

Meadowbank Education and Employment Precinct Schools Project Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

SSD 18_9343

Prepared by Urbis

For School Infrastructure NSW

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this ACHAR is to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the site, assess potential impacts on those values as a result of the proposal, and provide recommendations to mitigate any impacts. Mitigation recommendations have been prepared in consultation with the relevant Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the site.

A total of 15 Aboriginal groups registered as RAPs for this project. No site-specific cultural information has been provided by RAPs and the site is has not been identified during the preparation of this ACHAR as having special cultural, social or archaeological significance.

The site, and City of Ryde more broadly, is traditionally occupied by the Wallumedegal people, a linguistic group of the Eora Nation. Wallumedegal Country broadly followed the north bank of the Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River to Parramatta at the head of the river to the west. Fishing was frequently observed by early Colonists, and middens including the remains of shellfish, cockle, oysters and mussels were expansive along the riverbanks in the area, attesting to the importance of riverine resources in the diet of the local inhabitants.

The non-Aboriginal history of the site starts from its claiming for farmland in the late 1700s, becoming the property of Lt. William Kent. It later formed part of the land owned by the Mellor's Manufacturing Company Ltd and the Meadowbank Manufacturing Co Ltd, before acquisition by the Council of the Municipality of Ryde c.1940 for future use as a TAFE site. The site has undergone significant change since then, including laying of fill across the site, infilling of the former Charity Creek, creation of roadways, construction of buildings, landscaping, and installation of utilities.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System shows zero sites registered within the site boundary, and four sites within a 1000m buffer. These include an art site, grinding groove, artefact scatter and midden with deposit. All archaeological sites are south of the subject site, with three in close proximity to the Paramatta River.

Based on an analysis of the geology and environmental context of the subject site, the results of archaeological investigations undertaken in the local region, and consideration of the level of ground historical ground disturbance within the subject site, a predictive model prepared for the subject site suggests low to no potential for intact, in-situ archaeological material. The presence of enduring materials, such as stone artefacts, has some potential to survive in any undisturbed sub-surface deposits; however the historical site use and development suggests that there has been widespread disturbance in the form of buildings, landscaping and surfaces such as hardstand and carparks, and such undisturbed deposits are considered unlikely.

The project overall will include several phases, including demolition, excavation and construction. No impacts are anticipated to potential archaeological material in the demolition or construction phases. However, all contractors working on site should be informed about the potential presence of cultural material through inductions prior to undertaking any works on site. The induction should include detail of the Chance Finds Procedure that has been prepared for this ACHAR, and it should be engaged in those project phases.

Although considered unlikely, should archaeological material be present on site, the excavation phase will be the most likely phase of the Meadowbank Education and Employment Precinct Schools Project (MMEPSP) to reveal such material. Based on the ground disturbance that has occurred across the subject site as a result of construction and development activities, the health risks from ground contaminants, the lack of sensitive landscape features, and overall low potential for archaeological deposits and sites as presented in Section 7, a monitoring or test excavation programme is not considered required to be undertaken prior to the Excavation Phase. The subject site is considered to conform to the definition of being 'disturbed' land, and it is therefore recommended a Chance Finds Procedure be implemented for the Excavation Phase.

To assist with successful enaction of the Chance Finds Procedure as required, it is essential that induction materials be prepared for inclusion in any site induction packs/presentations to assist in the identification of Archaeological site types that may be encountered by chance in the course of works, and communicate obligations under the NPW Act.

It is recommended that this induction be presented by a representative(s) of MLALC, or a suitably qualified archaeologist in the second instance. If this is not possible, at a minimum 'Powerpoint' slides or handouts should be prepared by the MLALC or a suitably qualified archaeologist, for inclusion in site induction packages.

Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses, to ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones, ensure timely notification, and also to ensure the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the CFP be enacted.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) has been prepared by Urbis Senior Consultant and Archaeologist, Holly Maclean, on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (the Applicant). It accompanies an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of State Significant Development Application (SSD 18_9343) for the new Meadowbank Education and Employment Precinct Schools Project (hereafter referred to as MEEPSP) at 2 Rhodes Street, Meadowbank (the site).

1.1. OVERVIEW

The MEEPSP will cater for 1,000 primary school students and 1,620 high school students. The proposal seeks consent for:

- An on-site car park for 60 parking spaces;
- A multi-level, multi-purpose, integrated school building with a primary school wing and high school wing. The school building is connected by a centralised library that is embedded into the landscape. The school building contains:
 - Collaborative general and specialist learning hubs, with a combination of enclosed and open spaces;
 - Adaptable classroom home bases;
 - Four level central library, with primary school library located on ground floor and high school library on levels 1 to 3;
 - Laboratories and workshops;
 - Staff workplaces;
 - Canteens;
 - Indoor gymnasium;
 - Multipurpose communal hall;
 - Outdoor learning, play and recreational areas (both covered and uncovered).
- Associated site landscaping and public domain improvements; and
- Construction of ancillary infrastructure and utilities as required.

More information about the project is at Section 8.

The purpose of this ACHAR is to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the site, assess potential impacts on those values as a result of the proposal, and provide recommendations to mitigate any such impacts. Mitigation recommendations will be prepared in conjunction with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the site (refer Section 3).

1.2. RESPONSE TO SEARS

The ACHAR is required by the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for SSD 18_9343. This table identifies the SEARs and relevant reference within this report.

Table 1 – SEARs and Relevant Reference

SEARs Item 11 Aboriginal Heritage	Report Reference
<i>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</i>	Sections 3.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 9

SEARs Item 11 Aboriginal Heritage	Report Reference
<i>NSW (OEH 2010), and guided by the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW 2011).</i>	
<i>Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW).</i>	Section 3
<i>The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.</i>	Section 3 and 7.5
<i>Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR.</i>	Section 9 and 10
<i>The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes.</i>	
<i>Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts.</i>	
<i>Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.</i>	

1.3. SITE LOCATION

Meadowbank is a suburb of Sydney approximately 15 kilometres west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) (refer Figure 1). The subject site is land acquired by the NSW Department of Education, which had previously been the northern section of the Meadowbank TAFE College campus (Figures 2 and 3).

The Meadowbank Schools site is situated at 2 Rhodes Street, Meadowbank. It is bounded by Rhodes Street to the north-east, the Meadowbank TAFE Campus to the east and south, and the T1 Northern Rail Line to the west (with Meadowbank station located opposite the southern tip of the TAFE site). Its location is legally identified as Lot 10 in DP1232584 being part of Lot 1 in DP837179 and comprises 3.3 hectares.

More information about the site, including a site description, is at Section 4.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

The preparation of this ACHAR has included the following:

- Background research and review of project proposal documents;
- Search of AHIMS database;
- Consultation with OEH and other relevant Government departments;
- Consultation with Aboriginal groups; and
- Preparation of ACHAR with reference to the following guidelines:
 - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines);
 - *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines);
 - *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

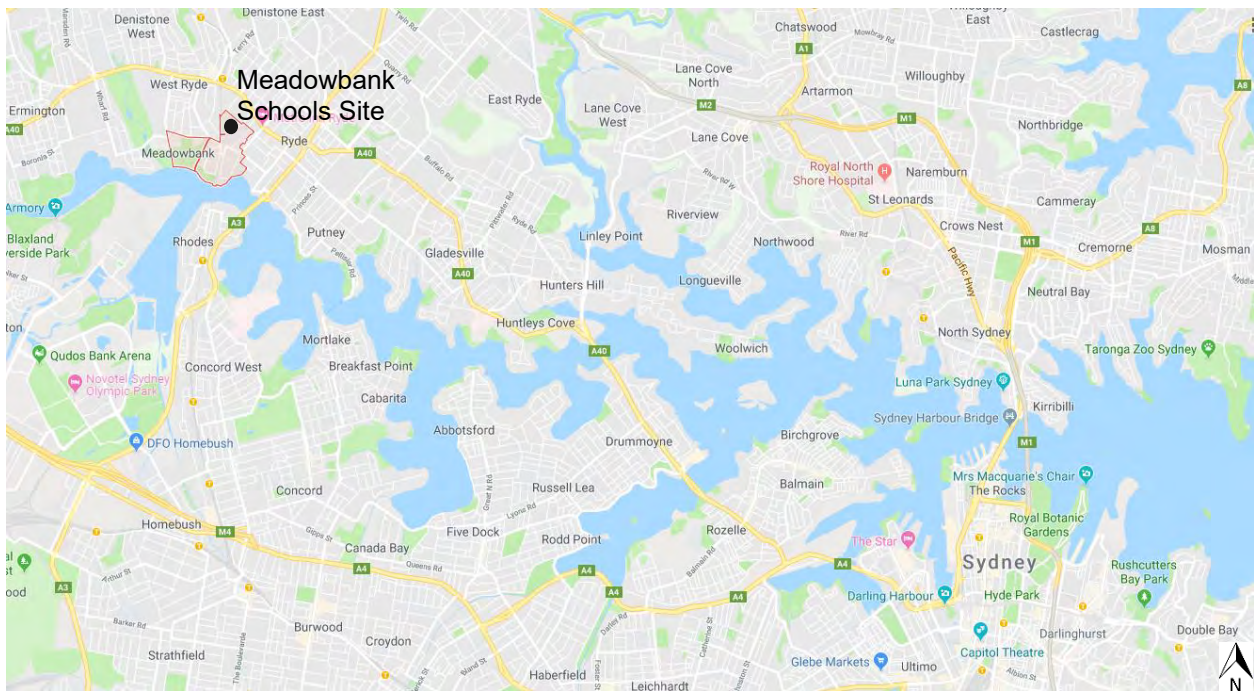


Figure 1 – Location of MEEPSP site with relation to Sydney CBD, and suburb of Meadowbank outlined in red
Source: Google Maps



Figure 2 – MEEPSP site shaded in red, and boundary of adjacent TAFE site at south
Source: Urbis 2018



Figure 3 – Aerial image of MEEPSP site, with Study Area boundary in red Source:

Google Earth

2. STATUTORY CONTROLS

2.1. THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974 (NSW)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act) is the primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales. The OEH and the NSW Minister for Heritage administer the NPW Act. Part 6 of the NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects by making it illegal to harm Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places, and by providing two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

Aboriginal object means 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.

Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the Act. The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences—that is, offences regardless of whether the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating an Aboriginal place—against which defences may be established under the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (NSW) (the ‘NPW Regulation’).

Part 6, Section 87 of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under s.86 (1), (2) or (4). The defences are as follows:

- An AHIP authorising the harm (s.87(1)), issued by the Chief Executive of OEH under s.90;
- Exercising due diligence to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87(2))

Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (the NPW Regulation) or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87(3)) such as the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) 2010) (DDCoP).

2.1.1. The Consultation Guidelines

The Consultation Guidelines relate to Part 6 of the NPW Act and establish the requirements for consultation with registered Aboriginal parties as part of the heritage assessment process to determine potential impacts of proposed activities on Aboriginal cultural heritage and to inform decision making for any application for an AHIP. The requirements are also used where a proponent may be uncertain on whether or not their proposed activity may have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or places, and a cultural heritage assessment (ACHAR) is required to establish the potential for harm.¹

2.1.2. The Assessment Guidelines

The investigation and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage relates to Part 6 of the NPW Act and is undertaken to assess the harm of a proposed activity on Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places, and to identify which impacts are avoidable, and which are not. Harm should always be avoided in the first instance, but where harm cannot be avoided, mitigations and management to reduce the extent and severity of the harm should be developed. An ACHAR will be prepared to detail the results of assessment, and recommendations to be taken before, during and after an activity to manage and protect Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places. The ACHAR is used to support any application for an AHIP where harm cannot be avoided.²

¹ OEH 2015 *Consultation Requirements* <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/consultation.htm>

² OEH 2011 *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW* <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/investassessreport.htm>

2.2. THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE REGULATION 2009 (NSW)

The NPW Regulation 2009 (cl.80A) assigns the DDCoP as one of the codes of practice that can be complied with pursuant to s.87 of the NPW Act.

Disturbed land is defined by cl.80B (4) as “disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable”. Examples given in the notes to cl.80B (4) include “construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure)”.

2.3. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), administered by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. It also establishes the framework for Aboriginal heritage values to be formally assessed in the land-use planning and development consent process.

2.4. ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983

The NSW *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act), administered by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, establishes the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) and Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). The ALR Act requires these bodies to:

- take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council’s area, subject to any other law; and
- promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council’s area.

These requirements recognise and acknowledge the statutory role and responsibilities of NSWALC and LALCs. The ALR Act also establishes the Registrar whose functions include, but are not limited to, maintaining the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and the Register of Aboriginal Owners.

Under the ALR Act, the registrar is to give priority to the entry in the register of the names of Aboriginal persons who have a cultural association with:

- Lands listed in Schedule 14 of the NPW Act; and
- Lands to which Section 36A of the ALR Act applies.

2.5. NATIVE TITLE ACT 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) (NTA) provides the legislative framework to:

1. recognise and protect native title;
2. establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings, including providing certain procedural rights for registered native title claimants and native title holders in relation to acts which affect native title;
3. establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title;
4. provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The *Native Title (New South Wales) Act 1994* was introduced to make sure the laws of NSW are consistent with the Commonwealth’s NTA on future dealings. It validates past and intermediate acts that may have been invalidated because of the existence of native title. The National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) has a number of functions under the NTA, including maintaining the Register of Native Title Claims, the National Native Title Register and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and mediating native title claims.

2.5.1. National Native Title Register

The NTA establishes the principles and mechanisms for the preservation of Native Title for Aboriginal people. Under Subsection P of the Act, Right to Negotiate, Native Title claimants can negotiate over some

proposed developments (known as the Future Acts) if they have the right to negotiate, which is granted only when the claimant's application satisfies the registration test conditions.

3. ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

This chapter contains information about the consultation process undertaken with Aboriginal parties to identify the cultural heritage values of the Study Area. A search of the National Native Title Register (July 2018) showed that there are no registered Native Title claims over the Study Area. Therefore, no Native Title holder or applicant is relevant for consultation, and the steps in the Consultation Guidelines has been followed.

In accordance with the Consultation Guidelines, consultation is an essential component of the heritage assessment process, to:

- Determine potential harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage from proposed land use activities; and
- Inform decision making for any application for an AHIP, if it is determined that harm cannot be avoided.

The guideline sets out four stages of consultation required to be undertaken. These are detailed below, with Urbis' actions to fulfil each requirement.

A copy of the consultation log is at Appendix A.

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

3.1.1. Government Organisation Contacts

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

To identify Aboriginal people who may be interested in registering as Aboriginal parties for the project, the organisations stipulated in Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines were contacted. These included:

- OEH Regional Operations Group, Metropolitan;
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Metro LALC);
- The Registrar, ALR Act;
- NNTT;
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCorp);
- City of Ryde (local council); and
- Greater Sydney Catchment Management Authority.

The emails sent to the above mentioned organisations is at Appendix B. A total of 35 Aboriginal groups and individuals with an interest in the suburb of Ryde were identified following this stage, and this is presented at Section 3.1.2 below.

3.1.2. Registration of Interest

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, letters were sent to the 35 Aboriginal groups and individuals on 11 July 2018, via email or post (depending on method identified by each group), to notify them of the proposed project. The letters afforded a response time of 18 days (being 29 July 2018), in accordance with the 14-day minimum requirement. Additional time was given in acknowledgement of the letters being sent during NAIDOC week. The letter template is shown in Appendix C and includes a brief introduction to the project, the project location, and AHIMS search result to provide understanding of the registered cultural sites in the local area.

A total of nine groups registered an interest in the project as a result of this phase within the nominated timeframe. Acknowledgement emails or telephone calls were made by Urbis to respondents, to confirm registration had been received. Urbis followed up with non-respondents until mid-August, via email or telephone, to clarify whether the Stage 1 letters had been received, check if contact details were correct, and

ensure the opportunity to register interest in the project was available to all prospective parties. An additional six responses were consequently received through to 8 September 2018, with a **cumulative total of 15 responses** (refer Table 2).

Table 2 – Stage 1 Consultation – Registration of Interest

Organisation/Individual Contacted	Response
Badu	None
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	None
Biamanga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Registration of interest
Bilinga	None
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	None – Received email bounce back, and no other communication details are known
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Registration of interest
Cullendulla Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Registration of interest
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Registration of interest
Dharug	None
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Registration of interest
DJMD consultancy	None
Eric Keidge	None
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Registration of interest
Goobah Developments	Registration of interest
Gulaga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Registration of interest
Gunyu	Registration of interest
Gunyu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	None – Received email bounce back, and no other communication details are known
Jerringong	None
Metropolitan LALC	Registration of interest
Minnamunnung	Registration of Interest
Munyunga	None
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	None – Received email bounce back, and no other communication details are known
Murramarang Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Registration of interest
Murrumbul	None to date
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	None – Received email bounce back, and no other communication details are known
Nerrigundah	None

Organisation/Individual Contacted	Response
Nundagurri	None
Pemulwuy CHTS	None
Thauaira	None
Thoorga Nura	None
Tocumwall	Registration of interest
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	None
Walbunja	Registration of interest
Walgalu	None
Wallung	None
Wingikara	None
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	None
Yerramurra	None
Additional Registrations of Interest	
Darug Land Observations	Registration of interest

3.1.3. Newspaper Advertisements

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, an advertisement was also placed in two local newspapers, The Weekly Times and The Northern District Times. These advertisements were featured in the 25 July 2018 edition, and registration was open until 10 August 2018. The copy of the advertisements is at Appendix D.

No responses were received from the newspaper advertisement.

3.2. STAGE 2: PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The aim of Stage 2 is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the scope of the proposed project, and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process. A Stage 2 Information Pack was sent to registered Aboriginal parties between August and September, via email or post, as the responses for registration were received. On account of the broad timeframe within which responses were received, the request for response to the Stage 2/3 Information Pack extended through to 20 September 2018.

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

- Project overview, location and purpose;
- Proposed works – to occur in three stages: demolition, excavation, construction;
- Results of geotechnical investigations undertaken as part of the project background stages;
- Brief environmental and historical background;
- Notification that a site inspection was not scheduled as part of the current (at the time) consultation process but that one would be arranged for any interested parties;

- Identification that a site inspection and/or monitoring may be desirable during later excavation stage, depending on views of the RAPs;
- Request for comment on methodology and recommendations for site investigation, and request for any cultural information the respondent wished to share.

The letter is at Appendix E of this report.

Five responses on the Stage 2/3 Information Pack were received and are presented below at Section 3.3.

3.3. STAGE 3: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

The responses received on the Information Pack (Stage 2/3 pack, refer Section 3.2 above) are summarised at Table 3 below, and written responses are at Appendix F. No site inspections were requested at this time.

Table 3 – Stage 2/3 Responses

Respondent	Method	Response
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Phone conversation	Support for methodology and proposal, no further requirements. Wish to receive ACHAR to review.
Darug Land Observations	Email (letter)	Support project methodology. Request involvement in monitoring of top soil, site survey, archaeological excavation and such works. Request receive ACHAR to review.
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Phone conversation	Support for methodology and proposal, desire to be involved in any future site surveys or excavation works. Wish to receive ACHAR to review.
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Email (letter)	Support for methodology, recommendation that any artefacts should be returned to country. No additional recommendations.
Tocomwall	Email and phone conversation	Happy with methodology, no further requirements.

3.4. STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

This Draft ACHAR was sent on 23 November 2018 to all groups who registered (refer Appendix G), observing the 28 days minimum review time as established in the Consultation Guidelines. It is noted that the time allowed for comment should reflect the size and complexity of the project.

Six responses were received on the Draft ACHAR and are summarised at Table 4 below. Written responses are at Appendix H along with Urbis (proponent) response.

Table 4 – Communication received on ACHAR

Respondent	Method	Communication Received
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Advised hourly rate for report review but no comments received to date (02/02/2019). Later advised that they were unable to find time for review due to other commitments.
Darug Land Observations	Email	Supports the methodology. Desire to be involved in monitoring of topsoil removal, site surveys, archaeological monitoring and other site works.
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Email	Agree with all recommendations. No further comments.
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Methodology is consistent with group's views, no additional recommendations needed. Desire to be involved in all future aspects including surveying, mapping, meetings, fieldwork and reviewing reports.
Gulaga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Email	Happy with document. No further comments.
Tocomwall	Email	No issues to note, support recommendations.

3.4.1. Resending of Letter – Design Revisions

It is noted that during the period of the RAP review of the ACHAR, the footprint of the proposed design of the Meadowbank School changed. Upon notification of the change and receipt of the updated building footprint and landscape design, a revised Stage 2 package was sent to all RAPs on 6th April 2019, requesting comments and/or questions about the project to be received by 20th April 2019. The two week timeframe was considered most appropriate, given the minor changes to the building design, the determination that the assessment of impact would not change, and the overall timeframes associated with the Meadowbank Schools project.

A follow up email was sent on 16th April 2019, and a follow up telephone call (where available) was made on 17th April 2019. The results of this are at Appendix I and Table 5 below.

Table 5 – Communication received on ACHAR

Respondent	Method	Communication Received
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Advised will try to get back to us (17.04.2019)
Darug Land Observations	Email	Agrees with the amendments to the design (22.04.2019)
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Email	Agree with all recommendations. No further comments (16.04.2019).
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Agree with recommendations (18.04.2019).
Goobah Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Phone	Would like to consider one or two test pits if appropriate areas can be identified. No other issues identified otherwise (17.04.2019).
Gulaga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Phone	Will try to provide comment, has not been able to access emails due to broken laptop. (17.04.2019)

Respondent	Method	Communication Received
Tocomwall	Email and Phone	<p>Supports the recommendation that further investigation / test pitting is not warranted. Identification of health and safety issues associated with noted site contamination issues.</p> <p>Does not support Chance Finds as an archaeological management strategy (17.04.2019).</p>

4. DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT SITE

The following section presents a brief description of the local context in which the subject site lies, a description of the subject site, and presents the result of geotechnical investigations that have been undertaken to understand the sub-surface profiles of the subject site and assist informing the future methodologies for excavation and construction of the proposed School.

4.1. SURROUNDING CONTEXT

The MEEPSP site and the adjacent Meadowbank TAFE campus is sited within a densely built-up area, surrounded by a combination of commercial and light industrial development to north and south, and residential development to west and east. Surrounding residential suburbs include Ryde, West Ryde and Denistone. Adjoining the northern tip of the subject site is the State heritage listed Ryde Pumping Station, with the West Ryde Boiler House (museum), which in turn are bounded at north by Victoria Road (A40). Meadowbank Park is approximately 600m to the south-west, and the Parramatta River is approximately 750m to the south with Memorial Park and Helene Park on the river's edge, along with the Meadowbank Wharf at Charity Point.

The density of the surrounding region can be seen at Figure 2 in Section 1.

4.2. SUBJECT SITE

4.2.1. Environment and Topography

The subject site comprises 3.3ha of undulating, built-up land. It is accessed off See and Rhodes Streets, and also via a dedicated pedestrian linkage from Meadowbank Station. A railway embankment is at the western boundary of the site, comprised of fill material and rising to approximately RL19m AHD (ARUP 2018)

The topography of the site grades naturally to the south-west, and ground surface levels range from 6m AHD at the south-western site extent to 17m AHD at south-east. The high points of the subject site are the south-eastern and north-western corners along Rhodes Street and a major box culvert drain is present below the car parks, trending in a roughly north-east – south-west direction and at an RL of approximately 4.2m (ARUP 2018). This drain has been formed by the alignment of Charity Creek (refer Figure 5).



Figure 4 – View to north across central car park

Source: Urbis 2018



Figure 5 – Showing culvert (former alignment of Charity Creek) in blue

Source: enstruct 2018

Earthscape (2018) undertook health and condition of the trees across the subject site as part of the SSD application, and calculated a total of 275 trees present in the subject site. Overall, vegetation includes a variety of locally indigenous, non-local native, and introduced species; and are generally mature or semi-mature. The majority of trees are believed to have been planted, following widespread clearance across the site in the mid -1900s, with the exception of vegetation in the northern corner of the site which includes a species assemblage, such as Blackbutt, Sydney Red and Blue Gums and Grey Ironbark, that is assessed as being representative of the original vegetation communities of the local area. Specific tree species within the subject site include Jacarandas, Banksias, Pines, and Corymbia and Eucalypt species; and flowering shrubs include Camellia, Bottlebrush and Rhododendron.



Figure 6 – Trees and vegetation at west of subject site

Source: Urbis 2018



Figure 7 –Trees within subject site

Source: Urbis 2018

At the northern site extent is a sandstone outcrop, reflecting the underlying geology of the subject site. The outcrop is several metres high, and is generally covered with vegetation and leaf litter. It appears to have suffered weathering, and potentially impacts from construction of adjacent buildings and structures, and appears to have some form of geotextile (or similar) covering in places.



Figure 8 – Outcrop, with vegetation and cover

Source: Urbis 2018



Figure 9 – Outcrop, with vegetation

Source: Urbis 2018

4.2.2. Built Elements

All of the built assets within the Study Area are of mid to late 20th century construction. Vehicle access is via Rhodes Street, with two large bitumen hardstand parking areas within the central and western portions of the subject site. There are two sports courts at the northern end of the car park which was constructed by the mid-1980s, while the southern car park was constructed by the early 1990s.

The northernmost point of the campus comprises a complex of single storey workshops clustered in close density at the north of the car parking area. These buildings appear to be of mid-late 20th Century construction. Other buildings in the surrounds are constructed of weatherboard, are clad in metal sheets or

are of mid-20th Century demountable style. Much of the complex is connected via contemporary covered walkways between the buildings.

The vehicular access from Rhodes Street separates the study area into two areas, with the car park and Y- block located to the west. Several buildings are sited to the east of the car parking area and are simple buildings clad in weatherboard and are of late 1940s to early 1950s construction. Other brick and timber buildings exist diagonally to Rhodes Street. Within this area, several three-storey brick buildings are extant, of c1970s era construction.

In addition to the buildings and car parks on site, other built elements within the subject site include paths and walkways, hardstand, and fences.

The Meadowbank TAFE Campus, adjacent to the Meadowbank Schools site at south (not part of the Study Area) comprises a mix of late 20th and early 21st century built stock, including higher density development.

Images of the subject site are at Figures 10 to 16.



Figure 10 – View north showing the car park and part view of Block R

Source: Urbis 2017



Figure 11 – View north across the sports courts towards Block Y3

Source: Urbis 2017



Figure 12 – View northeast from the tennis court towards the rear of Block S

Source: Urbis 2017



Figure 13 – Block W

Source: Urbis 2017



Figure 14 – View along Hermitage Road, with laboratory building shown at left

Source: Urbis 2017



Figure 15 – Covered walkway

Source: Urbis 2018



Figure 16 – Embankment, pathway, stairs, buildings and vegetation

Source: Urbis 2018

5. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1. ETHNO-HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Study Area is located within the local government area of Ryde. The traditional Aboriginal people of the Ryde region are recognised as being Wallumedegal, a linguistic group of the Eora Nation (Attenbrow 2002 in Kubiak 2005; Sydney Barani 2013). The Eora are generally acknowledged as being the coastal people of the Sydney region, with other broad linguistic groups in the broader coastal to inland region being Dharug (or Darug) occupying the inland area from Parramatta to the Blue Mountains; Dharawal country being generally south of Botany Bay to at least Nowra and west to Georges River; and the area north of Port Jackson recognised as the land of the Guringai (Kurin-gai) people (Heiss and Gibson 2013; Horton 1994 in Attenbrow 2010).

The concept of different language groups in the region may partially arise from historic accounts such as those discussed by Smith (2005) that the 'coastal' groups indicated they could not communicate with the 'inland' groups, presumably resulting from a linguistic barrier. Some archaeological models such as those posited by Ross (1976, 1988) and Kohen (1986, 1988 all in McDonald 2008) suggest a social division between coastal and hinterland people, who operated independently within culturally prescribed areas and with social interaction primarily resulting from ceremonial activities.

In addition to the Wallumedegal, main clan groups of the Eora nation are recognised as Gadigal (Cadigal), and Wangal, Boromedegal, Goomerigal, Borogegal, Gamaragal, and Gweagal. Much of this information was relayed in 1790 to Capt. Arthur Philip by Woollarawarre Bennelong, who would become the first Aboriginal man to journey to England (Smith 2018). These clan groups and broader linguistic groups are shown at Figure 17, and acknowledged that these are estimations, and boundaries would have been fluid, rather than set.

