

Samuel Gilbert Public School, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

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**Report Prepared for
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd was commissioned by Fulton Trotter Architects, on behalf of NSW Department of Education, in May 2018 to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School. The project area is located at Lot 1, DP 719671, in Ridgescrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW. The project area is within The Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

The development application for the proposal is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD 9274). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for the project include a requirement to identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that would be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This includes consultation with Aboriginal people in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW).

This ACHAR has been compiled to meet the SEARs and with reference to:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b); and
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a).

The proposal includes the following:

- Construction of 25 new permanent teaching spaces
- Removal of 11 demountable teaching spaces
- Demolition of the existing home base parts of D-block and F-block
- Construction of two, new main buildings to house the majority of the new Home Base groupings – Buildings N and P.
- Construction of a new Hall building – Building Q.
- Refurbishment of Buildings A and E into new Home Bases.
- Landscaping and service upgrades.

Seventeen Aboriginal stakeholder groups registered interest for the project.

No Aboriginal objects have been recorded in the project impact area and the archaeological assessment has concluded that there is a low to negligible potential for unrecorded object to occur. None of the RAPs identified specific issues or concerns about the proposed development or any impacts on cultural heritage. The proposed development is unlikely to have an impact on Aboriginal objects or cultural heritage values.

The following recommendations are provided:

1. The project impact area has been assessed as having low archaeological potential and low potential to contain Aboriginal objects. Therefore, there are no objections to the development on Aboriginal archaeological grounds.

2. Parts of the project area outside the area currently proposed for development may have some low-moderate impact for Aboriginal objects to occur. If development is proposed in these areas (see Figure 4) further assessment should be considered.
3. In the extremely unlikely event that suspected human remains are found the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all work must cease, the site should be secured and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be notified. If the remains are found to be Aboriginal, OEH and the LALC should be contacted to assist in determining appropriate management.
4. A protocol should be put in place to deal with any unexpected Aboriginal objects that may be located during the course of the project. This should be included in the construction management plan or equivalent documentation. A draft protocol is presented below.
 - On-site employees or contractors involved in ground surface disturbance should be made aware of the statutory obligations that apply to the discovery of Aboriginal objects prior to the commencement of works.
 - If a suspected Aboriginal object is located during construction, works should cease in the vicinity of the find and a fully qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological excavation and identifying Aboriginal objects and should be called to site to determine the nature of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is in an isolated context (i.e. it is not likely that *in situ* deposit or further items will be present), its location can be recorded and it can be removed and the works continue. The RAPs should be contacted regarding appropriate long-term management of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is suspected that further material or in situ deposit could be present the RAPs should be contacted to determine an appropriate excavation strategy to salvage the in situ objects.
 - Consideration should be given to relocating any Aboriginal objects removed from the site back into a secure place within the project area.
 - If the item is found to not be an Aboriginal object, works may continue.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd was commissioned by Fulton Trotter Architects in May 2018 to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), including an Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) of a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School.

1.1 PROJECT AREA & PROJECT CONTEXT

Samuel Gilbert Public School is located at Lot 1, DP 719671, in Ridgescrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW (the project area). The site is bordered by a long daycare centre and Gilbert Ave to the East, Ridgescrop Drive to the south, residential development to the west and to the north by Excalibur Ave, a Council sporting field (Castle Glen Reserve), a local shopping complex (Knightsbridge Plaza) and car park. The School is fringed by bushland and has a large fenced off portion of bush to the north-west). The project area is within The Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

The location of the project area is shown in Figure 1.

Samuel Gilbert Public School is located in Castle Hill and currently has 667 students. The facilities include 29 existing teaching spaces – including 11 housed in demountable buildings.

This project aims to provide additional facilities to accommodate an increased student population of 1000 (Core 35) while also creating future-focused, modern teaching and learning facilities. The project also aims to upgrade the existing core facilities to suit this increased population.

The proposal includes the following:

- Construction of 25 new permanent teaching spaces
- Removal of 11 demountable teaching spaces
- Demolition of the existing home base parts of D-block and F-block
- Construction of two, new main buildings to house the majority of the new Home Base groupings – Buildings N and P
- Construction of a new Hall building – Building Q.
- Refurbishment of Buildings A and E into new Home Bases.
- Landscaping and service upgrades.

The development application for the proposal is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD 9274). Under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* there is no requirement for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit of an SSD where Aboriginal objects will be subject to impact. Instead, Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) are developed according to guide the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The requirements of the SEARs for the Samuel Gilbert Public School relevant to Aboriginal heritage are as follows:

- Identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that would be affected by the development and document these in an

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010), and guided by the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (DECCW, 2011);

- Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR; and
- Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.

No Aboriginal objects have been previously recorded within the project area boundaries. A due diligence assessment for the current project was undertaken by Cultural Heritage Connections in November 2017. The assessment found that there was low archaeological potential within the project impact area and that the area was unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects. The scope of the assessment did not include Aboriginal cultural values of the project area.

This report has been produced in accordance with the following OEH guidelines:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b); and
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a).

1.2 LIMITATIONS AND AUTHORSHIP

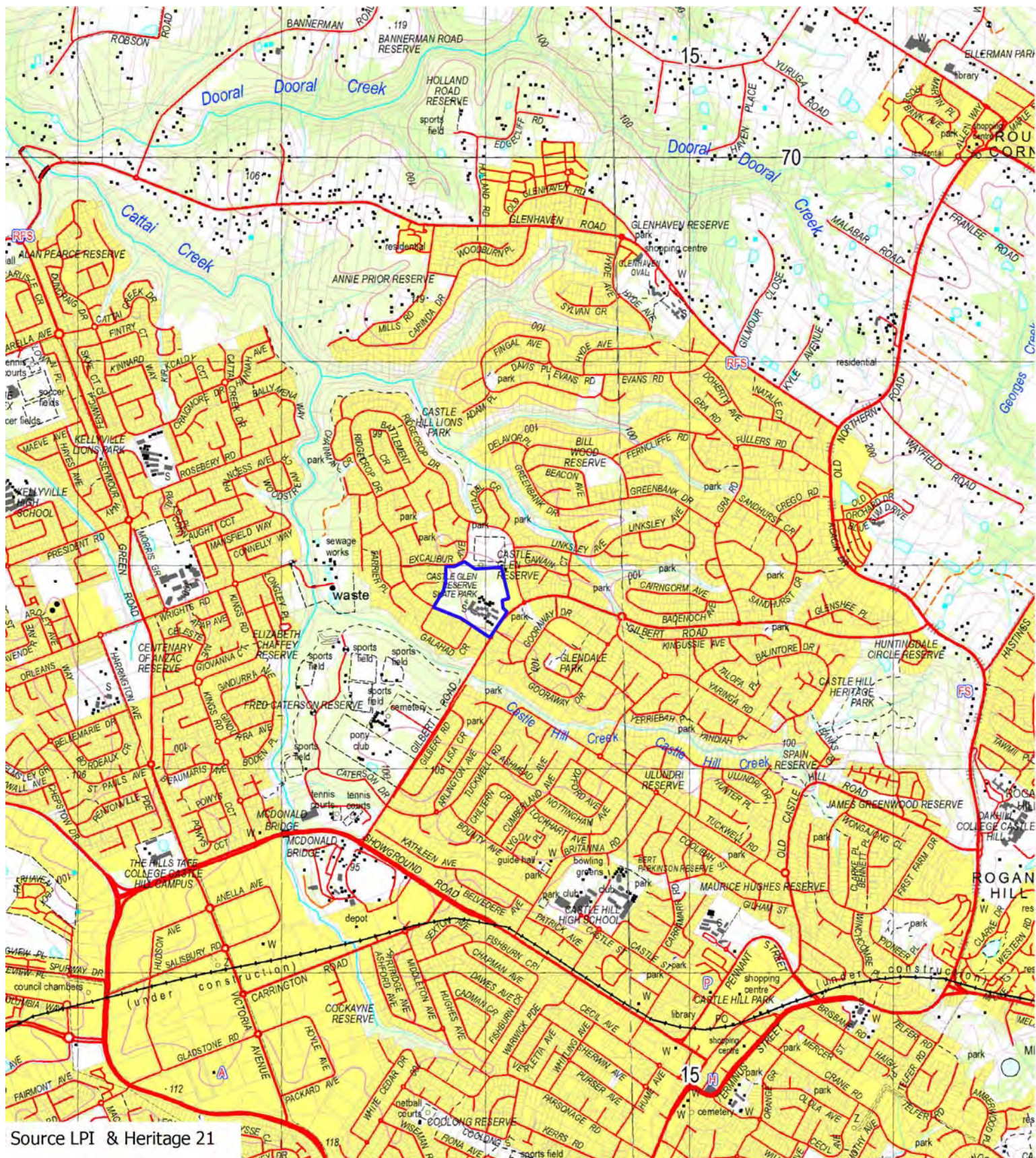
No assessment of non-Aboriginal archaeological potential has been undertaken.

Analysis of the archaeological background, design of the methodology, field inspection and reporting for the assessment was undertaken by Vanessa Hardy (BA Hons), archaeologist and Director of Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd.

1.3 REPORT OUTLINE

The following section (Section 2.0) of this report provides a summary of the environmental context of the project area. Section 3.0 gives details of the consultation process undertaken. Section 4.0 provides a summary of the background context to the

area. Section 5.0 discusses the cultural values for the area. Section 6.0 considers the impacts of the proposed activity, while Section 7.0 provides a discussion and presents management recommendations arising from the assessment.



Legend

Project area

Maps and figures in this document may be based on third party data, may not be to scale and are intended as a guide only. We do not warrant the accuracy of such maps or figures.

0 0.5 1 1.5 km

Figure 1: Project area location



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Analysis of the environmental context is essential for developing accurate models of cultural activity, site distribution patterns and the archaeological potential of any given area. Environmental characteristics influence the types of archaeological sites. An understanding of how the landscape looked and behaved in the past can help us to predict where Aboriginal people may have undertaken various activities and therefore the types of archaeological sites that may be found in the present. In addition, environmental processes influence the preservation of sites. Heavy erosion or acidic soils are likely to destroy or damage certain types of evidence, reducing the likelihood of locating evidence of past occupation. Certain environmental aspects may also have significance for Aboriginal people both in the past and in the present.

2.1 GEOLOGY & LANDSCAPE

The project area is within the Sydney Basin near the transition between two physiographic regions; the Hornsby Plateau and the Cumberland Lowlands – also known as the Cumberland Plain (Chapman and Murphy 1989). The Sydney Basin is underlain by Triassic sediments, which dip gently from the east and north towards a central lowland situated south-west of Parramatta. As the basin rises to the north it is transacted by the drowned river valleys of the Parramatta and Georges Rivers exposing sandstone. The sandstones continue to rise to the north to ‘broad dissected plateau capped in places with Wianamatta Group shale’ that is the Hornsby Plateau (Chapman and Murphy 1989).

Stone suitable for tool manufacture occurs across the Sydney Basin. Recorded artefacts have been made from silcrete, chert, ‘indurated mudstone’/‘silicified tuff’, quartz, quartzite and basalt. Many of these materials can be commonly found as cobbles or boulders eroding out of deposits near creek lines.

Water is a critical condition for favourable occupation for Aboriginal people as it not only sustains their families and groups but also attracts flora and fauna that are important food, medicinal and shelter resources. Where permanent water is located through fresh water springs and higher stream order watercourses (for example, third, fourth and fifth order streams and confluences, following Strahler (1952), larger Aboriginal camp sites or areas of repeated visits/camping are likely to be identified. The survival of such sites is dependent on the impacts of subsequent land use and erosion.

The project area is not within 200 m of water. The nearest creek is Castle Hill Creek running 200-250 metres to the south of the project area. This creek is a second order creek in this location and runs west/northwest to meet Cattai Creek approximately 600 metres away. To the north of the project area a number of unnamed tributaries run north/northwest to meet with Cattai Creek further downstream of Castle Hill Creek. the areas of the confluences with Cattai Creek would likely have been favoured occupation areas and sites have been recorded along the nearby creek lines. The project area is within the central higher portion of land sitting between the two tributaries at the toe of the low ridgeline. The southern half of the area slopes toward the south/southwest.

2.2 SOILS

Soil landscapes are a division of soils that have common soil attributes and landform features. The project area is mapped as within the erosional Glenorie Soil Landscape (Chapman, et al. 1989). This landscape is underlain by Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. Topography is predominantly low rolling and steep hills with local relief of 50-120 m, slopes of 5-20%, convex narrow (20-300 m) ridges and hillcrests grading into moderately inclined sideslopes with narrow concave drainage lines. The dominant landform is moderately inclined slopes of 10-15% (Chapman and Murphy 1989).

Typical soil profiles of the Glenorie soil landscape are prone to erosion and relatively shallow. Topsoil consists of an A1 horizon of friable dark brown loam. Shale fragments occur with occasional charcoal. Roots are commonly present. Where present an A2 horizon is typically a brown clay loam to fine sandy clay loam with shale, roots and charcoal common. Subsoil B horizons are moderate to heavy clays. Aboriginal objects most commonly occur in A1 or A2 horizons. Deeper B horizon clays are usually considered culturally sterile.

Typical depths of Glenorie landscape range as follows:

- Crests – up to 15 cm of A1 Horizon overlying 10-30 cm of A2.
- Upper slopes and midslopes – up to 15 cm of A1 horizon and 5-30 cm of A2
- Lower slopes – 10-60 cm of A1 with A2 absent
- Drainage lines – can contain up to 100 cm of recently transported topsoil (A1) overlying base clays.

Soils are prone to erosion and it is likely that any Aboriginal objects on crest and slope landforms would have been disturbed by soil movement.

2.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

The vegetation communities of the greater Sydney area have over 200 species with edible parts (Attenbrow 2002). Many plants were exploited as a minor food resource, for example berries or plant nectars. Aboriginal firing of the landscape may have resulted in opening up of grasslands in the valleys and ridge tops, which, in turn, increased the habitat for large macropods.

The project area has been partially cleared since European settlement. In the past, the area would have provided a wide variety of flora and fauna resources for the Aboriginal communities who lived there.

Tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll forest) is most commonly associated with soils of the Glenorie soil landscape. Dominant tree species include Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) and blackbutt (*E. pilularis*). Other species common to the area include turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*), grey ironbark (*E. paniculate*), white stringybark (*E. globoidea*) and rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*). Common understory species include pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and coffee bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*) (Chapman and Murphy 1989).

Wood was used to make canoe poles, weapons, woomeras, boomerangs and was used for firewood. Plant resins were used to fix parts of tools together. Bark was used for huts, carrying vessels, canoes, shields, fishing lines, bedding, blankets and torches, amongst other things (Attenbrow 2002: 113). Fibres were used to make ropes that could then be used in traps and nets for trapping animals, birds and fish. Local knowledge of medicine plants was also an important part of Aboriginal culture.

Animal resources were important to the Aboriginal people of the region, not only as a food source but because they could also be used for manufacturing. The use of animal skin clothing and animal bone tools has been well documented.

Overall, the resources available to inhabitants of the project area region could have provided a varied and generally reliable resource to sustain the many economic and social requirements of large Aboriginal groups.

2.4 LAND USE HISTORY

It appears that no development of the project area took place prior to the construction of the school in the 1980s. The school was opened in 1986. Figure 2 shows the area in 1943 to be heavily covered by trees intersected by tracks. The cleared areas are outside the project area. The red flag is in approximately the location of the current hall/canteen building.

Figure 3 shows the current area of school buildings and sports fields where disturbances have taken place. The project area has been partially cleared of vegetation. Elsewhere there are parts of the study area where land use disturbance is low. Some vegetation may have been cleared and access tracks have led to minor disturbance.

The extent of ground surface disturbance is a major factor in determining whether physical evidence of past Aboriginal occupation of an area will be present. In general, past activities provide an indication of the level of disturbance and correlate to archaeological potential. Table 1 provides a key to levels of disturbance and the likely archaeological potential.

Table 1: Levels of past land disturbance

Disturbance Level	Types of Past Activities	Examples in Study Area
HIGH Severe soil disturbance little potential for survival of intact archaeological deposits, displaced objects rarely still occur.	Construction of buildings, graded roads (depending on depth of soils), service trenches for sewers etc., dams, high erosion, intensive and/or repeated landscaping or cultivation.	School buildings and landscaped areas, access roads and services.
MODERATE Some disturbance to soils with some potential for intact archaeological deposits and/or potential for displaced Aboriginal objects.	Clearing or partial clearing, stock activity, light cultivation or ploughing, low erosion.	Areas of interface between school building areas and peripheral bushland.

Disturbance Level	Types of Past Activities	Examples in Study Area
LOW Partially cleared or grazed, not subject to intensive soil disturbance or erosion therefore retaining potential for intact deposit and objects.	Non-mechanical clearing, stock grazing, either a depositional soil environment or minimal erosion.	Northern and north western site extremities, although some erosion has occurred..

Figure 2: 1943 aerial photograph of the project area (red flag) and surrounds (Source: <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>).



Figure 3: Aerial photo project area



2.1 SUMMARY OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

No Aboriginal objects have been recorded within the project area. No declared Aboriginal Place is located within the project area. The project area has not been subject of any previous Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

The archaeological technical report (ATR) undertaken as part of this ACHA (Appendix 2) contains further information on the archaeological assessment of the project area.

3.0 CONSULTATION PROCESS

As recognised by OEH, we acknowledge that Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage. Aboriginal consultation for the ACHA was undertaken in compliance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (NSW DECCW 2010b) (hereafter referred to as the “ACHRs”). These consultation requirements are legal requirements that proponents must comply with during the ACHA process which are set out in Clause 80c of the NPW Regulation. Aboriginal consultation is crucial in the compilation of the ACHA in order to adequately assess and investigate Aboriginal cultural heritage. Consultation is important with registered Aboriginal stakeholders in this process in order to:

- determine the cultural significance of a project area;
- identify Aboriginal objects of cultural value within a project area; and
- Identify places of Aboriginal cultural value (whether or not they are Aboriginal places declared under Section 84 of the NPW Act).

Table 3 presents a summary of compliance with the ACHRs for the project. a full log of consultation is provided in Appendix 3.

3.1 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES (RAPs)

Seventeen Aboriginal stakeholder groups registered interest for this project during the notification process. The groups either responded to the advertisement in the Hills Shire Times 26/6/2018 or to an invitation to register in the project (after their contact details were provided by notified organisations). The groups registered for consultation are listed in Table 2. Copies of correspondence with RAPs are presented in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Aboriginal parties/individuals who registered interest for the project

Name of Contact	Registered Aboriginal Party
Seli Storer, CEO	Biamanga
Jennifer Beale	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
Corey Smith, Cultural Heritage Officer	Cullendulla
Justine Coplin Leanne Watson	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
Gordon Morton Celestine Everingham	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
Des Dyer Ricky Fields	Darug Aboriginal Land Care - Des Dyer
Gordon Workman	Darug Land Observations
John Reilly	Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
Steven Randall	Deerubbin LALC
Paul Boyd Lilylea Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan
Duncan Falk	Duncan Falk Consultancy
Basil Smith	Goobah Developments
Wendy Smith	Gulaga

Name of Contact	Registered Aboriginal Party
Roxanne Smith	Murramarang
Phillip Boney	Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group
Phillip Kahn	Pollowan Phillip Khan
Arika Jalomaki	Yulay Cultural Services

Table 3 provides a summary of compliance with the ACHRs for the project. It should be noted that consultation was undertaken through multiple forms of contact with registered Aboriginal parties for correspondence, including express post, email (wherever, possible), text messages and phone calls (where all other forms of contact were exhausted). All submissions provided by the registered groups are provided in full in Appendix 1. The finalised methodology is supplied in Appendix 4.

3.2 SUBMISSIONS/COMMENTS ON PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this section of the report is to provide information about the submissions/comments raised by the RAPs during consultation.

Project information and a draft project methodology was sent to all RAPs on 31st July 2018. As required by the ACHRs, all input provided has been addressed as part of the consultation process. All RAPs were provided with the opportunity to provide comment on the methodology for this assessment. The following groups provided endorsement of the methodology with no comments or changes:

- Darug Land Observations
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Duncan Falk Consultancy

In addition, Darug Land Observations noted that they strongly believe that any recovered artefacts should be re-buried on Country within the project area. Phillip Khan of the Kamilaroi-Yankuntjarjara Working Group noted that the area is significant generally and is around 250 metres from Castle Hill Creek and 600 Metres from Cattai Creek. he also expressed an interest in being part of the site meeting and further assessment, but unfortunately was unable to attend the meeting. No further specific information was provided or cultural heritage values identified.

3.3 SITE MEETING/ PRESENTATION OF PROJECT INFORMATION

Due to the nature of the site, and the fact that the area has been assessed as having low archaeological potential, no formal archaeological survey was undertaken for this phase of the project. An opportunity was provided to all RAPs to attend a site visit on 5th September to discuss any questions or cultural concerns and to have any relevant cultural information recorded, as appropriate. RAPs were also free to conduct a survey of the area should they wish.

The site meeting was attended by Libby Coplin, representing *Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation*. An initial discussion and review of the proposal was undertaken and plans provided. This was followed by a walkover of the areas where impacts from the proposed development are possible. Ms Coplin was satisfied with the information and undertook to convey the information to her organisation for further comment.

3.4 SUBMISSIONS/COMMENTS ON DRAFT ACHA REPORT

Three submissions were received during the comment period for the draft report. The Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation noted that they reviewed the draft report and support the findings and recommendations. The submission also noted that there are many highly significant sites in the project area vicinity. They also provided the following information relating to the general significance of land and association to Darug people:

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

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas

and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

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

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

Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd also reviewed the draft reports and support the proposed school upgrades. This submission also noted that if any artefacts are recovered during the construction, DLO strongly believe that these recovered artefacts should be re-buried on Country, i.e. within the project area.

Duncan Falk Consultancy (DFC) also responded stating they had reviewed the reports and agree with the recommendation 'that the site looks of low significance'. The submission also noted that although there is a water course in the vicinity the slope landform is not of moderate or high significance and unlikely to be associated with sites of moderate to high significance.

Table 3 Compliance with the ACHRs

Stage # of the ACHRS	Step #	Description of Step in the ACHRs	How this step of the ACHRS was complied with
<i>1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest</i>	1a	Proponents must compile a list of Aboriginal people who have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places from reasonable sources of information which include writing to: 1. The relevant DECCW EPRG regional office; 2. The relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council; 3. The National Native Title Tribunal; 4. Native Title Services Corporation; 5. Relevant local council (s); and 6. Relevant catchment management authorities.	Letters were sent on behalf of the proponent on 22 June 2018, to all of these relevant organisations (via email and/or express post) requesting their input on the names and contact details of Aboriginal people who have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the locality of the project area. As catchment management authorities no longer exist a reply was provided by Greater Sydney Local Land Service. A closing date of 11 July 2018 was provided to all agencies for a response to this letter.

