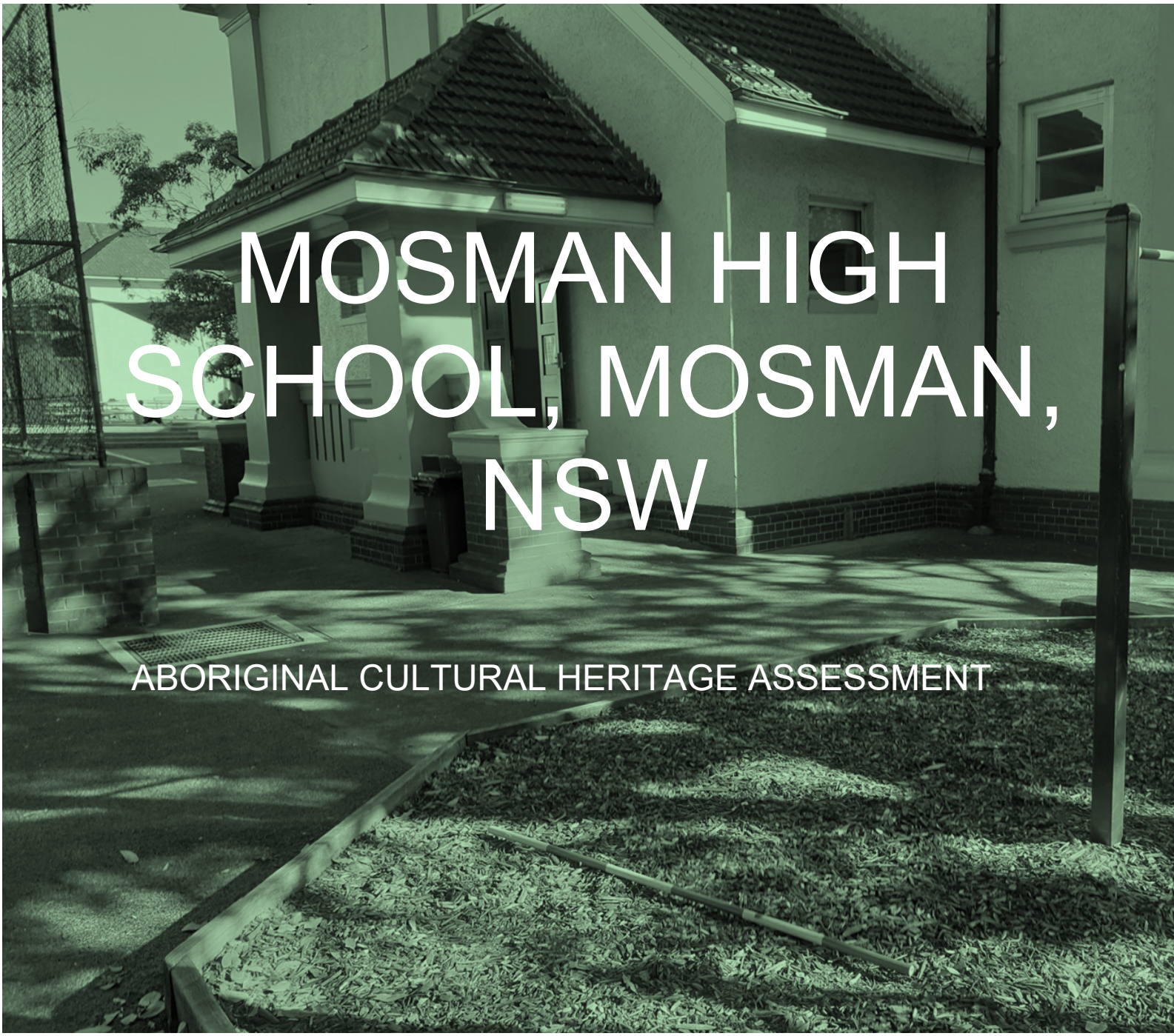
AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY PTY LTD
ABN: 55 629 860 975
Info@australarch.com.au
www.australarchaeology.com.au



MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL, MOSMAN, NSW

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

Multiplex on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW

2 June 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) has been prepared in advance of the development at Mosman High School (745 Military Road, Lot 1, DP1268793), Mosman, New South Wales (NSW).

The location of the study area is shown in Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2, and Figure 1.3 and is situated within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA). The boundaries of the property also fall within the area overseen by the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC). The study area is located approximately 8 kilometres north-east of the Sydney Central Business District. The study area is bounded by Belmont Road to the north, Gladstone Avenue to the west, Avenue Road to the south and Military Road to the east.

The proposed development will include the construction of new classroom buildings as well as the installation of associated services and landscaping works. As such, the proposed impacts are likely to consist of cut and fill works through parts of the study area due to the construction of new buildings, foundations, demolition works and subsurface excavations for delivery of services. Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) previously undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (ACHDDA) for the study area which did not identify any areas of potential for containing Aboriginal archaeological material (Austral Archaeology 2019). However, based on Condition 11 of the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), SINSW requires an ACHA to be undertaken to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development (SSD-10465).

The results of the Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AAR) presented as an appendix of this report examines the likely nature and extent of the archaeological resource and informs the potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage within the proposed area of development.

In practical terms the development project would entail, among other things, large scale ground works including extensive earth excavation, and the construction of infrastructure, including classrooms, offices and associated services.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey undertaken as part of this assessment. It was determined that this was due to the majority of the site being fully developed as part of a school, with most of the ground covering being concrete. No areas of archaeological potential were identified in the study area as the level of disturbance and development across the site was too high, while the landforms present in the study area are not considered conducive to the Aboriginal occupation of the site. Areas of exposure were visible along the boundaries of the school, however, these areas had been previously disturbed by housing and the use of the site as a school. As such, whilst there were exposures, there was also clear evidence of re-deposition of materials, and other disturbance that can be seen in Figure 4.3. As stated above, the majority of the site is covered in concrete and asphalt, which precluded any view at the surface below the ground covering, an example of which can be seen in Figure 4.4. It was determined that the construction of the buildings associated with the school would have caused large scale disturbance across the majority of the site. Examples of the proposed buildings and earthworks can be seen in Figure 6.10.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been developed after considering the archaeological context, environmental information, consultation with the local Aboriginal community, the findings of the archaeological survey and the predicted impact of the proposed development on archaeological resources. It is recommended that:

1) No further investigative works are required to be undertaken in regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
2) In the event that intact soil profiles that contain Aboriginal cultural heritage and contact archaeology are encountered at any time during preliminary site investigations through to construction, the unexpected finds procedure in Appendix H is to be implemented.
3) All contractors undertaking earthworks on site should be briefed on the protection of Aboriginal heritage objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the penalties for damage to these items.
4) A copy of this report should be forwarded to all Aboriginal stakeholder groups who have registered an interest in the project and to the AHIMS Registrar.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been commissioned by Multiplex on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), including an Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AAR), in advance of the proposed development at Mosman High School (745 Military Road, Lot 1, DP1268793), Mosman, New South Wales (NSW).

The location of the study area is shown in Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2, and Figure 1.3 and is situated within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA). The boundaries of the property also fall within the area overseen by the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC). The study area is located approximately 8 kilometres north-east of Sydney Central Business District (CBD). The study area is bounded by Belmont Road to the north, Gladstone Avenue to the west, Avenue Road to the south and Military Road to the east.

Austral prepared an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (ACHDDA) in 2019 for the study area as part of the current proposed development (Austral Archaeology 2019). Very high levels of historical disturbance were identified within the study area as part of the ACHDDA. It was determined that the high levels of disturbances were caused by the subsurface impacts of the construction of Mosman High School from the 1880s and its continual redevelopment until the present day (Austral Archaeology 2019, p.3). Given such high levels of disturbance, it was concluded that there is very little likelihood that any Aboriginal cultural material exists within the study area. However, Condition 11 of the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), requires that SINSW prepare an ACHA to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development (SSD-10465).

The purpose of this assessment is to document the results of the Aboriginal archaeological survey across the study area, to re-examine the archaeological significance of the study area, and act as support for the EIS as part of the SSD application.

Figure 1.1 Location of the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

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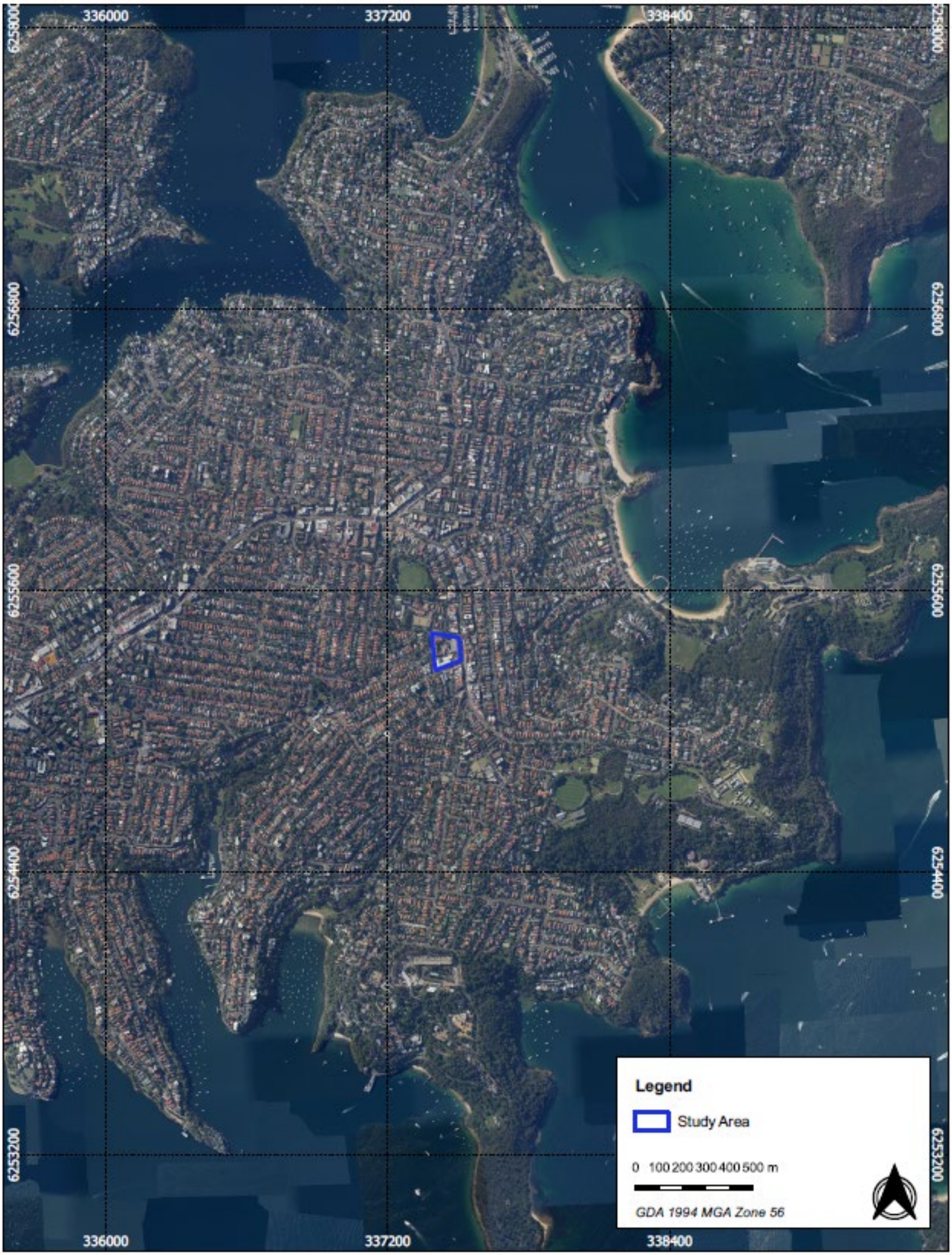

Figure 1.2 Aerial imagery of the Study Area and Surrounds

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

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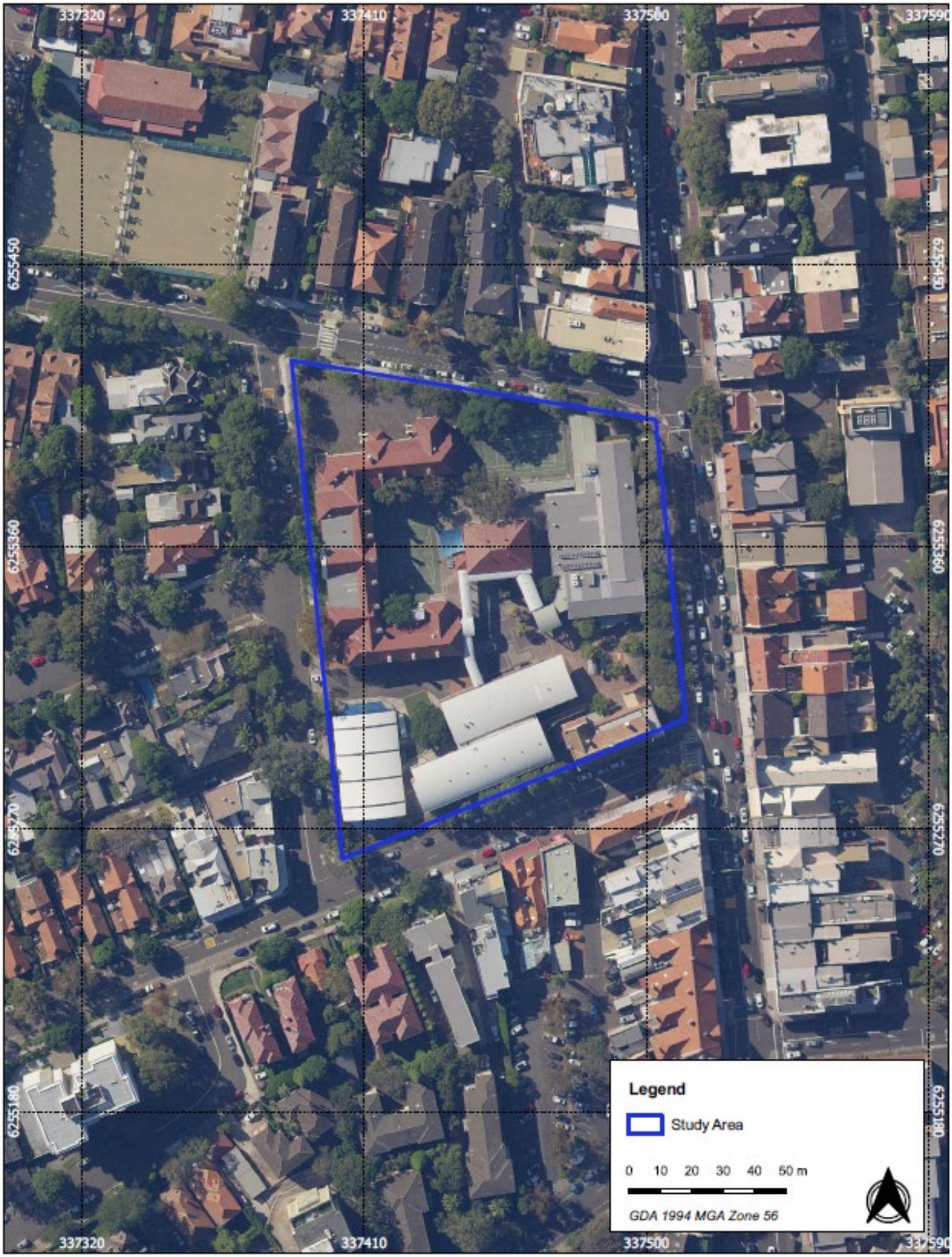

Figure 1.3 Detailed Aerial Imagery of the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

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1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed development within the study area involves the construction of a new school building including associated core infrastructure, new outdoor play areas, roof top play areas and associated landscaping works.

It is understood that the construction works will involve:

- Demolition of Building B, Building C and part Building E;
- Removal of existing sports court and surrounding retaining walls and nominated trees;
- Construction of a new part 3/ part 4 storey building plus lift overrun and net enclosure to rooftop multi-court (Building G) on the corner of Military Road and Belmont Road providing:
    - administration and staff facilities;
    - multipurpose gym/hall;
    - library;
    - canteen facilities;
    - general and senior learning units;
    - science learning unit;
    - health / PE and performing arts unit; and
    - learning and admin support unit.
- Associated landscaping works including new outdoor play areas, a rooftop play space and rooftop multi-purpose court; and
- Relocation of the main pedestrian entrance from Military Road to Belmont Road.

Proposed site plans showing the areas of impact as part of the development is shown in Figure 6.10.

1.3 PREDICTED IMPACT ON THE POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

In accordance with the key aims of the ACHA, the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area has been determined. The survey has confirmed that the entirety of the study area has been subject to high levels of disturbance caused by continuous development from the late 19th century onwards, associated with the construction of houses and the development of Mosman High School (previously Mosman Public School).

No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey, and it was determined that the study area contains low potential for the presence of subsurface Aboriginal cultural material due to the high levels of ground disturbance caused by previous developments.

It is therefore considered that further investigation would not yield material traces that would provide new information on the Aboriginal occupation of the study area. Therefore, further archaeological investigation of the study area is not warranted.

1.4 ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The scope of this ACHA is based on the legal requirements, guidelines and policies of Heritage NSW of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, formerly the Department of Environment,Climate Change and Water (DECCW). The guiding documents for this assessment are the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (DECCW 2011) [the Guide to Reporting] and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a) [the Code of Practice].

The scope of works includes the following:

- Undertake a literary review of available data, including previous studies/investigations from around the study area.
- Undertake necessary consultation with relevant Government agencies and key local Aboriginal stakeholders.
- Provide adequate documentation to support the EIS.

1.5 FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION

Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessments in NSW are carried out under the auspices of a range of State and Federal acts, regulations and guidelines. The acts and regulations allow for the management and protection of Aboriginal places and objects, and the guidelines set out best practice for community consultation in accordance with the requirements of the acts.

Table 1.1 to Table 1.4 detail the Australian acts and guidelines which have been identified as being applicable or with the potential to be triggered with regards to the proposed development.

Table 1.1 Federal Acts

Federal Acts:	Applicability and implications
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	This Act has not been triggered, and so does not apply. • No sites listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) are present or in close proximity to the study area. • No sites listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) are present or in close proximity to the study area.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Amendment Act 1987	Applies. • This Act provides blanket protection for Aboriginal heritage in circumstances where such protection is not available at the state level. This Act may also override state and territory provisions.

Table 1.2 State Acts

State Acts:	Applicability and implications
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act)	Applies. • This project is being assessed under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NP&W Act 1974)	• Provisions under Section 90 of the NP&W Act do not apply for this project.

Table 1.3 State and Local Planning Instruments

Planning Instruments	Applicability and implications
Local Environmental Plans (LEP)	The following LEP is applicable: • *Mosman Local Environmental Plan 2012*
Development Control Plans (DCP)	The following DCP is applicable: • *Mosman Development Control Plan 2012*

Table 1.4 Aboriginal Community Consultation Guidelines

Guidelines	Applicability and implications
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Consultation Requirements)	The project's SEARs requires consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the consultation requirements.

1.6 SECTION SUMMARY

Aboriginal Places and Objects, both known and unknown, are protected in NSW by State and Federal legislation. As stated above, the present assessment is being conducted under the Heritage NSW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010b) [the Consultation Requirements] and the Guide to Reporting, in respect to the identification of Aboriginal stakeholders. As the proposed work is a State significant project, the procedures under Part 5 of the EP&A Act apply.

Searches of the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI), the Register of the National Estate (RNE), the National Heritage List and the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) identified no recorded sites within the study area.

At the State level, the works are to be assessed under the EP&A Act. The *Mosman Local Environmental Plan 2012*, produced in accordance with the EP&A Act, makes provision for the protection of Aboriginal heritage, archaeological sites and potential archaeological sites. Still, no places or objects within the study area are recorded in the LEP.

1.7 PROJECT TEAM AND QUALIFICATIONS

This ACHA was prepared by Miles Robson (Senior Archaeologist, Austral) with project management provided by David Marcus (Director, Austral). This report was reviewed by Amanda Atkinson (Director, Austral) for quality assurance purposes.

DAVID MARCUS (B.A. (HONS.) ARCHAEOLOGY, MA. ARCHAEOLOGY)

David has significant experience in both Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage projects. David started his career in archaeology in 2000 and has worked in all roles from field assistant through to project manager. He commenced work for Austral Archaeology in 2010 and has been responsible for all aspects of the day-to-day running of Austral Archaeology. David also has high-level skills in both physical and digital mapping and integration of digital data into GIS. David has completed various Aboriginal archaeological projects and is familiar with the archaeology of the North Shore.

AMANDA ATKINSON (B.A. (ARCH/PALEO), GRAD DIP. ARCH

Amanda Atkinson is a Director of Austral, who began her archaeological career in Australia in 2008 and has extensive experience as a team leader in environments ranging from small business to large companies. Amanda has a specialist interest in the archaeology of the western arid region of New South Wales. She has led the largest archaeological projects in that area to date, as well as handling consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders on high profile and complex projects across the state. She has worked with hundreds of Aboriginal groups around Australia.

MILES ROBSON (B.A (HONS) ARCHAEOLOGY)

Miles is a Senior Archaeologist who has worked with Austral on various projects since 2013, before being taken on as a full time employee. He specialises in undertaking fieldwork and has a wide range of experience and skills in both Aboriginal and historical archaeology, working on projects in New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia. Miles is also skilled in GIS mapping, report preparation and undertaking historical research.

1.8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Austral Archaeology would like to acknowledge the participation of the following people who contributed to the preparation of the report:

- Jonathon Darwen Schools Infrastructure NSW

1.9 ABBREVIATIONS

The following are common abbreviations that are used within this report:

AAR	Aboriginal Archaeological Report
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
ACHDDA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
Burra Charter	Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013
CBD	Central Business District
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CoP	Code of Practice
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
EPA Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
Heritage Act	*Heritage Act 1977*
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
MLALC	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NPSW	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
The Proponent	Multiplex on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SINSW	Schools Infrastructure NSW
SHI	New South Wales Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory
SHR	New South Wales Heritage Office State Heritage Register
study area	Mosman High School (745 Military Road), Mosman, NSW
S90	Section 90 of the NP&W Act

Refer also to the document Heritage Terms and Abbreviations, published by the Heritage Office and available on the website: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/index.htm.

Aboriginal Stakeholder Abbreviations:

DNC	Didge Ngunawal Clan
KYWG	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
MLALC	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

2.1 THE SUBJECT LAND

The study area or subject land encompasses the land situated at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW. It is situated within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA), the Parish of Willoughby in the County of Cumberland, and within the boundaries of the MLALC.

The study area is located approximately 8 kilometres north-east of Sydney CBD. The study area is bounded by Belmont Road to the north, Gladstone Avenue to the west, Avenue Road to the south and Military Road to the east (**Figure 1.1**, Figure 1.2, and Figure 1.3).

The study area is located approximately 800 metres west of Balmoral Beach and approximately 800 to 900 metres north of two 1st order tributaries that run into Sirius Cove.

The broader study area is rich in Triassic quartz sandstone, Lithic sandstone and with minor shale and laminite lenses (Mitchell 2002, p.118, Hazelton & Tille 1990, p.76). It is also located on top of a ridgeline between two larger hills.

2.2 GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND SOIL LANDSCAPES

The study area is located in an area rich in Triassic quartz sandstone, Lithic sandstone and with minor shale and laminite lenses (Mitchell 2002, Hazelton & Tille 1990).

The geology of the area makes the presence of rock types suitable for knapping unlikely. As such, if artefacts are found, the materials are likely to have been brought into the area from nearby quarry sites.

The study area is located in the Gymea (**gy**) soil landscape (Figure 2.2). The Gymea soil landscape is predominantly characterised by undulating to rolling rises and low hills on Hawkesbury Sandstone. This soil landscape consists of a local relief of 20 – 80 metres and slopes of 10-25%. The Gymea soil landscape is also characterised by broad convex crests, moderately inclined sideslopes with wide benches and localised rock outcrop on low broken scarps (Hazelton & Tille 1990, p.76).

The soils associated with the Gymea soil landscape are shallow to moderately deep (300 millimetres to 1 metre) yellow earths and earthy sands on crests and inside of benches. As the study area is located on a ridge, the soil makeup is likely to be **gy1**, a loose, sandy quartz loam with loose, apedal single-grained structure and porous sandy fabric. The colour often becomes lighter with depth and ranges from brownish-black (10YR 2/2), when organic matter is present, to bleached dull yellow-orange (10YR 7/2). It is often water repellent under native vegetation. The pH ranges from strongly acid (pH 4.0) to slightly acid (pH 6.0). Small sandstone and platy ironstone fragments, charcoal fragments and roots are common.

Previous archaeological investigations within this soil landscape has demonstrated that the majority of Aboriginal artefactual material is retrieved from **gy1** (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.28). This soil is approximately 300 millimetres in thickness and overlies **gy2**, an earthy, yellowish-brown clayey sand. This is commonly yellowish-brown clayey sand with apedal massive structure and porous earthy fabric. It commonly occurs as subsoil over sandstone bedrock (B horizon), however where it is exposed at the surface it forms hardsetting topsoil. The texture of this soil may increase gradually to a light sandy clay loam with depth. The colour is commonly yellowish-brown (10YR 6/8) and orange mottles are occasionally present with depth. The pH ranges from strongly acid (pH 4.0) to slightly acid (pH 6.5). Sandstone and ironstone fragments are common and are often concentrated in stone lines in the upper parts of this material (Hazelton & Tille 1990). The composition of this soil, including the slightly acidic pH of the soil, provides favourable conditions for archaeological material to be preserved, including stone, wood and plant material.

In most circumstances **gy2** overlies **gy3**, a yellow, weakly pedal sandy clay loam which can be up to 300 millimetres in thickness (Hazelton & Tille 1990, p.73). This is commonly a yellowish-brown sandy clay loam to sandy clay with an apedal massive structure and an earthy porous fabric. It usually occurs as subsoil (B or C horizon) on coarse sandstone. Texture is commonly sandy clay loam, but may increase gradually with depth to sandy clay. Occasionally a weakly pedal structure of sub-angular blocky shaped peds are present. Peds are commonly rough-faced and porous and range in size from 5 – 20 millimetres. Colour within this soil type is commonly yellowish brown (10YR 5/8, 6/6, 6/8; 2.5Y 5/6, 5/4) while orange mottles may occur with depth. The pH ranges from strongly acid (pH 4.5) to slightly acid (pH 6.0). Strongly weathered sandstone fragments are common, while roots and charcoal fragments are rare within **gy3**. It is rare for Aboriginal archaeological material to be recovered from this soil profile, as has been evidenced in previous archaeological investigations (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.28). Soil **gy3** overlies **gy4**, a moderately to strongly pedal, yellowish-brown clay. This is commonly a yellowish-brown sandy clay or light clay with a moderately to strongly pedal structure and either a smooth or roughfaced ped fabric. This material occurs as subsoil on shale bedrock (B and C horizons). Peds ranging in size from 5 mm to 50 mm, are either smooth or rough-faced and are polyhedral to sub-angular blocky. Colour within this soil is commonly yellow-brown (10YR 6/6), but can vary from dark reddish-brown (2.5YR 3/6) to light grey (7.5YR 8/1) with red, orange and grey mottles being occasionally present at depth. The pH ranges from strongly acid (pH 4.0) to slightly acid (pH 6.0). Shale and ironstone fragments are often present, but charcoal fragments are absent and roots are rare (Hazelton & Tille 1990, p.73).

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDFORM

As can be seen in Figure 2.4, the study area is located on the top of a ridgeline between two larger hills. This is an unlikely place for Indigenous settlement so close to the ocean. Strong winds and a general lack of protection from the elements would make the area uncomfortable for much of the year (Austral Archaeology 2019, p.4). It is likely that the Borogegal people sought out caves and rockshelters or sheltered areas behind the ridgelines to live. This is evidenced in Figure 2.3, where most sites are concentrated around the edges of the bays, where there was food, and along small waterways where fresh water could be easily found. In fact, in the Port Jackson archaeological project found that 61% of middens and 80% of archaeological deposits were found in rockshelters, with 0.8% of sites found on ridgetops (V Attenbrow 2010, pp.51–53).

The study area may have been a thoroughfare between Mosman Bay to Hunters Bay or Port Jackson. This is evidenced by Avenue Road and Military Road, which were originally walking tracks and are likely to have followed traditional Aboriginal pathways, as many roads in Australia do. However, evidence of occupation along these routes are likely to consist solely of discarded artefacts or a temporary camp locations.

Due to widespread development, the natural landscape of the area has likely changed. It is difficult to ascertain what the original landscape was like with limited historical sources.

The soil landscape types that exist around the study area are shown in Figure 2.3. The study area and most of wider Mosman is located within the Belrose Coastal Slopes. This landscape is characterised by benched hill slopes and deep valleys of the coast. There is a high proportion of rocky outcrops with discontinuous cliffs up to 5 meters high (Mitchell 2002, pp.118–119). This makes the shoreline a perfect area for rockshelters, which explains the high density of sites around these areas.

