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Cranbrook School, Bellevue Hill Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR)

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LGA:	Woollahra Municipal Council
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Executive Summary

Cranbrook School (Cranbrook) proposes a state significant development which includes the construction of an Aquatic and Fitness Centre and carpark beneath the existing oval and the construction of a new teaching facility building overlooking the oval.

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage were commissioned by Cranbrook School to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the proposed works at Cranbrook School. No Aboriginal sites have been recorded within the boundaries of Cranbrook School, however, the background environmental and archaeological research has indicated that it is likely that evidence of Aboriginal occupation will be located across the study area.

As such, it was recommended that consultation be undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)'s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) be prepared and two stage archaeological test and salvage excavations be undertaken.

This report comprises the ACHAR which documents the consultation process. As a result of the consultation, a total of five Aboriginal organisations or individuals registered an interest in the project. The Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) are:

- La Prouse Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation;
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation;
- Darug Land Observations;
- Wailwan Aboriginal Group;
- A1 Indigenous Services;
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.

This ACHAR makes the following recommendations.

1. Ongoing consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties will be undertaken;
2. A two stage program of archaeological test and salvage should be undertaken in the areas of impact associated with the proposed works. This two stage excavation should be undertaken in accordance with the research design attached at Appendix C of this report. Archaeological testing will be undertaken in areas of proposed excavation and salvage will be undertaken where necessary in respect of the results of the testing.
3. Discussion will be held with the Registered Aboriginal Parties during and at the completion of the program of archaeological test and salvage excavations to determine appropriate artefact management based on the results of the excavations.
4. If any skeletal remains are uncovered during the archaeological test and salvage, all work will cease and the relevant authorities will be contacted.

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1.0 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

Cranbrook School (Cranbrook) proposes the construction of an Aquatic and Fitness Centre and carpark beneath the existing oval and the construction of a new teaching facility building overlooking the oval.

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Cranbrook School Redevelopment dated 10 November 2017 do not contain a requirement for Aboriginal heritage. However, a response from the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) to the Notice of Exhibition of Cranbrook School Redevelopment – SSD 8812 dated 31st May 2018 states the following:

...OEH recommends the EIS identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development. This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2011) and consultation with OEH regional branch officers...

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage were commissioned by Cranbrook School to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on any Aboriginal archaeological deposits or cultural heritage as a result of either the proposed works at Cranbrook School. No Aboriginal sites have been recorded within the boundaries of Cranbrook School, however, the background environmental and archaeological research has indicated that it is likely that evidence of Aboriginal occupation will be located across the study area.

As such, it was recommended that consultation be undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)'s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) be prepared and test excavations under OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* be undertaken.

Cranbrook School have commissioned Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage to undertake this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This report has been prepared in accordance with OEH's *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* and will assess the impacts of the proposed development on the cultural heritage values of Cranbrook School.

1.2 Study area location

Cranbrook School is located at 5 Victoria Street, Bellevue Hill, approximately 4km to the east of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). It is located within the Woollahra Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA). It comprises the following lot and DPs:

- B//186768
- C//186768

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- 1//431347
- 1//663630
- 9//9005
- 10//9005
- 11//9005
- 12//9005
- 13//9005
- 14//9005
- 15//9005
- 16//9005
- 17//9005
- 18//9005

Cranbrook School is bound by New South Head Road to the north, Rose Bay Avenue to the east, Victoria Road to the south, and 561 New South Head Road and New South Head Road itself to the west.

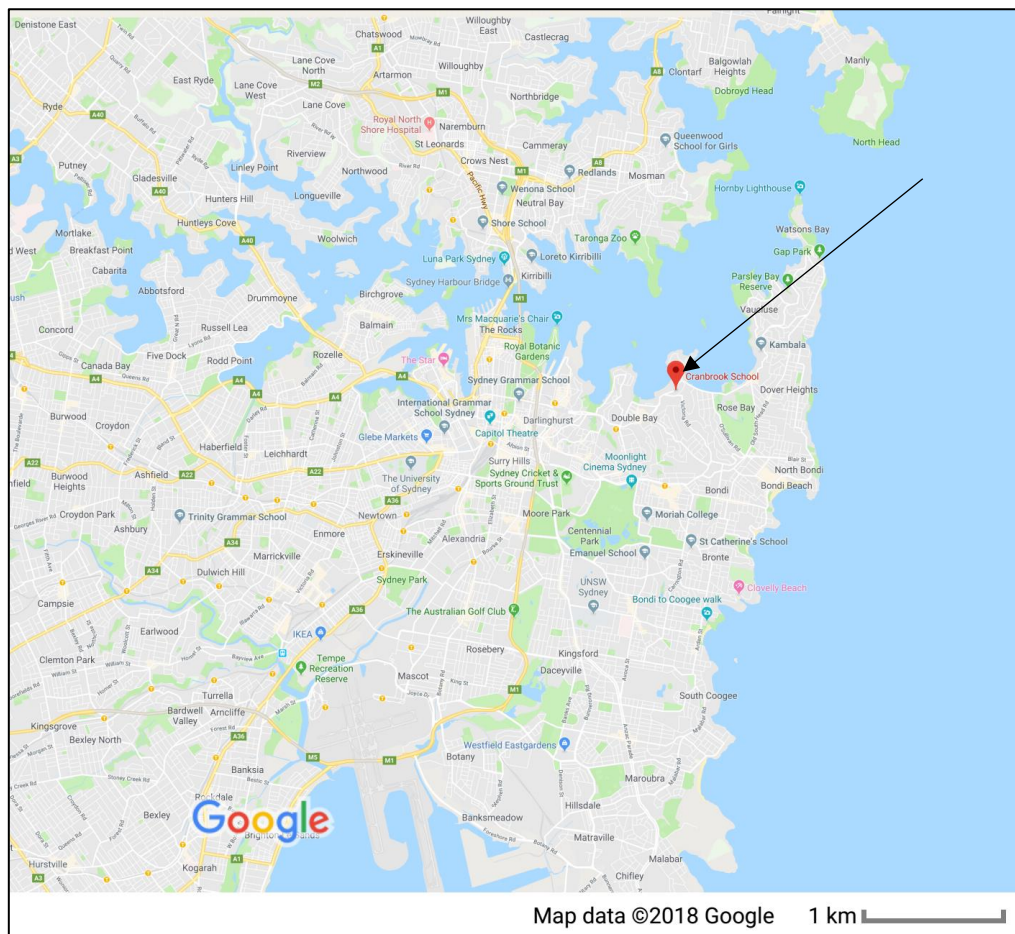


Figure 1: Showing the location of the study area indicated by the arrow (map courtesy of Google Maps).

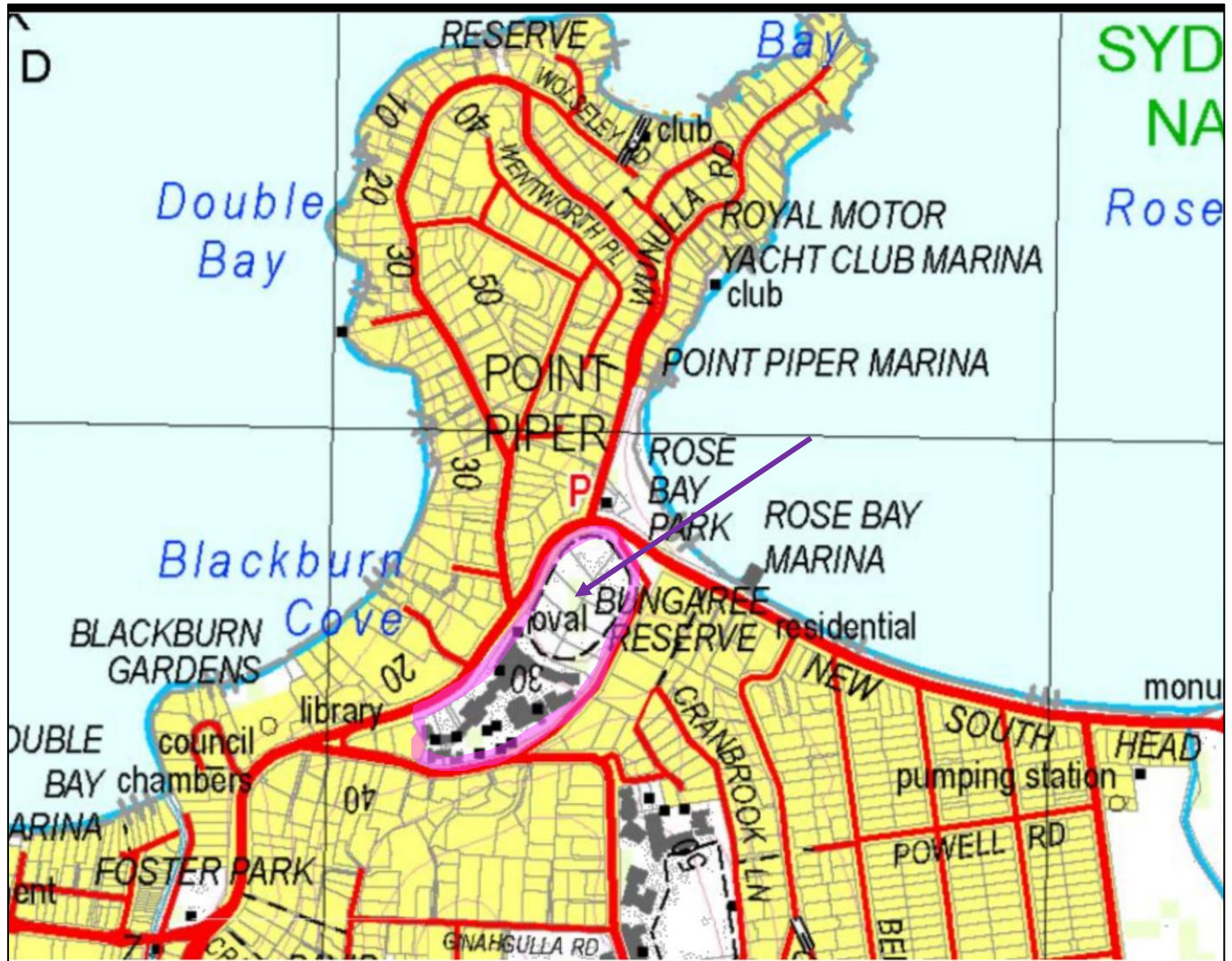


Figure 2: Showing Cranbrook outlined in purple (topographic map courtesy of www.maps.six.gov.nsw.au)



Figure 3: Showing the boundaries of Cranbrook on the 2018 aerial photograph outlined in purple (map courtesy of www.maps.six.gov.au).

1.3 Statutory Controls

1.3.1 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)* provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal sites within New South Wales. The Office of Environment and Heritage is the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act.

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides provision for the protection of all “Aboriginal objects” which are defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains”. Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

When applying for an AHIP, OEH’s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* must be implemented prior to submitting the permit application. These guidelines require that an advertisement be placed in the local paper seeking Aboriginal people or organisations to register an interest; and that the organisations listed below be contacted in writing to advise of the project and to obtain a list of Aboriginal people or organisations who have knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places:

- Office of Environment and Heritage
- The Local Aboriginal Land Council
- The Registrar of Aboriginal Owners
- The Native Title Tribunal
- Native Title Services Corporation
- Local Council
- The Catchment Management Authority.

Once the above has been undertaken a log of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) must be prepared and consultation must be undertaken with the RAPs in accordance with the requirements.

This report details the consultation undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* for Cranbrook School.

1.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended)

The proposed works at Cranbrook School are being undertaken as a State Significant Development under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act). Section 5.23 of the EPA Act does not require that a State significant development seek approval under the NPW Act.

Section 5.23 of the EPA Act state the following:

5.23 Approvals etc. legislation that does not apply

- (1) The following authorisations are not required for approved State significant infrastructure (and accordingly the provisions of any Act that prohibit an activity without such an authority do not apply):
 - a) A permit under 201, 205 or 219 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*;
 - b) An approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the *Heritage Act 1977*;
 - c) **An Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;**
 - d) A bush fire safety authority under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*;
 - e) A water use approval under section 89, a water management work approval under section 90, or an activity approval (other than an aquifer interference approval) under section 91 of the *Water Management Act 2000*.
- (2) Division 8 of Part 6 of the *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of State significant infrastructure;
- (3) The following directions, orders or notices cannot be made or given so as to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of approved critical State significant infrastructure:
 - a) An interim protection order (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*);
 - b) An order under Division 1 (Stop work orders) of Part 6A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or Division 7 (Stop works orders) of Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*;
 - c) A remediation direction under Division 3 (Remediation directions) of Part 6A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;
 - d) An order or direction under Part 11 (regulatory compliance mechanisms) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;
 - e) An environment protection notice under Chapter 4 of the *Protection of the Environment Operation Act 1997*;
 - f) An order under section 124 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (4) A reference in this section to approved State significant infrastructure includes a reference to any investigative or other activities that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under this Division in connection with an application for approval to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under this Division in connection with an application for approval to carry out the State significant infrastructure.

The *EPA Act* is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment who will determine the consent for this project and for any impact on Aboriginal “objects”. Section 5.23 of the *EPA Act* does not require the consent of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

1.4 Areas of proposed harm to Aboriginal objects

The areas of proposed harm to Aboriginal objects is in the proposed area of disturbance for the construction of the new facilities as shown in Figure 4 below. The grid coordinates showing the area of the proposed AHIP boundaries is shown below. The AHIMS area includes two separate portions of the school grounds, the northern (Rose Bay) end of the oval and the bank of the slope.

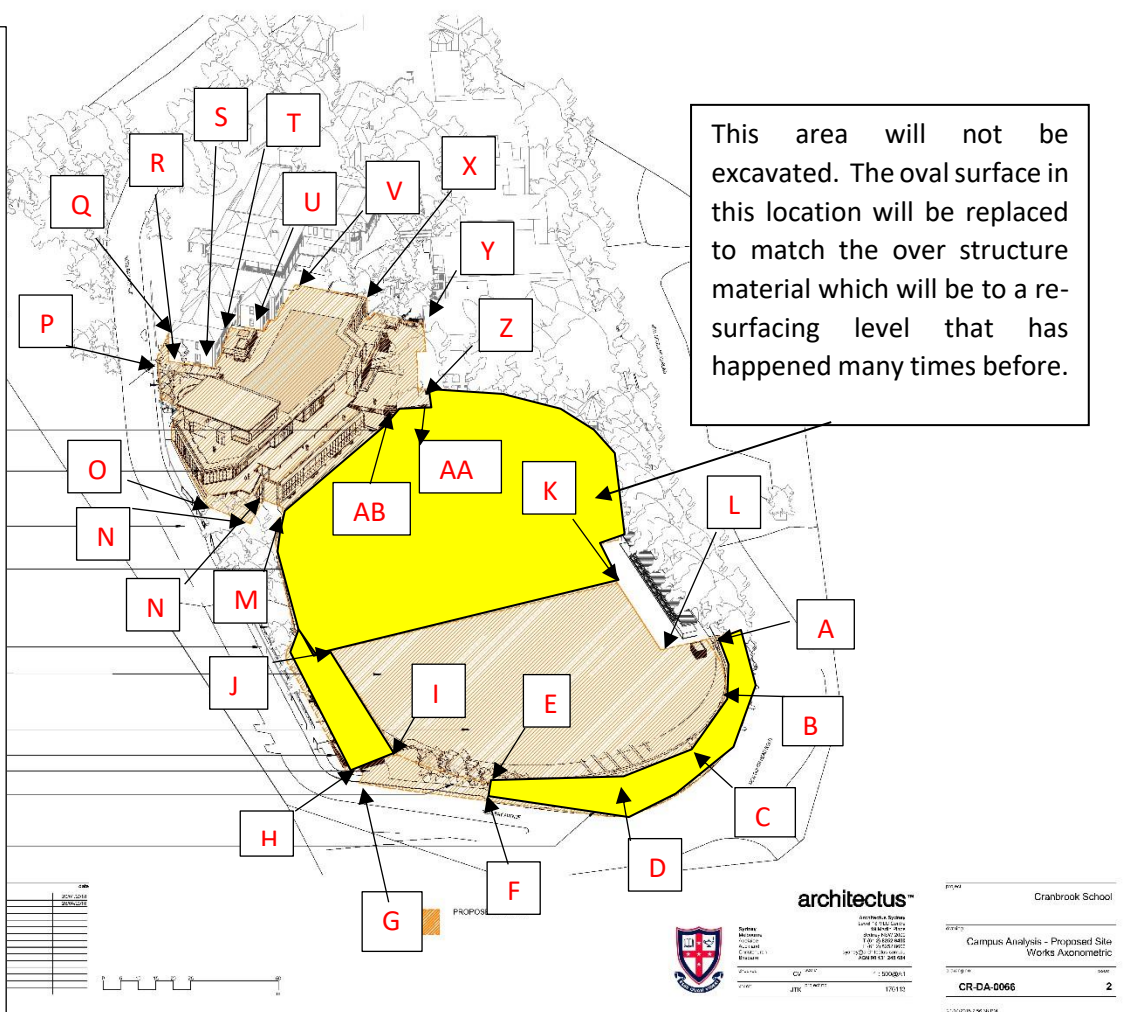


Figure 4: Showing the areas of proposed harm hashed orange and grid coordinates

2.0 Aboriginal History

The Bellevue Hill area formed part of the traditional lands of the Cadi people. The Cadi's lands extended along the southern shore of Port Jackson from South Head to around the Pyrmont area (HRNSW1 (12), 1892: 309; Turbet 1989: 20,22). The Cadi were the people who witnessed the arrival of the First Fleet, first at Botany Bay and then at Port Jackson and initial interactions between the colonists and the Cadi are recorded by Collins as sociable and peaceful (Fletcher 1975:2).

The Cadi engaged in ceremonial rituals such as tooth avulsion. The coming of age of young men was marked by the removal of a tooth at a Bora ceremonial ground near the head of Farm Cove, named Yoo-lahng (Fletcher 1975: 466-483). Women of the Cadi, known as Cadigalleon, were initiated by having the first two joints of the little finger of the left hand removed when very young (Collins 1975: 458).

The pre-contact environment of Cranbrook School would have afforded easy access to the resources of Sydney Harbour and along its foreshores. Rose Bay would have provided an ideal location for launching bark canoes for fishing expeditions on the harbour. Women in canoes formed from a single sheet of bark from either a stringy bark or a casuarina, measuring about three to four metres long and approximately a metre wide, would fish with a line and hook. The line was formed from the bark of a small tree and hooks were made from rubbing an oyster shell on a stone. A fire would burn in the centre of the canoe and the fish would be cooked in the canoe and often consumed prior to return (Turbett 1989: 53-57).

Fishing lines, nets, spears and fish traps could be launched from the foreshore (Tench 1979:48). The Hawkesbury sandstone of the harbour foreshore eroded to form overhangs and rock shelters suitable for habitation. Tench noted that rock shelters and overhangs were occupied far more frequently than bark huts (Tench 1996: 48).