Stage # of the ACHRS	Step #	Description of Step in the ACHRS	How this step of the ACHRS was complied with
	1b	Proponent prepares a notification via newspaper which must include: The name and contact details of the proponent; ▪ A brief overview of the proposed project that may be the subject of an application for an AHIP, including the location of the proposed project; ▪ A statement that the purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in preparing an application for an AHIP and to assist the Director General of OEH in his/her consideration and determination of the application; ▪ An invitation for Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity; and ▪ A closing date for the registration of interests.	A notification, which complied with these requirements, was placed in the Public Notices section of the <i>Hills Shire Times</i> , Wednesday 26 June with closing date for registration of interest included as 14 days from publication (Wednesday 10 July 2018). A copy is provided in Appendix 1.
	1c	Proponent writes to the Aboriginal people whose names were provided by organisations in Step 1a to notify them of the proposed project and opportunity to be involved in consultation and places notification in the local newspaper.	Letters were sent to all Aboriginal people provided by organisations (unless they had registered interest already) via email and/or express post on 11 July 2018. Closing date for registrations was, 26 July 2018.
	1d	Proponent records names of Aboriginal people who have registered an interest in being involved in consultation – the	Table 2 provides a list of the registered Aboriginal parties, who provided registration of

Stage # of the ACHRS	Step #	Description of Step in the ACHRS	How this step of the ACHRS was complied with
		'registered Aboriginal parties'	interest for this project.
	1e	Proponent provides a copy of the notification and record of the registered Aboriginal parties to OEH and relevant LALC within 28 days of the closing date for registering an interest.	An email was sent to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and to OEH (via gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au) on 5 August 2018 with the names of all groups who had consented to have their details provided.
<i>2: Presentation of the information about the proposed project</i>	2a	Proponent presents and/or provides project information to registered Aboriginal parties.	Project information and a draft project methodology was sent to all RAPs on 31st July 2018. It was sent via email to all RAPs apart from Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments, who had not provided email addresses. This was sent by express post and followed up by telephone.
	2b	Proponent may create an opportunity for registered Aboriginal parties to visit the proposed project site.	All RAPs were invited to attend a site meeting on 5 September 2018. One RAPs attended.
	2c	Proponent records or documents that information on the proposed project has been presented. The record or documentation should include any agreed outcomes and/or contentious issues that may require further discussion (where applicable). Proponent should provide a copy of this record or documentation to registered Aboriginal parties.	No contentious issues were raised this stage during the project information presentation stage of the consultation process for the assessment. Therefore, no agreed outcomes were proposed.
<i>3: Gathering information about cultural significance</i>	3a	Proponent presents and/or provides the proposed methodology (s) for the cultural heritage assessment to the registered Aboriginal parties for comment. Registered Aboriginal parties have a minimum of 28 days after the proponent provides the	Project information and a draft project methodology was sent to all RAPs on 31st July 2018. No comments other than general endorsement were received. Further information

Stage # of the ACHRS	Step #	Description of Step in the ACHRS	How this step of the ACHRS was complied with
		methodology (s) to provide written or oral comment.	is provided in Section 3.2.
	3b	Proponent considers input provided by registered Aboriginal parties and finalises methodology for implementation. Proponent documents how the input has been considered.	Project methodology was finalised and any comments from Aboriginal parties were taken into consideration where appropriate (refer to Section 3.2 for further discussion).
	3c	Proponent seeks information from registered Aboriginal parties to identify : a. Whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value; and b. Whether there are places of cultural value (whether or not they are Aboriginal places declared under Section 84 of the NPW Act).	Along with the presentation of project information and the draft proposed project methodology and the draft report invitations were provided to discuss these issues. No objects or places of cultural heritage value were identified by the RAPs.
	3d	Proponent seeks input from registered Aboriginal parties on potential management options	As no specific cultural heritage values or Aboriginal objects or areas of potential were identified, no management options were required. Input was sought on the procedure of dealing with unexpected finds. No objections were raised and all feedback was positive. It is noted that all land is significant as part of ongoing culture.
<i>4: Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report</i>	4a	Proponent prepares draft cultural heritage assessment report and provides it to the registered Aboriginal parties for review and comment.	Completed and sent to RAPs on 1 October 2018.
	4b	Registered Aboriginal parties have a minimum of 28 days after the proponent provides the draft report to review and provide	The closing day for comments was the 30 October 2018.

Stage # of the ACHRS	Step #	Description of Step in the ACHRs	How this step of the ACHRS was complied with
		written or oral comment.	
	4c	Proponent finalises cultural heritage assessment report. The final report is submitted to OEH for consideration with the proponent's AHIP application.	No AHIP application is required. The final will be submitted to Department of Planning and Environment as part of the EIS.
	4d	Proponent provides/makes available the final cultural heritage assessment report and AHIP application (if required) to the registered Aboriginal parties, relevant LALCs within 14 days of an AHIP application being made to OEH (if required).	No AHIP application is required, the final report will be distributed to the RAPs.

4.0 SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Aboriginal people have occupied Australia for many thousands of years. It is generally accepted that the earliest habitation dates back at least 60,000 years, but this date may change as further research is carried out. Much of our knowledge of the pre-contact social organisation and behavioural patterns of Indigenous people comes from early non-Indigenous historical records and is, therefore, subject to the historical and cultural biases of the recorders. It is also important to remember that at the time many of the observations were made, the lifestyles of Indigenous communities may have already been dramatically altered by the presence of non-Indigenous settlement. Historical records and ethnographic studies of more recent Indigenous communities can help us to reconstruct past Indigenous behavioural patterns. In combination with archaeological evidence, this enables predictive models for the occupation of an area to be proposed. This background can be used to provide a picture of behaviour in the past and indicate how evidence of that past behaviour might be preserved in the archaeological record. The following sections provide an overview of background information reviewed. Additional information is included in the ATR for this project (Appendix 2).

4.1 LENGTH OF OCCUPATION

Archaeological evidence of occupation of the Sydney Basin by Aboriginal people dates back to the Pleistocene period. Timing of the Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region has been subject of some research. An early date (41,700 $\pm$ 3000/-2000 BP (years before present)) was taken from artefacts found in gravels of the Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River (Stockton and Holland 1974), however there is some disputes over the actual age of the deposits. A site (RTA-G1) excavated by McDonald (2005) from the Parramatta Sand Sheet in the city centre of Parramatta has been dated to 30,735 $\pm$ 407 BP. This date is considered more reliable. A rock shelter site north of Penrith on the Nepean, known as Shaws Creek K2, is another Pleistocene dated site, dated to 14,700 $\pm$ 250 BP (Attenbrow 2010:18). More recently, a salvage excavation at Pitt Town on the banks of the Hawkesbury River has the lowest deposits containing artefacts dated to 15,000 BP (Williams, et al. 2012: 95).

The range of dates as evidenced by sites across the region demonstrate that Aboriginal people have inhabited the greater Sydney region for many thousands of years. In light of this it is expected that a range of evidence of that past habitation may be present.

The majority of dated sites within the region are less than 5,000 years old. A combination of reasons has been suggested for this relatively recent dating of most sites. There is an argument that an increase in population and 'intensification' of much of the continent took place around this time leaving a great deal more evidence than the sparser prior occupation. It is also the case that many sites along the coast would have been submerged as the seas rose to approximately their current level around 6,000 years ago. This would have had the effect of covering evidence of previous coastal occupation. In addition, it is also true that the acidic soils that predominate around Sydney do not allow very well for longer-term survival of sites. It has been noted that shell, bone and skin are not likely to survive more than 3-4,000 years, and the oldest dated shell deposits are around 5,500-6,000 years old (Attenbrow 2002: 3).

4.2 ETHNOHISTORY

During the thousands of years of Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney Basin, climate and resources would have gone through numerous changes. Inevitably social alliances and groupings would have also changed. Reconstruction of Aboriginal social organisation is based on information about groups living in the region at time of European contact. The complexity of social interaction is in some ways indicated by the variety of languages that were in use across the continent.

It is estimated that around 250 distinct languages were in use at the time of contact. The exact number cannot be known for certain, but 250 is a conservative estimate (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999: 69-70). Knowledge of the different language groups in a given area is variable.

Around the Sydney area early European recordings noted the names of particular Aboriginal individuals and groups, but were not always clear about which group names represented an individual language and which some other social grouping. There are three known distinct language groupings across the greater Sydney Basin. Each one is likely to have had a number of dialects, but the main three language groups seem to have been the *Darug*, *Gandangara* and *Tharawal*. The term '*Eora*' has been used to describe the language and the Indigenous people of the Sydney region, but early historical accounts do not use it to describe a particular group or affiliation. It is likely that it meant 'people' in the local dialect and later came to be used to describe the people of the area (Attenbrow 2002: 35). It is sometimes still used today to describe the local country or people descended from its original inhabitants.

As with all Aboriginal languages, word spellings tend to vary. The spellings used here are those used by the descendant Aboriginal groups today. The *Darug* language appears to be that spoken in what is now Sydney and was divided into at least two dialects, a coastal and a hinterland.

The coastal *Darug* dialect covered the Sydney peninsula (to the north of Botany Bay and the south of Port Jackson west to Parramatta). It is possible that it also extended to the north of Port Jackson as far as Broken Bay. The hinterland dialect of the *Darug* was spread across the Cumberland Plain, from the Hawkesbury River in the north to Appin in the area south-west of the Georges River, Parramatta, the Lane Cove River and Berowra Creek.

Linguistic groupings were probably not the main social or political entities in day-to-day life for Aboriginal people. Land and resource ownership was centred on smaller units. These various groupings and affiliations in social organisations have been described in differing terms. Groups are often referred to as 'tribes' in historical accounts, although they are generally not 'tribes' in the current anthropological use of the word, rather they are smaller named groups. In the following the terms defined by Attenbrow (2002) have been used.

In general, resource and land ownership was focused on extended family groups or *clans*. These groups are sometimes called local clans, territorial clans or local decent groups. Such clan groups would have varied in size but are likely to have included between 25 and 60 individuals. As it was unlikely to be acceptable to find sexual partners within the family grouping, and for other reasons such as resource sharing, a number of clans would often travel together in a larger group. These groups are referred to as *bands*.

Whether the clan or the band was the most important group politically to an individual is likely to have varied from place to place. Bands do not seem to have been specifically named in the Sydney region. Group borders were generally physical characteristics of the landscape inhabited, such as waterways or the limits of a particular resource. Groups would be likely to include members of different clans and possibly speakers of different dialects (Attenbrow 2002).

Due to the difference in resource availability between the coastal and inland areas, it is frequently assumed that hinterland and coastal groups had very different lifestyles; in summary, coastal people were 'fishers' and inland people were 'hunters'. Another assumption is that the work involved in procuring inland resources by hunting meant that lower population densities would have inhabited the hinterland. The evidence uncovered in archaeological excavations does not support this assumption. It shows that coastal people also exploited a wide range of terrestrial resources, and hinterland people had a variety of riverine resources available for use. More recent studies suggest that the inland areas would have supported a density of at least 0.5 persons per square kilometre compared to 0.75 per square kilometre in the coastal areas around Port Jackson (Attenbrow 2002: 17).

Some lifestyle differences relating to resource availability were inescapable. Groups inhabiting the Hawkesbury Sandstone topography of the coast were able to use sandstone overhangs as shelter. Elsewhere, such as in the study area region, bark huts were common. Collins described huts "made of the bark of a single tree bent in the middle and placed on its two ends on the ground" (Collins in Kohen n.d.: 6). Watkin Tench also gave details of bark huts constructed with pieces of bark placed together to form a low shelter like an 'oven' open at one end and large enough to fit one person lying down (Tench 1996: 53).

Use of bark for such shelters would have resulted in a large number of trees with bark removal scars. Such scarred trees would also have been created when bark was removed for other purposes such as canoe manufacture and manufacture of other items such as carrying vessels (*coolamons*). There is some evidence that coastal groups would travel long distances, even as far inland as Parramatta, to find trees with suitable bark for canoe manufacture (Kohen n.d.).

The first European records of the Castle Hill area are from 11 April 1791. Recorded by Captain Watkin Tench, it is an incidental reference as part of an exploration party travelling north from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers (Tench 1996: 185-203). After travelling two miles, the terrain:

"...grew very bad, being full of steep, barren rocks, over which we were compelled to clamber for seven miles..." (Tench 1996: 186-187).

The expedition was a 21-member team of 19 Europeans, including Governor Arthur Phillip, and 2 Aboriginals - Colbee and Boladaree (Tench 1996: 185). That evening at their camp site Tench and his party encountered local members of the Boorooberongal Clan (Tench 1996: 188-189). Tench describes the interactions, spoken in both English and Aboriginal dialects, and specifically names Bereewan as their main interlocutor. A map of various explorations show that the area around Castle Hill was described as having a "patch of good land".

It is likely that the Aboriginal people of the region practiced 'fire-stick farming'. This practice of systematic burning of the landscape had a number of purposes. It opened up land access and encouraged regrowth vegetation, in particular grasses which in turn attracted grassland animals and made them easier to hunt. These farming practices were an important tool in Aboriginal people's manipulation of their environment and a way to increase resource availability (Hardy and Wheeler 2004).

Other plant processing techniques also enabled people to broaden their range of food resources. Various types of yams and roots were important food items, generally abundant and predictable. Yams could be found in large numbers often along the alluvial terraces of larger waterways (Hunter in Martin 1986: 45). An interesting observation was made by Hunter, who became violently sick trying to eat a poisonous yam (probably *Dioscorea bulbifera*). Hunter had seen Aboriginal people digging the same yam and concluded, "*They no doubt have some way of preparing these roots, before they can eat them*". It is also known that the poisoned fruits of the burrawang were processed to remove the poisons before being pounded to flour and baked (Kohen n.d.: 3). Knowledge of correct processing and management of plant resources was of great importance in the lifestyle of Aboriginal people.

Elements of the social life of Aboriginal people in the area have also been recorded in a variety of sources. Gatherings of dispersed groups would occur at times for ceremonies or to share in seasonally available resources (Attenbrow 2002). Regular interaction between groups is likely to have occurred and resources, technologies and other knowledge would have been exchanged. This interaction would have varied according to seasons and resource availability. Within the Sydney region, elements such as art motifs, technology and resource use occur across a wide area suggesting that interaction and exchange would have been regular and ongoing (McDonald 1992). It is not true, however, to say that the groups would have been indistinguishable. Some customs and behaviour such as particular burial practices would have been restricted to certain groups.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The evidence of site dates demonstrates that Aboriginal people have inhabited the greater Sydney region for many thousands of years. In light of this it is expected that a range of evidence of that past habitation may be present. Much of the archaeological work done in the Sydney Basin has been focused on the Cumberland Lowlands. Less is known about the Hornsby Plateau specifically, although many of the findings will have general applicability. Despite the fact that at least 50% of the Cumberland Plain has already been extensively developed, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains, many hundreds of artefact sites (also known as open campsites or artefact scatters) have been recorded. Open artefact scatters can range from a few discarded stone pieces (resulting from a one-off use of an area) to large sites which may have been visited by a large number of people and/or been repeatedly used over many years. In these larger sites, distinct areas relating to specific activities can sometimes be located, such as knapping floors where individuals would have sat to manufacture stone tools. Sites can also include other habitation remains such as animal bone, shell or fireplaces (known as hearths). In areas where sandstone rock overhangs are present sites are commonly located within the overhangs and other sites such as middens, where shellfish are processed and discarded occur along waterways.

Artefact and stone types identified in artefact sites across the region include flakes, broken flakes, flaked pieces, broken pebbles, micro-blade core, backed blades and blades. Raw materials included quartz, silicified wood, tuff, chert, quartzite, volcanic, silcrete, and chalcedony. Stone artefact sites have been located within the study area and the broader project area. Stone materials include silcrete, quartz, and a stone known as either indurated mudstone or tuff.

The project area is within a transitional landscape between the shale soils and resources of the Cumberland Plain and the sandstone based country of the Hornsby Plateau. These areas have different archaeological patterning, although many similarities. The shale based soils discussed in Section 2.2 suggest that the project area locality is more likely to have site patterning consistent with the Cumberland Plain. However, nearby sandstone resources would also have had an influence on past Aboriginal land use.

The site distribution patterns observed for the Hornsby Plateau suggest that shelter sites are the most common. This is likely to be a combination of the fact that activities were focused within the protection of shelters, but also that these areas are generally better preserved/less developed. Shelters not only contain artefact sites but also art. It is likely that large well protected shelters with a good aspect were used repeatedly over time.

Within the sandstone landscapes of the Plateau, open artefacts sites are rarer than on the Cumberland Plain, and most likely to be located close to water. Grinding grooves can occur on flat sandstone surfaces near water.

The following table (Table 4), provides a description of site types associated with past Aboriginal occupation as well as an indication of the likelihood of each type occurring in the project area.

The region has been shown to have been a favoured place of occupation for Aboriginal groups in the past. The project area vicinity has abundant resources and would have provided for relatively large groups. Artefact scatters of high density are usually found within 200 metres of significant waterways with the highest significance sites within 100 metres on elevated terraces. Subsurface artefact densities will be lower on upper slopes and crest/ridgelines and higher on lower slopes.

In summary, there would have been relatively large Aboriginal populations utilising the project area and surrounds. The major factor influencing the potential for unrecorded sites to be located will be the level of disturbance in this developed area. Table 4 provides a description of site types associated with past Aboriginal occupation as well as an indication of the likelihood of each type occurring in the project area. Additional information is provided in the ATR contained in Appendix 2. No sites have been recorded within the project area.

Table 4: Site type definitions

Site Type	Description
Open Camp Sites/Stone Artefact Scatters/Isolated Finds	Open camp sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities, and can include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type can be revealed as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts can also be exposed by erosion, land use such as ploughing,

Site Type	Description
	and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. Sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to a water source. Sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event, be the result of limited stone knapping activity, or be an artefact that has been displaced from its original location due to erosion or other disturbance. The presence of such isolated artefacts can also indicate the presence of in situ buried archaeological deposit, or additional artefacts obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts can be located on all landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities. This site type is the most common on the Cumberland Plain. Depending on the level of ground surface disturbance, stone artefacts could occur within the project area.
Scarred or Carved Trees	These sites are trees with scars and/or carved patterns which can be attributed to Aboriginal cultural origin. Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments. The removal of bark exposes the heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Carved trees contain carved patterns on the tree trunk and are often found in association with ceremonial grounds, burials or cultural sites. If original trees are present within the project area, there is some potential for this site type.
Grinding Grooves	Aboriginal grinding grooves are grooves where Aboriginal people have sharpened or manufactured stone axes and other implements and in some cases, ground seed and grains in the sandstone forming 'bowls'. These sites are most often found in sandstone. This site type can occur where suitable geology is present. The project area is unlikely to contain such geology.
Rock Shelter Sites (closed camp sites)	Rock overhangs in areas of sandstone geology can contain evidence of past Aboriginal occupation. This can include stone artefacts, food refuse such as bone or shell if suitably preserved deposits are present. Shelters also can contain pigment art (see below). The project area is unlikely to contain suitable geology for this site type.
Art Sites	Petroglyphs (also referred to as Rock Engravings) are art sites where marks have been made in stone by Aboriginal people (for example, spirit figures, animals, implements and footprints). These sites are most commonly found on flat exposed open areas of sandstone. Art within rock shelter is usually painted with ochres and pigments on smooth surfaces on the walls of the shelter. The project area is unlikely to contain suitable geology for this site type.
Quarries	Aboriginal quarry sites are sources of raw materials, primarily for the manufacture of stone tools, but also for ochre procurement. They are only found where raw materials (stone or ochre) occur within the landscape, and where these have been exploited in the past. Such sites are often associated with stone artefact scatters and stone knapping areas. The project area is unlikely to

Site Type	Description
	contain suitable geology for this site type.
Bora/Ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites have high cultural value to Aboriginal people. They may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees. These places are more likely to be found below hills or peaks or above low land subject to inundation. These sites are generally determined through community consultation or sometimes via historic recordings. The background review does not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.
Natural Mythological (Ritual) sites	These types of sites are usually identified by the local Aboriginal community as locations of cultural significance, and they may not necessarily contain material evidence of Aboriginal associations with the place. These sites are generally determined through community consultation or sometimes via historic recordings. The background review does not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.
Middens	Middens are the accumulation of debris from fish, crustaceans and other shell fish (shells, fish bones) consumed as part of Aboriginal people's diet. Middens also often contain charcoal, stone artefacts, bone and other types of material used by Aboriginal people. Middens often occur within close proximity to freshwater and saltwater sources which have potential to contain mussels, oysters and other types of edible bivalves. Due to the distance to water, this type of site is unlikely.
Burial	Burials can be found in many different archaeological contexts, including shelter deposits and most often where the ground is soft and sandy. Burials can also be found within middens. They can be associated with carved or scarred trees and ceremonial sites. Burials are difficult to detect unless there are visible eroded evidence of a burial or human remains or they have been identified through historic records, or oral histories. The nature of soils and background review do not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.
Contact / Historical Sites	These types of sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period. Contact sites are most often determined through community consultation. The background review does not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.

5.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

The *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) states that identification of archaeological values and assessment of significance must be supportable and the assessment criteria must reflect best practice assessment processes as set out in the Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 provides a best practice framework for the assessment, conservation and management of places of cultural significance. Cultural significance is defined in the Burra Charter as ‘a concept which helps in estimating the value of places’.

The Burra Charter defines ‘cultural significance’ very broadly to include ‘aesthetic, historical, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’.

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites can be assessed using these four principle values.

- Social / spiritual or cultural value (assessed only by Aboriginal people);
- Historical value;
- Scientific/archaeological value (assessed mostly by archaeologists/heritage consultants); and
- Aesthetic value.

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE VALUES

The following descriptions of cultural heritage values are drawn from OEH (2011) and *The Burra Charter*.

Social / spiritual or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. This can include beliefs associated with religious or spiritual practices.

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

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

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

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

- does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons? – **social value**;
- is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – **historic value**;
- does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – **scientific (archaeological) value**; and
- is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state? – **aesthetic value**.

