

**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

New Maitland Hospital, Metford, NSW

FINAL

March 2018

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Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited
on behalf of
Health Infrastructure NSW

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Document Status

Rev No.	Reviewer		Approved for Issue	
	Name	Date	Name	Date
Final	Nicola Roche	28 March 2018	Nicola Roche	28 March 2018

Acknowledgement

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited (Umwelt), Health Infrastructure would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of the Metford area and pay respect to their cultural heritage, beliefs and continuing relationship with the land.

Umwelt and Health Infrastructure would also like to acknowledge the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people who have attachment to the Metford and wider Maitland area.

We pay our respect to the Elders – past, present and future – for they hold the memories, traditions, culture and hopes of Aboriginal people in the area.

Executive Summary



Health Infrastructure NSW is seeking approvals for the proposed construction of the new Maitland Hospital (NMH) at Metford, NSW (**Figure 1.1**). Health Infrastructure NSW (HI) has commissioned Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (Umwelt) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment in accordance with the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011).

The proposed works area (project area) is located on Lot 7314 in DP 1162607 and Part Lot 401 DP 755237. The project area is in the south-western portion of the “Metford Triangle” located on the eastern side of Metford Road near East Maitland (Figure 1.1) and is located within the Maitland City Council Local Government Area (LGA) and the suburb of Metford. The Metford Triangle comprises the old brickworks and quarry formally leased and operated by CSR. The triangle consists of four separate lots - Lot 7314 in DP 1162607, Part Lot 3 in DP 1091727 and Lots 266 and 401 in DP 755237. . The project area for this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) is limited to Lot 7314 and Part Lot 401.

Consultation has been undertaken for the project in accordance with clause 80D of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (NPW Regulation) and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010a) (the consultation requirements. This ACHAR is supported by an Archaeological Technical Report (ATR).

As part of this assessment a review of available information relating to cultural heritage was conducted. An AHIMS search was undertaken and identified one isolated find within the project area and three open camp sites and one PAD within approximately one kilometre of the project area. This

reflects the general pattern of archaeological site distribution, as reviewed in the ATR.

As part of the survey of the project area, an on-site cultural heritage meeting was held with representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties. Representatives of the Registered Aboriginal parties, who attended outlined the cultural significance of the wider Maitland area and the place the project area had in the landscape. Although identified as an area that would likely have been utilised by past Aboriginal peoples, it was confirmed that areas closer to the main freshwater courses and the swamps would have been preferable for resource exploitation and camping.

Representatives of the Registered Aboriginal parties agreed that the historic and modern uses of the project area, particularly quarrying activity, had severely impacted upon the potential for cultural material to be present. It was agreed that the previously identified isolated artefact was likely to have originally been found out of context nevertheless it is still considered an important aspect of the Aboriginal culture of the area that has continued to the present day. The survey did not re-identify the isolated artefact and did not identify any further archaeological objects and/or material or areas of potential. It was agreed that the thick vegetation impacted upon access and visibility and may have impacted upon the ability to identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage materials and/or objects.

All members of the Registered Aboriginal parties who attended the survey and meeting agreed that an additional inspection of the portions of project area outside of the area impacted by quarrying should be undertaken once the vegetation clearance works had been completed but prior to the commencement of other ground disturbing works in these areas. It was discussed that significant vegetation clearance across

the entire project area is not required during Stage 1 works. However the Aboriginal party representatives indicated that this recommendation should apply to any subsequent stages of work beyond Stage 1 should further vegetation clearance be undertaken.

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1.0 Introduction

Health Infrastructure NSW is seeking approvals for the proposed construction of the new Maitland Hospital at Metford, NSW (**Figure 1.1**). Health Infrastructure NSW (HI), has commissioned Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (Umwelt) to work with the registered Aboriginal parties to complete an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the project.

This report was provided to all registered Aboriginal parties for review and comment. Representatives of the Murra Bidgee Mullangari, Cacatua Services, AGA Services, Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants, Gidawaa Walang Cultural Heritage Consultancy, provided statements and comment on the draft report. The outcomes of all consultation undertaken with registered Aboriginal parties are documented throughout this report and it is emphasised that the registered Aboriginal parties have primary responsibility for assessing the cultural significance of the lands for which they are traditional custodians and/or to which they have contemporary connection.

This Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR) has been prepared in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011), with all consultation undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a) (the consultation requirements), as documented in **Appendix 1**. An archaeological technical report (ATR) for the project was prepared in accordance with *The Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) (the Code of Practice) and is provided in **Appendix 2**. This ACHAR will inform the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project.

1.1 Project Area

The proposed works area (project area) is located on Lot 7314 in DP 1162607 and Part Lot 401 DP 755237. The project area is in the south-western portion of the “Metford Triangle” located on the eastern side of Metford Road near East Maitland (Figure 1.1) and is located within the Maitland City Council Local Government Area (LGA) and the suburb of Metford. The Metford Triangle comprises the old brickworks and quarry formally leased and operated by CSR. The triangle consists of four separate lots - Lot 7314 in DP 1162607, Part Lot 3 in DP 1091727 and Lots 266 and 401 in DP 755237.

It is proposed that the NMH will be located on Lot 7314, however Part Lot 401 has been incorporated within the site area to align with the State Significance Infrastructure (SSI) declared boundaries. The project area for this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) is limited to Lot 7314 and Part Lot 401. The land within the Metford Triangle is mostly Crown Land and is zoned as RU2 Rural Landscape in the Maitland Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2011. The land proposed for the NMH (within Lot 7314) is owned by the NSW Health Administration Corporation.

1.2 Project Background

HI is seeking approval for the NMH through a Staged Infrastructure Application in accordance with section 115ZD of the EP&A Act.

Two stages of the development are proposed.

- Stage 1: Concept design for the proposed development, site clearance and preparatory works.

- Stage 2: Detailed design, construction and operation of the hospital.

This ACHAR only addresses Stage 1 of the Proposal.

Stage 1 includes:

- Concept design of NMH and
- Site clearance and preparatory works generally comprising:
 - Site office and construction compound, including connection of compound to services
 - Connection of temporary and permanent services for the new facility (water, sewer, power, gas)
 - Removal of existing temporary fencing and installation of construction fencing and signage
 - General clearance of site vegetation within the footprint of hospital construction works including tree stumps, but with retention of the majority of native vegetation around the site's perimeter in areas less impacted by historical mining activities. Asset Protection Zones (APZs) would be established for bushfire protection
 - Chipping of cleared vegetation (excluding weed species) to use on site for ground stabilisation/erosion control in the period prior to commencement of Stage 2
 - Offsite disposal of surplus cleared vegetation and weeds to green waste recycling facility or another beneficial reuse
 - Bulk earthworks to establish the required site levels and create a stable landform in preparation for hospital construction.
 - Associated in-ground infrastructure and works may include formation of building foundations, drainage works and excavation of sub-level structures
 - Site stabilisation (such as establishment of erosion and sediment controls) in preparation for Stage 2
 - Site management
 - Construction of internal un-sealed road ways for use during construction and in preparation for final road formation in Stage 2
 - Construction of a hard, un-sealed sub-base for temporary construction parking spaces and in preparation for final carpark formation in Stage 2.

Stage 2 is proposed to include:

- Detailed design of NMH
- Construction of NMH
- Utility and services connection / amplifications works
- Internal roadways and car parking for staff, patients and visitors

- External site works such as landscaping, pathways, etc and
- Hospital commissioning and operation.

A separate EIS will be prepared to assess impacts associated with Stage 2 which will be the subject of a separate planning approval application. Similarly enabling works for the hospital, including upgrades to existing drainage and the construction of a roundabout at the Metford Road/ Fieldsend Street intersection are being delivered outside of the SSI declared boundaries and covered in a separate Review of Environmental Factors (REF) which includes consideration of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

1.3 Aims and Methodology

The purpose of this ACHAR is to:

- document the Aboriginal cultural values associated with the project area
- document the cultural significance assessment provided by registered Aboriginal parties
- assess the impact of the proposal on Aboriginal cultural heritage and
- develop appropriate cultural heritage management and mitigation measures with the members of the Registered Aboriginal Parties.

This ACHAR report has been prepared in accordance with the following NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guideline documents:

- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) (The Guide)
- *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c) (The Code) and
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010a).

1.4 Project Team

The cultural heritage information compiled for this report has been developed in conjunction with the Registered Aboriginal Parties. Much of the cultural heritage information for the project area has been provided by those Registered Aboriginal parties who have provided input and those members who attended the survey and on-site meeting. Those members and Registered Aboriginal parties who provided this cultural information are acknowledged throughout this report.

The ATR was prepared by Manager Cultural Heritage Nicola Roche and Senior Archaeologist Joshua Madden both of Umwelt. Technical assistance was provided by Umwelt Senior Draftsperson Michael Ong.

Table 1.1 below, outlines the structure of this ACHAR.

Table 1.1. Report Structure

Report Section	Section outcomes
Section 1	Provides a summary of the project.
Section 2	Outlines the relevant legislation and statutory context followed for this assessment.
Section 3	Provides a summary of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements.
Section 4	Summarises the landscape and archaeological background of the project area.
Section 5	Summarises the Aboriginal cultural heritage context of the project area and the wider region.
Section 6	Provides an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the project area.
Section 7	Management and Mitigation Measures
Section 8	Is a list of references used within the ACHAR.
Appendix 1	Records of Aboriginal Party Consultation.
Appendix 2	The Archaeological Technical Report.