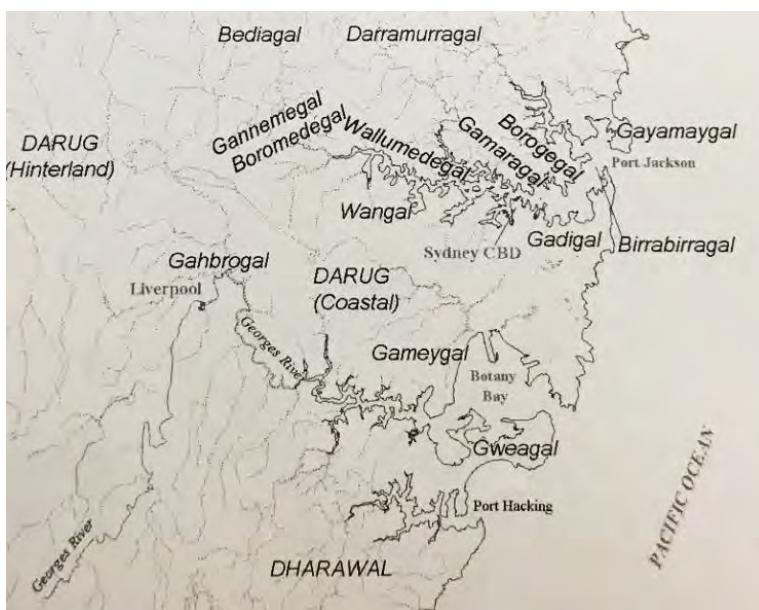


Figure 17 – Linguistic and clan groups around the Sydney region

Source: Excerpt from Attenbrow 2010:23

Historical accounts from the late 1700s differ in the estimations of the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region, but most suggest between 3000-5000 occupants (Attenbrow 2010:158). The lack of accurate baseline data poses problems for estimations of the population decrease following the arrival of the British, but it is believed that around half of the traditional inhabitants died within the first few years post-contact, resulting from introduced disease and particularly following a massive outbreak of smallpox in 1789 that spread through the Sydney region and Cumberland Plain more broadly (accounts of Philip (1790 and 1793) and Fowell (1790) in Attenbrow 2010; Heiss and Gibson 2013). An account of Reverend Samuel Marsden painted an ominous picture of life in 1836, reporting he was *very apprehensive very little can be done for Aborigines from Sydney to Parramatta all along the north side of the river, there is but one original Native, the rest are all dead; tho' they were very numerous in these districts* (in Smith 2005:22).

The accuracy of Marsden's claim is not definitively clear, nor is the source of the alleged 'extinction' of the traditional owners (Smith 2005). As Attenbrow (2010) asserts, there was significant and rapid loss of land following the establishment of British communities from 1788, and within 40 years the pre-Colonial life of Sydney had generally disappeared. For decades, many Aboriginal people became afraid to enter Sydney, or other areas with a dominant white population, for fear of violence or death from guns and other weapons (Heiss 2013). However many people continued to fight alienation from traditional land, and established strong communities at places such as La Perouse, Mulgoa, Emu Plains, Manly, Campbelltown, Sackville, and Camden, comprising people traditionally of the Sydney area and surrounds, and continuing pre-Contact customs and ways of life where possible.

5.1.1. Wallumedegal

The name "Wallumedegal" was relayed by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1790 to Lord Sydney at the Home Office in London, and based on communication with Woollarawarre Bennelong, who stated that the territory on the north side of the Harbour from the Cove towards Paramatta was called Wallumetta, and the tribe, the Wallumedegal (Smith 2005). Attenbrow (2010:26) also presents communications from Capt. Philip Gidley King (1793) who identifies Wallamede, Wallumetta, and Wallumedegal as names of the people inhabiting the north shore opposite Warrane (Sydney Cove).

These historic accounts have led to an interpretation of the territory of the Wallumedegal and neighbours as following (Smith 2018):

- Wallumedegal territory followed the north bank of the Parramatta River (The Flats) from Turrumburra (Lane Cove River) in the east to Burramatta (Parramatta) at the head of the river to the west. The northern boundary was most likely the Lane Cove River;
- Cadigal, the harbour-dwelling clan, inhabiting the area from Inner South Head (Port Jackson) to Woolloomooloo Bay, Farm Cove and Warrane (Sydney Cove) and terminating at the entrance to Darling Harbour;
- Wangal territory included Long Cove (western outlet of Darling Harbour), past the Balmain Peninsula, west along the south shore of the Parramatta River (The Flats) and to Homebush Bay; and
- Cameragal, or spear clan, occupying the north part of Port Jackson, also including Manly Beach.

It is noted that there is a reasonable level of accuracy attributed to the understanding of these 'boundaries', as the information was relayed by Bennelong, himself a Wangal man. Generally, however, boundary allocations are approximations and often only current to the particular period of observation, as boundaries were most likely fluid, and/or the observations were made by non-Aboriginal people who did not fully understand the nature and complexities of Aboriginal social organisation (Flood 1980; Ross 1988 and Kohen 1986 in Navin Officer 2005:7; Attenbrow 2010).

It is possible that the name Wallumedegal or Wallumattagal was derived from wallumai the snapper fish, combined with matta, a word used to describe a place, usually a water place, as with Parramatta and Cabramatta. That would mean they were the snapper clan and the fish was their totem, just as burra (the eel) was the totem of the Burramatta or Boromeda-gal or clan at Parramatta and cobra (the white grub of the shipworm) that of the Cobragal at present day Liverpool and Cabramatta (Smith 2005).

The arrival of HMS *Sirius* in 1788 led to one of the first encounters between the Wallumedegal and the British. Cpt. John Hunter (and later the second Governor of NSW) and 1st Lt. William Bradley describe journeying on the *Sirius* in February of that year along the Paramatta River, seeing the local populations fishing at present-day Charity Point, and themselves attempting to fish off the mudflats at Homebush Bay and Meadowbank/Charity Point. It is believed that Charity Point was named as Dinner Point during this journey, and Breakfast Point was also named, following attempts to communicate with the local people by exchanging goods and sharing the meals of breakfast and dinner (lunch) (Bradley 1969 in Smith 2005:10). Observations were also made of the landscape beyond the river as having been shaped by traditional practices of 'firestick farming', and Lt. William Dawes, linguist on board the *Sirius* is reported to have heard that Charity Point was called Mur-ray-may, perhaps meaning 'black bream' (Smith 2005:11).

The establishment of farms along the banks of the Parramatta River starting from the late 1700s, and intensifying into the early 1800s, commenced the widespread displacement of Aboriginal people from traditional lands (Smith 2005:17). Access to riverine resources was significantly restricted, which had a major impact on a people whose diet was strongly reliant on shellfish, oysters, cockles and mussels (Smith 2005). Hibble (1916) noted that in early days of British occupation, the middens were numerous on the banks of the river, which showed that mud oysters were one of the principal sources of food prior to the advent of the

white man in Australia. He further notes that many of these middens were quickly removed to Sydney, for the production of lime, that was used for building mortar, fertilising gardens and/or road maintenance in the 18th and 19th Centuries (Attenbrow 2010:52). A surgeon from the whaling ship *Brittania* also noted in 1793, that the Aboriginal people, who had relied principally on fish for their diet, had soon become extremely addicted to Indian Corn which had been planted extensively across traditional hunting lands (Smith 2005).

Expansion of farms saw not only further loss of land, but also resulted in clearing of native vegetation, which in turn led to a decline in the availability of birds and land-based animals. The encroachment on traditional land and consequent pressure on, and competition for, natural resources led to a rapid breaking down of cultural customs and lifestyles (Heiss 2013), and traditional hunting, gathering and fishing practices were significantly affected if not entirely removed. Soon, many of the local inhabitants were forced to rely on food from the British, including rations of meat, bread, wheat, tea and/or sugar, which significantly changed traditional diets, social customs, and overall led to greater sedentism (Heiss and Gibson 2013; Attenbrow 2010).

However, similarly to the situation in the broader Sydney area, many local people refused to give up their land, and many people who were forced off their traditional lands into new territory would band together in new group situations (Smith 2005; Comber Consultants 2015). In 1814, Governor Lachlan Macquarie wrote to Rev. Samuel Marsden seeking advice on the best location to establish a school to 'civilise' the Aboriginal people who continued to resist the British presence (Smith 2005:17). Marsden's response was on or near the banks of the Parramatta River, opposite the flats and within the farm of the late Captain William Kent (in which the subject site is located), as the Aboriginal people continued to fish on the flats at Charity Point, seemingly continuing traditional practices despite the British establishing farms and operating under their own concepts of land ownership. No such development occurred at Ryde, but a Native School was established at Parramatta (Smith 2005).

Smith (2005) notes that Aboriginal people would have continued to live in the Ryde area after British arrival, and through the 19th and 20th Centuries, but references to the Aboriginal presence are few and far between. This is unlikely to be a result of the absence of people, but perhaps fewer written observations by the British, and/or a general distrust of the British by Aboriginal people, who would avoid situations such as provision of blankets or rations, or formal population recordings.

In 2010, City of Ryde and eight other local Councils formed the Aboriginal Heritage Office, aiming to protect and study Aboriginal heritage sites within the Council areas, and communicate the history and importance of Aboriginal cultural in Australian society.

5.2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Very soon after the arrival of the First Fleet at Port Jackson in 1788, exploration of the Sydney region commenced, with the primary objective being the identification of land suitable for agriculture to support the proposed location of a new Colony. Expeditions along the Parramatta River identified the outcrops of sandstone at the water's edge, with expansive alluvial land likely extending as far as the eye could see (Hibble 1916). Consequently, non-Aboriginal settlement of the Ryde area commenced in c.1792, most likely at Kissing Point, and being one of the earliest dates of settlement in Australia (Hibble 1916; Kubiak 2005).

The earliest European occupants in Ryde were marines, soldiers, emancipated convicts and free settlers in a region known as the Field of Mars (land to the west of the current railway line) and the Eastern Farms (land to the east of the railway line). Grants continued to be issued into the mid-1790s, leading to occupation of most of the land in the current localities of Brush Farm and Eastwood, and by 1803 most accessible land in the Ryde area had been granted. In the English tradition of "commons" (large areas of land for local, public use), six commons were created in the area, including the Field of Mars Common, comprising approximately 5,000 acres and most of today's City of Ryde. The Municipal district of Ryde was proclaimed in 1870, and included a church, a few homes, farms and orchards (City of Ryde 2017b).

The area around West Ryde, known as the Meadowbank Estate, was granted to naval surgeon and colonial administrator, William Balmain (b.1762 – d.1803), who arrived on the First Fleet in 1788 (Fletcher 1966). After he passed away on 17 November 1803, the estate was first tended by medical practitioner and public servant, D'Arcy Wentworth (b.1762 – d.1827) (Auchmuty n.d), and later sold to an ex-convict, John Bennett, and commander of the 9th cavalry, Major Edward Darvall (b.1776 – d.1869) (Pippen n.d). Balmain's Meadow Bank Estate can be seen at Figure 16 and 17.

Adjacent to the Balmain property, which stretched from Shaftsbury Road to Ryedale Road and from Rowe Street to Victoria Road, was a large estate owned by naval officer, Lieutenant William Kent (b.1760 – d.1812), between 1796 and 1799 (ADB Online n.d.) (refer Figure 18 and 19). William Kent (1760-1812), was

born on 20 November 1760 at Newcastle upon Tyne, England, the son of Henry Kent and his wife Mary, a sister of Governor John Hunter. He joined the navy aged 10 and became a lieutenant in 1781. In 1795 he was given command of the *Supply* which sailed with the *Reliance*, carrying Hunter as governor-elect to New South Wales, and reached Port Jackson on 7 September (ADB Online n.d.).

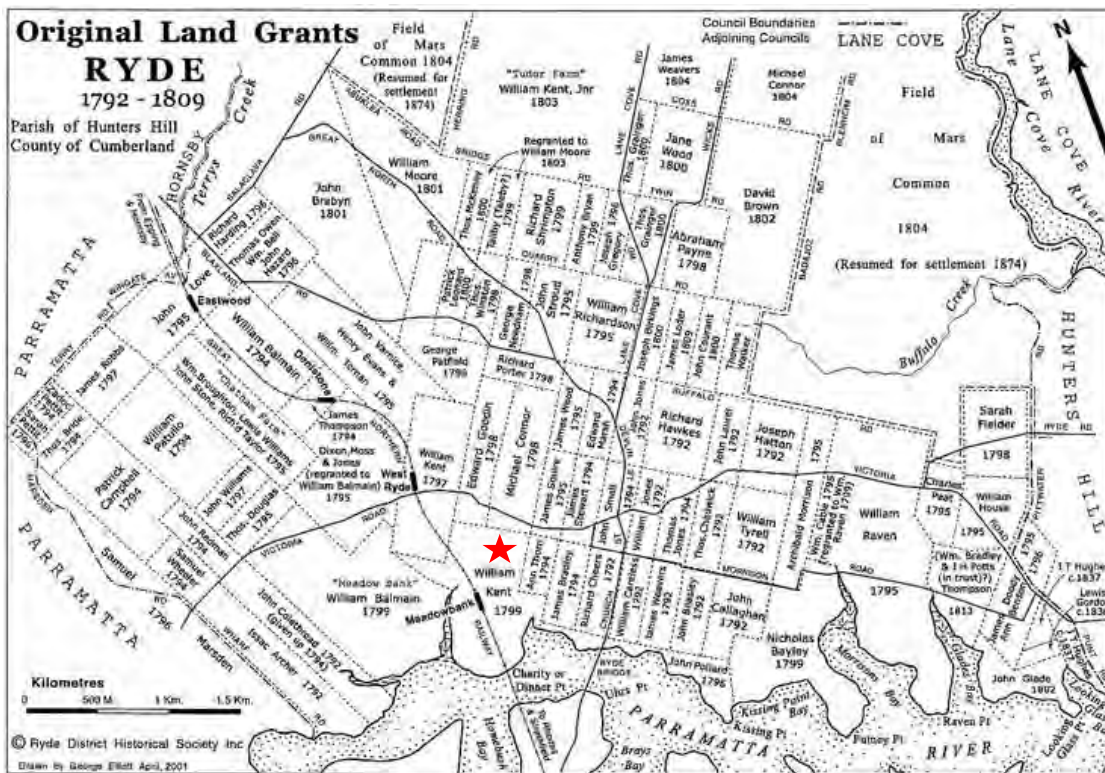


Figure 18 - The original land grants in Ryde (1792 to 1809) with the approximate location of the subject site indicated

Source: Dawson and Elliott n.d.



Figure 19 – William Kent's grants including the subject site (marked red) on a 100-acre grant.

Source: Barcode 140639, Image ID 14063901, PMap MN03, Parish of Hunters Hill, County of Cumberland, Land and Property Information Division, Department of Lands

The Meadow Bank Estate was first subdivided in 1883, in anticipation of the Strathfield-Hornsby railway line, which was opened in 1886. Subdivisions were offered in 1888 and one of the largest land sales was the Helenie Estate, sold to the Mellor Brothers (refer Figure 20). They established the Meadowbank Manufacturing Company in 1890, part of which appears to have been located on the Meadowbank TAFE site (OEH Entry: Sundin's Building). The Company produced stump-jump implements, strippers, windmills, pumps, horse-rakes, wheat separators, ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, shares, other agricultural and general implements. The firm later produced tramcars and railway rolling stock (Pippen n.d).

Figure 20 – Early subdivision of Kent's 160-acre land grant.

5.2.1. Study Area – Land Use and Disturbance

As a condition of Kent's land grant at Meadowbank, he was required to "reside within the same and proceed to improvement and cultivation thereof such timber as may be growing or may grow...which may be deemed fit for naval purposes." However, these conditions were not complied with, as Lieutenant Kent constructed a house near the Tank Stream instead. Hence, the land acreage was managed and developed by overseers for cattle grazing and orchards. There is also no evidence on whether timber was grown or harvested at the site.

Bowden subdivided part of the Helenie Estate into residential allotments in the early 1890s, and also sold several lots to Mellors Meadowbank Manufacturing Company Ltd (CT Vol 1101 Fol 20; Vol 1053 Fol 245, NSW LRS). Figure 21 shows Kent's former holdings, and land on either side of the rail corridor that was sold to the Manufacturing Co. The map shows several other features, including the Helenie Estate, Charity/Dinner Point and the alignment of Charity Creek through the subject site.



Figure 21 – Detail from Map of the Municipality of Ryde, Hunter's Hill and Field of Mars /compiled from the latest official and private surveys and published by the proprietors Higginbotham and Robinsons, 1892-4. Approximate location of Study Area indicated in red.

Source: SLNSW, Z/M4 811.142/193/1

Figure 22 shows part of the plan of subdivision of part of the Helenie Estate about 1893. Portions of the estate are shown in the occupation of Mellor's Meadowbank Manufacturing Company Ltd, G H Rhodes & Co and "Timber Seasoning Works". With buildings shown cross hatched on either side of Barton Avenue. At this date, the subject site (circled in red) appears to be mostly vacant land.

Mellor's Manufacturing Company Ltd wound up in 1898, and John Angus established The Meadowbank Manufacturing Co Ltd, following his purchase of much the former Company's lands and portions of the former Helenie Estate. The Meadowbank Manufacturing Co became a highly successful industrial venture, and by 1906 is understood to have had some 200 workers employed at the plant and manufacturing agricultural machinery. It is understood that the subject site was undeveloped, with the majority of the Company's buildings being on the western side of the railway line (Figure 23). In May of 1906, some of the land was transferred to the Meadowbank Land Syndicate Ltd, including part of the subject site (Figure 24).

It is understood the Company was restricted in the 1920s and Meadowbank Manufacturing Company Limited was registered as its new name. The Company continued to produce agricultural equipment and also branched into rollingstock, coach and motor bodies, and acted as engineers, wood workers and metal founders (Daily Telegraph 3 March 1923:9). The subject site continued to be vacant land into the 1930s, with the exception of three residential dwellings at Rhodes Street, which can be seen at Figure 25.

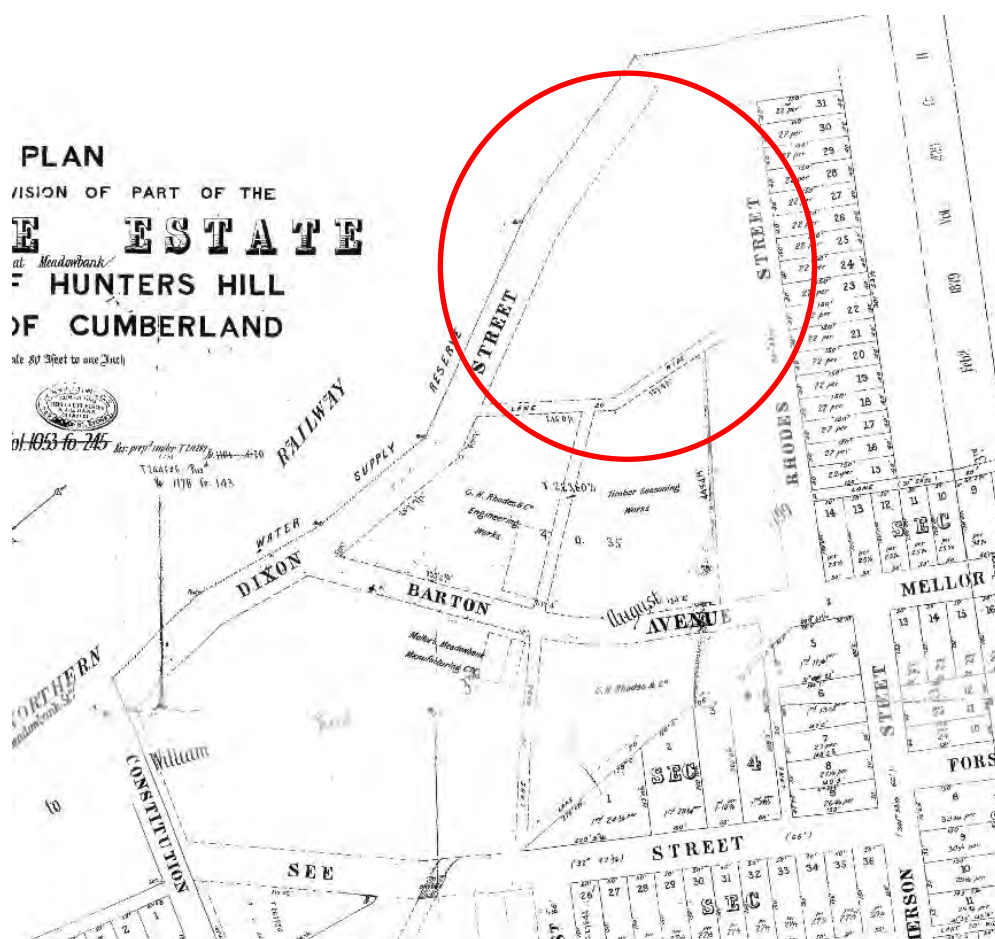


Figure 22 – “Plan shewing subdivision of part of the Helenie Estate at Meadowbank Parish of Hunters Hill County of Cumberland”. Southern portions of current TAFE site part of Rhodes engineering works and timber seasoning works, Mellor’s Manufacturing Co south of Barton Avenue, and subject site appears vacant land.

Source: NSW LRS, DP2929



Figure 23 - Meadowbank Works, about 1922.

Source: City of Ryde Library



Figure 24 – Land registered to Meadowbank Land Syndicate Ltd (outlined in red), 1906, including part of subject site

Source: Block plan of land registered on CT Vol 1705 Fol 127 in the name of Meadowbank Land Syndicate Limited, 15 July 1906. NSW LRS



Figure 25 – Aerial of subject site, c1930

Source: NSW LRS

The Company's works closed in October 1938 and the Council of the Municipality of Ryde purchased the site for £5,500 (Sydney Morning Herald 14 October 1938:2). Several land parcels were consolidated for the Council's use, but some areas had been set aside as reserves for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Public Works Department. Council intended to quarry stone on site for the reclamation of Charity Creek, and once the quarry was expended, proposed to subdivide the area for residential allotments. However in May 1945 the State Government notified Council of its intention to resume the Meadowbank site for a technical college. In the intervening period, in anticipation of the residential development of the site, Council had expended £15,000 on "extensive road construction, excavation, filling, levelling, kerbing and guttering, and stormwater drainage construction". The (future) TAFE site, including subject site is at Figure 26, and shows areas reserved for the Water Board and Public Works (in blue), plus the roadways proposed within the site.

Drawings for the TAFE site were prepared by the Public Works Department in 1945/1946 (Figure 27), and the Meadowbank Technical College opened in May 1949, offering classes in carpentry and joinery, fitting and machining, electrical trades, diploma preparatory and dressmaking. Classes in shorthand, typewriting and other commercial subjects would become available at a later date (*New Meadowbank Technical College*, Construction, 6 April 1949:2).



Figure 26 – Showing consolidated land purchased by Council, with areas in blue representing reserves

Source: Block plan of land on CT Vol 5341 Fol 169, registered to Ryde Municipality, 27 August 1942, NSW LRS



Figure 27 – Plan of Meadowbank Technical College Site, 1946

Source: In NRS 4352, SB.52/4856, State Archives & Records, reproduced in David Scobie Architects Pty Ltd 2017

Figure 28 below shows an historical aerial image of the site in 1947, which shows the roads within the subject site were rudimentary and unsealed. The houses at Rhodes Street are still present, and are also seen on the Detail Survey at Figure 27, but were demolished soon after, to afford use of part of the site as a High School (Figure 28). The houses can still be seen in shadow at Figure 28.

Figure 29 also shows the alignment of Charity Creek, with a notation saying "covered", indicating that the Creek had been filled in and a culvert formed by 1947.



Figure 28 – 1943 aerial image

Source: NSW LRS

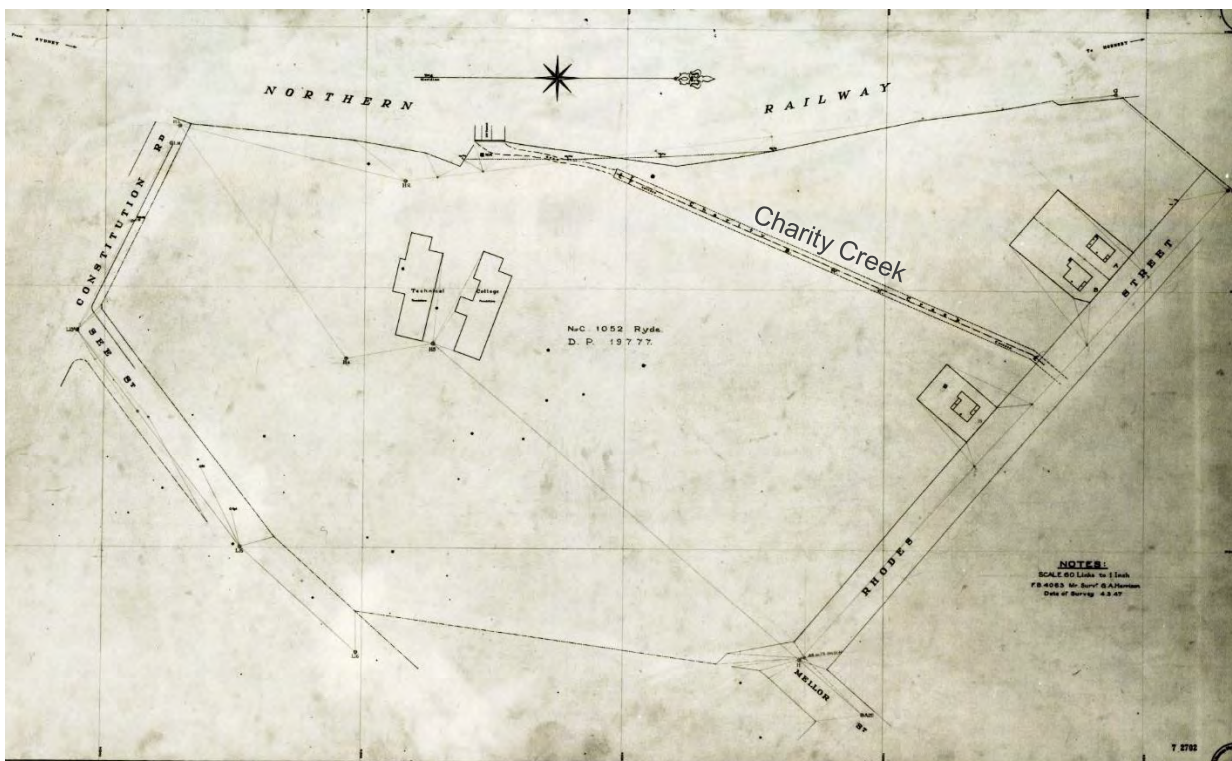


Figure 29 - Detail Survey Ryde Sheet 88, date of survey 4 March 1947. Shows foundations of buildings 1 and 2 of new Technical College and three houses in Rhodes Street. Charity Creek annotated by Urbis.

Source: Sydney Water Historical Research Facility, DTS2702(2)



Figure 30 - Detail Survey Ryde Sheet 88, date of survey March 1947, with later annotations. This plan contains the shadow of the three houses in Rhodes Street demolished for the High School. Charity Creek annotated by Urbis.

Source: Sydney Water Historical Research Facility, BLKTWL4090

In 1954, a portion of land along Rhodes Street, and within the subject site, was set aside for the Meadowbank Junior Technical High School. The School operated from 1956-1961, reopened in 1961 as Meadowbank Boys High School, and buildings on site included stumped timber classroom buildings connected with covered walkways, a music room, a pre-cast concrete assembly hall and administration block, science stores, a metalwork room, a library, a staff common room, toilets, and other store rooms. The School closed in 1983 and the property and all buildings reverted to the Technical College. Photographs showing the school and its layout are at Figures 31-33.



Figure 31 - Meadowbank Junior Technical High School, July 1956, showing the predominantly timber-framed buildings.

Source: State Archives & Records, NRS 15051, Photographic Collection, Meadowbank Boys High School as reproduced in David Scobie Architects Pty Ltd 2017, p31



Figure 32 – Aerial of subject site showing school buildings, 1955

Source: NSW LRS



Figure 33 – Aerial of subject site showing school buildings, 1965

Source: NSW LRS

The TAFE site continued to expand from the 1970s, with major construction periods in the 1970s and 1980s. Several more buildings were added in the early 1990s, but this was primarily in the southern parts of the campus, but car parks were extended within the subject site during that decade. Survey plans prepared for the project (C.M.S. Surveyors Pty Ltd) indicate that sub-surface utilities exist extensively throughout the subject site, including stormwater and water mains, electrical, telecommunications, gas and sewer lines. Aerial imagery of the subject site from the 1970s to 2000s is below at Figures 35-37, and a current aerial of the site with existing sub-surface services is at Figure 38.

Overall, the subject site is considered to conform to the definition of 'disturbed' (clause 80B (4) of the NPW Reg), being *[land that] has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable*. This includes construction of roads, buildings and other structures, and installation of utilities.



Figure 34 – Subject site, 1975

Source: NSW LRS



Figure 35 – Subject site, 1986

Source: NSW LRS



Figure 36 – Subject site, 1994

Source: NSW LRS



Figure 37 – Subject site, 2005

Source: NSW LRS



Figure 38 – Underground services with site boundary shown in black

Source: Urbis 2018 using detail from C.M.S. Surveyors Pty Limited, Drawing Name 17314 detail, Issue 5

6. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The OEH NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (2016:16) states that 'Aboriginal communities have an association with and connection to the land. The land, water, plants and animals within a landscape are central to Aboriginal spirituality and contribute to Aboriginal identity. Aboriginal communities associate natural resources with the use and enjoyment of foods and medicines, caring for the land, passing on cultural knowledge, kinship systems and strengthening social bonds.'