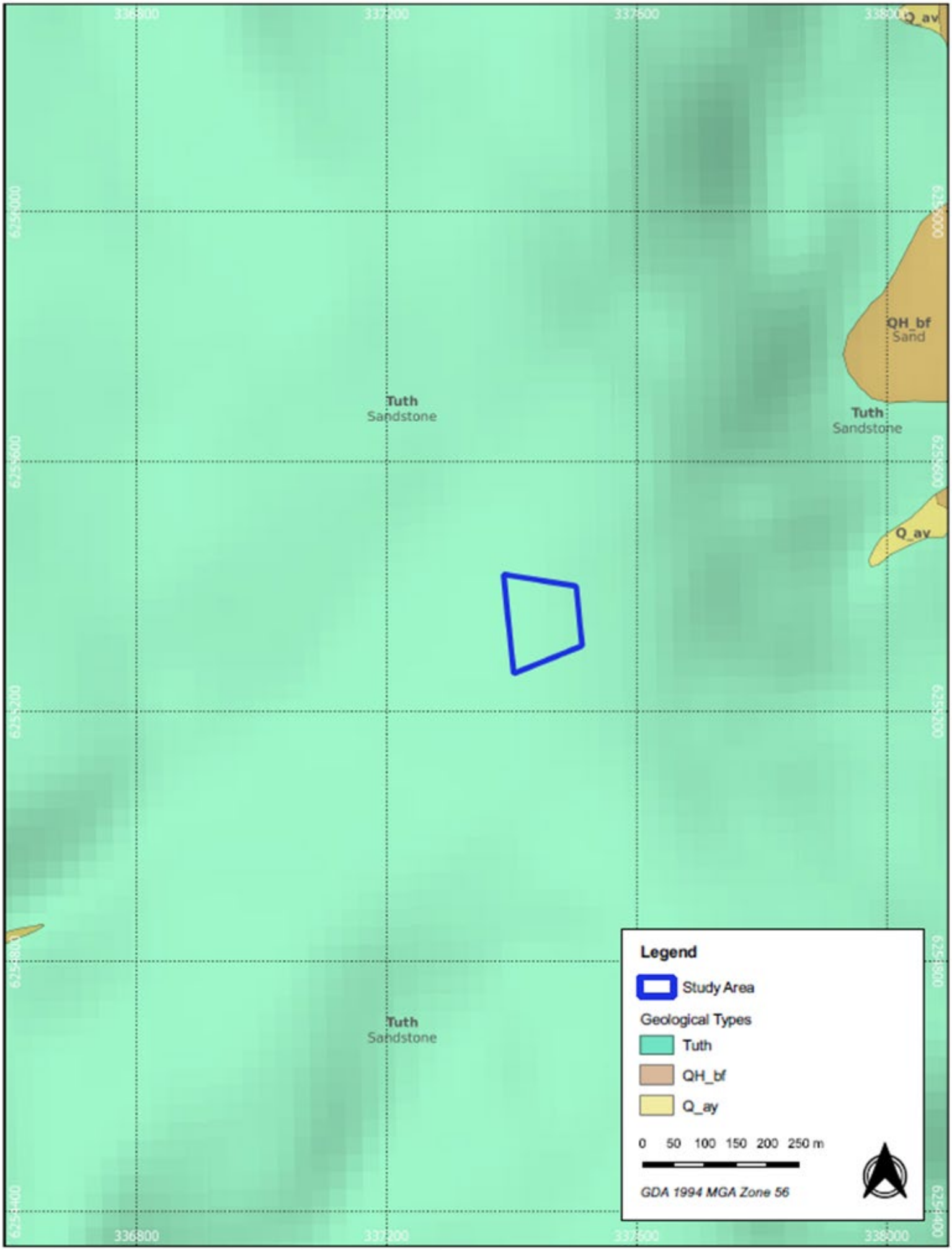

Figure 2.1 Geological Landscapes Associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: NSW Seamless Geology

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

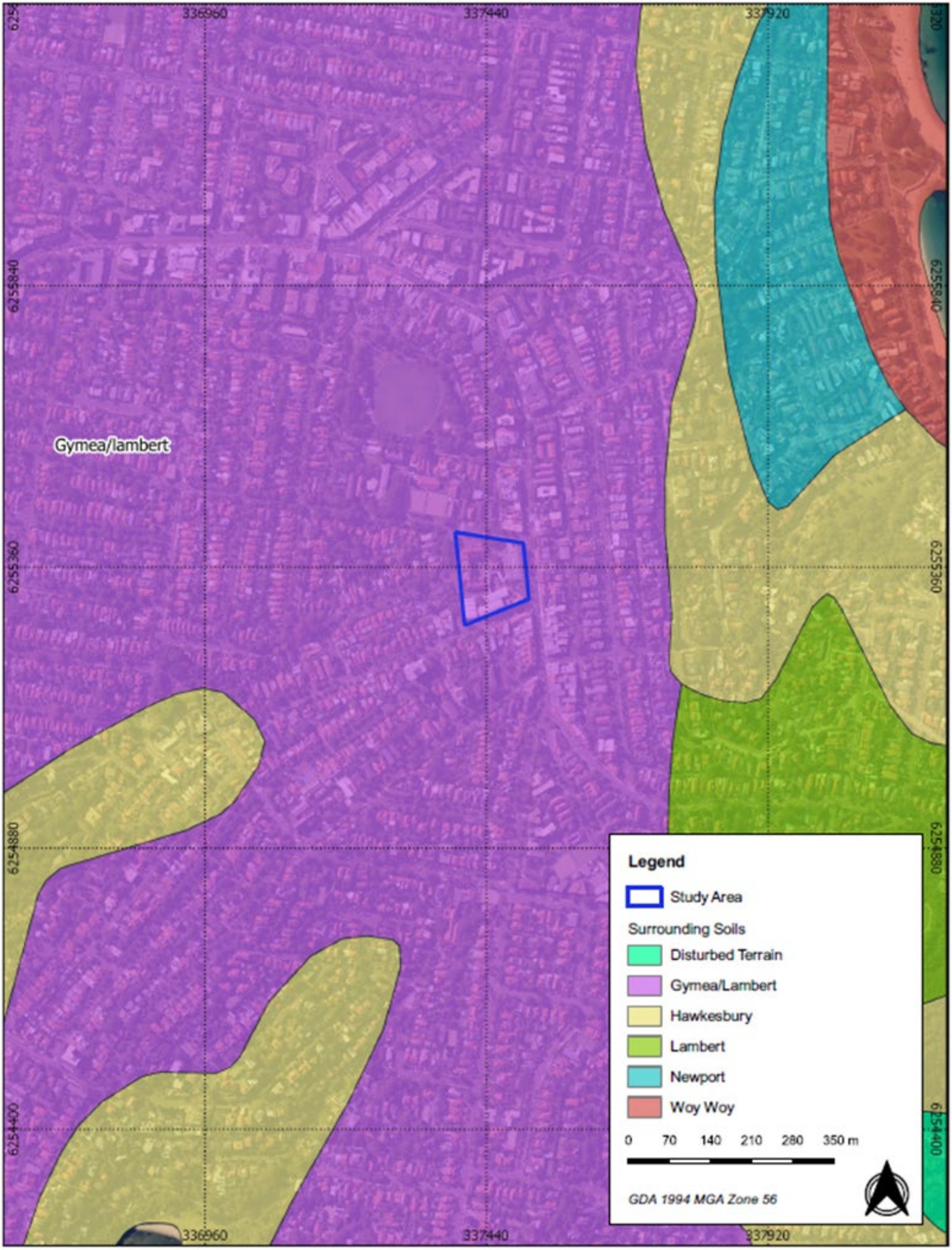

Figure 2.2 Soil Landscapes Associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

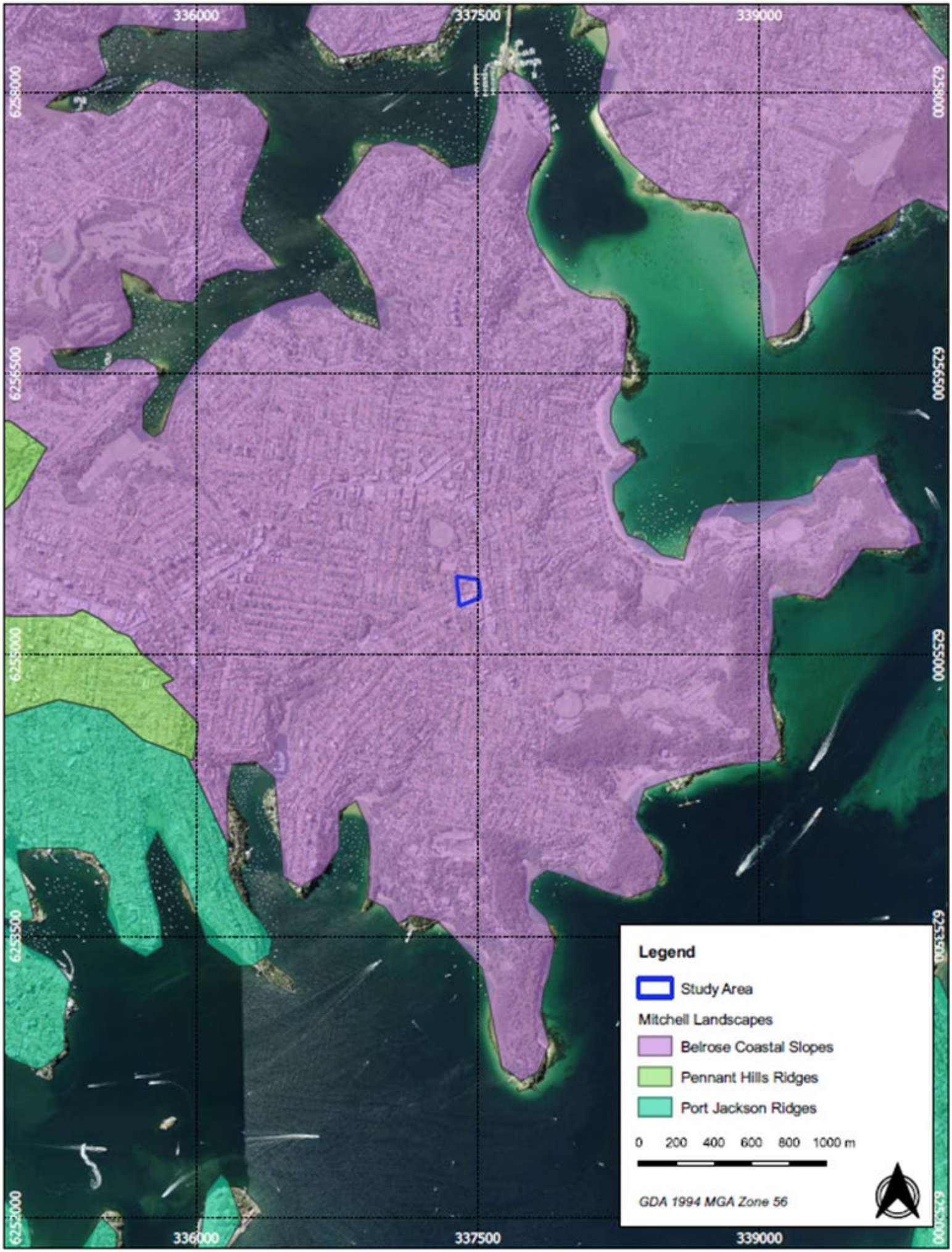

Figure 2.3 Mitchelll Landscapes Associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

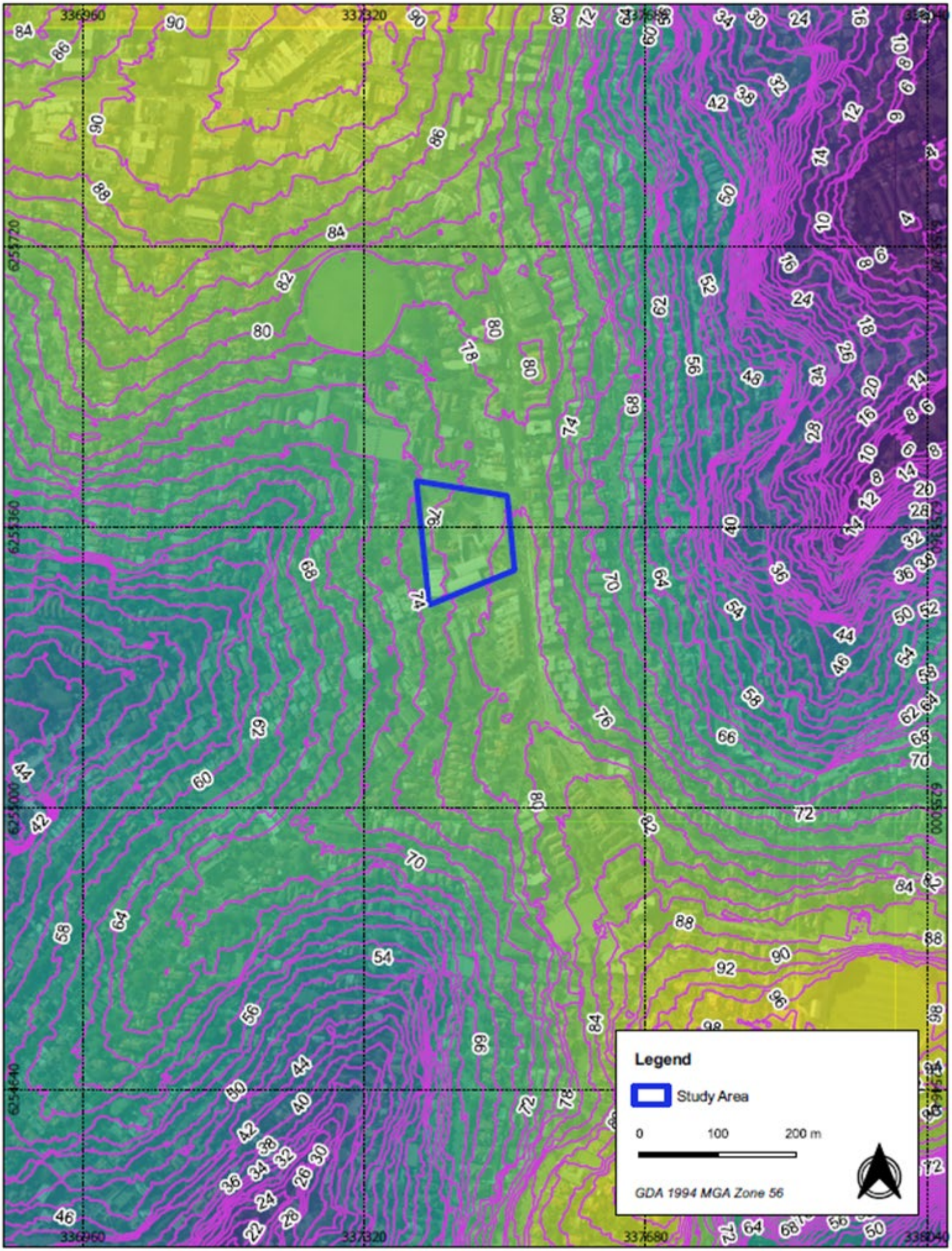

Figure 2.4 AHD Hights associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap, AHIMS

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

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2.4 HYDROLOGY

The identified hydrology present in the Mosman area is minimal, as shown in Figure 2.5. This is due to the level of development in the area removing evidence of past waterways. It is therefore difficult to determine where any past waterways were and the possibility of occupation associated with them. However, it is also highly likely that there were no natural springs on the headland.

Due to the area's small land footprint, it is unlikely that there were any large perennial waterways in the area, as any rain would have quickly drained into the harbour. This is evident in Figure 6.1, which depicts Mosman's Bay Estate in 1871, shortly after the initial development and settlement of Mosman.

The nearest known water source from the study area is the Pacific Ocean, specifically Balmoral Beach which is located approximately 800 metres to the east. Balmoral Beach would have been utilised extensively for fishing and resource gathering. The study area is also located approximately 800 to 900 metres north of two 1st order tributaries that run into Sirius Cove (Figure 2.5). The nearest permanent freshwater source to the study area are 2nd and 3rd order tributaries running into Lane Cove River, approximately 3 – 4 kilometres west of the study area.

2.5 FLORA AND FAUNA

The vegetation of Mosman prior to European impact included the sandstone community types associated with heath, woodland and forest species. On the central ridge and the more sandy soil extending down to the harbour-side slopes there would have been eucalypt woodland with bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*), Sydney peppermint (*E. piperata*) and the smooth-barked apple (*Angophora costata*). Areas with shallow sandy soils would have been woodland with scribbly gum (*E. haemastoma*), red bloodwood (*E. gummifera*) and Banksia serrata (Australian Museum Business Services 2005).

The Bradley Bushland Reserve in particular preserves a remnant of the heath vegetation which was once common on the exposed sandstone ridges around Sydney. Here large scrubby heath species like heath-leaved banksia (*Banksia ericifolia*), tick bush (*Kunzea ambigua*) and shrubby she-oak (*Allocasuarina distyla*) dominate. The harbour-side features a variety of acacia, banksia and *Leptospermum* species (Australian Museum Business Services 2005).

The native fauna of the Mosman area at the time of European contact can be estimated by studies of nature reserves around the harbour. Within the Sydney Harbour National Park, mammals observed in recent times include possums, flying foxes, long-nosed bandicoots, rats, antechinuses, echidnas and bats. The remains of land animal remains found in Aboriginal archaeological excavations in the Mosman LGA, including a midden in a shelter at Balmoral Beach, shows that kangaroos, wallabies, wombats, koalas and dingos were present in the area in the past (Attenbrow 1992). Approximately 150 species of birds have been recorded within the Sydney Harbour National Park, including great cormorant, white based sea eagle, nankeen kestrel, masked lapwing, thornbill, heron, egret and rock warbler. A variety of snakes and lizards are also native within the region, as well as a large number of marine species including sharks, octopuses and migratory whales. Numerous fish species are local to the area, including snapper, trevally, whiting, bream, flounder and flathead (Australian Museum Business Services 2005).

Table 2.1 **Flora present within the vicinity of the study area.**

Scientific name	Common name
Banksia ericifolia	Heath-leaved banksia
Kunzea ambigua	Tick bush
Allocasuarina distyla	Scrub she-oak
Angophora costata	Sydney Red gum
Eucalyptus botryoides	Bangalay
Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint
Angophera costata	Smooth Barked Apple Tree
Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum
Eucalyptus gummifera	Red Bloodwood
Banksia serrata	Old-man banksia
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany
Casuarina glauca	swamp oak
Melaleuca linariifolia	Paperbark
Acacia longifolia	Coastal wattle
Callicoma serratifolia	Black wattle
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black she-oak
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet wattle
Ehrharta erecta	Panic veldtgrass

Table 2.2 **Fauna present within the vicinity of the study area.**

Scientific name	Common name
Phyllurus platurus	southern leaf-tailed gecko
Physignathus lesueurii	eastern water dragon
Eulamprus quoyii	eastern water-skink
Chalinolobus gouldi	Gould's wattled bat
Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis	eastern bentwing-bat
Pseudocheirus peregrinus	common ringtail possum
Pteropus poliocephalus	grey-headed flying-fox
Trichosurus vulpecula	common brushtail possum
Cryptoblepharus virgatus	wall lizard
Perameles nasuta	long-nosed bandicoot
Vombatidae	Wombat
Macropus giganteus	Eastern grey kangaroo
Notamacropus	Wallaby
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala

2.6 CLIMATE

The climate of Mosman is warm temperate with a maritime influence, resulting in cool to mild winters and warm to hot summers. Average temperatures at Mosman range from a summer average of 26.8°C to winter average of 17.0°C, with occasional overnight frosts. Rainfall totals are highest in the autumn, with rain occurring on an average of 88 days per year and with approximately 827 millimetres of rainfall each year (Bureau of Meteorology 2020). The temperate climate and moderate average rainfall would have provided optimum conditions for both temporary and long term Aboriginal occupation of the area.

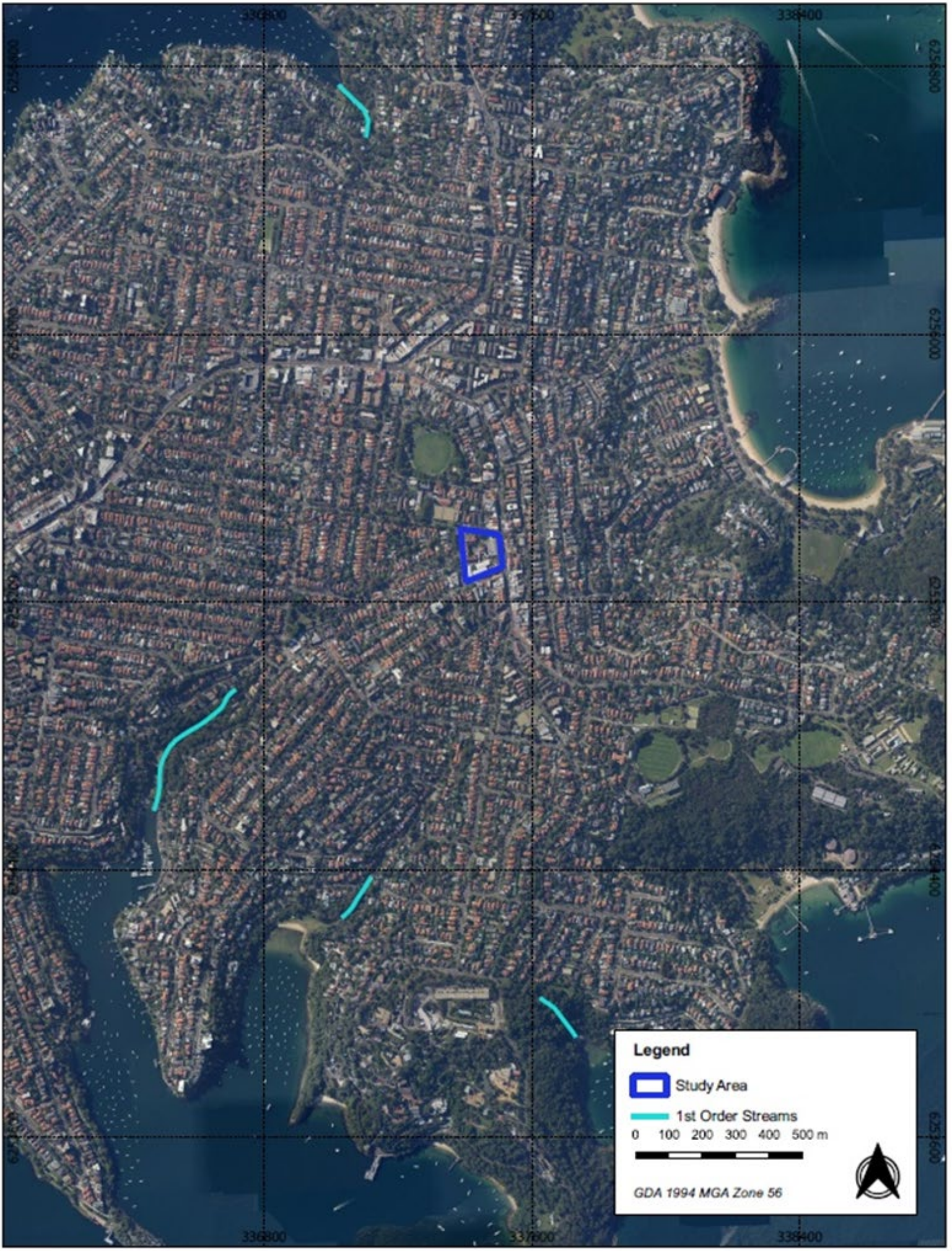

Figure 2.5 Hydrology associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

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2.7 HERITAGE DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SEARCH RESULTS

A search of Heritage NSW's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 27 July 2020 (Client Service ID 523096). The results from the AHIMS search identified 46 previously recorded sites within a 1.5 kilometre radius of the study area (Figure 2.6, Figure 2.7 & Table 2.3). None of these registered sites were located within the boundaries of the study area.

Table 2.3 Summary of Site Types Recorded within a 1.5 kilometre Radius of the study area.

Site feature(s)	Occurrence	Frequency (%)
Artefact & Shell Midden	18	39.1
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	17	37.0
Art, Shell Midden & Artefact	3	6.5
Habitation Structure & Earth Mound	2	4.3
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	4.3
Art, Shell Midden, Artefact & Burial	1	2.2
Artefact, Shell Midden & Burial	1	2.2
Habitation Structure	1	2.2
Habitation Structure & Shell Midden	1	2.2
Total	**46**	**100**

As shown in the table, the majority of sites identified in the vicinity of the study area relate to shell middens (52%, n=24), which are predominantly identified along the Mosman shoreline. The second most frequent site type relate to rock art (46%, n=21), which includes both pigment sites located in rockshelters or engraved sites on sandstone exposures. Rock shelters are again predominantly located along the shoreline, where sandstone overhangs are present which are suitable for occupation. As such, over 98% of identified sites are found in coastal landforms, which discludes the study area. It is noted that the closed recorded site to the study area are rock art sites, located approximately 250 metres north-east and south-west of the study area. However, rock engravings require the presence of sandstone exposures, and there are no suitable outcroppings of sandstone present within the study area.

OTHER HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCH RESULTS

Searches of the AHPI, the RNE and the SHI were undertaken and did not identify any recorded Aboriginal Objects or Places in or around the development area. No Aboriginal objects or places are listed as significant in the *Mosman Local Environmental Plan 2012*.

Figure 2.6 AHIMS Sites within 1.5 kilometres of the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap, AHIMS

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 2.7 AHIMS Sites nearby the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap, AHIMS

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

3 CONSULTATION PROCESS

3.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

Stakeholder consultation for this project commenced in line with the Consultation Requirements (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010b). The EESG recognises that:

- Aboriginal people should have the right to maintain their culture;
- Aboriginal people should have the right to directly participate in matters that may affect their heritage; and
- Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage.

The Consultation Requirements outline a four-stage consultation process which includes:

- Stage 1 – Notification of the project proposal and registration of interest;
- Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project;
- Stage 3 – Gathering information about the cultural significance; and
- Stage 4 – Review of the draft cultural heritage assessment report.

Consultation with key stakeholder groups commenced on 24 June 2020 and continuous discussions have occurred with the registered stakeholders throughout the various stages of the project.

The following sections outline the process and results of the consultation undertaken as part of this project.

3.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

The following section outlines how the Consultation Requirements have been implemented as part of this project.

STAGE 1 – NOTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

To commence the consultation procedure, an advertisement was placed in the *Mosman Daily* to run on 29 June 2020 attached as Appendix C. and requesting the registration of cultural knowledge holders relevant to the project area. Letters were also written to the bodies suggested in Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010b) on 24 June 2020 and a search was made of the National Native Title Tribunal on the same day. Individual letters were written to all of the Aboriginal parties that are listed as being associated with the Mosman LGA as provided by Heritage NSW on 29 June 2020. Copies of all relevant documentation are included in Appendix E of this report.

As a result of the consultation procedure, the following groups shown in Table 3.1 are registered Aboriginal stakeholders with an interest in this project:

Table 3.1 Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders

Organisation	*Contact Person*
A1 Indigenous	Caroylyn Hicky
Amanda Hicky Cultural Services	Amanda Hicky
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran

STAGE 2 – PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

A letter presenting the project's details, project background, consultation requirements, excavation methodology and information about the final report was sent to all registered Aboriginal stakeholders on 28 July 2020. Copies of these details sent to the registered stakeholders outlined in Table 3.1 can be seen in Appendix E .

STAGE 3 – GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

All registered Aboriginal stakeholders were provided with information outlining the proposed development, project background, consultation requirements, excavation methodology and information about the final report in the form of an archaeological assessment (including information relating to proposed impacts). These letters were sent on 28 July 2020 and copies of all correspondence relating to the draft methodology from registered Aboriginal stakeholders is included in Appendix F.

The following comments were received by Austral in regard to the proposed methodology:

Table 3.2 Stage 3 responses to the information pack

Organisation	*Response*
A1 Indigenous	I have read the information and support the methodology.
Amanda Hicky Cultural Services	I support the methodology for the assessment
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Supported the methodology for the assessment. Also highlighted the cultural and spiritual significance of the land surrounding the study area

STAGE 4 – REVIEW OF THE DRAFT ACHA

All registered Aboriginal stakeholders have received all relevant information regarding the assessment of the study area and the results of the archaeological assessment. Copies of all correspondence relating to the review of the draft ACHA from registered Aboriginal stakeholders are included in the appendices of a later version of this report.

One response was received following the commencement of stage 4 of the consultation process. A letter was received from Phil Khan of KYWG, stating that further testing should be undertaken as it is unknown what lies underground. The letter also outlines the historical and cultural significance of the area surrounding the study area for the local Aboriginal population. Austral acknowledges and respects the response letter and recommendations provided by KYWG, however a detailed analysis of the historical land use of the study area has demonstrated very high levels of disturbance within the site. As such, Austral does not believe there lies any potential for Aboriginal cultural material to be present within the study area. Therefore, Austral does not deem it necessary to alter the recommendations that are currently set out in Section 7 of this report.

The final ACHA and AAR were sent out to the registered Aboriginal stakeholders, as per the Consultation Requirements for their feedback. Consultation letters are attached in as Appendix G.

4 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The lives the Aboriginal people living within and around the geographical area of Port Jackson were similar to many other parts of Australia. Aboriginal people were reliant on their surroundings to provide food. Ethnographic accounts were once the primary source of archaeological investigation. However, with the recent spread of urban development within NSW, archaeological investigations have increased in frequency.

Archaeological investigations of the Lower North Shore of Sydney, and in particular the Mosman LGA, have been conducted in direct response to the spread of urban development. The limited ethnographic accounts of early settlers and explorers were once considered the primary source for archaeological enquiry. However, with the recent spread of urban development within the Sydney North Shore environs, archaeological investigations have undergone a corresponding increase.

The major studies which have contributed to our understanding of the Lower North Shore, and those with direct relevance to the study area through their proximity, are outlined below. Reference is made to the main trends garnered from these investigations which serve to provide a broad framework in which to base the current study.

4.1 THE PORT JACKSON REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region extends back well into the Pleistocene, or 10,000 years ago. Currently, the oldest date for an archaeological site in the Sydney region is a date of approximately 40,000 years from the Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River (V Attenbrow 2010). However most samples dated by geochronology are much more recent being less than 15,000 years old and concentrated in the last 2,500 years (DECCW 2011, p.1). The vast majority of archaeological sites within the Port Jackson and Lower North Shore regions comprise of dates between 1,000 and 3,000 years (Val Attenbrow 2010, p.132). The nature of this human occupation has changed through time according to the environmental conditions and the type of society that existed.

POPULATION AND CONTACT HISTORY

The original inhabitants of Mosman were Aboriginal people of the Borogegal clan. The Borogegal clan were neighbours to the Cammeregal that inhabited the area that is modern day Cammeray, and the two populations shared many similar practices. However, it should be noted that clan boundaries were not mapped, and due to the indigenous way of life and beliefs regarding ownership and territory it is difficult if not impossible to ascertain where each group lived exactly (V Attenbrow 2010, pp.29–35, Souter 2012, pp.5–6).

The Borogegal were highly dependent on the harbour, and in the summer months would catch and eat the fish and shellfish that they caught. In the winter months, the people would move further inland to stay warm while gathering and hunting the local flora and fauna to survive (Souter 2012, p.11).

Early estimates of the number of Aboriginal people in the Sydney harbour suggest around 3,000 individuals inhabited the area. However, the pre-contact population numbers for the study area are not known and, due to smallpox and influenza epidemics preceding the arrival of European settlers into the region (Val Attenbrow 2010, p.21), it is unlikely that the early European explorers were able to successfully grasp the actual population size. Following the arrival of European settlers in Australia, the Aboriginal people were forced from their lands, destroying the vital relationship between country, culture, custom and ceremonies. This threw the indigenous way of life into turmoil and, coupled with the local Aboriginal people avoiding the Europeans, made any estimates of the local population difficult and most likely inaccurate. While Aboriginal people belonged to a clan, in day to day life people lived in small bands with numbers starting from a nuclear family unit, all the way up to groups of 50 people. Gatherings were common, but were usually reserved for important business, such as initiations or funerals (V Attenbrow 2010, pp.28–30).

The first observations of the Aboriginal people of the Mosman area is an encounter between Captain Hunter, Liutenent Bradley and Henry Waterhouse on 28 January 1788:

> *On a point of land in the lower part of the harbour between Middle Head and Bradley Point we saw several of the Natives on the upper part of the rocks, who made great noise and waved to us to come on shore; there being a great surf we could not land at the Point we wished, which they observing, pointed to the best place to land and came down unarmed to meet us... On our landing we observed some women at the place the men down from, they would not come near us, but peered from behind rocks and trees. When the boats set off, the men began dancing and laughing and when we were far enough off to bring the place the women were at in sight, they held their arms extended over their heads, got on their legs and danced til we were some distance, then follows us upon the rocks as far as the boats went along that shore* (Cobley 1962).

This landing place was probably Chowder Bay, approximately 3 kilometres east of the study area (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.44).

In April 1789, an outbreak of smallpox decimated the Aboriginal population in the Sydney region, as the traditional owners had no immunity against the disease (Souter 2012, p.11). The survivors were pushed out to the rugged and undevelopable areas of the suburb and by the 1870s, the last of the Borogegal had passed away or left the Mosman area (Carroll 1963, p.5).

There are historical observations of the effects of smallpox on the Aboriginal population in the local region. Governor Phillip informed the Secretary of State that as best he could determine, approximately half of the population had died as a result and that:

> *As the natives always retired from the area where the disorder appeared, and which some must have carried with them, it must have spread to a considerable distance, as well inland as along the coast. We have seen traces of it where ever we have been* (Collins 1795, p.52).

At North Harbour, approximately 4 kilometres north of the study area, Collins wrote that:

> *At that time a Native was living with us...and on out taking him down to the harbour to look for his former companions, those who witness his expression and agony can never forget either. He looked anxiously around him in the different coves we visited; not a vestige upon the sand was to be found of human foot; the excavations n the rock filled with putrid bodies of those who had fallen victims of the disorder; not a living person was any where to be met with. It seemed as if, flying from the contagion, they had left the dead to bury the dead. He lifted up his hands and eyes in silent agony for sometime; at last he exclaimed 'All dead, All dead* (Collins 1795, p.52).

All ethnohistory should be employed with caution and Hiscock has recently argued that even very early historical accounts may not be a suitable basis for analogy (Hiscock 2008). As Aboriginal groups had to change their economic, cultural and political practices in order to cope with the social impacts of disease in the historic period, he argues that it is likely that similar drastic changes happened in the past in response to "altered cultural and environmental circumstances" following the arrival of Europeans. Social disruption in the Port Jackson region caused by European settlement pushing Aboriginal people to the fringes of their traditional lands would have caused such drastic changes.