In the first few weeks of colonisation, Governor Phillip estimated that the population of Aboriginal people in the Sydney district was approximately 1,500. However, from April to May 1789, the Cadi people were decimated by an outbreak of smallpox. A report by Collins in 1798 describes that

The mortality in the last month had been extremely great. Distressing as it was, however to see the poor wretches daily dropping into the grave, it was far more afflicting to observe the countenances and emaciated persons of many that remained soon to follow their miserable companions. (Fletcher 1975: 175)

Collins goes on to describe how every step was being taken to save the Cadi. A fishery was established at South Head exclusively for the use of the sick. However, in that same report Collins states that the Cadi were reduced to just three people. The three surviving Cadi were "Colobee, the boy Nanbarry and someone else" (Fletcher 1975: 497).

Displacement and sickness resulted in a major social reorganisation and the members of the surviving clans around Sydney combined to form what became known as the "Sydney tribe" (Ross 1988:48). By the 1840s, the Sydney tribe numbered between 50 – 100 people, although it is difficult to assess exact numbers (Irish 2014: 75).

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In 1814, Governor Macquarie established the distribution of blankets to Aboriginal people. In order to account for expenditure and collect information about the Aboriginal people living within the district, government officials created the “Blanket Returns”. The Blanket Returns detailed the Aboriginal name, English name, probable age, spouse and children, “tribe” and district of usual resort. The Blanket Returns of 1845 details that approximately 12 people were living at Camp Cove, about twenty at Double Bay and around fifty at La Perouse (Irish 2014).

Aboriginal people clearly continued to camp throughout the area with records of Gurrah holding the traditional fishing rights at Seven Shillings Beach at Double Bay while his sister-in-law “Sophie” is said to have lived near the spring at this beach. Aboriginal people named Kitty, Wingle and Bondi Charley lived on high ground overlooking Double Bay and the Heads (Irish & Ingrey 2013:75-76). A Parish Plan even records Double Bay as “Kitty’s Cove or Double Bay”. A natural spring at Vaucluse was named ‘Emma’s well’ after an Aboriginal woman, Emma Collins, who lived nearby and drew water from this spring (Irish & Ingrey 2013: 81).

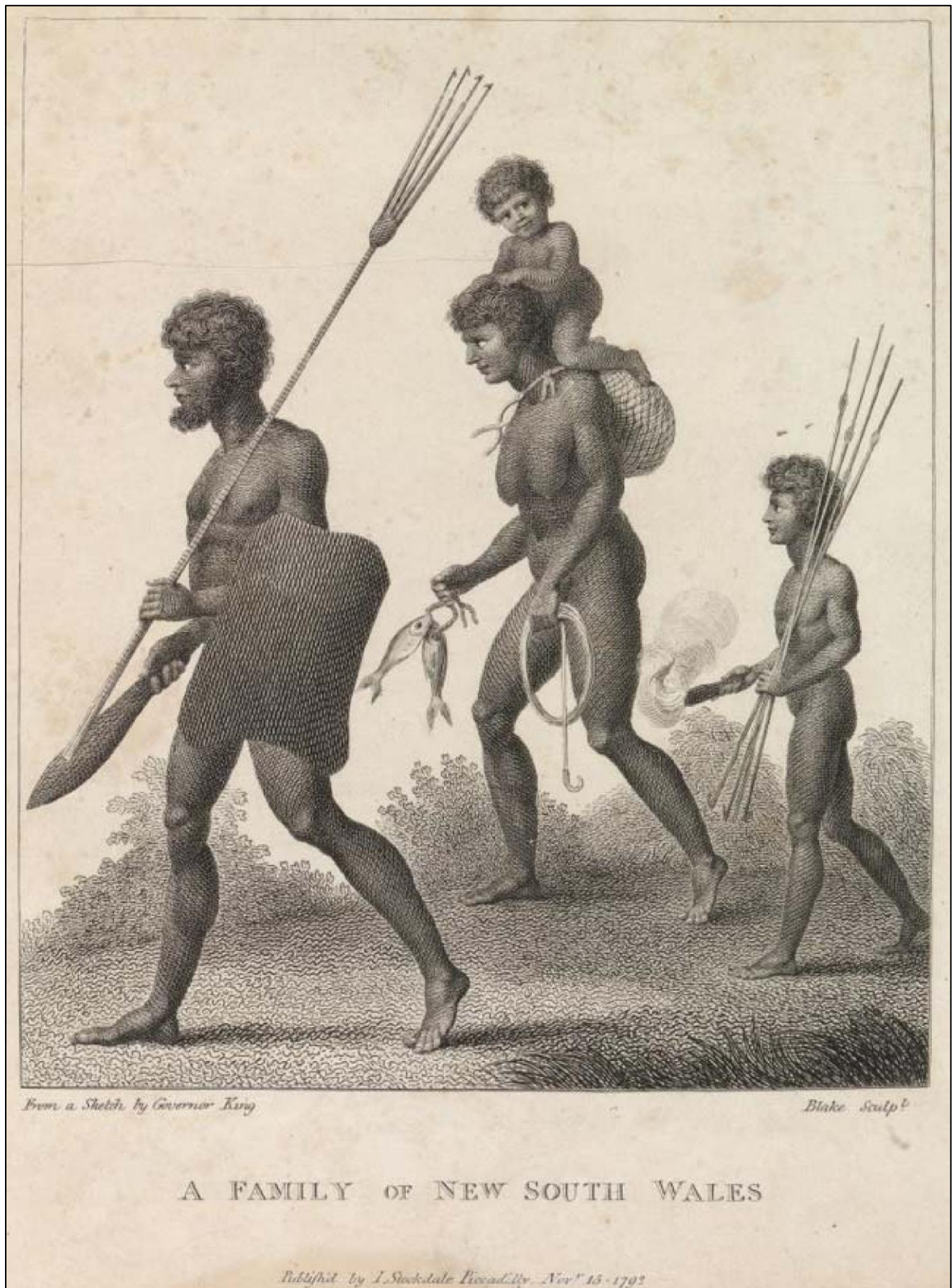


Figure 5: An engraving showing a Port Jackson family and their tools and equipment – from a watercolour by Governor Edward Gidley King and engraved by Blake (Hunter 1789:272).

3.0 Landscape and Environmental Context

3.1 Topography

Cranbrook is located within the central portion of the Sydney Basin. The Sydney Basin is a geological basin of the Permian-Triassic era that covers an area of 64,000km² on the central eastern coast of Australia (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/bioregions/SydneyBasin-Landform.htm> 12/10/2017). The Sydney Basin is comprised of sandstone and shales which has been subjected to erosion, creating a landscape of steep sandstone cliffs and escarpments, plateaus over areas of shale and coastal sand dune and wetland systems (Stening 2018:4).

These sand dune and wetlands systems were formed as a result of inundation of low lying areas due to sea level rises approximately 6000 years BP. Sea level rises of up to 130m formed sand dunes which overlaid earlier Pleistocene sands (Nutley 2006). Bondi Beach comprises the remnants of the frontal coastal sand dunes which protected a number of inland wetland and water catchment areas. The dunes extend back to Sydney Harbour and Rose Bay and include the present study area.

Historically Cranbrook was located on a sand dune which would have cascaded to the foreshore of Blackburn Cove and Rose Bay (Jo McDonald CHM 2010:6). A major water catchment system drained Bellevue Hill and Bondi Junction into the creek that runs through present day Cooper Park, approximately 1.5km to the south of Cranbrook. Swamps and lagoons were present throughout the area, such as at the present day Royal Sydney Golf Club, approximately 1.2km to the east of Cranbrook.

3.2 Geology and soils

The geology of the Sydney CBD is characterised by Hawkesbury Sandstone with areas of overlying Wianamatta Shales (Stening 2018:6).

Cranbrook is situated on the Hawkesbury Sandstone and the marine sand dunes. The Hawkesbury Sandstone weathers into overhangs and shelters suitable for habitation and protection from the elements and provides surfaces suitable for the manufacture of ground edge implements and for the engraving and painting of art. Outcrops of materials suitable for small tool manufacture, such as chert, silcrete, tuff and quartz, weather from the Hawkesbury Sandstone (Stening 2018: 6).

At Bondi Beach, like across much of the study area, the Hawkesbury Sandstone is overlain by sand deposits up to 25m deep (Stening 2018: 6). The upper layers of the sand deposit are comprised of Late Pleistocene or early Holocene sands blown in from the now inundated Botany Bay sand dune field, overlying earlier Pleistocene sands and capped by more recent Holocene sands (Steele 2009:32). The age of these sand deposits indicates that it is possible for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to remain on former occupation surfaces that are now buried well below the surface (Stening 2018:6).

A number of fissures formed through the erosion of basalt dykes are present and two volcanic columns which contain localised quartzite which could be used by Aboriginal people for the manufacture of small stone tools in the vicinity of Bondi Beach (Steele 2009:38).

Archaeological excavations undertaken by McDonald (2010) at the Royal Sydney Golf Club, approximately 1.2km to the east of and in a similar landscape context as Cranbrook, indicated that the following soil profiles could be expected within the grounds of Cranbrook:

Landscape feature	Soil profile
Dune crest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-20cm – A₁ horizon: brownish black fine grained loamy sand; • 20-45cm – A₂ horizon – bleached light grey single grained fine sand with bioturbation visible in the upper and lower parts of the horizon; • 65-80cm – B₂ horizon – brown to dark brown diffuse soft iron pan weakly cemented and with patches of brownish black ‘coffee rock’; • >80cm – C horizon – single grained yellow brown to yellow orange sand. Core dune material that has not been affected by any pedogenic process.
Lower dune slope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-25cm – A₁ horizon: black fine grained loamy sand; • 25-60cm: A₂ horizon: bleached light grey single grained fine sand. Bioturbation is visible in the upper and lower parts of the horizon; • 60-110cm – B₂ horizon: strongly developed double pan with an undulating surface with a wavelength of about 60-80cm. the dominant organic pan is brownish black and cemented and the secondary iron pan is dark brown. The two pans form typical ‘coffee rock’; • >110cm – C horizon: single grained yellow brown to yellow orange sand. Core dune material that has not been affected by any pedogenic process.

Table 1: Showing the expected soil profiles as observed at the nearby Royal Sydney Golf Club which is within a similar landscape context to Cranbrook.

3.3 Vegetation

Historically the Bellevue Hill area would have been characterised by Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub which is characterised by low coastal heath and small leaved sclerophyllus plants that are associated with the sand dune system. Those low lying areas within the dune system that periodically flooded, would have supported a vegetation community of swamp species such as *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (paperbark) and tea tree with an understorey of wet heath shrubs and grasses (Stening 2018:5).

Lagoons and swamps in low lying areas between Rose Bay and Bondi would have provided animal and plant life and the large root systems of trees on the banks would have provided shelter for the fish and insects. These lagoons and swamps also would have provided ample fresh water for the Aboriginal people of the area (Stening 2018:6)

Flowers of the many eucalypt and banksia species provide a rich nectar that was eaten by Aboriginal people and the wide variety of vegetation provided a food source for animal species, such as small marsupials and birds, which are associated with the Aboriginal diet. The large trees provided bark and wood for coolamons (a shallow carrying vessel for food or water), shields, spears and canoes (Stening 2018:6). Freshwater sources, such as the lagoon, would have provided drinking water and fresh water animals for consumption while the nearby harbour foreshore would have provided a range of edible salt water species.

3.4 Land use history and current land use

Bellevue Hill was originally named- Vinegar Hill, however the name was changed by Governor Macquarie who considered it vulgar as it referenced the Battle of Vinegar Hill. Cranbrook formed part of the original 1820 land grant to Captain John Piper (Urbis 2018:43). Piper's land grant was acquired by Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levey in 1830.

Edwin Tooth, brewer, leased just 40 acres of the land, including the present study area, in 1854 for a term of 99 years and the land remained undeveloped until his death in 1858. The land was passed to his brother Robert Tooth in 1859 and Robert completed construction of his house 'Cranbrook' on the northern side of Victoria Road the same year (Urbis 2018:43). The land and 'Cranbrook' then passed through several hands without any major modifications or disturbance being undertaken.

James White, a prominent sportsman, pastoralist and racehorse breeder, acquired the property in 1873 and immediately commenced work on Cranbrook. He added a large wing and carriage porch to the house (Urbis 2018:46). A photograph from 1910 (Figure 6) shows a view of Cranbrook looking up from the lower lawn, the flat grassed area at the base of the garden.

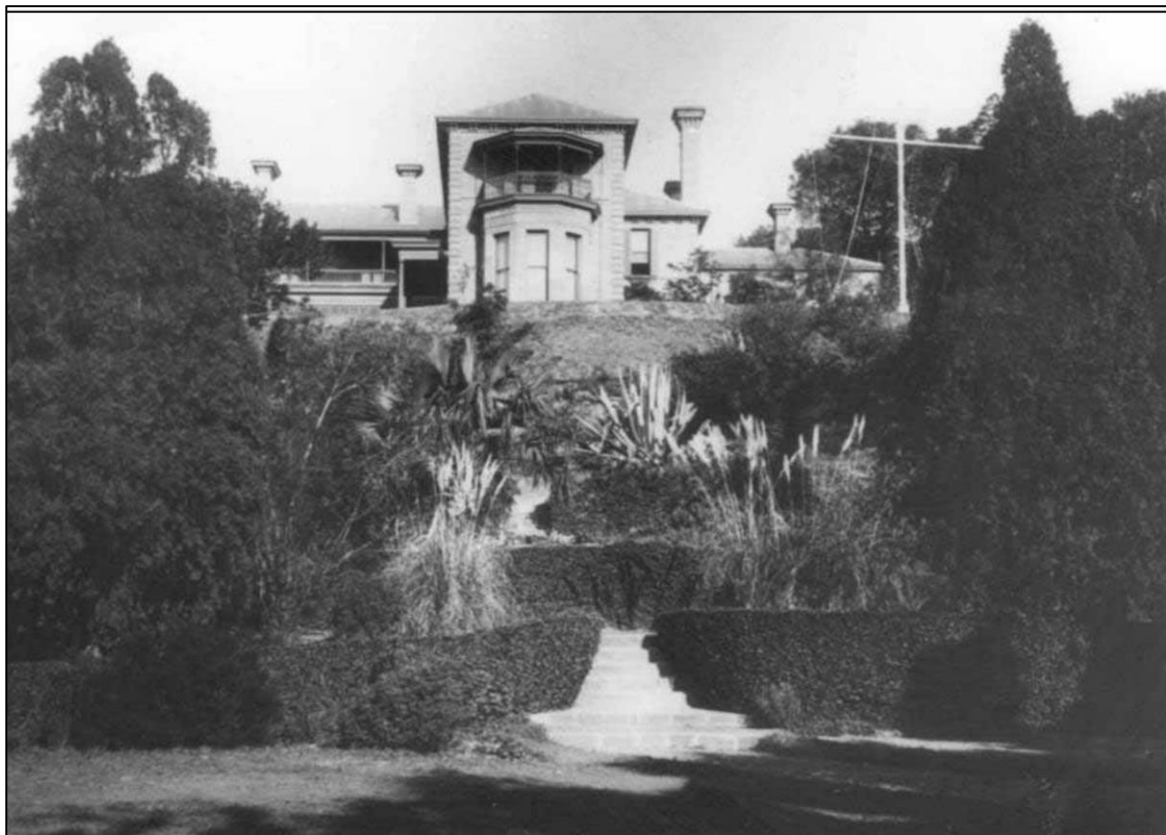


Figure 6: Looking up at Cranbrook from the lower lawn in 1910 (photo courtesy City Plan Heritage 2010: 67).

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The NSW Government took possession of Cranbrook in 1912 and three governors, Rawson, Chelmsford and Strickland, occupied Cranbrook as the Governor's Residence.

Cranbrook was subdivided in 1917 and sold between 1920 and 1925. The subdivision plan from 1917 (Figure 7 below) shows the expanded Cranbrook House on the northern side of Victoria Road and Gallipoli Avenue (now Rose Bay Avenue), and several outbuildings located along the Victoria Road frontage and one building along the New South Head Road boundary. There appears to be a single structure within the area now occupied by the oval.

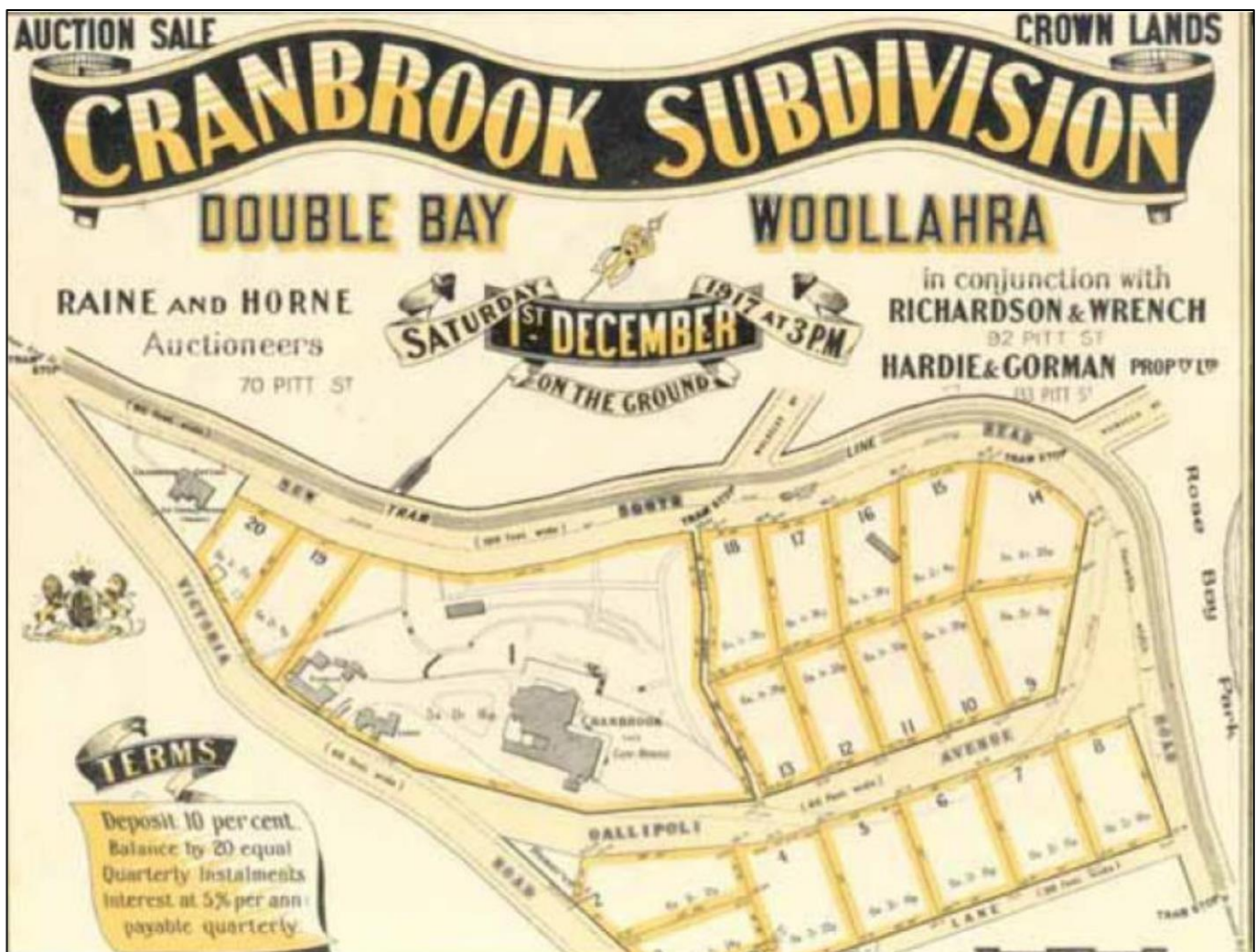


Figure 7: Subdivision plan of Cranbrook, dated 1917 (plan courtesy of Cranbrook School Archives).