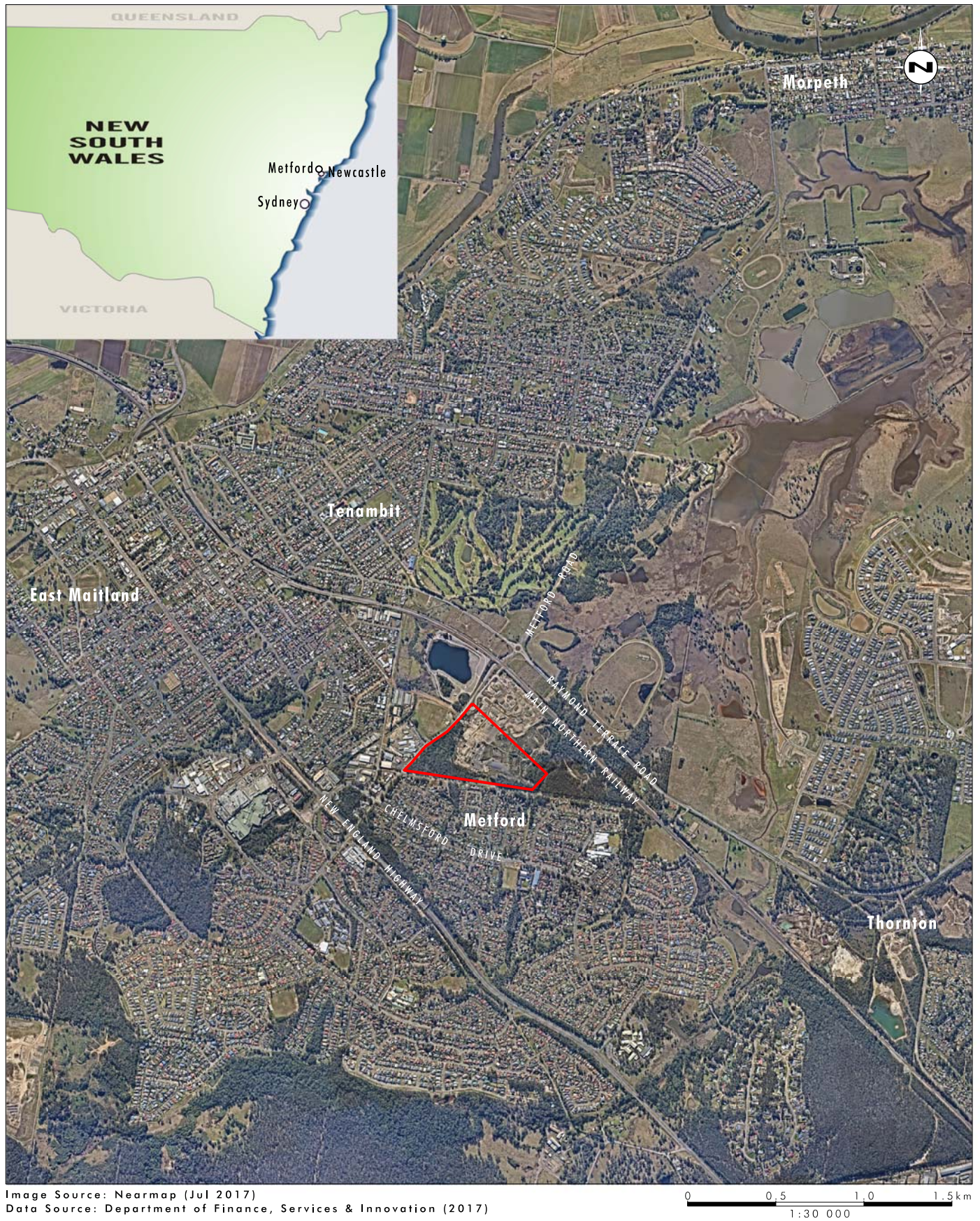


Image Source: Nearmap (Jul 2017)

Data Source: Department of Finance, Services & Innovation (2017)

Legend

Project Area

FIGURE 1.1

Project Area

2.0 Statutory Context

The following section provides an overview of the legislative frameworks relating to the protection and management of Aboriginal archaeology within the Project area. The management and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage is subject to a range of statutory provisions under the NSW state government legislation. In NSW archaeological remains and heritage items are afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:

- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the EPA Act)
- the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (the NPW Act)
- the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act).

2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The project is being submitted as part of a Part 5.1 State Significant Infrastructure project. The following outlines the heritage approval requirements in relation to SSI approval relevant to this project.

The EP&A Act is the main system of land use planning and development regulation legislation in NSW. The EP&A Act requires that consideration be given to the environmental impact during the planning process including the potential impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. As such, the EP&A Act provides protection for Aboriginal objects or places.

The project requires approval from the NSW Minister for Planning under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act. In accordance with Section 115ZG of the EP&A Act, it is not necessary to obtain an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the NPW Act (refer to **Section 2.2**) in relation to activities approved under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act. However, approval from the Minister for Planning and Environment is required and an EIS must be submitted. An EIS must address the impact of the project on heritage items, through the framework of existing heritage legislation including the Heritage Act, and the local LEPs and DCPs.

Projects approved under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act are subject to conditions of approval issued by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) and (where relevant) Aboriginal cultural heritage is addressed by appropriate conditions.

This ACHAR has also been undertaken in consideration with the Maitland City Council LGA LEP conditions in accordance with Part 5.1 of the EP&A act for SSI projects.

2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH, formerly the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water - DECCW) is primarily responsible for regulating the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (the NPW Act). The NPW Act is accompanied by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (the Regulation), the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a) and other industry-specific codes and guides.

The NPW Act defines an Aboriginal object as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales.

Under Section 84 of the NPW Act, an Aboriginal Place must be declared by the Minister as a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.

In accordance with Section 86(1) of the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm or desecrate a known Aboriginal object, whilst it is also an offence to harm an Aboriginal object under Section 86(2). Similarly, Section 86(4) states that a person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place. Harm under the NPW Act is defined as any act that; destroys defaces or damages the object, moves the object from the land on which it has been situated, causes or permits the object to be harmed.

Section 87(1) of the NPW Act specifies a series of defences to prosecution under Section 86(1) and Section 86(2) if the proponent can demonstrate 1) due diligence was exercised to reasonably determine that the activity or omission would not result in harm to an Aboriginal object or if the activity or omission constituting the offence is a low impact act or omission and 2) if the harm or desecration of an Aboriginal object was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and the activities were carried out in accordance with that AHIP.

It is noted that this project has been assessed as a 'State Significant Infrastructure' (SSI) under Part 5.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Therefore, the need for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under s.90 of the NPW Act does not apply.

2.3 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides protection for environmental heritage within NSW. The Act provides protection of historic places, structures, relics, moveable objects and landscapes of significance. The Act also affords protection to Aboriginal places of State heritage significance included on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or subject to an Interim Heritage Order. A separate assessment has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

3.0 Consultation

Consultation with Aboriginal parties is required to appropriately document and assess Aboriginal cultural heritage and to identify and implement appropriate strategies to mitigate impacts upon Aboriginal cultural heritage.

In accordance with current requirements and expectations, consultation with Aboriginal parties regarding the proposal was undertaken in accordance with the relevant aspects of Part 8A, Clause 80C of the NPW Regulation and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010). The documentation of the outcomes of Aboriginal party consultation in this report reflects the requirements of the *Guide to investigating assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

3.1 Consultation Requirements

The *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (2010) outline a four-stage consultation process. **Section 3.1** describes the consultation process with reference to the proposal. **Appendix 1** provides the detail of the consultation process to date.

Stage 1 - Notification and registration of Interest (4.1.1 & 4.1.2)

On 30 May 2017, Umwelt wrote to the following government organisations requesting information for Aboriginal people and/or organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the project area, and who may have an interest in the proposal:

- National Native Title Tribunal
- NTS Corp
- Hunter Local Land Services
- Office of the Registrar
- The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (Newcastle Regional operations)
- Upper Hunter Shire Council and
- Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Umwelt contacted all Aboriginal organisations and people identified in the responses from the above organisations with a description of the project and an invitation to register their interest in ongoing consultation.

On Saturday 27 May 2017 and Monday 29 May 2017, Health Infrastructure NSW and Umwelt placed a notice in the Newcastle Herald and Maitland Mercury respectively for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of the project area to register an interest in the project.

Table 3.1 Aboriginal parties identified by agencies

Organisation Name	Contact	Correspondence Type
AGA Services	George Sampson	Email
Aliera French Trading	Aliera French	Email
Arwarbukarl Cultural Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre	Darren McKenny	Email
Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	Peter Leven	Email
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie Brauer	Email
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Email
Crimson-Rosie	Jeffrey Matthews	Mail
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene	Email
D F T V Enterprises	Derrick Vale	Email
Deslee Talbott Consultants	Deslee Talbott	Email
Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Deirdre Perkins	Email
Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Ann Hickey	Email
Hunter Traditional Owner	Paulette Ryan	Email
Hunters & Collectors	Tania Matthews	Email
Jarban & Mugrebea	Les Atkinson	Email
Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	Norm Archibald	Email
Kauma Pondee Inc.	Jill Green	Email
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicky Slater	Email
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	David Ahoy	Email
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Lea-Anne Ball	Email
Lower Wannaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd	Barry Anderson	Mail
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson	Email
Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Warren Schillings	Email

Organisation Name	Contact	Correspondence Type
Roger Matthews Consultancy	Roger Matthews	Mail
Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Alan Paget	Email
Wallagan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh	Email
Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service	Des Hickey	Email
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey	Email
Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Gordon Griffiths	Mail
Wonnarua Elders Council	Richard Edwards	Mail
Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Laurie Perry	Email
Yarrawalk (A division of Tocomwall Pty Ltd), Tocomwall Pty Ltd on behalf of Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnaru People NSD1680/2013	Scott Franks	Email
Yinarr Cultural Services	Kathleen Steward Kinchela	Email
Steve Talbott	Steve Talbott	Email
Kevin Duncan	Kevin Duncan	Email

Registrations of interest were received from 25 Aboriginal parties, as identified in **Table 3.2**.

Stage 2 & 3 - Presentation of information about the proposal and proposed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment approach

All registered Aboriginal parties were sent a methodology for the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process (including the field survey). Each registered Aboriginal party received the methodology between 26 June and 7 July 2017. Umwelt took into consideration all comments received before the closing date on 4 August 2017. **Table 3.2** lists the responses from registered Aboriginal parties to the draft assessment methodology.

Table 3.2 Registered Aboriginal parties and comments to methodology

Registered Aboriginal parties	Comment on Methodology
A1 Indigenous Services	-
AGA Services	Agreed with the methodology
Aliera French Trading	-
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	-

Registered Aboriginal parties	Comment on Methodology
Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	Agreed with the methodology
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	-
Cacatua Services	Agreed with the methodology
Culturally Aware	-
D F T V Enterprises	Agreed with the methodology but asked to have an on-site meeting on the day of the survey
Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Agreed with the methodology
Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	-
Hunter Traditional Owner	Agreed with the methodology
Jarban & Mugrebea	-
Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	Agreed with the methodology
Kawul Cultural Services	Agreed with the methodology
Kevin Duncan	Agreed with the methodology
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	-
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	-
Luke Hickey (Care of Hunter Traditional Owner)	-
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	-
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Agreed with the methodology
Wallagan Cultural Services	Agreed with the methodology
Widescope Indigenous Group	Agreed with the methodology
Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Agreed with the methodology
Yinarr Cultural Services	-

Stage 3 (ongoing) - Cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and places

Umwelt provided a number of options for providing information on the cultural significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage for the project area and the surrounding area. When providing further information about the proposal and the proposed approach to the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, Umwelt invited the Aboriginal parties to provide any cultural information that they felt was appropriate. It was noted that this information could be provided confidentially and at any time during the cultural heritage assessment.

As part of the consultation and ACHAR process, Umwelt offered all Registered Aboriginal parties the opportunity to attend an archaeological and cultural heritage survey on 25 August 2017. A request for Expressions of Interest (EOI) was sent to all registered Aboriginal parties. All registered parties that provided a complete EOI were invited to attend the survey and onsite meeting. The Registered Aboriginal parties who submitted an EOI are identified in **Table 3.3**, as is the name of their representative who participated in the survey and on-site meeting.