The physical landscape and environmental factors therefore have important bearing on the movement and distribution of people – and therefore archaeological sites – across a landscape. A study of geomorphology, geology, and vegetation is important to establish an interpretive framework for the archaeological record. Natural features in the physical landscape contribute to what is referred to as 'predictive modelling' – predictions made concerning where archaeological material and/or places of cultural value are most likely to exist, based on topography, geology, the availability of fresh water, vegetation, and other resources.

This section provides an overview of the environmental context of the Ryde area, that supported local Aboriginal people for thousands of years.

6.1. BIOREGION

Bioregions are relatively large land areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that influence the functions of entire ecosystems (NSW OEH 2016b). Sub-regions, according to Morgan and Terrey (1992) (NSW OEH 2016b) are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and other biophysical attributes and are the basis for determining the major regional ecosystems.

NSW has 17 identified bioregions. The subject site lies within the Sydney Basin bioregion (IBRA), which comprises 3,629,597 ha land (approximately 4.53% of NSW). More specifically, the subject site is within the Cumberland sub-region, and its key characteristics are summarised in the table below.

Table 6 – Cumberland IBRA sub-region key characteristics

Characteristic	Description
Geology	Triassic Wianamatta groups shales and sandstones. A downwarped block on the coastal side of the Lapstone monocline. Intruded by a small number of volcanic vents and partly covered by Tertiary river gravels and sands. Quarternary alluvium along the main streams.
Characteristic Landforms	Low rolling hills and wide valleys in a rain shadow area below the Blue Mountains. At least three terrace levels evident in the gravel splays. Volcanics from low hills in the shale landscapes. Swamps and lagoons on the floodplain of the Nepean River.
Typical Soils	Red and yellow texture contrast soils on slopes, becoming harsher and sometimes affected by salt in tributary valley floors. Pedal uniform red to brown clays on volcanics. Poor uniform stony soils, often with texture contrast profiles on older gravels, high quality loams on modern floodplain alluvium.
Vegetation	Grey box, forest red gum, narrow-leaved ironbark woodland with some spotted gum on the shale hills. Hard-leaved scribbly gum, rough-barked apple and old man banksia on alluvial sands and gravels. Broad-leaved apple, cabbage gum, and forest red gum with abundant swamp oak on river flats. Tall spike rush, and juncus with Parramatta red gum in lagoons and swamps.

6.2. TOPOGRAPHY

The Municipality of Ryde generally ranges in height from sea level to almost 100 metres encompassing large areas of undulating ground generally in shaly clay soil. NSW Government SEED (Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data) shows that the subject site falls within the following Mitchell Landscapes (DECCW 2002):

- Port Jackson Basin (Poj), which comprises the majority of the subject site, being a deep elongated harbour with steep cliffed margins on horizontal Triassic sandstone. General elevation 0m to 80m, local relief 10m to 50m.
- Pennant Hills Ridges (Phr), which forms a small portion of the northern reaches of the subject site, and is characterised by rolling to moderately steep hills on horizontal Triassic shales and siltstones, with a general elevation of 10 to 90m, local relief 60m.

6.3. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The subject site is underlain by bedrock of Hawkesbury Sandstone, formed in the middle Triassic. Hawkesbury Sandstone is fairly friable, and comprised of medium to coarse-grained quartz sandstone, very minor shale and laminate lenses (Department of Mineral Resources 1983). It weathers cavernously to form overhangs which occur in a range of topographic locations (McDonald 2008:6). Some Ashfield Shale lies to the east of the subject site.

Hawkesbury Sandstone can yield small quartz pebbles that can be used for production of stone artefacts (Comber Consultants 2015), but fine-grained, siliceous material were preferred including silcrete, chert or mudstone. Silcrete and basalt may occasionally be found in the coastal zone of Sydney (including coastal and estuarine areas, as classified by Attenbrow 2010) in addition to the quartz conglomerates, but are rare in this location, and good quality materials are generally found in greater quantities in areas west of Sydney such as Penrith or Prospect (Comber Consultants 2010). Sandstone was, however, widely used for art sites, engravings or sharpening hatchets/tools and thereby creating characteristic 'grinding grooves', most commonly in association with a water body (Attenbrow 2010). Shale was usually not preferred as a raw material on account of its fragility, and it is unlikely that shale would have been acquired near the subject site and used for tool manufacture. Generally, this absence of high quality lithic resources indicates that Aboriginal people would have had to travel great distances, or engage in trade, to acquire such material, and shell was more commonly used in this absence (Comber Consultants 2015).

Soils of the subject site are the Lucas Heights residual landscape, which includes moderately deep (50-150) hardsetting *Yellow Podzolic Soils* and *Yellow Soloths*; *Yellow Earths* on outer edges. It is usually found on ridge and plateau surfaces on the Mittagong Formation, which is a transition zone between sandstone and shales, specifically being stratigraphically located between Hawkesbury Sandstone and Ashfield Shale (SALIS n.d.). Soil composition is a mix of loose sandy loam (lh1), stony hardsetting sandy clay loam (lh2), sandy clay loam (lh3) which occasionally results in iron coated sandstone, and yellowish-brown clay to heavy clay (lh4)

Limitations of this soil include stoniness, low fertility and low available water capacity. It is generally capable of supporting grazing, and also has high capability for urban development.

Figure 39 shows the cross-section of the Lucas Heights soil landscape and geological stratigraphy.

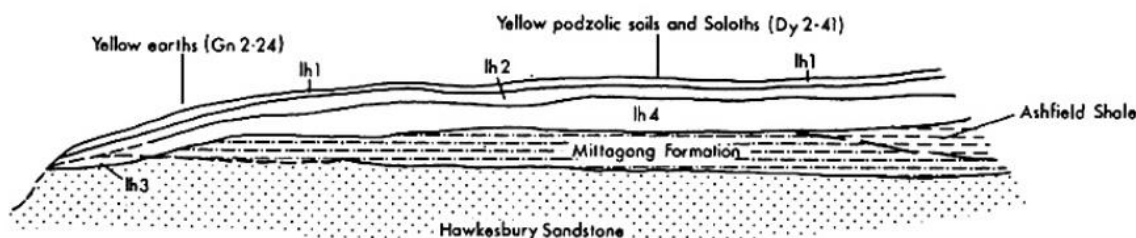


Figure 39 - Schematic cross-section of Lucas Heights soil landscape

Source: SALIS n.d.

6.3.1. Geotechnical Investigations

As part of the preliminary investigations undertaken to inform the project, geotechnical investigations have been undertaken in the form of 16 boreholes drilled throughout the subject site (Arup 2018, Douglas Partners 2018). The results show that the TAFE site was constructed on fill, likely that deposited during the 1940s (refer Section 5.2), and depth of which varies across the subject site, from 0.5m deep to 4.4m deep, depending on the site topography. This overlies alluvial³ and residual⁴ soils, and bedrock is sandstone, with some interbedded shale/sandstone present at one of the boreholes. The presence of alluvium has only been identified within the central drainage line (former Charity Creek), and to its west on what would have been the western bank. This corresponds with site topography, in which the majority of the land within approximately 30m – 50m west of the (approximate) centre of the drainage line is at 4m to 8m AHD, whilst land to the east and the balance of the land within approximately 100m west is at 8-12m AHD.

The results of the boreholes suggests sub-surface layers are extant and potentially preserved in-situ, however the level of disturbance cannot currently be quantified, and soil contamination is present throughout the site (refer Section 6.3.2).

The location of boreholes and summary of results is below at Figure 40 and Table 7 (“BH” prefix is boreholes drilled by Arup, and “DP” prefix is those drilled by Douglas Partners). Figures 42-47 at the end of this Section show a visual representation of the sub-surface layers.

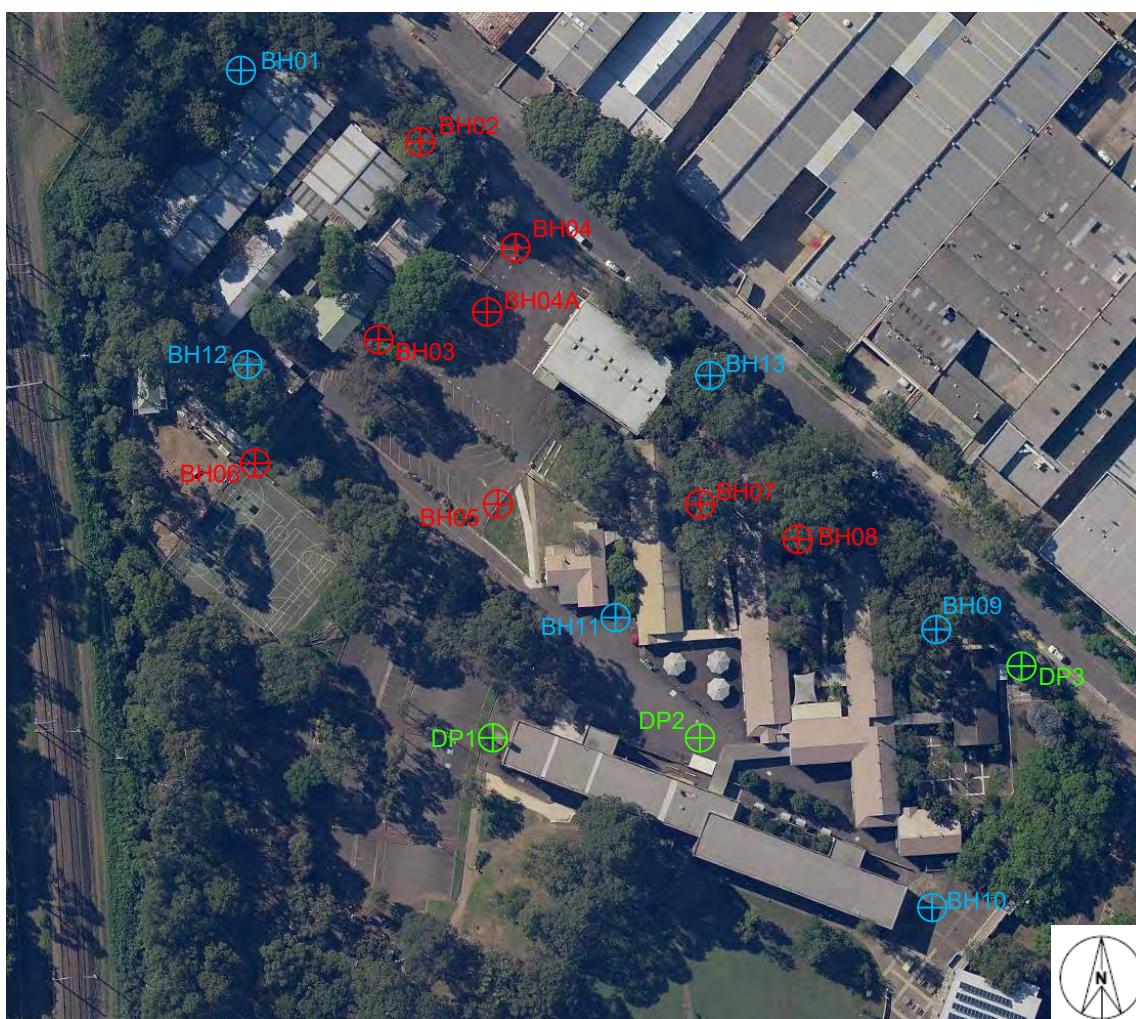


Figure 40 – Borehole locations, with outline of future proposed school building shown in blue

Source: SiX Maps basemap, with location information from Douglas Partners 2018 Project No. 86443.00 Drawing No. 1 Revision No 1

³ A usually highly fertile soil, deposited by flowing water into a non-marine environment

⁴ Soil developed from extremely weathered rock; the mass structure and substance fabrics are no longer evident; there is a large change in volume but the soil has not been significantly transported.

Table 7 – Borehole results

Identifier	Depth of Fill	Soil Horizons	Final Depth (m)
BH01	0.25m-1m	n/a Sandstone bedrock at 1m	10.19
BH02	0.25m-1.5m	Clayey Sand (Alluvium) - 1.5m-3m Silty Clay (Alluvium) – 3m-6m Clayey Sand (Alluvium) – 6m-9.4m Sand (Alluvium) – 9.4m-11.80m Bedrock – 11.80m <i>Groundwater encountered at 6.2m depth</i>	11.80
BH03	n/a (Asphalt surface on clayey sand)	Clayey Sand (Alluvium) – 0.15-3.00m Silty Clay (Alluvium) – 3.00m-9.00m Sandy Clay (Alluvium) – 9.00m-13.00 Sandstone Bedrock <i>Groundwater encountered at 8.45m depth</i>	10.0
BH04	0.15m-4.50m	Silty Clay (Alluvium)– May be contaminated - 4.50m-6.00m Obstruction terminated investigation	6.00
BH04a	0.15m-2.50m	Silty Clay (Alluvium) – 2.50-6.00m Sandy Silty Clay (Residual Soil) – 6.00-6.50m Sandstone Bedrock <i>Groundwater encountered at 2.5m depth</i>	7.50
BH05	0-2.50m	Sandy Clay (Alluvium) – 2.50-3.50m	10.00
BH06	0-1.00m	Clayey Sand (Alluvium) – 1.00m-3.40m Silty Clay (Residual Soil) – 3.40m-7.00m Sandstone Bedrock <i>Groundwater encountered at 7m depth</i>	7.45
BH07	0-0.50m	Silty Clay (Residual Soil) – 0.50m-1.50m Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) – 1.50m-3.00m Sandstone Bedrock	3.05
BH08	0-0.50m	Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) 0.50m-1.05m Sandstone Bedrock	1.10
BH09	0-0.50m	Clayey Sand (Residual Soil) – 0.50m-1.54m Sandstone Bedrock	8.55
BH10	0.1.50m	Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) – 1.50m-2.50m Sandstone Bedrock	10.15
BH11	0.05m-1.50m	Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) - 0.50m-1.50m	10.20

Identifier	Depth of Fill	Soil Horizons	Final Depth (m)
		Clay (Residual Soil) – 1.50m-3.10m Sandstone	
BH12	0-0.50m	Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) – 0.50m-1.50m Silty Clay (Residual Soil) – 1.50m-3.00m Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) – 3.00m-4.20m Sandstone Bedrock (4.20m-9.68m) Interbedded Shale 80% Sandstone 20% 9.68m-11.13m	11.13
BH13	0-0.50m	Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) – 0.50m-1.50m Sandy Clay (Residual Soil) – 1.50m-3.05m Sandstone Bedrock	10.00
DP1	0-0.7m	Asphaltic concrete, roadbase gravel and fill (0-0.7) Clay – 0.7m-1.75m Silty Clay – 1.75m-3.50m Sandy Clay – 3.5m-4.65m Clayey Sand – 4.65m-7m Sandstone	17.35
DP2	0-0.35m	Asphaltic concrete, fill (0-0.35) Sand – 0.35m-0.80m Sandstone	10.7
DP3	0-1.00m	Concrete, road base gravel, fill (0-1.00) Sandstone	10.0
<i>BH01-BH13 taken from ARUP 2018, page 5; DP1-DP3 taken from Douglas Partners 2018</i>			

6.3.2. Contamination Assessment

Alliance Geotechnical undertook two stages of site assessment to determine the presence of contaminants across the site, and identify Areas of Environmental Concern and Contaminants of Potential Concern. Stage 2 of the assessment (January 2018) included soil sampling, intrusive drilling, and laboratory analysis of samples and the following conclusions (of relevance to this ACHAR) were reached (2018:8-9)⁵:

- The concentrations of identified contaminants of potential concern in the soils assessed are considered **unlikely** to present an unacceptable direct contact human health exposure risk, **with the exception of**:
 - Areas at/around BH02, BH22 and BH24 which are lead-impacted soils;
 - Areas at/around BH04, BH16 and BH23 which are benzo(a)pyrene (TEQ) (a hydrocarbon) affected soils; and
 - Areas at/around BH07, BH30, BH40, BH41, SS02, and SS03 where asbestos was identified in soils (including friable asbestos);

⁵ Note that the references to “BH” numbers in this section and at Figure 41 are as named by Alliance Geotechnical, and do not relate to the borehole locations drilled by ARUP and referred to in this Section 6.3.1 and Figure 40.

- The concentrations of identified contaminants of potential concern in the soils assessed are considered **unlikely** to present an unacceptable inhalation/vapour intrusion human health risk;
- The concentrations of identified contaminants of potential concern in the soils assessed are considered **unlikely** to present a petroleum hydrocarbon management limit risk;
- The asbestos detected in the soils assessed, **may present** an unacceptable human health exposure risk and unacceptable aesthetics risk.

Consequently, Alliance Geotechnical (2018) has provided a series of management recommendations including further assessment of the risks posed by the identified contamination and preparation of a remedial action plan. The preferred method of remediation within the subject site has been identified as excavation and offsite disposal.

Figure 41 below shows the locations of the samples. The yellow, green, brown and blue polygons indicate Areas of Environmental Concern identified during Alliance Geotechnical's Stage 1 site assessment. Pink dots have been applied by Urbis, and indicate those areas identified by Alliance Geotechnical as areas with Contaminants of Potential Concern.

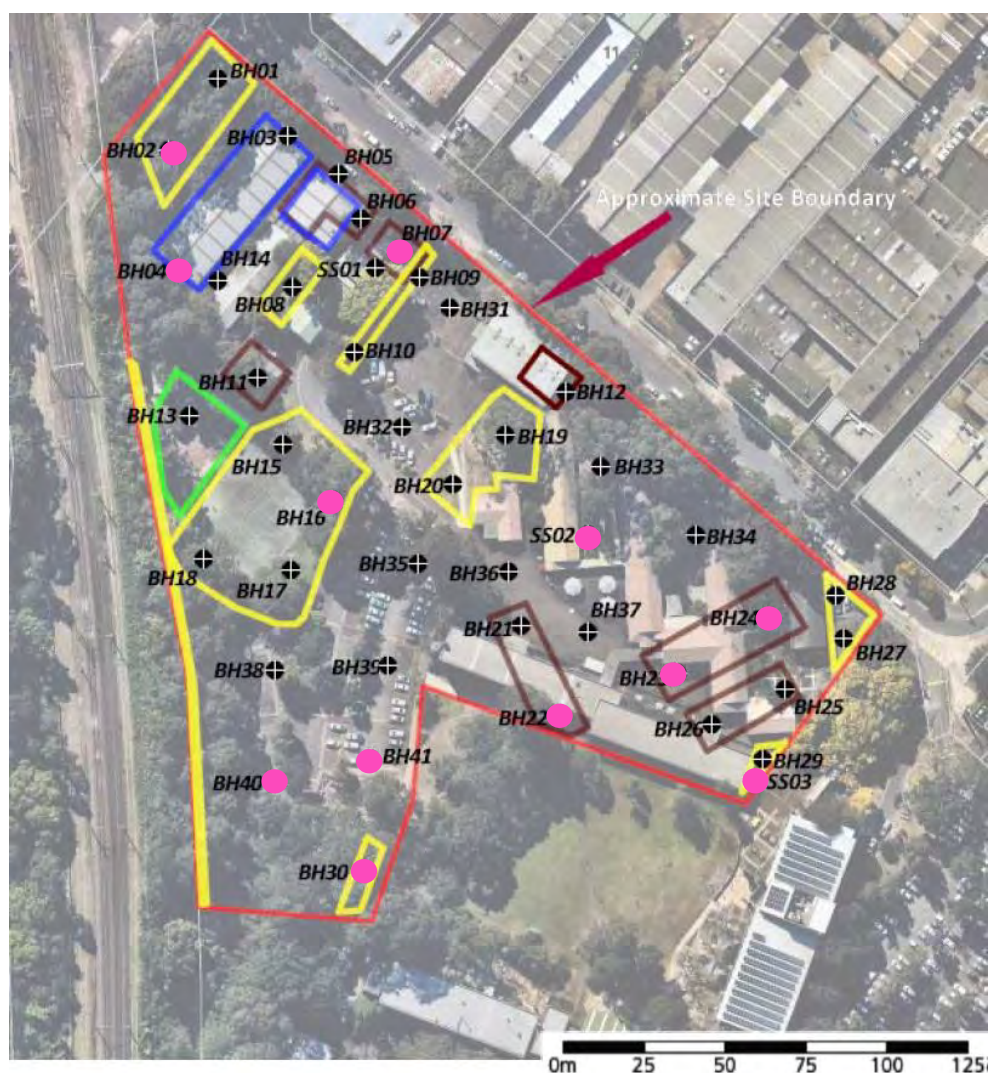


Figure 41 – Soil contamination assessment – sampling locations

Source: Alliance Geotechnical 2018

6.4. HYDROLOGY

The Parramatta River lies approximately 500m south of the subject site, and is one of the major waterways in the Sydney region. It is part of the Port Jackson river system, which also includes Middle Harbour and the

Lane Cove River. It is an estuarine system, with tidal influences that extend approximately 25-30km along the river from the head of Port Jackson.

On account of historic environmental fluctuations the current coastline (Australia) has only been stable for the last (circa) 6,500 years. Prior to this, as part of the last Glacial Maximum (30,000 – 15,000BP) these river systems would have been freshwater as sea levels were approximately 110-130m below present level. These river systems would have become estuarine on account of the rising sea levels associated with glacial retreat of the Holocene period (the current geological epoch). This indicates that estuarine conditions and resources would have only become important to Aboriginal inhabitants of the region c6,500 years ago (Callaghan 1980 and White and O'Connell 1982 in McDonald 2008), including sandy beaches, tidal mudflats, mangroves, rock platforms forming habitat for fish, shellfish, crustacea, marine mammals and reptiles, and water birds (Henry 1984 in Attenbrow 2010).

Charity Creek, forming a sub-catchment of the Parramatta River-Ryde Catchment, also formerly flowed through the subject site (1st Order Stream in the Strahler Method) but is now an enclosed trunk drainage line, understood to have been filled in by approximately 1943. The creek originates in Denistone and flows through West Ryde and Meadowbank but now generally comprises a piped drainage system with developed flow paths through urban areas (SKM 2015:4). On account of the site's topography, it is identified as being flood affected and flood modelling (by ARUP 2018) shows that the site is flood affected in all events modelled, including 5-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) 100-year ARI and PMF design events.

6.5. FLORA AND FAUNA

Pre-European vegetation would have been a complex mix of communities including rainforests, open forest, woodland, hearthland, mangroves and saltmarshes (Kubiak 2005). Vegetation types and communities strongly reflect the dominant underlying geological layers.

Sandstone geology vegetation has been significantly cleared as a result of ongoing expansion and development, but originally the dominant vegetation communities were dry and wet sclerophyll forests including coastal shale sandstone, gully and foreshores forests, coastal enriched sandstone moist and dry forests and some exposed woodland. Canopy heights of the coastal communities differ depending on location, in protected zones the forests tend to be taller whereas if exposed to coastal breezes the canopy is lower (NSW OEH 2013). The moist forest communities support a variety of species including Eucalypts, some forest oak beneath the Eucalypt canopy, smaller trees including blueberry ash and cabbage tree palms, and have a floor generally comprising a dense cover of ferns and twiners. Woodland communities are generally comprised of low eucalypts with diverse heathy understories. Banksia species are common in the shrub layers, as well as wattles, tea trees, hakea and peas, with some sparse casuarina layers. Grasses and sedges exist sparsely at ground. Many species are shared between both dry and wet communities.

Shale geology vegetation, occurring where the Winamatta shale overlies the Hawksbury Sandstone, comprises rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests including Coastal Warm Temperate Forest, Sydney Foreshore Shale Forest, Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest and Blue Gum High Forest; with the latter two most likely the most prevalent and also sharing many of the same species (Kubiak 2005; NSW OEH 2013; City of Ryde 2017). Species represented include Eucalypts, turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) midstrata of smaller trees and shrubs including Pittosporum species, and a variable ground cover, either ferny, grassy or herbaceous depending on topography and ground disturbance (NSW OEH 2013). Shale capped ridges and crests around Sydney's north shore once carried extensive areas of this forest (NSW OEH 2013:80), however the fertility of the soils associated with these forests and the flat nature of the land on which they existed saw rapid and extensive clearing for agricultural land (Kubiak 2005; Earthscape Horticultural Resources 2018). They are now generally present at shale/sandstone interfaces, and transition toward sandstone gully forests.

Earthscape Horticulture Resources (2018) identified several trees on-site, typical of this sandstone/shale transitional area, including Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), Sydney Red Gum (*Angophora costata*), Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*), Native Daphne (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Old Man Banksia (*Banksia serrata*) and Coastal Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*). Earthscape (2018) further noted that many on-site trees showed evidence of damage characteristic of galahs, cockatoos or corellas, and many had nesting hollows suitable for native wildlife.

Historically, these locally-indigenous species would have attracted and benefited native wildlife, including birds, small mammals and marsupials such as flying foxes, possums, and wombats in the undergrowth, insects and reptiles such as moths, ants and goannas. Further, the plants themselves would have yielded berries, yams, fruits, leaves, and nectars to further supplement a riverine-based diet. Attenbrow (2010:40)

notes that over 250 plants in the Sydney region have been identified as being edible, or having edible resources but it is not known how many of these were available to or exploited by the traditional inhabitants.

In addition to diet, all these resources would have provided useful materials to create utensils (dilly bags, digging sticks and coolamons), weapons such as nulla nullas, boomerangs and spears, for use in creating shelters, and bark for shields and canoes. Animal species similarly provided materials such as sinew and fur for making tools and clothing (Attenbrow 2010; Sydney Barani 2013; Heiss and Gibson 2013; City of Ryde 2017. Department of Environment and Energy n.d.).

Whilst there would have been little need to venture too far from the coastal zone, resource availability did change seasonally, especially fish and shellfish which were more reliable in summer than winter. Aboriginal people were therefore very mobile and generally travelled seasonally across several landforms or resource zones according to the appropriately available resources for the season (Murray and White 1988 in NSW OEH 2016b; Attenbrow 2010; Heiss and Gibson 2013).

Smith (2005:7) uses information from King's observations of fishing on the Parramatta River (1790) that provide some insight into the use of such resources by the Eora people. He observed that the use of bark for canoes to travel the River was common, with bark generally acquired in 3-4m long pieces from Stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*). Women would use the canoes for fishing, undertaken using hand fishing lines spun from the inner bark of the kurrajong tree (*Brachychiton populneus*), and soaked in sap of the Red Bloodwood (*Eucalyptus gummifera*) for strengthening. Fish hooks were often made from seashells. Men would also fish, but not in the canoes, and instead using a long, prong-headed spear made of hardwood with bone for prongs and tied together with resin and the stem of the grass tree.