The “Cranbrook” property, which contained the house, was purchased by Samuel Hordern with the intent to establish a Church of England School for boys in the eastern suburbs. Over the following years, the subsequent lots which now form Cranbrook School were acquired. Cranbrook School was opened in 1918 with ‘Cranbrook’ house providing the residence for the head master and his family, as well as the boarders, and all the classroom space (Urbis 2018: 48).

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In 1919 a classroom block was constructed on the lawn to the north east of the house and a residence for the head master on the other side. A tuck shop was constructed in 1922 to the side of the classroom building. It is now used as a cleaners' storeroom. The classroom block became known as the Perkins Building in 1946. The War Memorial Hall was opened in 1953 and was constructed on the large slope, thickly covered in scrub and tress, and the entire area was excavated prior to construction (City Plan Heritage 2010:100). In 1959 a clock was added to the external wall. The first stage of the multi level Mansfield Building was completed in early 1968 with a classroom block added in 1971.

Preparation of the oval, at that time the Bellevue Hill end of the present oval, as a football field and playing field was undertaken over 15 months and the school oval (later named the Hordern oval) was opened in 1919. Descriptions state that the "level had to be raised – in some places by 20 feet – trees had to be felled and the whole had to be levelled and turfed" (The Cranbrookian July 1920:4). The accounts describe that sand was removed from the bank and carted on horse drawn skips and dumped on the lower side of the oval. Figure 8 is a photo showing the construction of the oval and the removal of sand from the bank which is shown being transported by horse and cart.

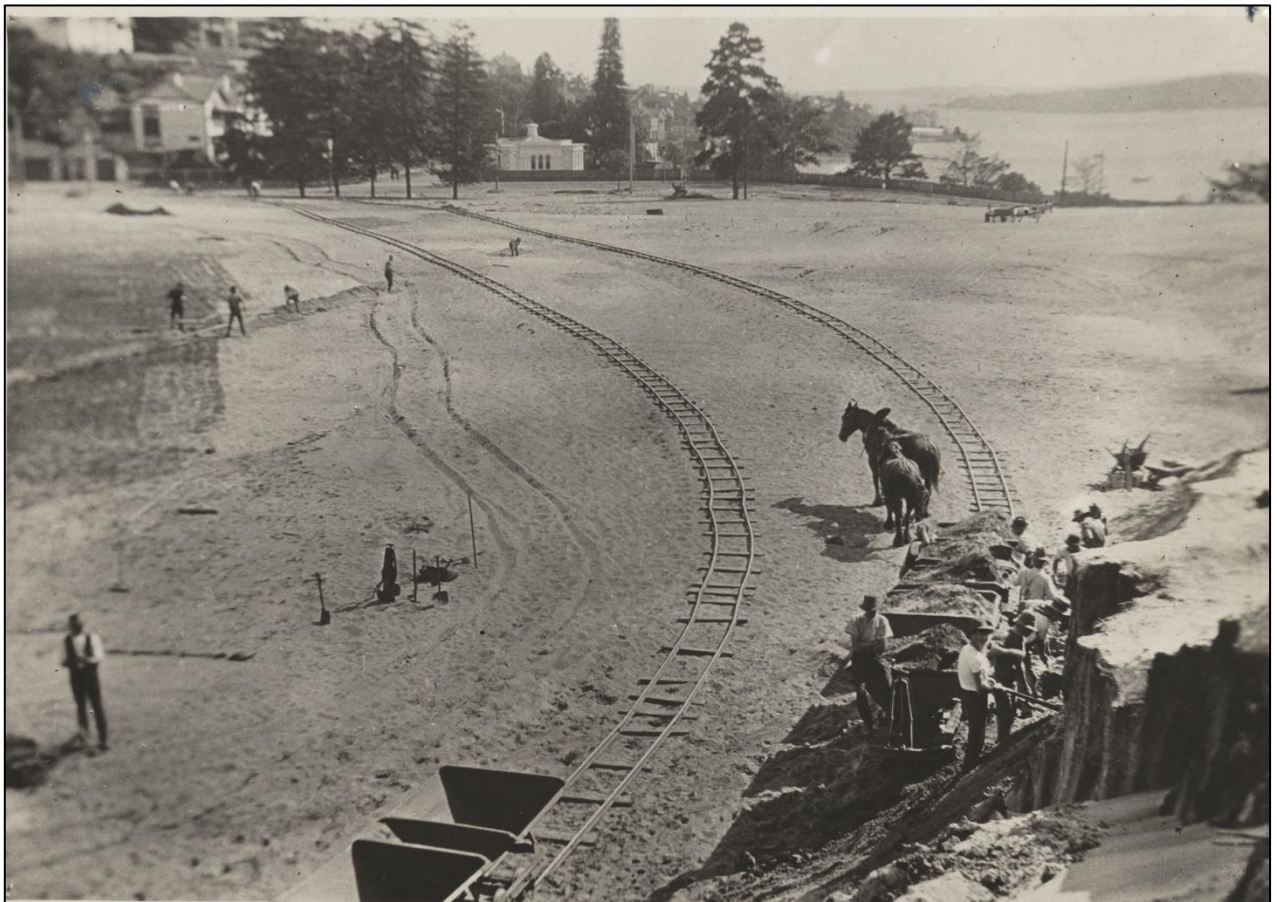


Figure 8: Showing the construction of the oval with sand being removed from the bank and transported across the oval by horse and cart (photo courtesy of Cranbrook archives).

A pavilion was originally located just outside the current school boundary overlooking a tennis court (known as the Vice-Regal tennis court). When the Cranbrook Estate was subdivided in 1917, a small strip of land

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along the boundary was resumed for the widening of New South Head Road. The Conservation Management Plan for Cranbrook School (City Plan Heritage 2010: 108) indicates that during levelling works for the school oval, the Vice-Regal tennis court was covered by 12 feet of soil and the pavilion reconstructed on top of that soil where it still sits today. Figure 9 below shows an overlay of an 1894 plan of Cranbrook over the 2018 aerial photograph and indicates the location of the Vice-Regal tennis court. Figure 10 below shows the reconstructed pavilion and the landscape of the oval following the widening of New South Head Road.

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Figure 9: Showing an overlay of a 1894 plan of Cranbrook over the 2018 aerial. The location of the Vice-Regal tennis courts is indicated and the pavilion is shown outside of the current boundary of the school prior to its reconstruction following the widening of New South Head Road.

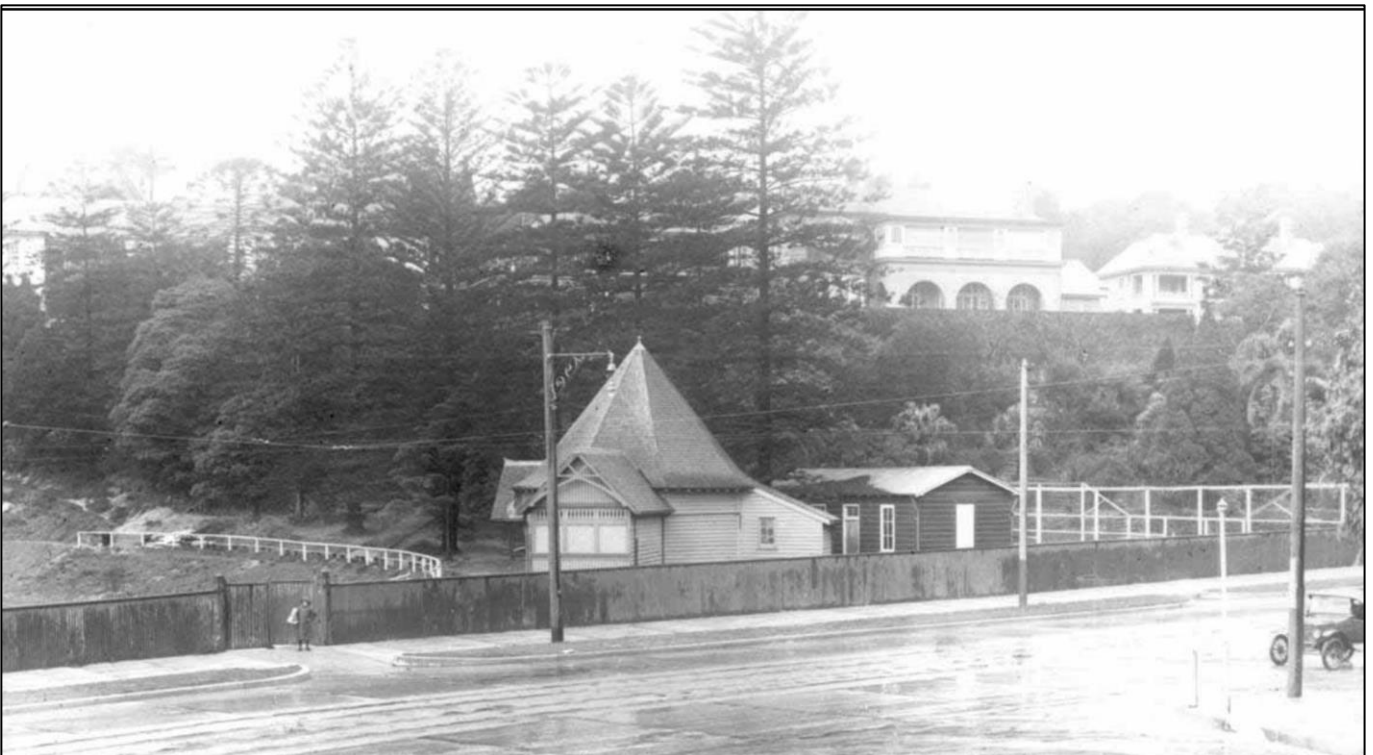


Figure 10: Showing the reconstructed pavilion following the widening of New South Head Road (photo courtesy of City Plan Heritage 2010: 111).

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The Royal Australian Historical Society Journal and Proceedings (vol. XXXI Part V, (Royal Australian Historical Society 1945:310) describes the construction of the oval and burial of the tennis court:

The laying out of the beautiful school oval was no easy task when it is remembered that a small creek ran down the centre near where the cricket wickets are to-day. The vice-regal asphalt tennis court still remains some four or five feet beneath the present level of the oval, and was encountered in digging the air raid shelter near the pavilion. That will give some idea of the quantity of material that was carried.

The oval was improved later in 1919 by ballasting and re-turfing the centre portion of the oval, presumably where the creek line had previously been.



Figure 11: Facing east and looking across the construction of the oval in 1919.

In 1921, following the acquisition of more land, the oval was extended to the north. At this time the bank was terraced to provide additional seating and a running track. Until the late 1930s, a large draught horse was used to pull a stone roller to prepare the cricket pitch and pull the mower (Urbis 2018: 56).

A former student, Dr R.E. Maffey, describes the construction of the oval during his time at Cranbrook:

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When one sees the Hordern Oval today it is hard to visualise the huge bank of sand which was cut away in 1918 to make the oval. It would be hard too, for the present generation of Cranbrookians to understand that the removal of thousands of tons of sand was not accomplished in a matter of days by the use of bulldozers, power shovels and motor trucks, rather it was a matter of months, the sand being removed by hand shovels and loaded into horse-drawn skips and tipped out at the Rose Bay end of the ground. (Thomas and McAndrew 1998:25).



Figure 12: Showing the oval under construction and the sand being cut away from the bank and transferred into horse-drawn carts (photo courtesy of Cranbrook Archives).

The sand that was removed from the bank appears to have been excavated from the slope leading from Cranbrook House to the oval and the slope leading from Rose Bay Avenue down to the flat area that now forms the oval. The sand that was removed from the bank was transferred across to the lower portions of the oval to level it. The historic evidence indicates that there was at least 4-5 feet of sand used to fill and cover the Vice-Regal tennis court which is situated close to the Bellevue Hill end of the oval and that a creek line ran through the middle of the oval.

4.0 Archaeological Context

4.1 Sydney Basin

Research into the regional and local archaeological context of the study area can be used to develop an understanding of the patterning of Aboriginal land use and enable the preparation of a predictive model to determine the likelihood of particular site types being located within the study area.

The Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), the last period when Earth's ice sheets were at their maximum glaciation, occurred between 15,000 – 18,000 years ago. Sea levels were up to 130m below current sea levels during this period (Nutley 2006: 1). As temperatures started to rise at the end of the LGM, the polar ice caps started to melt and sea levels began to rise, and in doing so helped to form the present day Sydney landscape.

As sea levels rose, people were forced to move inland, abandoning formerly coastal sites which were now being inundated by the sea (Nutley 2006). Sea levels began to stabilise about 6,000 years ago and the majority of sites around the Sydney region date to the last 5,000 years after sea levels had stabilised. Research into submerged Aboriginal sites has demonstrated that several submerged sites in the Sydney region date to more than 10,000 years BP.

Rock engravings were commonly created by Aboriginal people around the Sydney region and the Sydney Harbour foreshore. The 1880 *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* and the published *Aborigines of Australia* (1883) record an engraving of either a whale or a shark at Dawes Point (AHIMS 45-6-0030). The site has been destroyed, most likely during construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. While engravings of a whale, kangaroo and a fish were recorded on “upright surfaces in creek bed” at Goat Island (AHIMS 45-6-0811). Other engravings are recorded on sandstone throughout the Sydney Basin.

McDonald (1994) undertook an extensive analysis of engraving and shelter art sites throughout the Sydney Basin as part of her PhD thesis. Her analysis of the nature and distribution of these sites concluded the following about the Sydney Basin:

- The majority of engraving sites are located on open expanses of sandstone on ridge lines and hill slopes;
- These engravings are likely to be outlines of figurative motifs with little or no decorative infill;
- Assemblages of engravings at a site are likely to be small, representing less than 20 motifs at an individual site with a singular motif being common;
- The ancestral being's footprint, known locally as a mundoe, is the most commonly occurring motif “followed by fish, macropods, bird tracks and men” (McDonald 1994: 130);
- At the time of her analysis, 15% of previously recorded engravings were no longer identifiable due to sandstone weathering;
- Fish and marine animals are the most likely motifs in coastal areas with the prevalence of land animals increasing as distance from the coast increases.

A search of the AHIMS database indicates that two engravings sites (AHIMS 45-6-0720; 45-6-0750) are located in the vicinity of the study area at Ben Buckler Point and at Marks Park, Tamarama, both approximately 3.8km to the south east of Cranbrook.

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Aboriginal middens are commonly encountered along the foreshore and islands of Sydney Harbour and the coast of Sydney. Three middens (AHIMS 45-6-0811; 45-6-1957;45-6-2382) were recorded on Goat Island, which was recorded in 1798 as belonging to Bennelong, the first account of Aboriginal land ownership. Goat Island is also documented as being used by Aboriginal people for imprisonment (Comber and Stening 2015:np).

On the eastern shore of Darling Harbour, Comber (2012) excavated a redeposited midden. Ten retouched flakes and flaked pieces were uncovered in association with the midden material. On the western shore of Darling Harbour, a series of middens along the Harbour foreshore were uncovered during archaeological excavations for the new International Convention Centre. These middens were dated to between 1690 and 1850 and a discreet knapping floor was recorded on the edge of one of the middens (Comber and Stening 2015).

Artefact scatters have also been recorded throughout the Sydney CBD, including a large assemblage of 952 artefacts which was uncovered by Steele during archaeological excavations at a site bounded by Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets (the KENS site). Steele indicates that the site was occupied by Aboriginal people between 2880BP and 1788.

A large artefact scatter (AHIMS 45-6-2169) was uncovered on Bondi Beach following a large storm in 1899. A description given in the Australian Museum's Curator Report for 1900 states the following:

The old land surface at Bondi, as I saw it, in company with the discoverer, was covered in thousands of these chips, some of them exquisitely made, with core pieces, chippers and rubbers ... These 'workshops' at Bondi revealed that the whole length of the back of the beach was covered with tons of stones, and that they had been taken there. In a kind of delta in the centre of the beach coarser materials were deposited. While chips and flakes were few and far between, thousands of implements which had been used there were found (Etheridge & Whitelegge 1907: 233-235).

A letter from the Australian Museum curator, Mr Etheridge, to a Mr Johnston, described the Aboriginal objects collected at the beach further, stating:

The weapons collected were very valuable, including tomahawks, grindstones, a nose ornament, knives, scrapers, graters, drills and spear points, and lastly, a very peculiar lancet like surgical knife or scarifier.

Two engraving sites (AHIMS 45-6-0720 and 45-6-0750) were recorded by the surveyor WD Campbell in 1899. These represent fish, a seal, a shark and a whale located at Ben Buckler Point on the north Bondi headland (AHIMS 45-6-0720) and at Marks Park, Tamarama on the south Bondi headland (AHIMS 45-6-0750). Although not registered with AHIMS, a partial female Aboriginal skeleton was exposed by a sand drift at Bondi Beach (SMH 1855: 5). These sites indicate the significance of the region to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the area.

A study of Aboriginal subsistence patterns and cultural change across the Sydney region was undertaken by Attenbrow in 2002. She determined that the Sydney region was not intensively occupied until sea levels rose about 5,000 years ago. She concluded that middens and open campsites comprised over half of the over 4000 Aboriginal sites registered on the AHIMS database at the time and that the main focus of

Aboriginal occupation was “on the valley bottoms and shorelines” (2002: 47). Her analysis also determined that Aboriginal people were more likely to occupy the coastal and estuarine landscapes on Hawkesbury sandstone rather than the hinterland and freshwater environments on the Wianamatta shales.

The study area is located in the coastal estuarine landscape on Hawkesbury sandstone, conforming to the predictive model presented by Attenbrow (2002).

4.2 Bellevue Hill

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on 3rd August 2018 indicates that there are three registered Aboriginal sites within the vicinity of the study area. Table 2 below shows the details of the three registered Aboriginal sites within the vicinity of the study area.