The *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) also states that assessment of each of the criteria (above) should be graded in terms that allow the significance to be described and compared; for example, as high, moderate or low. In applying these criteria, consideration should also be given to:

- Educational potential: does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?
- Research potential: does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness: how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity: is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?

There are currently no identified specific cultural heritage values for the project area. It is noted that some of the RAP organisations have referred to the general significance of the region. In general, the landscape is significant to Aboriginal people.

6.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The following definitions of harm are reproduced from OEH (2011).

Direct harm/impact

Direct harm may occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, excavation of soils, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavating detention ponds and other drainage or flood mitigation measures, and changes in water flows affecting the value of a cultural site.

Indirect harm/impact

Indirect harm may affect sites or features located immediately beyond, or within, the area of the proposed activity. Examples of indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter site from increased visitation, vibration impacts to rock shelters from construction equipment, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources. (OEH 2011).

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposal includes the following:

- Construction of 25 new permanent teaching spaces
- Removal of 11 demountable teaching spaces
- Demolition of the existing home base parts of D-block and F-block
- Construction of two, new main buildings to house the majority of the new Home Base groupings – Buildings N and P.
- Construction of a new Hall building – Building Q.
- Refurbishment of Buildings A and E into new Home Bases.
- Landscaping and service upgrades.

Plans of the existing site configuration and the proposed development are included in the ATR included in Appendix 2. The impacts of the proposed development are limited to the south eastern portion of the project area. This is within the area that has been previously disturbed by the construction of the school. Figure 4 shows the area where impacts are likely. Outside of this area the proposed development is unlikely to have an impact.

6.2 JUSTIFICATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY

Samuel Gilbert Public School is located in Castle Hill and currently has 780 students. The facilities include 29 existing teaching spaces – including 11 housed in demountable buildings.

This project aims to provide additional facilities to accommodate an increased student population of 1000 (Core 35) while also creating future-focused, modern teaching and learning facilities. The project also aims to upgrade the existing core facilities to suit this increased population.

Legend

-  Project area
-  Previously disturbed / low potential



Source LPI & Fulton Trotter



0 100 200 300 400 m



Maps and figures in this document may be based on third party data, may not be to scale and are intended as a guide only. We do not warrant the accuracy of such maps or figures.

Figure 4: Area of low archaeological potential

7.0 MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

7.1 POTENTIAL HARM TO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

The development of the site will include construction of classroom buildings and associated ancillary infrastructure, landscaping and demolition as well as removal of demountable structures. This will involve cutting and removal of soils as well as disturbance of soils in other areas. If Aboriginal objects were located in the project area, the proposed activities would likely disturb or destroy any such objects. However, it has been assessed that there is a low likelihood of Aboriginal objects occurring in the area of impact. In light of this there is minimal potential for harm to Aboriginal objects from the proposed activity.

7.1.1 Impacts to Declared Aboriginal Places

No Aboriginal Places have been declared within the project area.

7.1.2 Previous AHIPs issued

There have been no previous AHIPs issued for the project area.

7.2 IMPACT MITIGATION

No Aboriginal objects have been recorded in the project impact area and the archaeological assessment has concluded that there is a low to negligible potential for unrecorded object to occur. None of the RAPs identified specific issues or concerns about the proposed development or any impacts on cultural heritage. The proposed development is unlikely to have an impact on Aboriginal objects or cultural heritage values. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

7.3 ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD)

Australia's National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992) defines ecologically sustainable development as: 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased' (Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy website).

As there is a low likelihood of Aboriginal objects occurring in the project area and no cultural heritage values requiring ongoing management have been identified, there is no further ESD action recommended.

The two relevant principles of ESD for cultural heritage are the precautionary principle and inter-generational equity.

7.3.1 Precautionary Principle

As defined in Section 6 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW) the precautionary principle states that if there are threats of serious or

irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

7.3.2 Intergenerational Equity / Cumulative Impacts

“How will future generations be able to visit, see, experience and/or research the Aboriginal objects?” (OEH)

The *Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* (DECC, 2009) states in terms of Aboriginal heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region.

7.4 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

The project impact area is sloping in nature and over 200 metres from a significant water source. It is therefore unlikely to have been a favoured camping location. While lower density artefact sites or other evidence of transient land use may have been present in areas of this type, it is unlikely that significant in situ deposit would be preserved sub-surface.

On the basis of the landforms, distance to water and disturbance on site it is concluded that the project area has predominantly low archaeological potential. There is some low-moderate potential for isolated artefacts or low-density artefact scatters in the areas outside existing school disturbance and eroded walking/fire trails. Figure 4 shows the extent of the area of low archaeological potential.

7.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of the above archaeological assessment and the legislative framework for protecting and assessing Aboriginal archaeological sites in NSW, the following recommendations are provided:

1. The project impact area has been assessed as having low archaeological potential and low potential to contain Aboriginal objects (Figure 4). Therefore, there are no objections to the development on Aboriginal archaeological grounds.
2. Parts of the project area outside the area currently proposed for development may have some low-moderate impact for Aboriginal objects to occur. If development is proposed in these areas (see Figure 4) further assessment should be considered.
3. In the extremely unlikely event that suspected human remains are found the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all work must cease, the site should be secured and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be notified. If the remains are found to be Aboriginal, OEH and the LALC should be contacted to assist in determining appropriate management.
4. A protocol should be put in place to deal with any unexpected Aboriginal objects that may be located during the course of the project. This should be included in the construction management plan or equivalent documentation. A draft protocol is presented below.

7.5.1 Ongoing management to protect Aboriginal Objects

As discussed in Section 1.0, an AHIP is not required for SSD. Therefore, if Aboriginal objects were located during the project they could be managed according to the agreed protocol. The following is the recommended procedure to deal with unexpected finds during the life of the project.

- On-site employees or contractors involved in ground surface disturbance should be made aware of the statutory obligations that apply to the discovery of Aboriginal objects prior to the commencement of works.
- If a suspected Aboriginal object is located during construction, works should cease in the vicinity of the find and a fully qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological excavation and identifying Aboriginal objects and should be called to site to determine the nature of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is in an isolated context (i.e. it is not likely that *in situ* deposit or further items will be present), its location can be recorded and it can be removed and the works continue. The RAPs should be contacted regarding appropriate long-term management of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is suspected that further material or in situ deposit could be present the RAPs should be contacted to determine an appropriate excavation strategy to salvage the in situ objects.
- Consideration should be given to relocating any Aboriginal objects removed from the site back into a secure place within the project area.
- If the item is found to not be an Aboriginal object, works may continue.

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APPENDIX 1: CORRESPONDENCE WITH RAPS

Administration & Office Support



Administration - Construction / Client services

A key role opportunity has become available within our Administration Team
The business prides itself on delivering quality homes to the market.

You will join a small very friendly team focused on providing customer service, assisting clients through the building process end to end.
Unlike a lot of building firms, we are not focused on delivering numbers, but service.

The Role: Customer Service Administrator

Position Objectives:

- Being a reliable, helpful and empathetic point of contact for our clients.
- Take responsibility for managing client's expectations.
- Performing tasks in an accurate and timely manner within guidelines.
- Building strong relationships with internal team members and external clients.
- Lodging and obtaining the necessary documentation required by Government agencies to gain building approval.
- Above all. Creating a pleasurable experience for the client as they embark on building their dream home.
- Communicating with Clients and keeping them informed throughout their journey.

Competencies & Qualifications:

- You must have Pre-Construction Administration experience with a home builder.
 - The ability to empathise and understand the client's situation.
 - Good communication skills, the ability to listen, plus excellent oral and written communication skills.
 - The capacity to deal with difficult situations and the ability to solve these issues.
 - Great IT (MS-Office) skills including speed and accuracy.
 - You must be a team player.
- Our business is based in Castle Hill. We are a progressive company with a positive culture that has been well established in the residential home building industry for 28 years. We are looking for like-minded people to join our team.

Applicants must have knowledge or have worked in a similar role in Residential Home Building Industry.

To find out more, please call Vicky Sue on:

02 9894 5200.



Receptionist/ Office Administrator

Summertime Chickens is an Australian owned family business. From our offices located at Galston we process, prepare and distribute chicken meat products. An excellent opportunity exists for an experienced Receptionist / Office Administrator to join our team.

Reporting to the Company Accountant, your responsibilities will include –

- Greet personal and telephone callers, direct calls to required destinations
- Operate telephone switchboards and consoles to connect, hold, transfer and disconnect telephone calls
- Take messages and deliver (email, verbal) to relevant person in a timely manner
- Assist senior managers as required
- Provide information to assist clients/employees or refer them to appropriate contacts, either in the organization or elsewhere
- Arrange appointments for callers or for people working in the organization as directed
- Enter data received from various departments into Dash board report and Production Management report
- Assist with accounts payable as required
- Assist with Invoice/ PODs scanning and filling
- Validate and Process Customer Credits
- Record keeping in Excel and filling of COE's property related invoices and tax documents
- Order office supplies to ensure all stationery and office supplies are kept up to date
- Open, sort and distribute incoming mail and organize outgoing mail and postage
- Upkeep of the general office area
- Arrange maintenance of office equipment (phones, photocopiers, mobiles, handsets etc)
- Assist with administering of Insurance of all entities
- Assist with factory workers recruitment process
- Any other administrative tasks as required for all Companies including SABA

The successful applicant will have

- Must have relevant experience as a Receptionist/Admin Coordinator
- Ideally accounting experience such as Clerk, AP or AR to assist the broader Admin team
- Intermediate to Advanced Microsoft Office skills
- Excellent organisational skills
- Excellent interpersonal skills
- High service orientation
- Ability to consult and communicate effectively at all levels

**If this sounds like the opportunity you have been waiting for then 'APPLY NOW' by emailing your CV to
Archana.Kuchara@cordina.com.au**

Construction



J. Wyndham Prince is a leading civil engineering and project management consultancy based in Penrith. We have been planning, designing, managing and delivering some of the largest and most innovative land development projects in the Greater Sydney region for over 35 years.

We are currently seeking talented individuals for the following positions:

Project Manager

We are looking for candidates with strong project management skills in land subdivisions and civil engineering, including the ability to manage time, cost and quality. Successful candidates will have experience in negotiating council approvals, knowledge of the servicing of land development projects, and experience in managing subcontractors.

Superintendent

We are looking for candidates with solid civil construction experience. Candidates may be working as a Construction Superintendent, Project Manager, Project Engineer or similar role on land development or infrastructure projects. Contract administration experience is preferred.

To be considered for these positions, candidates must demonstrate suitable experience in the land development industry.

If you are someone that strives for excellence and who has an uncompromising commitment to quality and client service, we would like to hear from you.

To apply, please submit a copy of your resume along with a covering letter to careers@jwprince.com.au

Applications must be received by COB Friday, 20 July 2018.



Classifieds. Call 131979 | email ads@newslocal.com.au

NOTICE BOARD

General Notices

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

You can view the details and progress of DAs and consents for approved applications, free of charge at hornsby.nsw.gov.au in the 'my property/Building and Development/Application Tracking' section or at Hornsby Council's Administration Centre, 296 Peats Ferry Road, Hornsby during office hours.

Any person may make a submission in writing in relation to a DA within the time period specified on our website. Any submission made about a DA may be accessed by third parties and reproduced in accordance with relevant legislation.

DAs APPROVED

DA/198/2018 284 Castle Hill Road, Castle Hill.
Alterations and additions to the existing building at Gibbs Court within the Anglicare Retirement Village at Castle Hill.

DAs REFUSED

DA/243/2018 25 Hemers Road, Dural. Demolition of existing structures and construction of a new dwelling-house with associated outbuildings and landscaping.

DA/361/2018 11–15 Moores Road, Glenorie. Construction of an attached dual occupancy and secondary dwelling.

POLITICAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

State legislation requires the disclosure of relevant political donations or gifts when Planning Proposals or Development Applications are made to minimise any perception of undue influence. For more information, visit our website.



CALL FOR REGISTRATIONS - ABORIGINAL HERITAGE
Aboriginal community consultation for proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Ridgecrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW.

Fulton Trotter Architects PO Box 1669, Bondi Junction NSW 1355 on behalf of the Department of Education are proposing an upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School located at Ridgecrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW (Lot 1, DP 179671).

The upgrade will include construction of new buildings and associated services and landscaping.

Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the vicinity of these proposed works are invited to register an interest in the process of community consultation.

An ACHA is required as part of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project. The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and, if required, the preparation of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) for these works. Consultation would also assist the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage to consider and determine an AHIP, should one be required.

Please register interest before 5 pm on Tuesday, 10th July 2018 to:

Vanessa Hardy, Cultural Heritage Connections
PO Box 490, Dulwich Hill, NSW 2203
Phone: 0410 030 986
Email: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

GENERAL FOR SALE

Farm

Farming & Supplies

FIREWOOD SPECIAL
Split dry season hardwood approx. 3q-m roughly stacked
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APPLY IN PERSON
Drivers Licence,
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Summertime Chicken Pty Ltd
26-28 Crosslands Road,
Galston 2159

Horticulturalist

Parramatta Park, Sydney

Urban Maintenance Systems Pty Ltd (UMS) is a specialist provider of open space grounds, building/facilities and infrastructure maintenance services to Government, Local Government and Private sector organisations throughout Australia.

We have a Full time opportunity for a reliable and experienced person within our Parramatta Park grounds and facilities maintenance team.

This position requires experience in Leadership, open space mowing and grounds / horticultural maintenance.

The successful Horticulturalist candidate will be responsible for:

- Managing work crews, including apprentices and the daily operations of scheduled works.
- Ensuring works are completed to timeframes and to within the scope and budget of the contract.
- Ensuring standard operating procedures, maintenance schedules and work instructions are followed by work crews.
- Prioritising works and ensuring schedules are managed to increase productivity.
- Basic reporting including navigation of various smartphone apps to complete inspections and hazard identification.

Essential requirements for all positions include:

- Strong safety and environmental focus and understanding.
- Certificate III in Horticulture
- Strong plant identification skills, pest and disease management, experience with production horticulture and rose pruning.
- Willing to work in a team-based environment.
- Mechanically minded.
- Excellent communication skills.

The successful candidate will take pride in their work, be passionate about horticulture, have an excellent work ethic and be highly motivated.

UMS offers an excellent working environment and prides itself on our positive culture.

If you are interested in joining us, please forward a cover letter and resume now addressed to HR Coordinator at UMS.

To apply for this job go to:
<http://ums.com.au/careers/>
Applications close 19 July 2018



Trades & Services



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Immediate start,
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2am start and Fork lift licence preferable.
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\$22-\$25 per hr.

APPLY IN PERSON
Drivers Licence,
Passport and Birth Certificate.

Summertime Chicken Pty Ltd
26-28 Crosslands Road,
Galston 2159

26 June 2018

Senior Team Leader Planning
Regional Operations
Office of Environment and Heritage
PO Box 664
Parramatta 2124

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Notification – Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill, NSW

Cultural Heritage Connections (CHC) has been engaged by Fulton Trotter Architects, PO Box 1669, Bondi Junction NSW 1355, to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), including an archaeological assessment, of a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Ridgescrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW (Lot 1, DP 719671) (the project area). The project area is within The Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

The upgrade will include the construction of new classrooms buildings, renovation works to existing buildings and associated service provision and landscaping. A due diligence assessment for the project suggests that an AHIP requirement is unlikely. However, an ACHA is required as part of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project.

As a part of the project, CHC is undertaking consultation with Aboriginal people according to the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW, 2010).

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to:

- assist the proponent in understanding Aboriginal people's views and concerns (if any) about the project;
- provide Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project with the opportunity to participate in decision making about the management of their cultural heritage by providing the proponent information regarding cultural significance and feedback on management options;



- provide an opportunity for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to be involved in consultation so that information about cultural significance is provided to OEH to assist in decision making;
- understand cultural values present in the area; and
- assist the Director-General of OEH in his or her consideration of the determination of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application (if required).

CHC is seeking to identify Aboriginal persons who hold cultural knowledge relevant to this project area and who may wish to register an interest. Those who choose to register will have the opportunity to provide culturally appropriate information and to comment on the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal objects and the area.

If you are aware of Aboriginal people or groups who you believe may wish to register an interest for consultation and who hold cultural knowledge relevant to this project area, please provide their contact details by 5 pm on 10 July 2018.

Details including the name of the organisation or individual, the name of the contact person for organisations and their postal address, telephone and fax numbers and email address (where available) should be sent to:

Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections
PO Box 490
Dulwich Hill NSW 2203
email: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

If you would like to discuss this notification or have any questions about the proposed works, please contact me on 0410 030 986 or via email vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au.

Yours sincerely,



Vanessa Hardy
Director & Archaeologist

11 July 2018

«Title»«First_Name»«Last_Name»
«Company_Name»
«Address_Line_1»
«Address_Line_2»«CITY» NSW «ZIP_CODE»

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Notification – Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill, NSW

Cultural Heritage Connections (CHC) has been engaged by Fulton Trotter Architects, PO Box 1669, Bondi Junction NSW 1355, to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), including an archaeological assessment, of a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Ridgeway Drive, Castle Hill, NSW (Lot 1, DP 719671) (the project area). The project area is within The Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

The upgrade will include the construction of new classrooms buildings, renovation works to existing buildings and associated service provision and landscaping. A due diligence assessment for the project suggests that an AHIP requirement is unlikely. However, an ACHA is required as part of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project.

As a part of the project, CHC is undertaking consultation with Aboriginal people according to the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW, 2010).

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to:

- assist the proponent in understanding Aboriginal people's views and concerns (if any) about the project;
- provide Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project with the opportunity to participate in decision making about the management of their cultural heritage by providing the proponent information regarding cultural significance and feedback on management options;
- provide an opportunity for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or

PO Box 490 Dulwich Hill NSW 2203 Australia
phone: 02 9518 3421 fax: 02 9518 3421
email: admin@heritageconnect.com.au



place(s) in the area of the proposed project to be involved in consultation so that information about cultural significance is provided to OEH to assist in decision making;

- understand cultural values present in the area; and
- assist the Director-General of OEH in his or her consideration of the determination of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application (if required).

CHC is seeking to identify Aboriginal persons who hold cultural knowledge relevant to this project area and who may wish to register an interest. Those who choose to register will have the opportunity to provide culturally appropriate information and to comment on the cultural heritage significance of the project area and any Aboriginal objects. This letter is an invitation to your organisation to participate in Aboriginal community consultation for this project.

If you wish to register your interest to be consulted about this project, please provide your details by 26 July by contacting:

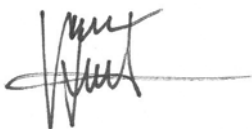
Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections
PO Box 490
Dulwich Hill NSW 2203
email: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

Details for registration of your interest in consultation need to be sent in writing or via email and should include:

- the name of the key contact person for your organisation or individual for all correspondence,
- their postal address,
- telephone contact number (mobile and landline)
- email address (where available).

If you would like to discuss this notification or have any questions about the proposed works, please contact me on 0410 030 986 or via email vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au.

Yours sincerely,



Vanessa Hardy
Director & Archaeologist

From: arika jalomaki <yulayculturalservices@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, 14 July 2018 11:01 AM
To: kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au
Subject: Re: Notification: Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation - Samuel Gilbert Public School

Dear Kylie

Yulay Cultural services would like to register our interest in this project

Thanks
Arika

On Thursday, July 12, 2018, <kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam

Please find attached a notification and invitation to register interest in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Samuel Gilbert Public School upgrade in The Hills Shire Council LGA.

If you would like to register your interest in the above mentioned project please do so by the 26 July 2018.

Thank you,

Kylie McDonald

Archaeologist

CULTURAL HERITAGE CONNECTIONS Pty Ltd

Mobile: 0414216156



**DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453**

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 2006 BENDALONG NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

5th July, 2018

Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections
PO Box 490
DULWICH HILL NSW 2203

Email: Vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

Notification and Registration of ALL Aboriginal Interests

RE: PROPOSED UPGRADE OF SAMUEL GILBERT PUBLIC SCHOOL,
CASTLE HILL, NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Vanessa,

Please be advised that Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd is seeking to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and fieldwork.

This office specialises in Aboriginal and community consultations, and has a membership that comprises of Traditional owners from the area in question. Those retain strong story, song lines, oral history and continued contact.

We would also like to state that we do not accept or support any person or organisation that are NOT from the DARUG Nation that comments regarding the said area.

Please also be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings. I hope that you advise your client of this so that, 'This Group', will not be discriminated against and refused paid fieldwork. DLO's rate is \$440 half day (less than 4 hours) and \$880 per day (flat rate), including GST.

All correspondence should be emailed to: daruglandobservations@gmail.com and any further consultation during this project can be directed to Anna O'Hara on mobile 0413 687 279.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

2 July 2018

Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections
P.O Box 490
DULWICH HILL NSW 2203

Dear Vanessa

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 22 June 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School located at Castle Hill NSW.

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

I suggest that you contact the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 4724 5600 regarding the project. They may also be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders that wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large loop followed by a series of smaller, connected strokes.

Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

Archaeological Project - Expression of Interest

Darug Research
& Information Centre
71 Seven Hills Rd South,
Seven Hills, NSW, 2147
Ph (02) 9622-4081



Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
ICN: 2734
PO Box 441
Blacktown, NSW, 2148
Ph | 02 9622 4081
Email: darug_tribal@live.com.au

16/07/2018

Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections
PO Box 490
Dulwich Hill NSW 2203
vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

Re: Re: Notification - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill, NSW

Dear Vanessa,

On behalf of the Board of Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation, I would like to thank you for the invitation to participate in the above-mentioned project.

The Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation, on behalf the Board and its Members, do hereby request to be included in all activities regarding this project, including any future correspondence there from arising.

Correspondence arising should be addressed to the Archaeological Coordinator, Mr. John Reilly and may be provided by post to the above PO Box address, or via e-mail to the above e-mail address. John may be contacted directly via Mobile at: (04) 0233-4123 or a message may be left on the answering machine in the DTAC Office via (02) 9622-4081.

On site consulting, and other services can be provided as required. The standard rate for such services is \$100 excluding GST per hour (\$110 per hour including GST).

The Corporation is a Not for Profit entity, and as such, all net income, following payment of wages to archaeological workers, derived from our participation in any project, goes toward supporting our Members, the protection and preservation of Darug places and sites, the education of the wider community about the Darug people, their history, heritage and culture, and the functioning of the Corporation and its' services.

Sincerely,

Dirk Schmitt
Accountant to Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation

kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au

From: Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, 16 July 2018 7:56 PM
To: kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au

Hi Kylie,

It's Phil Boney/ Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group. I would like to thank you for your invitation to register for the Samuel Gilbert Public School project. Please feel free to send on any further information about this project and if successful i look forward to working with you. Thank you.