MATERIAL CULTURE

The material culture of the Aboriginal people of the Port Jackson region at the time of European contact was diverse, and utilised materials derived from a variety of plants, birds and animals, as well as stone. Below is only a short summary of the types of material known to have been used by the Aboriginal people of the Port Jackson region.

Fishing tools used by the local population included three or four pronged spears, which were used by the men in shallow waters, from bark canoes, and from rock platforms around the shores. Spears were usually made of a grasstree spike (for the shaft) with a hardwood point. Stone, bone, shell or wood were sometimes used as barbs. In contrast to the men, women used hooks and lines in bark canoes (2005, p.34).

Collins, in his account of the Port Jackson area, provides a description of the hunting spears used by the local Aboriginal population. This included a spear with only one prong, which, according to Collins, was sometimes simply pointed or had one or more barbs. Collins goes on to state that the sharp end of some spears was manufactured from very hard wood, two or three foot long and tapered to a point (Collins 1795, p.143). Some hunting spear barbs were shaped from a solid piece of wood of which the prong was made or were fastened on with gum from trees. Barbs were also made from sharpened bone, kangaroo teeth and shell (Collins 1795, p.143). Tench provides an additional description of the use of spears in the Port Jackson area:

> *The fish-gigs and spears are commonly (but not universally) made of the long spiral shoot, which arises from the top of the yellow gum-tree, and bears the flower: the former have several prongs, barbed with the bone of kangaroo …* (Tench 1793).

Bark of various types were used for making such diverse items as wrappings for new-born babies, shelters, canoes, paddles, shields and torches. Resin from the grasstree was used as an adhesive for tool and weapon making. Similarly, 'Boomerang' is believed to be a Darug word. Various kinds of boomerangs and clubs were made from hardwoods as were such items as digging sticks (V Attenbrow 2010).

Stone artefacts are often the only physical indication of Aboriginal use of an area. The presence of stone artefacts can indicate one of two things; the knapping of stone to create tools, the discard of these tools once they have been used, or sometimes both. The knapping of stone creates a large amount of stone debris in very little time. Large knapping events tend to occur in proximity to sources of permanent water (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management. 2005). This is probably because the availability and resources made these good places to camp for short periods of time. Small scale knapping events can occur anywhere in the landscape and are associated with the manufacture or maintenance of stone tools as a direct result of a specific need. This implies that locations of sites away from water courses, where campsites are generally located, will be more diffuse.

Stone was commonly used for tools and, apart from discarded shell in coastal middens, is the most common material found in archaeological sites of the Sydney region. Stone or stone tools were used for axe heads, spear barbs and as woodworking tools, amongst other things (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.36).

Small items such as shellfish and plant foods, such as berries, yams and nectar-bearing blossoms, were collected and carried in net bags or baskets. The principal piece of equipment required for gathering plant food was a wooden digging stick used by women to dig out root vegetables such as fern roots, bulbs from numerous orchid species, and tubers from a variety of vines (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.36).

Shell implements found in archaeological sites in the Port Jackson area comprise of fish hooks, scrapers and shell hafted onto the ends of spear throwers. Fish hooks are the most common shell implement found in sites in the Port Jackson region, and are found most commonly around bays and estuaries. Fish hooks in the Port Jackson area have been recovered from shell middens excavated at Mosman, Hunters Hill, North Head and Woollahra Point (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.36). The fish hooks from the archaeological record are mostly made from the Turban shell (*Turbo torquata*) and are only found in stratigraphic levels dating back to around 900 years ago, indicating a relatively recent introduction of shell fish hooks in the Sydney coastal zone (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.36).

Bone implements were also utilised by the local Aboriginal population of the Port Jackson area. The most frequently found bone implements are generally referred to as bone points. They are mostly identified in coastal shell middens, however they have also been found in hinterland rockshelter deposits. In the coastal Sydney region, they have been found in excavated sites dating up to 3,000 years old (Val Attenbrow 2010, p.99).

From about 1,600 year ago, Bondi points and geometric microliths began to drop out of use in the coastal parts of the Sydney region, although the Elouera continued to be used. This is known as the *Late Bondaian* phase. In coastal areas, and possibly through the Sydney Basin, both the use of quartz and the use of the bipolar flaking technique increased through time (V Attenbrow 2010).

FOOD

A range of land mammals were hunted for food, including kangaroos, possums, wombats and echidnas as well as native rats and mice Birds, such as the mutton bird and brush turkey were eaten and it is recorded that eggs were a favourite food of the Aboriginal people (V Attenbrow 2010).

Resources would have been mostly obtained from the sea, including fish, eels, seas, turtles, beached whales and shellfish. Shellfish were available both in rocky shore and freshwater contexts.

The vast estuaries of Port Jackson as well as the freshwater tributaries within the wider catchment contains a great range of variation in their inter-tidal and non-tidal shorelines, including extensive rock platforms, sandy beaches and mudflats as well as mangrove forests and seagrass beds. These diverse habitats are feeding grounds for a wide range of fish, shellfish and marine mammals. Most bird and land animals that would have been present in the Port Jackson area, would have been found across the study area. These include kangaroos, wallabies, possums, gliders, bandicoots, wombats, quolls, fruit bats, echidnas, native rats, snakes and goannas (DECCW 2011, p.12). The presence of particular animal species and their abundance in a specific area would have been influenced greatly by the vegetation type.

Fishing was most often described as the main food source of the Aboriginal people of the Port Jackson region. A large number of fish species are known to inhabit Port Jackson and its tributaries and adjacent ocean coastline. In 1788, the coast and harbours were described as being well stocked with a variety of fish. Tench described the range of fish being 'from a whale to a gudgeon', mentioning 'sharks of monstrous size, rock-cod, grey mullet, bream, mackerel and john-dory and innumerable others unknown in Europe', as well as bass, leather-jacket and snapper (Tench 1793). Tench's description of the subsistence practices of the Borogegal clan is that:

> *Wholly depend for food on the few fruits they gather; roots they dig up in swamps; the fish they pick up along the shore, or contrive to strike from their canoes with spears. Fishing, indeed, seems to engross nearly the whole of their time, probably from its forming the chief part of subsistence …* (Flannery 1996, p.72).

The subsistence practices of the local Aboriginal population in Mosman was further documented by Bradley a year earlier in 1788:

> *For a Considerable time after our arrival it was supposed that the food of the Natives was entirely fish, but the winter convinced us, that if they had not had some other resource great numbers of them must perish, as it is they are very hard to push to it when the Fish is scarce; There is no doubt but they lay wait for the kangaroo [sic] & Birds, many of the trees are notch'd that has not had a Canoe taken from them which I suppose they get into these Trees to seek or wait for any thing that may come in their way* (Bradley 1788).

Large marine mammals, such as whales, seals and dolphins, were also common in the Port Jackson area. Historical records show that beached whales were eaten on such occasions as they were encountered, with a large number of people gathering to feast on it. Possible seal bones were among the faunal remains recovered from the archaeological excavations of a rock shelter site at Balmoral Beach, approximately 800 metres east of the study area (Val Attenbrow 2010, p.66). Within the same site, possums were the most abundant land animal remains, while dingo bones were also recovered.

Attenbrow has noted that the 'Sydney vegetation communities include over 200 species that have edible parts, such as seeds, fruits, tubers/roots/rhizomes, leaves, flowers and nectar' (V Attenbrow 2010). Observations from the earliest European settlers describe Aboriginal people in the Sydney region roasting fern-roots, eating small fruits the size of a cherry as well as a type of nut and the root of 'a species of the orchid' amongst other types of plant food. As Attenbrow points out, however, the settlers' lack of knowledge of the local plant species make identification of the various plants used difficult (V Attenbrow 2010).

The Mosman area would have contained many plants that offered a wide range of nutritious foods. Many fruits and berries were noted as the Europeans arriving in 1788 got to know the foods eaten by the people around Port Jackson:

> *...several fruits peculiar to the country were now in season, that which was supposed to be the fruit Captain Cook calls a cherry, the natives call mizoboore, the taste of it is insipid, and it differs from another fruit similar in appearance, but something smaller and which, as well as the former, is found in great abundance* (Bradley 1788, p.122).

EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODELS

Early settlement models focused on seasonal mobility, with the exploitation of inland resources being sought once local ones become less abundant. These principles were adopted by Foley (Foley 1981) who developed a site distribution model for forager settlement patterns. This model identifies two distinctive types of hunter and gather settlements; 'residential base camps' and 'activities areas'. Residential base camps are predominately found located in close proximity to a reliable source of permanent water and shelter. From this point the surrounding landscape is explored and local resources gathered. This is reflected in the archaeological record, with high density artefact scatters being associated with camp bases, while low density and isolated artefacts are related to the travelling routes and activity areas (Foley 1981).

The model suggests that people would reside in one general location or locations, probably in proximity to a good source of permanent water and with shelter from the elements, and travel throughout the local landscape to gather resources at known locations. The right hand side of Figure 4.1 shows how this settlement pattern would look in terms of artefact discard. The majority of artefacts are deposited in proximity to the residential base camp, fewer at the various resource locations and a generally low amount throughout the rest of the landscape, mainly while travelling between activity areas and the base camp. The model however, does not take into account the use of more than one base camp in an area or changing preferences of camping areas over time; nor does it account for the movement of resources over time.

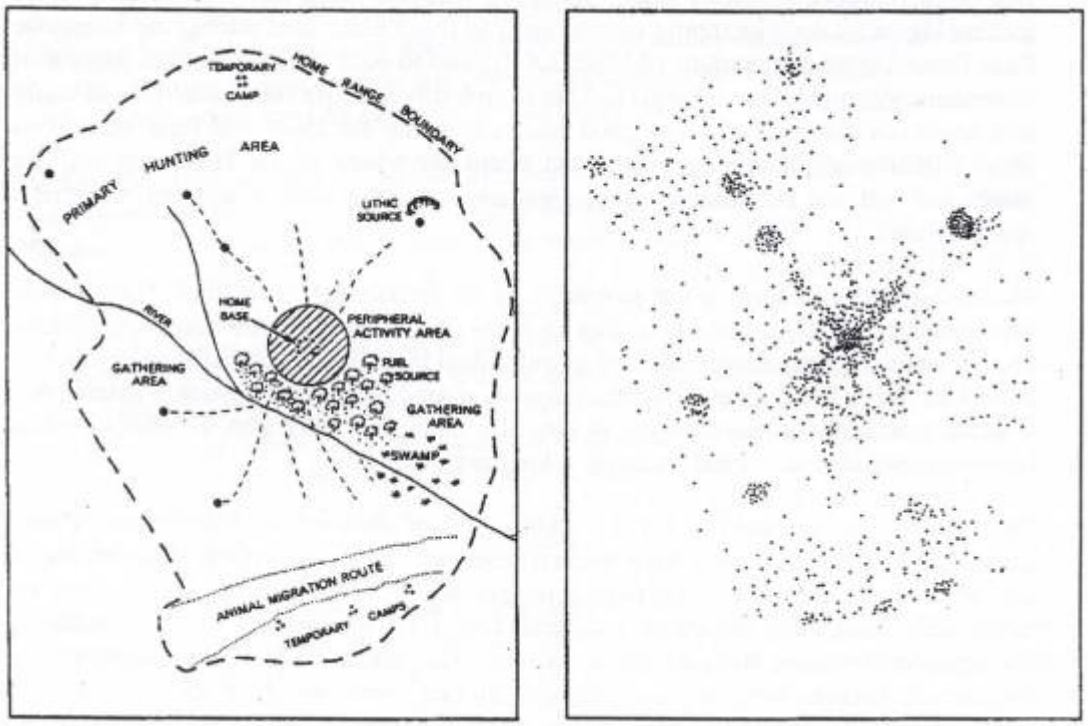


Figure 4.1 Foraging Model (Foley 1981)

However, more recently, investigation into understanding the impacts of various episodes of occupation on the archaeological record has been explored, of which single or repeated events are being identified. This is often a complex process to establish, specifically within predictive models as land use and disturbance can often result in post depositional processes and the superimposition of archaeological materials by repeated episodes of occupation.

The principles behind this model have been incorporated into other predictive models such as that of McBryde (1978). McBryde's model is centred on the utilisation of food resources as a contributor to settlement patterns, specifically with reference to the predictability and reliability of food resources for Aboriginal people within the immediate coastal fringe and/or hinterland zone, with migratory behaviour being a possibility. Resources such as certain species of animals and flora, particularly small marsupials and reptiles, plant resources and nesting seabirds, may have been exploited or only available on a seasonal or intermittent basis. As such, archaeological sites which represent these activities whilst not being representative of permanent occupation may be representative of brief, possibly repeated occupation.

LATER WORK

More recently McDonald has argued that environmental factors, such as stream order, were integral to developing a predictive model for the Sydney Basin (McDonald 1997a). Stream order modelling as a predictive tool can be utilised to anticipate the potential for Aboriginal camp site locations in the landscape based on the order of water permanence. McDonald (McDonald 1997a, McDonald 1997b, McDonald 1999) in particular, has drawn on stream order modelling in order to forecast the potential nature and complexity of sites in the Sydney Basin. These models can also be used to predict the possible range of activities carried out at a particular site and the frequency and/or duration of occupation.

Analysing stream order can allow researchers to locate areas of water permanence, which would have been vital for Aboriginal people. Abundant food and other resources are more likely to occur in areas of water permanence which would in turn attract Aboriginal occupation. McDonald's excavations of open artefact scatter sites at the ADI site in St Marys provided evidence of such a correlation (McDonald 1997b).

According to McDonald, the range of lithic activities and the complexity of the resulting stone assemblage observed at a location of permanent water also differ depending on stream order (McDonald 2000). This is probably because the availability and resources made these good places to camp for short periods of time. Small scale knapping events can occur anywhere in the landscape and are usually associated with the manufacture or maintenance of stone tools as a direct result of a specific need. This implies that locations of sites away from water courses will often be more diffuse.

Overall, artefact scatters in the vicinity of a higher order ranking streams reflect a greater range of activities (e.g. tool use, manufacture and maintenance, food processing and quarrying) than those located on lower order streams. Temporary or casual occupation of a site, reflected by an isolated knapping floor or tool discard, are more likely to occur on smaller, more temporary water courses (McDonald 1997a).

It is therefore possible, McDonald concluded, that stream order modelling could be utilised to make general predictions about the location and nature of Aboriginal sites in the Sydney Basin. Water permanence (i.e. stream order), landscape unit (i.e. hill top, creek flat) as well as the proximity to artefact raw materials can result in variations in the density and complexity of an Aboriginal archaeological feature (McDonald 1997a, McDonald 2000). Site location and duration of occupation predictions therefore relate to stream order in the following ways:

- In the headwaters of upper tributaries (i.e. 1st order creeks) archaeological evidence will be sparse and represent little more than a background scatter.
- In the middle reaches of minor tributaries (2nd order creeks) archaeological evidence will be sparse but indicate fcussed activity (e.g. one-off camp locations, single episode knapping floors).
- In the lower reaches of tributary creeks (3rd order creeks) will be archaeological evidence for more frequent occupation. This will include repeated occupation by small groups, knapping floors (perhaps used and re-used), and evidence of more concentrated activities.
- On major creek lines and rivers (4th order rivers) archaeological evidence will indicate more permanent or repeated occupation. Sites will be complex, with a range of lithic activities represented, and may even be stratified.

- Creek junctions may provide foci for site activity; the size of the confluence (in terms of stream ranking nodes) could be expected to influence the size of the site;
- Ridge top locations between drainage lines will usually contain limited archaeological evidence although isolated knapping floors or other forms of one-off occupation may be in evidence in such a location (McDonald 2000).

This predictive model has been refined with focus on the dominant environment and landscape zones of the Cumberland Lowlands, such as the Wianamatta Group Shales, Hawksbury Sandstone, Quaternary alluvium, Quaternary Aeolian and Tertiary alluvium. Attenbrow (V Attenbrow 2010) discovered that the Quaternary alluvial deposits had a greater concentration of archaeological sites, which is likely the result of these deposits being located towards major creek lines and rivers, such as Eastern Creek, Second Ponds Creek etc. Areas of alluvial deposits were found by Kohen (Kohen 1993) to contain artefact scatters of a large and complex nature the closer they were to permanent creeks.

Umwelt (Umwelt 2004) have identified similar environmental and archaeological relationships which contribute to the mapping and modelling of archaeological sites of the Sydney coastal region. This includes:

- The pattern of watercourses and other landscape features such as ridge lines affected the ease with which people could move through the landscape.
- Certain landscape features such as crests or gently sloping, well-drained landforms influenced the location of camping places or vantage points that provided outlooks across the countryside.
- The morphology of different watercourses affected the persistence of water in dry periods and the diversity of aquatic resources and so influenced where, and for how long, people could camp or procure food.
- The distribution of rock outcrops affected the availability of raw materials for flakes and ground stone tools.
- The association of alluvial, colluvial and stable landforms affects the potential that sites will survive.
- European land-use practices affect the potential for site survival and/or the capacity for sites to retain enough information for us to interpret the types of activities that took place at a specific location.

4.2 PREDICTIVE STATEMENT

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

The Mosman area is believed to have experienced a moderate climate during the Holocene and this, together with its location within the wider Port Jackson catchment, made the region conducive to Aboriginal occupation in the past. The study area lies within a resource base associated primarily with the Pacific Ocean and small tributaries running into the harbour. Habitats associated with these water systems would have supported a wide range of flora, animals, fish, birds and mammals.

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

In predicting site types within the study area one would expect to find surface isolated artefacts and scatters on the ground surface of sensitive landforms, estuarine shell midden sites in proximity to water sources, scarred trees in areas of remnant native vegetation, grinding grooves on sandstone rock surfaces and platforms and rock art on sandstone rock surfaces and overhangs where available. Locations of likely site recordings predictably may occur in areas of high ground visibility such as around dams, the base of trees, tracks and around the disturbances of building constructions. Surface sites will probably not be visible in the vast majority of the study area as it is covered with buildings and asphalt surfaces. Middens along the coast are likely to be dominated by estuarine species.

If stone tools are recorded, they are likely to conform to other known sites in the region. This means that tools are likely to be from a late Holocene occupation with stone technologies attributed to the Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence. If stone tools are present on site, they will predictably be made from silcrete, quartzite, chert or quartz sourced from local quarries (Australian Museum Business Services 2005, p.56). These sites may be the results of activities attributed to the people within the Borogegal clan.

In summary the main trends broadly seen across eastern NSW are that:

- Archaeological sites occur on most landforms.
- Site frequency and density are dependent on their location in the landscape.
- There is a dominance of low density surface open artefact scatters and isolated finds.
- There is a noted paucity of scarred trees due to land clearance.
- Artefact scatters are commonly located in close proximity to permanent water sources along creek banks, alluvial flats and low slopes, largely concentrated within the first 100 metres of the creekline. More complex sites are usually located close to water sources with major confluences being key locations for occupation sites.
- Archaeological material is also present beyond the immediate creek surrounds in decreasing artefact densities.
- There may be concentrations of sites occurring on ridge tops and crests that are associated with pathways through the landscape.
- Subsurface archaeological deposits are often recovered in areas where no visible surface archaeological remains are evident.
- The dominant raw material used in artefact manufacture is silcrete and fine grained silicious material with smaller quantities of chert, quartz and volcanic stone seen.
- Artefact assemblages usually comprise a small proportion of formal tool types with the majority of assemblages dominated by flakes and debitage.
- While surface artefact scatters may indicate the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits, surface artefact distribution and density may not accurately reflect those of subsurface archaeological deposits.
- Aboriginal scarred trees may be present in areas where remnant old growth vegetation exists; and
- PADs are most likely to occur along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas.

While these statements provide an adaptable framework for applying a predictive model to the study area, based on the previous models it is possible to further expound on the generalisations made above. For sites surrounding the study area, it can also be predicted that:

- Sites are likely to be found across broad topographic zones at varying densities, however this can be influenced by micro-topographic variables such as relatively level ground without significant exposed geology, freshwater accessibility and well drained, elevated ground.
- Sites are most likely to occur at or close to ecotones, i.e. where different environments meet.

- Artefact scatters are most likely to occur on raised, level ground, near sources of freshwater or wetlands, or along spur crest or ridgelines.
- Low lying wetland areas subject to constant inundation will be unlikely to contain Aboriginal occupation.
- A low density "background" of artefacts in the form of isolated finds, subsurface or surface scatters will exist in areas not considered primary occupation sites.
- Ridges on higher ground are likely to have been used as transport links and may contain residual evidence of occupation.

As a result of these statements, it is reasoned that undisturbed areas within the study area are considered archaeological and culturally sensitive with frequent Aboriginal sites in the vicinity. The general studies of Port Jackson region, the specific investigations surrounding the study area and the search of the AHIMS database have helped to predict what certain site types can be expected during the test excavations for this assessment. These are:

- Stone artefacts are unlikely to be present due to the high level of disturbance that was identified across the study area as a result of continual development from the late 19th century onwards.
- Scarred trees are unlikely to be present due to the lack of old growth vegetation within the study area.
- Pigment rock art sites are unlikely to be present due to a lack of suitable geological requirements (sandstone overhangs).
- Engraved rock art sites are unlikely to be present due to a lack of suitable geological requirements (exposed sandstone bedrock).
- Grinding grooves are unlikely to be present due to a lack of suitable geological requirements (exposed bedrock near to a water source).
- Ceremonial grounds are unlikely to be present due to their general rarity within New South Wales.
- Burials are unlikely to be present, due the lack of deep sandy locations suitable for burial.
- Shell middens are unlikely to be present due to the distance from the shoreline and lack of suitable locations for occupation and consumption of food.
- Stone arrangements are unlikely to be present due to their general rarity within New South Wales.

4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Although European observers recorded various aspects of the lifestyles of Aboriginal people throughout the Port Jackson region from the beginning of European settlement of the area in the late 18th century, it was not until the 20th century that archaeological investigations of Aboriginal archaeological sites were undertaken.

Since then, archaeological sites have been frequently recorded across the region, and hundreds have been excavated. Most commonly, these contain artefact and shell midden sites and engraved or pigmented images within rockshelters.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE LOCAL REGION

Table 4.1 below outlines the details and results of some relevant archaeological consultant's reports from the region.

Table 4.1 A Summary of Archaeological Consultant Reports from the Region

Reference	Study area location/ description	Results	Site distribution/ Conclusions
(Rich 1985)	Archaeological survey and assessment at Bradleys Bushland Reserve, approximately 1 kilometre southeast of the study area.	The survey covered an area of 1.4 hectares on the upper slopes of a ridgeline. Sandstone exposures occurred within the study area, no engravings or shelter formations suitable for habitation were observed.	The site did not note any archaeological constraints of the study area.
(Morris 1986)	Archaeological survey of north side of Port Jackson	The investigation involved a study of site type distribution on the northern side of Port Jackson. Sample areas of 0.25km² were surveyed. Four of these sample areas were within the Mosman LGA, at Sirius Park, Rosherville Reserve, Bradleys Head West and Georges Head. Four Aboriginal sites were recordered, a shelter with midden and an open midden were recorded at Sirius Park and two shelters with middens were recorded at Georges Head.	It was recommended that further archaeological investigations take place in order to accurately determine the extent of each site recorded in the Mosman LGA.
(Koettig 1986)	Archaeological survey at Chowder Bay and Georges Head	The study area was heavily vegetated and no engravings were recorded during the survey. Two Aboriginal sites were recorded, including a shelter with potential occupation deposit and a drawing of a macropod above the shoreline at Georges Head.	The archaeological extent and significance of the study area could not be definitively determined due to the overgrowth of vegetation.
(Smith 1987)	Survey of bushland at HMAS Penguin, Middle Head, approximately 1.5 kilometres east of the study area.	Survey of 3.9 hectares of land to the south of Balmoral Beach. A shelter with a potential occupation deposits was recorded.	It was noted in the report that the farm established for 'King Bungaree' may have extended into the study area and suggesting that the study area should be regarded as highly significant.
(Rich 1988)	Archaeological survey at Beauty Point Sensory Foreshore Walk, approximately 2 kilometres north of the study area	Much of the study area consisted of reclaimed land and no Aboriginal sites were identified.	No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

Reference	Study area location/ description	Results	Site distribution/ Conclusions
(Haglund & Rich 1988)	Analysis of Aboriginal occupation for a Mosman Heritage Study	This study consisted of a literature review of known Aboriginal sites in the Mosman LGA. 21 Aboriginal sites were identified in the study. The report noted that 3 of the 21 sites had been destroyed, and there was not enough information available on the remaining sites to assess them.	Recommendations included that of the 18 remaining sites be re-recorded and areas of bushland be targeted for systematic survey to assess whether new sites could be identified.
(Koettig 1991)	Heritage study of Aboriginal sites within the Mosman LGA	Following recommendations outlined by Haglund and Rich (1988) as above, this study involved the inspection of recorded sites and survey of a number of sites in the Mosman LGA. At the end of Koettig's study, there were 77 recorded sites within the LGA. Of these, 61% were shelters, 21% were open middens and 18% were engraving sites.	Recommendations included that the sites be preserved and protected from proposed development and that adequate investigations occur in areas that are to be destroyed. It was also recommended that representative samples of sites be preserved and appropriate mitigation works implemented to prevent further deterioration of Aboriginal sites.
(Attenbrow 1991)	Port Jackson Archaeological Project, Stage 1: A study of the prehistory of the Port Jackson catchment.	This study involved an analysis of the distribution of 335 midden sites and 34 deposits within the Port Jackson catchment area. The study also involved site relocation and recording, some of which was in the Mosman LGA. It was found that shell middens only occur in sub-catchments that have ocean and estuarine zones, while archaeological deposits occur more frequently in freshwater zones. It was also found that the majority of recorded sites were located on Hawkesbury Sandstone and were associated with estuarine or ocean zones.	The results of this study were compared with results from studies of undeveloped areas north of the Hawkesbury River. Comparisons of the results led to suggestions that the general trends in the distribution of recorded sites with midden/ archaeological deposits within the Port Jackson catchment reflect the original distribution of sites in the area, that is 'more middens and deposits along the shores than on the slopes, and very few on the ridgetops.

Reference	Study area location/ description	Results	Site distribution/ Conclusions
(Attenbrow 1992)	Archaeological excavation of a rockshelter at the southern end of Balmoral Beach, Mosman, approximately 800 metres east of the study area	Excavation of the midden revealed a deep deposit with abundant stone artefacts and animal remains as well as hearths. The existing shell deposit extends to a depth of 2 metres. Radiocarbon dating from the uppermost undisturbed deposit revealed dates of 2,500 years. Shell material was located predominantly in the top 650 millimetres of the deposit. There were 18 different species of shellfish remains identified in the midden deposit.	The site was concluded to hold strong cultural significance within the local area and was one of the most intact midden sites in the Mosman LGA.
(Australian Museum Business Services 1995)	Aboriginal Heritage study of the Mosman LGA	The study analysed several trends related to the distribution of archaeological sites in Mosman. These trends suggests that various places around Mosman were associated with different activities including major campsites and a range of special activity camps, some of which may have had ceremonial purposes.	Numerous management strategies were proposed for the archaeological sites in the region. This included the need for increasing community awareness, monitoring the condition of known sites, erosion stabilisation works of rock art sites and identifying archaeological sites that may need further conservation.
(Dominic Steel Consulting Archaeology 2005)	Aboriginal archaeological test excavations at the Barn Whaling Station, 3c Avenue Road, Mosman, approximately 2 kilometres south-west of the study area	A total of 135 stone artefacts were recovered from test excavations from a total of 30 test pits	It was concluded that the site represented a highly culturally sensitive site for Aboriginal occupation and it was recommended that certain landforms be preserved in order to retain the original landscape.
(Dominic Steel Consulting Archaeology 2017)	Aboriginal archaeological assessment of Taronga Zoo, Mosman, approximately 1.5 kilometres south of the study area.	The survey did not identify any archaeological sites within the study area.	It was concluded that no specific areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity were located within the study area and that there are no constraints to the proposed development.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE STUDY AREA

The study area has been subject to one previous Aboriginal archaeological assessment in the form of an ACHDDA which was undertaken by Austral Archaeology in 2019 for the current development (Austral Archaeology 2019). This assessment determined that the natural resources and landforms in the vicinity of the study area would not have been favourable for long term Aboriginal occupation. It was stated in the ACHDDA that the study area was located on top of a ridgeline between two larger hills. It was assessed that this was an unlikely place for Indigenous settlement so close to the ocean as strong winds and a general lack of protection from the elements would make the area uncomfortable for much of the year. Conversely, as is the trend in archaeological investigations of the Mosman LGA, it was considered more likely that the Borogegal people sought out rockshelters or sheltered areas behind the ridgelines to live (Austral Archaeology 2019).

Furthermore, while high levels of recent development in the area have removed evidence of past waterways, it was considered unlikely by that there were any large perennial waterways in the area, as any rain would have quickly drained into the harbour. As such, it was determined in the ACHDDA that due to the lack of water sources in the immediate vicinity, the study area would unlikely have been utilised for long term occupation (Austral Archaeology 2019).

The ACHDDA assessed that the study area has experienced a wide range of construction and clearance on the site, with no part of the site left untouched. It was stated that initial land clearing would have highly impacted and destroyed Aboriginal artefacts, and with the level of disturbance evident on the site there is very little likelihood that any remains exist within study area (Austral Archaeology 2019).

SUMMARY OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS OF THE STUDY AREA

An archaeological survey of the study area was undertaken on 5 August 2020 by William Andrews (Graduate Archaeologist, Austral). No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey undertaken as part of this assessment. This is due to the majority of the site being fully developed as part of a school, with the majority of the ground surface being overlaid with concrete. The survey encompassed approximately 14,530 m^2 and identified no areas of archaeological potential as the level of disturbance and development across the site was too high. Only one landform was identified which was a highly disturbed gentle slope to the west. There were areas of exposure visible along the boundaries of the school an example of which can be seen in Figure 4.2. However, this area and the other areas that exhibited exposures had been previously disturbed by housing and the nature of the site as a school within the grassed sections. So whilst there was exposures there was clear evidence of redposition of materials, and other disturbance that can be seen in Figure 4.3. These soils provide characteristics that are very similar to **gy3**, a yellow, weakly pedal sandy clay loam or **gy4**, a moderately to strongly pedal, yellow-brown clay, rather than the topsoil deposits where Aboriginal archaeological material will most likely be contained. As stated in Section 2.2, **gy3** and stratigraphic layers below very rarely contain *in-situ* Aboriginal archaeological material (Dominic Steel Consulting Archaeology 2005, p.28).

As stated above, the majority of the site is covered in concrete and asphalt, which precluded any view at the surface below the ground covering, an example of which can be seen in Figure 4.4. As such the ground surface visibility within the site was approximately 1%. Whilst the visibility was low, the level of ground disturbance that was present across the site indicates that the disturbance continues below the level of the concrete. It was determined that the construction of the buildings associated with the school would have caused large scale disturbance across the majority of the site. Examples of the buildings and earthworks can be seen in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6.

Other than the buildings on the site there were no obstacles that prevented access, which combined with the level of man-made ground coverings allowed the survey to have an effective coverage of 5%. This low coverage is due to the concrete and asphalt coverings on most of the site precluding the view of the surveyor.

Overall, the results of the archaeological survey further confirmed what is shown in the historical record of the study area, which is that there exists a very high level of disturbance to the ground surface caused by the intense development of the site from the 1880s onwards. As such, the

survey has indicated that there exists very little potential for Aboriginal archaeological material to be present within the study area.

Figure 4.2 **Grass covering along western boundary of study area, this area was previously disturbed by housing prior to the school.**

Figure 4.3 **View along southern boundary of school, redeposition of materials along with evidence of excavation for the building and walkway.**

Figure 4.4 **View in the central portion of the site, an example of the level of ground disturbance and concrete covering within the study area.**

Figure 4.5 **View to the north of the school grounds**

Figure 4.6 **View to the south with buildings A (centre) and building E (to the right), the level of earthworks can be seen clearly as the ground level building A was contructed on is approximately 0.5m above the level building E was constructed on.**

5 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

5.1 BASIS FOR THE ASSESSMENT

The significance values provided in the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter) are considered to be the best practice heritage management guidelines in Australia (Australia ICOMOS 2013a). The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as:

> *"…aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups."* (Australia ICOMOS 2013a, p.2)

The Burra Charter significance values outlined in Table 5.1; these are frequently adopted by cultural heritage managers and government agencies as a framework for a more holistic assessment of significance.