AHIMS No.	Site name	Site type
45-6-2665	Restricted site – no name provided.	Camp site with burials
45-6-2151	Point Piper	Burial/shelter with art/shelter with midden
45-6-0688	Rose Bay	Rock engraving

Table 2: Showing the details of registered AHIMS sites within 1km of the study area.

A site card for 45-6-2665 was not available from AHIMS as the site is restricted. However, it is considered that this AHIMS site is the Aboriginal burials uncovered at the Royal Sydney Golf Club (RSGC), approximately 1.2km to the east of Cranbrook. One 30-40 year old Aboriginal woman’s skeleton was uncovered during works in 2003 within the B₂ soil horizon. The B₂ soil horizon is the subsoil horizon with a dominant feature of clay, iron, aluminium and humic material. Her burial was associated with grave goods including scissors, musket balls, and a cloth with a metal button, indicating that she was buried post contact.

During excavations undertaken by McDonald (2010) at the RSCG, skeletal remains belonging to at least three individuals were uncovered. Analysis determined that these skeletal remains belonged to a probable young Aboriginal male; a possible middle aged Aboriginal man; and a probable adult Aboriginal woman. Tooth wear and decay indicated that these individuals lived before or in the very early days of British colonisation (McDonald 2010: 38). Fragments of bones and teeth were uncovered from across what is known as the North Lawn.

A total of 5,738 stone artefacts were uncovered from the excavations within the North Lawn, which is situated directly to the north of the club house. McDonald states that the highest density of Aboriginal objects were collected from “within the dark grey sand which appears to have been deposit removed from the crest of the dune during construction of the club house and re-deposited above the natural dune surface on the Northern Lawn” (2010: 53). Aboriginal artefacts were also found throughout the natural soil profile and were found “in lower densities into the natural yellow sand to c. 1m depth” (McDonald 2010: 53).

AHIMS 45-6-2151 is a rock shelter with midden and an engraving on the ceiling of the shelter, located at Point Piper approximately 500m to the north of the Cranbrook oval. During excavation in what is presumed to be 1991 (although the site card states 1911) by Thorpe, some fragments of human skull were uncovered.

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The site card provided by AHIMS for 45-6-0688 is unclear, however, it would appear that the site card is for a series of engravings on the point at Point Piper, approximately 500m to the north of the Cranbrook oval. There are two sets of engravings recorded which are located within “the grounds of Lady Martin’s home” and the other in “Sir Daniel Cooper’s grounds”. The group in Lady Martin’s grounds include a kangaroo, two men two sharks, three fish, three circles, a line of ovals and a human foot. These engravings are situated on a rock shelf above a shelter with deposit. The second group, within Cooper’s grounds, includes a 25 foot long whale, twelve fish, a shield and two conjoined circles.

During discussions with Mr Chris Ingrey and Mr Dave Ingrey of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC), they raised the possibility of the burial of Bungaree, the “chief of the Broken Bay tribe” (Barani <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/bungaree/>) within the vicinity of the Rose Bay Police Station. Research has indicated that Bungaree was “interred at Rose Bay, beside the remains of his late Queen” (The Sydney Gazette 27th Nov 1830:2). The exact location of Bungaree’s burial has been lost.

The NSW Heritage Database Inventory Sheet for the early Queen Anne house Leura, located at 24 Victoria Road Bellevue approximately 250m to the south of the Cranbrook oval, and the National Trust of Australia Listing Report from November 1978 state that Leura is the “Site of an old Aboriginal camp and has a natural spring”. It is unclear what evidence this statement is based on and this site is not registered on the AHIMS database, but it confirms the significance of the area to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the area.

The presence of multiple burials, a large camp site and rock engravings within the vicinity of the study area indicate the rich Aboriginal history of the area. The excavations at RSGC have shown that Aboriginal objects are located on the crest of the dune and the lower dune and that material excavated from the dune crest and slope and redeposited on the lower slope, as well as the natural soils of the lower slopes may contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

Figure 13 below shows the approximate location of the three registered AHIMS sites in the vicinity of the study area. The locations are based on the coordinates provided by the AHIMS search results.

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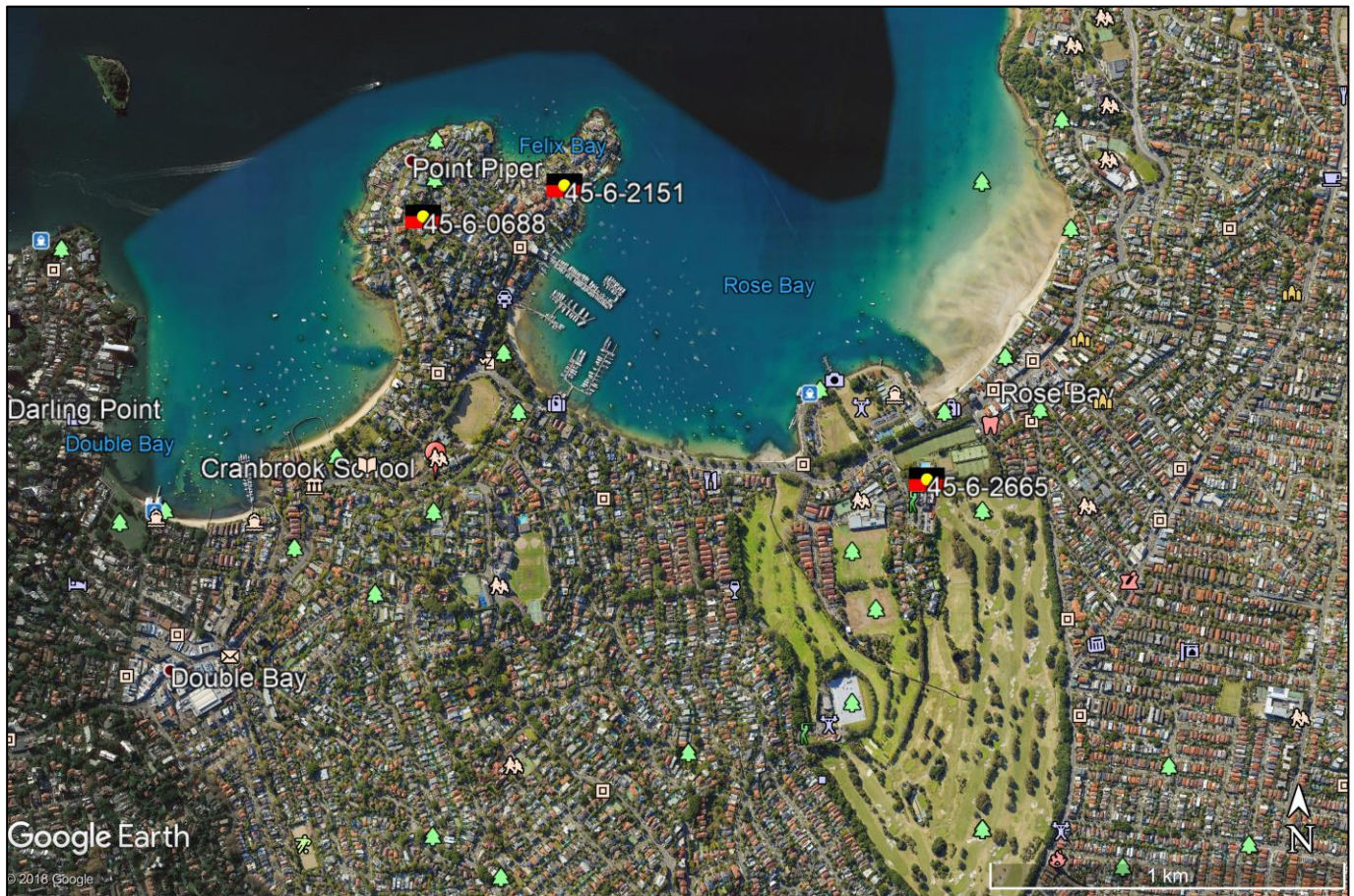


Figure 13: Showing the approximate location of the three registered AHIMS sites within the vicinity of Cranbrook (map courtesy of Google Earth).

4.3 The Study Area

A search of the AHIMS database dated 3rd August 2018 indicates that there are no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area.

4.4 Predictive Model

The above environmental and archaeological research indicates that Bellevue Hill was a significant landscape for Aboriginal people. Cranbrook House is situated on the dune crest overlooking Sydney Harbour and historically there was a steep sand bank leading down to a flatter area on the lower dune with a creek crossing through the centre of it.

The background research and the predictive model provided by Attenbrow (2002) for the Sydney Region, indicate that the main focus of Aboriginal occupation was “on the valley bottoms and shorelines” (2002: 47). Her analysis also determined that Aboriginal people were more likely to occupy the coastal and estuarine landscapes on Hawkesbury sandstone rather than the hinterland and freshwater environments on the Wianamatta shales, such as the present study area.

Aboriginal skeletal material has been uncovered at the nearby Royal Sydney Golf Club on the crest of a small dune cascading toward Sydney Harbour. Engravings and rock shelters in the vicinity, as well as the presence of a large assemblage of Aboriginal stone artefacts at the RSGC, and a reported Aboriginal camp

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site and natural spring at nearby Leura House, confirm that this area was highly significant to the Aboriginal people of the area.

Therefore, evidence of Aboriginal occupation such as stone artefacts, could be expected across the study area. It is likely that evidence of Aboriginal occupation will be found within the redeposited sands from the bank, as well as the natural sands of the lower slope. Given the presence of Aboriginal skeletal remains within the vicinity of the study area, there is the potential for skeletal remains to be uncovered within Cranbrook. However, it is considered that burials would likely have been on the dune crest, where Cranbrook House sits, rather than on the lower slopes where the impacts associated with the proposed development are located.

5.0 Consultation Process

The following table summarises the consultation undertaken in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. Copies of the letters, notifications, advertisement and emails are attached at Appendix B.

Step	Task Requirement	Action	Date of action	Outcome
4.1.1	Identify if native title exists in relation to the project area.	We wrote to National Native Title Tribunal and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements.	18/09/2018	Response received on 25/09/2018 - email Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Registered Native Title Claimant No Registered ILUAs No Native Title Determination
4.1.2	Ascertain, from reasonable sources of information, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. Compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.	We wrote to the following organisations seeking the names of any Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge on 18 th September 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woollahra Municipal Council OEH La Perouse LALC Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 National Native Title Tribunal Greater Sydney Local Land Services NTS Corp 	18/09/2018	Responses were received from the following on the following dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Native Title Tribunal – 25/09/2018. No registered native title claims exist. OEH – 21/09/2018. Stakeholders list received. LLS – 26/09/2018 – no details to provide.
4.1.3	Written notification and advertisement: Write to the Aboriginal people whose names were obtained in step 4.1.2 and the relevant LALC(s) to notify them of the proposed project. Place a notice in the local newspaper circulating in the general location of the proposed project, explaining the project and its exact location. Notification by letter and newspaper must include:	Letters written to the following Aboriginal organisations and individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council Darug Land Observations Walgalu Thauaira Dharug Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services 	Letters sent 03/10/2018 with a closing date of 17/10/2018. Advertisement placed in The Wentworth Courier on 03/10/2018 with a closing date of 17/10/2018.	It should be noted that emails with the letter bounced back from several Aboriginal organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services Nerrigundah Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services Biamanga

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	<p>(a) the name and contact details of the proponent;</p> <p>(b) a brief overview of the proposed project that may be the subject of an application for an AHIP, including the location of the proposed project;</p> <p>(c) a statement that the purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP and to assist the Director-General of OEH in his or her consideration and determination of the application;</p> <p>(d) an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity;</p> <p>(e) a closing date for the registration of interests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gulaga • Biamanga • Cullendulla • Murrumarang • Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation • Didge Ngunawal Clan • Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation • Nerrigundah • Wailwan Aboriginal Corporation • Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation • Thoorga Nura • Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation. 	<p>No postal addresses are provided for any of these organisations and therefore the letters could not be sent to these seven organisations.</p> <p>Responses were received from the following on the dates indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation – 05/10/2015 • Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation – 12/10/2018 • Darug Land Observations – 15/10/2018 • Wailwan Aboriginal Group – 16/10/2018 • A1 Indigenous Services – 21/10/2018 • Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council - letter dated 17/10/2018 received by email on 14/11/2018
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4.1.4	A minimum of 14 days from the date the letter was sent or notice published in the newspaper to register an interest.	Closing date for registration of interest included in the notification letters and notice in the newspaper was at least 14 days from the date the letters were sent and notices appeared in the newspapers. Closing date for registration of interest 03/10/2018 for both the letters and advertisement.	Ad published in The Wentworth Courier on Wednesday 03/10/2018 with a closing date for registration 17/10/2018.	No responses were received as a result of the advertisement. Copy of notification letters and newspaper advertisement in Appendix B.
4.1.5	Must advise Aboriginal people who are registering an interest that their details will be forwarded to OEH and the LALC unless they specify that they do not want their details released.	RAP's informed by letter dated 03/10/2018 and ad in the Wentworth Courier on 03/10/2018. .	03/10/2018	No RAPs advised they did not want their details forwarded to OEH or the LALC.
4.1.6	Make a record of the names of each Aboriginal person who registered an interest. Provide a copy of that record and copy of the notification from step 4.1.3 to the relevant OEH EPRG regional office and LALC.	List of RAP's compiled as listed in point 4.1.3 No RAPs specified that they did not want their details released.	24/09/2018	List of RAP's attached in Appendix B. Letters sent to OEH and LALC with list of RAP's on 24/09/2018.
4.1.7	LALCs holding cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the proposed project area who wish to register an interest to be involved in consultation must register their interest as an Aboriginal organisation rather than individuals.	La Perouse LALC was contacted as a part of the consultation process by letter (4.1.3) on 01/08/2018.	01/08/2018	La Perouse LALC did not register an interest in the project, however, they did attend a meeting with Cranbrook School and Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage prior to the consultation process being undertaken. The LALC were given a presentation on the proposed development and the results of the Aboriginal archaeological assessment. At that time they indicated that they supported the recommendation to undertake a two stage archaeological investigation. As such, LPLALC have been included as a Registered Aboriginal Party for this project.

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4.1.8	Where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people, who hold cultural knowledge has registered an interest, a contact person for that organisation must be nominated. Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders who have registered an interest may indicate they have appointed a representative to act on their behalf. Where this occurs, the registered Aboriginal party must provide written confirmation and contact details of those individuals to act on their behalf.	Responses from organisations and individuals registering interest in the project.		See list of organisations and individuals in point 4.1.6.
4.2	Presentation of information about the proposed project.	Information regarding the proposed project was provided to RAP's via a meeting on 24/10/2018.	Meeting held 24/10/2018.	Darug Boorooberogal Aboriginal Elders Corporation (DBAEC) were the only RAP that was able to attend the meeting. Minutes of the meeting are attached at Appendix B.
4.3.1-4.3.2	Notification of proposed assessment methodology	Copy of the proposed assessment methodology and excavation methodology sent to all RAP's with an invitation to provide comment	Emailed on 25/10/2018.	No written responses to the archaeological methodology were received.
4.3.3	Gathering information about cultural significance			Gordon Workman (DBAEC) explained how the Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney were essentially wiped out in the early days of European colonisation and that therefore much cultural knowledge of this area has been lost.
4.4	Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report	Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report provided to RAP's for review and comment with a 28 day review period.	Letter and report sent 14/12/2018. End date for responses due 11/01/2018.	No responses received.

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As a result of the above consultation, the following organisations are the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for this project:

- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation;
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation;
- Darug Land Observations;
- Wailwan Aboriginal Group;
- A1 Indigenous Services;
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.

No culturally sensitive information was identified. No confidential requirements were identified.

6.0 Summary and analysis of background information

The site inspection was undertaken on 28th August 2018 and the whole of the study area was inspected on foot. All accessible outdoor areas were carefully inspected with particular attention being paid to the historic topography and the disturbance from European development. The areas of the proposed works were inspected carefully to understand the potential impacts of the construction. No Aboriginal objects or sites were recorded during the site inspection. An AHIMS search dated 3rd August 2018 indicates that no Aboriginal sites had previously been recorded within the study area.

The study area is located within an area of archaeological sensitivity. Historically Cranbrook was located on a sand dune which would have cascaded to the foreshore of Blackburn Cove and Rose Bay (McDonald 2010: 6). Cranbrook House is situated on the dune crest overlooking Sydney Harbour and historically there was a steep sand bank leading down to a flatter area on the lower dune with a creek crossing through the centre of it.

A major water catchment system drained Bellevue Hill and Bondi Junction into the creek that runs through present day Cooper Park, approximately 1.5km to the south of Cranbrook. Swamps and lagoons were present throughout the area, such as at the present day Royal Sydney Golf Club, approximately 1.2km to the east of Cranbrook.

The predicative model provided by Attenbrow (2002) indicates that evidence of Aboriginal occupation is likely to be found on the valley bottoms and shorelines within the coastal landscape on Hawkesbury sandstone, such as Cranbrook School. Therefore, it is highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits exist within the study area.

Cranbrook School has undergone the expected impacts of development as a school. School buildings have been constructed across the steeply sloping sand bank. Excavation for construction of the existing War Memorial Hall, Mansfield Building and the extension to the Perkins Building, which are all to be demolished and replaced, may have removed upper layers of any subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposit, but it is possible that deeper deposits will remain.

Significant amounts of sand have been removed from the bank and used to fill the lower parts of the oval. Historic evidence indicates that four to five feet of sand overlies the Vice-Regal tennis court within the vicinity of the pavilion and that a small creek ran through the centre of the oval. Archaeological excavations within the nearby Royal Sydney Golf Club North Lawn indicate that evidence of Aboriginal occupation including Aboriginal objects may be found within both the natural soils of the lower dune slope and the sand that has been redeposited from the bank and near the dune crest.

Given the presence of multiple burials being uncovered within the vicinity of the study area, there is the potential for skeletal material to be uncovered, however it is expected that burials would be located on the dune crest, not on the lower dune alongside the creek.

During the consultation, no culturally sensitive information or confidential requirements were identified.

7.0 Significance Assessment

7.1 Criteria

Significance assessment is the assessment of sites or landscapes to determine their importance or value to the community.

The Burra Charter documents principles and guidelines for the conservation and management of places of cultural heritage significance in Australia. A range of significance assessment criteria have been developed to assist in the determination of significance in accordance with the values of the Burra Charter and OEH's *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

These documents provide the following criteria for the significance assessment of Aboriginal sites and objects:

Social Value (sometimes termed "Aboriginal value") which refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments which the place or area has for the present-day Aboriginal community.

Historic Value refers to the associations of a place with a person, event, phase or activity of importance to the history of an Aboriginal community.

Scientific Value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its archaeological and/or other technical aspects.

Aesthetic Value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place.

Research Values refers to the potential for the evidence to contribute to an understanding of the area/region/state's natural and cultural history.

Representative Values refers to how much variability exists, what is already conserved and how much connectivity is there?