Table 3.3 On-site meeting and site visit attendees

Organisation	Representative
AGA Services	Ashley Sampson
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Did not attend
Cacatua Services	George Sampson Greg Sampson
Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Ron Perkins
Gidawaa Walang Cultural Heritage Consultancy	Did not attend
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Dave Allen
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Tom Miller
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steve Campbell
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Joshua White
Wallagan Cultural Services	Donna Swan
Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Did not attend
Yinarr Cultural Services	Did not attend

During the survey and the post-survey meeting, all registered Aboriginal party representatives indicated that the level of vegetation made survey within some portions of the project area impracticable, with the remaining portions of the project area being highly disturbed as a result of quarrying. The registered Aboriginal parties agreed with the assessment of low archaeological potential within the project area (as presented in the ATR). However, given the lack of visibility and exposure within the heavily vegetated portions of the project area, the Aboriginal party representatives recommended that, should vegetation clearance be undertaken in these areas, a secondary inspection should be undertaken to allow for the recovery of any artefacts that might be exposed.

Stage 4 - Review of draft Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report

A copy of the draft ACHAR was provided to all registered Aboriginal parties on 6 October 2017 with an invitation to review and comment on all aspects of the document. All comments received are provided in full in **Appendix 1** and summarised in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 Registered Aboriginal parties and comments to ACHAR and ATR

Registered Aboriginal parties	Comment on Methodology
A1 Indigenous Services	-
AGA Services	Supports the information provided in the report
Aliera French Trading	-
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	-
Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	-
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	-
Cacatua Services	Supports the information provided in the report
Culturally Aware	-
D F T V Enterprises	-
Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Agreed with the recommendations of the report
Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Agreed with the recommendations of the report
Hunter Traditional Owner	-
Jarban & Mugrebea	-
Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	-
Kawul Cultural Services	-
Kevin Duncan	-
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	-
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	-
Luke Hickey (Care of Hunter Traditional Owner)	-
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	-
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Agreed with the recommendations of the report
Wallagan Cultural Services	-

Registered Aboriginal parties	Comment on Methodology
Widescope Indigenous Group	-
Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	-
Yinarr Cultural Services	-

Following finalisation of the ACHAR in November 2017, Health Infrastructure advised that Part Lot 401 should be incorporated within the site area to align with the State Significance Infrastructure (SSI) declared boundaries. This report has been modified to incorporate Part Lot 401, noting that this area comprises disturbed land within the existing quarry footprint (refer to ATR for more detail). The modified ACHAR was provided to the registered Aboriginal parties on 23 February 2018 for review and comment. No comments were received on the updated ACHAR.

4.0 Contextual Information

This section presents a review of background information undertaken to gain an initial understanding of the cultural landscape. In order to avoid duplication, this section is cross-referenced with information presented in the ATR provided in **Appendix 2**.

4.1 Physical Setting

The project area is underlain by the Permian Tomago Coal Measures and is composed of shale, mudstone, coal, tuff and clays (W Chesnut and V Gobert, 1976). The local landforms are composed of undulating low hills and rises with slope gradients between 3 and 15 per cent with local relief to 50 metres.

The project area is primarily located within the residual Beresfield soil landscape (Matthei 1995). The Beresfield soils are moderately deep (<120 centimetres) and composed of moderately well to imperfectly drained brownish black sandy/silty loam (A₁ horizon). The A₁ overlies a dull yellowish brown sandy/clay loam (A₂ horizon), which in turn overlies a yellow orange to yellow grey mottled clay (B horizon).

The project area is located within a broader area that has rich swamp resources with raw material suitable for the manufacture of stone artefacts accessible from the local area. Despite a minor un-named drainage line running directly east of the project area but within the wider 'Metford Triangle', the area has limited immediate water resources and it is likely that the areas bordering nearby swamps would have been more attractive to past Aboriginal peoples. The project area and the immediate surrounds would have likely have been transient landforms utilised as corridors of movement and as hunting grounds.

Prior to European contact the vegetation community across the study area and the surrounds would have included open-forest which would have been composed of broad-leaved ironbark, spotted gum, grey ironbark, grey myrtle and forest red gum amongst others. The vegetation community would have provided habitat for a variety of fauna which would have been utilised by past Aboriginal peoples as food and raw material sources. Terrestrial faunal food sources would have included kangaroos, wallabies, sugar gliders, possums and a variety of small animals including lizards, snakes and birds. Nearby swamp resources may have included various freshwater fish, eel and shellfish.

Since the arrival of Europeans to the local area, the surrounding landscape has been cleared of all original native vegetation. Disturbances across the project area relate to the historic and modern use of the project area as a quarry.

4.2 Historic Land Uses

The project area has been subject to significant modification as a result of its ongoing use for quarrying purposes. This has included long-term use of the project area as a clay quarry for brick and tile manufacturing. As a result of these activities, a large proportion of the project area has been subject to significant disturbance, which remains clear and observable in terms of the removal of vegetation, excavation of the existing soil profile and establishment of a variety of infrastructure including vehicle access tracks, the construction of various buildings associated with the production of clay products such as bricks and tiles and the removal and stripping of all topsoils. The very high level of disturbance across much of the project area has significantly reduced the potential for Aboriginal objects to remain present and intact in these areas.

4.3 Ethnohistoric Information

Aboriginal tribal boundaries within Australia have been reconstructed, primarily, based on surviving linguistic evidence and are therefore only approximations. Social interaction, tribal boundaries and linguistic evidence may not always correlate and it is likely boundaries and interaction levels varied and fluctuated over time. With reference to Tindale's (1974) mapping of Aboriginal traditional lands, the project area maps approximately at the boundary between Wonnarua and Awabakal Country. There is currently no registered Native Title claim over the area. Based on the available information, it is likely that the current project area was within lands that formed a transitional area between Awabakal and Wonnarua Country. Consequently, this report speaks about Aboriginal people more generally rather than referencing cultural practices by tribal grouping.

Ethnohistoric information can be of use in gaining an understanding of how Aboriginal people lived in the vicinity of the project area at the time of early contact. However, in reviewing ethnohistoric accounts, it must be noted that the majority of these document Aboriginal society from the perspective of non-Aboriginal men who would not have had access to all aspects of Aboriginal society and who viewed Aboriginal people from an entirely non-Aboriginal perspective. In addition, most ethnohistoric accounts date from a period when introduced diseases had already had an impact upon Aboriginal society (refer to Butlin 1983). These limitations must be considered.

Matrilineal societies in south-eastern Australia were an essential element of Aboriginal social and cultural organisation and expressed distinct and strict ritual responsibilities for the maintenance of the natural world. Exogamy was a common practice where women married into an opposite clan group. This meant that neighbouring clans were often interrelated through marriage and often shared cultural histories and responsibilities.

The traditional lives of Aboriginal people in the region were structured around a schedule of these social interactions loosely designed to take advantage of seasonal availability of resources; meaning that people moved often, but not at random. Before the arrival of the Europeans the Wonnarua were described as a large grouping of individual family units and bands which came together for religious and ceremonial functions (Davidson and Lovell-Jones, 1993:3). Gatherings were likely to have been the coming together of kinship groups for shared social and ceremonial life. On occasion gatherings would also have included the gathering of adjacent clan groups on a basis of mutual benefit and agreement, and between tribes separated from each other by geographic distance (Wheeler 1910).

People were reported to have travelled freely within the broad area of responsibility of their own clan group. Social and cultural responsibilities and obligations meant that people (often young men) sometimes travelled great distances beyond their own territories to journey songlines (songs of Country), attend ceremonies, trade and develop social networks. This potentially linked people across extensive areas with records demonstrating that social ties extended from the coast to the western plains of NSW (Brayshaw 1986: 38-41). These gatherings also provided trading opportunities for a wide range of goods, from ceremonial songs and dances to stone axes, spears, possum skins and native tobacco (Mulvaney 1986). Some groups specialised in producing high quality trade goods. Events like this were scheduled when and where seasonal resources were plentiful or at least where it was possible to use available resources more intensively.

There is little ethnographic evidence about where Aboriginal people camped however, there is mention of the importance of fresh water. The provision of vantage points was also of importance in camp location in case of enemy attack (Fawcett 1898:152 in Brayshaw 1986:42). From camp sites, people would travel each day to gather plant foods and to hunt or to visit areas that provided required resources (for example stone, ochre, bark and resin). The daily foraging area was generally within a day's walk of camp.

Brayshaw (1986:59) notes that of all raw materials available, bark appears to have been the most widely used and the most adaptable. The use of bark for huts, or 'gunyers' (gunyahs), is well documented (see with descriptions in Caswell 1841).

Early historic reports describe the Hunter Valley as having extensive grasslands and floodplains with few trees (Breton 1833, Cunningham 1827, Howe 1819). These grasslands are thought to be the result of Aboriginal 'fire stick' farming techniques, which involved burning the countryside as a land management technique and a hunting strategy (Davidson and Lovell-Jones, 1993:5). This activity left a mosaic of vegetation communities and the development of grasslands resulting in increased biodiversity. Burning also facilitated travel by clearing the ground surface of undergrowth and timber and fresh growth which attracted prey animals (Gammage 2011). The use of 'fire stick farming' or 'burning' was utilised all throughout Australia and the Wonnarua were no exception, using fire to control the landscape and feeding ground of various terrestrial animals (Fawcett 1898 and Cunningham 1827).

Hunting was frequently a group exercise and targeted many terrestrial species including various species of kangaroo and wallaby, emus, echidna, goanna, bandicoot, snakes, flying foxes and possums (Dawson 1830, Fitzpatrick 1914 and Brayshaw 1986). There is little evidence on the place of birds in the Aboriginal diet, although there are references to mutton bird hunting on Nobbys Island and ducks, geese, swans and pigeons (Threlkeld in Gunson 1974:55). Weirs, or fish traps, were observed by early colonists, such as one observed by Grant (1803:154-155 in Brayshaw 1986:42) along the lower Hunter in 1801. Threlkeld also witnessed and described a form of fishing which included the construction of timber and brush weirs and the herding of fish into the shallows (in Gunson 1974:190).

Initiation ceremonies were an important part of Aboriginal society across the country and were symbols of various social pathways through the society with initiation practices in the Hunter Valley described as the construction of one or two cleared circles, often 350 metres apart (Brayshaw 1986:83). Carved trees surrounded the circles and in some cases, figures of raised earthen mounds were created. Threlkeld (in Gunson 1974:63-66) described that red ochre, sourced from a volcano 'up the River Hunter' was used on important ceremonial occasions, as well as for other purposes.

Several forms of burial were recorded in the Hunter Valley. The internment within earthen burials were the most commonly recorded type by early European observers although the position of the body varied and could be extended or flexed, face down or up, or on its side (Brayshaw 1986:86).

Europeans arrived in the Hunter Valley with the discovery of coal at Newcastle in 1797. By 1801 the Valley was reserved by the Crown as both a new convict settlement (a permanent penal settlement was established in the Newcastle area in 1804) and for its resources in coal and timber (Davidson and Lovell-Jones, 1993:8). This effectively restricted free settlement of the area however, by 1819 the demand for grazing and settlement land increased beyond the early settlement boundaries. In 1821 Henry Dangar was commissioned to undertake a survey of the Hunter area to assess its suitability for settlement and farming and by 1925 '...both sides of the Hunter River and associated brooks had been claimed' (Davidson and Lovell-Jones, 1993:8). The rapid settlement in the area severely negatively impacted the lives of Aboriginal people and in a very short time the Aboriginal population was substantially affected by a combination of starvation, introduced diseases and massacres.