Table 5.1 Definitions of Burra Charter significance values (Australia ICOMOS 2013b)

Value	Definition
Aesthetic	Refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place. That is how a person responds to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.
Historic	Refers to all aspects of history. For example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.
Scientific	Refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions.
Social	Refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them.
Spiritual	Refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places. The qualities of the place may inspire a strong and/or spontaneous emotional or metaphysical response in people, expanding their understanding of their place, purpose and obligations in the world, particularly in relation to the spiritual realm. The term spiritual value was recognised as a separate value in the Burra Charter, 1999. It is still included in the definition of social value in the Commonwealth and most state jurisdictions. Spiritual values may be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.

In addition to the Burra Charter significance values, other criteria's and guidelines have been formulated by other government agencies and bodies in NSW to assess the significance of heritage places in NSW. Of particular relevance to this assessment are the guidelines prepared by the Australian Heritage Council and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), and Heritage NSW (Australian Heritage Council & DEWHA 2009, DECCW 2010a, OEH 2011b, NSW Heritage Office 2001).

The Guide (OEH 2011b, p.10) states that the following criteria from the NSW Heritage Office (2001, p.9) should be considered:

- **Social value:** Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?
- **Historic value:** Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
- **Scientific value:** Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
- **Aesthetic value:** Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state?

OEH (2011b, p.10) states that when considering the Burra Charter criteria, a grading system must be employed. Austral will use the following grading system to assess the cultural values of the study area and its constituent features. These are outlined in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Gradings used to assess the cultural values of the study area

Grading	Definition
Exceptional	The study area is considered to have rare or outstanding significance values against this criterion. The significance values are likely to be relevant at a state or national level.
High	The study area is considered to possess considerable significant values against this criterion. The significance values are likely to be very important at a local or state level.
Moderate	The study area is considered to have significance values against this criterion; these are likely to have limited heritage value but may contribute to broader significance values at a local or State level.
Little	The study area is considered to have little or no significance values against this criterion.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following section addresses the Burra Charter significance values with reference to the overall study area.

5.2.1 AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

The concept of aesthetic significance deals with the response that people have to a particular place and refers to sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. These values may be related to the landscape and are often closely associated with social and cultural values. This criterion differs from the other two in that it is not so readily quantifiable but takes into account a subjective or emotive response to a place as opposed to providing comment upon a tangible item (such as an Aboriginal artefact) or an issue of research relevance (such as an area of PAD).

The study area and the immediate area surrounding the study area has been heavily developed and modified from its original landscape that would have existed prior to European settlement. The entirety of the study area has been developed continuously from the late 19th century with the establishment of Mosman High School in 1880, with very little trace of the original landform and natural surroundings present. As such, the heavy development present within the study area has caused a significant loss to the aesthetic values of the study area.

Based on this assessment, the study area is considered to have **little** aesthetic significance values.

5.2.2 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

The assessment of historic values refers to associations with particular places associated with Aboriginal history. Historic values may not be limited to physical values but may relate to intangible elements that relate to memories, stories or experiences.

The ethnographic record suggests that the locality around the study area is significant through its association with the numerous bays located in vicinity that are associated with Sydney Harbour. As stated in Section 2.2 the study area is situated on the top of a ridgeline between two larger hills. While, as noted earlier, this is an unlikely place for Indigenous settlement being so close to the ocean, it most likely would have formed travel routes to and from the coast.

Based on this assessment, the study area is considered to have **moderate** historic significance values.

5.2.3 SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

Scientific significance generally relates to the ability of archaeological objects or sites to answer research questions that are important to the understanding of the past life-ways of Aboriginal people. Australia ICOMOS (2013b, p.5) suggests that to appreciate scientific value, that the following question is asked: "*Would further investigation of the place have the potential to reveal substantial new information and new understandings about people, places, processes or practices which are not available from other sources?*".

In addition to the above criteria, The Guide (OEH 2011b, p.10) also suggests that consideration is given to the Australian Heritage Council and DEWHA (2009) criteria, which are particularly useful when considering scientific potential:

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

The results of the Aboriginal archaeological survey has demonstrated that the majority of the study area shows high levels of disturbance caused by the historical development of the study area with residential development and the establishment of Mosman Public School occurring from the 1880s onwards. The continual development of the study area from the late 19th century that was associated with the operation of Mosman Public School would have caused significant sub-surface impacts and disturbances and as a result most likely removed any traces of Aboriginal cultural material that may have previously existed in the study area. The historical plans and aerials of the study area demonstrate that very little of the study area remains unimpacted by the previous construction of buildings.

It is therefore considered that there is a low potential that any archaeological investigations within the study area would recover any significant quantity of Aboriginal cultural material, and if material, including stone artefacts, were present on site they would most likely be present in disturbed stratigraphic contexts and not be in-situ. Thus, if any Aboriginal cultural material was present on site, it would provide limited information on the Aboriginal occupation of the study area, which is a key requirement of the research potential criterion.

In summary, the overall research value of the study area is considered to be very low.

Given the highly intense development of the study area from the late 19th century onwards, which has consequently removed any traces of the original landscape within the boundaries of the study area, the representativeness and rarity of the site is considered very low.

The Aboriginal cultural material contained within the study area is not considered to be of high educational value. The historical research as well as the survey undertaken has part of this assessment has indicated that the entirety of the study area has been highly disturbed as a result

of continual development from the 1880s onwards. As such, it is considered unlikely that Aboriginal cultural material is present within the study area, and if present, it would most likely be within a disturbed stratigraphic context. The overall educational value of the study area is therefore considered to be low.

5.2.4 SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE VALUES

As social and spiritual significance are interdependent, Austral has undertaken a combined assessment of these values. The Consultation Requirements specify that the social or cultural values of a place can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.

The following submissions were received from RAPs during the completion of the project:
Phil Khan of Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group has provided information regarding the social and spiritual significance of the study area, which is present below:

> *"My people have walked this land for tens of thousands of years and continue to do so today. The Aboriginal people lived a life full of vegetation and bush life with waterways and hills surrounding them. This particular site is close by to Balmoral beach, allowing access to seafood and shell fish. Fishing would have taken place by men, women and children. The man would have used spears, the women use a line and a shell hook. The Aboriginal people would have access to fresh water from the billabongs, water courses and clay pans that could still be around if it has not been destroyed.*
>
> *There would be camps around the area and spiritual ceremonies would take place with song and dance around the fire. Fire places were used for cooking in the hot ashes and dirt. They would cook kangaroos whole in the hot soil and coal and over years the hole would become deep enough to bury deceased people, stones were put over the grave to keep dingos away & the tree would be marked, this would tell Aboriginal People it is a burial site, however all this has been destroyed by first fleet.*
>
> *The study area is most defiantly of high significant of cultural value to our people and needs to been excavated as it our last chance to do so. If artefacts are unearthed, they should be a keeping place on display within the school, that way they can be recognised as Aboriginal culture and used for learning, also making people aware that Aboriginal people where all over."*

A copy of this letter from Kamilaroi-Yankuntjajara Working Group is present in Appendix G of the ACHA.

Further comments about the Stage 4 of the Consultation Requirements are present in Appendix G.

Based on this assessment, the study area is considered to have **high** social and spiritual significance values.

5.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The statements of significance have been formulated using the Burra Charter significance values and relevant NSW guidelines (DECCW 2010a, OEH 2011b, Australia ICOMOS 2013a).

Heritage NSW specifies the importance of considering cultural landscapes when determining and assessing Aboriginal cultural values. The principle behind this is that '*For Aboriginal people, the significance of individual features is derived from their inter-relatedness within the cultural landscape. This means features cannot be assessed in isolation and any assessment must consider the feature and its associations in a holistic manner"* (DECCW 2010b).

The historical research of the past land-use practices and European development within the study area has shown that the site has been subject to continuous development from the late 19th century onwards. This includes the residential subdivision along both Gladstone Avenue and Belmost Road from the early 1880s, and the construction and establishment of Mosman Public School in the late 1880s. Throughout the 20th century, the study area has been subject to numerous redevelopments associated with additions and modifications to buildings associated with Mosman High School. As evident in the historical plans and historical aerials of the study area, high-level disturbance was present across the entirety of the study area, as buildings have been constructed in all portions of the site.

The Aboriginal archaeological survey undertaken as part of this assessment has confirmed the presence of high levels of disturbances associated with the previous developments within the study area. The construction of the various buildings within the study area would have caused high levels of subsurface impacts, which would most likely have removed any traces of Aboriginal cultural material that were present.

No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey, which was determined to be the case due to the high level of development present across the entirety of the study area. The results of the survey have determined that there is a very low potential for subsurface Aboriginal cultural material to be present due to the high levels of historical disturbance.

Overall, on the balance of the current evidence it is considered that the archaeological character of the study area has been sufficiently determined by the survey, and that the study area holds very low potential to contain Aboriginal cultural material.

As has been provided during the consultation stages of the project, the study area and its surroundings hold high cultural and spiritual significance to the Aboriginal community. This was confirmed in a letter provided by Phil Khan of Kamilaroi-Yankuntjajara Working Group, which provided an occupational history of the surrounding land and demonstrated the importance of the natural resources to the local Aboriginal population. This letter also highlighted the sacred nature of the area surrounding the study area with the possible presence of unknown Aboriginal burials in the vicinity.

The overall significance of the study area in terms of its Aboriginal archaeological heritage is considered low.

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section outlines, according to Heritage NSW guidelines, the potential harm that the proposed activity may have on identified Aboriginal objects and places within the study area (OEH 2011b, DECCW 2010a).

6.1 ASSESSING HARM

This section outlines the assessment process for addressing potential harm to Aboriginal objects and/or places within the study area, as outlined by Heritage NSW (OEH 2011b, p.12).

- *ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*

An objective of the NPW Act, under Section 2A(1)(b)(i) is to conserve "*places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people*" through applying the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) (Section 2A (2)). ESD is defined in Section 6(2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW) as "…*the effective integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in decision-making processes".* ESD can be achieved with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage, by applying the principle of inter-generational equity, and the precautionary principle to the nature of the proposed activity, with the aim of achieving beneficial outcomes for both the development and Aboriginal cultural heritage.

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The principle of intergenerational equity is where the present generation ensures the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations. The Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC), now Heritage NSW, states that in terms of Aboriginal cultural heritage "*intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (for example, because of impacts under previous AHIPs), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.*" (DECC 2009, p.26).

The assessment of intergenerational equity and understanding of cumulative impacts should consider information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects and/or places that may be harmed and how they illustrate the occupation and use of the land by Aboriginal people across the locality (DECC 2009, p.26).

Where there is uncertainty over whether the principle of intergenerational equity can be followed, the precautionary principle should be applied.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

Heritage NSW defines the Precautionary Principle as "*if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation*" (DECC 2009, p.26).

The application of the precautionary principle should be guided through:

- A careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment.
- An assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.

DECC (2009, p.26) states that the precautionary principle is relevant to the consideration of potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage, where:

- The proposal involves a risk of severe or irreversible damage to Aboriginal objects and/or places or the value of those objects and/or places.
- There is uncertainty about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values, scientific, or archaeological values, including in relation to the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects or places proposed to be impacted.

Where either of the above is likely, a precautionary approach should be taken and all effective measures implemented to prevent or reduce harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

- *TYPES OF HARM*

When considering the nature of harm to Aboriginal objects and/or places, it is necessary to quantify direct and indirect harm. The types of harm, as defined in the Guide (OEH 2011b, p.12), and are summarised in Table 6.1. These definitions will be used to quantify the nature of harm to identified Aboriginal objects and/or places that have been identified as part of this assessment. The Code states that the degree of harm can be either total or partial (DECCW 2010c, p.21).

Table 6.1 Definition of types of harm

Type of harm	Definition
Direct harm	May occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavating detention ponds and other drainage or flood mitigation measures, and changes in water flows affecting the value of a cultural site.
Indirect harm	May affect sites or features located immediately beyond, or within, the area of the proposed activity. Examples of indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter site from increased visitation, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources.

6.2 PAST LAND USE PRACTICES

The study area is situated on part of a 30 acre grant of land made to Archibald Mosman in 1838. It is unknown however as to whether any structural development or activities associated with Mosman's grant were undertaken within the boundaries of the study area. Mosman's 30 acre grant was subsequently sold to Mitchell Boyd in 1866 before it was later purchased by Richard Harnett in 1879 (purcell 2019).

The first known development within the study area occurred in the late 1870s and early 1880s when a committee of local residents at Mosman's Bay applied to the Council of Education for the establishment of a school in the locality. The request was approved and during December, 1879, the Council entered into an agreement to purchase land off Harnett (purcell 2019, p.5).

In 1883 the construction of a stone school house and teacher's residence commenced on the site, which was undertaken by contractor J W Eaton. To deal with growing numbers of pupils, additions were made to the building in 1888-89, 1892 and 1897. The school became officially known as Mosman Public School in March 1894 (purcell 2019, p.5).

In 1903, the school's status was upgraded when it became a Superior Public School, abetted by the efforts of the Mosman Progress Association. At the beginning of June that year a library was formally opened at the school. This was followed by the opening of the first stage of a projected four-wing building, for which tenders for construction had been accepted during October, 1903. The building was completed in the middle of September, 1904 and situated on the corner of Military and Avenue Roads, despite appeals from the local community to relocate the school on a site away from the risks associated with dangerous local traffic on Military Road (purcell 2019).

The school became an Intermediate High School in 1921, offering primary and secondary classes with an academic course of instruction to Intermediate Certificate standard (purcell 2019).

In 1923, over an acre of land along Belmont Road and Gladstone Avenue was resumed for the construction of a large new school building, part of a large scheme thst included two new buildings. This land was part of the Model Township subdivided and partly developed by bank manager Arthur Muston at the end of the 1880s. The allotments were sold by Muston at various times between 1889 and 1894 and were developed with a mix of detached and semi–detached residences (purcell 2019, p.6).

Construction of the new school building began in October, 1923 by the Minister of Education. The entire scheme was comprehensive in scope, containing 28 classrooms and administration spaces along with a separate domestic and manual training block, and two weather sheds with attached lavatories. The buildings were designed in the Government Architect's Office, built by G

Hogden, and was officially opened by the Minister for Education on 17 July 195. The construction of the new building coincided with a high point in enrolments with 2,053 pupils attending the school in 1925 (purcell 2019).

Extensive internal modifications were documented to the 1925 Public School building in 1970, which provided more staff and pupil facilities and the loss of the first floor assembly spaces. About three years later part of the first floor of the building was converted to a library. These works were accompanied by the construction of a multi-purpose hall on another part of the site, which was documented in 1972 (purcell 2019).

The study area continues to be utilised as a secondary school facility and is currently named Mosman High School.

6.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The main impacts on the subject land relate to extensive land clearance and the construction of numerous buildings associated with Mosman High School from the early 1880s onwards.

Land clearance would have resulted in soil disturbance and topsoil movement and this activity is commonly destructive to Aboriginal artefacts. The continual development of the study area associated with the operation of the school from the 1880s onwards has caused high levels of sub-surface impact and disturbances and has most likely removed any evidence of Aboriginal cultural material that may have existed within the study area. As evident in Figure 6.2, which depicts an 1889 auction plan of the study area, the entirety of the western and northern portions of the study area fronting Gladstone Avenue and Belmont Street were occupied by residential dwellings and commercial and retail shops. As can also be seen in Figure 6.2, Mosman Public School (now Mosman High School) encompasses the south-eastern portion of the study area. It is therefore clear that large-scale subsurface impacts and modifications to the ground surface was undertaken from the late 1880s. While this historical plan shows that the central portion of the study area remained largely undeveloped, the 1943 and 1961 historical aerial of the study area demonstrates that these previously undisturbed areas contained large buildings associated with Mosman High School by the mid-20th century (Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4). The 1984 and 1995 historical aerial imagery of the study area confirms that by the end of the 20th century there was no portion of the study area that had not previously been impacted by the construction of a building.

Given the very high level of disturbance that is evident across the study area it is therefore considered that the impact associated with the proposed development will consist of a very low risk of impacting Aboriginal archaeological material. In the instance that Aboriginal archaeological material is present within the study area, it will most likely have been removed from situ and its original context given the high disturbance that the study area has been subject to.

Details of the proposed activity is outlined in Figure 6.10.

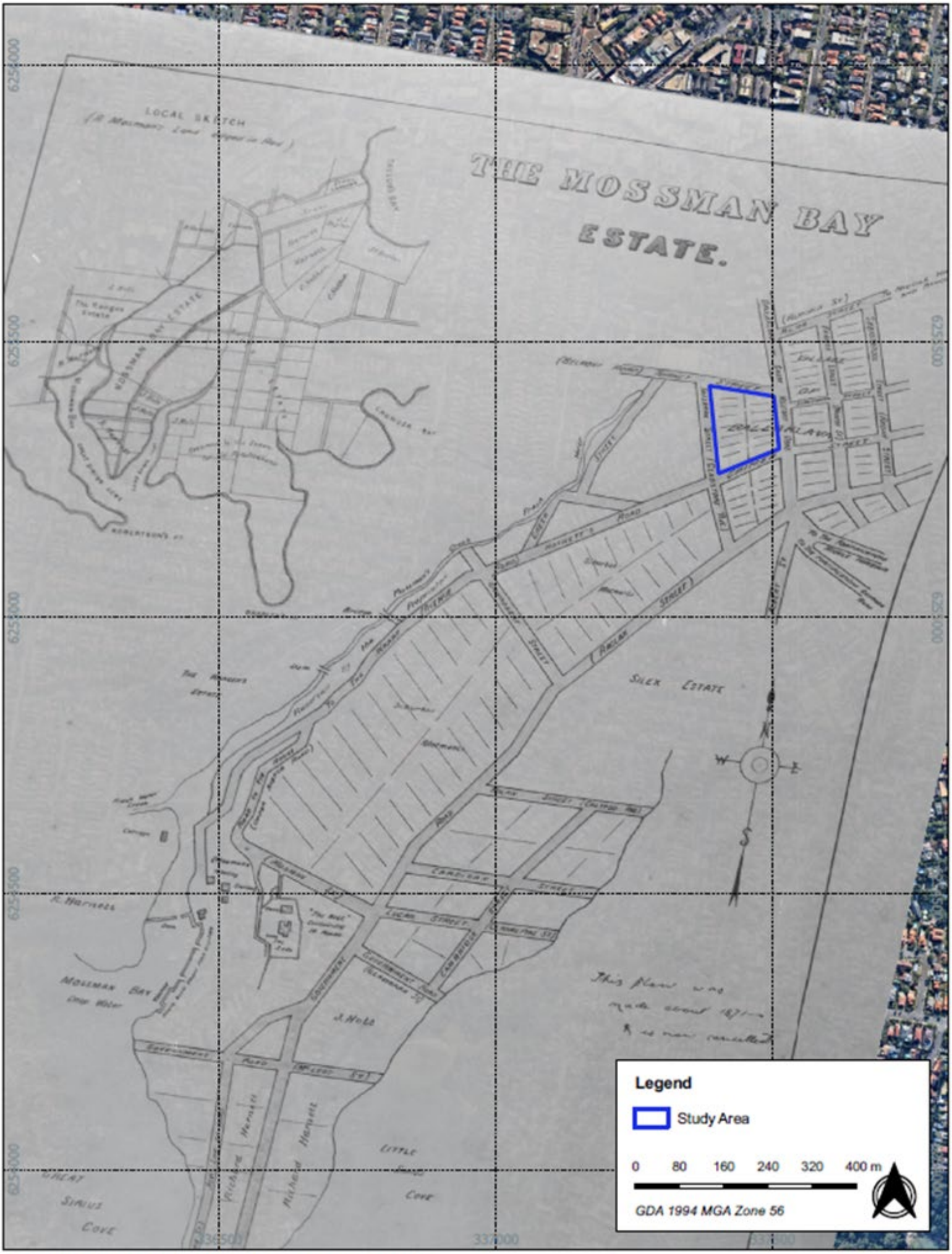


Figure 6.1 Mossman Bay Estate c. 1871

Mosman High School

Source: Mosman Library LS Carroll Collection, Nearmap

Drawn by: WA Date: 2020-06-19

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

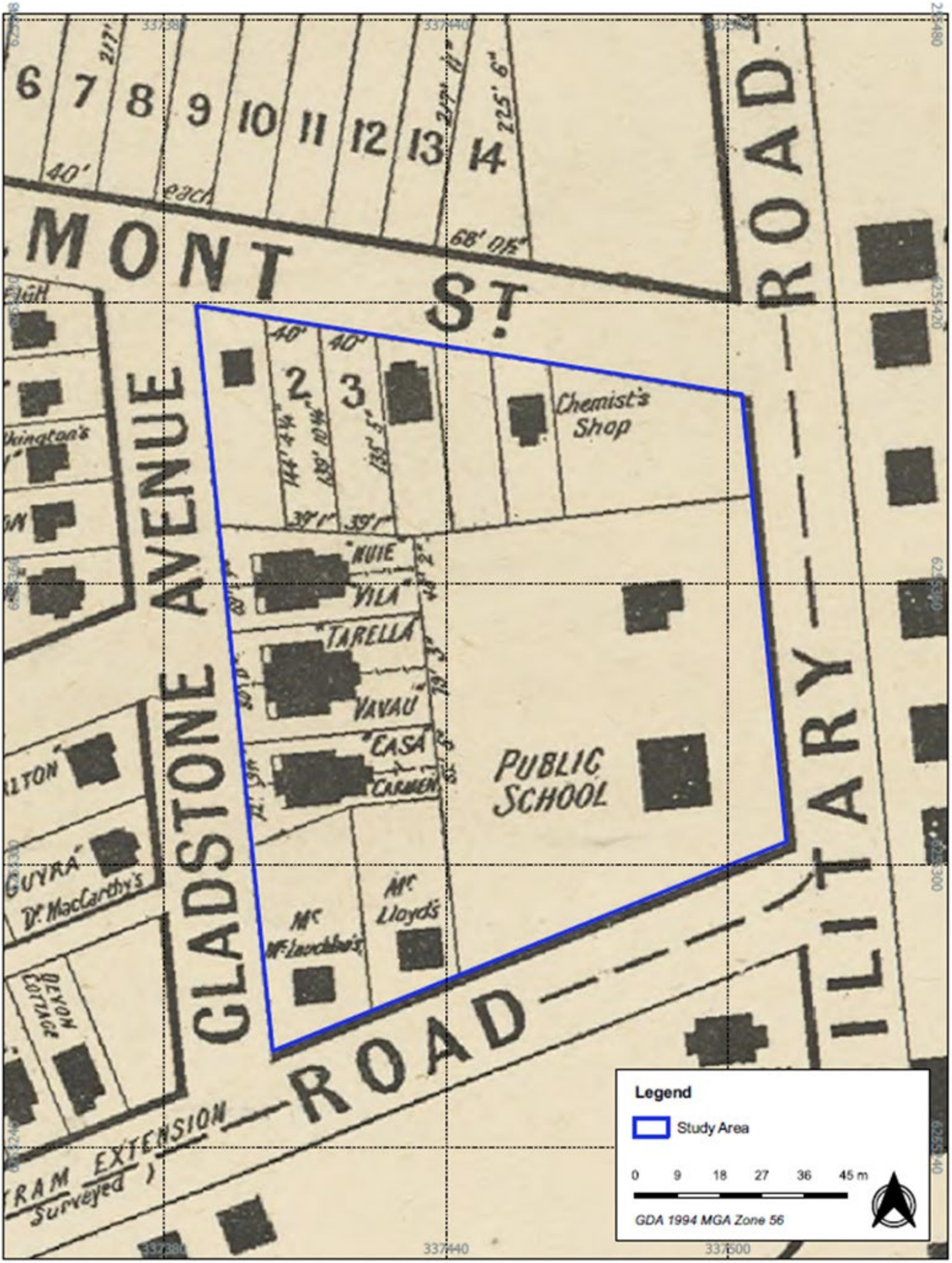


Figure 6.2 1898 R&W Auction Map

Mosman High School

Source: NLA MAP Folder 108, LFSP 1652

Drawn by: WA Date: 2020-06-22

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 6.3 1943 Historic Aerial Imagery

Mosman High School

Source: NSW DFSI

Drawn by: WA Date: 2020-06-26

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 6.4 1961 Historic Aerial Imagery associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 6.5 1984 Historic Aerial Imagery associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 6.6 1995 Historic Aerial Imagery associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap, NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 6.7 2009 Historic Aerial Imagery associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

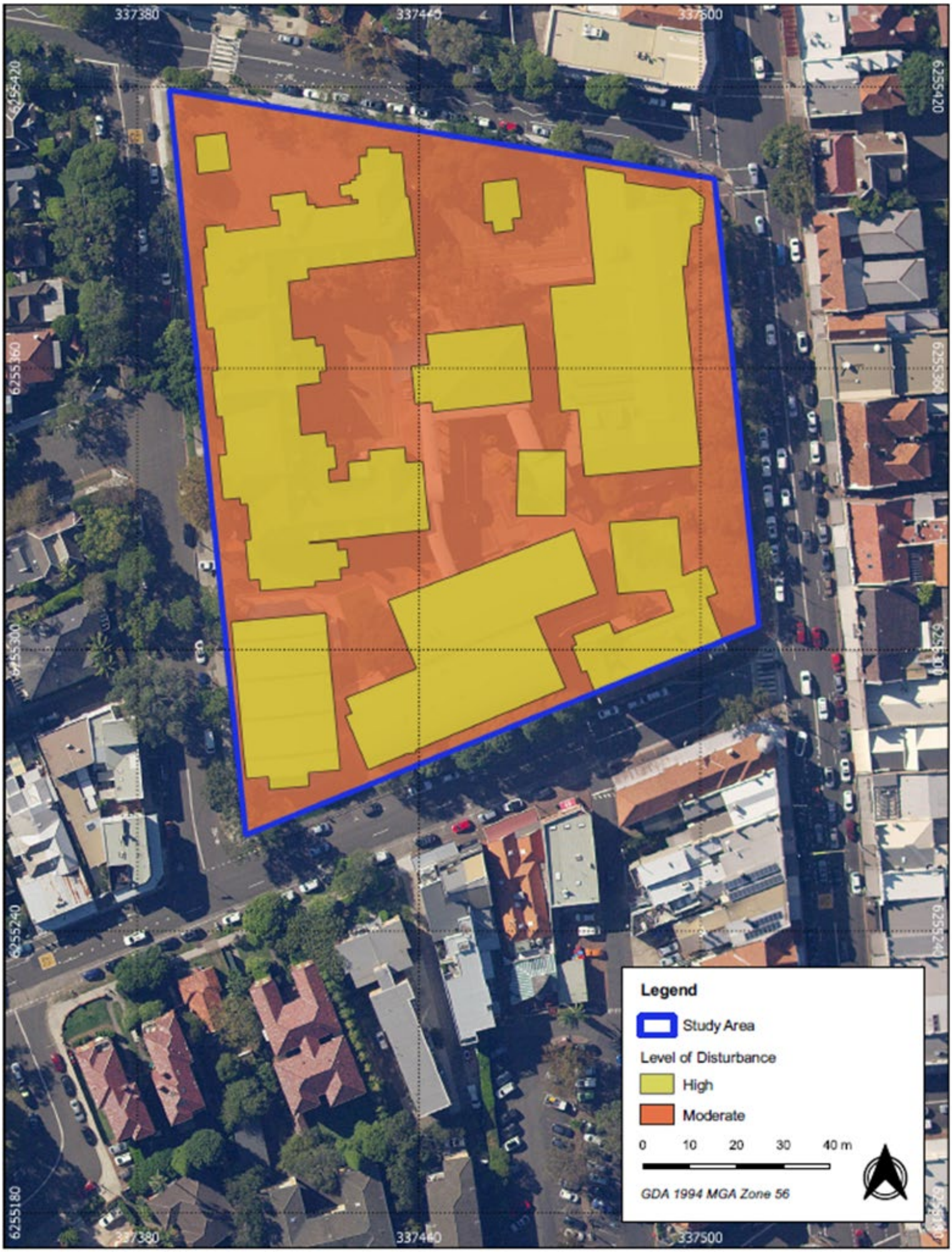


Figure 6.8 Level of Disturbances associated with the Study Area

Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-07-29

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 6.9 Archaeological Potential Associated with the Study Area

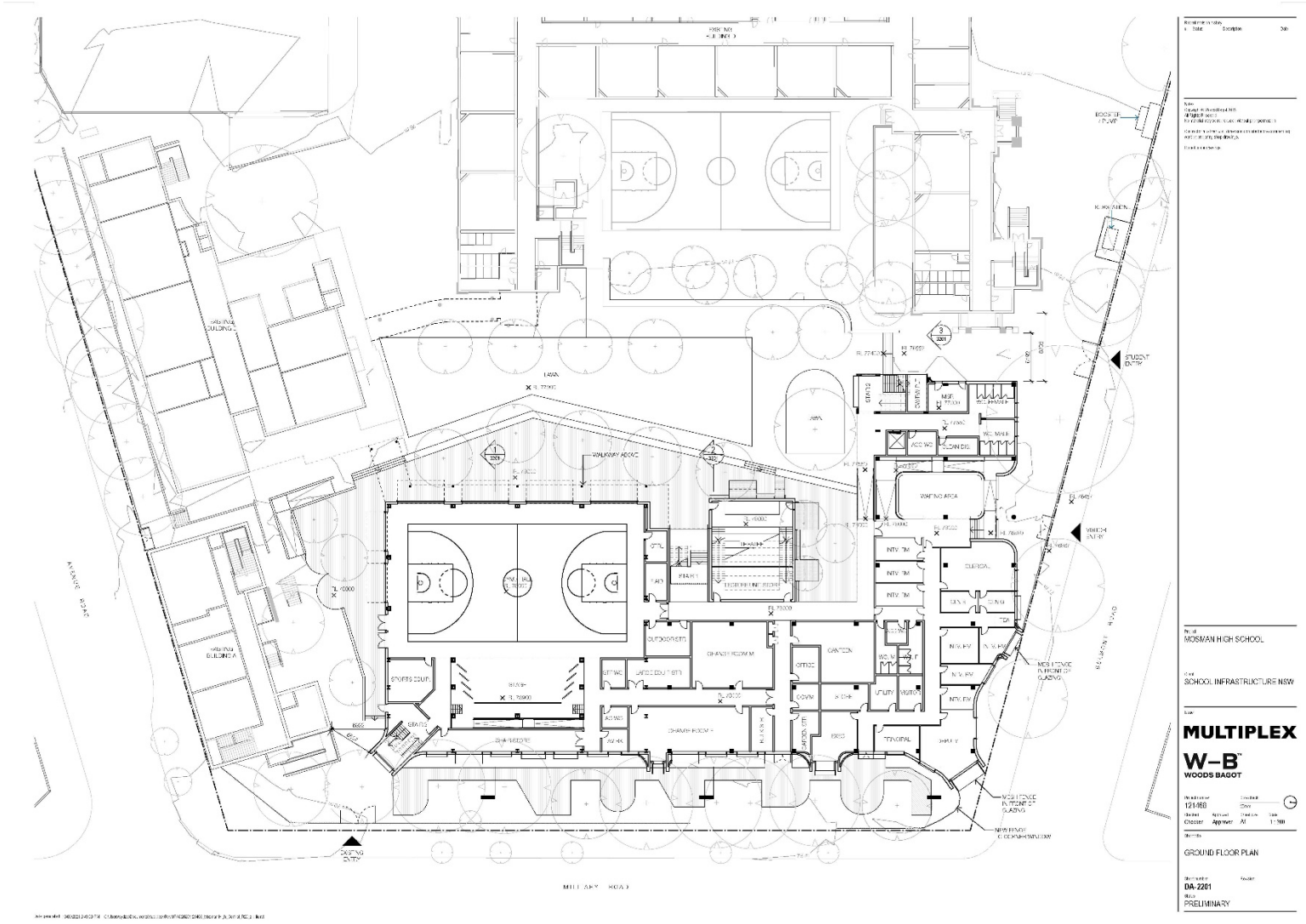
Mosman High School ACHA

Source: Nearmap

Drawn by: MR Date: 2020-08-07

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 6.10 Proposed Site Plan associated with the study area



6.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND OPTIONS TO AVOID HARM

The Guide to Reporting requires this ACHA to consider the effects of cumulative impacts under the principles of Economically Sustainable Development. In essence, this requires the acknowledgement that while a single development might have a minimal impact, it forms part of a slow urbanisation process which results in the widespread loss of environmental and cultural resources.