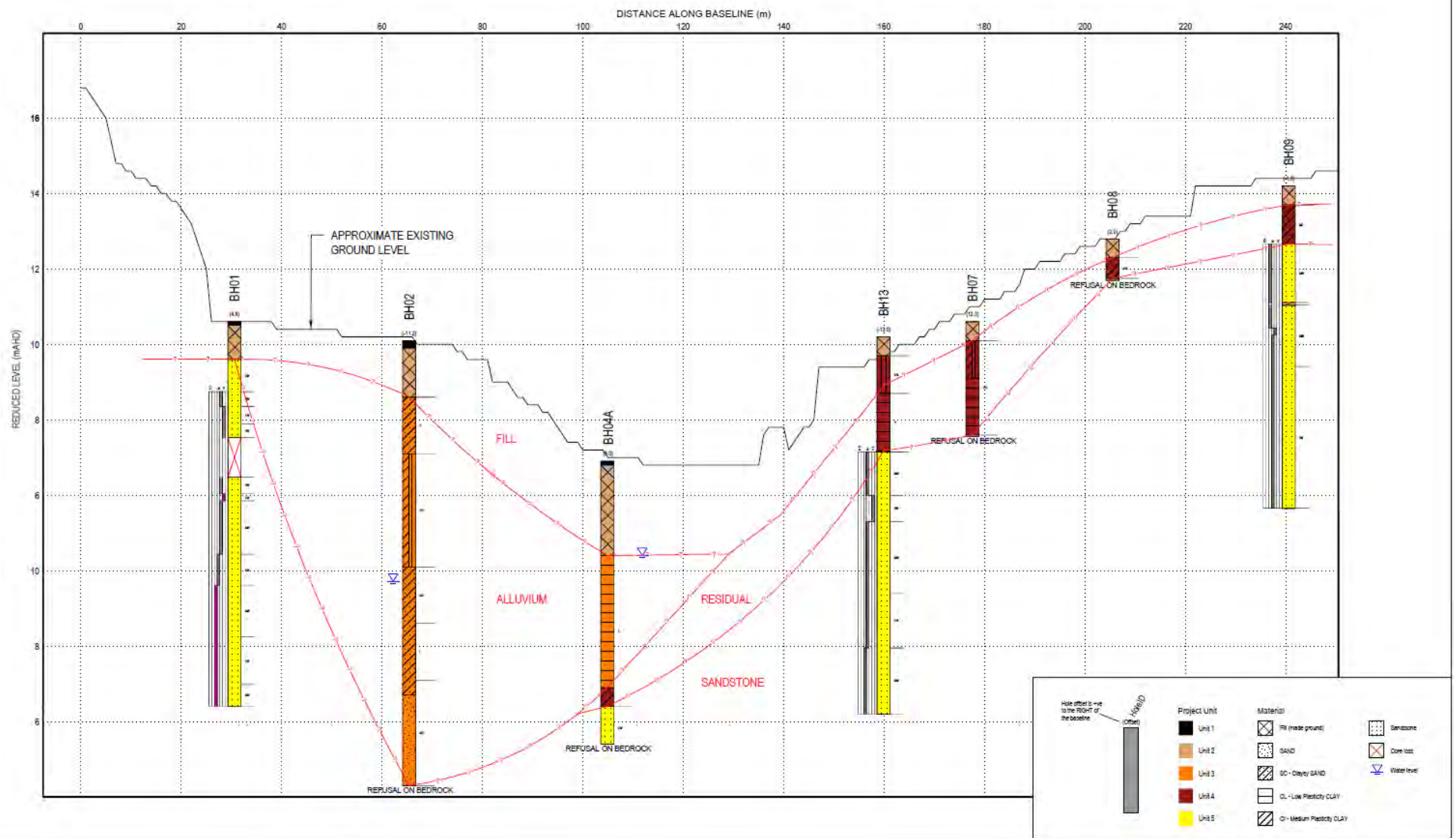


Figure 42 – Geological Cross-Section – Boreholes BH01, BH04, BH04A, BH13, BH07, BH08, BH09

Source: ARUP 2018: Figure 06

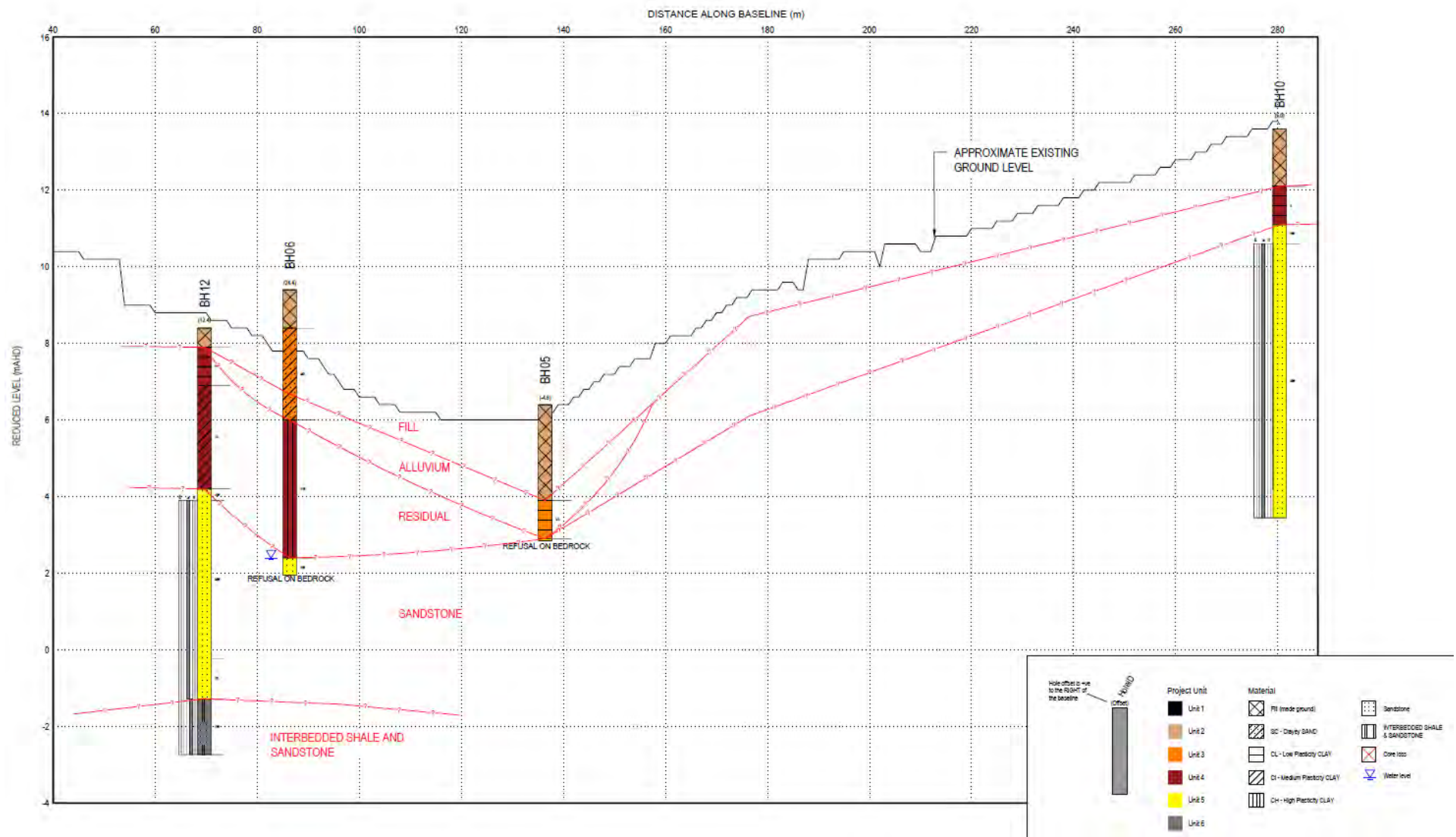


Figure 43 – Geological Cross-Section – BH12, BH06, BH05, BH10

Source: ARUP 2018: Figure 07

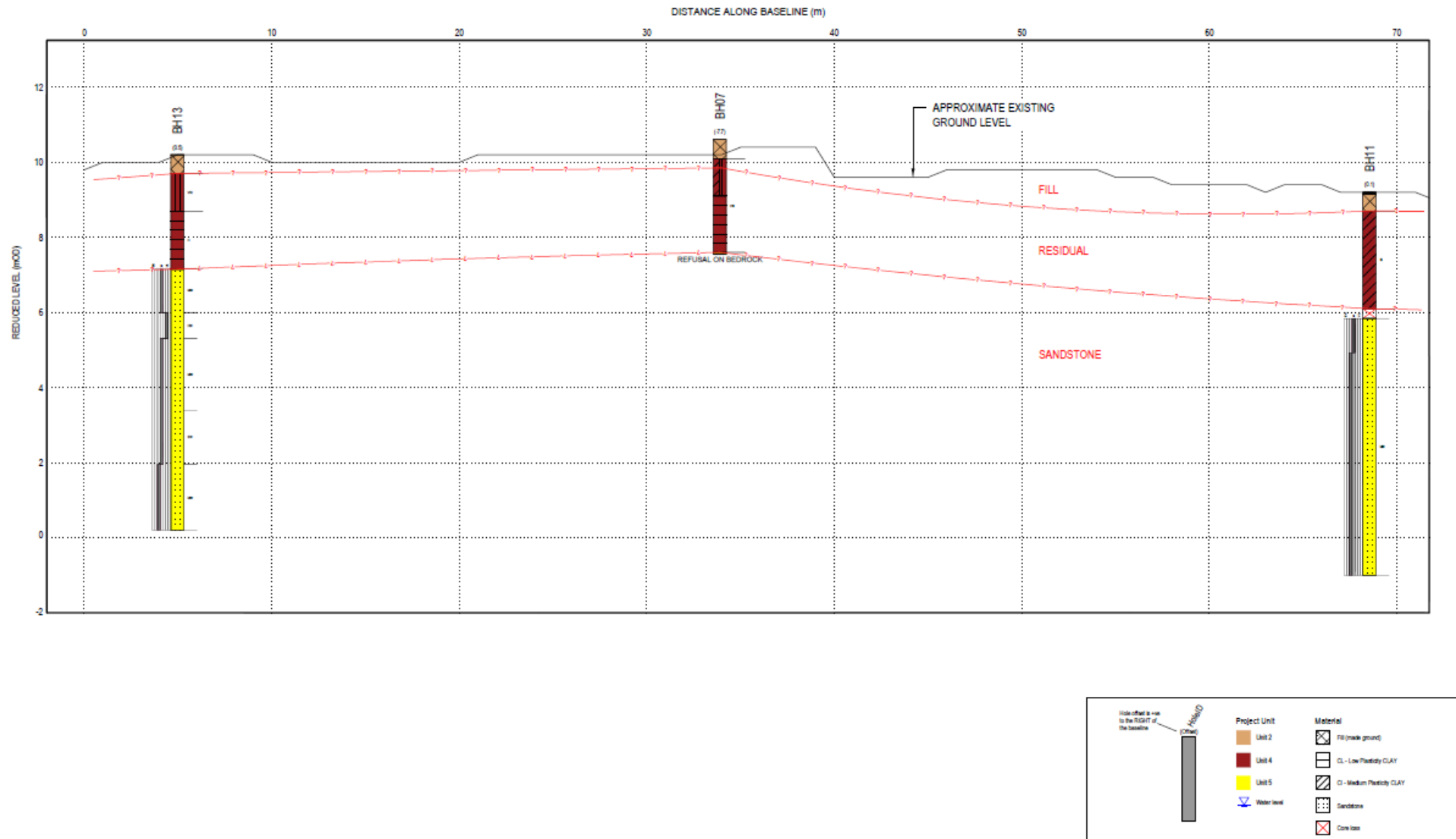


Figure 44 – Geological Cross-Section – BH13, BH07, BH11

Source: ARUP 2018: Figure 08

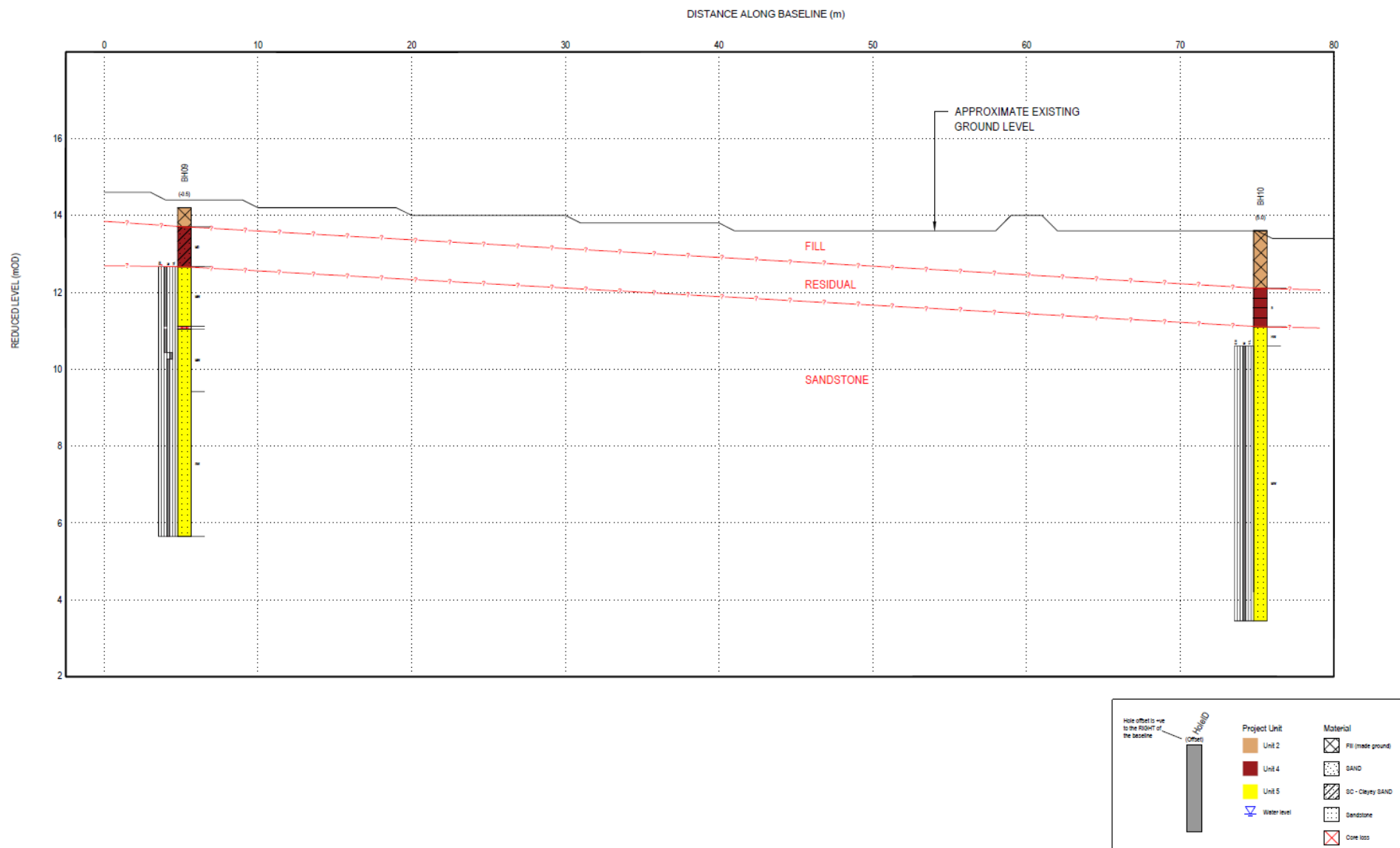


Figure 45 – Geological Cross-Section – BH09, BH10

Source: ARUP 2018: Figure 09

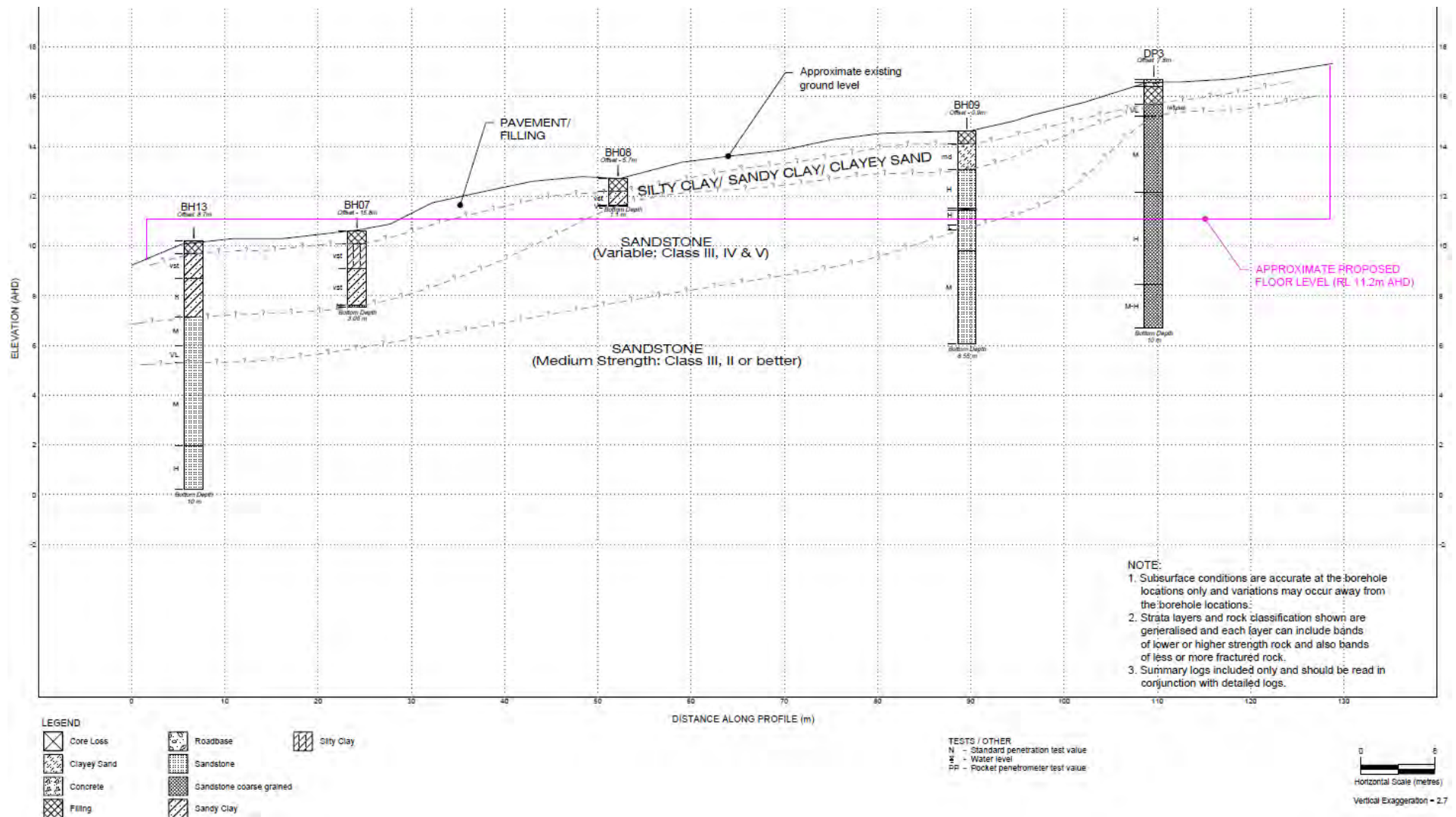


Figure 46 – Geological Cross-Section – DP3 (also with boreholes drilled by ARUP shown)

Source: Douglas Partners 2018: Drawing No: 2

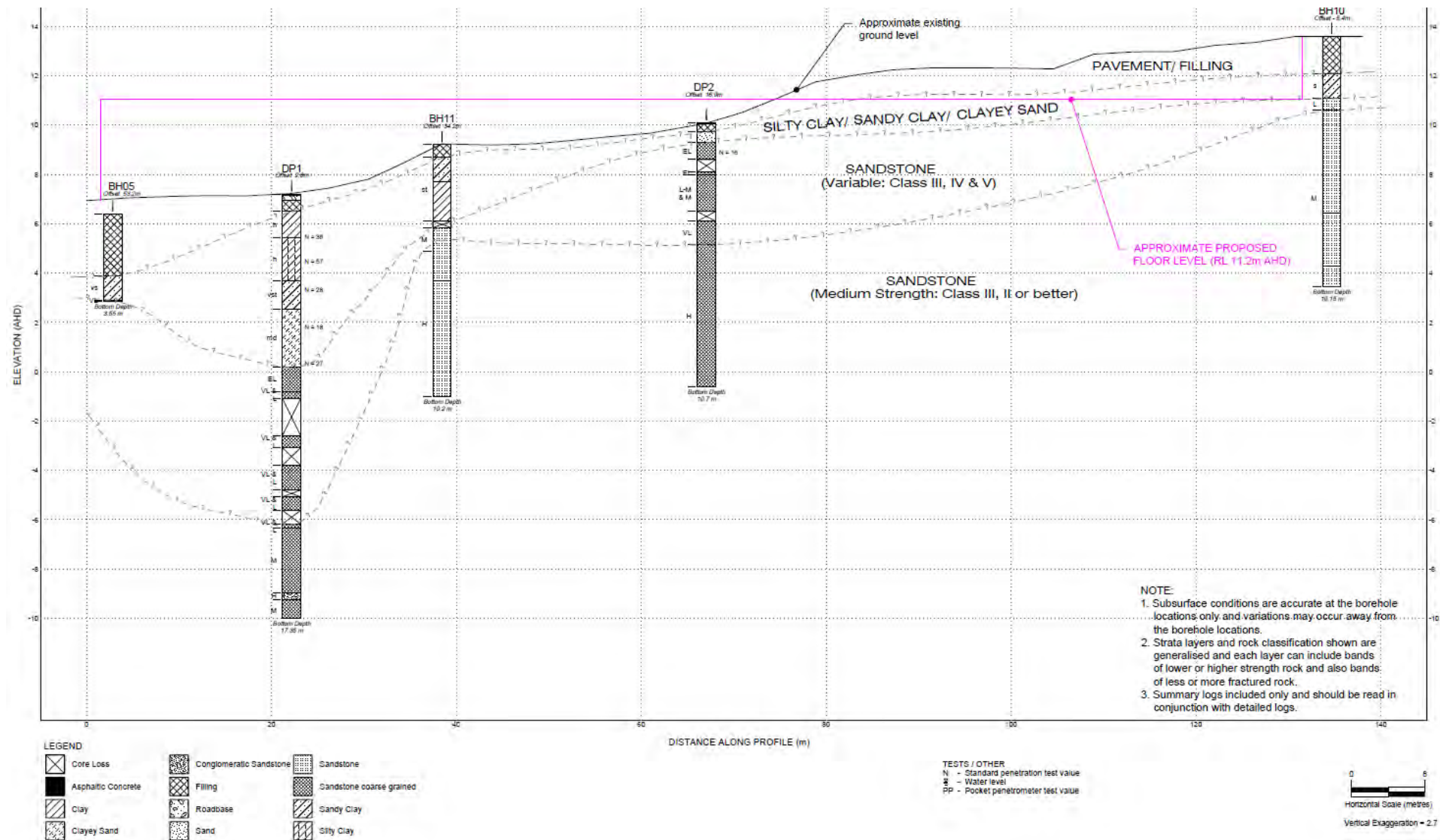


Figure 47 – Geological Cross-Section – DP1 and DP2 (also with boreholes drilled by ARUP shown)

Source: Douglas Partners 2018: Drawing No: 3

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section provides an overview of archaeological research and results of investigations undertaken near to the subject site, and in a broader Sydney and Cumberland Plain context, to understand site distribution in both a regional and local context, and assist in the preparation of a predictive model for the subject site.

It is noted that many of the studies and research identified below are complex, and the information used in this section forms a summary of much of that research.

7.1. REGIONAL ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

7.1.1. Cumberland Plain

The Cumberland Plain has become one of the most studied and archaeologically investigated landscapes in NSW, primarily because of the increasing urban expansion from Sydney into the west (Owen and Cowie 2017; Comber 2015). Numerous studies and assessments have resulted in the positing of predictive models and site patterning hypotheses to understand and explain the archaeological record of the Plain. Owen and Cowie (2017) analyse four models which can be used to predict site distribution and complexity within the Plain, which includes and extends on the stream order model (White and McDonald 2010) that is widely used in a NSW context (Navin Officer 2005; Comber 2015; Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology 2017). An analysis of these models is not provided in this document, rather, a summary of their key intentions and methods, which will be used to consider the potential archaeological resources of the subject site. They include:

- **Stream Order Model:** applies predictive statements primarily based around the watercourse 'order', associated landforms, aspect and distance to water. General predictive statements include:
 - Higher order streams (e.g. 4th Order) usually have higher densities and distribution of artefacts, while lower order (e.g. 1st Order) will yield sparse deposits, that will be little more than background scatter;
 - Terraces and lower slopes will yield higher density artefacts;
 - Locations within 51-100m from 4th Order Streams, and within 50m of 2nd Order Streams generally yield higher artefact densities;
 - Creek flats generally have fairly low artefact density possibly because they were low-lying and poorly drained, or because flooding may have removed artefacts.
- **Economic Resource Model:** infers that archaeological sites will most likely occur on suitable landforms within/adjacent to/around an economic zone (areas rich in resources such as food or lithic quarries), and in proximity to an ecotone (junctions between different ecosystems). The size of the economic zone is suggested to indicate potential for sites, including density and complexity.
- **Activity Overprinting Model:** aims to explain the presence and absence of artefact densities or complexities at increasing distances from creeks, and is related to the concept of long-term activities on a landform.
- **Domiciliary Spacing Model:** uses an anthropological perspective about Aboriginal camp arrangements, and infers locations of archaeological sites based on the layout and spaces of such habitation.

Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology (DSCA) (2017) cites further research and inferences by White and McDonald (2010), with those of relevance to the subject site being:

- Geology defines landforms and drainage and influences habitat formation and provides different resources such as sandstone suitable for grinding, and the diversity of plant resources;
- The 'distance-decay' theory infers that increasing distance from stone sources affects the attributes of lithic assemblages, as people used various strategies to conserve available lithic sources when distant from quarries, such as less discard therefore resulting in lower artefact densities with increasing distance from known lithic sources.

7.1.2. Sydney Region

Aboriginal archaeological sites found within the Sydney region are very diverse and include (but are not limited to) open campsites, burials, stone tools, midden deposits, scarred trees, grinding grooves and engraving or art sites. The region is identified as having one of the greatest numbers of known art and engraving sites in Australia, most depicting animals, people, and weapons, and providing an insight into social systems, occupation, and spiritual/religious beliefs (Heiss and Gibson 2013). Sites are identified in the region with varying degrees of commonness and rarity, with the most common sites being rock shelters with deposit, open scatters, isolated finds, art sites, grinding grooves and engraving sites. Less common are scar trees and quarrying sites, and rare sites being burials, carved trees, stone arrangements and burials.

Heiss and Gibson (2013) note that proximity to food resources and access to clean drinking water would have been primary motivators for selecting locations for habitation. They note that campsites in the region would likely be sited close to shorelines, particularly in summer, as the region's people were heavily dependent on riverine/estuarine resources. They further note that campsites would not have been located directly adjacent to water sources; rather, on habitable areas not swampy or potentially affected by water.

Comber Consultants (2015:28) summarise the results of several investigations and excavations within the Sydney area, which correspond to the predictive models of the likely site types within the 'coastal zone'. These sites include rock engravings and art sites (Dawes Point, Goat Island) and several middens (Goat Island, East Circular Quay, The Rocks). In addition to shell, several of the middens also contained bone and stone tools manufactured from silcretes, quarts and chert. They have generally been disturbed on account of redevelopment at their various locations, including one at Bennelong Point which was identified as having been excavated by convicts for lime for building mortar. Comber Consultants also summarise their own excavations at Darling Harbour, in which a sequence of middens yielded evidence of six species of edible shellfish, in addition to 63 artefacts, primarily silcrete.

Attenbrow (2010) discusses her extensive work undertaken as part of the Port Jackson archaeological project (2010: pp50-53), which focussed on recording Aboriginal sites within the Port Jackson catchment. The project assessed 335 middens (being an archaeological deposit where shell is the dominant visible cultural item), and 34 deposits (which may include stone, bone, shell, ochre, or hearths) and concluded the following:

- Shell middens only occur in sub-catchments that have ocean and estuarine zones, whilst archaeological deposits occur much more frequently in freshwater zones. Shell deposits do occur in freshwater zones, but in insufficient quantity to be classified as a midden;
- 98% of middens and deposits occur on Hawkesbury Sandstone, and occur in higher densities in this formation than on Wianamatta Shale, Quarternary alluvium and Quarternary sands.;
- Middens and deposits occur in higher densities in the sub-catchments that include the estuary mouth;
- 61% of middens and 80% of archaeological deposits were identified in rock shelters, rather than in open situations (such as surface artefact scatters);
- Most rock shelters form in sandstone cliffs and outcrops on ridge sides rather than ridge tops.

Attenbrow (2010:205) also notes that grinding grooves are common in the Sydney region and surrounding sandstone country. They are formed when an object such as stone, bone or wood is rubbed across the surface for implement manufacture, or food production such as grinding seeds. Cigar-shaped grooves are characteristic of manufacturing or sharpening ground-edged stone implements such as hatchet heads, whereas circular or oval shaped grooves are usually the result of grinding food or ochre. Grinding grooves usually occur sandstone immediately adjacent to a water source, such as rock pools, seepage on rock platforms, exposed bedrock in creek beds, and under drip lines in rock shelters.

Middens are further discussed by Attenbrow (2010:207) as usually being in close proximity to marine or estuarine shorelines in coastal environments, and can occur in rock shelters, or an open context.

7.2. LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Pittwater Road and Rene Street, East Ryde, Cable Replacement. Artefact 2017

Artefact provide a summary of archaeological work undertaken in the Lane Cove River area, noting that the majority of archaeological programs undertaken in their study area has been limited to the Lane Cove National Park. Artefact further notes that there is a general paucity of literature regarding the Ryde area, on

account of a lack of significant development projects, and the long European occupation of the area and displacement of Aboriginal sites. Nonetheless, Artefact discusses investigation by Conyers in 1990, who identified over 40 sites within the Park. These included rock shelters, art sites, engravings, middens and grinding grooves. Deposits were also identified within a rock shelter.

Epping to Chatswood Railway – Conversion to Rapid Transit. Artefact Heritage 2014

Artefact prepared a DDA for the proposed railway line, which is sited to the north of the Study Area and traverses through North Ryde. The report summarises several excavations in the surrounding area, particularly around the Lane Cove River. These excavations and investigations span the 1980s to the 2010s, and rock shelters with deposit (predominantly middens) dominate the identified archaeological sites. A site to the north-east of the Study Area yielded 14 stone artefacts from 10 test pits, however the sub-surface conditions were noted to be relatively disturbed with evidence of European material through much of the spoil.

Newington Armament Depot and Nature Reserve, Sydney Olympic Park, Conservation Management Plan – Aboriginal Archaeological Component. Tanner Architects 2013

The Newington Depot and Nature Reserve are sited on the southern side of the Parramatta River, and approximately 2km south-west of the subject site. Three isolated finds and two areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) are recorded on AHIMS within the reserve, and the study area overall was assessed as being disturbed in parts resulting from the use of the land as farming land following British occupation, with the undisturbed portions in the nature reserve likely to be the only locations of potential archaeological sites. The assessment of significance of the finds stated that the stone artefact sites were representative of similar sites across Sydney and the rest of NSW. The areas of PAD were assessed as having potential to contain low density, relatively undisturbed subsurface deposits, but would likely have low research potential and therefore low scientific significance.