With regards, Phil Boney
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group

kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au

From: Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, 16 July 2018 7:56 PM
To: kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au

Hi Kylie,

It's Phil Boney/ Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group. I would like to thank you for your invitation to register for the Samuel Gilbert Public School project. Please feel free to send on any further information about this project and if successful i look forward to working with you. Thank you.

With regards, Phil Boney
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group



BUTUCARBIN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

PO Box E18, Emerton NSW 2770

28 Pringle Road, Hebersham NSW 2770

Ph: 9832 7167 Fax: 9832 7263

koori@ozemail.com.au

ABN: 83 535 742 276

27th July, 2018

To whom it may concern,

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation wishes to register its interest to participate in the Aboriginal community consultation for the proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School. We look forward to being involved in the process and appreciate the invitation to do so.

Yours Sincerely,

Jennifer Beale
CEO

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention: Cultureal Heritage Connection

Subject: Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill

Dear Vanessa

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

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

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

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although

there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas

and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

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

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

The *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* Section 4.1.8 refers to "Aboriginal organisations representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge". Recent consultation meetings have revealed that many of these Aboriginal organisations and individuals do not hold cultural knowledge of the Western Sydney area. The increasing involvement of such parties in cultural heritage management means that genuine local Aboriginal organisations are unable to properly care for our cultural heritage.

Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.

Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors' touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.

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

Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill

We support the recommendations set out in this report.

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

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Justine Coplin', is written over a faint, light blue rectangular stamp or watermark.

Justine Coplin



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Our reference: SF18/7188

Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections
vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

Dear Vanessa,

Thank you for your letter dated 26/06/2018 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in the proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill.

Please find attached the list of Aboriginal stakeholders known to OEH that may have an interest in the project.

As the Department of Planning and Environment is the approval authority for this project, the consultation process should be in accordance with the relevant guidelines as stipulated by the Department of Planning and Environment.

If you wish to discuss any of the above matter further please email gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

S. Harrison 03/07/18

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Branch
Regional Operations

LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE GREATER SYDNEY BRANCH HELD BY OEH FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

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

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

A copy of the Consultation Requirements can be found on the OEH website at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>.

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

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

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

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

Please note: the placement of an organisation's name on any OEH Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Consultation Requirements does not override a proponent's requirement to also advertise in the local newspaper and to seek from other sources the names of any other Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge as required under clause 80C of the [National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009](#).

How to use this list

1. Determine which Local Government Areas (LGA/s) your project area falls into
2. Identify which organisations and individuals on the list have an interest in the LGA/s relevant to your project – identified in column 6 of the list
3. Contact the organisations/individuals who have indicated an interest in the relevant LGA/s and invite them to register an interest in your project

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

PLEASE NOTE: THE STAKEHOLDER LIST HAS NOT BEEN UPDATED TO INCLUDE THE RECENT COUNCIL MERGERS AND NAME CHANGES. PLEASE CONSIDER THE PRE-MERGER COUNCIL BOUNDARIES WHEN DETERMINING WHO SHOULD BE INVITED TO REGISTER FOR YOUR PROJECT.

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kevin Cavanagh	(02) 4724 5600	Not provided	2/9 Tindale St, Penrith NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Blue Mountains The Hills Shire Parramatta
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Rebecca Ede (CEO)	(02) 46810059	ceo@tharawal.com.au reception@tharawal.com.au	PO Box 245 Thirlmere NSW 2572	Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly	Sutherland Liverpool
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	(02) 83949666	Not provided	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Banksstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Not provided	(02) 96025280	Not provided	PO Box 1038 Liverpool NSW 2170	Liverpool Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	Auburn Banksstown Sutherland
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	Chris Ingrey	(02) 9311 4282	Not provided	PO Box 365 Matraville NSW 2036	Sutherland Randwick Botany Bay Waverley	Woolahra Sydney Rockdale
Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee	Parramatta City Council	(02)9806 5050	Not provided	PO Box 32, Parramatta, NSW, 2124	Parramatta	
Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee	Holroyd City Council	(02) 9840 9840	Not provided	P.O. Box 42, Merrylands, NSW 2160	Holroyd	
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	0414 962 766	justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au	PO Box 81, Windsor NSW 2756	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Not provided	02 9622 4081	Not provided	PO Box 441, Blacktown NSW 2148	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	02 9410 3665 or 0422 865 831	Not provided	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Liverpool Parramatta Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Banksstown Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Darug Land Observations	Gordon Workman	0415 663 763	fax 02 9831 8868	PO Box 2006, Bendalong, NSW 2539	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Des Dyer		0408 360 814	Not provided	18a Perigee Close, Doonside 2767	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Ken Foster		0411 818 091	Not provided	68 Australia St Matraville	Sutherland	
La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation	Yvonne Simms	04660 94491	Fax (02) 9311 3440	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland	
Norma Simms		04660 94491	Not provided	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland	
Matthew and Andrew Coe		(08)83442196	Not provided	37 Derlanger Avenue, Collingswood, South Australia 5081	Sutherland	
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc	Merl Williams	02 4757 3223	Not provided	PO Box 31, Lawson NSW 2783	Blue Mountains	
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Sharon Brown	02 4729 3713	Not provided	PO Box 7244, Leura NSW 2780	Blue Mountains	
Trevor Robinson		Not provided	Not provided	PO Box 73, Peak Hill, NSW 2869	Blue Mountains	
Tania Matthews		0409 193 612/ (02) 67924038	aboriginalhistoryhunter@gmail.com	U2 11 Walowa Street, Narrabri, NSW 2390	Blue Mountains	
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	0411 650 057	cazadirect@live.com	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750.	Blue Mountains	Carolyn is Wonnarua
Cubbitch Barla	Glenda Chalker	0427 218 425	Not provided	55 Nightingale Rd, Pheasants Nest NSW 2574	Camden Campbelltown	Liverpool Wollondilly
Eric Keidge	Rebecca Chalker	Not Provided 04311 66423	Not provided Not provided	99 Menangle street, Picton 2571 11 Olsson Close Hornsby Heights NSW 2077	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise	(02) 6355 4110 0456 116 408	cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com	1 Bellvue Place, Portland NSW, 2847	Auburn Canada Bay Warringah Willoughby Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Cherie is a Ngunnawal Elder however lived in the Western Sydney area during her childhood. She recognises she is not from the area but has associations
	Contact details have changed as the above contact details have been hacked as of January 2018	0438 428 805 or 0409 558 846	Gunjeewong53@hotmail.com			
Merrigam Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll	0435 040 842	Not provided	GPO Box 158, Canberra City, ACT, 2601	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Shaun is Ngunnawal and is Cherie's brother. NOTE: It has been reported to OEH that the contact details for this group are incorrect; however, OEH has not been provided with revised contact details.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Johnson	0406 991 221	Not provided	PO Box 3340, Rouse Hill, NSW. 2155	Western Sydney Camden	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson	0490 051 102	Not provided	PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	0447 970 049	Not provided	5 Hession Road, Nelson, NSW 2765	Western Sydney Camden	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Bidjawang Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll	0433 224 324	Not provided	PO Box 124, Round Corner, NSW 2158	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	
Phil Kahn		0434 545 982	Not provided	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	
Wurrumay Consultancy	Kerrie Slater	0423 935 556	wurrumay@hotmail.com ; Vicki.slater@hotmail.com	89 Pyramid street, Emu Plains NSW	Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Wollondilly	
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater (Manager)	0481 280 067	Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com		Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta	
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicky Slater (Manager)	0431 720 887	Vicki.slater@hotmail.com	89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750	Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Sutherland Liverpool Wollondilly The Hills Shire Auburn Bankstown	
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	0404 171 544	Not provided	PO Box 76, Caringbah NSW 1495	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
D'harawal Mens Aboriginal Corporation	Elwyn Brown	0401920982	Not provided	187 Riverside Drive, Airds NSW 2560	Camden Campbelltown	Wollondilly
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	0434 480 588	Not provided	41 Dempsey Street, Emu Heights, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Blue Mountains	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey and Donna Hickey	0425 230 693 (Steven) 0425 232 056 (Donna)	Not provided	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta Blue Mountains
HSB Consultants	Patricia Hampton	0424 142 216	Not provided	62 Ropes Crossing Boulevard, Ropes Crossing 2760	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Rane Consulting	Tony Williams	02 88246991	aiw1901@bigpond.com	1 Pyrenees Way Beaumont Hills NSW 2155	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Anthony Williams		0456 399 687	Not provided	Unit 2 / 24 Goodwin Street Narabeen NSW 2101	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Ricky Fields	0402 942 572	dhinawan.fields@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
	Athol Smith	0449 665 715	Not provided	16 Yantara Place, Woodcroft, NSW, 2767	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Gunyyu	Kylie Ann Bell	Not provided	gunyyuuchs@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt
						This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information	
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	0402 730 612	walbunja@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	0476 381 207	Not provided	11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW 2537	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	0405 995 725	Not provided	66 Grantham Road, Batehaven NSW, 2536	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	0403 703 942	Not provided	54 Blackwood Street, Gerringong, NSW, 2534	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Yerramurra	Robert Parson	Not provided	yerramurra@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	Not Provided	nundagurri@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information	
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Murrumbul	Mark Henry	Not provided	murrumbul@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Jerriongong	Joanne Anne Stewart	0422 800 184	jerriongong@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	0425 066 100	pemulwuyd@gmail.com	14 Top Place, Mt Annan	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Willoughby	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	Not provided	bilingachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell	Not provided	munyangachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Wingikara	Hayley Bell	Not provided	wingikarachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	0402 526 888	Not provided	1 Waratah Avenue, Albion Park Rail NSW 2527	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	
Walgalu	Ronald Stewart	Not provided	walgaluchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Asfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	Not provided	thauairachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown	Asfield Auburn
						This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
						This group states that their boundaries (Murrin

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Dharug	Andrew Bond	Not provided	dharugchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Robert Brown	Not Provided	bilinga@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly
Gunyu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie	Not Provided	gunyu@mirramajah.com management@mirramajah.com (management & administrative email address for the Mirramajah Group of RAPs).	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Suzannah McKenzie	Not Provided	munyunga@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright	Not Provided	murrumbul@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Wandai Kirkbright	Not Provided	wingikara@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Not Provided	gulagachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
Biamanga	Seli Storer	Not Provided	biamangachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Callendulla	Corey Smith	Not Provided	cullendullachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	Not Provided	murramarangchts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	0410 510 397	darrenjohnnduncan@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Parramatta Sydney Marrickville Strathfield Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Ryde Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater	Darren is associated with Metro and Deerubbin LALCs
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	(02)9832 7167	koori@ozemail.com.au	PO Box E18, Emerton, NSW 2770	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll Paul Boyd	0426823944	didgegunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	7 Siskin St, Quakers Hill NSW 2763	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson and Krystle Carroll	0406991221	Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	PO BOX 3143 Grose Vale NSW 2754	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	Raymond Ingrey		raymond@barivu.org.au		Sutherland Liverpool Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly	
Nerrigundah	Newton Carriage	0421 253 677	nerrigundachts@gmail.com		Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra Camden Campbelltown	Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley
Duncan Falk Consultancy	Duncan Falk	0406 610 644	duncanfalk@hotmail.com	34 Robinia Drive, Bowral NSW 2576		
Sharon Hodgetts		0405288814	sharonhodgetts@hotmail.com	21/29 Central Coast Hwy West Gosford 2250	Hawkesbury	
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Philip Boney	0436 483 210	waarlan12@outlook.com		Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woolahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan	0414 964 657 9601 7183	Wenlissa01@hotmail.com	113 Reservoir Road Mt Pritchard NSW 2170	Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Fairfield Holroyd Wollondilly Blue Mountains	
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)	0426 242 015	barkingowlcorp@gmail.com	2-65/69 Wehlow St. Mt Druitt	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverley Wollondilly	
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki (Manager)	0411 048 794	yulayculturalservices@gmail.com	15 Rowley Place, Airds NSW 2560	Deerubbin LALC Tharawal LALC Gandagarra LALC	LGAs of interest not specified, rather, LALC boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer)	0401 641 299	thoorganura@gmail.com	50B Hilltop Crescent, Surf Beach, 2536, NSW	Ashfield Auburn Bankstown Blacktown Blue Mountains Botany Bay Burwood Camden Campbelltown Canada Bay Canterbury Fairfield Hawkesbury The Hills Holroyd Hornsby Hunter's Hill Hurstville Kogarah Ku-ring-gai Lane Cove Leichhardt Liverpool Manly Marrickville Mosman North Sydney Parramatta Penrith Pittwater Randwick Rockdale Ryde Strathfield Sutherland Sydney Warringah Waverley Willoughby Woollahra Wollondilly	
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field (Manager)	0423 906 606	barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com	6 Macgibbon Parade, Old Erowal Bay, NSW 2540	Tharawal LALC Gandagarra LALC	LGAs of interest not specified, rather, LALC boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted LGAs of interest not specified, rather, LALC boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted
Yurraandaali Cultural Services	Bo Field (Manager)	0457 546 643	yurraandaali_cs@hotmail.com	3 Sheeran Street, Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540	Tharawal LALC Gandagarra LALC	LGAs of interest not specified, rather, LALC boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted LGAs of interest not specified, rather, LALC boundaries within which the organisation wish to be consulted

From: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au
Sent: Tuesday, 3 July 2018 8:55 AM
To: kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au
Subject: FW: SR4473 Search NSW -SR4473

Realising we should probably have put your email on the letters for response! Oh well – next time.

Good to hear you're feeling better.

V

Vanessa Hardy MAACAI M. ICOMOS MEIANZ
Director & Principal Archaeologist
CULTURAL HERITAGE CONNECTIONS Pty Ltd
Mobile: 0410 030 986

 *Cultural Heritage Connections acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country on which we work and throughout Australia. We pay our respects to them, their culture and their Elders past, present and future.*

From: Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 2 July 2018 5:19 PM
To: 'vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au' <vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au>
Subject: RE: SR4473 Search NSW -SR4473

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcel - Lot 1 on DP 719671 within The Hills Shire Council LGA
Your ref: N/A - Our ref: SR4473

Dear Vanessa Hardy,

Thank you for your search request received on 02 July 2018 in relation to the above area, please find your results attached.

Please note: Where the area identified to be searched is indistinct, generalised, or is for a freehold parcel, the results provided may relate to the Local Government Area (LGA) or Local Aboriginal Land Council (ALC).

Search Results

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

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

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

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

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

Search results and the existence of native title

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

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

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

Regards,

[Enquiries](#)

Public enquiry hours are 8.30am to 4.30pm

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Facsimile (08) 9425 1193 | Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au

Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au

Shared Country Shared Future

From: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au
Sent: Thursday, 28 June 2018 11:50 AM
To: kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au
Subject: FW: Notification - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill, NSW

Vanessa Hardy MAACA M.ICOS MEIANZ
Director & Principal Archaeologist
CULTURAL HERITAGE CONNECTIONS Pty Ltd
Mobile: 0410 030 986

 *Cultural Heritage Connections acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country on which we work and throughout Australia. We pay our respects to them, their culture and their Elders past, present and future.*

From: Margaret Bottrell <margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 28 June 2018 7:54 AM
To: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au
Subject: Notification - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill, NSW

To Vanessa Hardy,

RE: Notification - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill, NSW

Thank you for your letter dated 22 June 2018, requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services have been listed in *Section 4.1.2 (g) of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, under *Part 6, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as a source of information to obtain the “names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal *objects* and/or *places*”.

GS LLS is a partner with many Aboriginal communities in the region on many natural resource management (NRM) projects. However, GS LLS is not the primary source for contacting or managing contact lists for Aboriginal communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on planning issues. GS LLS considers cultural heritage issues that relate to land-use planning in general and only considers culture and heritage issues in the context of NRM.

We strongly recommend that you make contact with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Cultural Heritage Division, for all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations that may assist with your investigation.

Note: Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority (HNCMA) no longer exists. All work previously carried out by HNCMA is now delivered by Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS).

Regards,

--

Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)

Greater Sydney Local Land Service

Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith

PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750

T: 02 47242111

E: margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au

W: <http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au>



This message is intended for the addressee named and may contain confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient, please delete it and notify the sender. Views expressed in this message are those of the individual sender, and are not necessarily the views of their organisation.

Darug Aboriginal Land Care

(Uncle Des
Dyer)

18a Perigee Close
Doonside 2767NSW
ABN 71 301 006 047

Vanessa Hardy
Archaeologist
Cultural & Heritage
P O Box 490
Dulwich Hill 2203
NSW

Re: Samuel Gilbert Public School

Dear Vanessa,

Darug Aboriginal Land care / Uncle Des Dyer. Have no objections to the planned development.

The Darug Aboriginal Land care would like to **register** for this project and be consulted and take part in survey and test excavations. This project falls within the Darug land.

We are Traditional Owner, our members have lived on Darug land for most of their lives and worked in the area. We have responsibility to look after the plants, creeks and rivers on Darug land. We have been doing Cultural Heritage Assessments for over 20 year and still do today.

Our members are family and have lived in the area, we consult with them by Email and phone.

We would like to take part in any field survey and test excavations. Attend any meetings.

We have over 20years experience and all our works have White cards
Our preferred method of communication is by Email.

Our Site Officer Ricky Fields
Mobile 0402942572.
Email fields.r@outlook.com

**For all Survey test excavation and salvage works please contact him
for all work matters.
please contact him**

We agree and understand you can give our contacted details to others.

The area is an important part of our culture and valued by the community as most of the people that lived there were Darug. We can provide cultural knowledge during the survey.

Our preferred option to receive the project information is by E-mail.

Thank you

Kind regards

Des Dyer. Manager.

Darug Elder

Email desmond4552@hotmail.com

Mobile 0408360814

From: arika jalomaki <yulayculturalservices@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 August 2018 11:16 AM
To: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au
Subject: Re: Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill - project information and draft methodology

Dear Vanessa,

Yulay Cultural Services supports the methodology for this project. We look forward to working with you.

Kind regards
Arika

On Tuesday, July 31, 2018, <vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au> wrote:

You/your organisation has been registered as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for this project. Attached is the project information and draft methodology for assessment.

Please advise if you do not wish your details to be included on the list of RAPs to go to OEH & the Deerubbin LALC.

Kind regards,

Vanessa

Vanessa Hardy MAACAI M.ICOMOS MEIANZ

Director & Principal Archaeologist

Mobile: 0410 030 986



Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd

PO Box 490

Dulwich Hill NSW 2203

phone: 02 9518 3421

fax: 02 9518 3421

Pollowan Phillip Khan
78 Forbes Street
Emu Plains NSW 2750
7/08/2018
mobile: 0434545982
Email philipkhan.acn@live.com.au



Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections
PO Box 409
Dulwich Hill NSW2203

Dear Vanessa

Thank you for the Project Information and Draft Project Methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Samuel Gilbert Public School upgrade at Castle Hill. I have read your report and feel this area is highly significant as its only about 250 metres from Castle Hill Ck and 600 metres from Cattai Ck the old people would of been hunting around this part of the land. I feel it is highly significant as its in between two creek lines I feel there is a need for further investigation and looking forward to a onsite meeting regards Philip Khan

As Senior Aboriginal person who has for the past forty of so years (40) actively participated in the Protection Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin , and particularly throughout Western Sydney, I, on behalf of the Kamilaroi- Yankuntjatjara Working Group, wish to provide to you my organisations' registration of interest.

Information in my registration of Interest:

1. I am a Senior Aboriginal and Principal of the Kamilaroi -Yankuntjatjara Working Group, and all Aboriginal entity (ABN33979702507).
2. I prefer communicating by, Mail, Telephone, and; and I am, the Principal, person to contact, and;
My contact details are:
Phillip Khan
78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750
Mobile 043 4545 982 email philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
3. I wish to be involved and participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, and, participate in available field work; and would receive a copy of the report.
4. I attach to this letter a copy of Kamilaroi- Yankuntjatjara Working Group's; GIO Public Liability Insurance; GIO Workers Compensation Certificate.

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

Yours Sincerely,
Pollowan Phillip Khan

vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 August 2018 8:12 PM
To: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au
Subject: Re: Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill - project information and draft methodology

Hi Vanessa,

DNC has read methodology and is happy with all proposals

Warm regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Tuesday, July 31, 2018, 3:58 pm, vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au wrote:

You/your organisation has been registered as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for this project. Attached is the project information and draft methodology for assessment.

Please advise if you do not wish your details to be included on the list of RAPs to go to OEH & the Deerubbin LALC.

Kind regards,

Vanessa

Vanessa Hardy MAACAI M.ICOMOS MEIANZ

Director & Principal Archaeologist

Mobile: [0410 030 986](tel:0410030986)



Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd

PO Box 490

Dulwich Hill NSW 2203



**DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453**

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 173 ULLADULLA NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

3rd September, 2018

Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd
PO Box 490
DULWICH HILL NSW 2203

Email: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

Dear Vanessa,

RE: SAMUEL GILBERT PUBLIC SCHOOL, CASTLE HILL

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment: Project Information & Methodology

Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd has reviewed the project information and draft project methodology assessment, and supports the methodology for the proposed upgrades of Lot 1 DP 719671, located at Samuel Gilbert Public School, Ridgecorp Drive, in Castle Hill.

In relation to the long-term storage of recovered artefacts, if any, Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd strongly believes that recovered artefacts should be re-buried on Country (study area).

Furthermore, Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd would like to be involved in the Site meeting, Archaeological Test excavations and all other form of works to be carried out on the site.

Look forward to working with you on this project.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention: Cultural Heritage Connections

Subject: Samuel Gilbert Public School

Dear Vanessa

We have received and reviewed the project Samuel Gilbert Public School.

Surrounding this area are many highly significant sites.

We support the findings and recommendations in this report.

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

Regards

Justine Coplin



**DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453**

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 173 ULLADULLA NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

16th October, 2018

Vanessa Hardy
Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd
PO Box 490
DULWICH HILL NSW 2203

Email: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

Dear Vanessa,

RE: SAMUEL GILBERT PUBLIC SCHOOL, CASTLE HILL

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment & Archaeological Technical Report

Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd has reviewed the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Technical Report, and supports the methodology for the proposed upgrades including additional facilities to accommodate an increased student population of 1000 students, also creating future-focused modern teaching and learning facilities, of Lot 1 DP 719671, located at Samuel Gilbert Public School, Ridgecorp Drive, in Castle Hill.