The study area forms part of ongoing community development within the lower North Shore region, where impacts to sites of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage has been considered. While the surrounding area has been developed to a large extent since the early 19th century, previous archaeological investigations within the Mosman LGA have demonstrated that *in-situ* and culturally significance Aboriginal archaeological sites are present within the region. These studies have led to a better understanding of Aboriginal land settlement patterns and cultural activities in the area. Although many studies have been undertaken it is still necessary for all developments to undergo this assessment, as there is still a great deal that is not understood or known about the people who lived in the area for tens of thousands of years before European settlement. This is doubly important as once development begins, all evidence of the past is removed.

However, it is not only development that is likely to affect sensitive cultural sites in the area. With the increase in community development brings a density of human activity that was not present in the area ever before. As such, the concentration of recreational activities in the surrounding area will increase dramatically. This puts a strain not only on the environment but also can lead to the unintentional destruction or desecration of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the area.

It is therefore considered that the cumulative impacts on Aboriginal heritage surrounding the study area are moderate to high.

6.5 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Following the Aboriginal archaeological survey of the study area it was determined that the entirety of the study area is considered to be of low archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage. As such, no further archaeological works are required within the study area.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been developed after considering the archaeological context, environmental information, consultation with the local Aboriginal community, the findings of the archaeological survey and the predicted impact of the proposed development on archaeological resources. It is recommended that:

1) No further investigative works are required to be undertaken in regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
2) In the event that intact soil profiles that contain Aboriginal cultural heritage and contact archaeology are encountered at any time during preliminary site investigations through to construction, the unexpected finds procedure in Appendix H is to be implemented.
3) All contractors undertaking earthworks on site should be briefed on the protection of Aboriginal heritage objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the penalties for damage to these items.
4) A copy of this report should be forwarded to all Aboriginal stakeholder groups who have registered an interest in the project and to the AHIMS Registrar.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Office of Environment & Heritage NSW GOVERNMENT

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2045

Client Service ID : 523096

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2220	Balmoral Beach 4;	AGD	56	338240	6255270	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,2988
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,K Cutmore					Permits		
45-6-2224	LGB Park;Mosman;Quakers Hat Bay;	AGD	56	336402	6256594	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2229	Burton St. 1;Beauty Point;	AGD	56	336600	6256590	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig					Permits		
45-6-2230	Clifton Gardens 1;Clifton Gardens;	AGD	56	338080	6254120	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig					Permits		
45-6-2231	Quakers Hat Boat Shed;	AGD	56	336854	6256543	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig					Permits		
45-6-2342	Fig Trees Midden	AGD	56	338290	6255291	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1959	Taronga Zoo Cave;Mosman;	AGD	56	336980	6253650	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits	3854	
45-6-2328	Chowder Head;Clifton Gardens;	AGD	56	338340	6253790	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0265	Balmoral Beach	AGD	56	338550	6255480	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0267	Mosman;	AGD	56	337682	6255487	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,W.D Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0684	Mosman;Edward's Beach;	AGD	56	338100	6255900	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,W.D Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0685	Edwards Beach	AGD	56	338217	6256337	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025,2988
	Contact	Recorders	W.D Campbell					Permits		
45-6-1898	The Balcony	AGD	56	338343	6253710	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1905	Reid Park 2;Mosman;	AGD	56	336500	6254600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/07/2020 for Miles Robson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 335954 - 338949, Northings : 6253837 - 6256827 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 46

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Office of Environment & Heritage NSW GOVERNMENT

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2045
Client Service ID : 523096

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1906	Reid Park 1;Mosman;	AGD	56	336300	6254500	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2206	Reid Park 3;Mosman;	AGD	56	336357	6254502	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2207	Wy-Ar-gine Point Cave;Balmoral;Edwards Beach;	AGD	56	338210	6256330	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2117	Clifton Cave;	AGD	56	338209	6253889	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2120	Rocky Point Midden;	AGD	56	338130	6255850	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2123	The Barn Cave;Mosman;	AGD	56	336450	6254290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits	2106	
45-6-2124	Chowder Head 2;	AGD	56	338188	6253961	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1231	Sea Scouts Fence Cave	AGD	56	338550	6255500	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	2025,2204,2988
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider,Michael Guider,Mr.R Taplin,Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-1163	Rocky Point Edwards Beach;Edwards Beach;	AGD	56	338100	6255900	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Midden	1809,2025
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-2323	Birds Nest Cave;Clifton Gardens;	AGD	56	337530	6253810	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2327	Chowder Bay;Clifton Gardens;	AGD	56	338350	6254200	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2329	Chowder Head 3;Clifton Gardens;	AGD	56	338330	6253790	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2330	Two Fish;Clifton Gardens;	AGD	56	338370	6253650	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/07/2020 for Miles Robson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 335954 - 338949, Northings : 6253837 - 6256827 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 46

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Office of Environment & Heritage NSW GOVERNMENT

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2045
Client Service ID : 523096

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2331	Koree Cave	AGD	56	338450	6254370	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2332	Clifton Reserve 1;Clifton Gardens;	AGD	56	338100	6254160	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0736	Mosman;Edward's Beach;	AGD	56	338000	6256300	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,I.M Sim					Permits		
45-6-0740	Mosman;Balmoral;	AGD	56	337866	6255399	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,W.D Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0656	Mosman Bay	AGD	56	336428	6254573	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Margrit Koettig					Permits		
45-6-0658	Crows Nest;Avenue Rd;	AGD	56	336611	6254095	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,W.D Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0665	Mosman Bay;	AGD	56	337100	6254800	Open site	Deleted	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,W.D Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0674	Bradley's Head;Taylor's Bay;	AGD	56	337900	6253662	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2025
	Contact	Recorders	Brown					Permits		
45-6-0677	Balmoral Beach 2;Bungarees cave;	AGD	56	338250	6255290	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809,2025,98676
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Alice Gorman,Michael Guider					Permits	267,419,4346	
45-6-0678	Balmoral Beach 3;	AGD	56	338160	6255400	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Midden,Shelter with Art	1809,2025,2988
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3170	
45-6-1701	Little Sirius Cove Midden;	AGD	56	336837	6253788	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Shelter with Deposit	1293,2025
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,A.K Morris					Permits		
45-6-1702	Sirius Park Midden;	AGD	56	336850	6253973	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1293,1809,2025
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,A.K Morris					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/07/2020 for Miles Robson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 335954 - 338949, Northings : 6253837 - 6256827 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 46

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Office of Environment & Heritage NSW GOVERNMENT

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2045
Client Service ID : 523096

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0028	Taylor's Bay;Chowder Head;	AGD	56	337900	6253700	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2025
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-2812	Fire Trail PAD 1	AGD	56	338710	6254995	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Matthew Kelleher					**Permits**		
45-6-2814	Fire Trail PAD 2	AGD	56	338690	6255025	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Matthew Kelleher					**Permits**		
45-6-2816	Little Fish Park Midden	AGD	56	336858	6254073	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Matthew Kelleher					**Permits**		
45-6-2818	Chowder Head 4	AGD	56	338300	6253800	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Earth Mound : 1		
	Contact S Scanlon	**Recorders**	Matthew Kelleher					**Permits**		
45-6-2819	Chowder Head 5	AGD	56	338266	6253757	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Earth Mound : 1		
	Contact S Scanlon	**Recorders**	Matthew Kelleher					**Permits**		
45-6-2820	Chowder Head 6	AGD	56	338231	6253853	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	Contact S Scanlon	**Recorders**	Matthew Kelleher					**Permits**		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 27/07/2020 for Miles Robson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 335954 - 338949, Northings : 6253837 - 6256827 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 46

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Page 4 of 4

Appendix B GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

This glossary is an extract from

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN "LITHIC" ANALYSIS

Author: Peter Hiscock, Dept. Archaeology and Anthropology

Feedback: peter.hiscock@anu.edu.au.

Date Last Modified: 28-August-97

URL: http://artalpha.anu.edu.au/web/arc/resources/stonegloss/gloss.htm

And

SYDNEY'S ABORIGINAL PAST

Author: Val Attenbrow

Year Published: 2002

Publisher: University New South Wales Press

Place of Publication: Sydney, NSW, Australia.

ABORIGINAL SITE: Place at which Aboriginal people have undertaken certain activities and special events.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT: Soil or sediment which contains cultural materials associated with past human activities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE: A location in which evidence of past human activities exists or has previously existed.

ANGLE OF APPLIED FORCE: The angle at which the force of flaking is applied to a rock.

APPLIED FORCE: The force exerted upon a core or retouched flake.

ARTEFACT: Any object which is physically modified by humans.

ATTRIBUTE: A physical characteristic of an artefact.

BIFACIAL: An artefact which shows evidence of working on two faces.

BULB OF FORCE: The bulb of force is a convex protuberance located at the proximal end of the ventral surface of a flake, immediately below the ring crack. Also called the Positive Bulb of Force or simply 'the bulb'.

BULBAR SCAR: The negative scar that results from the bulb of force.

BURIAL SITES: Locations where people were buried and where skeletal remains have been found.

CAMPSITE: Locations where people slept overnight as well as a place where other domestic activities were undertaken.

CONCHOIDAL FRACTURE: A type of fracture which gives smoothly curved surfaces resembling the form of a bivalve shell.

CONE: Shorthand term for Hertzian cone crack, a cone shaped fracture plane extending from a circular ringcrack as a result of loading from a blunt indenter

CORE: A piece of flaked stone which has one or more negative flake scars but no positive flake scars.

CULTURAL MATERIALS: The products of human behaviour, such as stone artefacts or food debris.

DEBITAGE: Cores and unretouched flakes.

DEBRIS: 1. Any refuse discarded from a cultural system. 2. Debitage.

DISCARD: The movement of an object from its systemic context to an archaeological context.

EDGE: The junction of two surfaces of a body.

EDGE DAMAGE: The removal of small flakes from the edge of an artefact.

ERAILLURE FLAKE: A flake formed between the bulb of force and the bulbar scar. Sometimes the eraillure flake adheres to the core in the bulbar scar. The eraillure flake leaves no scar on the core, but always leaves a scar on the ventral surface of the flake. The eraillure flake is convex/concave (like a meniscus lens), has no distinct features on the "dorsal face", but may contain compression rings on the bulbar face.

FEATHER TERMINATION: A termination of the fracture plane that occurs gradually (ie. there are no sharp bends in the plane), producing a thin, low angled distal margin.

FLAKE: 1. Any piece of stone fractured from a larger mass by the application of an external force. 2. The piece of stone struck off a core. It has a series of characteristics showing that it has

been struck off. The most indicative of these features are ringcracks, showing where the hammer hit the core. Also the ventral surface may be deformed in characteristic fashion, for example having a bulb or eraillure.

FLAKING: The process of fracturing stone by the application of an external force.

FORCE: The quantity of energy exerted by a moving body; power exerted; energy exerted to move another body from a state of inertia.

FRACTURE: Irregular surface produced by breaking a mineral across rather than along cleavage planes.

GRINDING STONE: An implement with a smooth, shallow concave surface which was created through use, either to abrade the surface of another artefact or to process food.

HAMMER: A fabricator used to apply a dynamic load.

HINGE TERMINATION: A fracture plane that turns sharply toward the free surface of the core immediately prior to the termination of the fracture. The bend of the ventral surface is rounded and should not be confused with a step termination.

HOLOCENE: A geological time-scale period lasting from 10,000 years ago to the present.

IN-SITU: An undisturbed archaeological feature or deposit.

KNAPPER: A human who creates stone artefacts by flaking.

KNAPPING: The process of striking rocks and causing them to fracture.

LENGTH: The distance from the platform to the termination of a flake or flake scar. Also Percussion Length.

MIDDEN: Cultural deposit in which material, such as shell, are built up in an archaeological site.

NEGATIVE BULB OF FORCE: The concave surface left after a flake has been removed.

OUTREPASSE: 1. A fracture termination where the fracture path curves markedly away from the core face and continues directly into the core, removing the base of the core and giving the flake a J shape in longitudinal cross section. 2. Any flake containing an outrepasse termination.

PLATFORM: Any surface to which a fabricator is applied when knapping.

PLATFORM ANGLE: 1. The angle between the platform and core face on a core. 2. The angle between the platform and dorsal surface on a flake. 3. The angle between the platform and flaked surface on a retouched flake.

PLEISTOCENE: A geological time-scale lasting from 2 million years ago to 10,000 years ago.

POINT OF FORCE APPLICATION: The area of the platform in contact with the indenter during knapping.

QUARRY: A location where stone or ochre has been removed by humans from a source of rock.

PRESSURE FLAKING: The process of detaching flakes by a pressing force. Also Static Loading.

REDUCTION: Process of breaking down stone by either flaking or grinding.

RETOUCHED FLAKE: A flake that has subsequently been re-flaked.

RETOUCHING: The act of knapping a flake into a retouched flake.

RING CRACK: A circular pattern of micro-fissures penetrating into the artefact around the Point of Force Application and initiating the fracture. It appears on the ventral surface usually as a semi-circular protuberance on the edge of the platform.

ROCK SHELTER: A sheltered area within a cliff-line, outcrop or boulder which has formed naturally through weathering or other geological process.

SCAR: The feature left on an artefact by the removal of a flake. Includes negative bulb, negative ringcrack and negative termination.

SCARRED TREE: Trees in which have scars formed by the removal of bark or wood in order to make canoes, shields or baskets.

SILICEOUS: Having a high silica content.

STEP TERMINATION: A fracture plane that turns sharply towards the free surface of the core immediately prior to the termination of the fracture. The bend of the ventral surface is sharp, often a right angle.

STRATIGRAPHY: The layers of sediment and cultural material that are able to be distinguished in a deposit.

TERMINATION: The point at which the fracture plain reaches the surface of a core and detaches a flake.

USE: The performance of a stone artefact in an activity involving non-stone objects.

USE-WEAR: Damage to the edges or working surfaces of tools sustained in use.

VENTRAL SURFACE: The surface of a flake created when it is removed and identified mainly by the presence of a ring crack.

MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL at 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NSW.

Appendix C Mosman Daily newspaper Advertisement

Date listed: 23/6/2020

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Registration of Interest.

CBRE Project Management of Level 21, 363 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000 and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (NSW) of Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, has commissioned Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment information (ACHA) in regard to the proposed development of Mosman High School within 745 Military Road, (Lot 1 DP782372, Lot 1 DP782373, Lot 1 and 2 DP177888, Lot 1 DP945442, Lot 1 DP945380, Lot 1 DP945380, Lot 1 DP956035, Lot 1 DP945585, Lot 1 thru 6 DP2375, Lot 1 DP181818 and Lot 1 DP34302), Mosman, NSW, 2088. On behalf of the proponent, Austral wish to consult Aboriginal people to assist with a cultural heritage assessment which may result in an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Consultation is required to assist the Director General of the Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment (DPIE) in his or her consideration of the application. Consultation will be accordance with the DPIE's Consultation Requirements 2010. Parties with cultural knowledge relevant to the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) are invited to register their interest. More about the project will be provideo after registration.

The proponents contact details are as follows:

School Infrastructure NSW

Jonathan Darwin, Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

Phone: 0438 744...

Email: Jonathan.Darwen@det.nsw.edu.au

For more information and to register, please contact

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd,

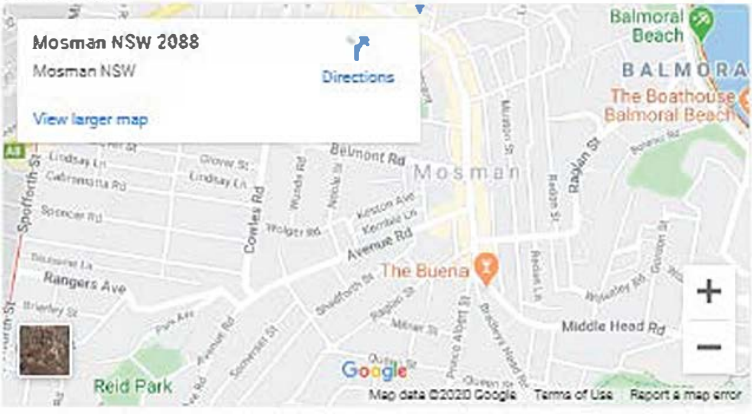
Pauline Ramsey, 46 Railway Street, Liverpool, NSW 2170

Phone: 0419 264...

Email: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Registration closes 09/07/2020.

Mosman 2088



Appendix D Consultation Log

Contact		Contacted By				Details	
Organisation	Person	Organisation	Person	Date	Method	Notes	Additional comments
DRCCW EPRG regional offices		Austral Archaeology	PR	24/06/2020	Email		
Metropolitan LALC		Austral Archaeology	PR	24/06/2020	Email	registered immediately	"MLALC also notes that there are no registered Aboriginal traditional owners for the project locality under Commonwealth Native Title and or NSW Aboriginal Land Rights
The Registrar		Austral Archaeology	PR	24/06/2020	Email		
National Native Title Tribunal		Austral Archaeology	PR	24/06/2020	Email	automatic reply: receipt of email	
NTSCORP		Austral Archaeology	PR	24/06/2020	Email		
Catchment Management Authority		Austral Archaeology	PR	24/06/2020	Email		
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Herita	Jamie Eastwood	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email	Email failed to send: posted on 7/07/2020	
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Nola Hampton	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporatio	Mrs Jody Kulakowski	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email	Email failed to send: posted on 6/07/2020	
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Abo	Paul Hand	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Darug Land Observations	Jamie and Anna Workman	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Galamaay Cultural Consultants (G	Robert Slater	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Melissa Williams CEO	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage	Caine Carroll	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working	Phil Khan	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Mura Indigenous Corporation	Phillip Carroll	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email	Email failed to send: posted on 6/07/2020	
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Waawaar Awaa	Rodney Gunther	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Kerrie Slater	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Vicky Slater	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Carolyn Hickey		Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Email		
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Mail		
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Herita	Gordon Morton	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Mail		
Eric Keidge		Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Mail		
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Mail		
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Mail		
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Mail		
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	Austral Archaeology	PR	3/07/2020	Mail		
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Austral Archaeology	PR	28/07/2020	Email		
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Austral Archaeology	PR	28/07/2020	Email	supports project inofrmation 03/08/2020	
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Austral Archaeology	PR	28/07/2020	Email		
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	Austral Archaeology	PR	28/07/2020	Email		
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working	Phil Khan	Austral Archaeology	PR	28/07/2020	Email		
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	Austral Archaeology	PR	28/07/2020	Email		
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Austral Archaeology	MR	8/09/2020	Email		
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Austral Archaeology	MR	8/09/2020	Email		
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Austral Archaeology	MR	8/09/2020	Email		
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	Austral Archaeology	MR	8/09/2020	Email		
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working	Phil Khan	Austral Archaeology	MR	8/09/2020	Email		
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	Austral Archaeology	MR	8/09/2020	Email		

Appendix E Consultation Letter Correspondence Stage 1

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Reference: 2045
24 June 2020

Catchment Management Authority
Level 4, 2-6 Station Street
Penrith NSW
2750
(02) 4724 2100
gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au

RE: RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

To whom it may concern,

You are receiving this letter due to your organisation being named as a reasonable source of information that must be contacted as under Stage 1 (section 4.1.2) of the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environments (DPIEs) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (consultation requirements). Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements makes it the proponent's responsibility to ascertain, from reasonable sources of information, such as your organisation, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and / or places.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been engaged by CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (NSW) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed development of Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088 [study area] (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The study area comprises Lot 1 DP782372, Lot 1 DP782373, Lot 1 and 2 DP177888, Lot 1 DP945442, Lot 1 DP945380, Lot 1 DP945380, Lot 1 DP956035, Lot 1 DP945585, Lot 1 thru 6 DP2375, Lot 1 DP181818 and Lot 1 DP34302. The proposed ACHA being undertaken to determine the impact the development will have on Aboriginal cultural material, as part of a Development Application / State Significance Development (SSD) / State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) / Review of Environmental Effects (REF) under Part 4 / 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The study area is situated within the Mosman Municipal Council (LGA) and is located within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC).

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NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PROPONENT

In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant client contact for this project is:

Jonathan Darwin

Senior Project Director

School Infrastructure NSW

Level 8, 259 George Street

Sydney, NSW 2000

Phone: 0438 744 205

Email: Jonathan.Darwen@det.nsw.edu.au

All correspondence regarding provision of names and contact details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the project should be provided by email to:

Pauline Ramsey

Austral Archaeology

46 Railway Street, Liverpool NSW 2170

Phone: 0419 264 344

pauliner@australarch.com.au

Austral requests that your organisation supplies the requested information by 7th of July 2020. Please note that under Section 4.1.6 of the Consultation Requirements, Austral is required to supply details of all registered Aboriginal stakeholders to DPIE and MLALC.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey

Archaeologist

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0419 264 344

E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 14 July 2020 9:18 AM
To: council@mosman.nsw.gov.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School Aboriginal Consultation Stage 1 Notification
Attachments: 2045_Mosman High Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Stage 1.1 _AustralArch.pdf

To whom it may concern,

here is the notification letter for the beginning of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation process to take place for the development of Mosman High School in your district. Please accept our apologies in getting this notification to you late, we noticed this week that you did not get one and have endeavoured to remedy the situation as soon as possible. As you will see registration closes this Friday but are keen to have your input.

Regards,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
BA. Anth. & IDS

M: 0419 264 344
P: 02 9568 6701
E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Please note: This email (including any/all attachments) is intended solely for the use of the named person/s. You must not rely upon, disclose or copy any part of this email (including any/all attachments) if you are not the intended recipient/s. It may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. If you receive this email in error, please delete it from your system and notify the sender.

Austral Archaeology uses virus scanning software but accepts no liability for viruses or similar in any electronic correspondence and/or attachment.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: 'information@ntscorp.com.au'
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Reference: 2045
24 June 2020

NTSCORP
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills NSW
2012
information@ntscorp.com.au

RE: RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

To whom it may concern,

You are receiving this letter due to your organisation being named as a reasonable source of information that must be contacted as under Stage 1 (section 4.1.2) of the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environments (DPIEs) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (consultation requirements). Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements makes it the proponent's responsibility to ascertain, from reasonable sources of information, such as your organisation, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and / or places.

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Jonathan Darwin

Senior Project Director

School Infrastructure NSW

Level 8, 259 George Street

Sydney, NSW 2000

Phone: 0438 744 205

Email: Jonathan.Darwen@det.nsw.edu.au

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46 Railway Street, Liverpool NSW 2170

Phone: 0419 264 344

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Pauline Ramsey

Archaeologist

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0419 264 344

E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Reference: 2045
24 June 2020

DRCCW EPRG Regional Offices:
Level 2/10 Valentine Avenue
Parramatta NSW
2150
gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au

RE: RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

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Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey

Archaeologist

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0419 264 344

E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Reference: 2045
24 June 2020

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
36-38 George Street
Redfern NSW
2016
(02) 8394 9666
metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au

RE: RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

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Phone: 0438 744 205

Email: Jonathan.Darwen@det.nsw.edu.au

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pauliner@australarch.com.au

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Archaeologist

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ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0419 264 344

E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: NTservice@nntt.gov.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Reference: 2045
24 June 2020

National Native Title Tribunal
GPO Box 9973
Sydney NSW
2001
NTservice@nntt.gov.au

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ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0419 264 344

E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Reference: 2045
24 June 2020

Office of the Registrar
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW
2124
adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au

RE: RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

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ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0419 264 344

E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Thursday, 30 July 2020 10:24 AM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox
Subject: FW: DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.
Attachments: mail_PR_Amanda Hickey Cultural Services_request to register.pdf; mail_PR_Buticarbin request to register.pdf; mail_PR_Philip Khna request to register.pdf; mail_PR_A1Indigeneous request to register.pdf; mail_PR_DNC request to register 1.pdf; Mail_PR_reply from Mosman City Council.pdf

Dear Heritage NSW,

Please find the list of registered stakeholders for the Mosman High School Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me.

Registration Date	Organisation	Contact Person	Details
24/06/2020	Metropolitan LALC	Selina Timothy	officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au
3/06/2020	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au
5/07/2020	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Cazadirect@live.com
6/07/2020	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	amandahickey@live.com.au
13/07/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
17/07/2020	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	butuheritage@gmail.com

Regards,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
BA. Anthro. & I.D.S.

M: 0419 264 344
P: 02 9568 6701
E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 29 June 2020 1:46 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Subject: DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.

Hi Pauline,

Please find attached the DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.

If you wish to discuss this matter please contact me on the details below.

regards

Barry Gunther

Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer

Climate Change & Sustainability | Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
T 02 9995 6830 | **E** barry.gunther@environement.nsw.gov.au
Level 10, 4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy St, Parramatta NSW 2150 | Locked Bag 5022
www.dpie.nsw.gov.au

The Greater Sydney ACH Team has a group email address: gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au. Please address all further email correspondence in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage regulation matters in the Greater Sydney region to this address. If appropriate, emails can be marked to the attention of your usual contact in the Team

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.

This email is intended for the addressee(s) named and may contain confidential and/or privileged information.
If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and then delete it immediately.
Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

Pauline Ramsey

From: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox <HERITAGEMailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 30 July 2020 10:36 AM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: Automated Response

Thank you for your email to Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet. We will respond to your email as soon as possible.

Coronavirus (COVID 19)
Given the rapid spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, partners and communities. We have implemented a number of safeguards that meet official Australian Government COVID-19 guidelines. Whilst our offices remain open, we have well established flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW, and we will continue to adapt as necessary as these guidelines continue to evolve. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are now subject to new rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. There may also be some short delays in processing postage in the coming weeks.

We are committed to supporting our communities during this developing situation and we thank you for your patience and understanding.

Aboriginal cultural heritage regulation is now part of Heritage NSW
From 1 July 2020 Heritage NSW began managing Aboriginal cultural heritage regulatory functions under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Now the government functions for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage is within the one State government agency. All the staff that previously carried out these functions in the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment have been welcomed into Heritage NSW.

Applications
If you have submitted an application under the *Heritage Act 1977* or the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, it will first be reviewed for completeness and then allocated to the appropriate assessment team. An officer will contact you if any additional information is required. The completeness check is generally completed within 7-14 business days.

We aim to process applications within the timeframes below:

Application Type	**Timeframe (Commences once an application is complete)**
Section 57(2) Exemption Notification	14 days
Planning Proposals Section 139 Exceptions Section 140 Permits Section 4.55 Modifications	21 days
Integrated Development Applications	If advertised: 21 days following receipt of submissions, or advice there were no submissions, or If not advertised: 40 days
Section 60 Applications Section 65A Modifications	40 days (or 60 days if advertised)
Section 90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit	60 days

State Heritage and Aboriginal Place Nominations
Nominations for listing under the *Heritage Act 1977* (State Heritage Register) must accompany a nomination form available on our website (https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/protecting-our-heritage/nominate-listing-on-the-state-heritage-register/). SHR Nominations are considered by the State Heritage Register Committee who will decide whether the nomination will proceed to the next stage of assessment.

Nominations for Aboriginal Place listings under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, are allocated to the relevant team within 2 business days. An officer will contact you if any additional information is required. The Aboriginal Place proposal form is available on our website: https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/protecting-our-heritage/nominating-an-aboriginal-place/

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Conservation and Repatriation
Programs supported by Heritage NSW include the ACH Conservation and Repatriation of Aboriginal ancestors and objects. This work is managed by staff located across NSW. Enquiries into these programs are sent to the relevant team within 2 business days. One of our staff will respond to you directly. Please advise us of any requests to modify our projects or timeframes to better accommodate your needs.

A new Heritage Management System is coming!
We are working to improve our systems to make it easier for you to work with us. Early next year, we will be releasing a new Heritage Management System, which will provide:

- Improved heritage search tools, and
- The ability to submit, pay and track the progress of applications online

Further updates will be provided as work progresses.

Further information is also available at https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/

Sincerely

NSW GOVERNMENT | Premier & Cabinet

Customer Strategies
Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta 2124
T (02) 9873 8500

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PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

Pauline Ramsey

From: Sam Higgs <Sam.Higgs@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 30 July 2020 9:09 AM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: Notification of Registered Aboriginal Parties and other ACH Regulation matters

Hi Pauline,
I've had a couple of notifications of RAPs from you that have been emailed to metroparra@environment.nsw.gov.au – this is not the correct email for these notifications.

Any future notifications, requests for the stakeholder list or anything relating to AHIP applications should be emailed to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Regards,
Sam

Dr Samantha Higgs| Senior Team Leader Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - North
Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Level 6, 10 Valentine Ave, Parramatta | Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta 2124
T: 02 9995 6824 | sam.higgs@environment.nsw.gov.au

I acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians and ancestors of the lands I work across.

Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)
Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, communities and customers. Whilst our offices remain open, we have put in place flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW and continue to adapt our working arrangements as necessary. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are subject to rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. We thank you for your patience and understanding at this time.

This email is intended for the addressee(s) named and may contain confidential and/or privileged information.
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PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

Pauline Ramsey

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 29 June 2020 1:46 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.
Attachments: SSD Planning and Environment Letter Mosman High School at 745 Military Road_signed 29 June 2020.doc; GSB Stakeholder list - updated 15 June 2020.docx

Hi Pauline,

Please find attached the DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.

If you wish to discuss this matter please contact me on the details below.

regards

Barry Gunther

Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer

Climate Change & Sustainability | Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
T 02 9995 6830 | **E** barry.gunther@environement.nsw.gov.au
Level 10, 4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy St, Parramatta NSW 2150 | Locked Bag 5022
www.dpie.nsw.gov.au

The Greater Sydney ACH Team has a group email address: gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au. Please address all further email correspondence in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage regulation matters in the Greater Sydney region to this address. If appropriate, emails can be marked to the attention of your usual contact in the Team

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.

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Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Wednesday, 29 July 2020 12:33 PM
To: metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au; metroparra@planning.nsw.gov.au
Subject: DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.
Attachments: mail_PR_Amanda Hickey Cultural Services_request to register.pdf; mail_PR_Buticarbin request to register.pdf; mail_PR_Philip Khna request to register.pdf; mail_PR_A1Indigeneous request to register.pdf; mail_PR_DNC request to register 1.pdf; Mail_PR_reply from Mosman City Council.pdf

Dear Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and Heritage NSW,

Please find the list of registered stakeholders for the Mosman High School Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me.

Registration Date	Organisation	Contact Person	Details
24/06/2020	Metropolitan LALC	Selina Timothy	officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au
3/06/2020	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au
5/07/2020	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Cazadirect@live.com
6/07/2020	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	amandahickey@live.com.au
13/07/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
17/07/2020	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	butuheritage@gmail.com

Regards,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
BA. Anthro. & I.D.S.

M: 0419 264 344
P: 02 9568 6701
E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 29 June 2020 1:46 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Subject: DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.

Hi Pauline,

Please find attached the DPIE Aboriginal Stakeholder List for Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088.

If you wish to discuss this matter please contact me on the details below.

regards

Barry Gunther

Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer

Climate Change & Sustainability | Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
T 02 9995 6830 | **E** barry.gunther@environement.nsw.gov.au
Level 10, 4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy St, Parramatta NSW 2150 | Locked Bag 5022
www.dpie.nsw.gov.au

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PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

Pauline Ramsey

From: donotreply@mosman.nsw.gov.au
Sent: Tuesday, 14 July 2020 9:18 AM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: Re: 2045_Mosman High School Aboriginal Consultation Stage 1 Notification

Dear Sir/Madam,

Your email has been received by Mosman Council and registered in our document management system. If your email requires an action by Council it will be referred to an Officer for action and a response.