Sydney Olympic Park, Scar Trees. Paul Irish 2004

Paul Irish prepared a short report related to works he undertook in 2003 as part of the Aboriginal History and Connections Program, established by the Parklands Unit at Sydney Olympic Park. Scars had been observed on three Scribbly Gums (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*) in 1995. The Park is sited on the southern side of the Parramatta River and approximately 4km south west of the subject site. His work was specifically regarding the assessment of several scar trees present within the Park, to determine if the scarring was potentially of Aboriginal origin. He identified that on account of the significant disturbance in the overall Park area, only one discreet area had potential for extant Aboriginal cultural remains, being a relict area of Cumberland Woodland. All scar trees were reidentified in the 2003 survey, and using a variety of criteria established by Australian researchers, determined that it was extremely unlikely, if not impossible that the scars were of Aboriginal origin, and they were most likely the result of slashing of undergrowth by Naval workers of the Armament Depot at Newington.

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment – Saint Ignatius College, Riverview. Comber Consultants 2015.

The AAA was prepared as part of SEARs for master planning for the College, which is bounded on its south, west and east by the Lane Cove River. The report summarises archaeological sites found in the Lane Cove area, which are primarily middens, rock shelters (most with deposit), and grinding grooves, which are all consistent with the site types anticipated in the coastal zone. Within the grounds of the College, six rock shelters have been recorded on the water's edge, and include art sites and middens. The majority had been disturbed as a result of graffiti and other such vandalism.

7.3. AHIMS SEARCH

A basic search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS) database, administered by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage was undertaken on the 15th January 2018. The search was centred on the site, Lot 1 DP837179, and results include:

- Zero sites registered within the Study Area;
- Zero sites registered within a 200m buffer of the site; and
- Four registered sites within a 1000m buffer of the site (GDA Datum).

The search was repeated on 6 August 2018 (Client Service ID 322202), and confirmed that no additional sites had been registered within a 1000m buffer of the site between January and August 2018.

An extensive search was performed to determine the precise location and nature of the Aboriginal heritage sites registered in the buffer area, and the results are tabulated below and shown in relation to the Study Area at Figure 48.

Table 8 – AHIMS Results

Site Type	Site ID	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact(s) Unspecified		0	0
Isolated Artefact		0	0
Artefact Scatter	45-6-0534 45-6-3050	2	40
Potential Archaeological Deposit		0	0
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	45-6-0031	1	20
Midden	45-6-0534	1	20
Grinding Groove	45-6-3039	1	20
TOTAL		5*	100
*Note that one site, "Midden", is classified on AHIMS as Midden and Artefact Scatter			



Figure 48 – AHIMS Results in relation to subject site

Source: Google Earth and AHIMS

7.4. PREDICTIVE MODEL

Sites recorded in the local region are most commonly associated with water courses, namely the Paramatta River, and rock shelters and middens dominate the known archaeological record in the region, attesting to the estuarine conditions of the area and the consequent exploitation of riverine resources, and also reflecting the sandstone geology of the region. Stone tools, by their nature, are not as susceptible to environmental factors and are often the most persistent identifier of the presence of Aboriginal peoples. Lithic sites (artefact scatters, isolated finds and/or quarries) are some of the most tangible identified sites in the broader Cumberland Plain on account of the resistance of stone to succumb to environmental factors. However, there are few stone tool sites identified in the local area, and while this can be attributed to ground disturbance through extensive redevelopment and urbanisation of the region, it is also likely a reflection of the poor quality of raw materials available for tool production within the local area.

Where items made out of organic material such as spears, fish traps or similar have been used to exploit riverine or forest resources, these would have likely suffered the effects of environmental decay and are rare in the archaeological record.

Predictive modelling for the presence of Aboriginal archaeological sites within the subject site is at Table 9.

Table 9 – Predictive Model

Site Type	Predictive Model
Rock Shelter	<p>Rock shelters are one of the most common types of archaeological site found in the Sydney region, largely due to the Hawkesbury Sandstone of the region. They are usually present on cliffs and outcrops at ridge sides, rather than ridge lines. There is a sandstone outcrop at the northern reaches of the subject site, however it is considered unlikely that it is of a form that could reasonably support creation of a shelter. There is no potential for rock shelters throughout the balance of the subject site.</p> <p>The potential for rock shelters within the subject site is very low to none.</p>
Midden	<p>Middens have been recorded extensively throughout the local area and broader Sydney region, including throughout the Port Jackson estuarine river system, despite wide-spread loss or destruction of such sites through use of the shell for lime. The subject site is located within an estuarine system, and a watercourse formerly flowed through the site (Charity Creek).</p> <p>Charity Creek, being a 1st Order Stream is unlikely to have been a focus for camping or resource acquisition, particularly given its proximity to the Parramatta River and its resources (with consideration of the Economic Resource Model).</p> <p>It is considered that there is very low potential for the presence of middens within the subject site, and should they occur, would be restricted to what would have been the banks of the former alignment of Charity Creek, and within the alluvium deposits above Hawkesbury Sandstone – this particularly relates to the western bank. Substantial deposits would be expected at the Parramatta River, or the confluence of the Creek and the River. Should a midden be present in the subject site it is unlikely to be of a size or complexity that would yield significant scientific information, with consideration of the Economic Resource Model. Further, any such deposits are likely to have been impacted when the Creek was filled in and later modified to form a stormwater drain; with additional impacts likely arising from the installation of underground services.</p> <p>The potential for middens within the subject site is very low.</p>
Grinding Groove	<p>Grinding Grooves are a common occurrence within areas of sandstone geology, including the local area and broader Sydney region. Water is usually used in the grinding process, therefore most grinding groove sites are identified immediately adjacent to water sources.</p>

Site Type	Predictive Model
	<p>The sandstone outcrop within the subject site is approximately 120m north-west of the (approximate) former alignment of Charity Creek; therefore it is considered unlikely that the sandstone outcrop would have been a suitable location for activities that would have left an enduring mark. There is very low to no potential for grinding grooves within the balance of the subject site. No rock shelters are known to exist in the subject site, therefore there is no potential for grinding grooves in association with rock shelters.</p> <p>The potential for grinding grooves within the subject site is low.</p>
Art / Engraving Site	<p>The Sydney region is acknowledged as having some of the highest known incidences of rock art and engravings in NSW, possibly Australia, and are often found in association with sandstone geology. Art is often applied with ochre, charcoal or other dry pigments, whereas engraving sites are created through abrasion, scratching or other surface impacts.</p> <p>The sandstone outcrop within the subject site is approximately 5-6m in width, and may be considered a landform texture change and boundary of two ecotones, being the Blue Gum High Forest and the Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest (under the Economic Resource Model). Being approximately 120m north-west of Charity Creek, the outcrop may have been the site of human activity, however it is likely that this would have been short-term or transient, rather than a focus for long-term use or occupation.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that there is low potential for art sites on the sandstone outcrop at the north of the subject site, however this may be reduced to no potential on account of the damage that would have occurred to the pigment resulting from the vegetation growth and application of geotextile (similar). There is low potential for the presence of engravings, which may be more durable but also susceptible to weathering and environmental impacts.</p> <p>The potential for art and/or engraving sites within the subject site is low to none.</p>
Open Campsite (stone artefacts)	<p>Open campsites are common on the Cumberland Plain, particularly in relation to the presence of good quality lithic quarries. The presence of such quarries declines towards the coastal/estuarine zone of the Sydney region, and therefore the occurrence of open campsites also declines.</p> <p>Where stone artefact sites have been identified in the Sydney region, they are most frequently located in association with rock shelters and/or middens, rather than as discreet open sites.</p> <p>The subject site is underlain by Hawkesbury Sandstone, which can yield quartz pebbles for the production of stone tools. No high-quality material, such as silcrete, is present within, or near to the subject site. Should such material be present it would have likely been transported from some distance. With consideration of the geology of the region, and applying the 'distance-decay' theory and the Stream Order Model, it is considered unlikely that concentrations of stone artefacts will be identified in the subject site. Should stone artefacts be identified in the subject site, they would most likely be at the alluvial terrace of the former Charity Creek (1st Order Stream) and within at least 50m of the Creekline, but would likely be very low density or sparsely distributed. Any such finds may be classified as 'background scatter', and are likely to have been impacted by the works to Charity Creek and later installation of underground services.</p>

Site Type	Predictive Model
	<p>Further the potential for in-situ stone artefact deposits adjacent to Charity Creek is considered low, as there is a chance extant artefacts in the alluvium may have washed away during flood events, and/or have been disturbed through the formation of the Creek into the trunk water main.</p> <p>The potential for stone artefacts in the subject site is considered low.</p>
Scarred Trees	<p>Some trees within the subject site have been assessed as mature, however there are very few that are considered to be of an age that may yield cultural scarring. No visible scarring has been identified in the subject site and there is low to no potential on account of the widespread historic clearing of vegetation.</p> <p>The potential for scarred trees in the subject site is considered low to none.</p>
Ceremonial Sites	<p>No ceremonial sites or places of spiritual significance are known to exist within the subject site or surrounds. Consultation with Aboriginal parties would be required to identify such sites.</p>

Further consideration is given to (activities proposed within) landforms or landscape features identified by OEH (2010) as sensitive and indicate the potential presence of Aboriginal objects. These include:

- Within 200m of waters, including streams;
- Within a sand dune system;
- On a ridge top, ridge line or headland;
- Within 200m below or above a cliff face;
- Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth; and
- Is on land that is not 'disturbed land'.

Of the above, the site formerly included a natural stream (Charity Creek, 1st Order Stream), but this has since been heavily modified to function as a drainage channel. As identified in Section 5.2.1, the subject site is considered to conform to the definition of 'disturbed land'. No other landforms or landscape feature of sensitivity are present.

7.5. VALUES ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the potential social, historical, scientific and aesthetic values present within the subject site, to consider the significance of the potential archaeological resources of the subject site. The assessment is at Table 10 below.

Table 10 – Values Assessment

Value	Assessment
Social	<p>The OEH <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW</i> states that social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Consultation to date has not identified the subject site is of social or cultural value, and there is no evidence to date to suggest that the site is important in demonstrating a land-use, function or custom in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest.</p>

Value	Assessment
Historic	<p>Historic value refers to the associations of the place with historically important people, events, phases or activities in an Aboriginal community. They may not always have physical evidence of that importance, and may have shared values with other non-Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>The subject site would have been visited and/or occupied by Wallumedegal people, and likely also people from nearby clan/language groups, but there is no evidence to suggest that the study area was the focal point for any particular event (or other) of historical significance. Historical research suggests that land to the south of the subject site and adjacent to the Parramatta River may have been the location of some of the earliest contact between the Wallumedegal and the crew of the HMS <i>Sirius</i>, and it is understood that interactions including sharing of food, goods, and language occurred. This contact history is highly significant in the local, and broader regional history, however there is no evidence to suggest or confirm that the subject site was part of these interactions.</p> <p>It is also known that the subject site was part of William Kent's land, which was considered for a brief time to be the site for the 'Natives School'. This construction was not realised.</p> <p>Overall, the built history of the subject site has some contributory value to the story of the Meadowbank area, but the impacts that have occurred to the natural land as a result of this history suggests that it does not have significant potential to contribute to an understanding of the Aboriginal history of the local area. Further, there are no continuing cultural practices at this site that are at risk of damage or loss from the proposed project.</p>
Scientific	<p>Scientific significance refers to the importance of a landscape area, place, or object because of its rarity, representativeness and extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information.</p> <p>The <i>OEH Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage</i> notes that information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken. No archaeological investigation has been undertaken for the preparation of this ACHAR, and therefore the assessment below is based on the potential for the site to yield archaeological material, as considered in the predictive model in Table 8.</p> <p>The predictive model and information contained at Sections 6 and 7 of this document suggests that overall the site has low to no potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites. There are no rare or notable landscape features that could contribute knowledge that is not available from other similar sites, and if sub-surface deposits such as shell or stone artefacts are extant, they are unlikely to be of a size or complexity that will make a significant contribution to the archaeological record and research knowledge of the pre-European local area or broader region, however would contribute additional knowledge to an understanding of the occupation of the local area.</p>
Aesthetic	<p>This refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place and is often closely linked with the social values.</p> <p>The subject site contains a number of modern buildings, hardstand and landscaping and includes buildings and features typical of a modern institute of learning.</p> <p>However, the site does contain several tree species and other vegetation that reflects the original vegetation communities of the site and communities native to the local area. This</p>

Value	Assessment
	affords the site some aesthetic qualities through the ability to imagine the site in its pre-development (pre-European) natural state through the sounds, smells, colours and textures of that vegetation.

8. PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The MEEPSP will present as an integrated school building comprising a primary school wing and high school wing, connected by a centralised library that is embedded into the landscape. The development application seeks approval for the detailed design and development of the entire school site, not approval for a staged development. The establishment of the School will, however, involve three broad stages – demolition, excavation, and construction. The information in this section has been taken from project-specific reports, including:

- Department of Education, Meadowbank School Project, Engineering Brief (ARUP 2018);
- Woods Bagot, Meadowbank P-12 College, Geotechnical Design Report (ARUP 2018); and
- Meadowbank School State Significant Development Application – Civil (enstruct 2019).

It is noted that future works including excavation, are subject to refinement and confirmation during future detailed design.

8.1. DEMOLITION

The demolition phase of the project involves demolition of all buildings (15), asphalt car parks and footpaths within the study area.

The demolition phase will also include:

- Temporary retention of retaining walls within the site, for removal during construction phase;
- Establishment of sediment control measures;
- Removal of existing vegetation (where required);
- Services will be disconnected but remain in place where they exist sub-surface;

The demolition phase is anticipated to commence late 2019.

8.2. EXCAVATION

The full and specific details of excavation activities is still to be confirmed. The excavation phase is currently anticipated to commence late 2019/early 2020.

The excavation phase will be undertaken to support the future construction of the school facility. Following the removal of topsoil, activities such as grading, benching, ramps, establishment of retaining walls and/or provision of surface drainage swales or biofiltration basins is likely to occur, on account of the variable topography of the site ranging from 6m AHD to 17m AHD. This also includes the former location of Charity Creek, which is now extant as a trunk stormwater culvert generally bisecting the site and running north to south. Excavation around the former location of the Creek may require construction of an additional connection to the culvert to discharge site runoff. Other water restricting measures may be required during works, as groundwater is anticipated to be encountered between 2.5m and 7m below ground level (-0.35m to 4.4m AHD).

Douglas Partners (2018) notes that approximately 2m-7m of fill may be required across the portions of the site at lower elevations, to raise the existing surface levels to suit the new development.

It is understood that the maximum depth of excavation will be RL 10.3m AHD at loading bay level. This area currently proposed for excavation generally encompasses the borehole locations BH07-09 (refer Section 6.3.1). This area of the site currently sits at approximately 11m AHD-14.2m AHD, indicating that approximately 1-3m of ground will be excavated. In these locations, and according to the borehole logs, the excavated sub-surface material will comprise 0-0.5 of uncontrolled gravelly fill, up to 3m of residual clayey sand (resulting from weathering of the underlying sandstone), and termination on or further excavation into sandstone.

It is anticipated that excavation will be undertaken by conventional earthmoving equipment such as hydraulic excavators with the exception of the piled foundations which will likely require heavy machinery such as rock saws or impact hammers in order to establish the foundations in the sandstone bedrock.

8.2.1. Excavation – Contamination Remediation

Prior to bulk excavation works, it is likely that excavation will occur for the purposes of remediation of contaminated soils across the site. The extent of excavation required for remediation requires further investigation and clarification, but the currently preferred methodology will require excavation and removal of contaminated soils from the site.

8.3. CONSTRUCTION

Construction is anticipated to extend from 2020-2021. The new building will comprise a primary school wing, a high school wing, and be connected by a centralised library. It will also include associated landscaping, playgrounds and walkways. The building will be concrete framed, supported at ground level by a piled foundation system, either pad or bored, which will be founded on the underlying sandstone rock. Occupied spaces other than the gymnasium will sit above predictive maximum flood levels, but a basement carpark will be sub-surface, comprising a ground bearing slab supported with retaining wall structures. The balance of the subject site will comprise outdoor play areas, sports courts and running track, informal outdoor learning spaces, seating zones, terraced landscaping and amphitheatre, an ecological creek corridor, gardens and pathways.

An indicative future site layout is at Figure 49.

All construction and design details are subject to future confirmation pending specialist design and Governmental approval.



Figure 49 – Proposed layout of school and grounds, subject site outlined in red

Source: Urbis 2019, Meadowbank Education and Employment Precinct Schools Project, 2 Rhodes Street, Meadowbank

9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1. POTENTIAL HARM TO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

This section identifies the potential impacts to cultural heritage arising from the proposal, including demolition, excavation and construction phases. Harm can be direct or indirect, defined as:⁶

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

It is noted that no Aboriginal archaeological or cultural sites have been identified within, or in close proximity to, the subject site. Therefore this section considers the possibility of harm to the potential archaeological resources, as identified in the predictive model at Section 7.

9.1.1. Direct Harm

Demolition Phase

The current scope of works (refer Section 8) includes demolition of existing buildings to 2m below ground level. It is known that fill has been deposited across the site at depths ranging from 0.5m to 4.4m, suggesting that there is an archaeologically sterile layer directly below the ground surface, site-wide. Services will be disconnected as part of the demolition phase, but they will be left in-situ where they are below 100mm depth. These works will therefore take place in areas of existing disturbance and direct harm to archaeological deposits is unlikely.

Excavation Phase

The excavation phase has low potential to impact on Aboriginal archaeological remains. The subject site is believed to have been undeveloped until the 1940s which suggests little ground disturbance occurred prior to that time. However, following Council's purchase of the site with the intention of creating a residential development, the historical records note that the site was subject to 'road construction, excavation, filling, levelling, kerbing, guttering, construction of drains, etc.' (refer Section 5.2.1). The current alignment of the roads within the subject site, and the known fill across the site attests to these works being undertaken and while the full extent and depth is not precisely known, this suggests a reasonable level of ground disturbance occurred. Further, survey plans (C.M.S. Surveyors 2018) indicate the location of sub-surface services located throughout the subject site, in addition to known disturbance that would have occurred during the creation of the Charity Creek stormwater drain and the construction of the site's buildings particularly from the 1970s.

Contamination has also been identified in several locations throughout the subject site and prior to bulk excavation works, it is likely that excavation will be required for the purposes of remediation of contaminated soils across the site. It is considered likely that the contamination results from the fill introduced to the subject site, and/or the site activities since c.1950s, and remediation excavation is therefore unlikely to impact on archaeological deposits. However, the need for, and extent of excavation for remediation purposes (vertical and horizontal) has not yet been determined.

On account of the inferred disturbance to the subject site particularly over the last 50 years, the potential for in-situ intact archaeological deposits is considered low to none, and therefore it is considered unlikely that direct impacts will occur to in-situ archaeological deposits. Such deposits have however been found in disturbed contexts throughout the Sydney area, therefore the possibility of impacts cannot be wholly precluded. Section 10 contains recommendations for managing potential impacts, including recommendations from registered Aboriginal parties.

⁶ OEH *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, pg 12

Construction Phase

It is considered unlikely that the construction of the building will disturb the archaeological record.

9.1.2. Indirect Harm

No sites or features of Aboriginal archaeological significance are known immediately beyond the area of the proposed activity. No indirect harm to archaeological sites is anticipated as a result of any of the proposed project.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The MEEPSP site is considered to be a 'disturbed' site, resulting from activities such as construction of buildings, roadways, structures and installation of utilities. The potential for intact sub-surface archaeological deposits is considered low, and impacts are unlikely but cannot be wholly precluded.

The following sections provide recommendations for managing any chance finds of archaeological deposits, and a framework for conducting any monitoring activities requested by Aboriginal parties.

10.1. MEEPSP– DEMOLITION PHASE

The subject site has been identified as having low potential for complex, in-situ archaeological deposits and it is unlikely that the current scope of demolition works will disturb archaeological deposits. Further archaeological investigation and assessment is not considered to be required as part of the demolition phase for MEEPSP, and an AHIP is not considered to be required.

To manage any unexpected archaeological or potential cultural finds during this phase, such as during building demolition or isolating of services, a cultural heritage induction should be included in site induction materials, and a chance find procedure (CFP) established.

10.1.1. Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared for inclusion in any site induction packs/presentations. For the demolition phase, given that the chance of disturbing archaeological material is considered to be low, this should be in the form of 'Powerpoint' slides or handouts (depending on the method of site induction), that provide an overview of Aboriginal archaeological site types, and identify individual obligations under the NPW Act. These materials should be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist, and/or the MLALC.

10.1.2. Chance Finds Procedure

A CFP sets out a process for notifying relevant individuals or authorities when a find is made unexpectedly, and it might be of Aboriginal archaeological or cultural value. A CFP requires works to stop and suitably qualified people to assess the find, with works recommencing following appropriate assessment and carrying out of management measures. A sample CFP is provided at Appendix J.

10.1.3. Ongoing Consultation

Consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties should continue throughout the project, to ensure continued information about project progress and also to ensure the consultation process does not lapse, in the event of any future chance finds.

10.2. MEEPSP – EXCAVATION PHASE

This ACHAR considers the potential for intact, in-situ archaeological deposits within the subject site to be low; however, some RAPs have indicated a desire to be present at topsoil removal for conducting archaeological monitoring.

Consideration has been given to the requirement for this based on the assessed archaeological potential of the site, and also the practicalities associated with this activity, given that there have been recommendations for a remediation plan, based on identified potential direct risks to human health from site contaminants.

Based on the ground disturbance that has occurred across the subject site as a result of construction and development activities, the health risks from ground contaminants, the lack of sensitive landscape features, and overall low potential for archaeological deposits and sites as presented in Section 7, a monitoring or test excavation programme is not considered required.

The subject site is considered to conform to the definition of being 'disturbed' land, and it is therefore recommended a Chance Finds Procedure be implemented for the Excavation Phase.

10.2.1. Cultural Heritage Induction

Although considered unlikely, should archaeological material be present on site, the excavation phase will be the most likely phase of the MEEPSP to reveal such material. It is considered essential

that induction materials be prepared for inclusion in any site induction packs/presentations to assist in the identification of Archaeological site types that may be encountered by chance in the course of works, and communicate obligations under the NPW Act. It is recommended that this induction be presented by a representative(s) of MLALC. If this is not possible, at a minimum 'Powerpoint' slides or handouts should be prepared for inclusion in site induction packages.

10.2.2. Chance Finds Procedure

A sample CFP is provided at Appendix I, and should be modified specifically for the Excavation Phase, with explicit identification of key individuals who should be notified in the event of a chance find, to ensure the process can be enacted efficiently. If the CFP is enacted during excavation, no work should continue in the vicinity of the find until it is appropriately managed. This may require further investigation, research, or an AHIP application. Further, if the CFP is enacted, a report of the find should be prepared for submission to OEH, and for the retention by the site manager/head contractor for their records.

10.2.3. Thermal Imaging – Drone Reconnaissance

It is noted that some RAPs have expressed a desire to be present at topsoil removal. However, as discussed in this ACHAR, there are several areas of contamination concern throughout the site including friable asbestos, and without a full understanding of the extent of contamination through the subject site, there is potential for exposure to hazardous materials.

A possibility exists to investigate inspection of soil profiles following removal of the top soil, and prior to any disturbance from excavation or remediation activities, in the form of drone survey with thermal imaging. This has been raised by Tocomwall in their comments on the revised project design, and is presented as an option to undertake an aerial inspection of exposed soils to minimise risks of exposure to hazards.

It is noted that the level of fill across the site ranges from 0.5m to 4.4m deep, and therefore the potential for identifying in-situ archaeological deposits in these upper layers is considered low. However, the option exists to consider the use of modern technologies in archaeological site investigation activities for this project.

10.3. MEEPSP – CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The excavation phase is anticipated to clear the site of any potential archaeological constraints, and therefore it is considered unlikely that management of chance finds will be required during construction. Nonetheless, it is recommended that a CFP (refer Appendix I) be included in any Construction Management Plans or other site management plans in the event of chance finds.

10.4. ONGOING CONSULTATION

Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses, to ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones, ensure timely notification, and also to ensure the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the CFP be enacted.

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DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 11 October 2019 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd's (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Woods Bagot (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of ACHAR (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

In preparing this report, Urbis may rely on or refer to documents in a language other than English, which Urbis may arrange to be translated. Urbis is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such translations and disclaims any liability for any statement or opinion made in this report being inaccurate or incomplete arising from such translations.

Whilst Urbis has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this report, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. Urbis (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which Urbis relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by Urbis recklessly or in bad faith.

This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A CONSULTATION LOG

NOTE: NOT FOR BROADER DISTRIBUTION. Contains personal contact details

Name	How	Address	Date	Other Info	Response	Date	Name	Information
N/A	Email	info@environment.nsw.gov.au	28.06.2018		YES	04.07.2018	Susan Harrison	
n/a	Email	heritage@heritage.nsw.gov.au	28.06.2018		As above	02.07.2018	Dr Sam Higgs	PDF - 85 Stakeholders identified
Admin	Email	adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au	28.06.2018		YES	02.07.19	Jodie Rikiti	No results. Recommend contacting Metro LALC
								Results cover entire Sydney/Newcastle Regional Council areas. 3,850.2650 sq km area. Not all results are considered relevant: NC2017/003 South Coast People - does not cover our study area; NC2013/006 Scott Franks et al - does not cover our study area; NC2017/001 - Warrabinga/Wiradjuri #7 - does not cover our study area
n/a	Email	enquiries@nntt.gov.au	28.06.2018		YES	29.06.2018	Enquiries	n/a
n/a	Email	information@ntscorp.com.au	28.06.2018		No	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Email	cityofryde@ryde.nsw.gov.au	28.06.2018		Yes	26.07.2018	Zia Ahmed	No results.
n/a	Email	gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au	28.06.2018		YES	29.06.2018	Margaret Bottrell	No results. Directed us to OEH
Fiora (?)	Phone	metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au nmoran@metrolalc.org.au	03.07.2018	02 8394 9666. Advised to send information pack through to Nathan Moran (CEO) at email address at left.	Refer next tab			

List of potential stakeholders from OEH within LGA - Ryde

Organisation	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email/Fax	Postal Address	Letter Prepared ?	Date and Method Sent	Response?	Follow Up
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	0476 381 207	n/a	11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW, 2537	Y	12/07/18 via standard post	N	Phone CALL 20.08.19 - Number has been disconnected
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)	0426 242 015	barkingowl@gmail.com	2-65/69 Wehlow St, Mt Druitt	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No reponse
Biamanga	Seli Storer	n/a	biamangachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	Y	n/a
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	n/a	bilingachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Robert Brown	n/a	bilinga@mirramajah.com	n/a	y	Undeliverable 12/07/18	N	No other contact details known
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	02 9832 7168	koori@ozemail.com.au	PO Box E18, Emerton NSW 2770	Y	12/07/18 via email	Y	n/a
Cullendulla	Corey Smith	n/a	cullendullachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	Y	n/a
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	02 9410 3665 0422 865 831	n/a	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW, 2067	y	12/07/18 via standard post	N	Late registration - resident has been away for several weeks.
Dharug	Andrew Bond	n/a	dharugchts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No other contact details known
Lillie Carroll	Lillie Carroll			7 Siskin St, Quakers Hill, NSW				
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	0426 823 944	didgegunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	2763	y	12/07/18 via email	Y	n/a
DJMD consultancy	Darren Duncan	0410 510 397	darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. Phone call 21.08.19. No response
Eric Keidge	Eric Keidge	0431 166 423	n/a	11 Olsson Close, Hornsby Heights, NSW 2077	y	12/07/18 via standard post	N	Followed up 21.08.19; 31.08.2018 - no voicemail available
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson			PO Box 3143 Grose Vale NSW 2754				
Goobah Developments	Krystle Carroll	0406 991 221	ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	66 Grantham Road, Batehaven, NSW, 2536	y	12/07/18 via email	Y	Late registration
Gulaga	Basil Smith	0405 995 725	n/a	n/a	y	12/07/18 via standard post	Y	n/a
	Wendy Smith	n/a	gulagachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/28 via email	Y	n/a
Gunyyu	Kylie Ann Bell	n/a	gunyyuchts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
Gunyyu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie	n/a	gunyyu@mirramajah.com	n/a	y	Undeliverable x 2		No other contact details known
Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart	0422 800 184	jerringong@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18	N	Email 20.08.2018
Metropolitan LALC	Nathan Moran	02 8394 9666	metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	y	12/07/18 via both emails	Y	n/a
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	0402 526 888	minnamunnung@gmail.com	1 Waratah Ave, Albion Park Rail, NSW 2527	y	12/07/18 via standard post - INCORRECT ADDRESS RECORDED ON OEH FORM	N	Phoned 31.08.2018 - registered
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell	n/a	munyungachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Suzannah McKenzie	n/a	munyunga@mirramajah.com	n/a	y	Undeliverable 12/07/18	N	No other contact details known
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	n/a	murramarangchts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	Y	n/a