Furthermore, if any artefacts are recovered during the construction stages, we strongly believe that these recovered artefacts should be re-buried on Country (study area).

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention: Cultureal Heritage Connection

Subject: Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill

Dear Vanessa

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

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

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

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although

there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas

and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

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

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

The *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* Section 4.1.8 refers to "Aboriginal organisations representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge". Recent consultation meetings have revealed that many of these Aboriginal organisations and individuals do not hold cultural knowledge of the Western Sydney area. The increasing involvement of such parties in cultural heritage management means that genuine local Aboriginal organisations are unable to properly care for our cultural heritage.

Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.

Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors' touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.

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

Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for Samuel Gilbert Public School, Castle Hill

We support the recommendations set out in this report.

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

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Justine Coplin', is written over a faint, light blue rectangular stamp or watermark.

Justine Coplin



Duncan Falk Consultancy

Duncan Falk
Manager

T +61 406 610 644

E: duncanfalk@hotmail.com

16 October 2018

Cultural Heritage Connections

c/o Vanessa Hardy

Via e-mail: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

**RE: ACHA and ATR – Proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School,
Castle Hill, NSW**

Dear Vanessa,

Duncan Falk Consultancy (DFC) has read over the documents and agrees in this instance with the recommendation that the site looks of low significance, even though there is a water course within the vicinity of the area the slope it is situated on isn't a significant land form as there are no visible platforms or hill tops usually associated with moderate to high significance sites within the area.

Kind Regards

Duncan

APPENDIX 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT

Samuel Gilbert Public School, Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report

**By Vanessa Hardy
October 2018**

**Report Prepared for
Fulton Trotter Architects
Level 3, 35 Spring Street
Bondi Junction NSW 2022**

LGA: The Hills Shire

PO Box 490 Dulwich Hill NSW 2203 Australia
phone: 02 9518 3421 fax: 02 9518 3421
email: admin@heritageconnect.com.au



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd was commissioned by Fulton Trotter Architects, on behalf of NSW Department of Education, in May 2018 to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School. The project area is located at Lot 1, DP 719671, in Ridgecrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW. The project area is within The Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

The development application for the proposal is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD 9274). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for the project include a requirement to identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that would be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This includes consultation with Aboriginal people in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW). Seventeen Aboriginal stakeholder groups registered interest for the project.

This Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) forms part of the ACHA and has been compiled to meet the SEARs and with reference to:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b); and
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a).

No Aboriginal objects have been previously recorded within the project area boundaries. Archaeological assessment found that there was low archaeological potential within the project impact area and that the project was unlikely to harm Aboriginal objects.

The following recommendations are provided:

1. The project impact area has been assessed as having low archaeological potential and low potential to contain Aboriginal objects. Therefore, there are no objections to the development on Aboriginal archaeological grounds.
2. Parts of the project area outside the area currently proposed for development may have some low-moderate impact for Aboriginal objects to occur. If development is proposed in these areas (see Figure 7) further assessment should be considered.
3. In the extremely unlikely event that suspected human remains are found the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all work must cease, the site should be secured and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be notified. If the remains are found to be Aboriginal, OEH and the LALC should be contacted to assist in determining appropriate management.
4. A protocol should be put in place to deal with any unexpected Aboriginal objects that may be located during the course of the project. This should be

included in the construction management plan or equivalent documentation. A draft protocol is presented below.

- On-site employees or contractors involved in ground surface disturbance should be made aware of the statutory obligations that apply to the discovery of Aboriginal objects prior to the commencement of works.
- If a suspected Aboriginal object is located during construction, works should cease in the vicinity of the find and a fully qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological excavation and identifying Aboriginal objects and should be called to site to determine the nature of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is in an isolated context (i.e. it is not likely that *in situ* deposit or further items will be present), its location can be recorded and it can be removed and the works continue. The RAPs should be contacted regarding appropriate long-term management of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is suspected that further material or in situ deposit could be present the RAPs should be contacted to determine an appropriate excavation strategy to salvage the in situ objects.
- Consideration should be given to relocating any Aboriginal objects removed from the site back into a secure place within the project area.
- If the item is found to not be an Aboriginal object, works may continue.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd was commissioned by Fulton Trotter Architects in May 2018 to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), including an Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) of a proposed upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School.

1.1 PROJECT AREA & PROJECT CONTEXT

Samuel Gilbert Public School is located at Lot 1, DP 719671, in Ridgcrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW (the project area). The site is bordered by a long daycare centre and Gilbert Ave to the East, Ridgcrop Drive to the south, residential development to the west and to the north by Excalibur Ave, a Council sporting field (Castle Glen Reserve), a local shopping complex (Knightsbridge Plaza) and car park. The School is fringed by bushland and has a large fenced off portion of bush to the north-west). The project area is within The Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

The location of the project area is shown in Figure 1.

Samuel Gilbert Public School is located in Castle Hill and currently has 667 students. The facilities include 29 existing teaching spaces – including 11 housed in demountable buildings.

This project aims to provide additional facilities to accommodate an increased student population of 1000 (Core 35) while also creating future-focused, modern teaching and learning facilities. The project also aims to upgrade the existing core facilities to suit this increased population.

The proposal includes the following:

- Construction of 25 new permanent teaching spaces
- Removal of 11 demountable teaching spaces
- Demolition of the existing home base parts of D-block and F-block
- Construction of two, new main buildings to house the majority of the new Home Base groupings – Buildings N and P
- Construction of a new Hall building – Building Q.
- Refurbishment of Buildings A and E into new Home Bases.
 - Hall
 - Staff and Administration Offices (including Staff Toilets)
 - Library
- Landscaping and service upgrades.

The development application for the proposal is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD 9274). Under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* there is no requirement for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit of an SSD where Aboriginal objects will be subject to impact. Instead, Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) are developed according to guide the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The requirements of the SEARs for the Samuel Gilbert Public School relevant to Aboriginal heritage are as follows:

- Identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that would be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010), and guided by the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (DECCW, 2011);
- Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR; and
- Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.

No Aboriginal objects have been previously recorded within the project area boundaries. A due diligence assessment for the current project was undertaken by Cultural Heritage Connections in November 2017. The assessment found that there was low archaeological potential within the project impact area and that the area was unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects. The scope of the assessment did not include Aboriginal cultural values of the project area.

This report has been produced in accordance with the following OEH guidelines:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b); and
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a).

1.2 LIMITATIONS AND AUTHORSHIP

No assessment of non-Aboriginal archaeological potential has been undertaken.

Analysis of the archaeological background, design of the methodology, field inspection and reporting for the assessment was undertaken by Vanessa Hardy (BA Hons), archaeologist and Director of Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd.

1.3 REPORT OUTLINE

The following section (Section 2.0) provides detail on the legislative context for the project. Section 3.0 of this report provides a summary of the environmental context of the project area. Section 4 examines the archaeological background and Section 5.0 presents the results of the site inspection and RAP meeting. Section 6.0 considers the impacts of the proposed activity, while Section 7.0 provides a discussion and presents recommendations arising from the archaeological assessment.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This section outlines the legislative framework protecting archaeological heritage sites in NSW. It does not purport to be legal advice. It presents an interpretation of the implications for the management of archaeological sites within NSW and the study area as understood by the consultant. The Crown Land status of the study area may affect the applicability of the legislation.

As discussed above, the EP&A Act is applied to projects deemed to be SSD. In these cases, permits under Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Instead, Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) are provided to guide the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The SEARs are generally intended to produce an assessment to the same standards as non SSD projects. The information below relates to the general legislative requirements for Aboriginal heritage in NSW.

2.1.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *EP&A Act* requires that environmental impacts are considered in land use planning and decision-making. The definition of 'environmental impacts' includes impacts on the cultural heritage of the project area. The Act sets out specific statutory assessment processes including:

- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by public authorities and for developments that do not require a development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

2.1.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (amended 2010)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) protects Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in NSW. It has been amended by the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (NPW Regulation). Under the NPW Act, the following are offences unless an exemption or defence is provided for under the Act:

- A person must not knowingly harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object (knowing offence)
- A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place (strict liability offence)

The maximum penalty for the knowing offence is \$550,000 or \$275,000 (depending on whether there are aggravating circumstances) and 1 or 2 years' goal for an individual. For a corporation the maximum penalty for the knowing offence is \$1.1 million. The maximum penalty for the strict liability offence is \$110,000 or \$55,000 (depending on whether there are aggravating circumstances) for an individual or \$220,000 for a corporation.

Harm includes acts or omissions that “destroy, deface or damage” an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place, and in relation to an object, move the object from the land on which it has been situated. Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.

Section 91 of the Act also obliges any person who discovers an Aboriginal object to report it to the OEH for it to be entered on the AHIMS.

An Aboriginal object is defined 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.”

An Aboriginal object is legally protected irrespective of land tenure, the significance of the object and whether or not it has been recorded.

“Aboriginal Places” are places so declared under Section 84 of the Act.

Anyone who exercises due diligence in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence if they later harm an object. Due diligence can be exercised by complying with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010c) (or industry-specific codes of practice) that has been adopted under the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009. The code provides a process to enable a reasonable determination of whether or not Aboriginal objects will be harmed by an activity or whether further investigation or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) are required.

There is also a range of defined exemptions and low impact activities defined in the Regulation for which due diligence is not required. These include undertaking specified farming, land management, maintenance, surveying or environmental rehabilitation works.

Clause 80B Defence of carrying out certain low impact activities: section 87 (4)

(1) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 86 (2) of the Act, if the defendant establishes that the act or omission concerned:

(a) was maintenance work of the following kind on land that has been disturbed:

(i) maintenance of existing roads, fire and other trails and tracks,

Under the amended Act a permit is no longer required to *look for* Aboriginal objects providing the investigation is undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b). Archaeological test excavations that follow the code do not require an AHIP. If objects are present and harm cannot be avoided it is necessary to apply for an AHIP.

There are also requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people relating to AHIP applications. These are set out in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a).

The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012

Part 5 Clause 5.10 of The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP) contains the following provisions for Aboriginal Heritage

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

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

- (i) a heritage item,
- (ii) an Aboriginal object,
- (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(e) erecting a building on land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(3) When consent not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

(a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:

- (i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and

- (ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or
- (b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:
 - (i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and
 - (ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or
- (c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or
- (d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(5) Heritage assessment

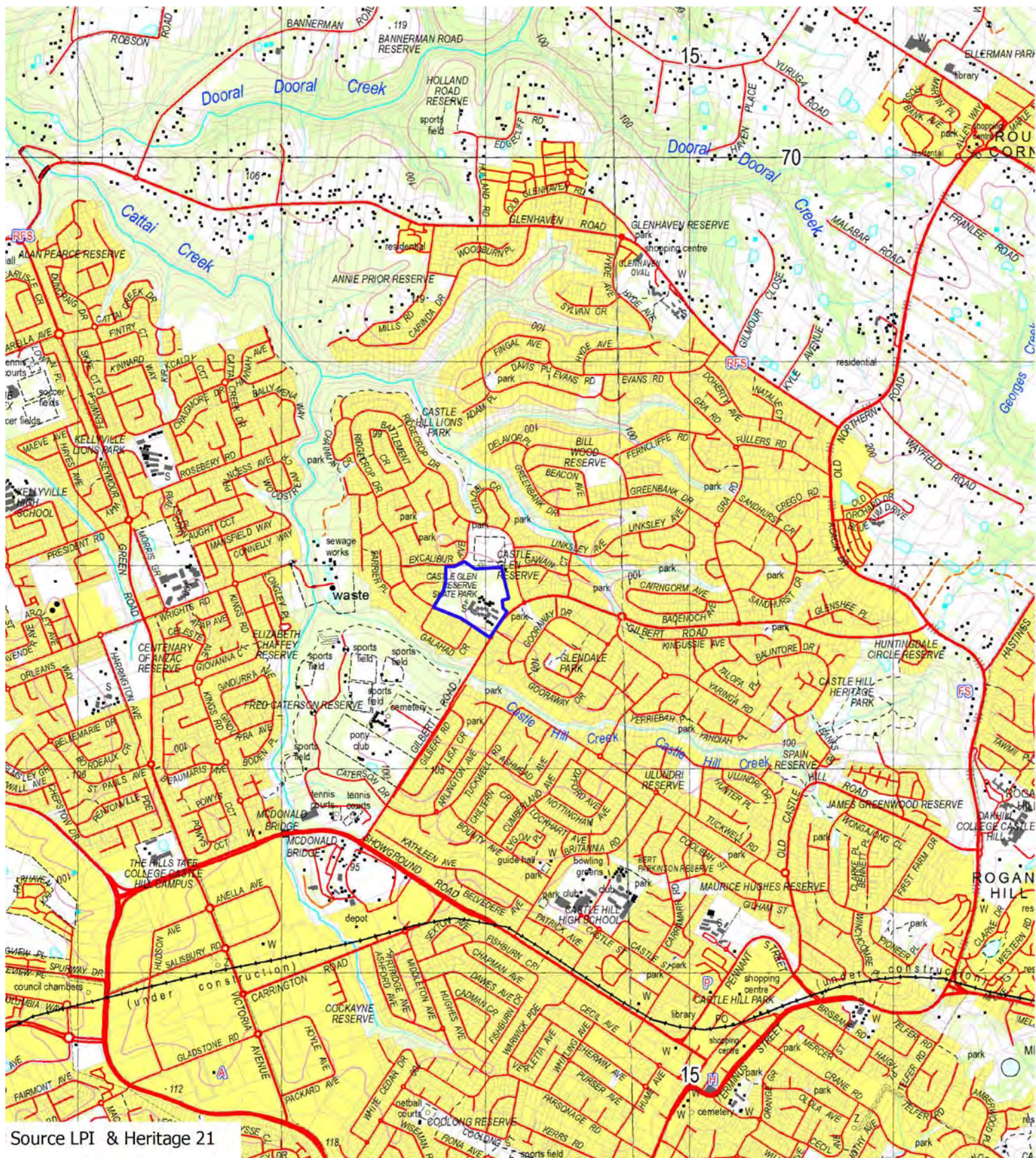
The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
 - (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),
- require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance

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.



Source LPI & Heritage 21

Legend

Project area

Maps and figures in this document may be based on third party data, may not be to scale and are intended as a guide only. We do not warrant the accuracy of such maps or figures.



Figure 1: Project area location



3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Analysis of the environmental context is essential for developing accurate models of cultural activity, site distribution patterns and the archaeological potential of any given area. Environmental characteristics influence the types of archaeological sites. An understanding of how the landscape looked and behaved in the past can help us to predict where Aboriginal people may have undertaken various activities and therefore the types of archaeological sites that may be found in the present. In addition, environmental processes influence the preservation of sites. Heavy erosion or acidic soils are likely to destroy or damage certain types of evidence, reducing the likelihood of locating evidence of past occupation. Certain environmental aspects may also have significance for Aboriginal people both in the past and in the present.

3.1 GEOLOGY & LANDSCAPE

The project area is within the Sydney Basin near the transition between two physiographic regions; the Hornsby Plateau and the Cumberland Lowlands – also known as the Cumberland Plain (Chapman and Murphy 1989). The Sydney Basin is underlain by Triassic sediments, which dip gently from the east and north towards a central lowland situated south-west of Parramatta. As the basin rises to the north it is transacted by the drowned river valleys of the Parramatta and Georges Rivers exposing sandstone. The sandstones continue to rise to the north to ‘broad dissected plateau capped in places with Wianamatta Group shale’ that is the Hornsby Plateau (Chapman and Murphy 1989).

Stone suitable for tool manufacture occurs across the Sydney Basin. Recorded artefacts have been made from silcrete, chert, ‘indurated mudstone’/‘silicified tuff’, quartz, quartzite and basalt. Many of these materials can be commonly found as cobbles or boulders eroding out of deposits near creek lines.

Water is a critical condition for favourable occupation for Aboriginal people as it not only sustains their families and groups but also attracts flora and fauna that are important food, medicinal and shelter resources. Where permanent water is located through fresh water springs and higher stream order watercourses (for example, third, fourth and fifth order streams and confluences, following Strahler (1952), larger Aboriginal camp sites or areas of repeated visits/camping are likely to be identified. The survival of such sites is dependent on the impacts of subsequent land use and erosion.

The project area is not within 200 m of water. The nearest creek is Castle Hill Creek running 200-250 metres to the south of the project area. This creek is a second order creek in this location and runs west/northwest to meet Cattai Creek approximately 600 metres away. To the north of the project area a number of unnamed tributaries run north/northwest to meet with Cattai Creek further downstream of Castle Hill Creek. the areas of the confluences with Cattai Creek would likely have been favoured occupation areas and sites have been recorded along the nearby creek lines. The project area is within the central higher portion of land sitting between the two tributaries at the toe of the low ridgeline. The southern half of the area slopes toward the south/southwest.

3.2 SOILS

Soil landscapes are a division of soils that have common soil attributes and landform features. The project area is mapped as within the erosional Glenorie Soil Landscape (Chapman, et al. 1989). This landscape is underlain by Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. Topography is predominantly low rolling and steep hills with local relief of 50-120 m, slopes of 5-20%, convex narrow (20-300 m) ridges and hillcrests grading into moderately inclined sideslopes with narrow concave drainage lines. The dominant landform is moderately inclined slopes of 10-15% (Chapman and Murphy 1989).

Typical soil profiles of the Glenorie soil landscape are prone to erosion and relatively shallow. Topsoil consists of an A1 horizon of friable dark brown loam. Shale fragments occur with occasional charcoal. Roots are commonly present. Where present an A2 horizon is typically a brown clay loam to fine sandy clay loam with shale, roots and charcoal common. Subsoil B horizons are moderate to heavy clays. Aboriginal objects most commonly occur in A1 or A2 horizons. Deeper B horizon clays are usually considered culturally sterile.

Typical depths of Glenorie landscape range as follows:

- Crests – up to 15 cm of A1 Horizon overlying 10-30 cm of A2.
- Upper slopes and midslopes – up to 15 cm of A1 horizon and 5-30 cm of A2
- Lower slopes – 10-60 cm of A1 with A2 absent
- Drainage lines – can contain up to 100 cm of recently transported topsoil (A1) overlying base clays.

Soils are prone to erosion and it is likely that any Aboriginal objects on crest and slope landforms would have been disturbed by soil movement.

3.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

The vegetation communities of the greater Sydney area have over 200 species with edible parts (Attenbrow 2002). Many plants were exploited as a minor food resource, for example berries or plant nectars. Aboriginal firing of the landscape may have resulted in opening up of grasslands in the valleys and ridge tops, which, in turn, increased the habitat for large macropods.

The project area has been partially cleared since European settlement. In the past, the area would have provided a wide variety of flora and fauna resources for the Aboriginal communities who lived there.

Tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll forest) is most commonly associated with soils of the Glenorie soil landscape. Dominant tree species include Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) and blackbutt (*E. pilularis*). Other species common to the area include turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*), grey ironbark (*E. paniculate*), white stringybark (*E. globoidea*) and rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*). Common understory species include pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and coffee bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*) (Chapman and Murphy 1989).

Wood was used to make canoe poles, weapons, woomeras, boomerangs and was used for firewood. Plant resins were used to fix parts of tools together. Bark was used for huts, carrying vessels, canoes, shields, fishing lines, bedding, blankets and torches, amongst other things (Attenbrow 2002: 113). Fibres were used to make ropes that could then be used in traps and nets for trapping animals, birds and fish. Local knowledge of medicine plants was also an important part of Aboriginal culture.

Animal resources were important to the Aboriginal people of the region, not only as a food source but because they could also be used for manufacturing. The use of animal skin clothing and animal bone tools has been well documented.

Overall, the resources available to inhabitants of the project area region could have provided a varied and generally reliable resource to sustain the many economic and social requirements of large Aboriginal groups.

3.4 LAND USE HISTORY

It appears that no development of the project area took place prior to the construction of the school in the 1980s. The school was opened in 1986. Figure 2 shows the area in 1943 to be heavily covered by trees intersected by tracks. The cleared areas are outside the project area. The red flag is in approximately the location of the current hall/canteen building.

Figure 3 shows the current area of school buildings and sports fields where disturbances have taken place. The project area has been partially cleared of vegetation. Elsewhere there are parts of the study area where land use disturbance is low. Some vegetation may have been cleared and access tracks have led to minor disturbance.

The extent of ground surface disturbance is a major factor in determining whether physical evidence of past Aboriginal occupation of an area will be present. In general, past activities provide an indication of the level of disturbance and correlate to archaeological potential. Table 1 provides a key to levels of disturbance and the likely archaeological potential.

Table 1: Levels of past land disturbance

Disturbance Level	Types of Past Activities	Examples in Study Area
HIGH Severe soil disturbance little potential for survival of intact archaeological deposits, displaced objects rarely still occur.	Construction of buildings, graded roads (depending on depth of soils), service trenches for sewers etc., dams, high erosion, intensive and/or repeated landscaping or cultivation.	School buildings and landscaped areas, access roads and services.
MODERATE Some disturbance to soils with some potential for intact archaeological deposits and/or potential for displaced Aboriginal objects.	Clearing or partial clearing, stock activity, light cultivation or ploughing, low erosion.	Areas of interface between school building areas and peripheral bushland.

Disturbance Level	Types of Past Activities	Examples in Study Area
LOW Partially cleared or grazed, not subject to intensive soil disturbance or erosion therefore retaining potential for intact deposit and objects.	Non-mechanical clearing, stock grazing, either a depositional soil environment or minimal erosion.	Northern and north western site extremities, although some erosion has occurred..

Figure 2: 1943 aerial photograph of the project area (red flag) and surrounds (Source: <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>).



Figure 3: Aerial photo project area



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

For the purposes of determining settlement and site location patterns, archaeologists examine regional and local trends in the distribution of known sites in relation to environment and topography. This information can be used to provide a picture of behaviour in the past as well as indicate how evidence of that past behaviour might be preserved in the archaeological record. The following provides an overview of relevant regional and local archaeological evidence.

4.1 REGIONAL PREDICTIVE MODELLING

Timing of the Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region has been subject of some research. An early date (41,700 $\pm$ 3000/-2000 BP (years before present)) was taken from artefacts found in gravels of the Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River (Stockton and Holland 1974), however there is some disputes over the actual age of the deposits.

A site (RTA-G1) excavated by McDonald (2005b) from the Parramatta Sand Sheet in the city centre of Parramatta has been dated to 30,735 $\pm$ 407 BP. This date is considered more reliable. A rock shelter site north of Penrith on the Nepean, known as Shaws Creek K2, is another Pleistocene dated site, dated to 14,700 $\pm$ 250 BP (Attenbrow 2010:18). More recently, a salvage excavation at Pitt Town on the banks of the Hawkesbury River has the lowest deposits containing artefacts dated to 15,000 BP (Williams, et al. 2012: 95).