Rarity Values refers to how important the area/site is in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, land use etc., no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?

Educational Values refers to whether the site or area contains teaching potential.

7.2 Significance Assessment

Social Values

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Cranbrook School is of importance to the Aboriginal and wider community. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation provides the Aboriginal community with both tangible and intangible connections with the history of their culture. Any evidence of Aboriginal occupation and the

cultural landscape of the school and its surrounds indicate the traditional and historical association and attachment to the land of the Aboriginal community of the region.

Historic Value

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation, including camp sites and artefacts, at Cranbrook School will have the potential to demonstrate the ongoing occupation of the area by Aboriginal people and to provide information about the lifestyles and technology of the people of the area prior to European occupation.

Scientific Values

Subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits have the potential to yield significant information about the Aboriginal people of Bellevue Hill and the region through detailed scientific and archaeological investigation and analysis.

Aesthetic Values

Aboriginal objects and other evidence of Aboriginal occupation has the potential demonstrate the technological and creative achievements of Aboriginal people in Bellevue Hill prior to European occupation.

Research Values

Subsurface archaeological deposits have the potential to provide significant information about the Aboriginal cultural history of Bellevue Hill and to demonstrate the activities, lifestyle and diet of the Aboriginal people of this area.

Representative Values

Given the limited archaeological investigation undertaken in Bellevue Hill, any evidence of Aboriginal occupation has the potential to provide an excellent representative example of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Bellevue Hill.

Rarity Values

There are limited archaeologically and scientifically investigated Aboriginal archaeological deposits in and around Bellevue Hill.

Educational Values

Any evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Cranbrook School have the potential to demonstrate the history and lifestyle of the Aboriginal people of the area.

7.3 Statement of Significance

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Cranbrook School is of importance to the Aboriginal and wider community. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation provides the Aboriginal community with both tangible and intangible connections with the history of their culture. Any evidence of Aboriginal occupation and the cultural landscape of the school and its surrounds indicate the traditional and historical association and attachment to the land of the Aboriginal community of the region. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation, including camp sites and artefacts, at Cranbrook School will have the potential to demonstrate the ongoing occupation of the area by Aboriginal people and to provide information about the lifestyles and technology of the people of the area prior to European occupation.

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Subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits have the potential to yield significant information about the Aboriginal people of Bellevue Hill and the region through detailed scientific and archaeological investigation and analysis. Aboriginal objects and other evidence of Aboriginal occupation has the potential demonstrate the technological and creative achievements of Aboriginal people in Bellevue Hill prior to European occupation.

Subsurface archaeological deposits have the potential to provide significant information about the Aboriginal cultural history of Bellevue Hill and to demonstrate the activities, lifestyle and diet of the Aboriginal people of this area. Given the limited archaeological investigation undertaken in Bellevue Hill, any evidence of Aboriginal occupation has the potential to provide an excellent representative example of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Bellevue Hill. There are limited archaeologically and scientifically investigated Aboriginal archaeological deposits in and around Bellevue Hill. Any evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Cranbrook School have the potential to demonstrate the history and lifestyle of the Aboriginal people of the area.

8.0 The Proposed Activity

Cranbrook proposes a state significant development which includes the following:

- Demolition of the existing War Memorial Hall;
- Demolition of the existing Mansfield Building;
- Demolition of the existing extension to the Perkins Building;
- Replacement of existing Groundsman's and Sports Sheds at the north eastern end of the oval;
- Excavation and remodelling of the oval embankment;
- Demolition and remodelling of the existing northern edge of the oval;
- Bulk excavation of the oval;
- Construction of a new teaching facility;
- Construction of a new fitness and aquatic centre and car park below the oval;
- Construction of new steps leading from the Centenary building to the oval; and
- Construction of a new pedestrian access gate and driveway from Rose Bay Avenue.

Figure 14 below shows the proposed demolition plan. Figure 15 shows the proposed new works plan. Figure 16 shows the existing and proposed elevation sections for Cranbrook.

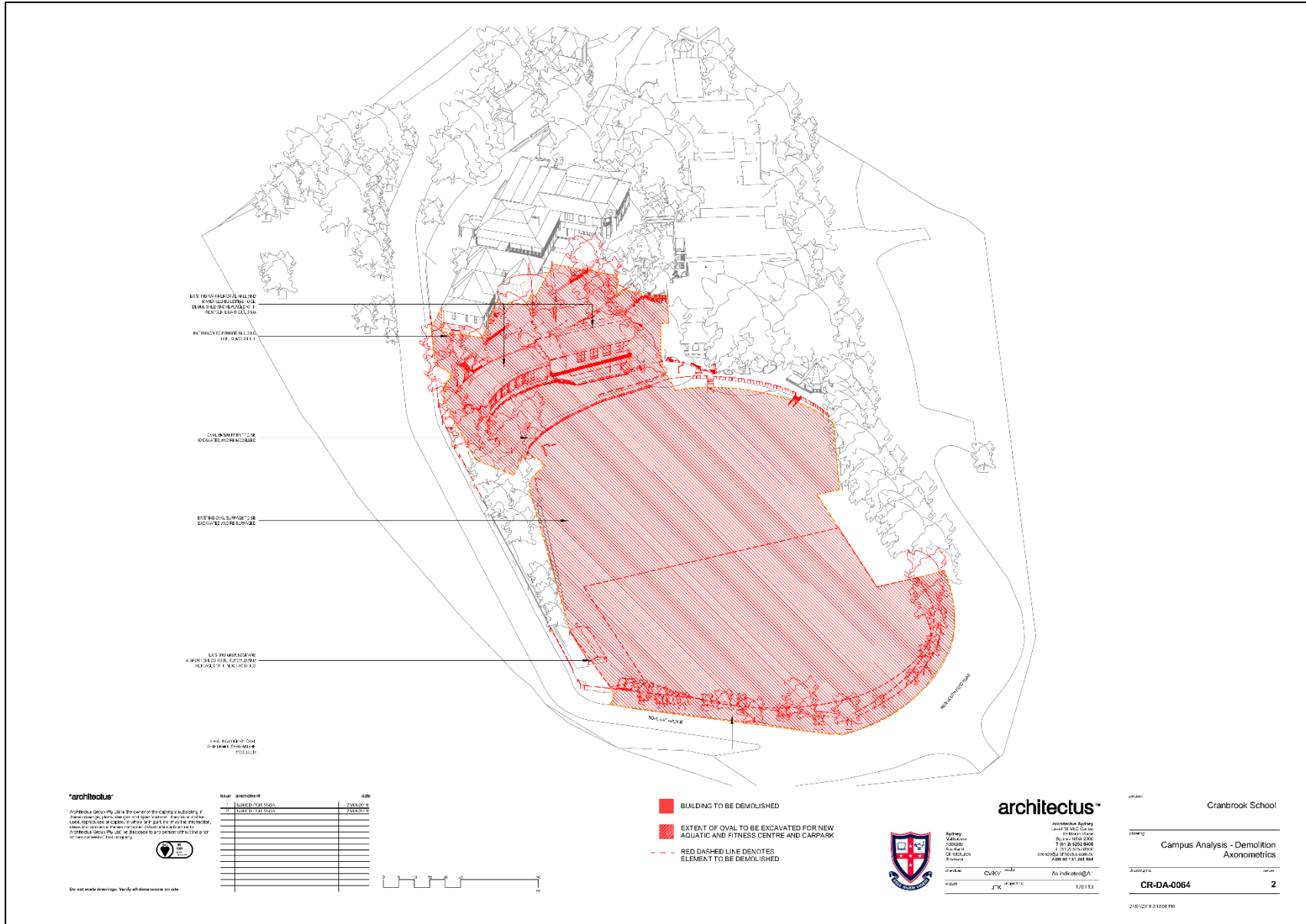


Figure 14: Showing the proposed demolition plan for Cranbrook (plan courtesy of architectus).



Figure 15: Showing the proposed works plan for Cranbrook (plan courtesy of architectus).

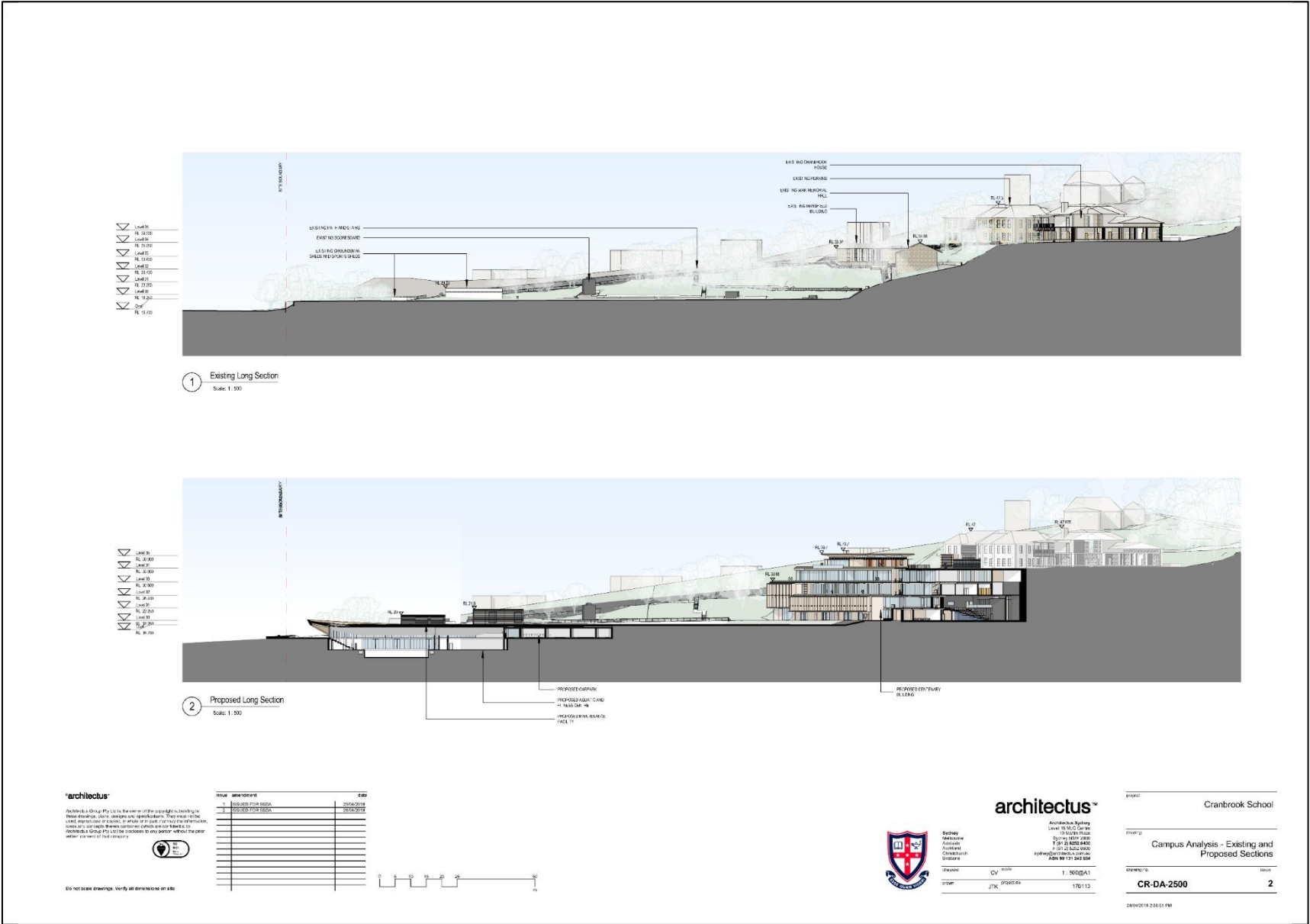


Figure 16: Showing existing and proposed elevation sections for Cranbrook (plan courtesy of architectus).

9.0 Avoiding and Minimising Harm

9.1 Avoiding and minimising harm

It will not be possible to avoid harm in the proposed state significant development at Cranbrook School. The bulk excavation of the school oval and construction of the new buildings has the potential to impact upon Aboriginal objects. Construction of the fitness and aquatic centre under the school oval cannot be undertaken to minimise impact on Aboriginal objects. It is not possible to redesign this facility to avoid impacts on Aboriginal objects.

Therefore, it is proposed to undertake archaeological testing and salvage prior to the any ground disturbance being undertaken. Analysis of the results of those archaeological excavations will provide detailed information about the Aboriginal occupation of Bellevue Hill and activities that were occurring within the study area. This information will be examined in context with other sites within the region to add to the existing archaeological knowledge. This information will assist in the protection of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the area by allowing that information to be disseminated to the Aboriginal and wider community.

The research design outlining the proposed testing methodology is attached at Appendix C.

9.2 Consideration of the principles of Environmental Sustainability

The current proposal is aimed at protecting the Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage values whilst undertaking a state significant development at Cranbrook School. This has and will continue to be achieved through consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties throughout the archaeological investigation of the study area. The information gained from such testing will contribute to our knowledge and understanding of Aboriginal occupation within the area.

9.3 Long term artefact management

An Application to Deposit Archaeological Materials – Australian Museum (Form A) was submitted to the Australian Museum on 20th January 2019. A response has not yet been received. A copy of that form is attached at Appendix D.

10.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in accordance with:

- The legal requirements of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) which states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object without gaining prior consent of the Director General of OEH;
- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties as detailed in this report;
- Research into the environmental and archaeological record of the study area;
- The results of the Aboriginal archaeological assessment which concludes that it is highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits remain within the study area;
- Results of the cultural heritage assessment as outlined in this report.

Cranbrook School are undertaking the following:

1. Ongoing consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties will be undertaken;
2. A two stage program of archaeological test and salvage should be undertaken in the areas of impact associated with the proposed works. This two stage excavation should be undertaken in accordance with the research design attached at Appendix C of this report. Archaeological testing will be undertaken in areas of proposed excavation and salvage will be undertaken where necessary in respect of the results of the testing.
3. Discussion will be held with the Registered Aboriginal Parties during and at the completion of the program of archaeological test and salvage excavations to determine appropriate artefact management based on the results of the excavations.
4. If any skeletal remains are uncovered during the archaeological test and salvage, all work will cease and the relevant authorities will be contacted.

References

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Appendix A: AHIMS Extensive Search Results



**Office of
Environment
& Heritage**

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Cranbrook

Client Service ID : 362004

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2665	Restriction applied. Please contact ahimsa@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Destroyed			102152
	Contact	Recorders	Brad Welsh,Mr.David Ingrey					Permits	1731,3167,3192,3202	
45-6-2151	Point Piper	AGD	56	338590	6251400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809,1911
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,W Thorpe					Permits		
45-6-0688	Rose Bay	AGD	56	338200	6251300	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 03/08/2018 for Tory Stening for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336000 - 340000, Northings : 6250000 - 6252000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Arch assessment and ACHAR. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 3

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Appendix B: Consultation

Letter to National Native Title Tribunal and to other Government organisations (4.1.2)



18th September 2018

The Office of Environment & Heritage
By email: gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Cranbrook School is proposing a state significant development which includes the demolition of several existing buildings, bulk excavation of the school oval and the construction of new teaching and sports facilities.

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage have undertaken an Aboriginal archaeological assessment and determined that it is highly likely that the proposed development will impact upon Aboriginal archaeological deposits. As such, Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage have been engaged by Cranbrook School to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

I am therefore writing to you, in accordance with 4.1.2 of the consultation requirements, to seek the names and contact details of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the study area.

Please forward your response to:

Ms Tory Stening
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage
P.O. Box 3132
Redfern NSW 2016
info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au
Phone: 0410 686 309

Please respond by COB Tuesday 2nd October 2018.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tory Stening', written over a horizontal line.

Tory Stening
Archaeologist/Project Manager

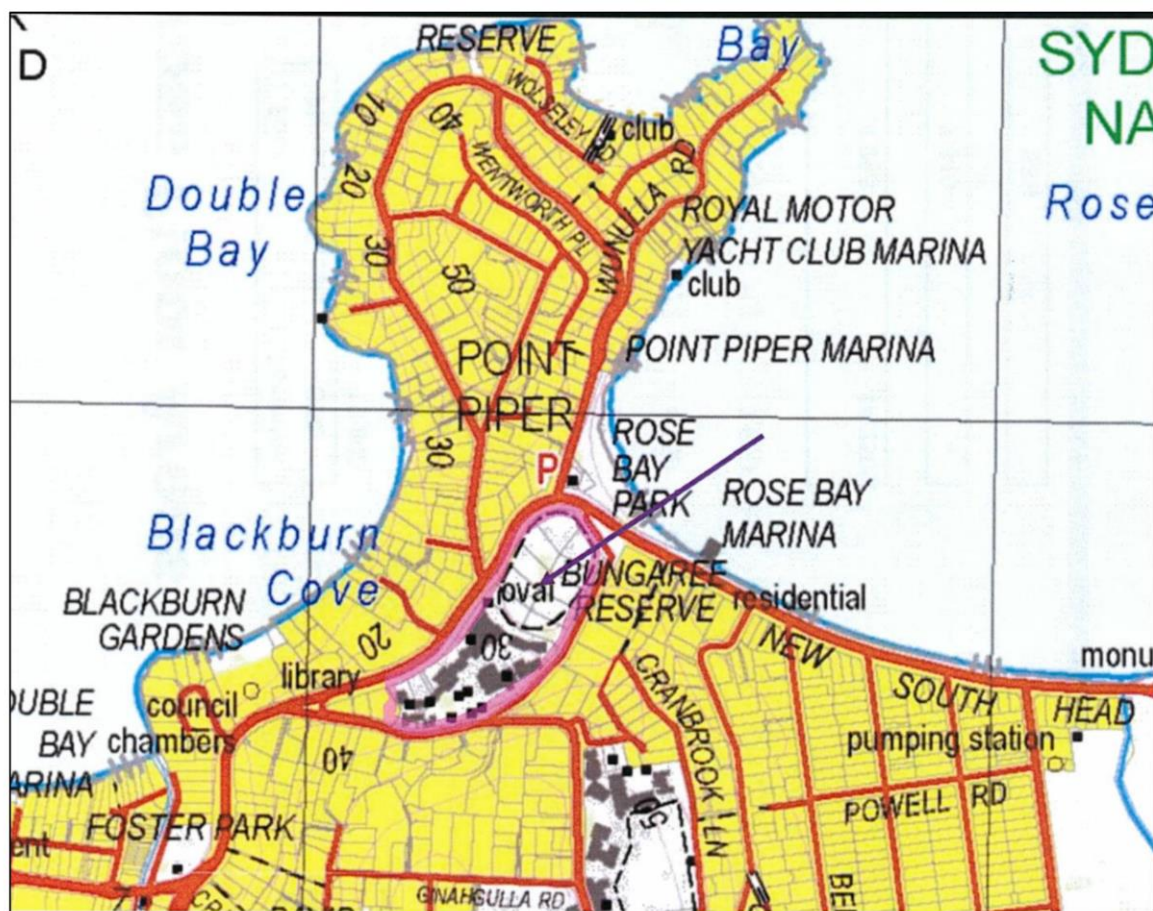


Figure 1: Showing Cranbrook School outlined in pink on the topographic map (map courtesy of www.maps.six.gov.nsw.au).