Since European settlement the Hunter Valley landscape has undergone radical changes with establishment of pastoral holdings, small towns and villages. Blyton et al. (2004:9) argues that the European pattern of settlement and land use rapidly became the norm and 'replaced traditional Aboriginal communities' (Blyton et al., 2004:9). Davidson and Lovell-Jones (1993:17) also argue that shortly after European settlement all that remained were isolated family groups of Aboriginal people existing 'on the fringes of towns and on properties trying as best they could to survive in a European modified environment'.

The material culture of Aboriginal people changed dramatically following contact, with the rapid influx of new technologies and materials. Threlkeld (in Gunson 1974:54, 67) provides two examples of new technologies being utilised by Aboriginal people within the Lake Macquarie area, noting that bottle glass replaced stone ('fragments of quartz') in Aboriginal weapons and that iron and glass were used for fish hooks. European settlement and encroachment on resources and traditional camping groups restricted Aboriginal occupation and dramatically affected Aboriginal communities, but it did not completely destroy connections to traditional camping grounds. There was a continuation of cultural connection and, in some cases, occupation of these places that date well into the twentieth century.

4.4 Archaeological Context

This archaeological context provides a summary of the archaeological context found in Section 4 of the ATR (**Appendix 2**)

A search of the OEH administered Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 19 May 2017 (Client Service ID: 282168). The search identified four previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the following search boundary: GDA; Zone 56 Latitude -32.7638 Longitude 151.5996 to Latitude -32.7534 longitude 151.6162. **Figure 4.1** indicates the location of the AHIMS sites in relation to the project area.

The AHIMS search and previous assessment undertaken as part of the preliminary assessment in 2014 confirmed that one isolated artefact is located within the current project area. The AHIMS search also identified four previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within 750 metres of the project area. The review of available contextual information has found that sites are not common across the area and those that are located in close proximity to the project area are generally isolated finds and small artefact scatters. The AHIMS search data and previous archaeological assessments indicate that the local region was likely utilised by past Aboriginal peoples however, more intense utilisation of the region is archaeologically evident closer to freshwater resources and the Woodberry and Four Mile Creek swamps.

4.5 Outcomes of the Archaeological Survey

Section 5 of the archaeological technical report (**Appendix 2**) provides the archaeological results of the survey of the project area. The survey identified a total of three separate landform units which were subject to pedestrian survey. All survey units had been subject to high levels of historic and modern disturbances.

The survey found that the project area had been subject to high levels of historic and modern disturbances including bulk topsoil stripping and removal. The survey did not re-identify the previously recorded isolated find (AHIMS number 38-4-1684) and did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage material and/or objects or areas of archaeological potential. The project area has been assessed as having low archaeological potential and low archaeological significance.



Image Source: Nearmap (Jul 2017)
Data Source: Department of Finance, Services & Innovation (2017)

0 100 250 500m
1:10 000

Legend

- ▭ Project Area
- Artefact Scatter
- Isolated Find
- P PAD

FIGURE 4.1

AHIMS Search Results

5.0 Cultural Heritage Values and Statement of Significance

5.1 Social or Cultural Value

Cultural heritage value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments a place has for Aboriginal people (OEH 2011:8). There is not always consensus about the cultural value of a place as people experience places and events differently, and in some instances cultural values may be in direct conflict. Cultural significance can only be determined by Aboriginal people, and is identified through Aboriginal community consultation.

During the survey, representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties indicated that the extent of disturbance within the quarry footprint was such that it had removed any cultural material with associated cultural values that may have been present. The registered Aboriginal parties did not identify any specific landscape features with notable cultural values. No further information on the cultural values of the project area was provided by Aboriginal parties following their review of the draft ACHAR.

5.2 Historic Value

Historic value encompasses all aspects of history and as such is often underlying other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. The historical values associated with the project area are assessed in Umwelt (2017). This assessment did not identify any items of historical significance at the local or State level within the project area.

As a result of this assessment, no specific areas or items of historical value with a direct association with Aboriginal people have been identified. *Should the registered Aboriginal parties wish to provide further input regarding historical values associated with the project area, the information will be included in this section.*

5.3 Scientific Value

Section 6 of the ATR (**Appendix 2**) assesses the archaeological value of the project area. Umwelt has assessed the archaeological significance of the project area as nil to low.

5.4 Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place. It may consider form, scale, texture and material of the fabric or landscape and may also include smell and sounds associated with the place (OEH 2011:9).

5.5 Summary

As part of the process of reviewing the draft ACHAR, representatives of the Murra Bidgee Mullangari, Cacatua Services, AGA Services, Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants, Gidawaa Walang Cultural Heritage Consultancy, provided statements indicating acceptance of the information provided in the draft ACHAR. No specific comments were made on the cultural significance of the project area.

6.0 Impact Assessment

The purpose of this section is to identify whether there is risk of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage from the project area. Protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage and areas of archaeological sensitivity is the preferred heritage outcome.

6.1 Summary of Proposed Works

As previously discussed in **Section 1.3**, this assessment has been undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed Stage 1 works would have on the Aboriginal cultural heritage across the project area. Of the proposed Stage 1 works detailed in Section 1.2, the following have the potential to impact upon Aboriginal cultural heritage:

- vegetation clearance within the footprint of hospital construction works
- bulk earthworks
- in-ground infrastructure and works (may include formation of building foundations, drainage works and excavation of sub-level structures)
- Site stabilisation (such as establishment of erosion and sediment controls) in preparation for Stage 2
- Construction of internal un-sealed road ways for use during construction and in preparation for final road formation in Stage 2
- Construction of a hard, un-sealed sub-base for temporary construction parking spaces and in preparation for final carpark formation in Stage 2.

6.2 Impact Assessment

The assessment has found that the proposed works would have a direct impact to the site and cause a total loss of value.

7.0 Management and Mitigation Recommendations

The key recommendations discussed with Aboriginal parties during the survey of the project area and provided in the ATR (**Appendix 2**) were documented in the draft ACHAR. As part of their review of the draft ACHAR, the registered Aboriginal parties did not identify any requirement to alter these recommendations, which are provided below.

- Should the project be approved, HI, in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties, should develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the project that is prepared with reference to the below requirements and includes provision for the long-term management of Aboriginal objects that may be salvaged from the project area.
- HI should advise relevant employees and contractors that it is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object.
- Prior to the commencement of Stage 1 works, surface collection should be conducted at site AHIMS# 38-4-1684. The surface collection of 38-4-1684 would involve revisiting the site location to see if the potential post depositional location of the artefact can be identified. If identified, a hand held differential GPS would be used to record the location of the isolated find. A photographic record of the area the location of the isolated find, if present, would also be undertaken and the artefact would be collected and recorded in accordance with OEH requirements. Once the site has been salvaged and the isolated find has been analysed HI should submit an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIR Form) in accordance with the OEH requirements.
- Should potential Aboriginal objects (other than that discussed in this assessment) be identified, works would cease within 10 metres of the potential object and the area would be cordoned off for 10 metres from the object/s. The object/s should be assessed by an appropriately qualified person to determine whether it is an Aboriginal object. If it is not an Aboriginal object, works may proceed. If it is an Aboriginal object (excluding skeletal remains), it should be subject to surface collection as described above.
- Should suspected human skeletal material be identified at any time during the project works within the immediate vicinity of the skeletal material should cease and the area would be cordoned off for 10 metres from all edges of the skeletal material. The skeletal material should be inspected to determine whether it is human or animal. If necessary, advice would be sought from a forensic specialist. If the skeletal material is human, the NSW Police and OEH would be contacted. No excavation will proceed until an appropriate course of action has been determined in consultation with NSW Police, OEH and the Aboriginal parties. If the skeletal material is not human, works may proceed.

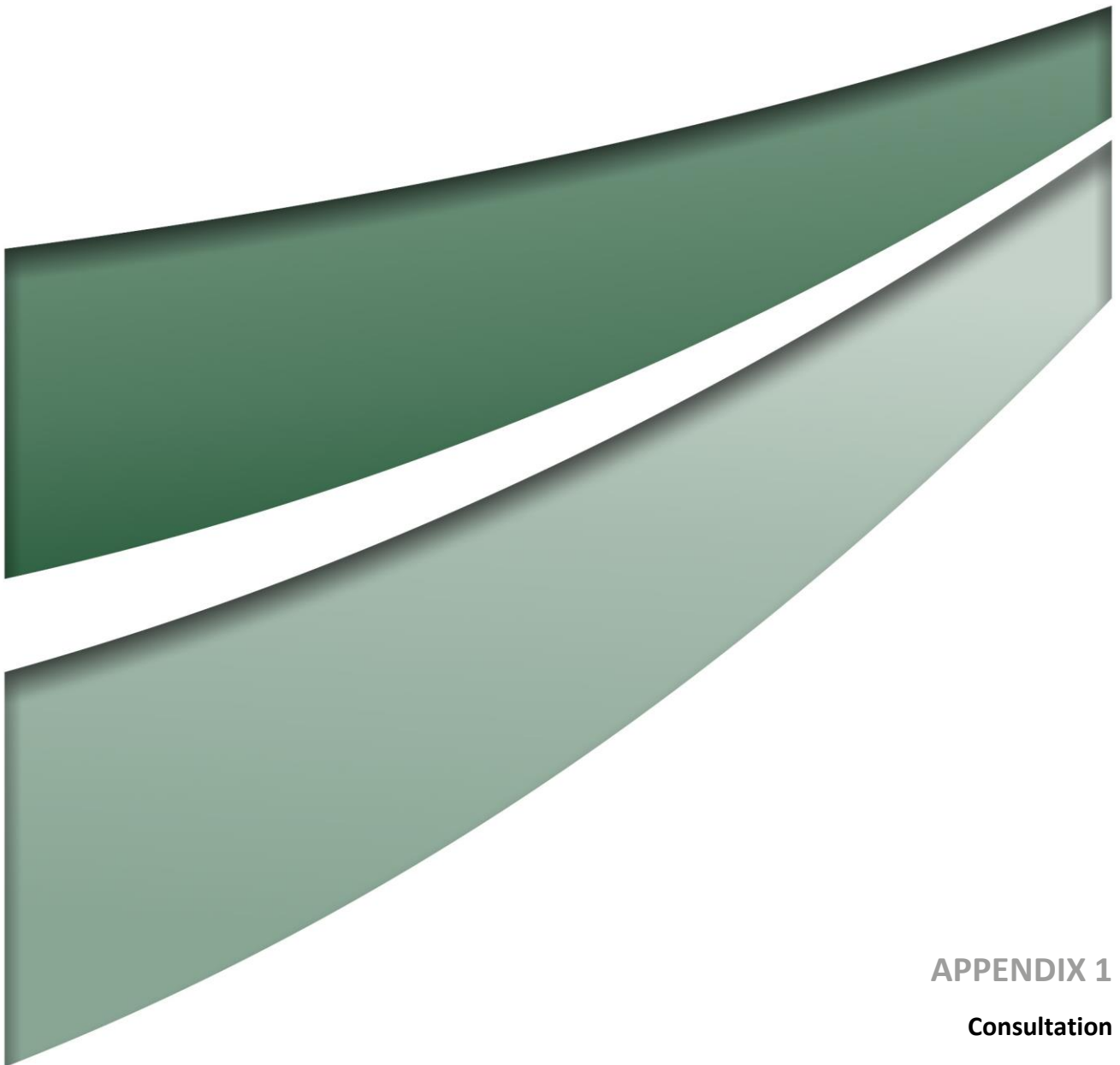
In addition to the recommendations provided in the ATR, the registered Aboriginal party representatives provided the following recommendation:

- Given the lack of visibility and exposure within the heavily vegetated portions of the project area, the Aboriginal party representatives recommended that, Should vegetation clearance be required in the less disturbed, heavily vegetated portions of the project area outside the quarry footprint, a secondary inspection should be undertaken to allow for the recovery of any artefacts that might be exposed.