The evidence of site dates demonstrates that Aboriginal people have inhabited the greater Sydney region for many thousands of years. In light of this it is expected that a range of evidence of that past habitation may be present. Much of the archaeological work done in the Sydney Basin has been focused on the Cumberland Lowlands. Less is known about the Hornsby Plateau specifically, although many of the findings will have general applicability. Despite the fact that at least 50% of the Cumberland Plain has already been extensively developed, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains, many hundreds of artefact sites (also known as open campsites or artefact scatters) have been recorded. Open artefact scatters can range from a few discarded stone pieces (resulting from a one-off use of an area) to large sites which may have been visited by a large number of people and/or been repeatedly used over many years. In these larger sites, distinct areas relating to specific activities can sometimes be located, such as knapping floors where individuals would have sat to manufacture stone tools. Sites can also include other habitation remains such as animal bone, shell or fireplaces (known as hearths). In areas where sandstone rock overhangs are present sites are commonly located within the overhangs and other sites such as middens, where shellfish are processed and discarded occur along waterways.

4.1.1 Occupation Modelling

The project area is within a transitional landscape between the shale soils and resources of the Cumberland Plain and the sandstone based country of the Hornsby Plateau. These areas have different archaeological patterning, although many similarities. The shale based soils discussed in Section 3.2 suggest that the project area locality is more likely to have site patterning consistent with the Cumberland Plain. However, nearby sandstone resources would also have had an influence on past Aboriginal land use.

Over the last 30 years, a series of models of occupation have been proposed for the Cumberland Plain. These are being continually refined as further work takes place across the broader Sydney region.

An analysis of 666 sites recorded on the Cumberland Lowlands (Jo McDonald CHM 1998) found that open artefact scatters (89%) were the most common site type across the area, with scarred trees making up 2.1%. Shelters and axe grinding grooves accounted for only 3.6% of recorded sites, and these were concentrated at the junction of shale and sandstone geology along the periphery of the Lowlands. The study also highlighted difficulties associated with archaeological visibility on the Plain by assessing the potential for areas with no surface evidence to contain buried sub-surface deposits. The study found that an absence of surface evidence is not a reliable guide to the potential, nature or density of sub-surface material. The results of McDonald's studies clearly demonstrate the limitations of surface survey for identification of archaeological deposits. It was concluded that one of the main reasons a high proportion of sites were recorded in creek flat areas was the increased visibility conditions rather than it being a reflection of past human behaviour patterns (Jo McDonald CHM 1998).

McDonald synthesised the various Rouse Hill studies ((Jo McDonald CHM 1998, 2002c, 2002a, 2002d, 2002b, 2002e) and developed a predictive model for the local area based on sub-surface investigation as well as surface finds. This has broader application for the entire Cumberland Lowlands. McDonald's model includes the following key elements:

- Site complexity and density in the area is far greater than what analysis of material recorded during initial limited testing programs or analysis of surface remains suggests.
- Most areas, even those without identifiable surface remains, may contain sub-surface archaeological material.
- There is potential for stratified and/or intact deposits in some areas, particularly in stable or aggrading landforms including alluvial deposits.
- The potential for intact deposits is not necessarily greatly diminished by ploughing of an area, which only tends to affect the top 30 centimetres of a deposit.
- Extensive testing has revealed the presence of backed blade manufacturing sites, heat treatment locations, general camp sites and other specialised activity areas.
- Sites are more extensive and complex in landscapes with more permanent water.
- Sites with ephemeral water sources were found to be sparser and to contain evidence of more localised one-off behaviour.
- Grinding grooves may be found in the sandstone or shale/sandstone transition areas.
- Scarred trees may occur in stands of remnant vegetation.
- The most common raw material is silcrete, though some indurated mudstone/silicified tuff and quartz artefacts may also be found.

After ground-truthing the model in a number of places, including at the Australian Defence Industries site (McDonald and Mitchell 1997), McDonald concluded that the

three main factors influencing the density and complexity of open artefact sites in the Cumberland Lowlands are:

- stream order;
- landscape unit (ie landform type); and
- proximity to a stone source suitable for extracting stone for tool manufacture.

Baker (AMBS Consulting 2000) proposed a model based on excavation at Mungerie Park (near Caddies Creek). He suggested that three zones of 'archaeological complexity' could be described, namely

- a 'complex zone' of overlapping knapping floors or activity areas and high-density artefact concentration due to repeated occupation;
- a 'dispersed zone' where activity areas are more spatially discrete due to either less frequent use or activities occurring away from main camp sites; and
- a 'sparse zone' of consistently low-density artefact distribution likely to be resulting from discard events rather than knapping (AMBS Consulting 2000: 53-54).

McDonald reviewed this and other models in the light of excavations along Second Ponds Creek and nearby sites. She suggests that the earliest occupants of the Sydney region focused habitation on the Nepean River and large creek lines. As time progressed they gradually moved away from these locations and began to occupy more distant places. At this point populations were highly mobile and transported stone material from the Nepean River Gravels. When this was not possible they made do with whatever local stone sources were available. As sea levels rose and then stabilised after 6,000 before present (BP), groups from the coast were forced inland. Population gradually increased, and many new occupation sites were inhabited in different regions. People began to focus on local stone sources, in the Rouse Hill region people relied on silcrete. Heat-treating of the stone became more common. It is likely that stone was partially worked or prepared at its source and transported back to habitation camps. Backed artefacts became increasingly common. In the last 1,000 years ground stone becomes more common and it is possible that changes in frequencies of use of different raw materials points to 'more restricted social movement, and contact via exchange networks' (Jo McDonald CHM 2005a).

A recent review of the various occupation models based on the wealth of data in the Rouse Hill Development Area (McDonald and White 2010) produced the following key findings supporting some of the previous models:

- artefact distribution can better be seen as part of a landscape rather than discrete sites as implied by Kohen and others;
- artefact distribution does appear to be related to proximity to water, although this further varies with stream order;
- stream order does seem to be a significant factor in site distribution as suggested by McDonald and Mitchell (1997);
- artefact density does appear to vary significantly with landform (McDonald and Mitchell 1997);

- the orientation of open land surfaces seems to have an influence on the selection of artefact discard locations - with slopes facing north and north-east generally having higher densities;
- distance from known silcrete sources does not seem to have a large influence on artefact density;
- these trends in artefact density and distribution indicate long-term, large scale patterns; and
- social and/or symbolic factors may also have influenced site selection (McDonald and White 2010; AECOM 2011).

AHMS undertook a desktop and field assessment for the North West Growth Centres water infrastructure (AHMS 2011). The study found that 179 Aboriginal objects, sites and places had been previously recorded within the desktop assessment area and an additional 36 sites were recorded during the field assessment. Some of these sites were later found to be duplicates leaving a total of 208 sites within the AHMS study area. A detailed predictive model. An evaluation of the predictive model used concluded that the model was “between 67 and 72 % (average = 69.5%) effective at predicting archaeological materials, and between 67 and 83% (average = 75%) effective at capturing sites of high or very high archaeological significance” within the desktop assessment area (AHMS 2011: 59).

One of the failings of the model, according to the authors, was that it over predicted the presence and survival of Aboriginal objects. This was largely due to the fact that detailed land disturbance data was not available for much of the area. Therefore, some of the areas predicted to contain Aboriginal objects would be found to be unlikely to preserve archaeological deposit in light of the extent of ground surface disturbance due to past land use. This suggests that the extent of land disturbance is an important factor in assessing the likelihood of Aboriginal objects occurring in a given area.

In addition, the study highlighted the following key findings:

- The majority of recorded sites are artefact sites (either isolated finds or artefact scatters.
- Stream order is of primary importance in determining the distribution frequency and scale (extent, artefact densities and complexity) of sites.
- Low density artefact sites have been identified within all landform types near lower order streams. The landforms include floodplains, creek banks, elevated spurs, lower slopes, mid slopes and upper slopes. The sites demonstrate evidence of short term or transient use and ephemeral occupation.
- Higher density artefact sites and those which demonstrate a variety of tool types, frequent or repeated occupation and use, and complex assemblages occur most frequently on lower slopes, floodplains and ridges near high order streams.
- Proximity to raw material sources is a key factor in site distribution. Natural rock outcroppings and/or Aboriginal stone tool quarries (rather than local river or creek gravels) are the preferred source of raw materials for artefact production.

- Areas of historical and/or modern disturbance (such as buildings, roads, services, market gardens etc) severely compromise Aboriginal archaeological preservation and survival. Accordingly, where this type of disturbance is high, intact archaeological material is considered less likely to occur (AHMS 2011: 52-53).

The site distribution patterns observed for the Hornsby Plateau suggest that shelter sites are the most common. This is likely to be a combination of the fact that activities were focused within the protection of shelters, but also that these areas are generally better preserved/less developed. Shelters not only contain artefact sites but also art. It is likely that large well protected shelters with a good aspect were used repeatedly over time.

Within the sandstone landscapes of the Plateau, open artefacts sites are rarer than on the Cumberland Plain, and most likely to be located close to water. Grinding grooves can occur on flat sandstone surfaces near water.

4.2 LOCAL CONTEXT

A regional study undertaken for Baulkham Hills Shire Council (Dallas and Sullivan 1993) reviewed previous archaeological investigations in the area and proposed a predictive model for the region. At the time the study was undertaken a total of 188 Aboriginal sites were known within the LGA.

The most common site types in the LGA were rock shelters with art (23.9 %), rock shelters with deposit (21.3 %), axe grinding grooves (16 %), rock shelters with art and deposits (10.6 %), artefact sites (open camp sites) (9.6 %) and petroglyphs (rock engravings) (8 %). The authors argued that site type and distribution for any given area are closely correlated with the variations in underlying bedrock. The study's site location model divided the area into shale-based landforms and Hawkesbury sandstone landforms. It predicted that shale landforms site types would be most commonly artefact sites and modified trees. The Hawkesbury sandstone landforms site types predicted types would more commonly be art sites (petroglyphs and rock paintings), rockshelters and axe grinding grooves with artefact sites and modified trees occurring less frequently. The model also predicted that a higher density of sites would be found within close proximity to fresh water sources (Dallas and Sullivan 1993).

A survey of the Castle Hill Heritage Park, approximately two kilometres to the southeast of the project area, recorded two isolated artefacts and some areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD). The isolated artefacts were identified in disturbed contexts on existing tracks and it was unclear whether they had eroded from the soil in the area they were found or whether they had been introduced within road stabilisation material. The assessment concluded that past European land use would have likely disturbed evidence of Aboriginal occupation within the majority of the A horizon soils in the area. Sheet erosion had also truncated the A horizon soils. In many areas this has resulted in only a thin layer of A horizon soil remaining. Elsewhere the underlying B horizon has been exposed. In some areas, more recent topsoil development was evident (Wheeler 2003).

A total of 18 test trenches were excavated at the site. From these, 21 pieces of stone including 5 definite artefacts and one piece of ochre were recovered. The most common

stone material present was silcrete. All stone recovered is known to occur locally. No clear signs of secondary working or use-wear were recorded. In general, the site showed a low density and disturbed assemblage. It was concluded that the area had been highly disturbed by past land use and that there was insufficient material to address the designed research questions. The excavated material was assessed as being of low archaeological (scientific) significance.

The following table (Table 2), provides a description of site types associated with past Aboriginal occupation as well as an indication of the likelihood of each type occurring in the project area.

Table 2: Site type definitions

Site Type	Description
Open Camp Sites/Stone Artefact Scatters/Isolated Finds	Open camp sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities, and can include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type can be revealed as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts can also be exposed by erosion, land use such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. Sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to a water source. Sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event, be the result of limited stone knapping activity, or be an artefact that has been displaced from its original location due to erosion or other disturbance. The presence of such isolated artefacts can also indicate the presence of in situ buried archaeological deposit, or additional artefacts obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts can be located on all landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities. This site type is the most common on the Cumberland Plain. Depending on the level of ground surface disturbance, stone artefacts could occur within the project area.
Scarred or Carved Trees	These sites are trees with scars and/or carved patterns which can be attributed to Aboriginal cultural origin. Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments. The removal of bark exposes the heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Carved trees contain carved patterns on the tree trunk and are often found in association with ceremonial grounds, burials or cultural sites. If original trees are present within the project area, there is some potential for this site type.
Grinding Grooves	Aboriginal grinding grooves are grooves where Aboriginal people have sharpened or manufactured stone axes and other implements and in some cases, ground seed and grains in the sandstone forming 'bowls'. These sites are most often found in sandstone. This site type can occur where suitable geology is present. The project area is unlikely to contain such geology.

Site Type	Description
Rock Shelter Sites (closed camp sites)	Rock overhangs in areas of sandstone geology can contain evidence of past Aboriginal occupation. This can include stone artefacts, food refuse such as bone or shell if suitably preserved deposits are present. Shelters also can contain pigment art (see below). The project area is unlikely to contain suitable geology for this site type.
Art Sites	Petroglyphs (also referred to as Rock Engravings) are art sites where marks have been made in stone by Aboriginal people (for example, spirit figures, animals, implements and footprints). These sites are most commonly found on flat exposed open areas of sandstone. Art within rock shelter is usually painted with ochres and pigments on smooth surfaces on the walls of the shelter. The project area is unlikely to contain suitable geology for this site type.
Quarries	Aboriginal quarry sites are sources of raw materials, primarily for the manufacture of stone tools, but also for ochre procurement. They are only found where raw materials (stone or ochre) occur within the landscape, and where these have been exploited in the past. Such sites are often associated with stone artefact scatters and stone knapping areas. The project area is unlikely to contain suitable geology for this site type.
Bora/Ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites have high cultural value to Aboriginal people. They may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees. These places are more likely to be found below hills or peaks or above low land subject to inundation. These sites are generally determined through community consultation or sometimes via historic recordings. The background review does not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.
Natural Mythological (Ritual) sites	These types of sites are usually identified by the local Aboriginal community as locations of cultural significance, and they may not necessarily contain material evidence of Aboriginal associations with the place. These sites are generally determined through community consultation or sometimes via historic recordings. The background review does not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.
Middens	Middens are the accumulation of debris from fish, crustaceans and other shell fish (shells, fish bones) consumed as part of Aboriginal people's diet. Middens also often contain charcoal, stone artefacts, bone and other types of material used by Aboriginal people. Middens often occur within close proximity to freshwater and saltwater sources which have potential to contain mussels, oysters and other types of edible bivalves. Due to the distance to water, this type of site is unlikely.
Burial	Burials can be found in many different archaeological contexts, including shelter deposits and most often where the ground is soft and sandy. Burials can also be found within middens. They can be associated with carved or scarred trees and ceremonial sites. Burials are difficult to detect unless there are visible eroded evidence of a burial or human remains or they have been identified through historic records, or oral histories. The nature of soils and background review do not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.

Site Type	Description
Contact / Historical Sites	These types of sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period. Contact sites are most often determined through community consultation. The background review does not indicate that this type of site will be present in the project area.

4.2.1 Database Searches

Searches of the NSW State Heritage Register, Inventory and the Australian Heritage database were undertaken on the 28 November 2017.

No Aboriginal archaeological sites or places of cultural heritage significance were recorded on these databases. No Aboriginal sites are recorded on The Hills LEP.

A search of the OEH AHIMS database was undertaken on 13 November 2017 for an area at Datum:GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 311000-317000, Northings: 6265000-6271000. A total of 50 sites was recorded within this area. None of the sites is within the project area.

The searches were updated in September 2018. No additional sites had been recorded.

There is a mixture of open sites and 'closed' sites (within rock shelters), recorded in the project area. This reflects the transitional nature of the landforms and geology in the area. Rock overhangs are commonly found in the sandstone creek areas of the local vicinity. These types of sites are not usually found in the Cumberland Plain. A total of 66% of the recorded sites include stone artefacts with an additional 10 % being 'PAD' or areas where it is considered likely that artefacts may occur sub-surface. Of the 22 closed sites only 6 did not contain artefacts.

Table 3: Site features from AHIMS results

Site Feature	Frequency	Percentage
Art (shelter with art)	4	8
Art & artefact (shelter with art and deposit)	2	4
Artefact (shelter with deposit)	13	26
Artefact & grinding groove (shelter with grinding groove)	2	4
Artefact with hearth (shelter site)	1	2
Aboriginal resource and gathering (open site)	3	6
Artefacts (Open Camp Site or Isolated Finds)	12	24

Site Feature	Frequency	Percentage
Artefacts & PAD	4	8
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	5	10
Artefact with grinding groove (open site)	1	2
Grinding Groove	3	6
Total	50	100%

The locations of the registered sites recorded in AHIMS are shown in Figure 4. The location information for sites recorded within the AHIMS is subject to variation in recording methods. Coordinates provided are often indicative rather than exact. The accuracy of locations cannot always be relied on. The author cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information provided by OEH or other agencies.

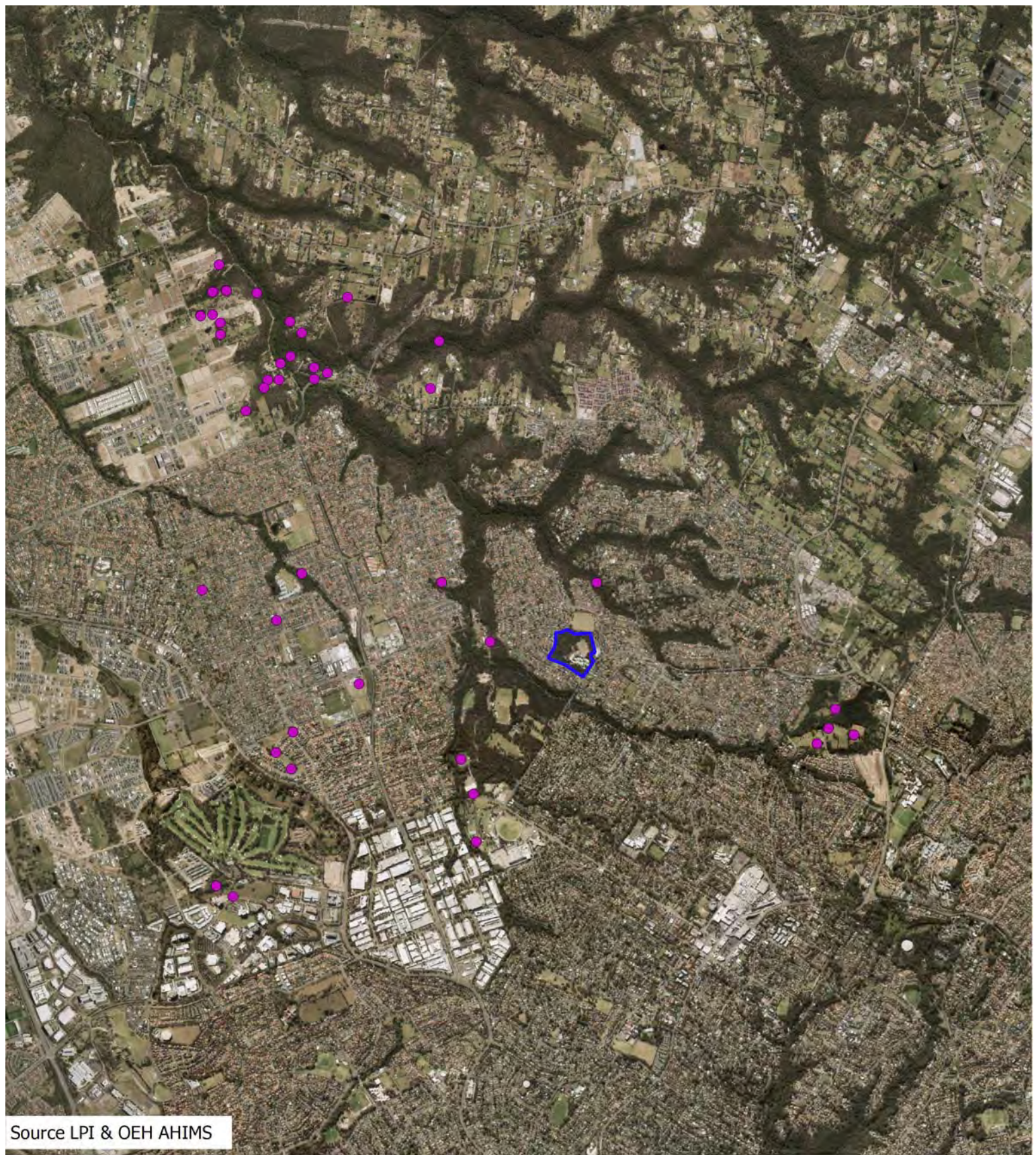
4.3 SUMMARY

The most common site type in the locality is artefact sites. This is consistent with predictive modelling. In areas of outcropping sandstone geology in the broader area shelter sites (some with art) and grinding grooves are also present.

Artefact and stone types identified in artefact sites across the region include flakes, broken flakes, flaked pieces, broken pebbles, micro-blade core, backed blades and blades. Raw materials included quartz, silicified wood, tuff, chert, quartzite, volcanic, silcrete, and chalcedony. Stone artefact sites have been located within the study area and the broader project area. Stone materials include silcrete, quartz, and a stone known as either indurated mudstone or tuff.

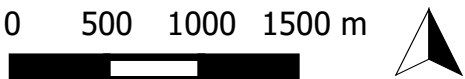
The region has been shown to have been a favoured place of occupation for Aboriginal groups in the past. The project area vicinity has abundant resources and would have provided for relatively large groups. Artefact scatters of high density are usually found within 200 metres of significant waterways with the highest significance sites within 100 metres on elevated terraces. Subsurface artefact densities will be lower on upper slopes and crest/ridgelines and higher on lower slopes.

In summary, there would have been relatively large Aboriginal populations utilising the project area and surrounds. The number of sites recorded on AHIMS is a fraction of what once would have been present. The major factor influencing the potential for unrecorded sites to be located will be the level of disturbance in this developed area.



Legend

-  Project area
-  AHIMS site



Maps and figures in this document may be based on third party data, may not be to scale and are intended as a guide only. We do not warrant the accuracy of such maps or figures.

Figure 4: AHIMS search results

5.0 SITE INSPECTION & PROJECT MEETING

A site inspection was carried out on 15 November 2017 by the archaeologist, Vanessa Hardy. Conditions were fine and sunny.