Responses to Letters to NNTT and other Government organisations (4.1.2)



National
Native Title
Tribunal

Overlap Analysis Report

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

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgement to carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used. The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date. The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information. This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

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

Selected feature

Name	Woollahra
Full name	Woollahra Municipal Council
As at	6/08/2018
Calculated area SqKm	12.1917



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

No overlap found

Register of Native Title Claims

No overlap found

Native Title Determinations

No overlap found

Native Title Determination Outcomes

No overlap found

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

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

03/10/2018

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage Mail - Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW



Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW

1 message

Margaret Bottrell <margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au>
To: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au

Wed, Sep 26, 2018 at 2:30 PM

To Tory Stening,

RE: Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Thank you for your letter dated 18 September 2018, requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

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

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

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

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

Regards,

--

Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)
Greater Sydney Local Land Service
Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith
PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750
T: 02 47242111
E: margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au
W: <http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au>



<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0?ik=fb7e745700&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-f%3A1612643052484894359%7Cmsg-f%3A1612643052...> 1/2



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Our reference: SF18/7188

Ms Tory Stening
Archaeologist
Unearthed Archaeology
P.O. Box 3132
Redfern NSW 2016

Dear Tory,

Thank you for your letter dated 18/9/2018 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in the proposed development for Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW.

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Branch
Communities and Greater Sydney Division

PO Box 644 Parramatta NSW 2124
Level 2, 10 Valentine Avenue Parramatta NSW 2150
Tel: (02) 9995 5477
ABN 30 841 387 271
www.environment.nsw.gov.au

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

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

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

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

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

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

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

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

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

How to use this list

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

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

PLEASE NOTE: THE STAKEHOLDER LIST HAS NOT BEEN UPDATED TO INCLUDE THE RECENT

COUNCIL MERGERS AND NAME CHANGES. PLEASE CONSIDER THE PRE-MERGER COUNCIL

BOUNDARIES WHEN DETERMINING WHO SHOULD BE INVITED TO REGISTER FOR YOUR

PROJECT.



28 September 2018

Ms Tory Stening
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage
P.O Box 3132
REDFERN NSW 2016

Dear Tory,

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 18 September 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of the Cranbrook School located at 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill NSW.

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

I suggest that you contact La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 9311 4282 regarding the project. They may also be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders that wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

Address: Level 3, 2 – 10 Wentworth Street, PARRAMATTA NSW 2150
Post: P.O Box 5068, PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Phone: 02 8633 1266

From: Catherine Colville
Sent: Thursday, 25 October 2018 11:33 AM
To: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au
Subject: Attention: Tory Stening - Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements

Dear Tory,

Thank you for your correspondence received by Council on 20 September 2018 requesting information regarding the names and contact details of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the study area for the Cranbrook School development site. We apologise for the delayed response.

The local Aboriginal Land Council for the Woollahra LGA in which the subject site is located is the La Perouse Aboriginal Land Council. The La Perouse Aboriginal Land Council can be contacted at:

Address: 1 Elaroo Avenue
La Perouse NSW 2036
Tel: (02) 9311 4282
Email:
admin@laperouse.org.au

Our contact there has previously been Mr Rodney Mason.

Kind regards,



Catherine Colville
Strategic Heritage Officer

Woollahra Municipal Council
536 New South Head Road, Double Bay NSW 2028
t: 02 9391 7062
f: 02 9391 7044
e: catherine.colville@woollahra.nsw.gov.au **w:**
www.woollahra.nsw.gov.au

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Letters to Aboriginal organisations and individuals (4.1.3)



3rd October 2018

By email

To Whom It May Concern

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill NSW
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Cranbrook School is proposing a State significant development at its 5 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill campus, which includes the demolition of two existing buildings, excavation of the School oval and construction of new teaching and sports facilities.

As part of the planning process, Cranbrook School engaged Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the proposed works. The assessment determined that the proposed development may potentially impact upon Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

As such, Cranbrook School is undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)'s Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. This will assist in the preparation of an application for consent by the Department of Planning & Environment (DPE) under Section 5.23 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended) and assist the Director General of the DPE in his or her consideration and determination of the application. Section 5.23 of the EPA Act states that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) is not required for State significant development.

In accordance with 4.1.2 of the consultation requirements, letters seeking the names and details of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the study area at Cranbrook School were sent to government agencies. OEH provided your details in response to that request. I am therefore writing to you, in accordance with 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements, to notify you of the proposed development and to invite you to register an interest in this community consultation with respect to the proposed development.

If you have any cultural knowledge that will assist in determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the study area and would like to register an interest, please provide your name and contact details to:

Ms Tory Stening
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage
P.O. Box 3132, Redfern NSW 2016
info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au
Phone: 0410 686 309

Please note that the details of people or organisations who register an interest will be forwarded to OEH and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council. If you do not wish for your details to be forwarded, please specify when registering an interest and your details will be withheld.

Please respond by C.O.B. 17th October 2018.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tory Stening'.

Tory Stening
Director/Archaeologist/Project Manager



Figure 1: Showing Cranbrook School at 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill.

Responses to letters to Aboriginal organisations and individuals (4.1.4)

DARUG BOOROBERONGAL ELDERS ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



ICN: 8890 ABN: 76 170 262 247
E-MAIL: BOOROBERONGAL@OUTLOOK.COM
ADDRESS: PO Box 14 DOONSIDE NSW 2767
PHONE: 0415 663 763



05/10/2018

TO: Miss Tory Stening
Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist/Project Manager

RE: Cranbrook School, Bellevue Hill

Notification and Registration of ALL Darug Aboriginal Interests in this site **Cranbrook School, Bellevue Hill**

Please be advice that Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation (DBEAC) is seeking to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and field work.

This office specialises in Darug Aboriginal and community consultation. The membership comprises of traditional owners from the area in question who retain strong story, song lines, oral history and continued contact. We have a continued spiritual connection to Darug nation territories. We would also like to state, that we do not except or support any person or organisation that are NOT from the DARUG Nation to have input on the project area.

Please also be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings. I hope that you advise your client of this, so that, this group will not be discriminated against and refused paid field work.

We will be delighted to discuss this project with you in the near future.
Please do not hesitate to send all correspondence should be emailed to our email boorooberongal@outlook.com.

Yours faithfully

Uncle
Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

Sites Officer



BUTUCARBIN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

PO Box E18, Emerton NSW 2770

28 Pringle Road, Hebersham NSW 2770

Ph: 9832 7167 Fax: 9832 7263

koori@ozemail.com.au

ABN: 83 535 742 276

12th October, 2018

Dear Tory,

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation wishes to register its interest to participate in the Aboriginal community consultation for the proposed works at Cranbrook School. We look forward to being involved in the process and appreciate the invitation to do so.

Yours Sincerely,



Jennifer Beale
CEO



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

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM

PO BOX 173 ULLADULLA NSW 2539

MOBILE: 0413 687 279

15th October, 2018

Att: Ms Tory Stening
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage
5/252 Abercrombie Street
REDFERN NSW 2016

Notification and Registration of ALL Aboriginal Interests

RE: CRANBROOK SCHOOL, BELLEVUE HILL

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Tory,

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder



Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Hi Tory I would like to register for this project and if successful I would look forward to working with you

Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>
To: "info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au" <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Tue, Oct 16, 2018 at 8:57 PM

Regards Phil boney
Wailwan aboriginal group

Sent from my iPhone



Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Cranbrook School consultation

Caza X <cazadirect@live.com>
To: "info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au" <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Sun, Oct 21, 2018 at 6:35 PM

A1 Indigenous Services
Contact: Carolyn
M: 0411650057
E: Cazadirect@live.com
A: [10 Marie Pitt Place, 2745](#)
ABN: 20 616 970 327

Hi Tory,
A1 would like to register for consultation and an field work for this project.
I hold cultural knowledge and connection to this area
Thank you
Carolyn Hickey



Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Registered of interest letter from Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

Cultural Heritage <culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au>

Wed, Nov 14, 2018 at 9:58 AM

To: "info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au" <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Good morning Tory just sending through a Registered of interest Letter for Cranbrook School on Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, sorry it's a bit late had to get it signed by CEO Nathan Moran.

Thanks

Kind Regards

Selina Timothy

Culture and Heritage Officer

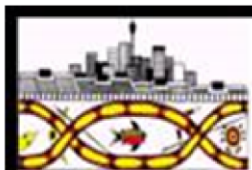
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)

36-38 George St, Redfern NSW 2016 | PO Box 1103, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

B:(02) 8394 9666 | F: (02)8394 9733 | W: www.metrolalc.org.au

Bujari gamarruwa – 'good day' in the local Gadigal language of the Eora Nation

MLALC acknowledge the Eora Nation as the traditional owners of the area MLALC operates.



Always Was * Always Will Be * Aboriginal Land



07112018123245-0001.pdf

450K



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

Wednesday 17th October 2018

Tory Stening
Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street
Redfern NSW 2016

Dear Tory

RE: Registration of interest for Metropolitan LALC for Aboriginal community consultation

Thank you for your mail to the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council ("**MLALC**") regarding the development of several existing buildings, bulk excavation of the school oval and the construction of new teaching and sports facilities at Cranbrook School on Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill.

MLALC as a Local Aboriginal Land Council established under NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 is the legislated Aboriginal representative body for all Aboriginal people and the Cultural authority for protection & preservation of Aboriginal Culture & Heritage within its prescribed boundaries that includes Sydney CBD, Sydney Harbour, South to Georges River, East of Bankstown and Parramatta, and covers to Hawkesbury River in the north and to Macdonald River in the North West. Please refer to MLALC website for further details on MLALC boundaries.

MLALC on the above basis respectfully requests to be formally registering as a Aboriginal Stakeholder for the proposed project, in order to become a registered Aboriginal party and participate in consultations regarding the significance and management of Aboriginal objects or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Consultation with Land Councils

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage ("**OEH**") *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (the **Consultation Requirements**) apply to all projects requiring an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), commencing after the 12 April 2010.

Permits are required where a development or project may impact on an Aboriginal place or Aboriginal objects, including objects which may not yet be identified and recorded on OEHS Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System ("**AHIMS**").

MLALC is under the impression that the OEHS *Consultation Requirements*, proponents seeking a permit are required to contact the relevant LALC/s so that relevant 'cultural knowledge holders' can be identified (see section 4.1.2). Where a project crosses more than one LALC boundary, all relevant LALCs must be notified.

Please note: In addition to notice to LALCs, the *Consultation Requirements* specifically require proponents to identify whether there are any Native Title holders or Aboriginal Owners registered on the Register of Aboriginal Owners. Where these groups exist, proponents are required to contact these groups directly.

LALCs are the prescribed Aboriginal body whose role is the protection, preservation and promotion of Aboriginal cultural knowledge, sites and areas.

The responsibility of LALCs for the protection and promotion of Aboriginal cultural heritage within our boundaries is recognised by the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW). A copy of the boundaries for LALCs in NSW is available from www.alc.org.au.

As the elected representative bodies for all Aboriginal people in NSW, LALCs are also responsible for representing the Aboriginal community, including in relation to culture and heritage matters. The representative role of the LALC extends beyond its membership, to represent the interests of the entire Aboriginal community within a boundary area.

As a result of the culture and heritage role performed and decades of representations of the Aboriginal community on cultural heritage issues, MLALC hold considerable cultural knowledge relevant to the significance of Aboriginal objects and places within the area.

In addition, MLALC also hold cultural knowledge & experience as a result of:

- The LALC's membership, which often includes Traditional Owners or other Aboriginal persons with specific knowledge about particular areas passed on through the generations;
- A history of more than 35 years of providing specialised cultural services and advice to the Government, proponents and the community; and
- Registration of over 4,000 Aboriginal Cultural sites within our boundaries
- LALCs commitment to work with and respect the Traditional Owners of an area. LALCs are often nominated by Elders groups, Traditional Owners or Native Title claimants to speak on their behalf.

And confirming the nominated MLALC representative for this project is Ms Selina Timothy.

Should you need or require any further information & or clarification on this letter please speak with Ms Timothy.

Yours In Unity,



Nathan Moran
CEO MLALC

Newspaper Notification (4.1.3)

03/10/2018

Wentworth Courier, mercredi 3 octobre 2018, pages from 39 to 39

News

Smart care on site

Strong demand for new premium wing at St Luke's

Emily Macdonald

ST Luke's Care will this month open a new premium aged care wing to cater for the well heeled eastern suburbs market.

The 19-room facility dubbed Lulworth House is decked out with state-of-the-art smart beds boasting technology such as an automatic light when a patient gets out after dark and an alert to nursing staff if they don't return after a certain period of time.

CEO Cindy Woods said St Luke's have provided quality aged care for more than 30 years and this will continue to be a key focus into the future. "This is a new level of aged care," said Ms Woods (pictured, right).

"There is a strong call from residents of both low and high care for this kind of



Lulworth House will be opened by St Luke's Care later this month.

service. They want to preserve their quality of life for as long as possible."

The new service complements the existing offerings of St Luke's which include onsite rehabilitation. Complete with a hydrotherapy pool, the onsite rehab has

been available since St Luke's became a private hospital in the 80s. "At St Luke's you can come in and have your hip replaced, complete your rehab onsite and then transition to our home care service," Ms Woods said.

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Cranbrook School is proposing a State significant development at its 5 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill campus, which includes the demolition of two existing buildings, excavation of the School oval and construction of new teaching and sports facilities.

As part of the planning process, Cranbrook School engaged Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the proposed works. The assessment determined that the proposed development may potentially impact upon Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

As such, Cranbrook School is undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)'s Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. This will assist in the preparation of an application for consent by the Department of Planning & Environment (DPE) under Section 5.23 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended) and assist the Director General of the DPE in his or her consideration and determination of the application. Section 5.23 of the EPA Act states that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) is not required for State significant development.

In accordance with 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements, we are seeking Aboriginal people or organisations who possess cultural knowledge that will assist in determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the study area and would like to register an interest in a process of community consultation with regards to this project, to please provide your name and contact details to:

Ms Tory Stening
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage
P.O. Box 3132
Redfern NSW 2016
or via email: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au
Phone: 0410 686 309



Please note that the details of people or organisations who register an interest will be forwarded to OEH and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council. If you do not wish for your details to be forwarded, please specify when registering an interest and your details will be withheld.

Please respond by C.O.B. 17th October 2018.

Making Sense - September 2018

by Ron Bauer

Sales report

"Nobody knows anything" - a quote made famous by Hollywood screenwriter William Goldman as to whether a movie will be a hit or not but easily applicable to so much more - the real estate market for example! Media says 'disaster' people react with caution. And caution is not a bad thing but inactivity may well be. It is Spring; people have their jobs; interest rates are still historically very low - and there's no new 'land release' coming open in the area. We are talking about the Eastern Suburbs here - you know, where everybody wants to be... So there's plenty to be positive about. We have sold virtually every property we have auctioned across the year. With so little coming up, maybe we'll see an increase in prices! Maybe not, **nobody** knows. But waiting to see what happens can be the riskiest of all moves.

Investment report

The rental market has surged in recent weeks. We went from close to 2% vacancy rates (still very low as compared with Domains report of nearly 3%) to under 1% in just moments. For clarity, that's less than 10 empty investment properties for every 1,000 under our care. Excellent by any measure. Why would anyone ever consider investing outside of this area? Low risk; reliable occupancy and returns; consistently amongst the highest % capital gains in the country time and time again. As previously mentioned, this would be the window to secure your tenants on leases for the next 12 months, perhaps negotiate a modest rent increase. We look forward to discussing this and what the market may mean for you anytime.

"Not how many,
Not how fast,
It's how well"

- Ron Bauer

With over 25 years of local experience, it makes sense to call Ron Bauer if you want to achieve the best possible price for your property.

Recent sales & rentals

RayWhite

Sold Double Bay New South Head Road \$853,000	Sold Vaucluse Towns Road \$2,565,000	Sold Rose Bay Onslow Street \$1,175,000	Sold Bondi Beach Roscoe Street \$1,019,500
Sold Bondi Beach Gould Street \$656,000	Sold Woolahra Trelawney Street \$1,980,000	Sold Bondi Beach Curlewis Street \$495,000	Sold North Bondi Murriville Road \$2,521,000
Leased Bondi Perkville Street \$1,000pw	Leased North Bondi Wallis Parade \$1,010pw	Leased Bondi Denham Street \$850pw	Leased Bondi Birrell Street \$800pw



Ron Bauer
0414 345 444
ron@rwunlimited.com.au

rwunlimited.com.au
raywhitebondibeach.com.au

Registration of Interest Record (4.1.3)

Name and organization	Contact Details	Nature of registration
Lynette Marlow Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Email: boorooberongal@outlook.com	Letter by email – 05/10/2018
Jennifer Beale Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Email: koori@ozemail.com.au	Letter by email – 12/10/2018
Jamie Workman Darug Land Observations	Email: daruglandobservations@gmail.com	Letter by email – 15/10/2018
Phil Boney Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Email: waarlan12@outlook.com	Email – 16/10/2018
Caz Hickey A1 Indigenous Services	Email: cazadirect@live.com	Email – 21/10/2018
Nathan Moran Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW	Letter by email dated 17 th October 2018 and received 14 th November 2018.

Notification of names and contact details of RAPs to OEH and LALC (4.1.6)



29th October 2018

Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Region
Office of Environment and Heritage
c/o: gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill NSW

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage have been engaged by Cranbrook School to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)'s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. Cranbrook School is proposing a State significant development at its 5 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill campus, which includes the demolition of two existing buildings, excavation of the School oval and construction of new teaching and sports facilities.

- A copy of notifications forwarded to stakeholders in accordance with 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements;
- A copy of the advertisement in accordance with 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements that was placed in The Wentworth Courier on 3rd October 2018;
- A record of the names of stakeholders that have registered an interest. No individuals or organisations requested that their details be withheld.

A record of the same has been forwarded to La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.

If you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tory Stening', written over a horizontal line.

Tory Stening
Archaeologist/Project Manager

Unearthed

Archaeology & Heritage

Notification in accordance with 4.1.3:

Unearthed

Archaeology & Heritage

3rd October 2018

By email

To Whom It May Concern

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill NSW
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Cranbrook School is proposing a State significant development at its 5 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill campus, which includes the demolition of two existing buildings, excavation of the School oval and construction of new teaching and sports facilities.

As part of the planning process, Cranbrook School engaged Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the proposed works. The assessment determined that the proposed development may potentially impact upon Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

As such, Cranbrook School is undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)'s Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. This will assist in the preparation of an application for consent by the Department of Planning & Environment (DPE) under Section 5.23 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended) and assist the Director General of the DPE in his or her consideration and determination of the application. Section 5.23 of the EPA Act states that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) is not required for State significant development.