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APPENDIX 1

Consultation

Consultation Log

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
29/05/17	Public advertisement providing notification of assessment and opportunity to register interest for consultation.	Advertisement placed in The Maitland Mercury	Registrations of interest received from: - AGA Services - Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services
27/05/17	Public advertisement providing notification of assessment and opportunity to register interest for consultation.	Advertisement placed in The Newcastle Herald	
30/05/16	Provision of letter requesting identification of Aboriginal parties with cultural knowledge/interest in the project area	OEH	Response received 1/6/17 identifying a list of additional parties to contact (see below)
		Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	No response
		Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Response received 5/6/17 identifying that the project area does not appear to have Registered Aboriginal Owners
		National Native Title Tribunal	Response received 7/6/17 identifying existence of two registered Native Title claims (Awabakal and Guringai People, Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People) within the Maitland LGA. Review of NNT Spatial database identified that the project area is within the boundaries of the Awabakal and Guringai People registered claim.
		NTSCorp Limited	No response
		Maitland City Council	No response
		Hunter Local Land Services	No response

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
21 June 2017	Letters/emails sent to Aboriginal parties identified by OEH providing notification of assessment and opportunity to register interest for consultation	A1 Indigenous Services	Registered 3 July 2017
		AGA Services	Registered on 1 June 2017
		Aliera French Trading	Registered on 27 June 2017
		Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Registered on 3 July 2017
		Awarbukarl Cultural Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre	-
		Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	Registered on 21 June 2017
		Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Registered on 7 July 2017
		Cacatua Services	Registered on 1 June 2017
		Crimson-Rosie	-
		Culturally Aware	Registered on 26 June 2017
		D F T V Enterprises	Registered on 27 June 2017
		Deslee Talbott Consultants	-
		Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Registered 21 June 2017
		Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Registered on 29 June 2017
		Hunter Traditional Owner	Registered on 21 June 2017
		Hunters & Collectors	-
		Jarban & Mugrebea	Registered on 29 June 2017
		Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	Registered on 26 June 2017
		Kauma Pondee Inc.	-
		Kawul Cultural Services	Registered on 28 June 2017
		Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	-

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
		Kevin Duncan	Registered 1 June 2017
		Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Registered on 5 July 2017
		Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Registered
		Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd	-
		Luke Hickey (care of Hunter Traditional Owner)	Registered 26 June 2017
		Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Registered 29 June 2017
		Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Registered on 21 June 2017
		Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	-
		Roger Matthews Consultancy	-
		Steve Talbot	-
		Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	-
		Wallagan Cultural Services	Registered on 23 June 2017
		Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service	-
		Widescope Indigenous Group	Registered
		Wonnarua Culture Heritage	-
		Wonnarua Elders Council	-
		Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Registered on 23 June 2017
		Yarrowalk (A division of Tocomwall Pty Ltd), Tocomwall Pty Ltd on behalf of Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnaru People NSD1680/2013	-
		Yinarr Cultural Services	Registered on 5 July 2017

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
26 June 2017	Methodology Sent to all RAPs for Comment	AGA Services	Agreed with the methodology
		Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	Agreed with the methodology
		Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Agreed with the methodology
		Hunter Traditional Owner	Agreed with the methodology
		Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	Agreed with the methodology
		Kevin Duncan	Agreed with the methodology
		Luke Hickey (Care of Hunter Traditional Owner)	-
		Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Agreed with the methodology
		Wallagan Cultural Services	Agreed with the methodology
		Widescope Indigenous Group	Agreed with the methodology
		Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Agreed with the methodology
28 June 2017	Methodology Sent to all RAPs for Comment	Aliera French Trading	-
		Cacatua Services	Agreed with the methodology
		Culturally Aware	-
		D F T V Enterprises	Agreed with the methodology but asked to have an on-site meeting on the day of the survey
		Kawul Cultural Services	Agreed with the methodology
29 June 2017	Methodology Sent to all RAPs for Comment	Mindaribba LALC	-
6 July 2017	Methodology Sent to all RAPs for Comment	A1 Indigenous Services	-
		Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	-
		Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	-
		Jarban & Mugrebea	-

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
		Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	-
		Yinarr Cultural Services	-
7 July 2017	Methodology Sent to all RAPs for Comment	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	-
7 August 2017	Expression of Interest for the archaeological field survey and site meeting	A1 Indigenous Services	-
		AGA Services	EOI Received
		Aliera French Trading	-
		Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	-
		Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	-
		Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	EOI Received
		Cacatua Services	EOI Received
		Culturally Aware	-
		D F T V Enterprises	-
		Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	EOI Received
		Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	EOI Received
		Hunter Traditional Owner	-
		Jarban & Mugrebea	-
		Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	-
		Kawul Cultural Services	-
		Kevin Duncan	-
		Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	EOI Received
		Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	EOI Received

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
		Luke Hickey (Care of Hunter Traditional Owner)	-
		Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	EOI Received
		Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	EOI Received
		Wallagan Cultural Services	EOI Received
		Widescope Indigenous Group	-
		Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	EOI Received
		Yinarr Cultural Services	EOI Received
25 August 2017	Site meeting and Survey	AGA Services	Ashley Sampson. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.
		Cacatua Services	George Sampson and Greg Sampson. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.
		Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Ron Perkins. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.
		Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Dave Allen. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.
		Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Tom Miller. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.
		Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steve Campbell. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
		Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Joshua White. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.
		Wallagan Cultural Services	Donna Swan. Agreed that the project area has low archaeological potential but a further survey should be undertaken post vegetation clearance.
6 October 2017	Submission of Draft ACHAR and ATR to RAPS	A1 Indigenous Services	-
		AGA Services	Supports the information provided in the report
		Aliera French Trading	-
		Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	-
		Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	-
		Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	-
		Cacatua Services	Supports the information provided in the report
		Culturally Aware	-
		D F T V Enterprises	-
		Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Agreed with the recommendations of the report
		Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Agreed with the recommendations of the report
		Hunter Traditional Owner	-
		Jarban & Mugrebea	-
		Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	-
		Kawul Cultural Services	-
		Kevin Duncan	-
		Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	-

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
		Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	-
		Luke Hickey (Care of Hunter Traditional Owner)	-
		Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	-
		Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Agreed with the recommendations of the report
		Wallagan Cultural Services	-
		Widescope Indigenous Group	-
		Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	-
		Yinarr Cultural Services	-
23 February 2018	Submission of Updated Draft ACHAR and ATR to RAPS	A1 Indigenous Services	-
		AGA Services	-
		Aliera French Trading	-
		Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	-
		Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	-
		Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	-
		Cacatua Services	-
		Culturally Aware	-
		D F T V Enterprises	-
		Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	-
		Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	-
		Hunter Traditional Owner	-
		Jarban & Mugrebea	-

Date	Type of Consultation	Relevant Party	Outcome
		Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	-
		Kawul Cultural Services	-
		Kevin Duncan	-
		Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	-
		Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	-
		Luke Hickey (Care of Hunter Traditional Owner)	-
		Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	-
		Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	-
		Wallagan Cultural Services	-
		Widescope Indigenous Group	-
		Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	-
		Yinarr Cultural Services	-

Example of Letters to the Agency requesting Aboriginal stakeholders



Our Ref: 4049/JM/30052017

30 May 2017

«Name_of_Organisation»

«Address_1»

«Address_2»

To whom it may concern

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: New Maitland Hospital, Metford, NSW

In accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Umwelt, on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW, is seeking to ascertain if your organisation is aware of any Aboriginal parties that may have cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal sites/objects within the project area. This information will be used to inform the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Assessment, which in turn may support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. In order to facilitate the consultation process, please provide advice in writing to identify any Aboriginal knowledge holders for the project area by no later than **12 June 2017**.

Please send any registered Aboriginal party group information to:

Joshua Madden
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd
75 York St, Teralba NSW 2284
Ph: 4950 5322
m: 0447 770 134
Email: jmadden@umwelt.com.au

In compliance with Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), the contact details for AECOM are as follows:

Rebecca Willcott
Principal Project Manager
AECOM
Level 21, 420 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Email: rebecca.willott@aecom.com

Should you have any queries or wish to discuss this notification letter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards

Joshua Madden
Senior Archaeologist

Inspired People.
Dedicated Team.
Quality Outcomes.

Newcastle

75 York Street
Teralba NSW 2284
Ph. 02 4950 5322

Perth

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Subiaco East WA 6008
33 Ventnor Avenue
West Perth WA 6005
Ph. 08 6260 0700

Canberra

PO Box 6135
56 Bluebell Street
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Sydney

Level 3
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Sydney, NSW, 2000
Ph. 1300 793 267

Brisbane

GPO Box 459,
Brisbane, QLD, 4001
Ph. 1300 793 267

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Newspaper Advertisement

New Maitland Hospital Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Aboriginal people who have cultural knowledge about the significance of the new Maitland Hospital site in Metford are invited to register their interest to participate in a consultation process.

Health Infrastructure has commissioned Umwelt (Australia) to complete an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the new Maitland Hospital site in Metford. Consultations with Aboriginal people will form part of this assessment.

Aboriginal people who can determine the significance of objects and places in the Metford area and who are interested in participating in the consultation process are encouraged to register their interest.

Consultations will inform the assessment and, if required, the application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact permit.

Registrations should be sent to:

Joshua Madden
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd
75 York Street
Teralba NSW 2284
jmadden@umwelt.com.au

Or

Rebecca Willott
Health Infrastructure
rebecca.willott@health.nsw.gov.au

Registration closes on Monday 12 June 2017.

Example of Request for Registration to Aboriginal stakeholders



Our Ref: 4049/JM/21062017

21 June 2017

To whom it may concern

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: New Maitland Hospital, Metford, NSW

Health Infrastructure NSW, is seeking approvals for the proposed construction of The New Maitland Hospital at Metford, NSW (refer to **Figure 1**). The New Maitland Hospital (TNMH) is being undertaken as a staged State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) development. Staging of the project is being undertaken so that Health Infrastructure can meet timeline commitments for delivery of TNMH and allow for continued exploration and finalisation of a preferred delivery model. Two stages of development are proposed. The current SSI application addresses only Stage 1 of the project. Stage 1 seeks approval of a Concept Design for the hospital as well as site preparatory works and site clearance. The SSI application will be informed by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Stage 1 of the project, which will include an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment.