Murrumbul Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Mark Henry	n/a	murrumbul@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/28 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
	Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright	n/a	murrumbul@mirramajah.com	n/a	y	Undeliverable 12/07/18	N	No other contact details known
Nerrigundah	Newton Carriage	0421 253 677	nerrigundachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	Undeliverable 12/07/18	N	Phone call 31.08.19. No response
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	n/a	nundagurri@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	0425 066 100	pemulwuyd@gmail.com	14 Top Place, Mt Annan	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	n/a	thauairachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage (CEO)	0401 641 299	thoorganura@gmail.com	50B Hilltop Cres, Surf Beach, NSW 2536	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. Phone call 21.08.19. No response
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	0404 171 544		PO Box 76, Caringbah NSW 1495	y	12/07/18 via standard post	Y	Phoned 31.08.2018. Registered
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Philip Boney	0436 483 210	waarian12@outlook.com	n/a	y	Undeliverable 12/07/18	N	Phoned 20.08.19. No response
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	0402 730 612	walbunja@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. Late registration
Walgalu CHTS	Ronald Stewart	n/a	walgaluchts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
Wallung	Lee-Roy James Boota	0403 703 942	n/a	54 Blackwood Street, Gerringong, NSW, 2534	y	12/07/18 via standard post	N	Phoned 31.08.19 - Number has been disconnected
Wingikara Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Hayley Bell	n/a	wingikarachts@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response
	Wandai Kirkbright	n/a	wingikara@mirramajah.com	n/a	y	Undeliverable 12/07/18	N	No other contact details known
Yerramurra	Robert Parson	n/a	yerramurra@gmail.com	n/a	y	12/07/18 via email	N	Email 20.08.2018. No response

From list of 35 stakeholders contacted

Organisation that Responded	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email/Fax	Postal Address	Other Info	Date Registered
Biamanga CHTS	Janaya Smith (CEO)	n/a	biamangachts@gmail.com	n/a	Registration of interest, and wish to keep informed of any further developments. All correspondence should be sent to the nominated email address.	25.07.2018
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale (CEO)	02 9832 7167	koori@ozemail.com.au	PO Box E18 Emerton NSW 2770	Registration of interest	27.07.2018
Cullendulla CHTS	Corey Smith	n/a	cullendullachts@gmail.com	n/a	Registration of interest, and wish to keep informed of any further developments. All correspondence should be sent to the nominated email address.	25.07.2018
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	02 9410 3665 0422 865 831	n/a	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW, 2067	Late Registration of interest - Chatswood address is sister; she's been away for several weeks holiday. Phone conversation follow up 31.08.2018	31.08.2018
Darug Land Observations	Anna O'Hara Paul Boyd	0413 687 279 0426 823 944 (as per OEH information)	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	PO Box 2006 Bendalong NSW 2539	Letter attached to email, signed by Jamie Workman and Uncle Gordon Workman. Identify Anna O'Hara as primary contact person NOTE: not in original list of stakeholders. Provided half-day and day rates: \$440 / \$880 (inc GST) Noted interest in monitoring of ground surface excavation	19.07.2018
Didge Nungawal Clan	Lilly Carroll		didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	n/a	Registration of interest	12.07.2018
Ginninderra Corp	Krystle Carroll-Elliott	0451 016 224	ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	n/a	Late registration - email	08.09.2018
Goobah CHTS	Basil Smith (CEO)	0405 995 725	goobahchts@gmail.com	n/a	Registration of interest, and wish to keep informed of any further developments. All correspondence should be sent to the nominated email address.	25.07.2018
Gulaga CHTS	Wendy Smith	0401 808 988	gulagachts@gmail.com	n/a	Registration of interest, and wish to be kept informed of any further developments	17.07.2018
Gunyyu CHTS	William Henry	n/a	gunyyuchts@gmail.com	n/a	Late Registration of interest - email	31.08.2018
Metropolitan LALC	Nathan Moran Selina Timothy	02 83949666	culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au nmoran@metrolalc.org.au	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	Identified Selina Timothy of the MLCALC Culture & Heritage Officer and contact for the project Late registration - details as per OEH contact are not relevant; he has notified OEH but they have not yet updated. Phone conversation follow up 31.08.2018	24.07.2018
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	0402 526 888	minnamunnung@gmail.com	n/a	Registration of interest, and wish to keep informed of any further developments. All correspondence should be sent to the nominated email address.	31.08.2018
Murramarang CHTS	Roxanne Smith	n/a	murramarangchts@gmail.com	n/a		25.07.2018
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	0404 171 544	scott@tocomwall.com.au	n/a	Late registration - did not receive post letter. Follow up phone conversation 03.09.2018	03.09.2018
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	n/a	walbunja@gmail.com	n/a	Late Registration of interest	21.08.2018

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NSW GOVERNMENT

The Department of Education

Registration for Aboriginal Community Consultation
A new school in Ryde as part of the Meadowbank Education Precinct

The Department of Education is proposing redevelopment of the northern portion of the Meadowbank TAFE site at Rhodes Street, Meadowbank. The project is classified as a State Significant Development and is being assessed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 is not anticipated to be required. However, Urbis, on behalf of the DoE, invites local Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge of the Meadowbank area to register as stakeholders to be consulted with for the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.



Please note that all parties who register will have their details forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage and Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless otherwise specified.

If you would like to register as a stakeholder, please provide your name and contact details to Holly Maclean by mail, email or phone by **10 August 2018**.

Urbis Pty Ltd
Attn: Holly Maclean
Level 7, 123 Albert Street, Brisbane, Qld, 4000
hmaclean@urbis.com.au
07 3007 3851

For more information visit our website:
<https://www.schoolinfrastructure.nsw.gov.au/projects/m/meadowbank-education-precinct.html>
Or if you have any queries in regards to the project, please email
schoolinfrastructure@det.nsw.edu.au

The Weekly Times 25.07.2018:29

PUBLIC NOTICE

NSW GOVERNMENT

Department of Education

Registration for Aboriginal Community Consultation
A new school in Ryde as part of the Meadowbank Education Precinct

The Department of Education (DoE) is proposing redevelopment of the northern portion of the Meadowbank TAFE site at Rhodes Street, Meadowbank. The project is classified as a State Significant Development and is being assessed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 is not anticipated to be required. However, Urbis, on behalf of the DoE, invites local Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge of the Meadowbank area to register as stakeholders to be consulted with for the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.



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Urbis Pty Ltd
Attn: Holly Maclean
Level 7, 123 Albert Street, Brisbane, Qld, 4000
hmaclean@urbis.com.au
(07) 3007 3851

For more information visit our website:
<https://www.schoolinfrastructure.nsw.gov.au/projects/m/meadowbank-education-precinct.html>
Or if you have any queries in regards to the project, please email
schoolinfrastructure@det.nsw.edu.au

The Northern District Times 25.07.2018:31

Classifieds Call 1300 79 79 79

NOTICE BOARD


General Notices

NSW GOVERNMENT

Department of Education

Registration for Aboriginal Community Consultation
A new school in Ryde as part of the Meadowbank Education Precinct

The Department of Education (DoE) is proposing redevelopment of the northern portion of the Meadowbank TAFE site at Rhodes Street, Meadowbank. The project is classified as a State Significant Development and is being assessed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 is not anticipated to be required. However, Urbis, on behalf of the DoE, invites local Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge of the Meadowbank area to register as stakeholders to be consulted with for the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.



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If you would like to register as a stakeholder, please provide your name and contact details to Holly Maclean by mail, email or phone by **10 August 2018**.

Urbis Pty Ltd
Attn: Holly Maclean
Level 7, 123 Albert Street, Brisbane, Qld, 4000
hmaclean@urbis.com.au
(07) 3007 3851

For more information visit our website:
<https://www.schoolinfrastructure.nsw.gov.au/projects/m/meadowbank-education-precinct.html>
Or if you have any queries in regards to the project, please email
schoolinfrastructure@det.nsw.edu.au

Sending - Stage 2-3 Letters

Contact Name	Email	Ltr Sent - Stage 2/3	Response Y/N?	Details
Wendy Smith	gulagachts@gmail.com	20.08.2018	N	
Anna O'Hara	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	20.08.2018	Y - 24.09.2018	Happy with proposal. No further comments. Wish to be in attendance at future earth disturbance works.
Paul Boyd Lilly Carroll	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	20.08.2018	Y - 24.09.2018	Discussion following Urbis follow up call. Happy with proposal, no additional requirements, wishes to attend fieldwork if occurring in future.
Roxanne Smith	murramarangchts@gmail.com	20.08.2018	N	
Corey Smith	cullendullachts@gmail.com	20.08.2018	N	
Basil Smith (CEO)	goobahchts@gmail.com	20.08.2018	N	
Janaya Smith (CEO)	biamangachts@gmail.com culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au	20.08.2018	N	
Nathan Moran Selina Timothy		20.08.2018	Y - 24.09.2018	Discussion following Urbis follow up call. No comments at time, no further comments received as of 08.10.18
Jennifer Beale (CEO)	koori@ozemail.com.au	20.08.2018	N	
Hika Te Kowhai	walbunja@gmail.com	29.08.2018	N	
William Henry	gunyuu@gmail.com	31.08.2018	N	
Aaron Broad	minnamunnung@gmail.com	03.09.2018	N	Earlier phone discussion 31.08.2018 but no communication since.
Gordon Morton	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW, 2067	03.09.2018	Y	Issues with receiving via post, does not reside at address. Phone conversation with Gordon, and sister Celestine (resident). No issues with proposal, no comments, wishes to receive ACHAR. 08.10.2018
Scott Franks	scott@tocomwall.com.au	03.09.2018	Y	Phone conversation, expressed interest 03.09.2018. No communication since. 08.10.2018
Krystle Carroll-Elliot	ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	11.09.2018	Y - 23.09.2018	Happy with proposal. No further comments or additional recommendations

Stage 2-3 letter - Follow Up

Contact Name	Email	Follow Up Date	Method	Notes	Further Actions	Final Follow Up	Response?
Wendy Smith	gulagachts@gmail.com	24.09.18	Phone - mobile	Left message. Follow up with email.	No response received. Send final follow	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Anna O'Hara	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	24.09.18	Phone - mobile	Left message. Received email from Anna - refer Project file	Sent thank you reply 24.09.18. To contact again when ACHAR ready to send.	n/a - but to phone when ACHAR ready	n/a
Paul Boyd	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	24.09.18	Phone - mobile	Spoke with Paul - no comments on methodology so far, happy with how all sounds. Wants to be kept in the loop if there is fieldwork or other excavation planned in future.	To phone again when ACHAR ready to send - double check fees for review and availability to review.	n/a - but to phone when ACHAR ready	n/a
Lilly Carroll							
Roxanne Smith	murramarangchts@gmail.com	24.09.18	Email	Re-sent information packs with request for comments	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Corey Smith	cullendullachts@gmail.com	24.09.18	Email	Re-sent information packs with request for comments	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Basil Smith (CEO)	goobahchts@gmail.com	24.09.18	Email	Re-sent information packs with request for comments	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Janaya Smith (CEO)	biamangchts@gmail.com	24.09.18	Email	Re-sent information packs with request for comments	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Nathan Moran	culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au	24.09.18	Phone - landline.	Spoke with Selina, to follow up with email and she will comment.	No response received by end of September.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Selina Timothy			Email	Emailed and re-sent both information packages with request			
Jennifer Beale (CEO)	koori@ozemail.com.au	24.09.18	Phone - landline	Spoke with representative at Butucarbin - they will get comments	No response received by end of September.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Hika Te Kowhai	walbunja@gmail.com	24.09.18	Email	Re-sent information packs with request for comments	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
William Henry	gunyuu@gmail.com	24.09.18	Email	Re-sent information packs with request for comments	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
Aaron Broad	minnamunnung@gmail.com	24.09.18	Phone - mobile.	Left message. Followed up with email	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	n
			Emailed	- resent information packs with request for comments			
Gordon Morton	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW, 2067	24.09.18	Phone - mobile	Spoke with Gordon. Referred to Celestine - who deals with the paper work and comments. She has been away overseas, but is currently	Phone conversation 08.10.2018 - no comments on methodology, happy with proposal. Wishes to receive a copy of the ACHAR to review.	n/a	n/a
Scott Franks	scott@tocomwall.com.au	24.09.18	Phone - mobile.	Left message. Follow up with email.	No response received. Send final follow up.	Y- email 08.10.2018	Y - 19.10.2018. Satisfied with proposal, acknowledge the proposal and recommendations are standard for such
			Emailed	Followed up with email - resent information packs with request for comments			
Krystle Carroll-Elliot	ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	24.09.18	Phone - Mobile.	Left message to thank for response.	Sent thank you reply. To contact again when ACHAR ready to send.	n/a - but to phone when ACHAR ready	n/a
			Email	Follow up with email			

Stage 4 - Sending Draft ACHAR for Comment

Contact Name		Email	Draft ACHAR Sent - Date	Sent - Method	Notes	Further Actions	Response
Wendy Smith	Gulaga CHTS	gulagachts@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	Response - Email - 23.11.2018. No issues.	Completed	Looks good. No issues or further actions raised
Anna O'Hara	Darug Land Observations	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	Response 22.01.19. No issues. Letter saved in project file. Supports the development proposal. Would like to be involved with topsoil removal, site surveys, monitoring and or all forms of work to be carried out on site.
Paul Boyd	Didge Ngunawal Clan	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	Response 18.01.19. No issues, agree to all proposals
Lilly Carroll	Murramarang CHTS	murramarangchts@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	No response
Roxanne Smith	Cullendulla CHTS	cullendullachts@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	No response
Corey Smith	Goobah CHTS	goobahchts@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	No response
Basil Smith (CEO)	Biamanga CHTS	biamangachts@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	No response
Janaya Smith (CEO)	Metro LALC	culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019.	No response
Nathan Moran Selina Timothy	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	koori@ozemail.com.au	23.11.2018	Email	Response - Email - Dec and Jan. Awaiting official comments.	Completed	Ran out of time to be able to review and comment, due to other commitments
Jennifer Beale (CEO)	Walbunja	walbunja@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	No response
Hika Te Kowhai	Gunyyu CHTS	gunyyuu@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	No response
William Henry	Minnamunnung	minnamunnung@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	No response
Aaron Broad	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW, 2067	23.11.2018	Post	No response	Follow up	No response
Gordon Morton	Tocomwall	scott@tocomwall.com.au	23.11.2018	Email	No response	Follow up. Email sent 18.01.2019. Call next week.	Response. No issues, supports recommendation
Scott Franks	Ginninderra Corporation	ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	23.11.2018	Email	Response - Email - 07.01.2019. No issues.	Completed	Find the methodology to to be consistent with group's views, with no additional recommendations to be applied. Would like to be involved with future works such as mapping, surveying, fieldwork and report reviews
Krystle Carroll-Elliot							

Sending Revised Stage 2-3 - Building Design Changes Notification

Contact Name	Email	Ltr Sent - Stage 2/3 Revised	Response?	Resending - follow up	Response Y/N?
Wendy Smith	gulagachts@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Y - phone conversation 17.04.19 - has had to sent laptop to be repaired, hasn't been able to check emails. Would like to discuss further next week - 23.04.19
Anna O'Hara	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Y - email 22.04.2019. Agrees with amendments
Paul Boyd, Lilly Carroll	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Y- email 16.04.2019 - No issues
Roxanne Smith	murramarangchts@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Y - email 16.04.2019 - No issues
Corey Smith	cullendullachts@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	No other follow up - no phone number provided
Basil Smith (CEO)	goobahchts@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Y - phone conversation 17.04.19. Thinks that one or two test pits would be of use. HM discussed issues with soil contamination but to send an email back to identify potential locations or other management recommendations. Emphasised CFP would still be the preferred management strategy
Janaya Smith (CEO)	biamangachts@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	No other follow up - no phone number provided
Nathan Moran,	culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Selina not available. Resent email to alternative email address, awaiting response.
Selina Timothy	koori@ozemail.com.au	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Site officer not there, will try to call back tomorrow
Jennifer Beale (CEO)	walbunja@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	No other follow up - no phone number provided
Hika Te Kowhai	gunyuu@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	No other follow up - no phone number provided
William Henry					Phone call 17.04.19 - will get someone to read through and return call.
Aaron Broad	minnamunnung@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Unavailable at present. Advised by another RAP that Gordon is very unwell at the moment.
Gordon Morton	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW, 2067	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Phone call 17.04.19 - discussion about project, recommendations. Agree with no further investigation being required, but also advised that a chance finds procedure is not supported for archaeological projects
Scott Franks	scott@tocomwall.com.au	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	
Krystle Carroll-Elliot	ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	Y-06.04.2019	N	Y - 16.04.19	Y - email 18.04.2019. Agree with recommendations

APPENDIX B STAGE 1 – CONTACTING GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

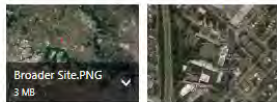
B.1 CONTACTING GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Office of Environment and Heritage - General

Aboriginal consultation - identification of relevant groups



Holly Maclean
Thu 28/06/2018, 5:04 PM
[Info@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:hmaclean@environment.nsw.gov.au)



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Good morning,

I'm part of a team working on the proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site, off See Street / Rhodes Street in Meadowbank NSW 2114 (attached images indicating location).

As part of the SEARS requirements for the project, we are undertaking full consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010).

I'm seeking the contact details of registered Aboriginal groups for us who may be interested in registering for consultation during this project.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you need further information.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES



LEVEL 1, 123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*

Aboriginal consultation - identification of relevant stakeholder groups



Holly Maclean
Thu 28/06/2018, 5:33 PM
adminofficer@orsira.nsw.gov.au



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Good evening,

I'm part of a team working on the proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site, off See Street / Rhodes Street in Meadowbank NSW 2114 (attached images indicating location).

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Please don't hesitate to contact me if you need further information.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES



LEVEL 1, 123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

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

National Native Title Tribunal

Aboriginal consultation - identification of relevant stakeholders



Holly Maclean
Thu 28/06/2018, 5:37 PM
enquiries@nntt.gov.au



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Good evening,

I'm part of a team working on the proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site, off See Street / Rhodes Street in Meadowbank NSW 2114 (attached images indicating location).

As part of the SEARS requirements for the project, we are undertaking full consultation in accordance with the *NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010).

I'm seeking the contact details of registered Aboriginal groups for us who may be interested in registering for consultation during this project.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you need further information.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



LEVEL 7, 123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

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NTS Corp

Website Query - Aboriginal stakeholders



Holly Maclean
Thu 28/06/2018, 5:42 PM
information@ntscorp.com.au



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Good evening,

I'm part of a team working on the proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site, off See Street / Rhodes Street in Meadowbank NSW 2114 (attached images indicating location).

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Kind Regards,
Holly

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SENIOR CONSULTANT

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M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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LEVEL 7, 123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

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Local Land Services

Customer Service enquiry (via Contact us)



Holly Maclean
Thu 28/06/2018, 5:50 PM
gs.service@lsl.nsw.gov.au



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Good evening,

I'm part of a team working on the proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site, off See Street / Rhodes Street in Meadowbank NSW 2114 (attached images indicating location).

As part of the SEARS requirements for the project, we are undertaking full consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010).

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Please don't hesitate to contact me if you need further information.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

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E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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LEVEL 7, 123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

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

OEH Heritage Division

From: Holly Maclean [<mailto:hmaclean@urbis.com.au>]
Sent: Friday, 29 June 2018 9:12 AM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox <HERITAGEMailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Aboriginal consultation - seeking identification of stakeholders

Good morning,

I'm part of a team working on the proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site, off See Street / Rhodes Street in Meadowbank NSW 2114 (attached images indicating location).

As part of the SEARS requirements for the project, we are undertaking full consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010).

I'm seeking the contact details of registered Aboriginal groups for us who may be interested in registering for consultation during this project.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you need further information.

Kind Regards,

Holly

Holly Maclean
Senior Consultant

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D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
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COMMUNITIES**



Level 7, 123 Albert Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000, Australia

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

B.2 GOVERNMENT AGENCY RESPONSES

Local Land Services

 Margaret Bottrell <margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Fri 29/06/2018 8:55 AM
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010) Proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site
In  Holly Maclean
Flag for follow up. Completed on Monday, 2 July 2018.

To Holly Maclean,

RE: Proposed redevelopment of part of the Meadowbank TAFE site **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010)**

Thank you for your email dated 28 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,



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.

National Native Title Tribunal

 Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>
Fri 29/06/2018, 5:29 PM
Holly Maclean

  Reply all

Received - Govt Agency Responses

Flag for follow up. Completed on Monday, 2 July 2018.

 20180629_SR4462_NSW...
215 KB

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UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcel within Sydney Newcastle ALC
Your ref: N/A - Our ref: SR4458

Dear Holly Maclean,

Thank you for your search request received on 29 June 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](http://www.nntt.gov.au).

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

Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaimer

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

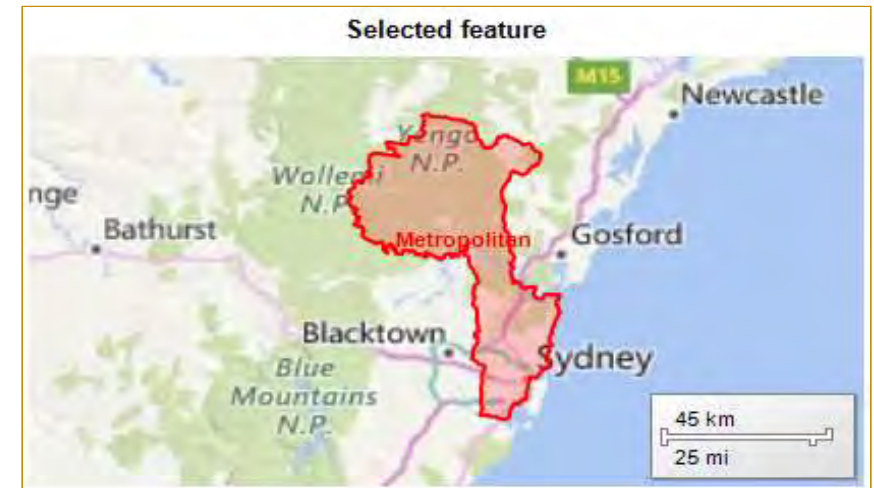
This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.

Selected feature

Name	Metropolitan
Regional Council Name	Sydney Newcastle
As at	1/08/2017
Calculated area SqKm	3,850.2650



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2013/006	Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the	NSD1680/2013	19/08/2013	Accepted for registration	9,494.2446	224.0146
NC2017/001	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	NSD857/2017	29/05/2017	Accepted for registration	14,139.1927	1.4967
NC2017/003	South Coast People	NSD1331/2017	3/08/2017	Accepted for registration	16,807.6695	0.1057
NN2017/013	Hornsby - Berowra Men's Shed Incorporated	NSD2143/2017	5/12/2017	Not currently identified for registration	0.0100	0.0100

Register of Native Title Claims

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Combined	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2013/006	Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the	NSD1680/2013	19/08/2013	Accepted for	N	9,494.2446	224.0146
NC2017/001	Warrabinga-Wiradjuri #7	NSD857/2017	29/05/2017	Accepted for	N	14,139.1927	1.4967
NC2017/003	South Coast People	NSD1331/2017	3/08/2017	Accepted for	N	16,807.6695	0.1057

Native Title Determinations

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Determination Status	Related NTDA	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NND1998/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD6001/1998	In effect - Finalised	NN1997/015	0.0215	0.0215
NND2001/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD6003/2000	In effect - Finalised	NN2000/002	0.0201	0.0201
NND2002/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD6003/2001	In effect - Finalised	NN2001/002	0.0505	0.0505
NND2002/002	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSD6004/2001	In effect - Finalised	NN2001/003	0.0292	0.0292

Native Title Determination Outcomes

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	Federal Court number	Determined outcome	Determination Type	Determination area Albers	Selected feature area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)	% selected feature covered by outcome
NND1998/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Duffy's Forest)	NSD6001/1998	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0215	3850.265	0.0215	0.001 %
NND2001/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Forestville)	NSD6003/2000	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0201	3850.265	0.0201	0.001 %

NND2002/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Shire of Hornsby)	NSD6003/2001	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0505	3850.265	0.0505	0.001 %
NND2002/002	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Municipality of Ku-Ring-Gai)	NSD6004/2001	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0292	3850.265	0.0292	0.001 %

** Note: Outcomes identified as "Native title extinguished" are generally outside the determination area. Refer to the determination document for more information.*

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
New South Wales	NTSCORP Limited	NTSP	1,723,577.6107	3,850.2650

OEH Heritage Division



Wed 4/07/2018 11:48 AM

Sam Higgs <Sam.Higgs@environment.nsw.gov.au> on behalf of
OEH ROD GSB Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Mailbox <gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au>

RE: HPE CM: FW: Aboriginal consultation - seeking identification of stakeholders

To Holly Maclean

Flag for follow up. Start by Thursday, 5 July 2018. Due by Thursday, 5 July 2018.
You forwarded this message on 5/07/2018 6:36 PM.



OEH stakeholder list attached.
Regards



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

**Aboriginal Cultural
Heritage Regulation team**
Planning Unit
Greater Sydney Branch
Regional Operations Division

10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta 2150
PO Box 644, Parramatta 2124

ORALRA



Jodie Rikiti <jodie.rikiti2@det.nsw.edu.au>

Wed 4/07/2018, 9:34 AM

Holly Maclean

Flag for follow up. Completed on Thursday, 5 July 2018.



Download Save to OneDrive - Urbis Pty Ltd

Dear Holly

Please see attached search as requested.

Regards
Jodie Rikiti
Administrative Support Officer,
Governance
Office of The Registrar ARLA 1963
Phone: 02 8633 1263
Email: jodie.rikiti2@oralra.nsw.gov.au
P.O Box 5068
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Website: www.oralra.nsw.gov.au

.....
This message is intended for the addressee named and may contain
privileged information or confidential information or both. If you
are not the intended recipient please delete it and notify the sender.
.....

2 July 2018

Holly Maclean
URBIS
Level 7, 123 Albert Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Holly

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your email dated 28 June 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed part redevelopment of the Meadowbank TAFE site located off See and Rhodes Streets, Meadowbank 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 Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 8394 9666 regarding this 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

APPENDIX C STAGE 1 REGISTRATION OF INTEREST AND URBIS RESPONSES

NOTE: NOT FOR BROADER DISTRIBUTION. Contains personal contact details



LEVEL 7
123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE QLD 4000

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

Insert Date

Insert Name

Position

Company

Address Line 1

Address Line 2

Dear Insert ,

MEADOWBANK TAFE REDEVELOPMENT - ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTATION

The NSW Department of Education (DoE) has recently acquired the northern portion of the TAFE NSW Northern Sydney Institute Meadowbank Campus site (the Study Area), and intends to redevelop the facility into a new K-12 school for approximately 2,500 students (the project). A number of private companies are involved with various aspects of the redevelopment, including Urbis which has been engaged to provide planning and heritage inputs.

The project has been classified as a State Significant Development (SSD), and the Secretary's Environment Assessment Requirements (SEARs) (Item 11) stipulates that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) must be prepared, including consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010).

The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) has provided your contact details as someone who may be interested in registering as a stakeholder for the project.

Appendix A of this letter includes a preliminary information pack for your review, with a brief overview of the existing site and the proposed works.

Following your review of the attached information, if you are interested in registering as a stakeholder for the project, please respond to Holly Maclean, Senior Heritage Consultant, via one of the below options:

Phone:	07 3007 3851
Email:	hmaclean@urbis.com.au
Post:	Attn: Holly Maclean c/o Urbis Level 7, 123 Albert Street Brisbane, Qld, 4000

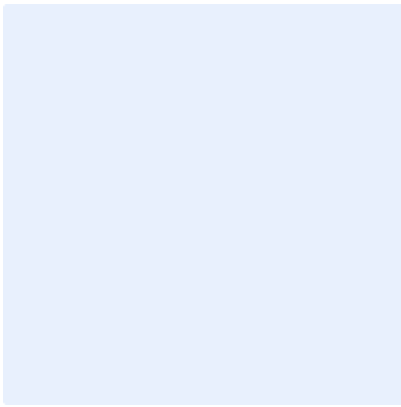


Registration of interest by July 31, 2018 would be much appreciated.

If you have any further questions about this project, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Happy NAIDOC Week,

Yours sincerely,



Holly Maclean
Senior Heritage Consultant

Enc Appendix A - Project Information



APPENDIX A PRELIMINARY INFORMATION PACKAGE

1. TAFE NSW MEADOWBANK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT

1.1. SITE LOCATION

The TAFE NSW Meadowbank campus is sited in the suburb of Meadowbank, within the City of Ryde, and approximately 15km north west of the Sydney CBD. The campus is bounded by Rhodes and Macpherson Streets to the north-east, See Street to the south-east and the T1 Northern railway line to the west. Meadowbank Station is located opposite the southern tip of the campus. The site location is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Only the northern part of the campus is proposed for redevelopment (the Study Area). This area has primary frontage to Rhodes Street, and is 3.3 hectares in size. The Study Area is shown in Figure 3.