In accordance with 4.1.2 of the consultation requirements, letters seeking the names and details of Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the study area at Cranbrook School were sent to government agencies. OEH provided your details in response to that request. I am therefore writing to you, in accordance with 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements, to notify you of the proposed development and to invite you to register an interest in this community consultation with respect to the proposed development.

If you have any cultural knowledge that will assist in determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the study area and would like to register an interest, please provide your name and contact details to:

Ms Tory Stening
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage
P.O. Box 3132, Redfern NSW 2016
info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au
Phone: 0410 686 309

Please note that the details of people or organisations who register an interest will be forwarded to OEH and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council. If you do not wish for your details to be forwarded, please specify when registering an interest and your details will be withheld.

Please respond by C.O.B. 17th October 2018.

Yours sincerely



Tory Stening
Director/Archaeologist/Project Manager



Figure 1: Showing Cranbrook School at 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill.

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Advertisement of 3rd October 2018 in The Wentworth Courier:

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Cranbrook School is proposing a State significant development at its 5 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill campus, which includes the demolition of two existing buildings, excavation of the School oval and construction of new teaching and sports facilities.

As part of the planning process, Cranbrook School engaged Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the proposed works. The assessment determined that the proposed development may potentially impact upon Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

As such, Cranbrook School is undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)'s Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. This will assist in the preparation of an application for consent by the Department of Planning & Environment (DPE) under Section 5.23 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended) and assist the Director General of the DPE in his or her consideration and determination of the application. Section 5.23 of the EPA Act states that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) is not required for State significant development.

In accordance with 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements, we are seeking Aboriginal people or organisations who possess cultural knowledge that will assist in determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the study area and would like to register an interest in a process of community consultation with regards to this project, to please provide your name and contact details to:

Ms Tory Stening
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage
P.O. Box 3132
Redfern NSW 2016
or via email: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au
Phone: 0410 686 309



Please note that the details of people or organisations who register an interest will be forwarded to OEH and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council. If you do not wish for your details to be forwarded, please specify when registering an interest and your details will be withheld.

Please respond by C.O.B. 17th October 2018.

Names of Registered Aboriginal Parties:

Name and Organisation
Jennifer Beale Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
Darug Land Observations
Gordon Workman Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation
Phil Boney Wailwan Aboriginal Group
Carolyn Hickey A1 Indigenous Services

Notification of Consultation meeting (4.2.1)



Invitation

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation: Presentation of information about the proposed project

In accordance with 4.2 of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)'s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, your Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) is invited to attend a meeting to discuss the proposed project. The meeting will provide an opportunity for the presentation of the proposed archaeological methodology and to gather cultural information about the study area. An agenda for the meeting follows.

Date: Wednesday 24th October 2018

Time: 9am

Venue: On site at Cranbrook School – meet at the main school office

Please RSVP by C.O.B. 23rd October 2018 to

Tory Stening
P.O. Box 3132, Redfern NSW 2016
Phone: 0410 686 309
Email: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au

The requirements state that community consultation “must be an open and honest two-way communication process between the proponents and Aboriginal people who have cultural heritage knowledge relevant to the proposed project area”. In order to maintain open and honest communication, this is an unpaid meeting, as any payment could be construed as a conflict of interest.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tory Stening', written over a horizontal line.

Tory Stening
Director/Archaeologist/Project Manager
Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage

Agenda

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation: Presentation of information about the proposed project

Purpose: Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with 4.2 of OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. The requirements state that community consultation "must be an open and honest two-way communication process between the proponents and Aboriginal people who have cultural heritage knowledge relevant to the proposed project area". A record of this meeting, including agreed outcomes, will be provided to all Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Date: Wednesday 24th October 2018

Time: 9am

Venue: On site at Cranbrook School – meet at the main school office

AGENDA
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Welcome to/Acknowledgment of Country, Introduction and Outline of purpose of meeting2. Outline of project by Architectus3. Aboriginal archaeological assessment findings4. Presentation of proposed archaeological methodology5. Open forum to discuss proposed archaeological methodology6. Discussion of Aboriginal significance of the area, including contemporary significance.7. Artefact management8. Open forum to discuss any issues of concern9. Any other business/issues10. Site Visit11. Close

Meeting Minutes



Minutes of Meeting – Cranbrook School

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010

Meeting held on site at Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW on Wednesday 24th October 2018.

Meeting opened at 9.30am

Attendees:

- ✍ Tory Stening, Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage;
- ✍ Mr Nicholas Sampson, Headmaster, Cranbrook School;
- ✍ Mark Flanagan, Cranbrook School;
- ✍ Deborah Woodward, Cranbrook School;
- ✍ Kristie Carter, Cranbrook School;
- ✍ Aidan Cromerty, Cranbrook School;
- ✍ Todd Ewart, EPM Projects;
- ✍ Luke, Architectus;
- ✍ Gordon Workman, Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation;
- ✍ Marlene, Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation.

Please note: The requirements state that community consultation “must be an open and honest two-way communication process between the proponents and Aboriginal people who have cultural heritage knowledge relevant to the proposed project area”. In order to maintain open and honest communication, this was an unpaid meeting, as any payment could be construed as a conflict of interest.

Business:

- Introduction
Gordon Workman provided a Welcome to Country and all participants introduced themselves. Tory Stening outlined the purpose of the meeting.
- Outline of project
Luke from Architectus presented maps and plans showing the proposed development and the study area. He explained in depth the proposed excavation of the oval, demolition of two existing buildings and the construction of new teaching and sporting facilities. He also explained the background as to how the oval was constructed with the sand bank being cut down and that material used to level the Rose Bay end of the oval.
- Results of the Aboriginal archaeological assessment
Tory explained that an Aboriginal archaeological assessment was undertaken by Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage. This assessment determined that it is likely that evidence of Aboriginal occupation will exist within

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the area of the proposed development and that there have been burials and skeletal remains recorded within the vicinity of Cranbrook School.

Tory explained that this project is a State Significant Development (SSD) and therefore an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required, however approval is required from the Department of Planning & Environment.

Tory explained that a two stage program of archaeological test and salvage excavations be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit and to ensure that sufficient information is gained from the archaeological excavations to properly analyse how Aboriginal people were occupying the study area.

- Presentation and discussion of research design/methodology

Tory discussed the proposed archaeological excavation methodology to all parties and the proposed excavation methodology was discussed. Test trenches would be excavated approximately 20m apart and extended where relevant. Wet and dry sieving will be used as appropriate. All excavation will be undertaken by hand.

Gordon Workman indicated that he was concerned about rock engravings being present and potentially being impacted upon by the proposed works. He asked that bedrock be inspected when exposed.

- Discussion of Aboriginal significance of the area

The cultural significance of the study area were discussed. All Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) representatives were asked if they had any information to provide about the cultural significance of the area or any other questions. No additional information was gathered.

Gordon explained how the Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney were essentially wiped out in the early days of European colonisation and that therefore much cultural knowledge of this area has been lost.

- Other business/issues

The meeting was opened up to see if anyone had any other business, issues or questions. No questions or issues were raised.

- Site visit

As the meeting was held on site, this gave all RAPs the opportunity to inspect the project site.

Meeting closed at 10.05am

Notification of proposed methodology (4.3.1)



Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Minutes of meeting and methodology

Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Thu, Oct 25, 2018 at 9:06 AM

Bcc: Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>, Gordon Workman <boorooberongal@outlook.com>, Jennifer Beale <koori@ozemail.com.au>, Phil Boney <waarlan12@outlook.com>, Carolyn Hickey <cazadirect@live.com.au>

Hi all

Many thanks to those who could attend the meeting yesterday.

Attached please find the minutes for that meeting for your information.

Please also find attached the proposed archaeological excavation methodology for the study area for your comment. Please take the opportunity to review the methodology and provide your comments by C.O.B. Thursday 22nd October 2018.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

With kind regards

Tory Stening

Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist/Project Manager

Unearthed

Archaeology & Heritage

Email: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au

Phone: +61 410 686 309

www.unearthedarchaeology.com.au



2 attachments

 **Methodology.pdf**
204K

 **Minutes of Meeting.pdf**
134K

Proposed Methodology (4.3.1)



Testing and Salvage Methodology: Cranbrook School, Bellevue Hill NSW

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, proposes the construction of a fitness and aquatic centre and carpark beneath the existing oval and the construction of a new teaching facility building overlooking the oval. The project is being undertaken as a State significant development under the *Environmental Assessment and Planning Act 1974*.

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage were commissioned by Cranbrook School to undertake this Aboriginal archaeological assessment. The Aboriginal archaeological assessment undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, determined that evidence of Aboriginal occupation including Aboriginal objects could be expected within the area of impact for the proposed development and that the proposed development will have a significant impact on any archaeological deposits.

The study area is located within an area of archaeological sensitivity. Historically Cranbrook was located on a sand dune which would have cascaded to the foreshore of Blackburn Cove and Rose Bay (McDonald 2010: 6). Cranbrook House is situated on the dune crest overlooking Sydney Harbour and there was a steep sand bank leading down to a flatter area on the lower dune with a creek crossing through the centre of it.

The predicative model provided by Attenbrow (2002) indicates that evidence of Aboriginal occupation is likely to be found on the valley bottoms and shorelines within the coastal landscape on Hawkesbury sandstone, such as Cranbrook School. Therefore, it is highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits exist within the study area. As such, that report recommended a two stage program of archaeological testing and salvage excavations in the areas of impact associated with the proposed works.

A two stage excavation program will enable a small program of test excavations (first stage) across the study area to determine if evidence of Aboriginal occupation is present. These test excavations will also determine the integrity and significance of any subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. If evidence of Aboriginal occupation is present, then that test trench could be expanded (second stage) and salvage excavations be undertaken.

This two stage program of archaeological excavation would ensure that the maximum amount of physical, archaeological and scientific information about the Aboriginal occupation of the study area has been gained. This information will be analysed and presented in an archaeological excavation report to contribute to the body of information and knowledge gained from other archaeological sites and historic information in the area. Obtaining this information will protect Aboriginal cultural heritage values by allowing the gained information to be passed on to the Aboriginal and broader community.

The analysis and understanding of Aboriginal occupation and therefore the Aboriginal history of the study area will assist in developing a more detailed Aboriginal history of Bellevue Hill as a whole. The Aboriginal history of Bellevue Hill speaks to an ongoing Aboriginal connection to the land and its resources and interpretation of that history commemorates and celebrates the achievements of the Aboriginal people of the area.

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Archaeological investigations will be undertaken in the following manner:

- ✍ Archaeological investigations will be directed by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist;
- ✍ 1m x 1m trenches will be initially excavated a minimum of 20m apart across the areas of proposed disturbance within the study area. These test trenches will be expanded in the instance Aboriginal artefacts or other archaeological or environmental features are identified and as determined necessary during the excavation based on an analysis of environmental data, the presence or absence of archaeological features and the density of artefacts collected;
- ✍ All excavation will be undertaken by hand in 5cm spits or stratigraphic layers, depending on what is determined appropriate in each trench in the field;
- ✍ All excavated material will be wet and dry sieved as appropriate on site to retrieve Aboriginal objects and environmental information about each excavated spit;
- ✍ The location of any cultural deposits, features or Aboriginal objects uncovered during the excavation will be recorded, photographed and bagged and catalogued.
- ✍ If hearths are uncovered, the trench will be extended to expose the entirety of that feature and archaeomagnetic and paleomagnetic dating and investigation will be undertaken by Dr Andy Herries;
- ✍ If required an analysis of the geomorphological development of the soil profiles will be undertaken in each trench and if considered necessary, a geomorphologist will undertake a geomorphological assessment of the study area to guide investigations and analysis;
- ✍ If required soil samples will be taken for palynological analysis and for soil analysis;
- ✍ Section and plan drawings and photographs will be prepared to provide a record for the later analysis of the results of the archaeological investigations;
- ✍ If charcoal, soil or other samples suitable for dating are uncovered, they will be collected and the relevant dating techniques undertaken by specialists in that field.;
- ✍ If human remains were uncovered, all work will cease on site, and the relevant authorities will be notified.

Responses to proposed methodology (4.3.1)

No responses received.

Issuing of draft ACHAR

22/01/2019

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage Mail - Draft consultation report - Cranbrook School



Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Draft consultation report - Cranbrook School

1 message

Tory Stening <info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au>

Fri, Dec 14, 2018 at 3:58 PM

Bcc: Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>, Gordon Workman <boorooberongal@outlook.com>, Jennifer Beale <koori@ozemail.com.au>, Phil Boney <waarlan12@outlook.com>, Carolyn Hickey <cazadirect@live.com.au>

Hi all

please find attached the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Cranbrook School, Bellevue Hill for your comment.

Please provide any comments by close of business 11th January 2019.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

With kind regards

Tory Stening

Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist/Project Manager

Unearthed

Archaeology & Heritage

Email: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au

Phone: +61 410 686 309

www.unearthedarchaeology.com.au



C.2018.1011.ACHAR.pdf
14311K

Responses to draft ACHAR (4.4)

No responses received.

Appendix C: Research Design

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Cranbrook School
5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill
Research Design

Prepared by:	Tory Stening
Report to:	Cranbrook School
LGA:	Woollahra Municipal Council
Date:	February 2019
Version:	C.2019.1011.RD

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Version:	Project Number: UA/1011.CS	
A.2018	Author(s):	Tory Stening
	Date:	19 th December 2018
	Status:	Final
B.2019	Author(s):	Tory Stening
	Date:	4 th February 2019
	Status:	Final
C.2019	Author(s):	Tory Stening
	Date:	5 th February 2019
	Status:	Final

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1.0 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

Cranbrook School (Cranbrook) proposes the construction of a fitness and aquatic centre and carpark beneath the existing oval and the construction of a new teaching facility building overlooking the oval.

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Cranbrook School Redevelopment dated 10 November 2017 do not contain a requirement for Aboriginal heritage. However, a response from the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) to the Notice of Exhibition of Cranbrook School Redevelopment – SSD 8812 dated 31st May 2018 states the following:

...OEH recommends the EIS identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development. This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2011) and consultation with OEH regional branch officers...

This research design supports State Significant Development SSID 8812 to be submitted to the Minister for Planning and Environment pursuant to Section 78A (8A) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

Cranbrook School commissioned Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment (AAA) and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to ensure the best practice management for Aboriginal cultural heritage. The AAA and ACHAR have addressed the SEARs.

The AAA and ACHAR identified potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage within the grounds of Cranbrook School and the need to undertake a two stage program of archaeological testing and salvage.

This Research Design (RD) details the methodology to be used in undertaking the proposed testing and salvage. This RD should be read in association with the ACHAR.

1.2 Study area location

Cranbrook School is located at 5 Victoria Street, Bellevue Hill, approximately 4km to the east of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). It is located within the Woollahra Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA). It comprises the following lot and DPs:

- B//186768
- C//186768
- 1//431347
- 1//663630
- 9//9005
- 10//9005
- 11//9005

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- 12//9005
- 13//9005
- 14//9005
- 15//9005
- 16//9005
- 17//9005
- 18//9005

Cranbrook School is bound by New South Head Road to the north, Rose Bay Avenue to the east, Victoria Road to the south, and 561 New South Head Road and New South Head Road itself to the west.

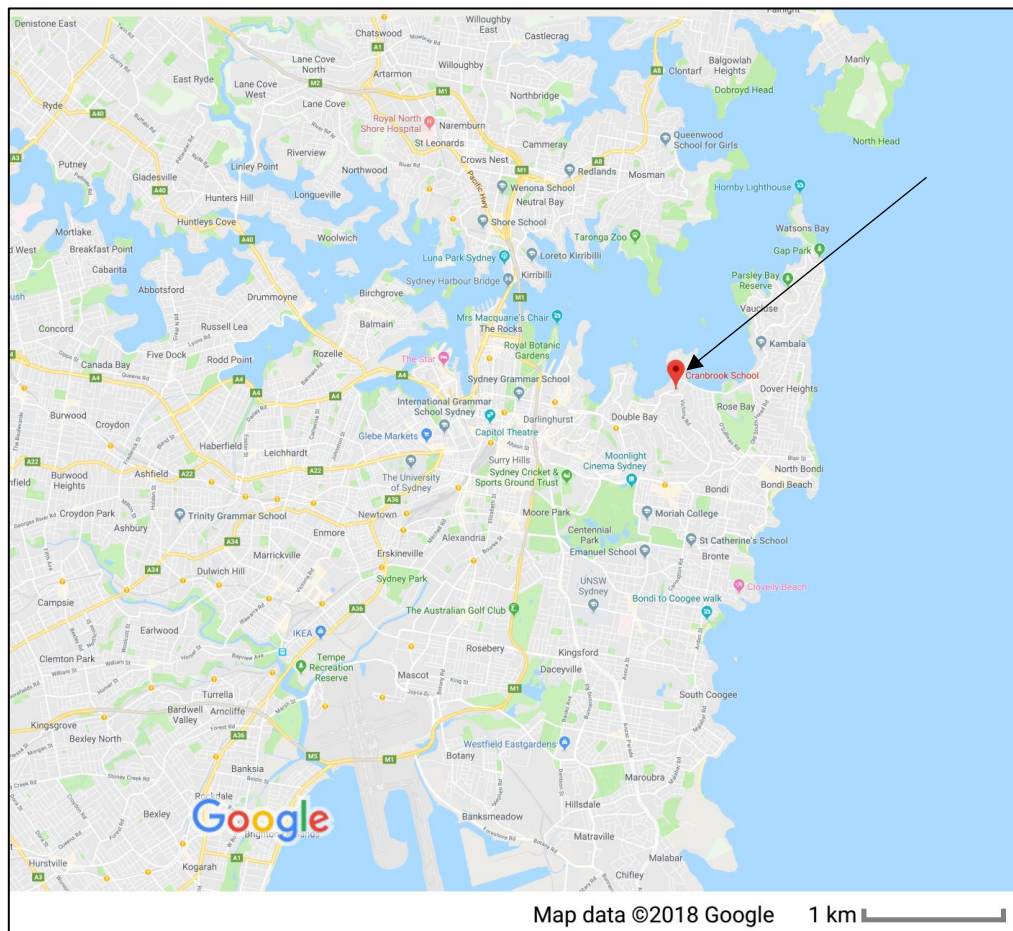


Figure 1: Showing the location of the study area indicated by the arrow (map courtesy of Google Maps).



Figure 2: Showing Cranbrook outlined in purple (topographic map courtesy of www.maps.six.gov.nsw.au)



Figure 3: Showing the boundaries of Cranbrook on the 2018 aerial photograph outlined in purple (map courtesy of www.maps.six.gov.au).

2.0 Aboriginal Consultation

Consultation was undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* and an ACHAR has been prepared which outlines the consultation process.