Health Infrastructure NSW (the Proponent) has engaged Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (Umwelt) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. In accordance with relevant requirements, Umwelt, on behalf of the Proponent, is seeking to ascertain if your organisation has cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal sites/objects within the project area. The purpose of the consultation is to inform the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment and any subsequent approvals that may be required.

If you wish to be consulted as a cultural knowledge holder for the project area as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process for the proposed works, please respond by no later than **5:00pm on 5 July 2017** to the contact details provided below.

Name: Joshua Madden
Address: 75 York St Teralba NSW 2284
Phone: (02) 4950 5322
Mobile: 0447 770 134
Email: jmadden@umwelt.com.au

In compliance with the Department of Environment Climate Change and Water *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010) the contact details for Health Infrastructure are as follows:

Rebecca Willott
Project Manager for the New Maitland Hospital Project
Health Infrastructure
PO Box 1060
North Sydney, NSW, 2059
Email: rebecca.willott@health.nsw.gov.au

Should you require any further information or like to discuss the contents of this letter further, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details provided.

Yours sincerely

Joshua Madden
Senior Archaeologist

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Figure 1: Project area outlined in red (Source: SixMaps with Umwelt alterations)

Example of methodology for on-site works sent to RAPs

26 June 2017

Re: Draft Methodology: Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment, Proposed New Maitland Hospital Precinct, Metford, NSW.

Thank you for your registration of interest in being consulted regarding The New Maitland Hospital (TNMH) project. As you are aware, Health Infrastructure is seeking approvals for the construction of TNMH within Lot 7314 DP1162607, located at Metford, with associated works to occur within the adjoining road intersection (refer to **Figure 1**). The project is being undertaken as a staged State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) development so that Health Infrastructure can meet timeline commitments for delivery of TNMH and allow for continued exploration and finalisation of a preferred delivery model. Two stages of development are proposed. The current SSI application addresses only Stage 1 of the project. The SSI application will be informed by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Stage 1 of the project, which will include an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment.

Health Infrastructure NSW (the Proponent), has engaged Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (Umwelt) to prepare the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for Stage 1 of the project. The ACHA will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NPW Regulation) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code of Practice) and will include the completion of an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment.

In line with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (ACHCRs), this letter provides a draft methodology for the ACHA for your review and comment.

1.0 Description of the Project

Stage 1 seeks approval of a Concept Design for the hospital as well as site preparatory works and site clearance. Stage 1 includes:

- Concept design of TNMH; and
- Site clearance and preparatory works generally comprising:
 - o Establishment of site office
 - o temporary connection to services (water, sewer, power)
 - o Removal of existing temporary fencing and installation of construction fencing
 - o General clearance of site vegetation including tree stumps, but with retention of the area of vegetation broadly consistent with the existing landform
 - o Chipping of cleared vegetation (excluding weed species) to use on site for ground stabilisation/erosion control in the period prior to commencement of Stage 2
 - o Offsite disposal of surplus cleared vegetation to green waste recycling facility or other beneficial reuse (TBS)

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O'Connor ACT 2602

Ph. 02 6262 9484

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- o Earthworks to level the site in preparation for hospital construction
- o Maintain existing sedimentation pond
- o Site stabilisation (such as establishment of erosion and sediment controls) in preparation for Stage 2
- o Site management in the period between completion of the site clearance and preparatory works, and commencement of Stage 2.

Given the extent of works associated with Stage 1, it is proposed that this assessment will assess the project area in its entirety. This will allow flexibility in final design and will ensure Aboriginal heritage approval requirements can be addressed as part of Stage 1 works. On this basis, the project area comprises a total of approximately 17.5 hectares, within which the current anticipated impact area is approximately 7.5 hectares (refer to **Figure 1**).

2.0 Background Information

The project area was included within a larger area subject to a preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (Umwelt 2014) completed in consultation with Aboriginal parties. This assessment identified that the majority of the preliminary assessment area (including the current project area) had been subject to significant disturbance as a result of historical land use primarily associated with the former CSR (PGH Brickworks) operations.

The preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment identified that the modified portion of the current project area has been severely impacted and that the removal of topsoil across this area dictates that this portion of the project area has little or no archaeological potential. The remaining portions of the current project area comprised relatively gently inclined slopes that had been subject to varying levels of disturbance. Based on the levels of disturbance within these areas, it was assessed that the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within an undisturbed context was relatively limited. One site (an isolated artefact) was identified within the project area and it was assessed that further archaeological evidence comparable to this site may be present but that it was unlikely that any such sites would retain archaeological integrity or contain Aboriginal objects in high numbers or densities.

Aboriginal parties involved in the preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment identified that, if works were to occur within the less-modified slope landforms, 'they would recommend some level of further cultural heritage investigation, potentially involving additional inspection following vegetation removal.' (Umwelt 2014:16).

3.0 Methodology for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (including the Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment)

The draft assessment methodology for the preliminary assessment is as follows:

As discussed in **Section 1.0**, the consultation process will be undertaken in accordance with the ACHCRs. The proposed methodology for the ACHA (pending comments from registered Aboriginal parties) is as follows:

1. Provide information to all registered Aboriginal parties regarding the project, including a draft assessment methodology for review and comment (this letter)
2. Provision of a review period during which Aboriginal parties can provide comment and propose amendments to the draft methodology (up to 28 days from receipt of this letter (i.e. **COB 21 July 2017**).
3. Completion of a survey of the project area in accordance with the methodology provided in **Section 5**
4. Develop a draft ACHAA report to include:
 - details of the nature of the proposed project
 - a description of the potential impacts

- full details of the registered Aboriginal party consultation process
 - the results of an Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search and Native Title search
 - a review of the cultural context of the project area which will draw heavily on information provided by registered Aboriginal parties and the known archaeological sites in the area
 - a review of background information related to the environmental characteristics of the project area that may have determined how Aboriginal people may have occupied/utilised the area and the likelihood of site survival
 - the preparation of a predictive model drawing on all of the above
 - details of the survey methodology and results
 - details of any sites/objects/potential archaeological deposits located during the survey
 - an assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance based on information provided by registered Aboriginal parties
 - an assessment of the archaeological significance of any sites/objects/potential archaeological deposits located during the survey
 - an assessment of the potential impact to any sites/objects/potential archaeological deposits located during the survey
 - a discussion of management options and
 - management recommendations.
5. The provision of the draft ACHA report to registered Aboriginal parties for review and comment (comment period extends for 28 days from date of provision of the draft ACHA)
 6. Discussion/incorporation of comments/responses received from Aboriginal parties to develop and finalise the ACHA report.
 7. Provision of the final ACHA report to Health Infrastructure for inclusion within the EIS.
 8. Provision of the final ACHA report to registered Aboriginal parties.

4.0 Consultation with Aboriginal parties throughout the assessment process

Umwelt acknowledges and understands that cultural values, by definition, relate to values outside those associated with specific archaeological sites/objects. Throughout the assessment process, we invite comment from Aboriginal parties regarding any cultural values associated with the project area and will ensure that any information provided regarding cultural values (be they associated with a specific site or provided with reference to a landscape feature or within a broader context) are documented and recorded in accordance with the wishes of the relevant Aboriginal party for inclusion in the assessment report. We note that the inclusion of any such information in the final assessment is dependent on its provision by the Aboriginal parties.

We note that Section 3.2 of the ACHARs specifies that the objective of consultation is to ensure ‘that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes’. Factors specified as assisting in meeting this objective include providing Aboriginal parties with the opportunity to provide information on cultural values (as invited in our original letter of notification and in this draft methodology), influence methods regarding assessment of significance for Aboriginal objects/places (which can be undertaken in response to this draft methodology, during fieldwork and in commenting on the draft assessment report) and commenting on the draft assessment report. Our approach is designed to ensure compliance with this objective, including the potential for in-field consultation with Aboriginal party representatives during fieldwork. Umwelt archaeologists are trained to seek and document cultural feedback provided by Aboriginal party

representatives during fieldwork. This is not limited to cultural values associated with archaeological sites but may encompass any values identified by Aboriginal people.

We look forward to working with your organisation throughout the project to ensure that we adequately document any information you wish to provide regarding Aboriginal cultural values. Please feel free to contact us to request any additional information or assistance you may require to facilitate the provision of your input.

5.0 Survey Methodology

The draft survey methodology is designed to ensure compliance with requirements for archaeological survey as established in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code of Practice). This includes development of an appropriate sampling strategy and recording of information during survey.

5.1 Sampling Strategy

As shown in **Figure 2**, the ongoing use of the project area for industrial purposes has resulted in significant modification of a high proportion of the project area, with the remainder of the project area consisting of slope and drainage landforms that appear to have been subject to lower levels of disturbance. Given the extent of disturbance within the modified landforms and the outcomes of the preliminary assessment, it is proposed to focus on the slope landforms during survey, with survey of the modified area to be undertaken to consider levels of disturbance and inform any further survey requirements. The survey will be undertaken to ensure that a representative sample of all landforms within the project area is surveyed, as required to ensure compliance with Code of Practice. Provisional landform mapping is provided in **Figure 2**.

5.2 Recording of information during survey

Survey units will be defined and named with reference to Requirement 5c of the Code of Practice, including recording start and finish points and/or boundaries for all survey units using a hand-held GPS receiver (set to allow recording of data with datum MGA94) and topographic mapping (where relevant), with track logs to be recorded for all pedestrian transects. Start and finish points/boundaries for survey units will be defined based on landforms, project area boundaries, access area boundaries or other arbitrary terminations (as specified in the Code of Practice). The spacing between individuals will also be recorded for each survey unit.

Photographs will be undertaken for landforms/survey units (where informative). Information recorded for each survey unit will include

- Landform (in units based on those established by McDonald et al 2009)
- Gradient (where relevant)
- Vegetation
- Geology and soils (where suitable areas of exposure/visibility are present)
- Identified Aboriginal resources (food and medicine plants, prey animals, stone and water)
- Levels of average ground surface visibility within the survey unit (in accordance with the Requirement 9 of the Code of Practice)
- Extent and type of exposures within the survey unit (with reference to the factors leading to the exposure such as erosion, earth-moving activities, track establishment etc.)
- Any information provided by the registered Aboriginal parties in relation to cultural values, noting that such information will be recorded in accordance with the wishes of the party providing the information.
- Any site, area of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) or landscape feature of Aboriginal cultural value present within the survey unit (see below for further information on site/PAD recording).

Any Aboriginal archaeological sites identified during the survey will be assessed with reference to the site boundaries. Factors that will be taken into consideration in defining and mapping site boundaries may include the distribution of surface artefacts, landforms or physical boundaries and cultural information.

Sufficient information will be recorded for all sites to meet Requirement 7 of the Code of Practice. The archaeological and Aboriginal and cultural significance of any site will be discussed with the registered Aboriginal parties participating in the survey.