Further Council information may be found on our website http://www.mosman.nsw.gov.au or you may call 02 9978 4000

This message has been automatically generated. Do not reply to this message.

Yours faithfully,

Public Officer
Mosman Council

Pauline Ramsey

From: NTService <NTService@nntt.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: Automatic reply: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Thank you for your email.

Please note that if your service requires an urgent response, a copy should also be sent to NNTT_Registrar@NNTT.gov.au.

Your email has not been forwarded.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Joe Vertel <J.Vertel@mosman.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 15 July 2020 11:34 AM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: RE: 2045_Mosman High School Aboriginal Consultation Stage 1 Notification

Hi Pauline,

Council is not aware of any local Aboriginal contacts.
I would recommend that you direct inquiries to the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

Feel free to give me a call on 9978 4214 if you wish to discuss.

Regards
Joe vertel

Joe Vertel
Senior Planning Advisor
Mosman Municipal Council
e j.vertel@mosman.nsw.gov.au

Civic Centre, Mosman Square | Spit Junction NSW 2088
t 02 9978 4214| **f** 02 9978 4132

Mosman COUNCIL

mosman.nsw.gov.au

From: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 July 2020 9:18 AM
To: Council <council@mosman.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School Aboriginal Consultation Stage 1 Notification

To whom it may concern,

here is the notification letter for the beginning of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation process to take place for the development of Mosman High School in your district. Please accept our apologies in getting this notification to you late, we noticed this week that you did not get one and have endeavoured to remedy the situation as soon as possible. As you will see registration closes this Friday but are keen to have your input.

Regards,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
BA. Anth. & IDS

M: 0419 264 344

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

P: 02 9568 6701
E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

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Pauline Ramsey

From: Nathan Moran <nmoran@metrolalc.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 3:18 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Cc: Jonathan.Darwen@det.nsw.edu.au; Cultural Heritage; Operations Manager; George Tonna
Subject: FW: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Dear Pauline,

On behalf of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) I wish to formally lodge MLALC EOI to be a registered Aboriginal Party for the Mosman High School as the legislated representative body for all Aboriginal people of the area the project is taking place and body responsible for protection and preservation of all Aboriginal Culture Heritage in that locality.

MLALC also notes that there are no registered Aboriginal traditional owners for the project locality under Commonwealth Native Title and or NSW Aboriginal Land Rights.

I also confer have cc on this email MLALC Culture Heritage officer Ms Selina Timothy as our MLALC contact for the project.

Should you need and or require any additional information and or clarification please advise.

Yours In Unity
Nathan Moran
Chief Executive Officer

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

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From: George Tonna <gtonna@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 3:08 PM
To: Nathan Moran <nmoran@metrolalc.org.au>
Subject: FW: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Good Afternoon,

Please see the below ACHA concerning the proposed development of Mosman High School, Mosman. Date for comments due 7 July 2020.

Regards

George Tonna | Notifications and Land Tenure Officer

t 61 2 9310 3188 | **f** 61 2 9310 4177
m
e gtonna@ntscorp.com.au | **w** www.ntscorp.com.au
Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

NTSCORP proudly acknowledge that our office is situated on the country of the Gadigal People of the Dharug Nation. We also acknowledge and pay our respect to their Elders past and present.

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Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 June 2020 10:11 AM
To: info <information@ntscorp.com.au>
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHAR Stage 1

Reference: 2045
24 June 2020

NTSCORP
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills NSW
2012
information@ntscorp.com.au

RE: RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

To whom it may concern,

You are receiving this letter due to your organisation being named as a reasonable source of information that must be contacted as under Stage 1 (section 4.1.2) of the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environments (DPIEs) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (consultation requirements). Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements makes it the proponent's responsibility to ascertain, from reasonable sources of information, such as your organisation, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and / or places.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been engaged by CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (NSW) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed development of Mosman High School at 745 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088 [study area] (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The study area comprises Lot 1 DP782372, Lot 1 DP782373, Lot 1 and 2 DP177888, Lot 1 DP945442, Lot 1 DP945380, Lot 1 DP945380, Lot 1 DP956035, Lot 1 DP945585, Lot 1 thru 6 DP2375, Lot 1 DP181818 and Lot 1 DP34302. The proposed ACHA being undertaken to determine the impact the development will have on Aboriginal cultural material, as part of a Development Application / State Significance Development (SSD) / State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) / Review of Environmental Effects (REF) under Part 4 / 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The study area is situated within the Mosman Municipal Council (LGA) and is located within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC).

Austral Archaeology will actively seek to involve stakeholders in decisions regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage issues arising from this project. Additional information will be made available to all registered Aboriginal stakeholders as the project progresses. The purpose of consultation is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit and to assist the Director General of the DPIE in his or her consideration and determination of the application. The project will be undertaken in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PROPONENT

In accordance with the consultation requirements, please note that the relevant client contact for this project is:

Jonathan Darwin

Senior Project Director

School Infrastructure NSW

Level 8, 259 George Street

Sydney, NSW 2000

Phone: 0438 744 205

Email: Jonathan.Darwen@det.nsw.edu.au

All correspondence regarding provision of names and contact details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the project should be provided by email to:

Pauline Ramsey

Austral Archaeology

46 Railway Street, Liverpool NSW 2170

Phone: 0419 264 344

pauliner@australarch.com.au

Austral requests that your organisation supplies the requested information by 7th of July 2020. Please note that under Section 4.1.6 of the Consultation Requirements, Austral is required to supply details of all registered Aboriginal stakeholders to DPIE and MLALC.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey

Archaeologist

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0419 264 344

E: pauliner@australarch.com.au

Appendix F Consultation Letter Correspondence stage 2 & 3

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
Amanda Hickey
57 Gough st
Emu Plains, NSW, 2750
By email to: amandahickey@live.com.au

Dear Amanda,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.4 of the Consultation Requirements.

PROJECT DETAILS

CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW) are undertaking new developments at Mosman High School, 745 Military Road, Mosman, New South Wales (NSW) 2088, within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (see Figure 1).

The proposed development within the study area will include the construction of new classroom buildings as well as the installation of associated services and landscaping works. As such, the proposed impacts are likely to consist of cut and fill works through parts of the study area due to the construction of new buildings, foundations, demolition works and subsurface excavations for delivery of services.

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) previously undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence (ACHDDA) for the study area which did not identify any areas of potential for containing Aboriginal archaeological material. However, based on the indicative Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), it is understood that SINSW requires an ACHA to be undertaken to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development.

Based upon these requirements, Austral has been engaged to conduct an ACHA; this process may result in an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) being made.

This letter presents the proposed project information and initiates arrangements for the dissemination of further details to RAPs during the assessment process.

The location of the study area is outlined in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The following impact assessment process will be completed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Consultation Requirements.
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010) (the Code).

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In addition to contacting the relevant Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders, it will be necessary to undertake searches of public statutory and non-statutory heritage databases and to conduct research of relevant archives as an essential aid to determining the significance of the study area to local Aboriginal people.

The following database and register searches will be undertaken:

- A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database. This database lists known sites of archaeological and cultural significance to Aboriginal people. This will confirm the nature of any Aboriginal cultural values which may be present within the study area. This search will also highlight sites and places of significance in the immediate vicinity. This search may also provide previously produced reports or studies of relevance to this study.
- A search for items or places of Aboriginal significance on non-statutory heritage databases. These include the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust.
- A search of the Local Environmental Plan for Aboriginal heritage places or issues.
- A search for items or places of Aboriginal significance on statutory heritage databases. These include the National Heritage List and the State Heritage Register.

In addition to these database searches, research into the ethnographic, environmental, archaeological and Aboriginal historical context will also be undertaken at this time. The results of this research will assist in determining the potential for Aboriginal archaeological and cultural material and places to be located within the study area.

The background research will need to be collated and précised into a succinct yet thorough literature review. This written work will form a vital part of subsequent methodological development and production of the final cultural heritage assessment report.

As noted above, an ACHDDA was previously undertaken for the study area, and as such much of the background information for the ACHA will build on this prior assessment.

CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

The Aboriginal people of Australia are part of the oldest and continuous-living cultures in human history. Aboriginal people's cultural heritage is recognised and valued as a unique and essential component of the identity of all Australian people.

Aboriginal cultural heritage provides the essential links between the past and the present – it is a crucial part of Aboriginal people's cultural identity, connection and sense of belonging to Country.

The objective of community consultation is to ensure Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by:

- Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal objects and/or place
- Influencing the design of the methodology to assess the cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal objects and places.
- Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area
- Providing feedback and commenting on draft assessment reports before the proponent submits them to Heritage NSW.

This information pack forms part of the ongoing consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, being Stage 2 of the Consultation Requirements, which requires consultants to present information about the proposed project to stakeholders. This will also be accompanied by a Stage 3 methodology document, which will thoroughly detail the proposed survey methodology.

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INVESTIGATION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS AND / OR PLACES

The field survey will be conducted in the first week of August 2020. The archaeological survey of the study area will be undertaken in accordance with requirements 5 to 10 of the Code to identify any previously unknown Aboriginal objects, sites or Places.

Further information on the methodology to be used for the archaeological survey will be presented as part of Stage 3 documentation.

REPORTING

Austral will produce an ACHA that will include but not be limited to:

- Introduction
- Planning Framework
- Aboriginal Background
- Site Analysis
- Maps and Site Plans etc.
- Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation
- Assessment of Archaeological Potential
- Archaeological Survey
- Impact Assessment
- Conclusions and Management Recommendations

As part of Stage 4 of the Consultation Requirements, Aboriginal stakeholders will be provided with the draft ACHA for review and comment. Any comments and responses received by Austral or the proponent will be documented in the final ACHA. Austral will respond to all comments received and will outline how these have been considered and/or implemented as part of the final ACHA (DECCW 2010, p.6).

PROJECT SCHEDULE

To meet these objectives Heritage NSW has developed four stages of consultation which must be met for each cultural heritage assessment. There are several mandatory timeframes associated with the Consultation Requirements; these are summarised in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 Statutory timeframes for consultation.

Stage	Timeframe
Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest	14 days
Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project	-
Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance.	28 days
Stage 4: Review of the draft cultural heritage assessment report.	28 days

Table 2 Project milestones, estimated completion dates and status.

Milestone	Statutory Timeframes (Days)	Completion dates	Status
Background research	-		
Aboriginal consultation			
Stage 1 - Notification of project proposal and registration of interest	14	17 July 2020	Completed
Stage 2 - Presentation of information about the proposed project	28	25 August 2020	In process
Stage 3 - Gathering information about cultural significance	28	25 August 2020	In process
Archaeological Survey	-	3-7 August 2020	To be completed

Milestone	Statutory Timeframes (Days)	Completion dates	Status
ACHAR draft report	**-**	11 September 2020	To be completed
Stage 4 - Review of ACHAR by stakeholders	28	9 October 2020	To be completed
ACHAR finalisation	**-**	12-16 October	To be completed
Approval of AHIP	**60**	15 December 2020	To be completed

ROLES, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 5 of the Consultation Requirements outlines the roles and responsibilities of the parties that are typically involved in the consultation process. The roles, functions and responsibilities for this project are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Roles, responsibilities and functions of parties involved in the project.

Party	Roles, responsibilities and functions
RAPs	To provide cultural information and feedback on draft methodologies and the ACHA. To participate in meetings and workshops, and fieldwork, when invited.
Austral, on behalf of the proponent	Will consult with RAPs by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for RAPs to provide input into the heritage management process.

As per the Consultation Requirements, Section 3.4 on page 9 states that "[c]onsultation should not be confused with employment". In line with this, it is to be noted that the proponent is not obliged to employ any registered stakeholders for the fieldwork component of this project. However, all RAPs will be fully consulted as per the guidelines.

Table 4 outlines the feedback and input process offered to Aboriginal people for each stage of the consultation process.

Table 4 Feedback and input process for stages of the consultation process to be completed.

Stage	Expected feedback
2	Feedback on the project proposal including nature, scope and methodology. Raise any concerns about cultural perspectives or assessment requirements.
3	Contribute to culturally appropriate information-gathering and the research methodology. Provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area. Have input into the development of any cultural heritage management options.
4	Provide feedback on any aspect of the draft ACHA report.

Should you have any questions or queries regarding the design or methods of construction relating to these works, contact information for the proponent is listed below:

Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
School Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Should you have any cultural concerns, perspectives or assessment requirements, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

REFERENCES

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, 'Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales'.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, 'Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010'.

Office of Environment and Heritage 2011, 'Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW'.

Figure 1 Location of the study area

Figure 2 **Detailed aerial of the study area.**

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
Jennifer Beale
PO Box E18
Emerton, NSW, 2770
By email to: butuheritage@gmail.com.

Dear Jennifer,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

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BACKGROUND RESEARCH

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The following database and register searches will be undertaken:

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- Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation
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- Archaeological Survey
- Impact Assessment
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As part of Stage 4 of the Consultation Requirements, Aboriginal stakeholders will be provided with the draft ACHA for review and comment. Any comments and responses received by Austral or the proponent will be documented in the final ACHA. Austral will respond to all comments received and will outline how these have been considered and/or implemented as part of the final ACHA (DECCW 2010, p.6).

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ROLES, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 5 of the Consultation Requirements outlines the roles and responsibilities of the parties that are typically involved in the consultation process. The roles, functions and responsibilities for this project are summarised in Table 3.

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Party	Roles, responsibilities and functions
RAPs	To provide cultural information and feedback on draft methodologies and the ACHA. To participate in meetings and workshops, and fieldwork, when invited.
Austral, on behalf of the proponent	Will consult with RAPs by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for RAPs to provide input into the heritage management process.

As per the Consultation Requirements, Section 3.4 on page 9 states that "[c]onsultation should not be confused with employment". In line with this, it is to be noted that the proponent is not obliged to employ any registered stakeholders for the fieldwork component of this project. However, all RAPs will be fully consulted as per the guidelines.

Table 4 outlines the feedback and input process offered to Aboriginal people for each stage of the consultation process.

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Should you have any questions or queries regarding the design or methods of construction relating to these works, contact information for the proponent is listed below:

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Should you have any cultural concerns, perspectives or assessment requirements, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

REFERENCES

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Figure 1 Location of the study area

Figure 2 **Detailed aerial of the study area.**

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Didge Ngunawal Clan
Paul Boyd
33 Carlyle Crescent
Cambridge Gardens, NSW, 2747
By email to: didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au

Dear Paul,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.4 of the Consultation Requirements.

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Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) previously undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence (ACHDDA) for the study area which did not identify any areas of potential for containing Aboriginal archaeological material. However, based on the indicative Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), it is understood that SINSW requires an ACHA to be undertaken to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development.

Based upon these requirements, Austral has been engaged to conduct an ACHA; this process may result in an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) being made.

This letter presents the proposed project information and initiates arrangements for the dissemination of further details to RAPs during the assessment process.

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Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

A1 Indigenous Services
Carolyn Hickey
10 Marie Pitt Place
Glenmore Park, NSW, 2745
By email to: cazadirect@live.com

Dear Carolyn,

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Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Nathan Moran
PO Box 1103
Strawberry Hills, NSW, 2016
By email to: officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au

Dear Nathan,

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INVESTIGATION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS AND / OR PLACES

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Stage 4 - Review of ACHAR by stakeholders	28	9 October 2020	To be completed
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Approval of AHIP	**60**	15 December 2020	To be completed

ROLES, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 5 of the Consultation Requirements outlines the roles and responsibilities of the parties that are typically involved in the consultation process. The roles, functions and responsibilities for this project are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Roles, responsibilities and functions of parties involved in the project.

Party	Roles, responsibilities and functions
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Austral, on behalf of the proponent	Will consult with RAPs by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for RAPs to provide input into the heritage management process.

As per the Consultation Requirements, Section 3.4 on page 9 states that "[c]onsultation should not be confused with employment". In line with this, it is to be noted that the proponent is not obliged to employ any registered stakeholders for the fieldwork component of this project. However, all RAPs will be fully consulted as per the guidelines.

Table 4 outlines the feedback and input process offered to Aboriginal people for each stage of the consultation process.

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Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
School Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Should you have any cultural concerns, perspectives or assessment requirements, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

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Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
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Figure 1 Location of the study area

Figure 2 **Detailed aerial of the study area.**

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Phil Khan
78 Forbes Street
Emu Plains NSW, NSW, 2750
By email to: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au

Dear Phil,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

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PROJECT DETAILS

CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW) are undertaking new developments at Mosman High School, 745 Military Road, Mosman, New South Wales (NSW) 2088, within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (see Figure 1).

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Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) previously undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence (ACHDDA) for the study area which did not identify any areas of potential for containing Aboriginal archaeological material. However, based on the indicative Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), it is understood that SINSW requires an ACHA to be undertaken to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development.

Based upon these requirements, Austral has been engaged to conduct an ACHA; this process may result in an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) being made.

This letter presents the proposed project information and initiates arrangements for the dissemination of further details to RAPs during the assessment process.

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The background research will need to be collated and précised into a succinct yet thorough literature review. This written work will form a vital part of subsequent methodological development and production of the final cultural heritage assessment report.

As noted above, an ACHDDA was previously undertaken for the study area, and as such much of the background information for the ACHA will build on this prior assessment.

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Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM
To: cazadirect@live.com
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

A1 Indigenous Services
Carolyn Hickey
10 Marie Pitt Place
Glenmore Park, NSW, 2745
By email to: cazadirect@live.com

Dear Carolyn,

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Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM
To: amandahickey@live.com.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
Amanda Hickey
57 Gough st
Emu Plains, NSW, 2750
By email to: amandahickey@live.com.au

Dear Amanda,

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Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance.	28 days
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Table 2 Project milestones, estimated completion dates and status.

Milestone	Statutory Timeframes (Days)	Completion dates	Status
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Approval of AHIP	**60**	15 December 2020	To be completed

ROLES, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 5 of the Consultation Requirements outlines the roles and responsibilities of the parties that are typically involved in the consultation process. The roles, functions and responsibilities for this project are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Roles, responsibilities and functions of parties involved in the project.

Party	Roles, responsibilities and functions
RAPs	To provide cultural information and feedback on draft methodologies and the ACHA. To participate in meetings and workshops, and fieldwork, when invited.
Austral, on behalf of the proponent	Will consult with RAPs by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for RAPs to provide input into the heritage management process.

As per the Consultation Requirements, Section 3.4 on page 9 states that "[c]onsultation should not be confused with employment". In line with this, it is to be noted that the proponent is not obliged to employ any registered stakeholders for the fieldwork component of this project. However, all RAPs will be fully consulted as per the guidelines.

Table 4 outlines the feedback and input process offered to Aboriginal people for each stage of the consultation process.

Table 4 Feedback and input process for stages of the consultation process to be completed.

Stage	Expected feedback
2	Feedback on the project proposal including nature, scope and methodology. Raise any concerns about cultural perspectives or assessment requirements.
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Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
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Level 8, 259 George Street
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Should you have any cultural concerns, perspectives or assessment requirements, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

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Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

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Figure 1 Location of the study area

Figure 2 Detailed aerial of the study area.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM
To: 'butuheritage@gmail.com.'
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
Jennifer Beale
PO Box E18
Emerton, NSW, 2770
By email to: butuheritage@gmail.com.

Dear Jennifer,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.4 of the Consultation Requirements.

PROJECT DETAILS

CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW) are undertaking new developments at Mosman High School, 745 Military Road, Mosman, New South Wales (NSW) 2088, within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (see Figure 1).

The proposed development within the study area will include the construction of new classroom buildings as well as the installation of associated services and landscaping works. As such, the proposed impacts are likely to consist of cut and fill works through parts of the study area due to the construction of new buildings, foundations, demolition works and subsurface excavations for delivery of services.

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) previously undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence (ACHDDA) for the study area which did not identify any areas of potential for containing Aboriginal archaeological material. However, based on the indicative Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), it is understood that SINSW requires an ACHA to be undertaken to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development.

Based upon these requirements, Austral has been engaged to conduct an ACHA; this process may result in an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) being made.

This letter presents the proposed project information and initiates arrangements for the dissemination of further details to RAPs during the assessment process.

The location of the study area is outlined in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The following impact assessment process will be completed in accordance with the following guidelines:

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BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In addition to contacting the relevant Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders, it will be necessary to undertake searches of public statutory and non-statutory heritage databases and to conduct research of relevant archives as an essential aid to determining the significance of the study area to local Aboriginal people.

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- A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database. This database lists known sites of archaeological and cultural significance to Aboriginal people. This will confirm the nature of any Aboriginal cultural values which may be present within the study area. This search will also highlight sites and places of significance in the immediate vicinity. This search may also provide previously produced reports or studies of relevance to this study.
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In addition to these database searches, research into the ethnographic, environmental, archaeological and Aboriginal historical context will also be undertaken at this time. The results of this research will assist in determining the potential for Aboriginal archaeological and cultural material and places to be located within the study area.

The background research will need to be collated and précised into a succinct yet thorough literature review. This written work will form a vital part of subsequent methodological development and production of the final cultural heritage assessment report.

As noted above, an ACHDDA was previously undertaken for the study area, and as such much of the background information for the ACHA will build on this prior assessment.

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Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM
To: didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Didge Ngunawal Clan
Paul Boyd
33 Carlyle Crescent
Cambridge Gardens, NSW, 2747
By email to: didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au

Dear Paul,

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From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM
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Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Phil Khan
78 Forbes Street
Emu Plains NSW, NSW, 2750
By email to: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au

Dear Phil,

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Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
School Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Should you have any cultural concerns, perspectives or assessment requirements, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

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Figure 1 Location of the study area

Figure 2 Detailed aerial of the study area.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM
To: 'officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au'
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Nathan Moran
PO Box 1103
Strawberry Hills, NSW, 2016
By email to: officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au

Dear Nathan,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.4 of the Consultation Requirements.

PROJECT DETAILS

CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW) are undertaking new developments at Mosman High School, 745 Military Road, Mosman, New South Wales (NSW) 2088, within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (see Figure 1).

The proposed development within the study area will include the construction of new classroom buildings as well as the installation of associated services and landscaping works. As such, the proposed impacts are likely to consist of cut and fill works through parts of the study area due to the construction of new buildings, foundations, demolition works and subsurface excavations for delivery of services.

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) previously undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence (ACHDDA) for the study area which did not identify any areas of potential for containing Aboriginal archaeological material. However, based on the indicative Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), it is understood that SINSW requires an ACHA to be undertaken to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development.

Based upon these requirements, Austral has been engaged to conduct an ACHA; this process may result in an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) being made.

This letter presents the proposed project information and initiates arrangements for the dissemination of further details to RAPs during the assessment process.

The location of the study area is outlined in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The following impact assessment process will be completed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Consultation Requirements.

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- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In addition to contacting the relevant Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders, it will be necessary to undertake searches of public statutory and non-statutory heritage databases and to conduct research of relevant archives as an essential aid to determining the significance of the study area to local Aboriginal people.

The following database and register searches will be undertaken:

- A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database. This database lists known sites of archaeological and cultural significance to Aboriginal people. This will confirm the nature of any Aboriginal cultural values which may be present within the study area. This search will also highlight sites and places of significance in the immediate vicinity. This search may also provide previously produced reports or studies of relevance to this study.
- A search for items or places of Aboriginal significance on non-statutory heritage databases. These include the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust.
- A search of the Local Environmental Plan for Aboriginal heritage places or issues.
- A search for items or places of Aboriginal significance on statutory heritage databases. These include the National Heritage List and the State Heritage Register.

In addition to these database searches, research into the ethnographic, environmental, archaeological and Aboriginal historical context will also be undertaken at this time. The results of this research will assist in determining the potential for Aboriginal archaeological and cultural material and places to be located within the study area.

The background research will need to be collated and précised into a succinct yet thorough literature review. This written work will form a vital part of subsequent methodological development and production of the final cultural heritage assessment report.

As noted above, an ACHDDA was previously undertaken for the study area, and as such much of the background information for the ACHA will build on this prior assessment.

CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

The Aboriginal people of Australia are part of the oldest and continuous-living cultures in human history. Aboriginal people's cultural heritage is recognised and valued as a unique and essential component of the identity of all Australian people.

Aboriginal cultural heritage provides the essential links between the past and the present – it is a crucial part of Aboriginal people's cultural identity, connection and sense of belonging to Country.

The objective of community consultation is to ensure Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by:

- Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal objects and/or place
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This information pack forms part of the ongoing consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, being Stage 2 of the Consultation Requirements, which requires consultants to present information about the proposed project to stakeholders. This will also be accompanied by a Stage 3 methodology document, which will thoroughly detail the proposed survey methodology.

INVESTIGATION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS AND / OR PLACES

The field survey will be conducted in the first week of August 2020. The archaeological survey of the study area will be undertaken in accordance with requirements 5 to 10 of the Code to identify any previously unknown Aboriginal objects, sites or Places.

Further information on the methodology to be used for the archaeological survey will be presented as part of Stage 3 documentation.

REPORTING

Austral will produce an ACHA that will include but not be limited to:

- Introduction
- Planning Framework
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- Maps and Site Plans etc.
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PROJECT SCHEDULE

To meet these objectives Heritage NSW has developed four stages of consultation which must be met for each cultural heritage assessment. There are several mandatory timeframes associated with the Consultation Requirements; these are summarised in Table 1 and Table 2.

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Should you have any cultural concerns, perspectives or assessment requirements, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

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Pauline Ramsey

From: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 14 August 2020 2:14 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: Re: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Dear Pauline,

I have reviewed your ACHA for 745 Military Rd, Mosman - Mosman High School.

My people have walked this land for tens of thousands of years and continue to do so today. The Aboriginal people lived a life full of vegetation and bush life with waterways and hills surrounding them. This particular site is close by to Balmoral beach, allowing access to seafood and shell fish. Fishing would have taken place by men, women and children. The man would have used spears, the women use a line and a shell hook. The Aboriginal people would have access to fresh water from the billabongs, water courses and clay pans that could still be around if it has not been destroyed.

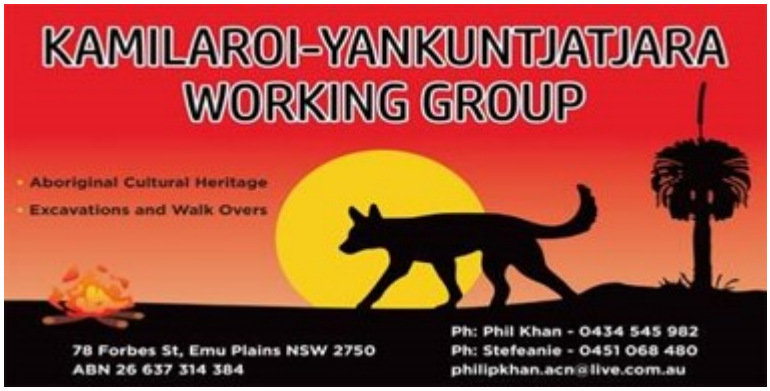
There would be camps around the area and spiritual ceremonies would take place with song and dance around the fire. Fire places were used for cooking in the hot ashes and dirt. They would cook kangaroos whole in the hot soil and coal and over years the hole would become deep enough to bury deceased people, stones were put over the grave to keep dingos away & the tree would be marked, this would tell Aboriginal People it is a burial site, however all this has been destroyed by first fleet.

The study area is most defiantly of high significant of cultural value to our people and needs to been excavated as it our last chance to do so. If artefacts are unearthed, they should be a keeping place on display within the school, that way they can be recognised as Aboriginal culture and used for learning, also making people aware that Aboriginal people where all over.

We look forward to working alongside you're in the near future,

Warm regards

Phil Khan



From: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM

To: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Phil Khan
78 Forbes Street
Emu Plains NSW, NSW, 2750

By email to: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au

Dear Phil,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

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Senior Project Director
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Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
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Figure 1 Location of the study area

Figure 2 **Detailed aerial of the study area.**

[DM1]update

Pauline Ramsey

From: Amanda DeZwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 3 August 2020 5:03 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: Re: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Contact: Amanda DeZwart
Mobile: 0434 480 558
Address: 57 Gough St, Emu Plains, NSW 2750
ABN: 498 242 132 40

Hi,
I have reviewed the document and support the project information and Methodology.
Kind regards
Amanda DeZwart

From: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: amandahickey@live.com.au <amandahickey@live.com.au>
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
Amanda Hickey
57 Gough st
Emu Plains, NSW, 2750
By Email to: amandahickey@live.com.au

Dear Amanda,

RE: STAGE 3 – MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT, 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.7 of the Consultation Requirements.

The purpose of this letter is to present the proposed methodology to the RAPs for the preparation of an ACHA for the project. You are also requested to supply any cultural information you wish to provide that can assist in the identification of Aboriginal objects or places as part of the assessment process. In accordance with Section 4.3.2 of the Consultation Requirements, RAPs are provided with the opportunity to review and provide feedback on the proposed methodology outlined in this letter. Please supply this feedback to:

Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
School Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

Please provide your feedback, including additional protocols that you wish to be adopted into the information gathering process and assessment methodology by **5pm on 25 August 2020.**

1. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Austral has undertaken a review of documentary sources to understand the Aboriginal heritage values that are likely to occur within the study area.

BACKGROUND

An extensive search of Heritage NSW's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was conducted on 14 January 2020 (Client service ID: 476571). The search identified 46 Aboriginal archaeological sites within 1.5 kilometres search area, centred on the proposed study area (Table 1). None of these registered are sites are located within the boundaries of the study area.

Table 1 AHIMS sites identified within 1.5 kilometres of the study area.

Site feature(s)	Occurrence	Frequency (%)
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	17	37.0
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Shell; Artefact	3	6.5
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Shell; Artefact; Burial	1	2.2
Artefact; Shell	18	39.1
Artefact; Shell; Burial	1	2.2
Habitation Structure	1	2.2
Habitation Structure; Earth Mound	2	4.3
Habitation Structure; Shell	1	2.2
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	4.3
Total	**46**	**100**

PREDICTIVE STATEMENTS

Based upon the AHIMS search results and a preliminary review of ethnographic, soils, geology, landform, disturbance and resource information pertinent to the study area, Austral has prepared a series of site prediction statements that have been used to inform the project methodology, these are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 Aboriginal site prediction statements.

Site type	Predictive statements
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites	These site types are unlikely to be present due to their rarity in NSW
Artefact sites	These site types may be present on flat terrain adjacent to creeks, however disturbances including land clearance, ploughing, or flooding events may relocate these objects.
Axe grinding grooves	Grinding grooves are unlikely to be present due to a lack of suitable requirements (i.e. exposed bedrock near to a water source).
Burials	Burials are unlikely to be present, due the lack of deep sandy locations suitable for burial.
Modified trees	Scarred trees are unlikely to be present within cleared and regrowth areas.
Potential archaeological deposits (PADs)	PADs may be found in areas with moderate to high disturbance, such as cleared and ploughed fields, however it is unlikely that these sites will contain intact archaeological deposit.
Rock Shelters with art and/or deposit	Rock shelters are unlikely to be present due to the disturbance undertaken within the study area.
Shell middens	Shell middens are unlikely to be present as the study area is located more than 2 kilometres from the coast.

Site type	Predictive statements
Stone arrangements	Stone arrangements are unlikely to be present due to their general rarity within New South Wales.

2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The following section outlined the assessment methodology to be employed in the preparation of the ACHA.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

An archaeological survey will be conducted between 17 and 21 August 2020 with selected RAPs in attendance. However, it is to be noted that the date for the survey is an approximation only and will be confirmed closer to the proposed date.

The survey will conform with requirements 5 to 10 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (*CoP*) (DECCW 2010). The method employed during the survey will be aimed at recording all (or a representative sample of all) evidence of Aboriginal land use that are visible on the surface. An assessment of the likelihood of material traces of Aboriginal land use being present under the ground surface (potential archaeological deposits) will also be completed. The survey will be completed in accordance with a sampling strategy that will ensure that all landforms that may be impacted by the project will be inspected.