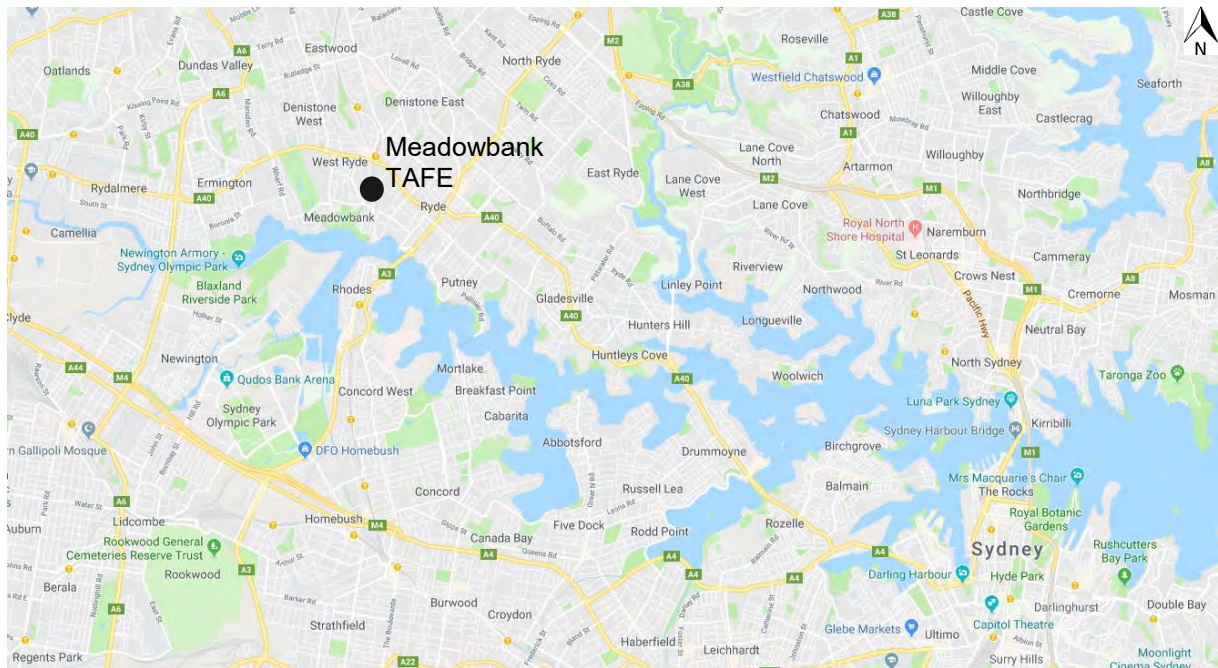


Figure 1 – Location of Meadowbank TAFE

Source: Google Maps



Figure 2 – Meadowbank TAFE site outlined in red, and Study Area shaded in red

Source: Urbis 2018



Figure 3 – Aerial, showing study area outlined in yellow.

Source: Google Earth

THE EXISTING SITE

The Study Area comprises several buildings, car parks, landscaping, sports courts (basketball), and internal roadways. The site was acquired by the Minister for Education, Training and Youth Affairs c1946, and existing buildings within the Study Area date from c1946 to early 1990s.

The site is underlain by the Wianamatta group of sedimentary rocks in the Sydney Basin, which directly overlies Hawksbury Sandstone. These rock types are characterised by shale with sporadic thin lithic sandstone, and medium to coarse grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminate lenses.

An AHIMS search undertaken in 2018 shows that no sites are registered within the Study Area, and four sites are registered within a 1km buffer of the Study Area (Figure 4). These sites include one grinding groove site, one midden, artefact scatter, and pigment site.



Figure 4 – AHIMS results

Source: Google Earth and AHIMS Results

PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT

To convert the existing site into a new K-12 school, the project proposes demolition of all existing buildings to ground slab level, removal of vegetation (regrowth) and re-landscaping. The removal of the buildings will not include any significant excavation, and will not extend below the level of existing slabs. The existing buildings will be replaced by a single building, sited at the eastern boundary of the Study Area, and the rest of the site will be used for outdoor play areas (refer Figures 5 and 6).

The new building is currently proposed to be an 8-storey mass, comprising a hybrid of three U-shaped buildings, stacked and connected by outdoor terraces and access cores (refer Figure 7).



Figure 5 – Location of proposed new building within Study Area

Source: Woods Bagot 2018



Figure 6 – Proposed outdoor play areas

Source: Woods Bagot 2018

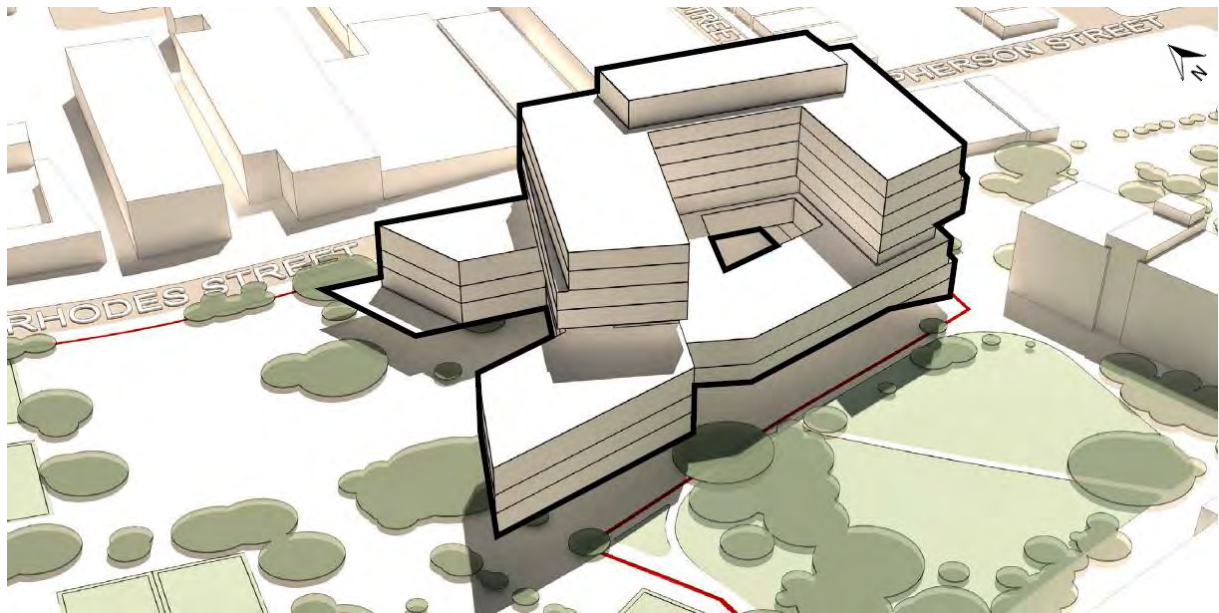


Figure 7 – Proposed new building

Source: Woods Bagot

CONSULTATION INVITATION

If you are interested in sharing cultural knowledge and registering as a stakeholder for the proposed redevelopment of the northern portion of the TAFE Meadowbank campus, please contact Holly Maclean, Senior Heritage Consultant via phone, email or post as per the contact details in the cover letter.

Note that in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, your details will be forwarded to OEH and the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council as respondents. Please advise if you do not wish your contact details to be released.


It would be appreciated if you could respond by July 31, 2018.

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 12 July 2018 10:25 AM
To: Aimee Henderson <ahenderson@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment

Hi Aimee,

DNC would like to register an interest into Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC

 **Aimee Henderson**
Thu 12/07/2018, 11:15 AM
lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>; Holly Maclean <hmaclean@urbis.com.au>

Hi Paul and Lilly,

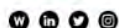
Thank you for your response.

I've forwarded your response to Holly Maclean and she will be in contact with further details.


Kind regards,
AIMEE HENDERSON
HERITAGE ASSISTANT



T +61 7 3007 3800
D
E ahenderson@urbis.com.au

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LEVEL 7, 123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

 **Gulaga** <gulagachts@gmail.com>
Tue 17/07/2018, 1:46 PM
Aimee Henderson; Holly Maclean <hmaclean@urbis.com.au>

 [Reply all](#) | 

Flag for follow up. Completed on Wednesday, 18 July 2018.

Hi Holly,

Gulaga wish to register their expression of interest for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments and all correspondence should be sent to this email address. Thankyou

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga
0401 808 988

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Holly Maclean
Wed 15/07/2018, 11:25 AM
Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com> v

Reply all v

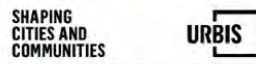
Hi Wendy,

Thanks very much for your response and registration as a stakeholder. We're preparing the information pack about the project, and will get it to you either by the end of this week or early next week. I'll give you a call similar time, just to introduce myself and say hi!

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au



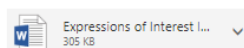
LEVEL 7, 123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

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Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>
Thu 19/07/2018, 4:02 PM
Holly Maclean v

Reply all v



Download Save to OneDrive - Urbis Pty Ltd

Hi Holly,

Please find attached Expressions of Interest for the proposed redevelopment of part of Meadowbank TAFE.

Look forward to working with you on this project.

Kind Regards,

Anna

Expressions of Interest - Meadowbank TAFE, Off See St & Rhodes St, Meadowbank



Holly Maclean
Fri 20/07/2018, 9:54 AM
Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com> v

Hi Anna,

Thanks very much for your response and registration as a stakeholder.

I'm getting the information pack together this week and will send asap next week so you have more information about the project and the place.

I'll try to give you a call early next week as well, to introduce myself and have a quick chat about the works.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au



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BRISBANE, QLD 4000, AUSTRALIA

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From: Nathan Moran [mailto:nmoran@metrolalc.org.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 24 July 2018 12:52 PM
To: Aimee Henderson <ahenderson@urbis.com.au>
Cc: Holly Maclean <hmaclean@urbis.com.au>; Cultural Heritage <culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au>
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment

Hi Aimee,

Confirming on behalf of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) interest to be registered as a stakeholder for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation on the Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment project by the Department of Education for the site of a new K-12 school.

And affirm I have CC Selina Timothy as MLALC Culture & Heritage Officer as MLALC contact for the project.

Look forward to speaking soon.

Yours In Unity
Nathan Moran
Chief Executive Officer



Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)
36-38 George St, Redfern NSW 2016 | PO Box 1103, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012
B:(02) 8394 9666 | F: (02)8394 9733 | W: www.metrolalc.org.au
Bujari gamarruwa – 'good day' in the local Gadigal language of the Eora Nation
MLALC acknowledge the Eora Nation as the traditional owners of the area MLALC operates.

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Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment

1



Holly Maclean

Mon 6/08/2018, 10:15 AM

Cultural Heritage <culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au>; Nathan Moran <nmoran@metrolalc.org.au>

Reply all

Hi Selina and Nathan,

Apologies for delay in responding, I was off work unwell last week.

Thanks for your registration as stakeholder. We currently have the newspaper advertisement out in The Weekly Times and The Northern District Times, and once the notification period is closed, I'll send through the list of registered stakeholders for the project.

I'm also hoping to have the Stage 2 information pack sent out via email this week.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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Murramarang <murramarangchts@gmail.com>

Wed 25/07/2018, 1:08 PM

Aimee Henderson; Holly Maclean

Reply all

Hi Holly,

This is Murramarangs expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments and all correspondence should be sent to this email address. Thankyou

Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment

0 1



Holly Maclean

Mon 5/08/2018, 10:12 AM

Murramarang <murramangchts@gmail.com>



Reply all

Hi Roxanne,

Apologies for delay in response. I was off work unwell last week.

Thank you for your registration as a stakeholder. I'm hoping to get the Stage 2 information pack to you this week, and will send via email as per your note below.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800

D +61 7 3007 3851

M +61 414 898 130

E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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Cullendulla <cullendullachts@gmail.com>

Wed 25/07/2018, 1:09 PM

Aimee Henderson; Holly Maclean



Reply all

Hi Holly,

This is Cullendulla's expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments and all correspondence should be sent to this email address. Thankyou

Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment



Holly Maclean

Mon 6/08/2018, 10:11 AM

Hi Corey,

Apologies for delay in response, I've been off from work unwell last week.

Thanks for your response and registration of interest as a stakeholder. I'm hoping to get the Stage 2 information pack out this week, and will send via email as per your note.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800

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M +61 414 898 130

E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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G Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com>
Wed 25/07/2018, 1:09 PM
Holly Maclean ✉

👤 ⚙️ Reply all | ▼

Hi Holly,

This is Goobahs expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments and all correspondence should be sent to this email address. Thankyou

--
Regards Basil Smith
Chief Executive Officer
Goobah PH 0405995725

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Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment

HM Holly Maclean
Mon 6/08/2018, 10:09 AM
Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com> ✉

Hi Basil,

Apologies for the delay replying, I was off work unwell last week.

Thank you for your response and registration as a stakeholder. I'm hoping to get the Stage 2 information pack out to you this week.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

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E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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B Biamanga <biamangachts@gmail.com>
Wed 25/07/2018, 1:10 PM
Aimee Henderson; Holly Maclean ✉

👤 ⚙️ Reply all | ▼

Hi Holly,

This is Biamangas expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments and all correspondence should be sent to this email address. Thankyou

Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment



Holly Maclean

Mon 5/08/2018, 10:08 AM

Biamanga <biamangachts@gmail.com> ✉

Hi Janaya,

Apologies for the delay in replying, I've been off work unwell last week.

Thank you for your response and registration of interest in being a stakeholder. I'm hoping to get an information pack out this week, and will sent to the email address as per your note.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800

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M +61 414 896 130

E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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Aimee Henderson

Fri 27/07/2018, 2:51 PM

Holly Maclean ✉

📧 ⤵️ Reply all |



Meadowbank Tafe - Urb...
315 KB

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From: Jennifer Beale
Sent: Friday, 27 July, 2:44 pm
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Consultation - Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment
To: Aimee Henderson

Dear Aimee,
Please see attached.

Kind regards,
Jennifer Beale

Aboriginal Consultation – Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment



Holly Maclean
Mon 6/08/2018, 10:05 AM

Hi Jennifer,

Apologies for the delay in response, I've been off work unwell last week.

Thank you for your registration of interest, I'll be sending out an information pack this week, and will also try to give you a call to introduce myself and have a chat.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

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E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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WALBUNJA <walbunja@gmail.com>
Tue 21/08/2018, 8:34 PM
Holly Maclean

👍 ⚙️ Reply all

Flag for follow up. Completed on Wednesday, 29 August 2018.

Yes please register our Stakeholder
xxx

Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment project

0 2



Holly Maclean
Wed 29/08/2018, 11:44 AM
WALBUNJA <walbunja@gmail.com>

👍 ⚙️ Reply



ND2289_Walbunja_Hika...
1 MB



LTR-160829-ND2289-W...
236 KB

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Hi Hika,

Thanks for your response. Attached are the Stage 1 and 2 letters with the information about the project. If you have any questions/queries/comments on the project, please let me know.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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William Henry <gunyuuchs@gmail.com>

Fri 31/08/2018, 12:26 AM

Holly Maclean



Reply all

Hi holly my apologies for the late reply I Register an interest for this project if that's okay

Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment project

2



Holly Maclean

Fri 31/08/2018, 12:14 PM

William Henry <gunyuuchs@gmail.com>



Reply all



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1 MB



LTR-180820-ND2289-G...
234 KB

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Hi William,

Thanks for your response, I've added to you the stakeholder register, Attached are the Stage 1 and Stage 2 consultation letters with project information.

If possible, if any comments on the project/cultural information you wish to share/express of interest for a site visit could still be sent to me by September 20, that would be very much appreciated to keep with project timeframes. Any problems with this timeframe, or anything else you'd like to discuss, please feel free to contact me on email or phone as per the below details.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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Krystle <ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>

Sat 8/09/2018, 6:22 PM

Holly Maclean



Flag for follow up. Completed on Monday, 22 October 2018.

Hi Holly,

Hope you are well!

Ginninderra would love to register and receive an info pack if its not too late.

Kind regards,

Krystle Carroll-Elliott
M: 0451016224

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10



Holly Maclean
Tue 11/09/2018, 12:17 PM
Krystle <ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>

Reply all



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1 MB



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240 KB

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Hi Krystle,

Thanks for the email, I've added you to the stakeholder list.

Attached are both information letters (Intro to project, and further info about the project). The 'stage 2' info packs were sent to registered stakeholders in mid-August, so you'll note in the attached doc the timeframe for responses is 20 September 2018. If you could provide any response by then, that would be much appreciated, but since that's coming up quick, please let me know if you need more time, perhaps till the end of the month.

If you think you'd like a site inspection, please let me know asap and I'll get one sorted.

Any other queries or issues, let me know.

Thanks,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
D +61 7 3007 3851
M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au



Wed 29/08/2018 5:24 PM

Holly Maclean

List of Stakeholders

To: OEH ROD GSB Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Mailbox

You forwarded this message on 29/08/2018 5:30 PM.



Meadowbank TAFE - Stage 1 Responses Summary.pdf
.pdf File



ACHAR Ad final.pdf
.pdf File



LTR-ND2289-MB_Stage1_Consult(s).pdf
.pdf File

Good Afternoon,

As per the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*, attached is the list of Aboriginal stakeholders who registered interest for the Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment Project (SSD 18_9343).

Summary:

- The project is in the City of Ryde; 38 potential stakeholders were identified;
- 9 registrations of interest were received from the Stage 1 letters, including 1 late registration and 1 registration from a group not part of the Stage 1 identification (10 registrations total);
- 0 responses received from the newspaper advertisement;
- 7 email bounce backs were received.

Also attached is the copy for the ad that ran in the Northern District Times and The Weekly Times on 25.07.18; and a copy of the Stage 1 notification letter.

If there are any issues or questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

T +61 7 3007 3800
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M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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APPENDIX D STAGE 1 NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT



The Department of Education

Registration for Aboriginal Community Consultation

A new school in Ryde as part of the Meadowbank Education Precinct

The Department of Education is proposing redevelopment of the northern portion of the Meadowbank TAFE site at Rhodes Street, Meadowbank. The project is classified as a State Significant Development and is being assessed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 is not anticipated to be required. However, Urbis, on behalf of the DoE, invites local Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge of the Meadowbank area to register as stakeholders to be consulted with for the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.



Please note that all parties who register will have their details forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage and Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless otherwise specified.

If you would like to register as a stakeholder, please provide your name and contact details to Holly Maclean by mail, email or phone by **10 August 2018**.

Urbis Pty Ltd
Attn: Holly Maclean
Level 7, 123 Albert Street, Brisbane, Qld, 4000
hmaclean@urbis.com.au
07 3007 3851

For more information visit our website:

<https://www.schoolinfrastructure.nsw.gov.au/projects/m/meadowbank-education-precinct.html>

Or if you have any queries in regards to the project, please email

APPENDIX E STAGE 2-3 PROJECT INFORMATION AND GATHERING CULTURAL INFORMATION



LEVEL 7
123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE QLD 4000

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

Insert Date

Insert Name

Position

Company

Address Line 1

Address Line 2

Dear Name,

MEADOWBANK TAFE REDEVELOPMENT - STAGE 2 CONSULTATION

Thank you for your registration of interest as a stakeholder for the proposed redevelopment of the Meadowbank TAFE, as part of the MEEPSP. Attached to this letter is an overview of the project with additional detail about the proposal and the site in general.

We welcome any cultural information you may wish to share about the site and the surrounding area, or any other information of note that you wish to contribute. Confidentiality of any such information will be respected as desired. It is noted that because of the built nature of the site, a full archaeological survey is not proposed, however if you would like to undertake a site visit, please let me know and we will arrange.

Any information you wish to provide will be incorporated into the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report being prepared for the proposed works. A copy of the Report will be sent to you upon completion. Please advise us of your fee schedule/rates for review of the document.

If you would like to share any cultural knowledge, comment on the project, or discuss any other aspect of the proposed redevelopment, please don't hesitate to contact me via phone, post, or email:

Holly Maclean
c/o Urbis, Level 7, 123 Albert Street,
Brisbane, Qld 4000
(07) 3007 3851
hmaclean@urbis.com.au

A response by **20 September 2018** would be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A light blue rectangular box used to redact the signature of Holly Maclean.

Holly Maclean
Senior Heritage Consultant



APPENDIX A PROJECT INFORMATION

1. TAFE MEADOWBANK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT – STAGE 2 INFORMATION PACK

1.1. SITE LOCATION AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

TAFE NSW Meadowbank Campus is located within the City of Ryde, approximately 15km north-west of the Sydney CBD and approximately 900m north of the Parramatta River. The T1 Northern railway line is directly west of the site, constructed on a raised fill embankment

The area subject to the proposed redevelopment (the ‘subject site’) is the northern portion of the TAFE Campus, comprising approximately 3.3ha of land. Fifteen buildings and workshops are within the redevelopment area, and all were constructed in the mid to late 20th century (i.e. 1940 – present). Additional built elements within the redevelopment area include car parks, driveways, covered walk ways, outdoor paths, and two asphalt basketball courts.

Elevations of the subject site range from RL 4.2m Australian Height Datum (AHD) at centre of the site, rising to approximately RL 19m AHD at east and west.



Figure 1 – Aerial, showing study area outlined in yellow.

Source: Google Earth

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The population of the Meadowbank area is anticipated to dramatically increase over the next decade, placing stress on the capacity of existing schools servicing the area. A portion of the Meadowbank TAFE campus has been selected for redevelopment as a new K-12 school, while the rest of the TAFE site will be transformed into the State’s first technology-focussed TAFE campus. Overall, the site will provide up-to-date primary, secondary and tertiary education facilities in a single precinct.

1.3. PROPOSED WORKS

The project will involve staged phases – demolition, excavation and construction.

The demolition phase of the project involves demolition of all buildings (15), asphalt car parks and footpaths within the study area, to ground floor slab only. No ground surface disturbance will occur during demolition phase. This means that:

- Any building footings and foundations that extend beyond 100mm below ground level will remain on site, for removal during the later construction phase;
- All hardstand (pavements, car parks etc) will similarly only be demolished to 100mm below ground level, with anything deeper than 100mm removed during later excavation phase;
- Retaining walls will also remain during demolition, only removed during construction phase.

The demolition phase is anticipated to commence late 2018 (approximately November), and continue into early 2019 (approximately April)

The excavation phase will be undertaken to support the future construction of the school facility. This may include excavation for pad and/or piled foundations extending into bedrock, and other ground disturbance works such as grading and or benching. The full details of such activities are to be confirmed. The excavation phase is currently anticipated to commence mid-2019 (approximately July).

Construction is anticipated to extend from 2020-2021. The new building will be U-shaped, seven storeys, and include associated landscaping, playgrounds and walkways.

1.3.1. Geotechnical Investigations

As part of the preliminary works being undertaken to inform the project, geotechnical investigations have been undertaken in the form of 13 boreholes drilled throughout the subject site. The results of the geotechnical investigation confirm that the TAFE buildings have been constructed on fill, which ranges in depth across the subject site from 0.5m deep to 4.4m deep. Below this is a layer of natural granular alluvium, between 1m and 10m thick, and this lies low to medium strength siltstone. Bedrock (sandstone) was encountered at varying depths across the site, between 1m and 13m. There is some potential that the fill laid across the site has preserved earlier stratigraphic layers below.

1.4. SITE BACKGROUND

1.4.1. Brief Environmental Background

The redevelopment area is underlain by the Wianamatta group of sedimentary rocks in the Sydney Basin which directly overlies Hawkesbury Sandstone. This underlying geology is expressed at ground surface as a low sandstone rock outcrop at the north-west of the subject site. Raw stone material associated with the geological region generally comprises sandstone, shale and ironstone.

Soils of the area are the Lucas Heights residual landscape, characterised by moderately deep (0.5m – 1.5m) hard-setting yellow soils, often stony with moderate erodibility, low fertility and low available water capacity.

Pre-European vegetation in the Ryde area associated with the underlying geology would have been a complex mix of communities, including rainforests, open forest, woodland and heathland, with

mangroves and saltmarshes towards the Parramatta River. No remnant vegetation exists within the study area or the broader Meadowbank TAFE site.

1.4.2. Brief Historical Summary

It is understood that the study area would have been cleared in the 1800s when Lt William Kent took the area to use as farming land. Historically, a creek called Charity Creek flowed through the subject area on a generally north to south orientation, but this creek was filled in in the mid-1800s when the area began to be subdivided. It is understood that the creek was filled in as part of works by Ryde Council, with rock that was quarried on-site, and that the previous alignment is now covered by a car park.

Charity Creek is a northern tributary of the Parramatta River, and today consists mainly of a piped drainage system with developed flow paths through the residential areas of Denistone, West Ryde and Meadowbank. The Creek now flows thorough a channel created at the west of the subject site, to supply water for Sydney, and completed in the early 1900s. The downstream connection of Charity Creek to the Parramatta River is now a concrete-lined channel.

Even though the local area began to be subdivided in the mid-19th Century, the subject area is believed to have been predominantly vacant until c1930 when some residences were constructed at the eastern edge of the subject area, along present day Rhodes Street. These may have been residences for workers of the Meadowbank Manufacturing Company, which operated on a large tract of land to the south of the subject site.

The current site of the Meadowbank TAFE was acquired by the NSW Government in 1945 for the construction of the TAFE. In 1945, historic newspapers reported that Ryde Council expended 15,000 on extensive road construction, filling, levelling, kerbing and guttering, and stormwater drainage construction throughout the site. This activity seems to have been confirmed by the geotechnical investigations.

1.5. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

As part of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposed project, Item 11 requires the preparation of an ACHAR, including consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010).

We are seeking your input to understand the cultural values of the subject site and the broader Meadowbank / Ryde area, and any other information you may wish to share about the history and significance of the area. Where information is confidential, or has other restrictions associated with communication, please let us know and confidentiality protocols will be respected.

On account of the built up nature of the site, no archaeological survey is currently proposed for the demolition works. However, if you would like to undertake a site visit to assess archaeological potential and to consider future management requirements, please let us know and one will be arranged.

Following receipt of any information you wish to contribute, the ACHAR will be prepared and provided to you for your review and comment. Please advise us of your fees associated with review of the document.



1.6. FUTURE ASSESSMENT

The depth of fill across the site (minimum 0.5m) suggests that a future program of test excavation may be unfeasible, however this is open for discussion. Future monitoring of ground disturbance works, particularly where excavation extends beyond current depth of fill levels, may be desired. If you feel such management or mitigation strategies may be required in future, please don't hesitate to bring these to our attention for programme and planning considerations for the later construction phase.

1.7. CONTACT DETAILS

If you would like to share any cultural knowledge, comment on the project, or discuss any other aspect of the proposed redevelopment, please don't hesitate to contact me via phone, post, or email:

Holly Maclean

c/o Urbis, Level 7, 123 Albert Street,

Brisbane, Qld 4000

(07) 3007 3851

hmaclean@urbis.com.au

A response by **20 September 2018** would be much appreciated.

APPENDIX F STAGE 2-3 WRITTEN RESPONSES

NOTE: NOT FOR BROADER DISTRIBUTION. Contains personal contact details



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

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

24th September, 2018

Holly Maclean
C/- Urbis
Level 7, 123 Albert Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Email: hmaclean@urbis.com.au

Dear Holly,

RE: MEADOWBANK TAFE REDEVELOPMENT

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report – Project Information

Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd (DLO) has reviewed the project information, and supports the methodology for the proposed redevelopment of the northern portion of the TAFE, Meadowbank Campus, as a new K-12 school, which will involve staged phases of demolition, excavation and construction.

We would like to be involved in the monitoring of the topsoil removal, site surveys, archaeological test excavations and/or all other forms of works to be carried out on the site.

Please be advised that our fees for review and comment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) are a standard rate of \$550 (including GST).

Look forward to receiving the ACHAR, and working with you on this project.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

GINNINDERRA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
PRESERVATION FOR ABORIGINAL HERITAGE
LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

PO BOX 3143
GROSE VALE NSW 2754
PH 0451016224
ginninderra.corp@gmail.com

September 23, 2018

Attention: Holly Maclean c/ Urbis

RE: Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment

Dear Holly,

Our Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation members appreciate the opportunity to consult on this project.

The possibility of locating and preserving evidence of Aboriginal occupation is very important to us. Our view in general is that all artefacts should be returned to country. We have reviewed the proposed methodology and find it to be consistent with our views, with no additional recommendations to be applied.

Yours sincerely,

Krystle Carroll
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
E: ginninderra.corp@gmail.com
T: 0451016224

APPENDIX G STAGE 4 SENDING ACHAR

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Holly Maclean
Fri 13/11/2019, 7:08 PM
biamangachts@gmail.com

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Hi Janaya,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

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M +61 414 898 130
E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment - Draft ACHAR



Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:16 PM

Hi Janaya,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:13 PM
kooori@ozemail.com.au



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Hi Jennifer,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:15 PM
cullendullachts@gmail.com

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Hi Corey,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:15 PM



Hi Corey,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>

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Hi Anna,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

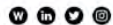
As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean

Fri 18/01, 12:11 PM

Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>



Reply all

Hi Anna,

Just following up on whether Darug Land Observations would like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If you could provide any comments by Friday 25 Jan 2019 that would be much appreciated, either by email or phone. Any issues, please let me know.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Fri 23/11/2018, 7:23 PM

didgengunawalcan@yahoo.com.au



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Hi Paul and Lilly,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

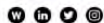
As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:13 PM
didgengunawalcian@yahoo.com.au

Reply all

Hi Paul and Lilly,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:25 PM
Krystle <gininderra.corp@gmail.com>

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Hi Krystle,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:28 PM
goobahchts@gmail.com

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Hi Basil,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment - ACHAR

02



Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:15 PM

Hi Basil,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

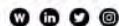
Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:31 PM
gulagachts@gmail.com

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Hi Wendy,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:32 PM
William Henry <gunyuuchts@gmail.com>

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Hi William,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01 12:20 PM

Hi William,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/01/2019, 7:35 PM
culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au

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Hi Selina,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:17 PM



Hi Selina,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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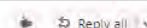


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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:38 PM
murramarangchis@gmail.com



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Hi Roxanne,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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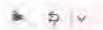


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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:14 PM



Hi Roxanne,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

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E hmaclean@urbis.com.au

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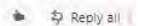


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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/01/2019, 7:40 PM



Scott Franks <scott@tocomwall.com.au>

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20181123_Tocomwall.pdf
107 KB



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Hi Scott,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:22 PM

Hi Scott,

Hope you had a good Christmas/ New Year break!