As noted in **Section 2.1**, it is likely that levels of visibility and exposure will be limited across much of the project area. It will therefore be necessary to assess the archaeological potential of landforms/specific areas within the project area. This assessment will be undertaken with reference to factors including the archaeological context of the local area, the evaluation of the soil profile (based on soil landscape mapping, exposed soil profiles identified during the survey and geomorphic understandings of the area) and the identification of landforms that may have greater archaeological sensitivity (such as alluvial fans, terraces, colluvial/alluvial interfaces etc.). The extent of any area of identified archaeological potential will be defined and documented for inclusion in subsequent reporting. The archaeological and Aboriginal and cultural significance of any area of identified archaeological potential will be discussed with the registered Aboriginal parties participating in the survey.

5.3 Survey Arrangements

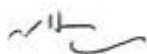
At this stage, it is proposed to undertake the survey in early August however this is subject to confirmation. Further correspondence regarding survey arrangements will be provided at least two weeks prior to the proposed survey date.

6.0 Summary

This letter provides details of the proposed methodology for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment associated with the Stage One SSI application for TNMH. In accordance with the requirements of the ACHCRs, we ask that your group provides comments on the draft methodology by no later than **COB 21 July 2017**. Comments regarding the draft methodology can be provided verbally or in writing and contact information is provided below.

Should you require any further information or wish to discuss any aspect of this project, please do not hesitate to contact Josh Madden of Umwelt on (02) 4950 5322 or Rebecca Willott of Health Infrastructure on 0421 050 098 or rebecca.willott@health.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Nicola Roche
Manager Cultural Heritage

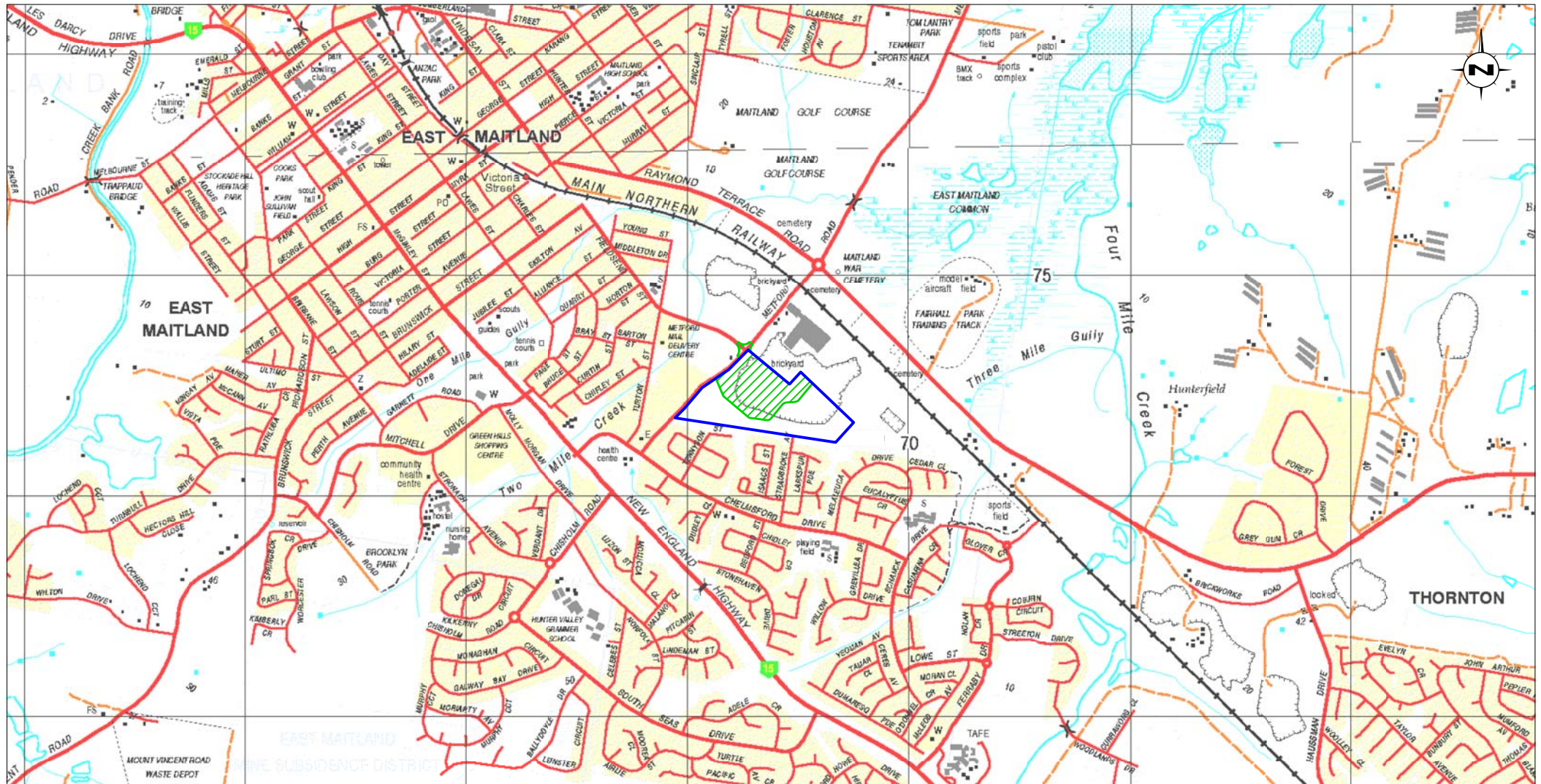


Image Source: LPI NSW (2009)

Legend

- Project Area
- Anticipated Impact Area

FIGURE 1

Location of the Project Area



Image Source: Neramap (May 2017)

0 100 200 250 m
1:5000

Legend

- ▬ Project Area
- ▬ Anticipated Impact Area
- Slopes
- Modified
- ▬ Drainage Line

File Name (A4): 4049_002.dgn
20170622 12.50

FIGURE 2

Landforms within the Project Area

Example of expression of Interest for On-site works sent to RAPs

7 August 2017

Dear Registered Aboriginal Party

Re: Request for Expression of Interest in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Survey of the site of the proposed New Maitland Hospital, Metford, NSW

As you are aware, Health Infrastructure NSW, is seeking approvals for the proposed construction of the New Maitland Hospital at Metford, NSW. In your capacity as a registered Aboriginal party for the project Health Infrastructure has asked Umwelt to invite your organisation to submit an expression of interest (EOI) for commercial engagement for the field survey for the project. In accordance with commitments made by Health Infrastructure the invitation to submit an EOI to participate in the proposed field survey is provided to all registered Aboriginal parties.

Fieldwork Arrangements

The archaeological survey is currently scheduled for 25 August 2017 however this date is subject to confirmation. Fieldwork will commence at 9 am and will be completed by 12 noon. A site induction will be required prior to the survey and at the end of the survey there will be a brief discussion in relation to the findings of the survey.

Table 1 provides details of the tasks your nominated representative will be required to undertake on your organisations behalf.

Table 1 Tasks

Task	Location	Timeframe
Attend an on-site induction at 9 am on 25 August 2017	Survey participants will meet at the CSR Main Entry Point (refer map at Attachment 1).	9am to 9.15am
Following the induction participate in the survey of the project area		9.15am to 11.45am with a 15 minute break for morning tea around 10.15am.
Following the survey participate in an on-site meeting to discuss the results of the survey		11.45am to 12 noon.

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50 York Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Ph. 1300 793 267

Brisbane

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500 Queen Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Ph. 1300 793 267

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In selecting your fieldwork representative, we ask that you ensure that the representative has appropriate experience and competence. Key skills for fieldwork representatives include ability to identify stone artefacts, ability to undertake a survey and the ability to work as part of a team. There will be an emphasis on safe working in accordance with safety planning documents and policies.

Health Infrastructure is offering payment of \$300 for participation in the field survey plus \$50 to cover any travel expenses. Total \$350.00 per registrant.

Your representative will need to wear the following personal protection equipment (PPE).

- High visibility vest, shirt with long sleeves or jacket
- Steel cap boots
- Hard hat
- Long trousers
- Safety glasses
- Gloves.

Please be aware that failure to arrive on-site with the correct PPE will mean your representative will be unable to participate in the survey.

Your organisation must also provide details of your Workers Compensation and Public Risk Insurance. This information can be provided on the attached EOI form (**Attachment 2**). Your representative will not be able to participate in the survey if your insurance information is not provided and your insurance cover is not current. Please attach a copy of your insurance Certificate of Currency when returning your EOI.

If you are interested in having a representative participate in the survey, Health Infrastructure requests that you return the completed EOI form to the contact details provided in this letter. Please include details of your nominee's prior experience in the space provided.

As noted above, Health Infrastructure has set the rate of \$300 for the survey plus \$50 travel for your representative to participate in the survey. By signing the attached EOI you are agreeing to this remuneration package and agreeing to providing your representative with the PPE required for the survey.

Health Infrastructure has requested that Umwelt undertake payment of your invoices. Therefore we request that you also complete the attached Sub consultants Terms of Engagement (**Attachment 3**) and return it with your EOI.

Wet Weather and Cancellation of Fieldwork

If fieldwork must be cancelled due to poor weather or other issues, then your organisation will be notified by at least 7 pm on the day prior to the scheduled field day. This notice will be provided by the fieldwork supervisor and contact will be made via telephone (including a voicemail or SMS) or email. It is the responsibility of your organisation to ensure that accurate contact details are provided prior to the commencement of fieldwork to Umwelt and Health Infrastructure. Failure to provide accurate contact details may lead to issues with invoice payment and further engagement. In the event that fieldwork is cancelled prior to the scheduled field day, no payment for services will be made.