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Survey units will be inspected using pedestrian transects following the methodology set out in Burke and Smith (2004, pp.74–80). The survey will document the conditions present to assess the effectiveness of the survey. The following aspects of the survey will be recorded:

- Visibility and exposure for each survey unit.
- Landform and general soil location for each survey unit.
- Land surface and vegetation conditions encountered during the survey.
- Survey coverage in accordance with Requirement 9 of the *CoP*.
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- The extent of disturbances and an assessment of the integrity of known or likely Aboriginal sites.

All survey data will be collected using Global Positioning System (GPS) enabled devices and the Map Grid of Australia (94) coordinate system.

ARTEFACT COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Collection and salvage of all artefacts will be undertaken according to the following methodology.

- Each artefact identified during the subsurface testing will be relocated and temporarily stored at Austral's head office located at 46 Railway Street, Liverpool NSW 2170. After the submission of the final subsurface testing report, the collected Aboriginal material will be taken to a location within or near to the study area previously agreed upon by the proponent and all registered Aboriginal stakeholders for reburial in accordance with requirements of the *CoP*.
- The landowner on whose property this area may be located is to be approached for consent to return the Aboriginal archaeological material to site. If the site where the artefacts are to be returned is situated upon Crown Land then the appropriate authority managing the Local Government Area is to be approached and informed.
- A representative of all RAPs and members of CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure NSW are to be invited to attend/participate in the return of artefacts to country.
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Should it be necessary to move these artefacts at a later date, it is a requirement that a Care and Control agreement be completed as part of any AHIP application. This will require the identified Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW to be consulted over a suitable relocation site. This new site will also require GPS coordinates and all necessary details to be recorded with Heritage NSW's AHIMS database.

3. CONSULTATION

As part of Stage 3 of the Consultation Requirements, Aboriginal stakeholders are to be provided with a 28 day period to have the opportunity to review and provide feedback on the proposed methodology.

As a registered stakeholder, we ask that you review the above methodology and provide feedback regarding:

- Any known Aboriginal objects or areas of cultural significance that are present within the study area.
- Any information regarding nearby places of cultural significance. This includes places of social, spiritual and cultural value.
- Any culturally relevant information that may affect the archaeological interpretation of the site.
- Any protocols that you wish to be implemented or changed regarding the excavation strategy.
- Any protocols that you wish to be implemented or changed regarding the collection and reburial or conservation of any identified cultural heritage.
- Any management recommendations, such as ways to avoid or mitigate harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage on site.

The information provided will be used to understand the context and values of Aboriginal objects and / or places located within the study area. The information will be used as the basis of assessment for heritage values and to better inform the archaeological assessment of significance

4. CULTURALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Austral would like to take this opportunity to invite RAPs to provide culturally appropriate information. All cultural information that is provided as part of the consultation process will be recorded in the consultation log and will be discussed in the ACHA. RAPs must advise Austral if the information they are providing is to be considered confidential. When providing this information, RAPs must detail the nature of the sensitivity and how this knowledge is to be restricted. Based on this information, Austral will formulate a methodology to record this information that is consistent with the values communicated. Where culturally sensitive information has been disclosed, the ACHA will identify this on the front cover. Alternatively, the ACHA may be finalised in a restricted and unrestricted format for private and public dissemination. All documentation and recordings will be stored securely.

5. CARE AND CONTROL OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

As stated previously, all cultural material will be temporarily stored at Austral's Liverpool office. Once this has been analysed, all cultural material will be subject to the following process:

- The Care and Control of Aboriginal objects will be negotiated with RAPs as part of the consultation process included in the ACHA. This will be enacted into a Care and Control agreement.
- Aboriginal objects may also be returned to country and reburied as soon as practicable in accordance with requirements 16b and 26 of *CoP*.

Austral requests that RAPs provide any preferences they have for the care and control of Aboriginal objects as part of the review of this document.

6. REPORTING

Austral will complete an ACHA that includes the results of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken. The ACHA will consist of:

- Introduction
- Planning Framework
- Aboriginal Background
- Site Analysis
- Maps and Site Plans etc.
- Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation including all submissions received from RAPs and responses to the issues raised.
- Assessment of Archaeological Potential
- Archaeological Survey and results
- Impact Assessment
- Conclusions and Management Recommendations

Please take the time to read this letter and feel free to contact me on the number provided below should you wish to raise any concerns or if you require additional information. Please do not hesitate to contact me on 0411842200 if you wish to discuss any aspect of this submission.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

7. REFERENCES

Burke, H & Smith, C 2004, *The Archaeologists handbook*, Allen & Unwin, NSW.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, 'Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales'.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, 'Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010'.

Figure 1 Location of AHIMS sites within 1.5 kilometres radius of the study area.

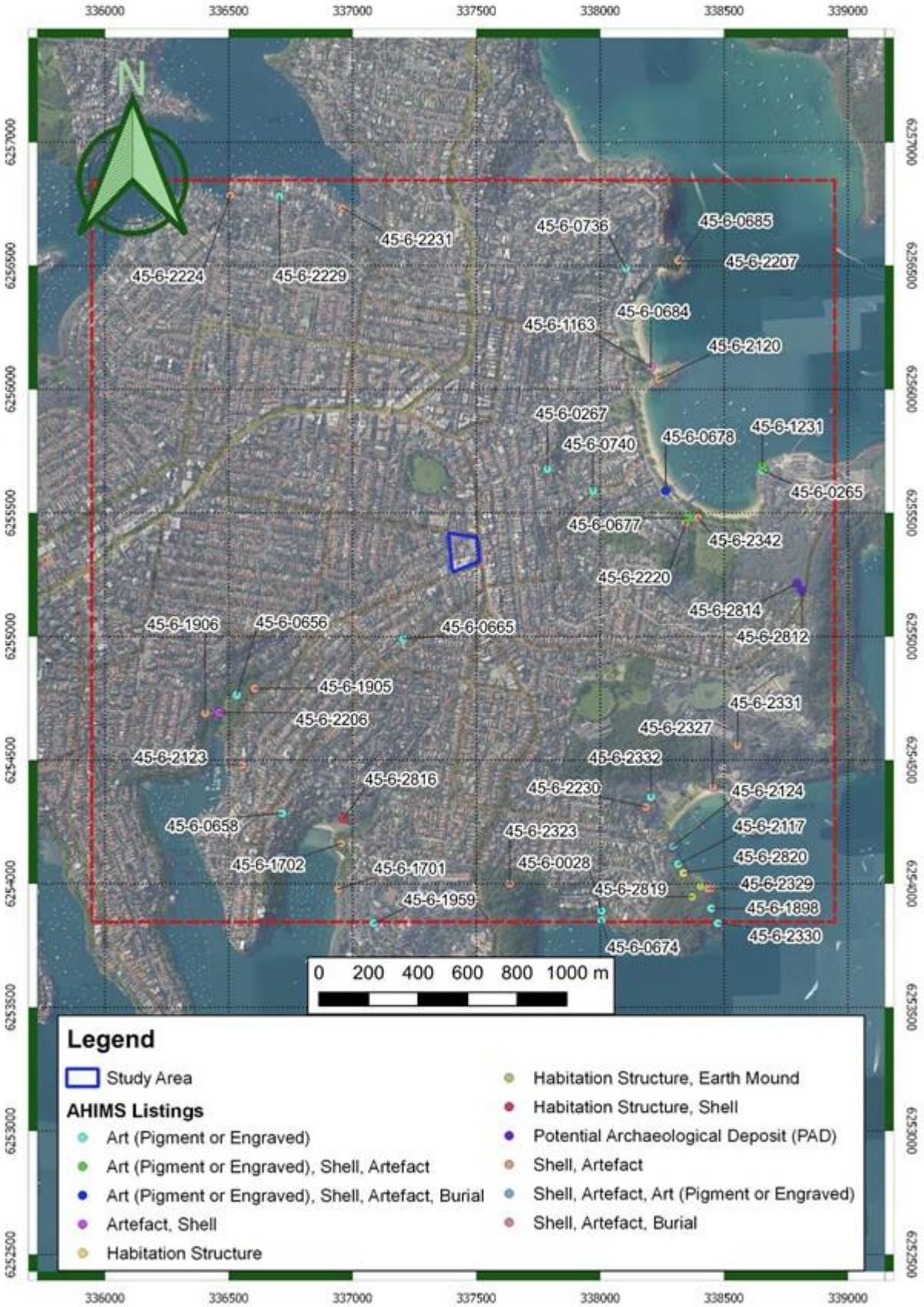

Figure 2 Location of AHIMS sites within close vicinity of the study area.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Cultural Heritage <culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 2:55 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: RE: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2
Attachments: Registration letter template with signature - Copy.docx

Good afternoon Pauline thanks for your email

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Recommendations

- Bring together various stakeholders and groups to work collectively towards the goal of Aboriginal cultural heritage management.
- Use cultural awareness training to reinforce community understanding of Aboriginal sites.

Ensure rock art sites are regularly monitored and maintained. The maintenance of rock art sites should be done by rock art specialists in collaboration with the local Aboriginal community..

In the unexpected circumstances that Aboriginal significant objects are exposed in the future activities it should temporarily cease and OEH be contacted to advise on appropriate course of action and to allow MLALC representative to record and collect the identified items.
Aboriginal people have used the area in the past as important place of trade and gatherings. The indication of Aboriginal occupations within the vicinity is obvious with the surrounding landscape usage and the significance for Aboriginal people past and present still remains.
All parts of Sydney hold significance especially the Harbour area and its coves and waterways and it's important for the preservation and conservation of cultural significance sites are of great importance for our connection to the Land and Sea.
As a general recommendation from MLALC if Human burials or remains and or cultural materials that are unearthed during any stages and are exposed standard stop-work procedures and protocols take place and appropriate authorities should be contacted and followed and if it is suspected to be of Aboriginal origin the Heritage Community Engagement Department of Premier and Cabinet and MLALC to be contacted and need to be notified of the discovery immediately.
Cultural significance objects found during works carried out should be Cared, respected and recorded in a correct manner in accordance with guidelines.
If you require further information, please do not hesitate in contacting the MLALC Office for assistance in discussing issues on the project.
Thanks

Regards

Selina Timothy
Cultural Heritage Officer at MLALC

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
36-38 George Street Redfern NSW 2016
PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2012
Telephone: (02) 8394 9666 Fax: (02) 8394 9733
Email: bookings@metrolalc.org.au

From: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:49 AM
To: Office Admin MLALC <officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au>
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 2

Reference: 2045
28 July 2020

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Nathan Moran
PO Box 1103
Strawberry Hills, NSW, 2016
By email to: officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au

Dear Nathan,

RE: STAGE 2: PROJECT INFORMATION FOR MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.4 of the Consultation Requirements.

PROJECT DETAILS

CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW) are undertaking new developments at Mosman High School, 745 Military Road, Mosman, New South Wales (NSW) 2088, within the Mosman Municipal Council Local Government Area (see Figure 1).

The proposed development within the study area will include the construction of new classroom buildings as well as the installation of associated services and landscaping works. As such, the proposed impacts are likely to consist of cut and fill works through parts of the study area due to the construction of new buildings, foundations, demolition works and subsurface excavations for delivery of services.

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) previously undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence (ACHDDA) for the study area which did not identify any areas of potential for containing Aboriginal archaeological material. However, based on the indicative Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), it is understood that SINSW requires an ACHA to be undertaken to support the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is being prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application process for the proposed development.

Based upon these requirements, Austral has been engaged to conduct an ACHA; this process may result in an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) being made.

This letter presents the proposed project information and initiates arrangements for the dissemination of further details to RAPs during the assessment process.

The location of the study area is outlined in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The following impact assessment process will be completed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Consultation Requirements.
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010) (the Code).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In addition to contacting the relevant Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders, it will be necessary to undertake searches of public statutory and non-statutory heritage databases and to conduct research of relevant archives as an essential aid to determining the significance of the study area to local Aboriginal people.

The following database and register searches will be undertaken:

- A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database. This database lists known sites of archaeological and cultural significance to Aboriginal people. This will confirm the nature of any Aboriginal cultural values which may be present within the study area. This search will also highlight sites and places of significance in the immediate vicinity. This search may also provide previously produced reports or studies of relevance to this study.
- A search for items or places of Aboriginal significance on non-statutory heritage databases. These include the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust.
- A search of the Local Environmental Plan for Aboriginal heritage places or issues.
- A search for items or places of Aboriginal significance on statutory heritage databases. These include the National Heritage List and the State Heritage Register.

In addition to these database searches, research into the ethnographic, environmental, archaeological and Aboriginal historical context will also be undertaken at this time. The results of this research will assist in determining the potential for Aboriginal archaeological and cultural material and places to be located within the study area.

The background research will need to be collated and précised into a succinct yet thorough literature review. This written work will form a vital part of subsequent methodological development and production of the final cultural heritage assessment report.

As noted above, an ACHDDA was previously undertaken for the study area, and as such much of the background information for the ACHA will build on this prior assessment.

CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

The Aboriginal people of Australia are part of the oldest and continuous-living cultures in human history. Aboriginal people's cultural heritage is recognised and valued as a unique and essential component of the identity of all Australian people.

Aboriginal cultural heritage provides the essential links between the past and the present – it is a crucial part of Aboriginal people's cultural identity, connection and sense of belonging to Country.

The objective of community consultation is to ensure Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by:

- Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal objects and/or place
- Influencing the design of the methodology to assess the cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal objects and places.
- Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area
- Providing feedback and commenting on draft assessment reports before the proponent submits them to Heritage NSW.

This information pack forms part of the ongoing consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, being Stage 2 of the Consultation Requirements, which requires consultants to present information about the proposed project to stakeholders. This will also be accompanied by a Stage 3 methodology document, which will thoroughly detail the proposed survey methodology.

INVESTIGATION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS AND / OR PLACES

The field survey will be conducted in the first week of August 2020. The archaeological survey of the study area will be undertaken in accordance with requirements 5 to 10 of the Code to identify any previously unknown Aboriginal objects, sites or Places.

Further information on the methodology to be used for the archaeological survey will be presented as part of Stage 3 documentation.

REPORTING

Austral will produce an ACHA that will include but not be limited to:

- Introduction
- Planning Framework
- Aboriginal Background
- Site Analysis
- Maps and Site Plans etc.
- Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation
- Assessment of Archaeological Potential
- Archaeological Survey
- Impact Assessment
- Conclusions and Management Recommendations

As part of Stage 4 of the Consultation Requirements, Aboriginal stakeholders will be provided with the draft ACHA for review and comment. Any comments and responses received by Austral or the proponent will be documented in the final ACHA. Austral will respond to all comments received and will outline how these have been considered and/or implemented as part of the final ACHA (DECCW 2010, p.6).

PROJECT SCHEDULE

To meet these objectives Heritage NSW has developed four stages of consultation which must be met for each cultural heritage assessment. There are several mandatory timeframes associated with the Consultation Requirements; these are summarised in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 Statutory timeframes for consultation.

Stage	Timeframe
Stage 1: Notification of project proposal and registration of interest	14 days
Stage 2: Presentation of information about the proposed project	-
Stage 3: Gathering information about cultural significance.	28 days

Stage	Timeframe
Stage 4: Review of the draft cultural heritage assessment report.	28 days

Table 2 Project milestones, estimated completion dates and status.

Milestone	Statutory Timeframes (Days)	Completion dates	Status
Background research	**-**		
Aboriginal consultation			
Stage 1 - Notification of project proposal and registration of interest	14	17 July 2020	Completed
Stage 2 - Presentation of information about the proposed project	28	25 August 2020	In process
Stage 3 - Gathering information about cultural significance	28	25 August 2020[DM1]	In process
Archaeological Survey	**-**	3-7 August 2020	To be completed
ACHAR draft report	**-**	11 September 2020	To be completed
Stage 4 - Review of ACHAR by stakeholders	28	9 October 2020	To be completed
ACHAR finalisation	**-**	12-16 October	To be completed
Approval of AHIP	**60**	15 December 2020	To be completed

Section 5 of the Consultation Requirements outlines the roles and responsibilities of the parties that are typically involved in the consultation process. The roles, functions and responsibilities for this project are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Roles, responsibilities and functions of parties involved in the project.

Party	Roles, responsibilities and functions
RAPs	To provide cultural information and feedback on draft methodologies and the ACHA. To participate in meetings and workshops, and fieldwork, when invited.
Austral, on behalf of the proponent	Will consult with RAPs by supplying suitable project information and providing the opportunity for RAPs to provide input into the heritage management process.

As per the Consultation Requirements, Section 3.4 on page 9 states that "[c]onsultation should not be confused with employment". In line with this, it is to be noted that the proponent is not obliged to employ any registered stakeholders for the fieldwork component of this project. However, all RAPs will be fully consulted as per the guidelines.

Table 4 outlines the feedback and input process offered to Aboriginal people for each stage of the consultation process.

Table 4 Feedback and input process for stages of the consultation process to be completed.

Stage	Expected feedback
2	Feedback on the project proposal including nature, scope and methodology. Raise any concerns about cultural perspectives or assessment requirements.
3	Contribute to culturally appropriate information-gathering and the research methodology. Provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area. Have input into the development of any cultural heritage management options.
4	Provide feedback on any aspect of the draft ACHA report.

Should you have any questions or queries regarding the design or methods of construction relating to these works, contact information for the proponent is listed below:

Jonathan Darwen

Senior Project Director
School Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Should you have any cultural concerns, perspectives or assessment requirements, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information at the contact details provided below.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

REFERENCES

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, 'Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales'.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, 'Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010'.

Office of Environment and Heritage 2011, 'Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW'.

Figure 1 Location of the study area

Figure 2 Detailed aerial of the study area.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: cazadirect@live.com
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

A1 Indigenous Services
Carolyn Hickey
10 Marie Pitt Place
Glenmore Park, NSW, 2745
By Email to: cazadirect@live.com

Dear Carolyn,

RE: STAGE 3 – MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT, 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.7 of the Consultation Requirements.

The purpose of this letter is to present the proposed methodology to the RAPs for the preparation of an ACHA for the project. You are also requested to supply any cultural information you wish to provide that can assist in the identification of Aboriginal objects or places as part of the assessment process. In accordance with Section 4.3.2 of the Consultation Requirements, RAPs are provided with the opportunity to review and provide feedback on the proposed methodology outlined in this letter. Please supply this feedback to:

Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
School Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

Please provide your feedback, including additional protocols that you wish to be adopted into the information gathering process and assessment methodology by **5pm on 25 August 2020.**

1. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Austral has undertaken a review of documentary sources to understand the Aboriginal heritage values that are likely to occur within the study area.

BACKGROUND

An extensive search of Heritage NSW's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was conducted on 14 January 2020 (Client service ID: 476571). The search identified 46 Aboriginal archaeological sites within 1.5 kilometres search area, centred on the proposed study area (Table 1). None of these registered are sites are located within the boundaries of the study area.

Table 1 AHIMS sites identified within 1.5 kilometres of the study area.

Site feature(s)	Occurrence	Frequency (%)
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	17	37.0
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Shell; Artefact	3	6.5
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Shell; Artefact; Burial	1	2.2
Artefact; Shell	18	39.1
Artefact; Shell; Burial	1	2.2
Habitation Structure	1	2.2
Habitation Structure; Earth Mound	2	4.3
Habitation Structure; Shell	1	2.2
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	4.3
Total	**46**	**100**

PREDICTIVE STATEMENTS

Based upon the AHIMS search results and a preliminary review of ethnographic, soils, geology, landform, disturbance and resource information pertinent to the study area, Austral has prepared a series of site prediction statements that have been used to inform the project methodology, these are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 Aboriginal site prediction statements.

Site type	Predictive statements
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites	These site types are unlikely to be present due to their rarity in NSW
Artefact sites	These site types may be present on flat terrain adjacent to creeks, however disturbances including land clearance, ploughing, or flooding events may relocate these objects.
Axe grinding grooves	Grinding grooves are unlikely to be present due to a lack of suitable requirements (i.e. exposed bedrock near to a water source).
Burials	Burials are unlikely to be present, due the lack of deep sandy locations suitable for burial.
Modified trees	Scarred trees are unlikely to be present within cleared and regrowth areas.
Potential archaeological deposits (PADs)	PADs may be found in areas with moderate to high disturbance, such as cleared and ploughed fields, however it is unlikely that these sites will contain intact archaeological deposit.
Rock Shelters with art and/or deposit	Rock shelters are unlikely to be present due to the disturbance undertaken within the study area.
Shell middens	Shell middens are unlikely to be present as the study area is located more than 2 kilometres from the coast.
Stone arrangements	Stone arrangements are unlikely to be present due to their general rarity within New South Wales.

2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The following section outlined the assessment methodology to be employed in the preparation of the ACHA.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

An archaeological survey will be conducted between 17 and 21 August 2020 with selected RAPs in attendance. However, it is to be noted that the date for the survey is an approximation only and will be confirmed closer to the proposed date.

The survey will conform with requirements 5 to 10 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (*CoP*) (DECCW 2010). The method employed during the survey will be aimed at recording all (or a representative sample of all) evidence of Aboriginal land use that are visible on the surface. An assessment of the likelihood of material traces of Aboriginal land use being present under the ground surface (potential archaeological deposits) will also be completed. The survey will be completed in accordance with a sampling strategy that will ensure that all landforms that may be impacted by the project will be inspected.

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- A GPS recording of the location is to be made and recorded as a new Aboriginal site. A site card will be completed, and the resulting site registered on Heritage NSW's AHIMS database.

Should it be necessary to move these artefacts at a later date, it is a requirement that a Care and Control agreement be completed as part of any AHIP application. This will require the identified Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW to be consulted over a suitable relocation site. This new site will also require GPS coordinates and all necessary details to be recorded with Heritage NSW's AHIMS database.

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As a registered stakeholder, we ask that you review the above methodology and provide feedback regarding:

- Any known Aboriginal objects or areas of cultural significance that are present within the study area.
- Any information regarding nearby places of cultural significance. This includes places of social, spiritual and cultural value.
- Any culturally relevant information that may affect the archaeological interpretation of the site.

- Any protocols that you wish to be implemented or changed regarding the excavation strategy.
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Austral requests that RAPs provide any preferences they have for the care and control of Aboriginal objects as part of the review of this document.

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- Assessment of Archaeological Potential
- Archaeological Survey and results
- Impact Assessment
- Conclusions and Management Recommendations

Please take the time to read this letter and feel free to contact me on the number provided below should you wish to raise any concerns or if you require additional information. Please do not hesitate to contact me on 0411842200 if you wish to discuss any aspect of this submission.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

7. REFERENCES

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Figure 1 Location of AHIMS sites within 1.5 kilometres radius of the study area.

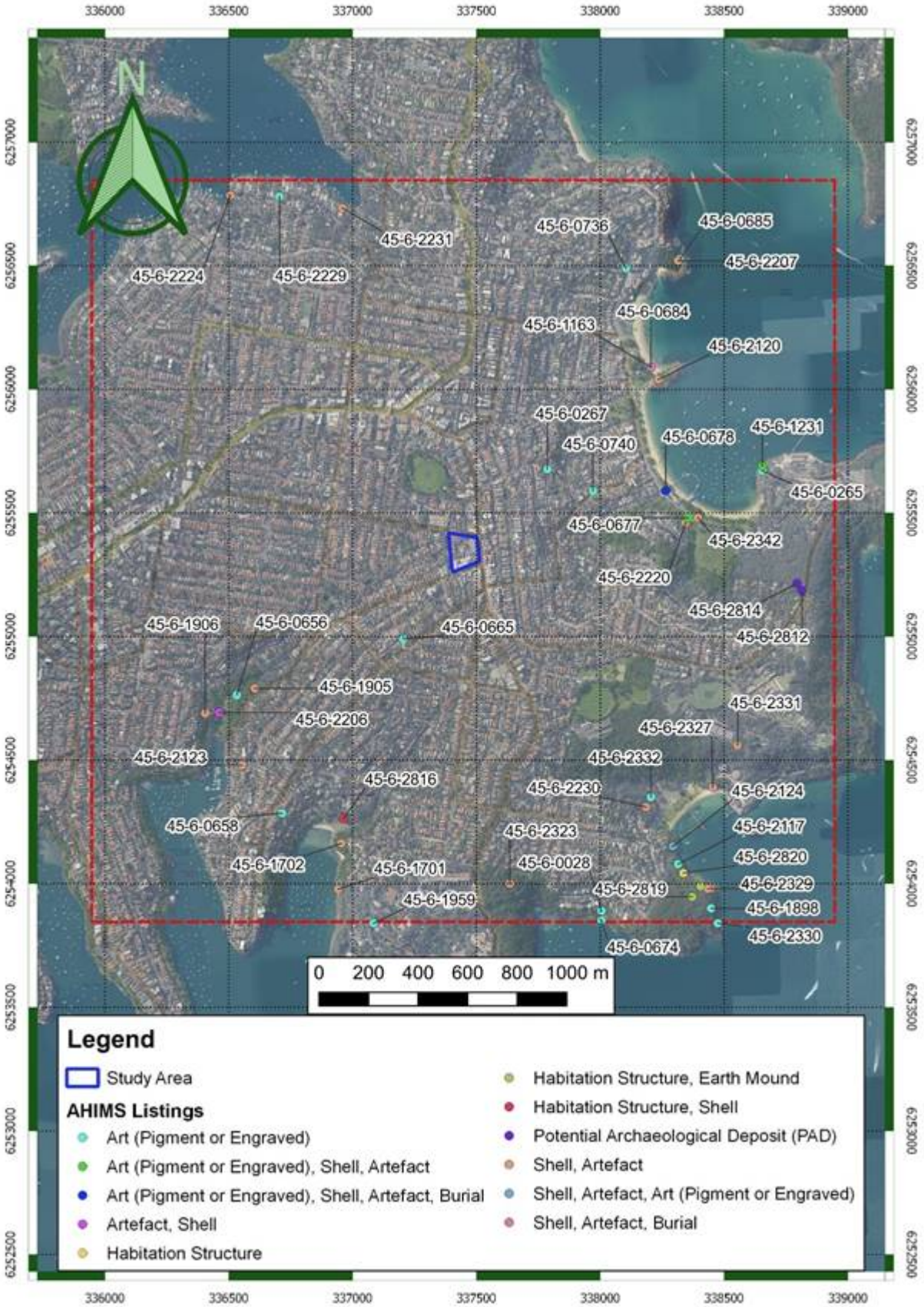

Figure 2 Location of AHIMS sites within close vicinity of the study area.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: amandahickey@live.com.au
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
Amanda Hickey
57 Gough st
Emu Plains, NSW, 2750
By Email to: amandahickey@live.com.au

Dear Amanda,

RE: STAGE 3 – MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT, 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

The following information is being provided to comply with Stage 3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). This letter relates explicitly to sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.7 of the Consultation Requirements.

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Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
School Infrastructure NSW
Level 8, 259 George Street,
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Please provide your feedback, including additional protocols that you wish to be adopted into the information gathering process and assessment methodology by **5pm on 25 August 2020.**

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Table 2 Aboriginal site prediction statements.

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Please take the time to read this letter and feel free to contact me on the number provided below should you wish to raise any concerns or if you require additional information. Please do not hesitate to contact me on 0411842200 if you wish to discuss any aspect of this submission.

Yours sincerely,

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Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

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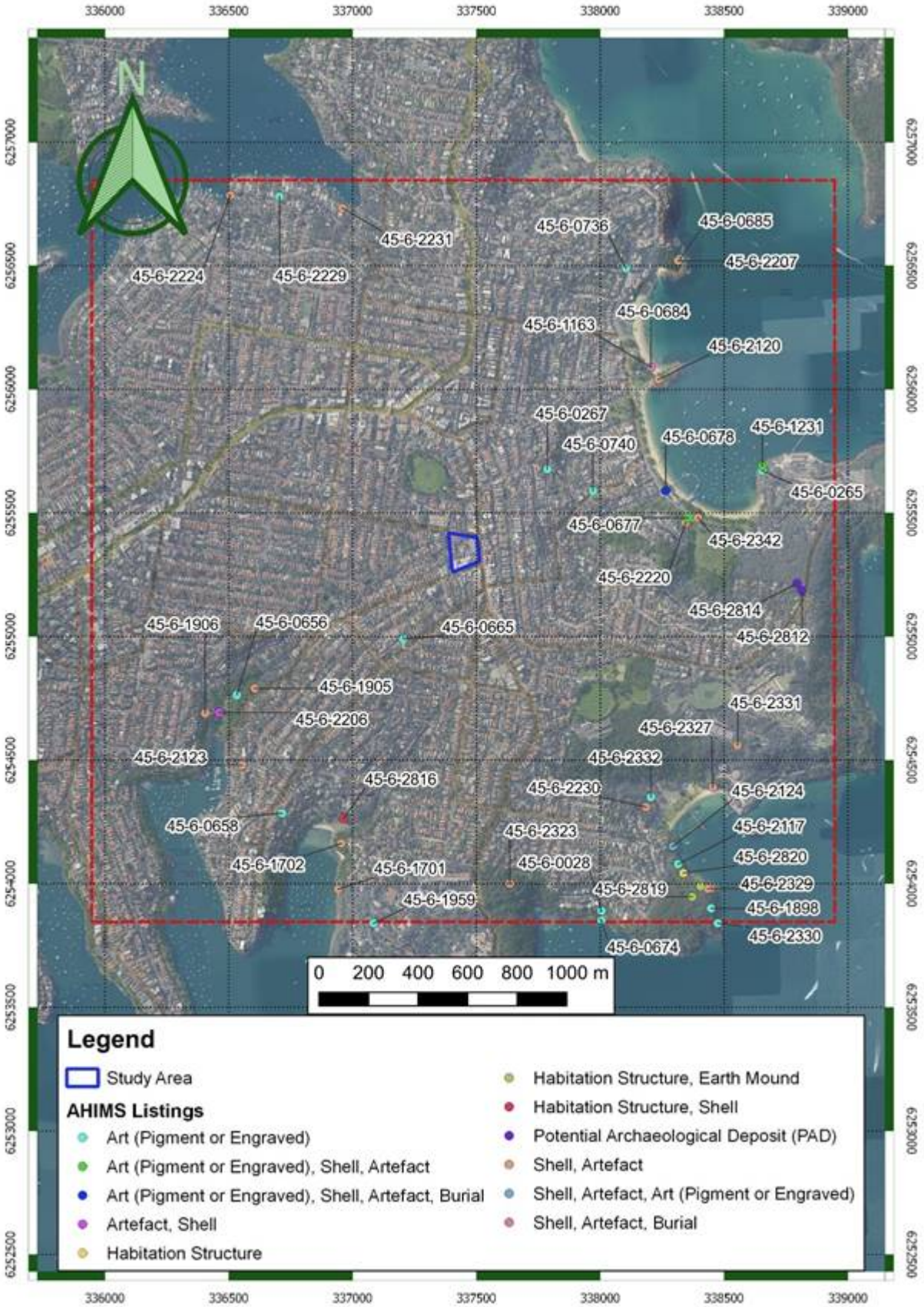

Figure 2 Location of AHIMS sites within close vicinity of the study area.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: butuheritage@gmail.com
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
Jennifer Beale
PO Box E18
Emerton, NSW, 2770
By Email to: butuheritage@gmail.com