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/01/2019, 7:41 PM
WALBUNJA <walbunja@gmail.com>

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107 KB



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Hi Hika,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:19 PM



Hi Hika,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 23/11/2018, 7:43 PM
minnamunnung@gmail.com



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Hi Aaron,

We've completed the Draft of the ACHAR for the Meadowbank TAFE redevelopment. The document, and letter to invite your review and comment, is attached.

Please advise of any rates/fees associated with the review.

As always, please don't hesitate to contact me if there's anything you'd like to discuss.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01, 12:21 PM

Hi Aaron,

Just following up on whether you'd like to review and comment on the Draft ACHAR for Meadowbank?

If so, any comments to me by January 25, 2019, would be much appreciated.

Any other queries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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APPENDIX H STAGE 4 RESPONSES TO DRAFT ACHAR AND URBIS RESPONSES

NOTE: NOT FOR BROADER DISTRIBUTION. Contains personal contact details

G Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com>
Sun 25/11/2018, 3:26 PM
Holly Maclean

📧 ⚙️ Reply all



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Looks good to me.
Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga
0401 808 988

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Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment - ACHAR

📧 3

HM Holly Maclean
Fri 7/12/2018, 10:35 AM

📧 ⚙️

Hi Wendy,

Sorry for my really late reply, the days are getting away from me too quickly at the moment!

Thanks very much for your response. As always, if there's anything else you'd like to discuss about the report or the project, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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K Krystle <ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>
Mon 7/01, 1:50 PM
Holly Maclean

📧 ⚙️ Reply all



Ginninderra Methodolo...
101 KB

7 attachments (115 KB) Download all Save all to OneDrive - Urbis Pty Ltd

Hi Holly,

Happy New Year! I hope that you had a lovely Christmas break.

I've returned from holidays and found that I had a large amount of emails sitting in my inbox (we've been having a lot of problems with internet service in our area of late).

I did review the draft of the ACHAR. Our response is attached. Our fee for the review of reports is generally \$200 plus GST, I'm sorry that it is late.

Kind regards,

Krystle

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment- ACHAR

09



Holly Maclean
Mon 7/01 1:55 PM



Hi Krystle,

Happy New Year to you too! I had a great holiday, nothing at all exciting, but lots of family and friends time. Hope you had a good one!

Thank you very much for your response, much appreciated and you're actually the first or second person to reply to me 😊 I'm glad to hear you're happy with the report, but as always if there's anything else you think of, please don't hesitate to contact me.

I'll keep you posted about the works as they are ongoing, including any key updates.

If you'd like to prepare an invoice for the review and send to me, I'll forward it to the client (haven't got any direct details from them yet sorry).

Thanks again,
Holly

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6PM AND RE-OPEN ON MONDAY 7 JANUARY 2019.

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LC

Lilly Carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Fri 18/01 12:20 PM
Holly Maclean



Hi holly

DNC agrees to all proposals of the draft for meadowbanks

Kind regards DNC
Paul Boyd
0426823944

FW: Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment - ACHAR

02



Holly Maclean
Fri 18/01 3:20 PM



Hi Paul,

Thanks heaps for the quick reply! I'll keep you posted as the project continues, and let you know if/when any site works may be required.

Kind Regards,
Holly

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Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>

Tue 22/01, 1:15 PM
Holly Maclean

👤 ⚙️ Reply all | ▾

Flag for follow up. Start by Tuesday, 22 January 2019. Due by Tuesday, 22 January 2019.



AHIP Comments letter ...
291 KB

👤 Show all 1 attachments (291 KB) Download Save to OneDrive - Urbis Pty Ltd

Hi Holly,

Please find attached letter in reply to the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed new school in Ryde, part of the Meadowbank Education Precinct (Meadowbank School).

Please advise who I should invoice for the review, thank you.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Kind Regards,

Anna



Holly Maclean

Tue 22/01, 1:26 PM

Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>

👤 ⚙️ Reply all | ▾

Hi Anna,

Thanks very much for getting back to me with your letter. Please send your invoice to me, and I'll forward to our client for actioning – I'll keep you posted on that status.

Also acknowledging Darug Land Observations request to be in attendance at ground disturbance works. I'll make sure to keep you posted as the project progresses, particularly as soon as I know any of the details about excavation works, so we can make sure you're suitably informed and available to assist with any field works.

Thanks again for your input for the project to date, and I'll await your invoice.

Kind Regards,

Holly

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Scott Franks <scott@tocomwall.com.au>

Sun 3/02, 1:22 PM
Holly Maclean

👤 ⚙️ Reply all | ▾

Flag for follow up. Completed on Tuesday, 5 February 2019.

Holly,

We read over the draft ACHAR for Meadowbank and seen know issues with it. Sorry I did not get back sooner. Been quite busy, Tocomwall supports you recommendation.

Regards
Scott Franks

Consultant
Tocomwall Pty Ltd
scott@tocomwall.com.au
0404 171544

Sent from my iPhone



Holly Maclean
Sun 3/02, 1:23 PM

Hi Scott,

Thanks for the email and advice, appreciate your time on this project.

Kind Regards,
Holly

HOLLY MACLEAN
SENIOR CONSULTANT

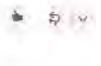
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APPENDIX I REVISED STAGE 2-3 LETTER – NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT DESIGN CHANGES



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123 ALBERT STREET
BRISBANE QLD 4000

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

Insert Date

Name Name
Position
Company
Address Line 1
Address Line 2

Dear Name,

MEADOWBANK TAFE REDEVELOPMENT - DESIGN REVISIONS

Thank you for your involvement in the Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment project at Meadowbank. This letter is to inform you of design changes that have occurred to the building since your review of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report in late 2018.

Appendix A presents the new proposed building footprint, and the consequent recommendations for the management of tangible archaeological evidence. It also provides a summary of the Redevelopment project.

In summary, the building design has been modified from a generally "U"-shaped structure with two slight winged projections, to a footprint with a stronger emphasis on two rectangular wings.

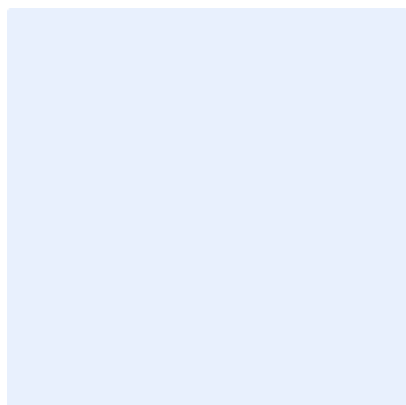
A Chance Finds Procedure is recommended to manage any impacts on archaeological remains.

We welcome any comment on the design change or project overall, and any cultural information you wish to share. Please don't hesitate to contact me via phone, post, or email:

Holly Maclean c/o Urbis, Level 7, 123 Albert Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000 (07) 3007 3851 hmaclean@urbis.com.au

A response by **20 April 2019** would be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Holly Maclean
Senior Heritage Consultant

APPENDIX A PROJECT INFORMATION

1. TAFE MEADOWBANK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT – STAGE 2 INFORMATION PACK - REVISED

1.1. SITE LOCATION AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

TAFE NSW Meadowbank Campus is located within the City of Ryde, approximately 15km north-west of the Sydney CBD and approximately 900m north of the Parramatta River. The T1 Northern railway line is directly west of the site, constructed on a raised fill embankment

The area subject to the proposed redevelopment (the ‘subject site’) is the northern portion of the TAFE Campus, comprising approximately 3.3ha of land. Fifteen buildings and workshops are within the redevelopment area, and all were constructed in the mid to late 20th century (i.e. 1940 – present). Additional built elements within the redevelopment area include car parks, driveways, covered walk ways, outdoor paths, and two asphalt basketball courts.

Elevations of the subject site range from RL 4.2m Australian Height Datum (AHD) at centre of the site, rising to approximately RL 19m AHD at east and west.



Figure 1 – Aerial, showing study area outlined in yellow.

Source: Google Earth

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The population of the Meadowbank area is anticipated to dramatically increase over the next decade, placing stress on the capacity of existing schools servicing the area. A portion of the Meadowbank TAFE campus has been selected for redevelopment as a new K-12 school, while the rest of the TAFE

site will be transformed into the State's first technology-focussed TAFE campus. Overall, the site will provide up-to-date primary, secondary and tertiary education facilities in a single precinct.

1.3. PROPOSED WORKS

The project will involve staged phases – demolition, excavation and construction.

The demolition phase of the project involves demolition of all buildings (15), asphalt car parks and footpaths within the study area, to ground floor slab only. No ground surface disturbance will occur during demolition phase. This means that:

- Any building footings and foundations that extend beyond 100mm below ground level will remain on site, for removal during the later construction phase;
- All hardstand (pavements, car parks etc) will similarly only be demolished to 100mm below ground level, with anything deeper than 100mm removed during later excavation phase;
- Retaining walls will also remain during demolition, only removed during construction phase.

The demolition phase is anticipated to commence in 2019.

The excavation phase will be undertaken to support the future construction of the school facility. This may include excavation for pad and/or piled foundations extending into bedrock, and other ground disturbance works such as grading and or benching. The full details of such activities are to be confirmed. The excavation phase is currently anticipated to commence mid-2019 and continue into 2020.

Construction is anticipated to extend from 2020-2021. The new building footprint will be generally oriented on a north-west / south-east axis, and be formed around a general concept of two connected and projecting wings. The current design is shown at Figure 2, and the previous design is shown at Figure 3, for comparison purposes.

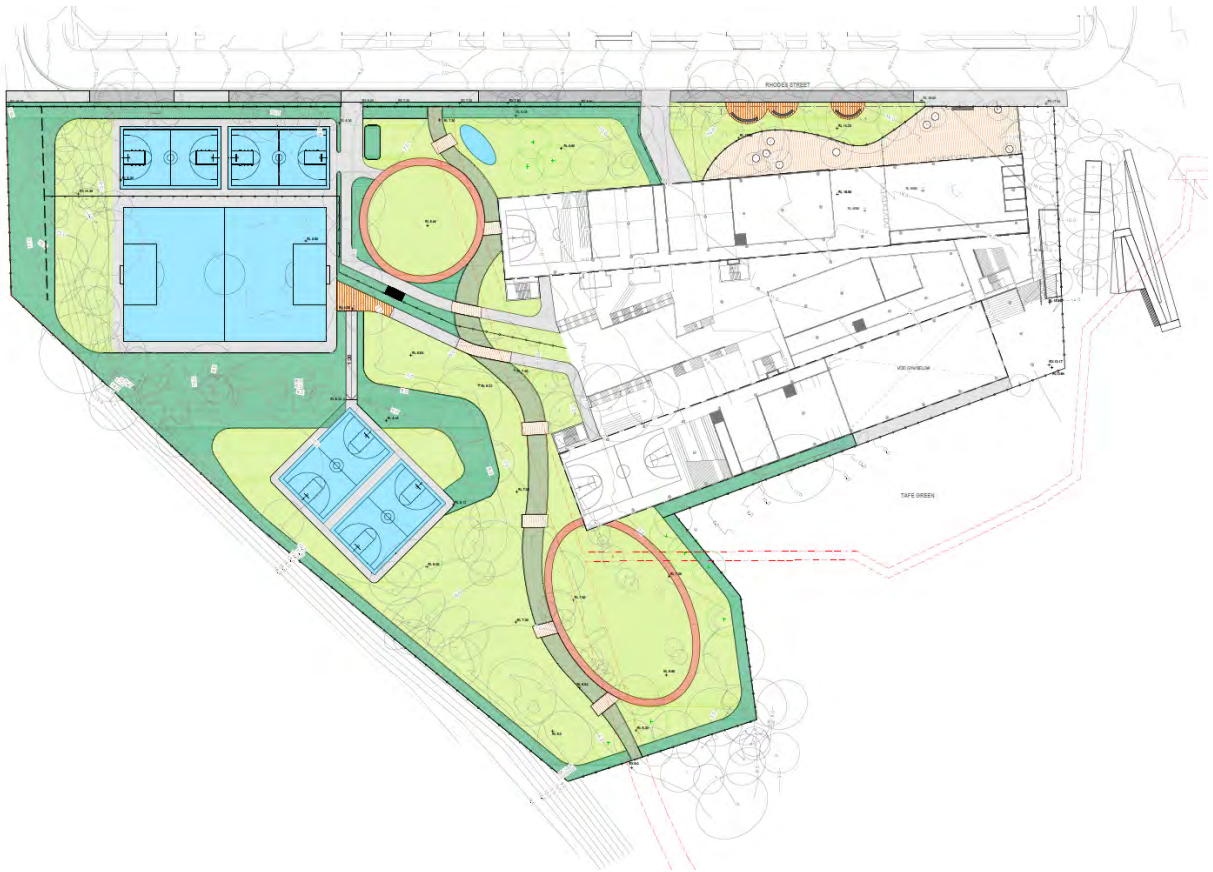


Figure 2 – Proposed building footprint, and associated activity areas

Source: Urbis 2019

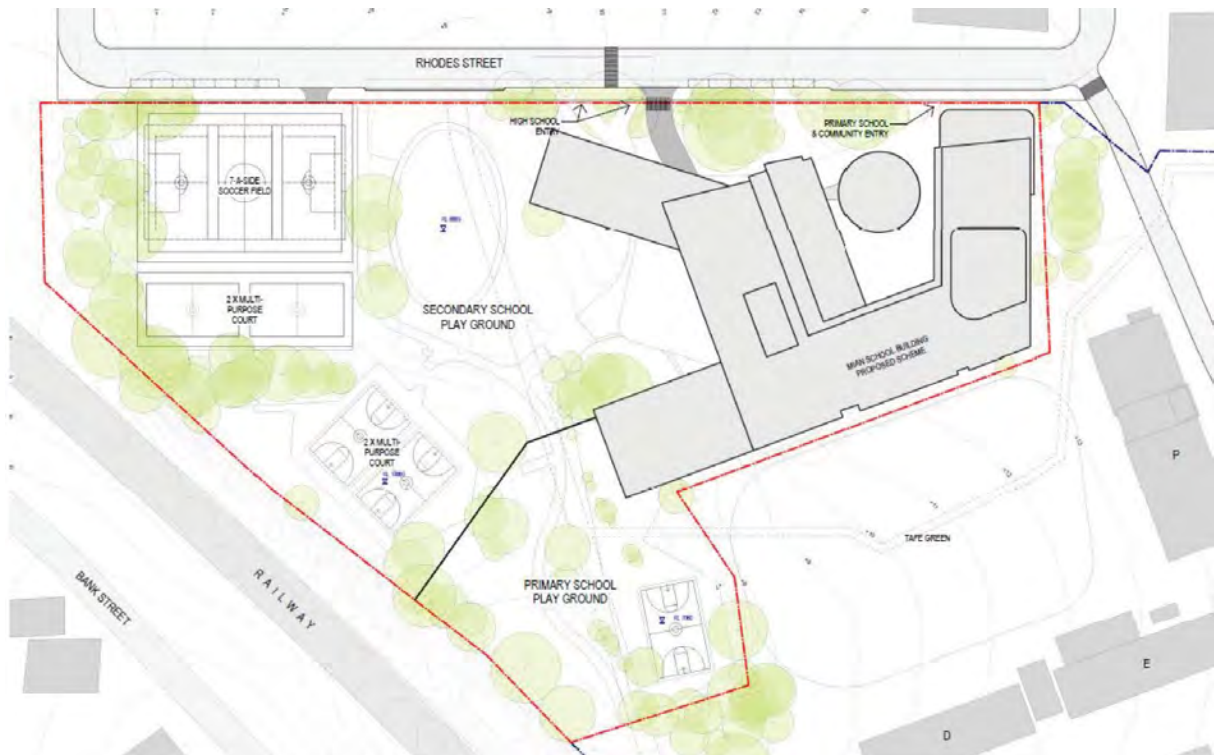


Figure 3 – Former proposed footprint (2018)

Source: Urbis 2018

1.3.1. Geotechnical Investigations

As part of the preliminary works being undertaken to inform the project, geotechnical investigations have been undertaken in the form of 13 boreholes drilled throughout the subject site. The results of the geotechnical investigation confirm that the TAFE buildings have been constructed on fill, which ranges in depth across the subject site from 0.5m deep to 4.4m deep. Below this is a layer of natural granular alluvium, between 1m and 10m thick, and this lies low to medium strength siltstone. Bedrock (sandstone) was encountered at varying depths across the site, between 1m and 13m. There is some potential that the fill laid across the site has preserved earlier stratigraphic layers below.

1.3.2. Contaminated Land Investigations

Preliminary and Detailed Site Investigation Reports have been prepared for the project, which identify and present an analysis of areas of the subject site which contain contaminants of potential concern. Their investigations have indicated that the subject site contains numerous locations and areas that contain contaminants of potential concern in the soils, including lead, hydrocarbons, pesticides, asbestos and metals. Some of these areas have been identified as potentially presenting an unacceptable direct human health exposure risk, and a Remedial Action Plan has been recommended to manage these risks.

1.4. SITE BACKGROUND

1.4.1. Brief Environmental Background

The redevelopment area is underlain by the Wianamatta group of sedimentary rocks in the Sydney Basin which directly overlies Hawkesbury Sandstone. This underlying geology is expressed at ground surface as a low sandstone rock outcrop at the north-west of the subject site. Raw stone material associated with the geological region generally comprises sandstone, shale and ironstone.

Soils of the area are the Lucas Heights residual landscape, characterised by moderately deep (0.5m – 1.5mm) hard-setting yellow soils, often stony with moderate erodibility, low fertility and low available water capacity.

Pre-European vegetation in the Ryde area associated with the underlying geology would have been a complex mix of communities, including rainforests, open forest, woodland and hearthland, with mangroves and saltmarshes towards the Parramatta River. No remnant vegetation exists within the study area or the broader Meadowbank TAFE site.

1.4.2. Brief Historical Summary

It is understood that the study area would have been cleared in the 1800s when Lt William Kent took the area to use as farming land. Historically, a creek called Charity Creek flowed through the subject area on a generally north to south orientation, but this creek was filled in in the mid-1800s when the area began to be subdivided. It is understood that the creek was filled in as part of works by Ryde Council, with rock that was quarried on-site, and that the previous alignment is now covered by a car park.

Charity Creek is a northern tributary of the Parramatta River, and today consists mainly of a piped drainage system with developed flow paths through the residential areas of Denistone, West Ryde and Meadowbank. The Creek now flows thorough a channel created at the west of the subject site, to supply water for Sydney, and completed in the early 1900s. The downstream connection of Charity Creek to the Parramatta River is now a concrete-lined channel.

Even though the local area began to be subdivided in the mid-19th Century, the subject area is believed to have been predominantly vacant until c1930 when some residences were constructed at the eastern edge of the subject area, along present day Rhodes Street. These may have been residences for workers of the Meadowbank Manufacturing Company, which operated on a large tract of land to the south of the subject site.

The current site of the Meadowbank TAFE was acquired by the NSW Government in 1945 for the construction of the TAFE. In 1945, historic newspapers reported that Ryde Council expended 15,000 on extensive road construction, filling, levelling, kerbing and guttering, and stormwater drainage construction throughout the site. This activity seems to have been confirmed by the geotechnical investigations.

Since then, various changes have occurred at the site, including creation or changes to roads and car parks, plantings, landscaping and construction / removal of buildings.

1.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1.5.1. Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that all site contractors and personnel that are involved in both construction and excavation stages receive a cultural heritage induction to assist in the identification of archaeological sites that may be encountered during works, and communicate obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

1.5.2. Chance Finds Procedure

Consideration has been given to archaeological monitoring, particularly monitoring of topsoil removal. However the depth of fill across the site (minimum 0.5m), the ground disturbance which has occurred as a result of construction and development activities, the health risks from ground contaminants, the lack of significant landscape features, and overall low potential for archaeological deposits and sites, suggests that a monitoring or test excavation programme is not considered to be required.

The subject site is considered to conform to the definition of 'disturbed' (as per the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 – Reg 80B (4)), being [land that has been] *the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable*. Relevant activities that have disturbed the subject site include construction of roads, clearing of vegetation, construction of buildings / erection of structures, construction of utilities both above and below ground, and earthworks associated with those items.

No Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is considered to be required for the Meadowbank TAFE Redevelopment project.

It is recommended that a Chance Finds Procedure be implemented for the project during all phases, including demolition, excavation and construction. The recommended Procedure is over page at Figure 4.

1.6. CONTACT DETAILS

If you would like to share any cultural knowledge, comment on the project, or discuss any other aspect of the proposed redevelopment, please don't hesitate to contact me via phone, post, or email:

Holly Maclean

c/o Urbis, Level 7, 123 Albert Street,

Brisbane, Qld 4000

(07) 3007 3851

hmaclean@urbis.com.au

A response by **20 April 2019** would be much appreciated.

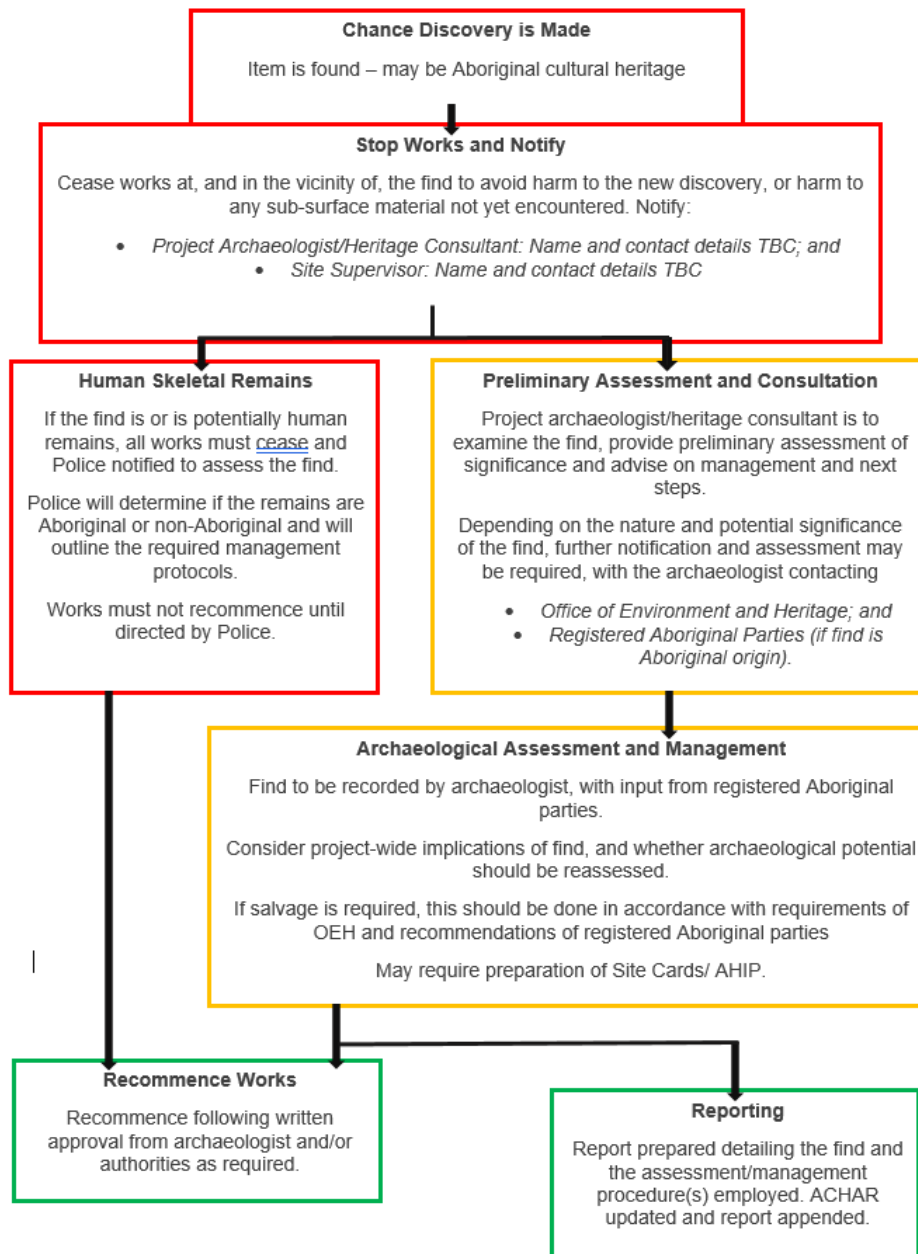
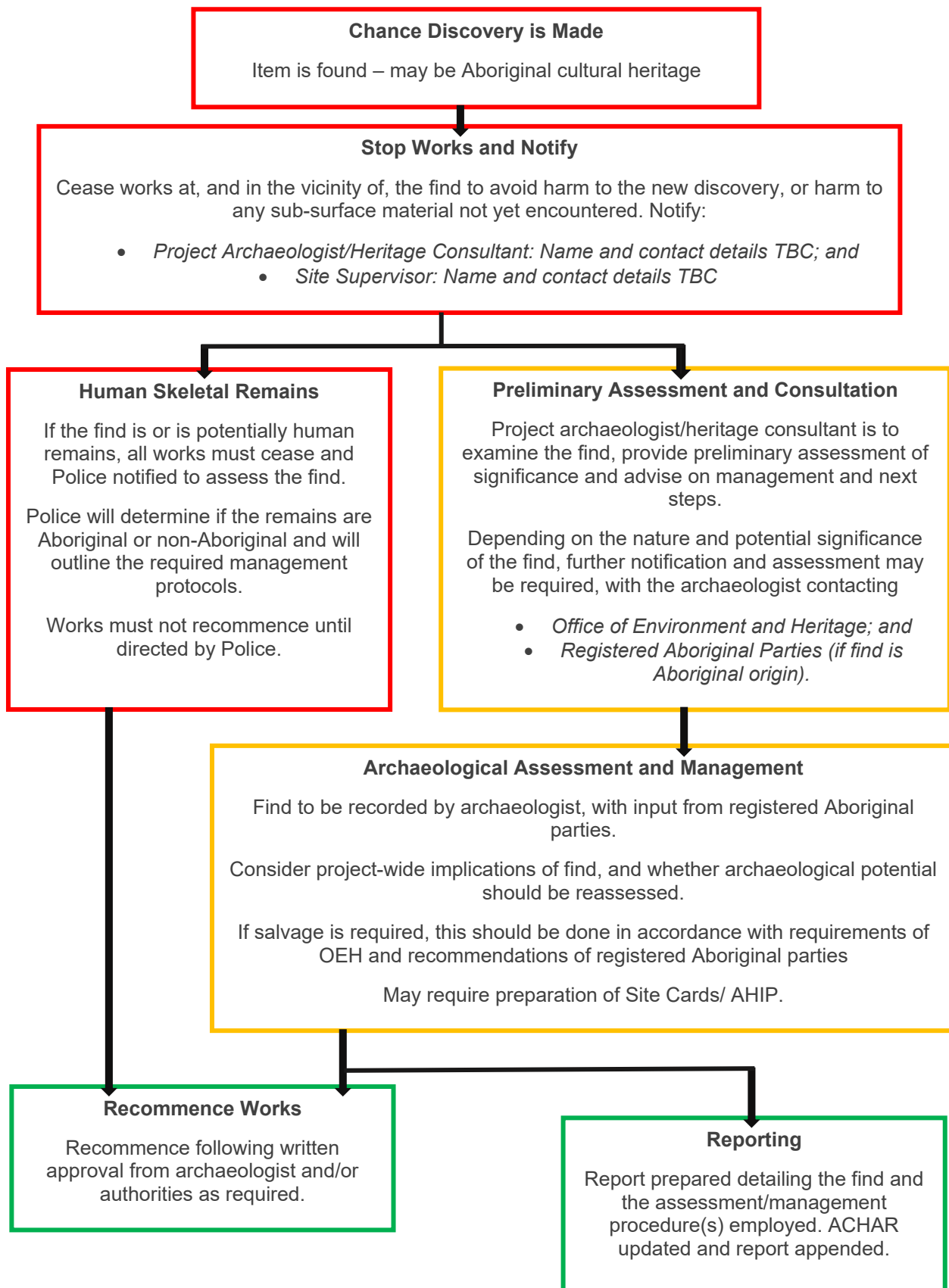


Figure 4 – Recommended Chance Finds Procedure

Source: Urbis 2018

APPENDIX J ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS PROCEDURE





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