Response Requirements

If you would like to submit an expression of interest (EOI) for commercial engagement, please complete the attached EOI and Subconsultants Terms of Engagement and return to Umwelt by no later than 5.00 pm 17 August 2017 to the contact details below:

Name: Joshua Madden Senior Archaeologist
Address: 75 York Street Teralba NSW 2284
Phone: 49505322
Mobile: 0447 770 134
Email: jmadden@umwelt.com.au

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joshua Madden', with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Joshua Madden
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: Attachment 1 – Map
Attachment 2 – EOI
Attachment 3 – Subconsultants Terms of Engagement

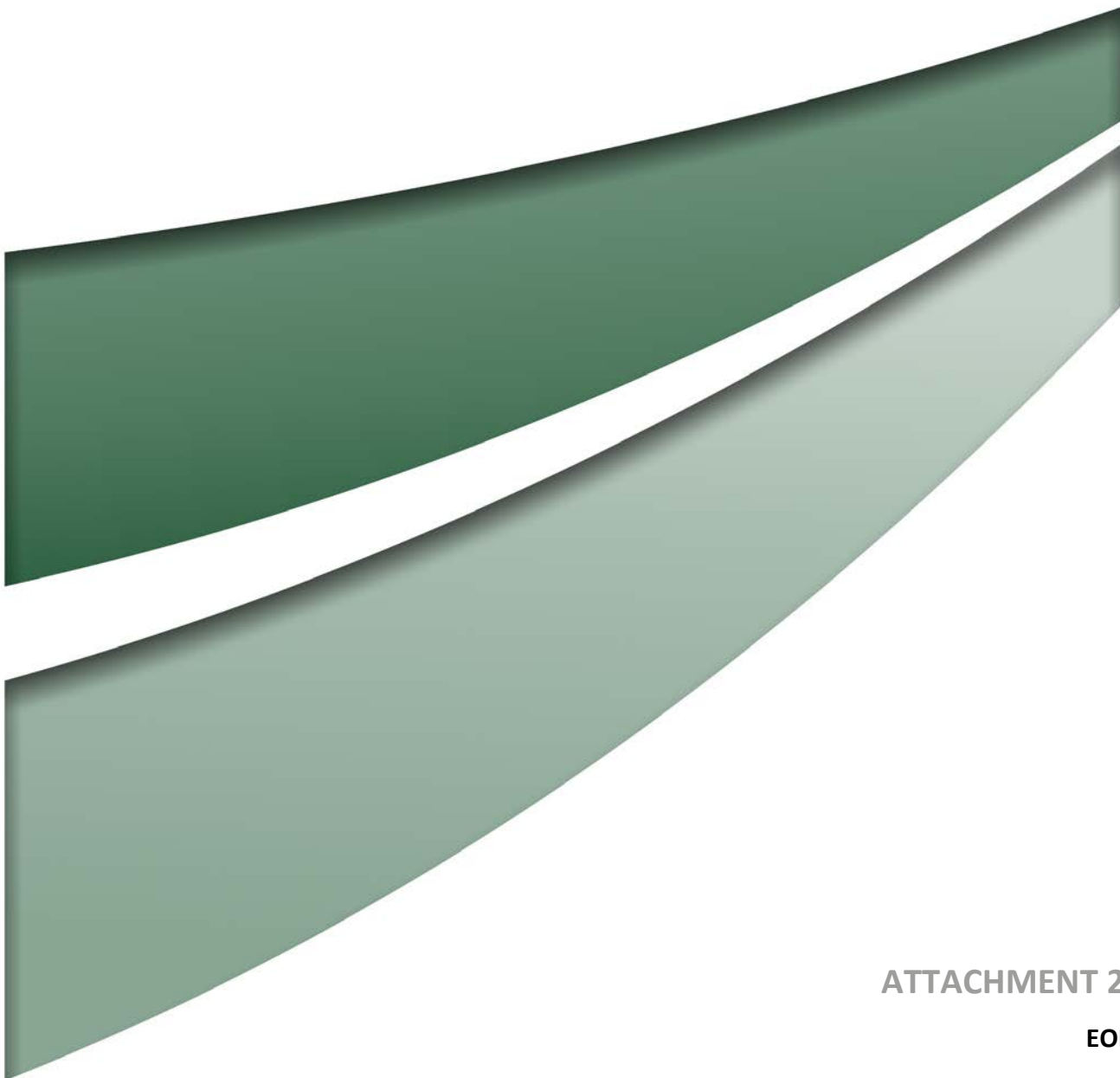


ATTACHMENT 1

Map

Meeting Point





ATTACHMENT 2

EOI



Expression of Interest

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Survey of the site of the New Maitland Hospital, Metford, NSW

Health Infrastructure is requesting an EOI from your organisation for the inclusion of one representative in the survey of the New Maitland Hospital project area. Health Infrastructure is providing this opportunity to all registered Aboriginal parties for this project.

Name of Registered Aboriginal Party	
Name of Nominated Representative:	
Nominated Representative's Contact Details (phone and/or email)	
Prior Survey Experience:	
We agree to the remuneration rate of \$300 plus \$50 for travel (ex GST) and have completed the insurance details below and attached copies of our Certificates of Currency for our insurance. We agree to providing our representative with all the required PPE and understand that he/she will not be able to participate without the appropriate PPE or proof of insurance cover.	
Information provided by: (please insert name)	
Position in Registered Aboriginal Party:	
Signature:	

Please provide details of your insurance cover below.

Insurance Details

Insurance Type	Insurance Company	Policy Number	Extent of Cover	Valid to
Public Liability				
Workers Compensation				

Please return this nomination form and the attached completed Subconsultants Terms of Engagement to Joshua Madden by COB 17 August 2017.



ATTACHMENT 3

Subconsultants Terms of Engagement

UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LIMITED

SUBCONSULTANT CONDITIONS OF ENGAGEMENT

The following standard conditions apply to all work conducted by a subconsultant for Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited (hereinafter referred to as Umwelt).

Liaison/Confidentiality

- Any potential conflicts of interest must be disclosed prior to commencement of the work.
- All subconsultant work for Umwelt must be treated as confidential at all times.
- Any necessary client, authority or community liaison by the subconsultant will require prior approval from Umwelt.
- The subconsultant must contact Umwelt prior to any site visit to allow the appropriate access arrangements to be made.

Insurance

- Umwelt will not accept responsibility for any insurance coverage for the subconsultant or their contractors or employees, including but not limited to professional indemnity, public liability and workers compensation.

Documentation

- Documents produced by the subconsultant will be included in an appendix to the relevant Umwelt project report. Umwelt reserves the right to quote either partially or wholly from the subconsultant report within their report.
- Reports, maps, data or any other project material should not be released to any party, other than Umwelt, nor should they be referenced in publications, unless prior approval is sought from and granted by Umwelt.
- The subconsultant will be required to provide an electronic copy of the final report for document production purposes (if requested).

Payment

- Payment will only be issued for subconsultant fees that have been approved in writing by Umwelt and are in accordance with the approved scope of works and budget. Any variations by the subconsultant to the scope of works or budget for a particular project must be approved in writing by Umwelt prior to commencement of such work.
- Subconsultant invoices will only be paid following receipt of payment from the client. Umwelt will forward payment as soon as practicable following receipt of payment from the client. Umwelt's invoices are issued monthly for completed work and are net 30 days. Subconsultant invoices should be received not more than three working days after the end of the month in order to be included in the Umwelt invoice for that month.

Project Personnel and Termination of Services

- Subconsultant personnel for a particular project should be as specified in the project proposal, unless otherwise advised and agreed by Umwelt.
- Umwelt reserves the right to terminate subconsultant services for any reason at any stage of the project. Such termination may be as a result of, for example, project termination, poor time or cost performance by the subconsultant, or dissatisfaction with the subconsultant's quality of work.

I/we accept the above terms and conditions.

Signature:

Date:

Please email or fax back to the contact details provided including a copy of your Certificates of Currency for your insurances.

Email and the DRAFT ACHAR sent to RAPs & responses received

From: cacatua4service@tpg.com.au
To: [Joshua Madden](#)
Subject: Re: 4049_New Maitland Hospital_
Date: Thursday, 2 November 2017 7:16:25 PM

Joshua,

Cacatua and AGA Services have had a meeting with regards to the New Maitland Hospital project and discussed all information supplied. Both AGA Services and Cacatua are in support of the reports information supplied.

Thank you
George Sampson
Cacatua
Ashley & Greg Sampson
AGA Services

Sorry Joshua thought this had already been sent - George

----- Original Message -----

From:
"Joshua Madden" <jmadden@umwelt.com.au>

To:
"Joshua Madden" <jmadden@umwelt.com.au>
Cc:

Sent:
Thu, 2 Nov 2017 00:12:44 +0000
Subject:
4049_New Maitland Hospital_

Dear all

As registered Aboriginal Stakeholders for the New Maitland Hospital, Metford project, I am emailing to confirm that the comment period for the Draft ACHAR and ATR closes COB Friday 3 November 2017 (as sent out on 6 October 2017). Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss any part of the report prior to the close of the comment and feedback period.

Cheers

Josh

Joshua Madden
Senior Archaeologist

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited
75 York Street
Teralba, NSW 2284

Phone: (02) 4950 5322

Mobile: 0447 770 134

www.umwelt.com.au

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Sydney ph. 1300 793 267 | **Brisbane** ph. 1300 793 267

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Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: [Deidre Perkins](#)
To: [Joshua Madden](#)
Subject: Re: 4049_New Maitland Hospital_
Date: Thursday, 2 November 2017 6:12:31 PM

Hi Josh,
Just letting you know all is good with the project. Look forward to working with you
Deidre.

Sent from my Samsung GALAXY S5

----- Original message -----

From: Joshua Madden <jmadden@umwelt.com.au>
Date: 02/11/2017 11:12 am (GMT+10:00)
To: Joshua Madden <jmadden@umwelt.com.au>
Subject: 4049_New Maitland Hospital_

Dear all

As registered Aboriginal Stakeholders for the New Maitland Hospital, Metford project, I am emailing to confirm that the comment period for the Draft ACHAR and ATR closes COB Friday 3 November 2017 (as sent out on 6 October 2017). Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss any part of the report prior to the close of the comment and feedback period.

Cheers
Josh

Joshua Madden
Senior Archaeologist

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From: [Kathy Down](#)
To: [Joshua Madden](#); [Nicola Roche](#)
Subject: 4049 - Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, New Maitland Hospital, Metford, NSW
Date: Friday, 6 October 2017 2:58:58 PM
Attachments: [4049_RAPs_draft_report_20171006a_ltr.pdf](#)

Hi

Please find attached a letter for the abovementioned project. Also please find below a link to a sharefile folder containing the report which was too large to email as an attachment.

<https://umwelt.sharefile.com/d-s854f1887f6c4c449>

Should you wish to discuss any aspect of the draft report, please do not hesitate to contact **Nicola Roche** of our office.

Regards
Kathy

Kathy Down
Senior Project Administrator

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited
75 York Street
Teralba, NSW 2284

Phone: (02) 4950 5322

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From: [Gidawaa Walang Cultural Heritage Consultancy](#)
To: [Joshua Madden](#)
Subject: New Maitland Hospital
Date: Thursday, 2 November 2017 3:52:47 PM

Gidawaa Walang Cultural Heritage Consultancy supports the Management and Mitigation Recommendations for the above project.

Yours sincerely
Ann Hickey

Gidawaa Walang Cultural Heritage Consultancy

trading name of Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.
76 Lang Street, Kurri Kurri 2327 | Phone: 02 4937 1094
www.barkuma.org | Fax: 02 4936 4449

From: [Ryan Johnson](#)
To: [Joshua Madden](#)
Subject: Re: 4049_New Maitland Hospital_
Date: Friday, 3 November 2017 3:21:35 PM

Dear Josh

Murra Bidgee Mullangari endorse the recommendations made by Umwelt for the Maitland Hospital Project.

Kind regards

Darleen Johnson

Sent from my iPhone

On 2 Nov 2017, at 11:12 am, Joshua Madden <jmadden@umwelt.com.au> wrote:

Dear all

As registered Aboriginal Stakeholders for the New Maitland Hospital, Metford project, I am emailing to confirm that the comment period for the Draft ACHAR and ATR closes COB Friday 3 November 2017 (as sent out on 6 October 2017). Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss any part of the report prior to the close of the comment and feedback period.

Cheers

Josh

Joshua Madden
Senior Archaeologist

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Teralba, NSW 2284

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