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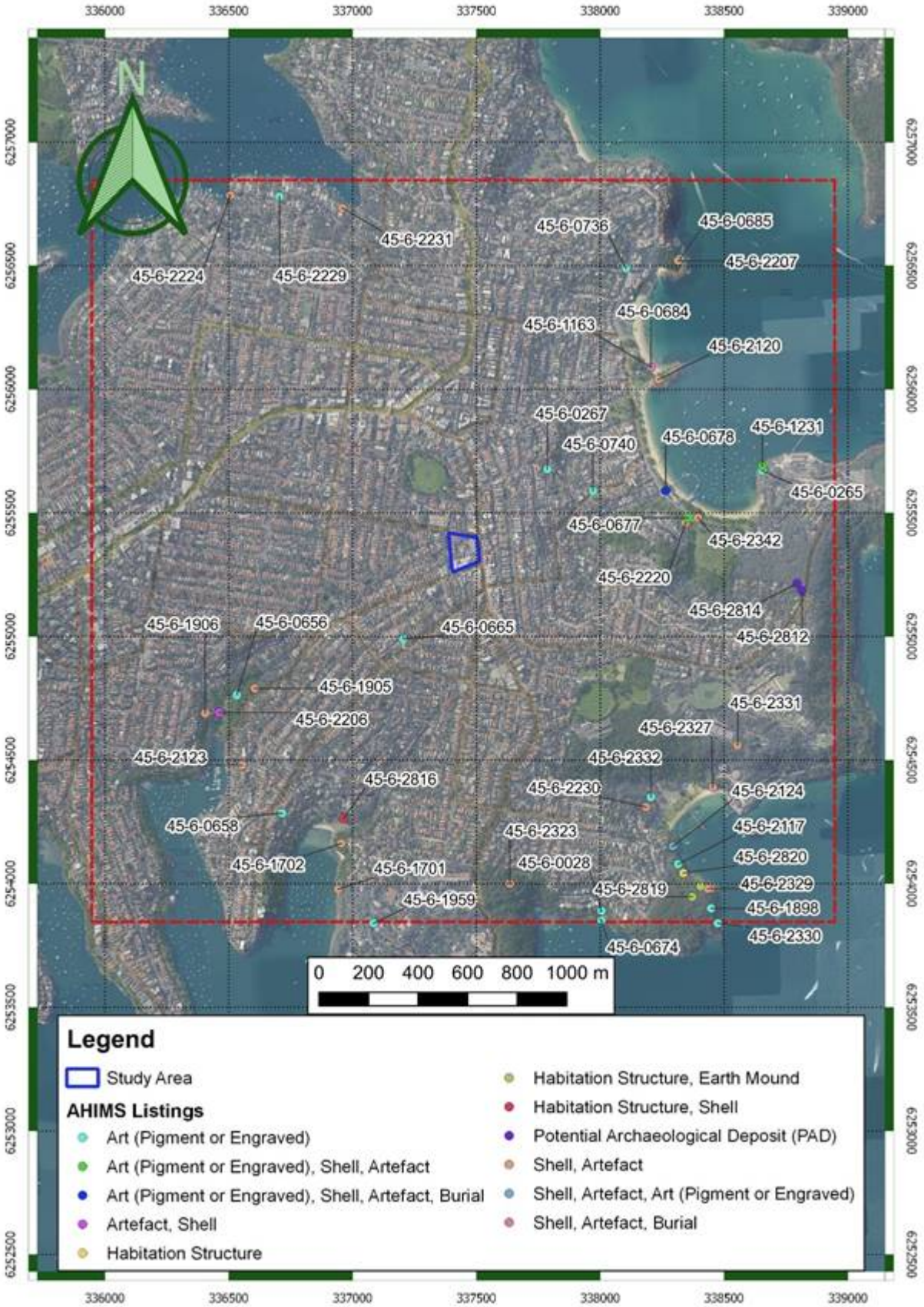

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From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Didge Ngunawal Clan
Paul Boyd
33 Carlyle Crescent
Cambridge Gardens, NSW, 2747
By Email to: didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au

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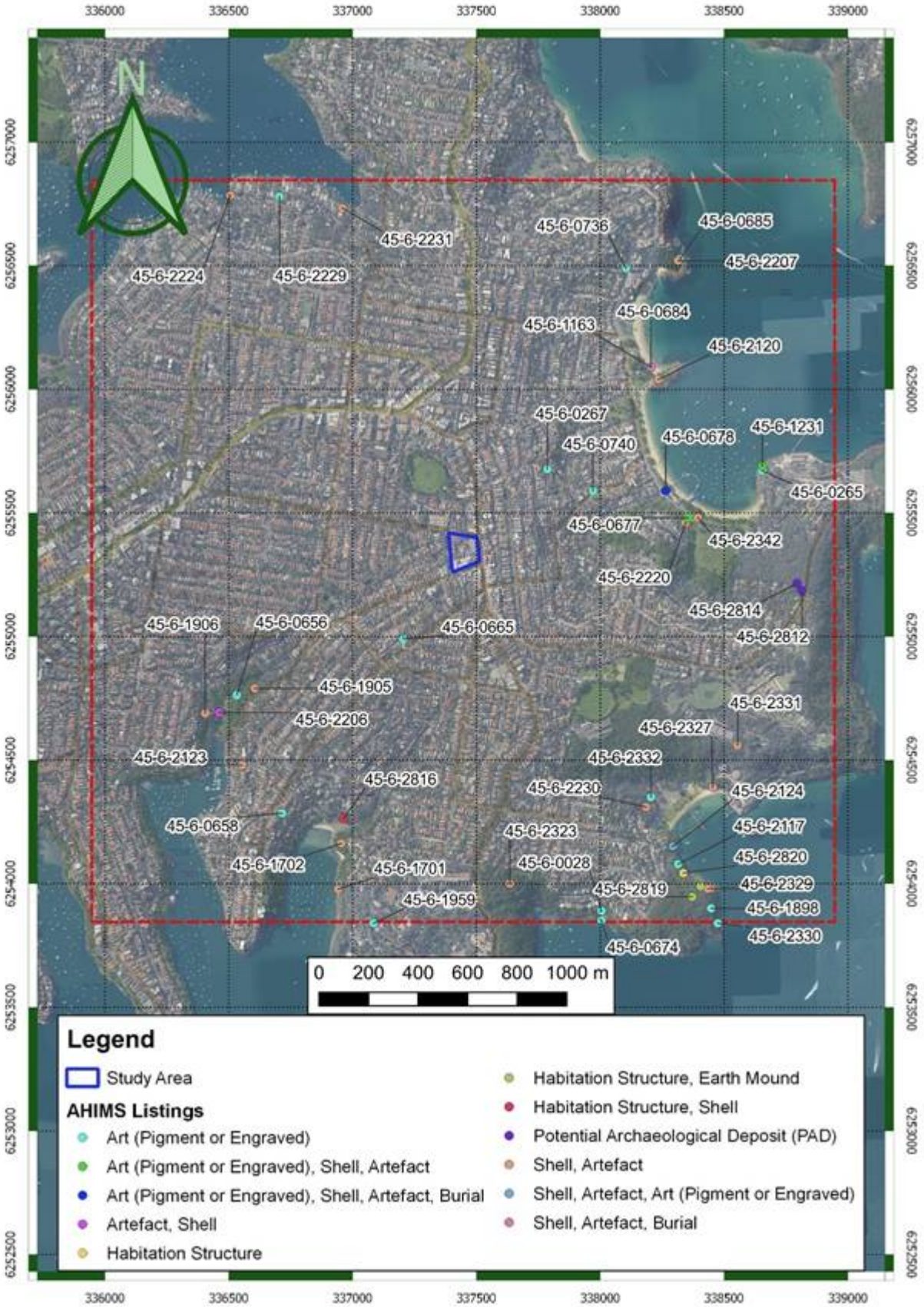

Figure 2 Location of AHIMS sites within close vicinity of the study area.

Pauline Ramsey

From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Phil Khan
78 Forbes Street
Emu Plains NSW, NSW, 2750
By Email to: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au

Dear Phil,

RE: STAGE 3 – MOSMAN HIGH SCHOOL ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT, 745 MILITARY ROAD, MOSMAN, NEW SOUTH WALES

You are receiving this letter as a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) for the Mosman High School Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) project.

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Jonathan Darwen
Senior Project Director
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PREDICTIVE STATEMENTS

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Table 2 Aboriginal site prediction statements.

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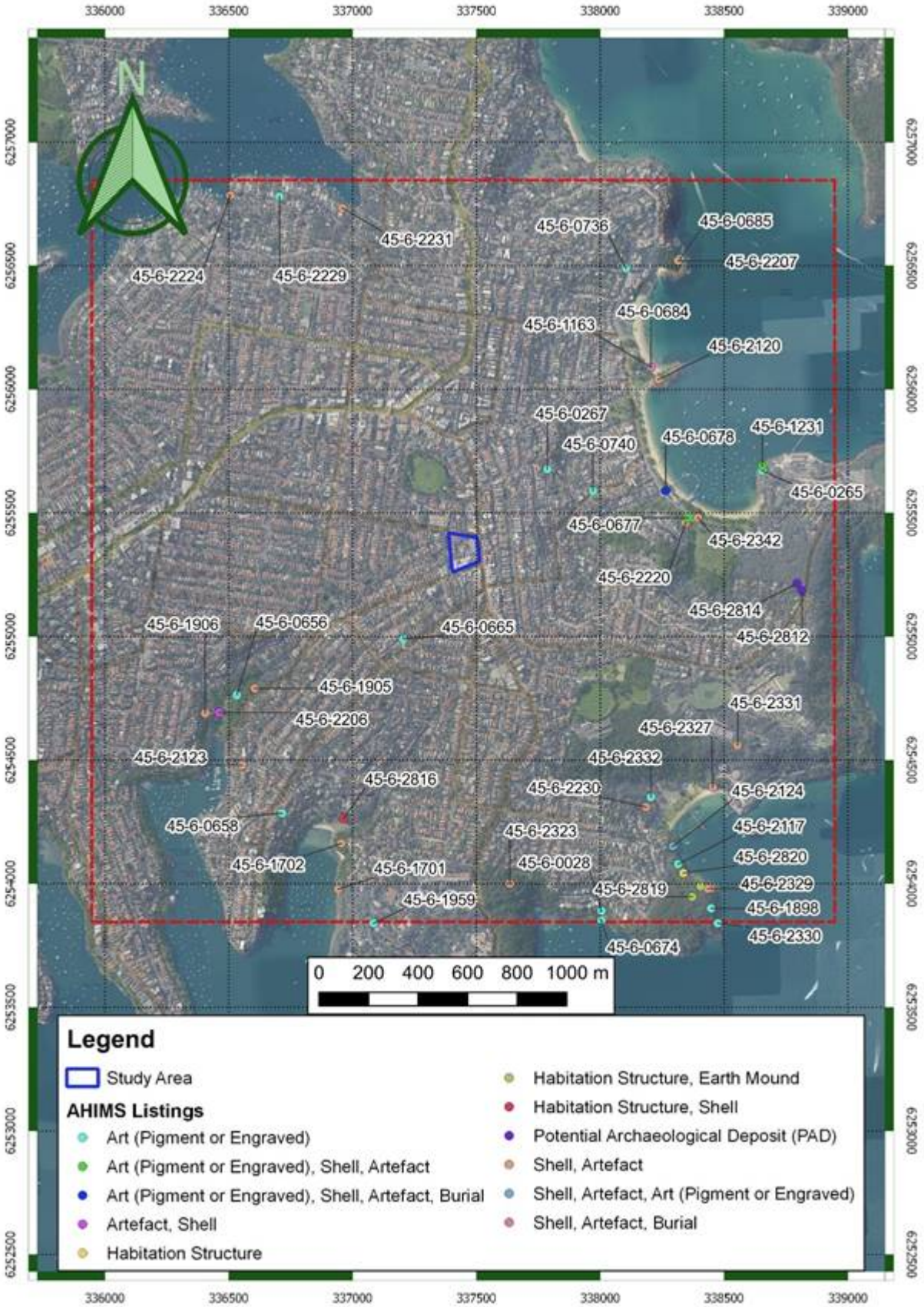

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From: Pauline Ramsey
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Nathan Moran
PO Box 1103
Strawberry Hills, NSW, 2016
By Email to: officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au

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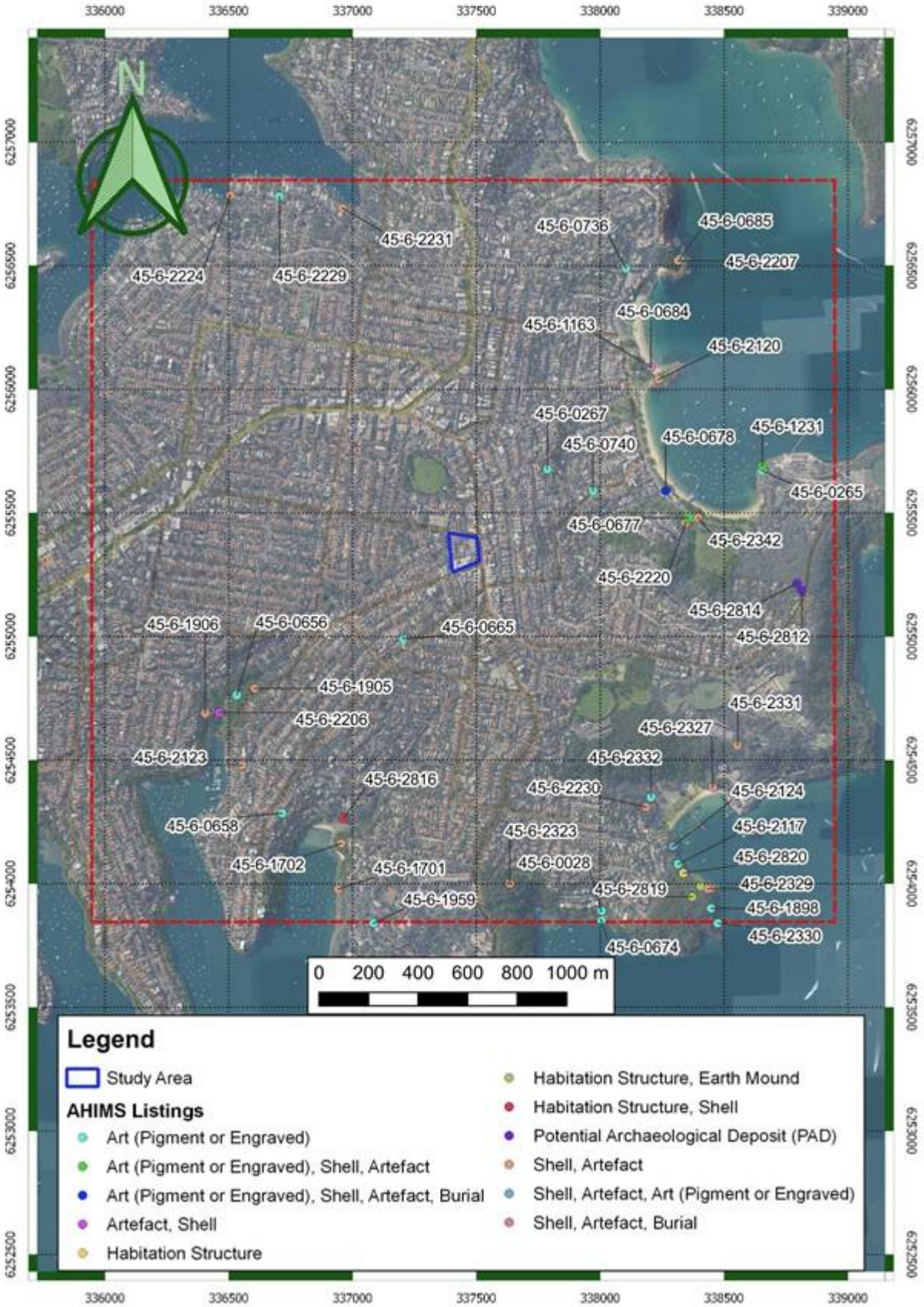

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Pauline Ramsey

From: Amanda DeZwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 3 August 2020 5:03 PM
To: Pauline Ramsey
Subject: Re: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Contact: Amanda DeZwart
Mobile: 0434 480 558
Address: 57 Gough St, Emu Plains, NSW 2750
ABN: 498 242 132 40

Hi,
I have reviewed the document and support the project information and Methodology.
Kind regards
Amanda DeZwart

From: Pauline Ramsey <pauliner@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 28 July 2020 9:56 AM
To: amandahickey@live.com.au <amandahickey@live.com.au>
Subject: 2045_Moman High School ACHA Stage 3 document

Reference: 2045

28 July 2020

Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
Amanda Hickey
57 Gough st
Emu Plains, NSW, 2750
By Email to: amandahickey@live.com.au

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Shell middens	Shell middens are unlikely to be present as the study area is located more than 2 kilometres from the coast.

Site type	Predictive statements
Stone arrangements	Stone arrangements are unlikely to be present due to their general rarity within New South Wales.

2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The following section outlined the assessment methodology to be employed in the preparation of the ACHA.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

An archaeological survey will be conducted between 17 and 21 August 2020 with selected RAPs in attendance. However, it is to be noted that the date for the survey is an approximation only and will be confirmed closer to the proposed date.

The survey will conform with requirements 5 to 10 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (*CoP*) (DECCW 2010). The method employed during the survey will be aimed at recording all (or a representative sample of all) evidence of Aboriginal land use that are visible on the surface. An assessment of the likelihood of material traces of Aboriginal land use being present under the ground surface (potential archaeological deposits) will also be completed. The survey will be completed in accordance with a sampling strategy that will ensure that all landforms that may be impacted by the project will be inspected.

Recording during the survey will consist of both photographic and written recording techniques. Representative photographs of survey units and landforms will be taken, all photographs will include a graded metric scale. Where Aboriginal objects are identified during the survey, their diagnostic attributes will be recorded, and each object will be photographed (as per requirements 6 and 7 of the *CoP*).

Survey units will be inspected using pedestrian transects following the methodology set out in Burke and Smith (2004, pp.74–80). The survey will document the conditions present to assess the effectiveness of the survey. The following aspects of the survey will be recorded:

- Visibility and exposure for each survey unit.
- Landform and general soil location for each survey unit.
- Land surface and vegetation conditions encountered during the survey.
- Survey coverage in accordance with Requirement 9 of the *CoP*.
- Where Aboriginal objects are identified, the spatial extent of direct evidence and the physical boundaries of each site will be determined.
- The extent of disturbances and an assessment of the integrity of known or likely Aboriginal sites.

All survey data will be collected using Global Positioning System (GPS) enabled devices and the Map Grid of Australia (94) coordinate system.

ARTEFACT COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Collection and salvage of all artefacts will be undertaken according to the following methodology.

- Each artefact identified during the subsurface testing will be relocated and temporarily stored at Austral's head office located at 46 Railway Street, Liverpool NSW 2170. After the submission of the final subsurface testing report, the collected Aboriginal material will be taken to a location within or near to the study area previously agreed upon by the proponent and all registered Aboriginal stakeholders for reburial in accordance with requirements of the *CoP*.
- The landowner on whose property this area may be located is to be approached for consent to return the Aboriginal archaeological material to site. If the site where the artefacts are to be returned is situated upon Crown Land then the appropriate authority managing the Local Government Area is to be approached and informed.
- A representative of all RAPs and members of CBRE Project Management and Schools Infrastructure NSW are to be invited to attend/participate in the return of artefacts to country.
- A GPS recording of the location is to be made and recorded as a new Aboriginal site. A site card will be completed, and the resulting site registered on Heritage NSW's AHIMS database.

Should it be necessary to move these artefacts at a later date, it is a requirement that a Care and Control agreement be completed as part of any AHIP application. This will require the identified Aboriginal stakeholders and Heritage NSW to be consulted over a suitable relocation site. This new site will also require GPS coordinates and all necessary details to be recorded with Heritage NSW's AHIMS database.

3. CONSULTATION

As part of Stage 3 of the Consultation Requirements, Aboriginal stakeholders are to be provided with a 28 day period to have the opportunity to review and provide feedback on the proposed methodology.

As a registered stakeholder, we ask that you review the above methodology and provide feedback regarding:

- Any known Aboriginal objects or areas of cultural significance that are present within the study area.
- Any information regarding nearby places of cultural significance. This includes places of social, spiritual and cultural value.
- Any culturally relevant information that may affect the archaeological interpretation of the site.
- Any protocols that you wish to be implemented or changed regarding the excavation strategy.
- Any protocols that you wish to be implemented or changed regarding the collection and reburial or conservation of any identified cultural heritage.
- Any management recommendations, such as ways to avoid or mitigate harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage on site.

The information provided will be used to understand the context and values of Aboriginal objects and / or places located within the study area. The information will be used as the basis of assessment for heritage values and to better inform the archaeological assessment of significance

4. CULTURALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Austral would like to take this opportunity to invite RAPs to provide culturally appropriate information. All cultural information that is provided as part of the consultation process will be recorded in the consultation log and will be discussed in the ACHA. RAPs must advise Austral if the information they are providing is to be considered confidential. When providing this information, RAPs must detail the nature of the sensitivity and how this knowledge is to be restricted. Based on this information, Austral will formulate a methodology to record this information that is consistent with the values communicated. Where culturally sensitive information has been disclosed, the ACHA will identify this on the front cover. Alternatively, the ACHA may be finalised in a restricted and unrestricted format for private and public dissemination. All documentation and recordings will be stored securely.

5. CARE AND CONTROL OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

As stated previously, all cultural material will be temporarily stored at Austral's Liverpool office. Once this has been analysed, all cultural material will be subject to the following process:

- The Care and Control of Aboriginal objects will be negotiated with RAPs as part of the consultation process included in the ACHA. This will be enacted into a Care and Control agreement.
- Aboriginal objects may also be returned to country and reburied as soon as practicable in accordance with requirements 16b and 26 of *CoP*.

Austral requests that RAPs provide any preferences they have for the care and control of Aboriginal objects as part of the review of this document.

6. REPORTING

Austral will complete an ACHA that includes the results of the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken. The ACHA will consist of:

- Introduction
- Planning Framework
- Aboriginal Background
- Site Analysis
- Maps and Site Plans etc.
- Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation including all submissions received from RAPs and responses to the issues raised.
- Assessment of Archaeological Potential
- Archaeological Survey and results
- Impact Assessment
- Conclusions and Management Recommendations

Please take the time to read this letter and feel free to contact me on the number provided below should you wish to raise any concerns or if you require additional information. Please do not hesitate to contact me on 0411842200 if you wish to discuss any aspect of this submission.

Yours sincerely,

Pauline Ramsey
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology
46 Railway Street, Liverpool, 2170
M 0419 264 344
E pauliner@australarch.com.au

7. REFERENCES

Burke, H & Smith, C 2004, *The Archaeologists handbook*, Allen & Unwin, NSW.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, 'Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales'.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, 'Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010'.

Figure 1 Location of AHIMS sites within 1.5 kilometres radius of the study area.

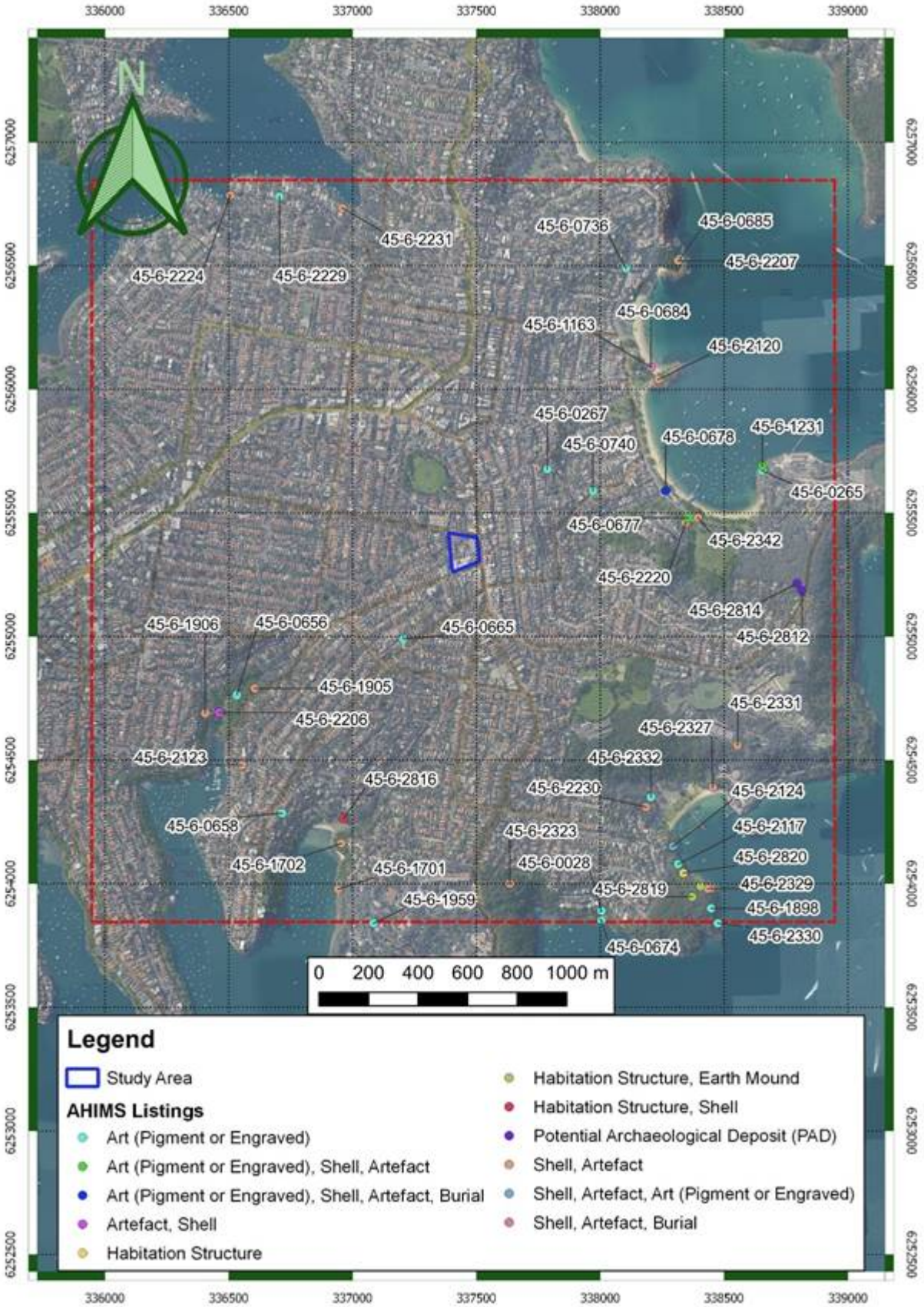

Figure 2 Location of AHIMS sites within close vicinity of the study area.

Appendix G Consultation Letter Correspondence Stage 4

MR

Miles Robson

Tue 08/09/2020 14:58

To: amandahickey@live.com.au

2045_Mosman High School A...
11 MB

2045_Mosman High School A...
6 MB

2 attachments (18 MB) Download all Save all to OneDrive - australarch.com.au

Hi Amanda,

Please find attached the draft of the Mosman High School ACHA and AAR for your review. Please note that the review period for these reports closes on 6 October 2020. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Regards,

Miles Robson
Senior Archaeologist
BA. (Hons) Arch.

M: 0411 842 200
P: 02 9568 6701
E:

AUSTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 4 consultation

MR

Miles Robson
Tue 08/09/2020 15:01
To: butuheritage@gmail.com

2045_Mosman High School A...
11 MB

2045_Mosman High School A...
6 MB

2 attachments (18 MB) Download all Save all to OneDrive - australarch.com.au

Hi Jennifer,

Please find attached the draft of the Mosman High School ACHA and AAR for your review. Please note that the review period for these reports closes on 6 October 2020. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Regards,

Miles Robson
Senior Archaeologist
BA. (Hons) Arch.

M: 0411 842 200
P: 02 9568 6701
E:
[mrobson@australarchaeology.com.au]milesr@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 4 consultation

MR

Miles Robson
Tue 08/09/2020 15:00
To: cazadirect@live.com

2045_Mosman High School A...
11 MB

2045_Mosman High School A...
6 MB

2 attachments (18 MB) Download all Save all to OneDrive - australarch.com.au

Hi Carolyn,

Please find attached the draft of the Mosman High School ACHA and AAR for your review. Please note that the review period for these reports closes on 6 October 2020. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Regards,

Miles Robson
Senior Archaeologist
BA. (Hons) Arch.

M: 0411 842 200
P: 02 9568 6701
E:
[mrobson@australarchaeology.com.au]milesr@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 4 consultation

MR

Miles Robson
Tue 08/09/2020 15:03
To: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>

2045_Mosman High School A...
11 MB

2045_Mosman High School A...
6 MB

2 attachments (18 MB) Download all Save all to OneDrive - australarch.com.au

Hi Paul,

Please find attached the draft of the Mosman High School ACHA and AAR for your review. Please note that the review period for these reports closes on 6 October 2020. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Regards,

Miles Robson
Senior Archaeologist
BA. (Hons) Arch.

M: 0411 842 200
P: 02 9568 6701
E: [mrobson@australarchaeology.com.au]milesr@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Re: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 4 consultation

PK

philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Tue 06/10/2020 15:15
To: Miles Robson

Dear Miles,

I have reviewed your ACHAR for Mosman High School, I believe that further testing should be undertaken as we don't know what is under the ground until we test and this is our last chance to uncover our cultural heritage. Aboriginal people lived across this land for tens of thousands of years and continue to do so. Our people walk this land, hunted, camped, lived and practice cultural ceremonies. The study area is highly significant to our people, it has been proven that even if there is high disturbance artefacts have been uncovered. I recommend test excavation as this is our last opportunity to uncover our culture.

Warm regards

Kadibulla

Re: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 4 consultation

From: Miles Robson <milesr@australarch.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 September 2020 3:04 PM
To: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Subject: 2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 4 consultation

Hi Phil,

Please find attached the draft of the Mosman High School ACHA and AAR for your review. Please note that the review period for these reports closes on 6 October 2020. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Regards,

Miles Robson
Senior Archaeologist
BA. (Hons) Arch.

M: 0411 842 200
P: 02 9568 6701
E:
[mrobson@australarchaeology.com.au]milesr@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

2045_Mosman High School ACHA Stage 4 consultation

MR

Miles Robson
Tue 08/09/2020 15:05
To: officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au

2045_Mosman High School A... 11 MB

2045_Mosman High School A... 6 MB

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Hi Nathan,

Please find attached the draft of the Mosman High School ACHA and AAR for your review. Please note that the review period for these reports closes on 6 October 2020. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Regards,

Miles Robson
Senior Archaeologist
BA. (Hons) Arch.

M: 0411 842 200
P: 02 9568 6701
E:
[mrobson@australarchaeology.com.au]milesr@australarch.com.au

AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Please note: This email (including any/all attachments) is intended solely for the use of the named person/s. You must not rely upon, disclose or copy

1 STOP WORK AND ARCHAEOLOGIST NOTIFICATION PROTOCOLS

The following notification protocols are designed to allow for archaeological advice to be sought if features or deposits of an archaeological nature are uncovered during excavation or where doubt exists concerning the provenance of any strata revealed during excavations. These procedures are based on the *Standard Management Procedure; Unexpected Heritage Items* (Roads and Maritime Services) and the *Unexpected Heritage Finds Guideline* (Transport for NSW).

For the purpose of these protocols, unexpected finds relate to either:

- Aboriginal cultural material, such as worked stone artefacts, shell middens, or culturally modified trees, sandstone platforms and rock shelters.
- Potential human remains – note that treatment of human remains is to be dealt with under a separate management procedure.
- Any such intact archaeological deposits which contain the above material.
- Historical artefacts which are indicative of contact between European and Aboriginal people, including items such as knapped glass etc.

In such instances where cultural material or intact archaeological deposits are potentially identified, the following notification protocol is to be implemented:

1) Stop work upon identifying the potential archaeological material and establish a “no-go zone” around the item. No ground disturbance must occur within 5 metres of the potential archaeological item.
2) Without causing further damage to the potential archaeological material, clean off any excess soil by hand so that the archaeological material is clearly visible.
3) Take photographs of the potential archaeological material next to an item of recognisable size (i.e., mobile phone, shovel, pen) to serve as a scale.
4) Notify the Archaeological Consultant, providing information relating to the nature of the archaeological find (i.e., material, condition, location, work which was being undertaken) and send copies of the photographs to the archaeologist.

After examining the photographs and discussing the nature of the material, the archaeologist may determine that no site inspection is required and authorise work to continue within the “no-go zone”.

Should the archaeologist need to inspect the potential archaeological material, work may continue outside of the “no-go zone” while awaiting the arrival of the archaeologist.

Subject to the archaeologist’s assessment, further work may need to be undertaken. The archaeologist will prepare a preliminary letter report detailing the nature of the archaeological find; this report will use information contained in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and the historic archaeological assessment and research design to attempt to determine the nature and origin of the archaeological material.