An additional site meeting and opportunity to inspect the site was provided to all RAPs on September 5th 2018. The results of these two site visits are discussed below.

5.1 AIMS & METHODS

The aim of the site inspection was to determine whether any unrecorded Aboriginal objects or areas of sub-surface archaeological potential would be likely to occur in the project area and whether development of the subject land could have the potential to impact these sites or areas. The external parts of the project area were inspected on foot. No inspection was undertaken within standing buildings.

The aims of the site meeting and inspection were to provide an opportunity for all RAPs to:

- review the project information and ask questions about the nature of the development and its impacts;
- inspect the site;
- discuss cultural knowledge for the study area;
- provide cultural information to identify:
 - whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the project area;
 - whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the project area (whether they are Aboriginal places declared under s. 84 of the NPW Act or not);
 - consider places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance, and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance within the project area;
 - express views on potential management options including ways to avoid or mitigate harm and/or conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage values; and
- consider how Aboriginal people can continue their association with identified Aboriginal heritage values.

5.2 RESULTS

The area is gentle slope with some modified flat areas. The eastern half of the site has been subject to disturbance from the construction of school buildings and landscaping (Figure 5). The area around the buildings includes paths and hard surfaces. The large sporting oval area (visible in Figure 3) has been slightly cut down into the natural surface to provide level ground. There is low archaeological potential within these developed areas. At the perimeter of the site and in the western half, bushland is present. In much of this area visibility is nil due to the nature of the vegetation.

Figure 5: Near Ridgecrop Drive entrance in south of project area



Figure 6: Access track in western portion of project area



However, access tracks and other minor exposures area present (Figure 6). Exposed B Horizon soils are visible on tracks and in exposures demonstrating the shallow (<200 mm) and erodible nature of the local soils. Sandstone cobbles were occasionally present. There is some archaeological potential in the vegetated areas outside the areas of disturbance and erosion.

Project information and a draft project methodology was sent to all RAPs on 31st July 2018. Due to the nature of the site the opportunity was provided for a site visit to discuss any questions and provide an opportunity to discuss cultural concerns or record any cultural information.

The site meeting was attended by the following RAPs:

- Libby Coplin, representing *Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation*

An initial discussion and review of the proposal was undertaken and plans provided. This was followed by a walkover of the potential areas of impact. Ms Coplin was satisfied with the information and undertook to convey the information to her organisation for further comment. Further information relating to the RAP input is detailed in the ACHAR for this project.

No Aboriginal objects were located during the site inspection. No culturally modified trees were located in the project area. No landforms of high archaeological sensitivity were noted within the project area. There is some potential for Aboriginal objects within the vegetated bushland beyond the built areas of the school buildings. However, the distance to water and the shallow soils would suggest there is unlikely to be moderate or high density intact archaeological deposit. The archaeological potential is low within the areas that have been disturbed by the construction of the school and low-moderate potential outside these areas for low density/isolated Aboriginal objects. The area of low potential is approximately as shown in Figure 7.

Legend

 Project area

 Previously disturbed / low potential



Source LPI & Fulton Trotter



0 100 200 300 400 m



Maps and figures in this document may be based on third party data, may not be to scale and are intended as a guide only. We do not warrant the accuracy of such maps or figures.

Figure 7: Area of low archaeological potential

6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following definitions of harm are reproduced from OEH (2011).

Direct harm/impact

Direct harm may occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, excavation of soils, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavating detention ponds and other drainage or flood mitigation measures, and changes in water flows affecting the value of a cultural site.

Indirect harm/impact

Indirect harm may affect sites or features located immediately beyond, or within, the area of the proposed activity. Examples of indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter site from increased visitation, vibration impacts to rock shelters from construction equipment, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources. (OEH 2011).

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposal includes the following:

- Construction of 25 new permanent teaching spaces
- Removal of 11 demountable teaching spaces
- Demolition of the existing home base parts of D-block and F-block
- Construction of two, new main buildings to house the majority of the new Home Base groupings – Buildings N and P
- Construction of a new Hall building – Building Q.
- Refurbishment of Buildings A and E into new Home Bases.
-
- Landscaping and service upgrades.

Plans of the existing site configuration and the proposed development are included in Appendix 1.

6.2 JUSTIFICATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY

Samuel Gilbert Public School is located in Castle Hill and currently has 780 students. The facilities include 29 existing teaching spaces – including 11 housed in demountable buildings.

This project aims to provide additional facilities to accommodate an increased student population of 1000 (Core 35) while also creating future-focused, modern teaching and learning facilities. The project also aims to upgrade the existing core facilities to suit this increased population.

6.3 POTENTIAL HARM TO ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

The development of the site will include construction of classroom buildings and associated ancillary infrastructure, landscaping and demolition as well as removal of demountable structures. This will involve cutting and removal of soils as well as soil disturbance. These activities would be likely to disturb or damage any Aboriginal objects that might be present.

However, it has been assessed that there is a low likelihood of Aboriginal objects occurring in the areas where the proposed development will have an impact to the ground surface. In light of this there is minimal potential for harm to Aboriginal objects from the proposed activity.

6.3.1 Impacts to Declared Aboriginal Places

No Aboriginal Places have been declared within the project area.

6.3.2 Previous AHIPs issued

There have been no previous AHIPs issued for the project area.

6.4 IMPACT MITIGATION

No Aboriginal objects have been recorded in the project area and the archaeological assessment has concluded that there is a low potential for unrecorded object to occur within the areas that will be subject to impact by the proposed development. Therefore, no consideration of harm mitigation, conservation or ecologically sustainable development has been included in this ATR. Additional information relating to ongoing management is provided below and information on management of Aboriginal cultural values is discussed in the ACHAR.

7.0 DISCUSSION & ONGOING MANAGEMENT

This section provides a summary of the results of the assessment and a discussion of the ongoing Aboriginal archaeological management requirements for the project.

7.1 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

The project area is sloping in nature and over 200 metres from a significant water source. It is therefore unlikely to have been a favoured camping location. While lower density artefact sites or other evidence of transient land use may have been present in areas of this type, it is unlikely that significant in situ deposit would be preserved sub-surface.

On the basis of the landforms, distance to water and disturbance on site it is concluded that the project area has predominantly low archaeological potential. There is some low-moderate potential for isolated artefacts or low-density artefact scatters in the areas outside existing school disturbance and eroded walking/fire trails. Figure 7 shows the extent of the area of low archaeological potential.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of the above archaeological assessment and the legislative framework for protecting and assessing Aboriginal archaeological sites in NSW, the following recommendations are provided:

1. The project impact area has been assessed as having low archaeological potential and low potential to contain Aboriginal objects (Figure 7). Therefore, there are no objections to the development on Aboriginal archaeological grounds.
2. Parts of the project area outside the area currently proposed for development may have some low-moderate impact for Aboriginal objects to occur. If development is proposed in these areas (see Figure 7) further assessment should be considered.
3. In the extremely unlikely event that suspected human remains are found the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all work must cease, the site should be secured and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be notified. If the remains are found to be Aboriginal, OEH and the LALC should be contacted to assist in determining appropriate management.
4. A protocol should be put in place to deal with any unexpected Aboriginal objects that may be located during the course of the project. This should be included in the construction management plan or equivalent documentation. A draft protocol is presented below.

7.2.1 Ongoing management to protect Aboriginal Objects

As discussed in Section 2.0, an AHIP is not required for SSD. Therefore, if Aboriginal objects were located during the project they could be managed according to the agreed protocol. The following is a recommended procedure to deal with unexpected finds during the life of the project:

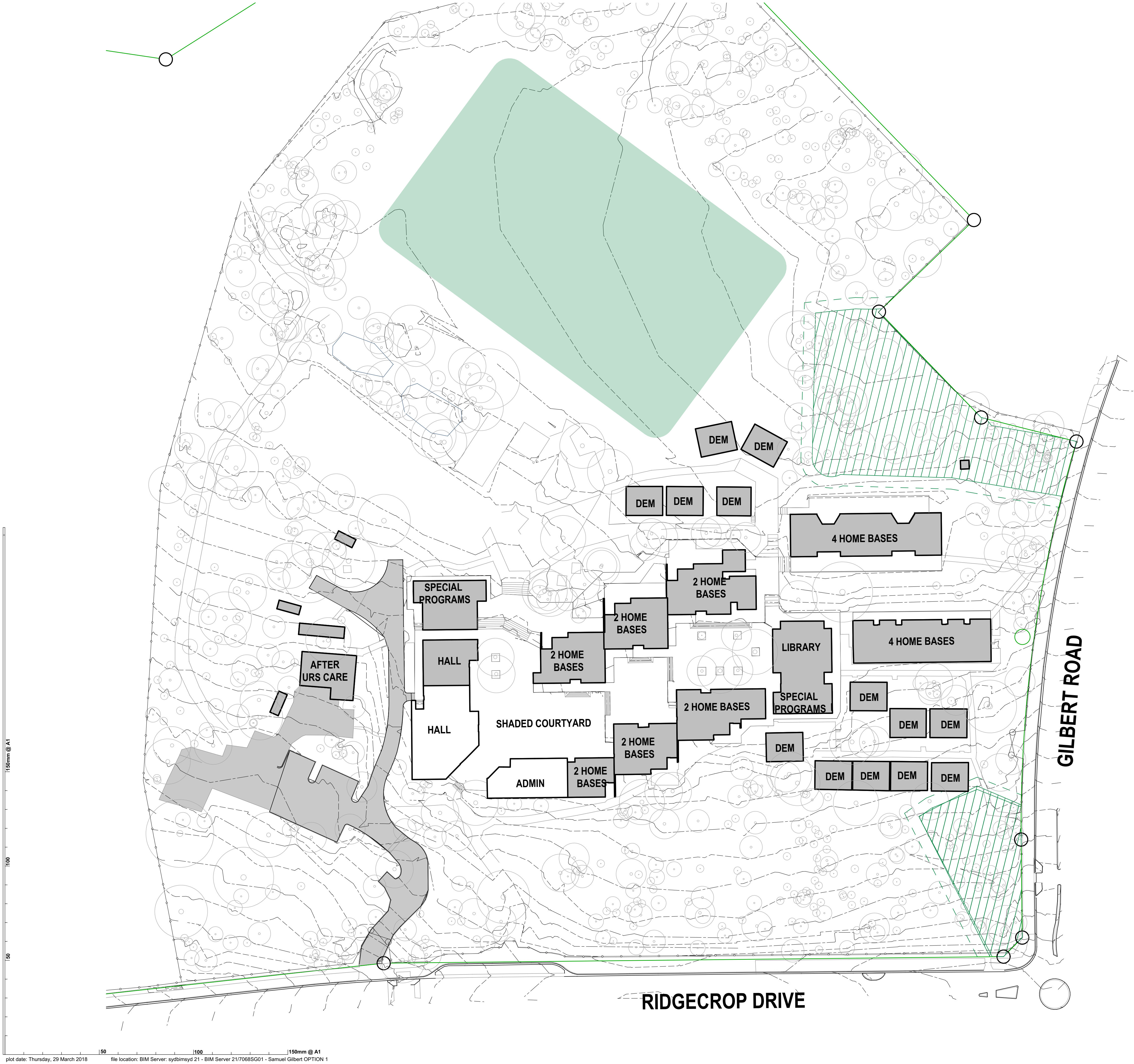
- On-site employees or contractors involved in ground surface disturbance should be made aware of the statutory obligations that apply to the discovery of Aboriginal objects prior to the commencement of works.
- If a suspected Aboriginal object is located during construction, works should cease in the vicinity of the find and a fully qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological excavation and identifying Aboriginal objects and should be called to site to determine the nature of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is in an isolated context (i.e. it is not likely that *in situ* deposit or further items will be present), its location can be recorded and it can be removed and the works continue. The RAPs should be contacted regarding appropriate long-term management of the object.
 - If it is confirmed that it is an Aboriginal object and it is suspected that further material or in situ deposit could be present the RAPs should be contacted to determine an appropriate excavation strategy to salvage the in situ objects.
- Consideration should be given to relocating any Aboriginal objects removed from the site back into a secure place within the project area.
- If the item is found to not be an Aboriginal object, works may continue.

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APPENDIX 1: DEVELOPMENT PLANS



CDR1	Concept Report Issue	29/03/18	WG
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INIT.

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CONCEPT DESIGN

NSW Department of Education

Samuel Gilbert Masterplan

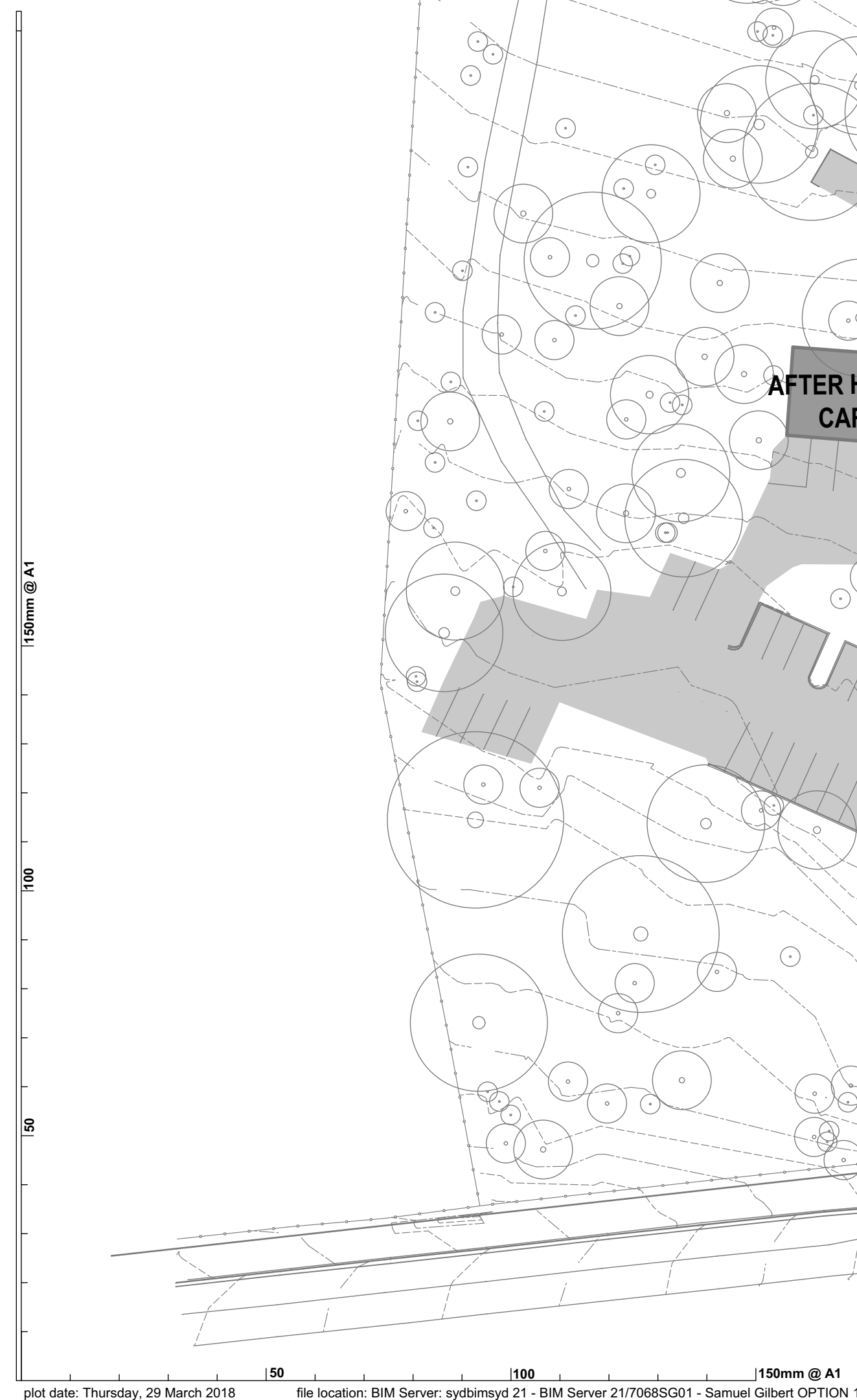
Ridgecrop Drive
Castle Hill, NSW

EXISTING SITE PLAN

Figured dimensions take precedence over
scale dimensions. Contractors must verify
all dimensions on site before commencing
any work or making shop drawings.



PROJECT NUMBER 7068SG01	DIRECTOR JW	CHECKED
DRAWING NUMBER AEX1001	REVISION CDR1	



CDR1	Concept Report Issue	29/03/18	W
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INI

SYDNEY		BRISBANE	
Level 3, 35 Spring Street 1 (02) 9369 5941		PO Box 1669	
Bondi Junction, NSW 2022e		(02) 9369 3743	
DIRECTORS		SYDNEY	
Greg Isaac raia		NSW 6855	QD 2924
Judith Ezzary raia		QD 3335	QD 3335
John Ward raia	VIC 18804	NSW 8371	QD 3842
Katerina Dracopoulos raia			QD 3581
Mark Trotter raia	VIC 17691	NSW 4421	QD 1810
Nathan Hildebrandt raia		NSW 10256	QD 1810
Paul Sekava raia		NSW 7180	QD 2601
Paul Trotter raia		NSW 7177	QD 2601
Ryan Loveday raia		NSW 5802	QD 2601
Robert Wessener raia			QD 2601

HASE CONCEPT DESIGN

JECT Samuel Gilbert Masterplan

ADDRESS Ridgescrop Drive
Castle Hill, NSW

DRAFT
DRAWING
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Figured dimensions take precedence over scale dimensions. Contractors must verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work or making shop drawings.

PROJECT NUMBER	DIRECTOR	CHECKED
7068SG01	JW	

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
ACD1001	CDI

APPENDIX 3: CONSULTATION LOG

CONSULTATION LOG

PROJECT: Upgrade of Samuel Gilbert Public School – Fulton Trotter Architects

Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Action	Outcome	Notes	Follow Up
Step 4.1.1 Wrote to Registrar at National Native Title Tribunal by post, <i>letter dated 22 June 2018</i>.	Response from NNTT advising that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area, <i>dated 2 July 2018</i>		
Step 4.1.2 Wrote to: Hills Shire Council Aboriginal Land Rights Act Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council Local Land Services (LLS) NTSCORP <i>Letters dated 22 June 2018</i> Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) <i>Letter dated 26 June 2018</i>	Response from LLS via email with recommendation to contact OEH for identification of stakeholders for project, <i>dated 28 June 2018</i> Response from Steve Randall, on behalf of DLALC, via email registering interest in the project, <i>dated 26 June 2018</i> Response from Office of the Registrar ALRA directing queries to DLALC, <i>dated 2 July 2018</i>		
Step 4.1.3 Notification placed in local newspaper Hills Shire Times, Tuesday 26 June with closing date for registration of interest included as 14 days from publication (Tuesday 10 July 2018).	Letter from Darug Land Observations, notifying expression of interest for project, <i>dated 5th July 2018</i>		
4.1.4 Closing date for registration of interest included in the notification letters and notice in the newspaper was at least 14 days from the date (Tuesday 10 July 2018)			

Action	Outcome	Notes	Follow Up
Letters of notification and invitation to register interest in the project within 14 days of notification (26 July 2018) sent to those individuals and groups identified by OEH in Step 4.1.2.: <i>Letters dated 11 July 2018.</i> Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation Biamanga Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services Callendulla DJMD Consultancy Dharug Didge Ngunawal Clan Duncan Falk Consultancy Ginniderra Aboriginal Corporation Gunyu Cultural Heritage Technical Services Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation Murramarang Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services Nerrigundah Pemulwuy CHTS Thauaira Thoorga Nura Kawul Cultural Services Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group Walgalu Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services Yulay Cultural Services Deerubbin LALC Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments Darug Land Observations Des Dyer Tocomwall	Lilly Carroll registered interest for Didge Ngunawal Clan via email 12/07/2018. Justine Coplin registered interest on behalf of Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation via telephone 12/07/2018 and email on 13/7/2018. Arika Jalomaki registered interest on behalf of Yulay Cultural Services via email on 14 July 2018. Des Dyer registered interest on 15 July 2018 via email and nominated Ricky Fields as his contact person. Phil Boney registered interest on behalf of Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group via email on 16 July 2018. Darug Tribal Aboriginal Custodians registered interest on 16 July 2018 via email, nominating Mr John Reilly as their contact person. Response from Biamanga via email on 25 July 2018. Requested further correspondence to email address, no nominated contact. Response from Murramarang via email on 25 July 2018. Requested further correspondence to email address, no nominated contact. Celestine Everingham registered interest on behalf of DACHA via follow up call 26 July 2018. Jack Gibson, registered interest on behalf of Butucarbin via follow up call 26 July 2018. Corey Smith registered interest on behalf of Cullendulla via email on 25 July 2018 correspondence via email. Duncan Falk registered interest via email 25 July 2018 nominating himself as dedicated contact person - details are T: 0406610644 E: duncanfalk@hotmail.com	Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council registered 26 July 2018 Darug Land Observation registered 5 July 2018 The following email recipients were returned undelivered (mail delivery failed). Postal addresses not provided.: winginkara@mirramujah.com munyunga@mirramajah.com gunyuu@mirramuajah.com murrumbul@mirramajah.com bilinga@mirramujah.com ginniderra.corp@gmail.com Cullendullachst@gmail.com	Celestine Everingham registered interest on behalf of DACHA via follow up call 26 July 2018. Note that the postal address and phone number provided by OEH are Celestine's, not Gordon Morton. Jack Gibson, registered interest on behalf of Butucarbin via follow up call 26 July 2018. Note that Jack states he did not receive emails even though read response received. A follow up sms was sent to those individuals/groups that had not yet registered interest 20 July 2018: This is a follow up to check you received an invitation to register interest in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Greenwich Hospital redevelopment. If you would like to register your interest please do so by the 26 July. If you require us to resend the information please reply or contact kyliemcd@heritageconnect.com.au The following recipients phone numbers registered failed: Pemulwuy CHTS/Pemulwuy Johnson 0425066100

Action	Outcome	Notes	Follow Up
	Basil Smith registered interest on behalf of Goobah – 26 <i>July 2018</i> requested correspondence via email. Wendy Smith registered interest on behalf of Gulaga on 17 <i>July 2018</i> all contact via email.		
4.1.5 Advise people registering interest that details will be forwarded to OEH & LALC	Included in email or letter with draft methodology on 31/7/2018.		
4.1.6 Record of the names of each Aboriginal person who registered interest and provide a copy to OEH and LALC with 28 days of closing date	Sent via email 5 August 2018		
4.1.7 Registration of LALC with an interest in project		Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council registered 26 <i>July 2018</i>	
4.1.8 A contact for aboriginal organisation or representative for knowledge holder must be nominated.	Although asked for this was not given for some of the organisations.		
STAGE 2 & 3 Steps 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1 &, 4.3.2 Letter providing project information and draft methodology sent to all RAPs on 31/7/2018, 28 days were provided for comment on the document as well as the opportunity to discuss via telephone if desired. Letter and meeting both provided opportunities for RAPs to define roles and process for assessment as well as to discuss project methodology.	The following groups provided endorsement of the methodology with no comments or changes: ▪ Darug Land Observations ▪ Didge Ngunawal Clan ▪ Duncan Falk Consultancy In addition, Darug Land Observations noted that they strongly believe that any recovered artefacts should be re-buried on Country within the project area. Phillip Khan of the Kamilaroi-Yankuntjarjara Working Group noted that the area is significant generally and is around 250 metres from Castle Hill Creek and 600 Metres from Cattai Creek.		
Step 4.2.4 All RAPs were provided the opportunity to attend a site meeting to discuss project information and provide another opportunity to provide information to assist in determining cultural heritage values and ongoing management. Meeting was held on 5 th September 2018.	One RAP representative attended the site meeting.		
Steps 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 Letters contained invitations to accept information in writing or verbally relating to cultural significance. It was	No specific information relating to cultural values or the cultural significance of the project area was provided.		

Action	Outcome	Notes	Follow Up
offered to provide a male or female archaeologist to discuss information if necessary.			
Steps 4.3.5, 4.3.6 & 4.3.7 Information provided was documented in the report along with management recommendations. no restricted information was provided.			
STAGE 4			
Steps 4.4.1, 4.4.2 & 4.4.3 A draft report was prepared and sent to all RAPs on 23/9/2018. The RAPs were given a minimum of 28 Days (until 22/October) to comment on the draft.	Three submissions were received during the comment period for the draft report. ▪ Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation noted that they reviewed the draft report and support the findings and recommendations. The submission also noted that there are many highly significant sites in the project area vicinity. ▪ Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd also reviewed the draft reports and support the proposed school upgrades. This submission also noted that if any artefacts are recovered during the construction, DLO strongly believe that these recovered artefacts should be re-buried on Country, i.e. within the project area. ▪ Duncan Falk Consultancy (DFC) also responded stating they had reviewed the reports and agree with the recommendation 'that the site looks of low significance'. The submission also noted that although there is a water course in the vicinity the slope landform is not of moderate or high significance. And unlikely to be associated with sites of moderate to high significance.		
Steps 4.4.4 & 4.4.5 Comments were noted in the final report. As there was no requirement for an AHIP no AHIP application was completed. The final reports were made available to the			

Action	Outcome	Notes	Follow Up
RAPs.			

APPENDIX 4: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

31/7/2018

Dear Registered Aboriginal Party,

Re: Project information and draft project methodology for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the proposed Samuel Gilbert Public School Upgrade, Castle Hill, NSW

Thank you for your interest in the above project. Your interest has been formally registered according to the requirements of the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW). We are writing to provide you, as one of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project, with information about the next stages of the assessment.

Cultural Heritage Connections (CHC) has been engaged by Fulton Trotter Architects on behalf of NSW Department of Education to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), including an archaeological assessment, of the proposed upgrade. As a part of the project, CHC is undertaking consultation with Aboriginal people according to the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW). This letter provides project information and a draft methodology for assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area as required in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of the consultation requirements.

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to:

- assist the proponent in understanding Aboriginal people's views and concerns (if any) about the project;
- provide Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project with the opportunity to participate in decision making about the management of their cultural heritage by providing the proponent information regarding cultural significance and feedback on management options;
- provide an opportunity for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to be involved in consultation so that information about cultural significance is provided to OEH to assist in decision making;
- understand cultural values present in the area; and



- assist the Director-General of OEH in his or her consideration of the determination of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application (if required).

Project Information

As part of Stage 4.2 of the consultation process, the following project information is presented to assist in meeting the aim of presenting project details relevant to the nature, scope, methodology and environmental and other impacts of the proposed development. Further opportunity for presentation of project information will be provided during a site meeting as discussed below.

Samuel Gilbert Public School is located at Lot 1, DP 719671, on Ridgescrop Drive, Castle Hill, NSW.

The location of the site and an overview of the proposed works are detailed in the attached figures.

The project has been designated State Significant Development (SSD) 9274. As part of the Secretary's environment assessment requirements (SEARs) requirements, the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project must include:

- identification and description of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that would be affected by the development in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010), and guided by the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (DECCW, 2011);
- documentation of the significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR);
- assessment and documentation of any impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts;
- documentation of procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the development and appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.

This project aims to provide additional facilities to accommodate an increased student population of 800 as well as upgrading the existing core facilities to suit this increased population.

The proposed extent of work for this project includes:

- construction of new buildings to include 15 new permanent teaching spaces;
- Removal of 11 demountable teaching spaces;
- Upgrade of existing facilities including the hall, staff and administration offices and library; and
- construction of a new buildings; and
- landscaping of external areas.

Assessment Background & Archaeological Context

The Cumberland Plain has been extensively studied over the last 30 years as part of development of the region and robust models for site distribution have been developed. The region has been shown to have been a favoured place of occupation

for Aboriginal groups in the past. Artefact scatters of high density are usually found within 200 metres of significant waterways with the highest significance sites within 100 metres on elevated terraces. Subsurface artefact densities are generally lower on upper slopes and crest/ridgelines and higher on lower slopes. The project area vicinity has abundant resources and would have provided for relatively large groups. Known sites in the project area locality are predominantly include stone artefact sites. This is consistent with predictive modelling.

The most common site type in the project area region is artefact sites. This is consistent with predictive modelling. There are areas of outcropping sandstone geology in the broader area which contain shelter sites (some with art) and grinding grooves are also present.

A due diligence assessment for the project area was undertaken in November 2017.

A search of the OEH AHIMS database for a six kilometre by six kilometre area centred on the project site was undertaken. A total of 50 sites have been recorded within this area. None of the sites is within the project area. No known sites are recorded within the project area boundaries.

Most of the project area is gently sloping in nature, is over 200 metres from a significant water source, and is therefore unlikely to have been a favoured camping location. At the perimeter of the site and in the western half, bushland is present. In much of this area visibility is nil due to the nature of the vegetation. However, access tracks and other minor exposures are present. Exposed B Horizon soils are visible on tracks and in exposures demonstrating the shallow (<200 mm) and erodible nature of the local soils. Sandstone cobbles were occasionally present. There is some potential for Aboriginal objects in these areas.

The eastern half of the site has been subject to disturbance from the construction of school buildings and landscaping. The area around the buildings includes paths and hard surfaces. The large sporting oval area has been slightly cut down into the natural surface to provide level ground. There is low potential for Aboriginal objects within these developed areas. The proposed locations of the new buildings are within areas that have already been disturbed.

No Aboriginal objects were located during the due diligence site inspection. No trees with the potential for cultural scars were located within the project area. The assessment findings were that within the area of proposed development there is low potential for Aboriginal objects. No assessment of cultural values or intangible heritage was undertaken as part of the due diligence.

Draft Assessment Methodology

As part of Stage 4.3 of the consultation process, we invite RAPs to approach us with suggestions for appropriate collaboration methods.

As a minimum we are seeking to provide opportunity for RAPs to:

- contribute to culturally appropriate information gathering and the research methodology (this document);
- provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places on the proposed project area to be determined; and
- have input into the development of any cultural heritage management options.

We will provide all RAPs with:

- opportunity to comment on this proposed project methodology (28 day review period of this document);
- opportunity to participate in a site meeting to discuss the proposed works and any cultural values;
- opportunity to comment on draft ACHA reports (28 day review period).

The project development area is in a disturbed landscape. There is limited visibility of the natural ground surface. Therefore, there will not be any formal archaeological survey of the site. Instead a site meeting is proposed as the most appropriate method to progress the assessment. The meeting will provide RAPs the opportunity to view the site and put the proposed upgrade plans in context. This will also provide an opportunity for RAPs to contribute information or raise any concerns they may have relating to the project. Any comments by RAPs regarding significance as well as information about the landscape and on cultural heritage management options will be noted for inclusion in the draft report. It is proposed that the site meeting will include opportunities for registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) to:

- review the project information and ask questions about the nature of the development and its impacts;
- discuss cultural knowledge for the study area;
- provide cultural information to identify:
 - whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the project area;
 - whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the project area (whether they are Aboriginal places declared under s.84 of the NPW Act or not);
 - consider places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance, and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance within the project area;
 - express views on potential management options including ways to avoid or mitigate harm and/or conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage values; and
- consider how Aboriginal people can continue their association with identified Aboriginal heritage values.

In addition, we can provide opportunities via telephone for RAPs to discuss and present information relating to the cultural values of the project area, views on ongoing heritage management for the project area as well as any other related issues.

The information gathered during this process will be used to compile draft reports. The draft ACHA and archaeological reports will then be provided to RAPs for comment (a 28 day comment period will be provided).

Culturally Sensitive/ Gender Sensitive Information

We understand that there may be times where RAPs may have information about a project which is culturally or gender sensitive. If RAPs wish to provide cultural information which they do not want to be made public or which is gender sensitive, provision can be made to record this information as confidential as part of the reporting process but without inclusion in the public versions of the report. Female or

male archaeologists can also be made available to record or discuss gender sensitive information during the life of the project, depending on the wishes of RAPs.

Response

If you support the proposed methodology, could you please respond and indicate your interest in attending a site meeting. The meeting would be arranged shortly following the close of the review period. Alternatively, we would be interested in receiving other suggestions for a preferred way to approach the assessment. Responses should be sent by 29 August 2018 to:

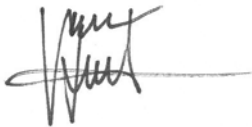
Vanessa Hardy

email: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au

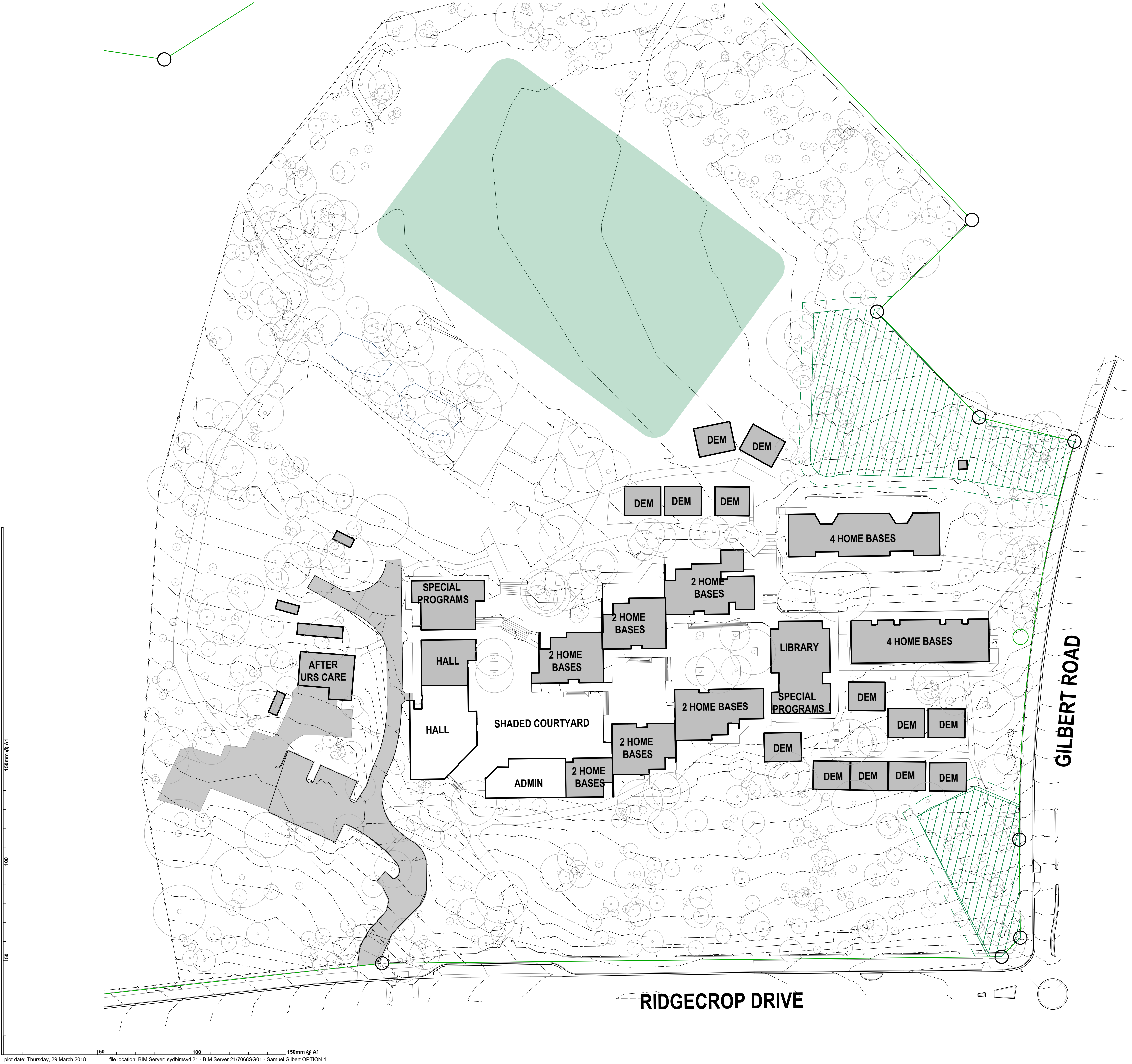
or via post
Cultural Heritage Connections
PO Box 490
Dulwich Hill NSW 2203

If you have any questions, would like to discuss this further or prefer to provide a response verbally, please contact me on 02 9518 3421 or 0410 030 986.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vanessa Hardy', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Vanessa Hardy
Director & Archaeologist



CDR1	Concept Report Issue	29/03/18	WG
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INIT.

fulton trotter
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www.fultontrotter.com.au

CONCEPT DESIGN

NSW Department of Education

Samuel Gilbert Masterplan

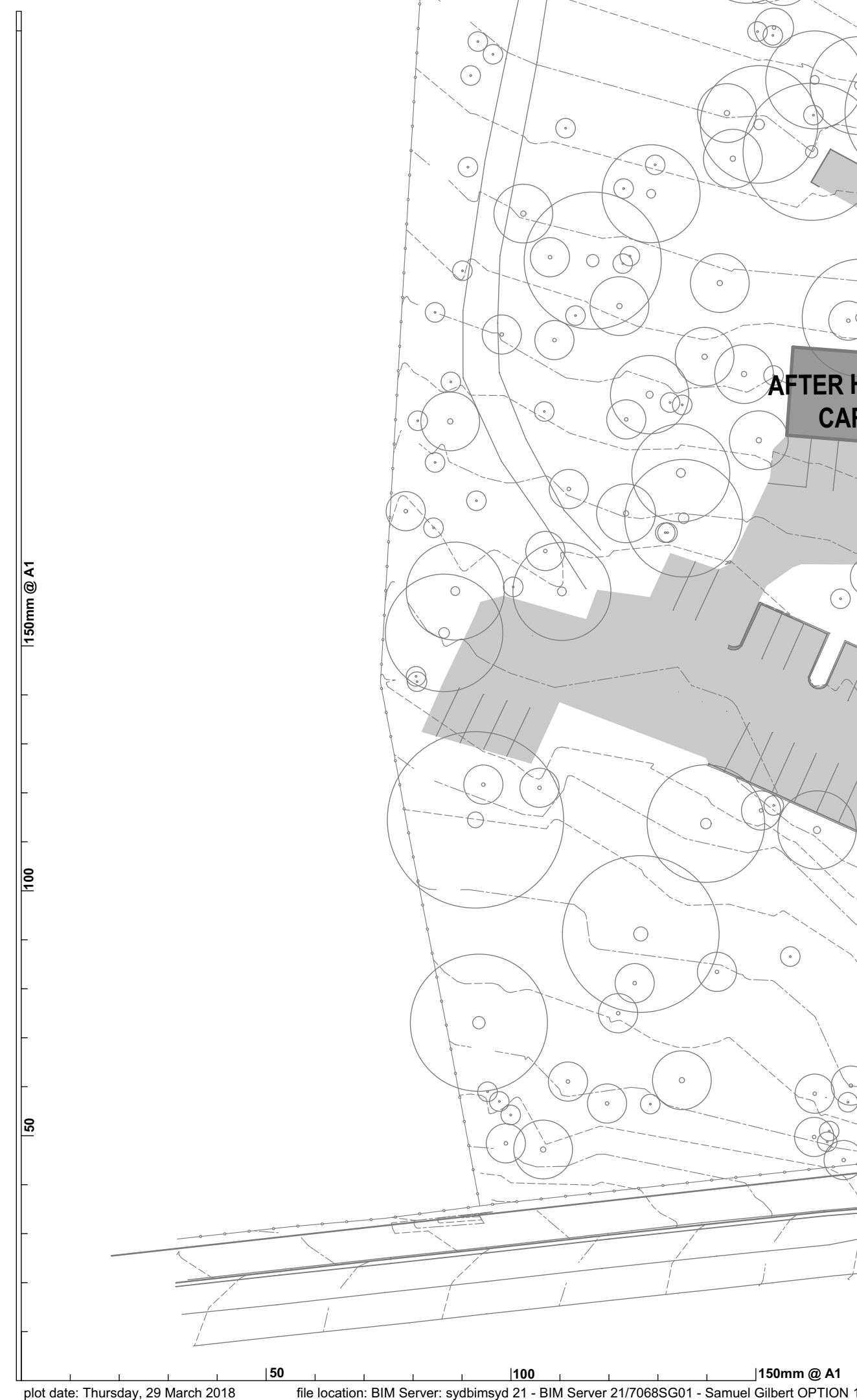
Ridgecrop Drive
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EXISTING SITE PLAN

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any work or making shop drawings.



PROJECT NUMBER 7068SG01	DIRECTOR JW	CHECKED
DRAWING NUMBER AEX1001	REVISION CDR1	



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PHASE CONCEPT DESIGN

JECT Samuel Gilbert Masterplan

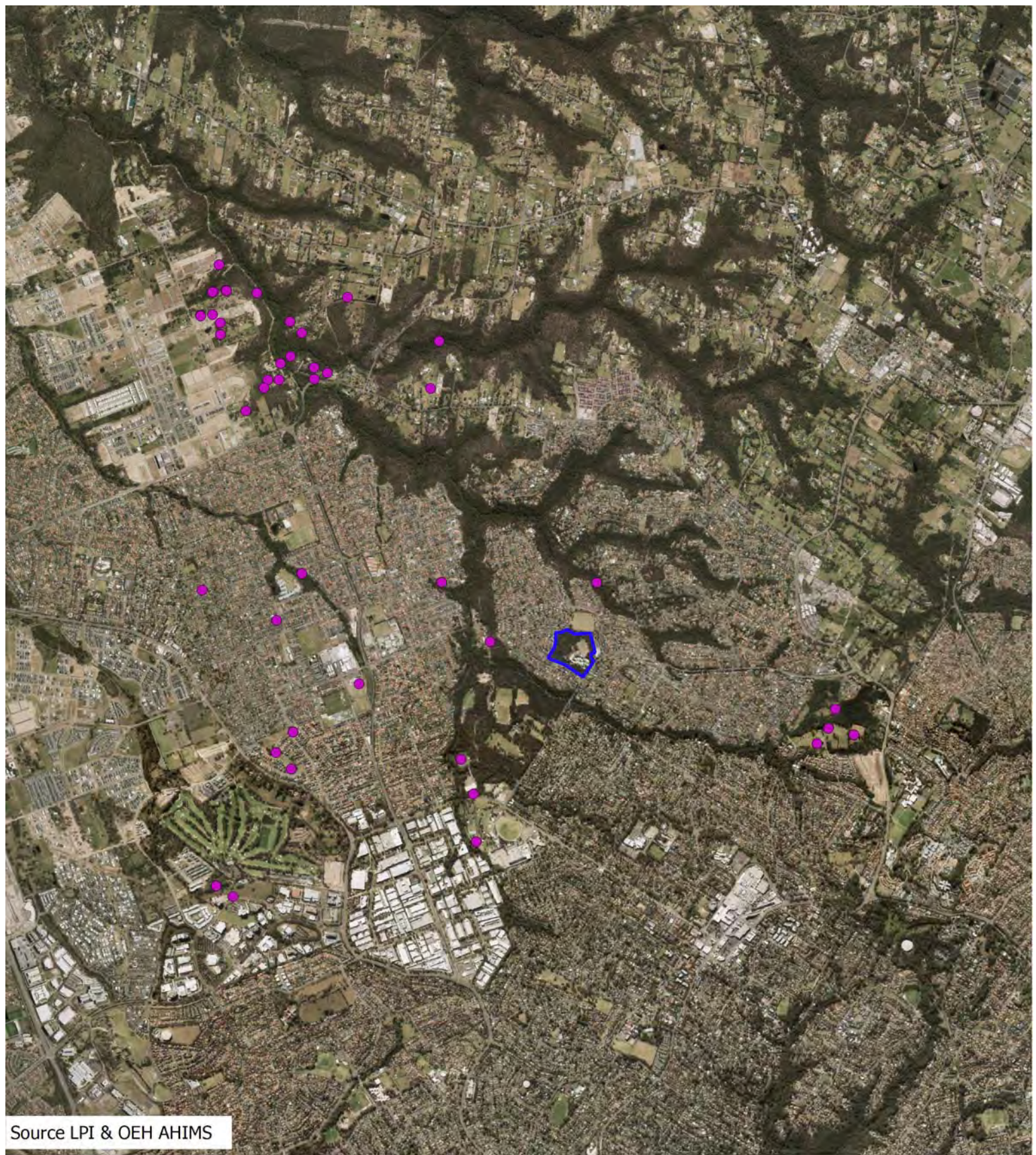
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Castle Hill, NSW

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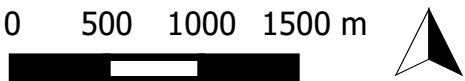
PROJECT NUMBER	DIRECTOR	CHECKED
7068SG01	JW	

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
ACD1001	CDI



Legend

-  Project area
-  AHIMS site



Maps and figures in this document may be based on third party data, may not be to scale and are intended as a guide only. We do not warrant the accuracy of such maps or figures.

Figure: AHIMS search results