The methodology for testing and salvage was presented at and discussed at a consultation meeting with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and was sent out to all RAPs for their review and comment. All RAPs that have responded to the methodology have supported it.

The RAPs for this project are:

- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Darug Boorooberogal Elders Aboriginal Corporation;
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation;
- Darug Land Observations;
- Wailwan Aboriginal Group;
- A1 Indigenous Services;
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.

3.0 Research Questions

The following research questions have been developed to guide the methodology of the two stage archaeological investigation program. The archaeological excavation will aim to uncover sufficient information to answer these research questions.

- Do in situ archaeological deposits remain within the study area, and if so, what information about the Aboriginal occupation of the area can be gained from these deposits?
- What information can any archaeological deposits that are uncovered in the study area provide about Aboriginal cultural heritage and occupation of Bellevue Hill and the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney?
- What technologies were being utilised within the study area and can these provide information about the potential age of any archaeological deposits?
- Is there any evidence of Aboriginal burials or skeletal material within the study area?
- What impacts have historical development had on the archaeological resource?
- What environmental information can be gained from the archaeological investigation of the study area?
- What is the significance of any archaeological deposit uncovered from Cranbrook School?

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Excavation Stage 1: Testing

The purpose of testing is to establish if any archaeological deposits are present within the study area and to determine the nature and extent of that archaeological deposit. The testing stage of the archaeological investigation will be undertaken in the following manner:

- Archaeological investigations will be directed by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist;
- 1m x 1m trenches will be initially excavated a minimum of 20m apart across the areas of proposed disturbance within the study area
- All excavation will be undertaken by hand in 5cm spits or stratigraphic layers, depending on what is determined appropriate in each trench in the field;
- All excavated material will be wet and dry sieved through 2.5mm mesh as appropriate on site to retrieve Aboriginal objects and environmental information about each excavated spit;
- The location of any cultural deposits, features or Aboriginal objects uncovered during the test excavation will be recorded, photographed and bagged and catalogued;
- Excavation will cease at least two spits below the last cultural bearing spit to ensure that all potential cultural material has been collected;
- Section and plan drawings and photographs will be prepared to provide a record for the later analysis of the results of the archaeological investigations;
- If charcoal, soil or other samples suitable for dating are uncovered, they will be collected and the relevant dating techniques undertaken by specialists in that field.;
- Trenches will be backfilled as soon as practicable, i.e. when sufficient archaeological information has been retrieved and the test trench has been sufficiently recorded;
- If any Aboriginal objects are uncovered during the test excavation, then an AHIMS Recording Form will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS database;
- If human remains were uncovered, all work will cease on site, and the relevant authorities will be notified.

If during the program of test excavation, any of the following instances are triggered, test trenches will be expanded:

- Higher relative artefact densities;

- Significant, rare or unusual artefact types including, but not limited to ground edged implements and backed blades;
- Unexpected, uncommon or unusual raw materials;
- If hearths are uncovered, the trench will be extended to expose the entirety of that feature and archaeomagnetic and paleomagnetic dating and investigation will be undertaken by Dr Andy Herries;
- If midden material is uncovered, the trench will be extended to expose the entirety of the midden and to fully record and investigate the midden;
- If materials suitable for dating are uncovered, the trench will be extended to ensure that all relevant samples and information is recorded and dated;
- If required an analysis of the geomorphological development of the soil profiles will be undertaken in each trench and if considered necessary, a geomorphologist will undertake a geomorphological assessment of the study area to guide investigations and analysis;
- If required soil samples will be taken for palynological analysis and for soil analysis;
- Evidence of contact archaeology;
- Evidence relating to the environmental or geomorphological formation of the site;
- Any other cultural or environmental feature identified by the excavation director or any of the RAPs on site to be suitable for further investigation.

4.2 Excavation Stage 2: Salvage

The purpose of salvage is to recover archaeological evidence that will support and add to the existing information from other sites excavated in the area. Salvage excavations will ensure that detailed recording of any evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage is suitably undertaken prior to the proposed works being undertaken.

The salvage stage of the excavation will be undertaken in the following manner:

- Archaeological investigations will be directed by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist;
- 1m x 1m trenches will be initially excavated a minimum of 20m apart across the areas of proposed disturbance within the study area
- All excavation will be undertaken by hand in 5cm spits or stratigraphic layers, depending on what is determined appropriate in each trench in the field;

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- All excavated material will be wet and dry sieved through 2.5mm mesh as appropriate on site to retrieve Aboriginal objects and environmental information about each excavated spit;
- The location of any cultural deposits, features or Aboriginal objects uncovered during the test excavation will be recorded, photographed and bagged and catalogued;
- Excavation will cease at least two spits below the last cultural bearing spit to ensure that all potential cultural material has been collected;
- Section and plan drawings and photographs will be prepared to provide a record for the later analysis of the results of the archaeological investigations;
- If charcoal, soil or other samples suitable for dating are uncovered, they will be collected and the relevant dating techniques undertaken by specialists in that field.;
- Trenches will be backfilled as soon as practicable, i.e. when sufficient archaeological information has been retrieved and the test trench has been sufficiently recorded;
- If hearths are uncovered, the trench will be extended to expose the entirety of that feature and archaeomagnetic and paleomagnetic dating and investigation will be undertaken by Dr Andy Herries;
- An analysis of the geomorphological development of the soil profiles will be undertaken in each trench and a geomorphologist will undertake a geomorphological assessment of the study area to guide investigations and analysis;
- Soil samples will be taken for palynological analysis and for soil analysis;
- Detailed recording and mapping of artefact concentration will be undertaken;
- If human remains were uncovered, all work will cease on site, and the relevant authorities will be notified;
- Cessation of salvage excavations will be guided by the results of the excavation. All cultural features will be fully uncovered and high density areas of artefactual material will be fully investigated. Salvage excavation will cease when it is determined that all or sufficient archaeological information has been obtained from the site to provide detailed information about the Aboriginal occupation of the study area.

4.3 Burials

If any evidence of human remains, including burials or skeletal remains, are uncovered, all work will cease in the vicinity of those remains and further advice will be sought from the NSW Police Force, OEH and the Aboriginal community.

4.4 Artefact recording and cataloguing

Recording, cataloguing and analysis of any Aboriginal objects uncovered during the testing and/or salvage excavations will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Recording would include but not be limited to provenance information, raw material type, presence of cortex, artefact type, maximum size, oriented size measures for complete and modified artefacts, weight, flake shape, flake platform, core type and core flaking pattern. Measurements and diagnostic criteria will be entered into an Access database and analysed to develop a tentative typology, using the following criteria:

- **Raw Material**, e.g. silcrete, chert, tuff, quartz, etc. Are they of contact origin e.g., artefacts made from glass or insulators or other materials not usually found in pre-contact deposits
- **Length** (mm)
- **Width** (mm)
- **Thickness** (mm)
- **Artefact type**: i.e. core, flake, flaked piece, etc
- **Bulb**: yes or no?
- **Retouch**: yes or no? If yes, then a description of the retouch and an estimate of the percentage of the edge of the artefact containing retouch will be undertaken
- **Cortex**: does the artefact have any cortex on it? If so, an estimate of the cortical coverage of the artefact will be recorded
- **Eraillure scar**: is there one or more eraillure scars present?
- **Snap**: is the artefact snapped? If so, is it a transverse or a longitudinal snap? Is it an old break or a new one?
- **End**: is the artefact the proximal or distal end of the original artefact?
- **Heat treatment**: has the raw material been subjected to intentional heating?
- **Platform type**: cortical, flat, complex or abraded
- **Initiation type**: bending flake, bipolar flake or conchoidal flake
- **Termination type**: feather, step, hinged or outré passé
- **Dorsal scarring**: number and orientation
- **Core measurements**
- **Core, flake and tool (complete) measurements**. Are there any complete flakes of maximum dimension 5mm in size? Core scar measurements will be compared to average size of CF length
- **Maximum dimension** of all artefacts
- **Weight** of individual artefacts

4.5 Excavation Report

A detailed excavation report as outlined in Requirement 11 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects In NSW* will be prepared detailing the above aims, methodology, results, significance assessment and any ongoing management/mitigation measures.

4.6 Report

This Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report was prepared in accordance with OEH's *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales* and *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

Appendix D: Application for Deposition of Archaeological Materials at the Australian Museum

FORM A

APPLICATION TO DEPOSIT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

This form is to be completed when seeking to lodge archaeological materials in the Australian Museum in accordance with the *Archaeological Collection Lodgement Policy*. A separate form should be completed for each archaeological site. The Australian Museum may choose not to accept custody of any or all of the archaeological materials described in this form.

SITE DETAILS (Should be consistent with the AHIP where applicable)

Site name: Cranbrook School Oval
NPWS Site No (AHIMS Site ID): _____
Geographic location: 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill NSW
Easting: 338369 Northing: 6250805 (Coordinates must be in GDA (MGA))
Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
Map sheet: Sydney Heads 9130-2N

DETAILS OF DEPOSITOR (Should be consistent with the AHIP where applicable)

Name of applicant: _____
Institution/organisation: Cranbrook School
Postal Address: 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill NSW
Phone contact: 0410 686 309 Email: info@unearthedarchaeology.com.au
Current location of archaeological materials: Unexcavated

PROJECT DETAILS

Name of project (Use the AHIP project name if applicable): Cranbrook School Oval
Date of fieldwork: Proposed for April - May 2019
Name and contact details of AHIP holder (if different from depositor): State Significant Development so no AHIP

INDIGENOUS CONSENT FOR POSSIBLE LODGEMENT AT THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

Evidence of consent from the relevant Indigenous representative(s) for deposition of archaeological materials in the Australian Museum must be attached.

Name(s) and contact details of Registered Aboriginal Parties (as identified through the consultation process for an AHIP under the National Parks and Wildlife Act regulations): See attached sheet for Registered Aboriginal Parties Details

If no Registered Aboriginal Parties, name(s) and contact details of other relevant Aboriginal representatives:

SITE IMPACT APPROVAL		
	NSW Government authorisation (select one)	Reference numbers and dates
<input type="checkbox"/>	AHIP (Impacts to this site were authorised under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit)	AHIP Number: _____ Date Issued/Signed: _____ AHIMS permit ID number: _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	The impacts to the site were undertaken for the purposes of complying environmental assessment requirements issued by the Department of Planning	Major Project Number: <u>SSID 8812</u> Date environmental assessment requirements issued : <u>10 November 2017</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The impacts to this site were authorised by a project approval under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act</i>	Or Date of project approval: _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Describe)	

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE FOR SUBMISSION

(State yes/no and provide comments as relevant. Hard copies of primary records such as field notes and photographs should be submitted in hard copy if possible, other documents preferably in digital form).

Field notes: Copies of all of the relevant material would be submitted with the archaeological materials in hard copy and digital forms as appropriate

Site plans: _____

Section drawings: _____

Photographs: _____

Artefact catalogues: _____

Faunal material catalogue: _____

Conservation and lab analysis documentation: _____

Office of Environment and Heritage Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form: _____

Report/s (include AHIMS Report registration number if relevant): _____

Details of published documents (please submit copies in digital form): _____

Other documentation: _____

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL REQUESTED TO BE LODGED AT THE MUSEUM

Original archaeological context (include comments on any known disturbance to the site prior to collection):

Historical information indicates that the slope of the sand dune above the oval was cut down and that material was spread over the oval. There is a suggestion that 4 - 5 feet of sand from the dune covers the original surface of the area of the oval and that a creek ran through the centre of the oval.

Sampling Methodology (include comments on discard and recovery bias as applicable):

A copy of the sampling methodology is attached.

Types and quantity of archaeological materials to be deposited (attach schedule if required):

It is expected that archaeological materials would include but not be limited to stone artefacts and debitage, midden material and there is the potential for Aboriginal skeletal remains to be uncovered during the program of archaeological testing/salvage. At this stage the quantity is unknown.

Total volume of archaeological material (include number of standard A sized boxes):

Unknown as test/salvage excavations have not yet been undertaken

Total weight of archaeological material (kg): Unknown as test/salvage excavations have not yet been undertaken.

DESCRIPTION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL /MATERIAL TO BE STORED ELSEWHERE

Unknown as test/salvage excavations have not yet been undertaken.

STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

You must address one or more criteria as set out in Section 3 of the Australian Museum *Archaeological Collection Deposition Policy* (attach text if necessary). Where social or cultural value to the Aboriginal community (Criterion 1) has been documented as the result of an AHIP consultation, then extracts from the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report can be used by the applicant to support their deposition application to the Australian Museum. Applicants addressing Criteria 2 and/or 3 are encouraged to discuss their statement with the Australian Museum's Collections Officer, Indigenous Archaeology, before completing this form.

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Cranbrook School is of importance to the Aboriginal and wider community. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation provides the Aboriginal community with both tangible and intangible connections to the history of their culture. Any evidence of Aboriginal occupation and the cultural landscape of the school and its surrounds indicate the traditional and historical association and attachment to the land of the Aboriginal community of the region. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation, including camp sites and artefacts, at Cranbrook School will have the potential to demonstrate the ongoing occupation of the area by Aboriginal people and to provide information about the lifestyles and technology of the people of the area prior to European occupation.

Subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits have the potential to yield significant information about the Aboriginal people of Bellevue Hill and the region through detailed scientific and archaeological investigation and analysis. Aboriginal objects and other evidence of Aboriginal occupation has the potential to demonstrate the technological and creative achievements of Aboriginal people in Bellevue Hill prior to European occupation.

Subsurface archaeological deposits have the potential to provide significant information about the Aboriginal cultural history of Bellevue Hill and to demonstrate the activities, lifestyle and diet of the Aboriginal people of the area. Given the limited archaeological investigation undertaken in Bellevue Hill, any evidence of Aboriginal occupation has the potential to provide an excellent representative example of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Bellevue Hill. There are limited archaeologically and scientifically investigated Aboriginal archaeological deposits in and around Bellevue Hill. Any evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Cranbrook School has the potential to demonstrate the history and lifestyle of the Aboriginal people of the area.

OTHER COMMENTS (including any conservation requirements or issues of confidentiality or cultural sensitivity relating to the information contained in this application): _____

DECLARATION

The archaeological materials described in this application have been collected in accordance with relevant Federal and State heritage legislation, and in accordance with all relevant NSW Government permit conditions. I understand that the Australian Museum may choose not to accept custody of the archaeological materials described in this application, and that lodgement fees will apply if the material is accepted by the Australian Museum. I understand that, except where specific cultural sensitivities are known to exist and have been described above, the information contained within this application, and the archaeological material referred to in this application, can be made available to persons accessing the Australian Museum collections.

Signature of depositor:  Date: 20th January 2019

Return to:
Collections Officer, Indigenous Archaeology
Australian Museum
6 College Street
Sydney NSW 2001

Office Use Only

Date received: _____	Desktop review completed: _____
Acquisitions meeting date: _____	Final assessment completed: _____
Application fee paid: _____	Invoice No: _____
Lodgement fee paid: _____	Invoice No: _____
Storage fee paid: _____	Invoice No: _____
Date of written notification, desktop review: _____	
Date of written notification, final assessment: _____	
AM Registration number: _____	
Box reference/Code number(s): _____	
Storage Location(s): _____	

Appendix E: Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report

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Cranbrook School
5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill
Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

Prepared by:	Tory Stening
Report to:	Cranbrook School
LGA:	Woollahra Municipal Council
Date:	October 2018
Version:	B.2018.1011

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Version:	Project Number: UA/1011.CS	
A.2018	Author(s):	Tory Stening
	Date:	18 th September 2018
	Status:	Draft
B.2018	Author(s):	Tory Stening
	Date:	3 rd October 2018
	Status:	Final

Executive Summary

Cranbrook School, 5 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, proposes the construction of a fitness and aquatic centre and carpark beneath the existing oval and the construction of a new teaching facility building overlooking the oval. The project is being undertaken as a State significant development under the *Environmental Assessment and Planning Act 1974*.

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage were commissioned by Cranbrook School to undertake this Aboriginal archaeological assessment. This Aboriginal archaeological assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

The study area is located within an area of archaeological sensitivity. Historically Cranbrook was located on a sand dune which would have cascaded to the foreshore of Blackburn Cove and Rose Bay (McDonald 2010: 6). Cranbrook House is situated on the dune crest overlooking Sydney Harbour and there was a steep sand bank leading down to a flatter area on the lower dune with a creek crossing through the centre of it.

The predicative model provided by Attenbrow (2002) indicates that evidence of Aboriginal occupation is likely to be found on the valley bottoms and shorelines within the coastal landscape on Hawkesbury sandstone, such as Cranbrook School. Therefore, it is highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits exist within the study area.

Significant amounts of sand have been removed from the bank and used to fill the lower parts of the oval. Historic evidence indicates that at least four to five feet of sand overlies the Vice-Regal tennis court within the vicinity of the pavilion and that a small creek ran through the centre of the oval. Archaeological excavations within the nearby Royal Sydney Golf Club North Lawn indicate that evidence of Aboriginal occupation including Aboriginal objects may be found within both the natural soils of the lower dune slope and the sand that has been redeposited from the bank and near the dune crest.

Given the presence of multiple burials being uncovered within 500m and 1.2km of the study area, there is the potential for skeletal material to be uncovered, however it is expected that burials would be located on the dune crest, not on the lower dune alongside the creek.

Therefore, it is recommended that:

1. Consultation with the Aboriginal community should be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) should be prepared;
2. A Research Design which details outlines the proposed archaeological excavation methodology for two stage archaeological test and salvage excavations should be prepared. This should be prepared in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs);
3. A two stage program of archaeological test and salvage should be undertaken in the areas of impact associated with the proposed works. That program of excavation should be undertaken in accordance with the Research Design and the RAPs.

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1.0 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

Cranbrook School (Cranbrook) proposes the construction of a fitness and aquatic centre and carpark beneath the existing oval and the construction of a new teaching facility building overlooking the oval.

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Cranbrook School Redevelopment dated 10 November 2017 do not contain a requirement for Aboriginal heritage. However, a response from the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) to the Notice of Exhibition of Cranbrook School Redevelopment – SSD 8812 dated 31st May 2018 states the following:

...OEH recommends the EIS identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development. This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2011) and consultation with OEH regional branch officers...

As such, Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage were commissioned by Cranbrook School to undertake this Aboriginal archaeological assessment. This Aboriginal archaeological assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

1.2 Study area location

Cranbrook School is located at 5 Victoria Street, Bellevue Hill, approximately 4km to the east of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). It is located within the Woollahra Municipal Council Local Government Area (LGA). It comprises the following lot and DPs:

- B//186768
- C//186768
- 1//431347
- 1//663630
- 9//9005
- 10//9005
- 11//9005
- 12//9005
- 13//9005
- 14//9005
- 15//9005
- 16//9005
- 17//9005
- 18//9005

Cranbrook School is bound by New South Head Road to the north, Rose Bay Avenue to the east, Victoria Road to the south, and 561 New South Head Road and New South Head Road itself to the west.

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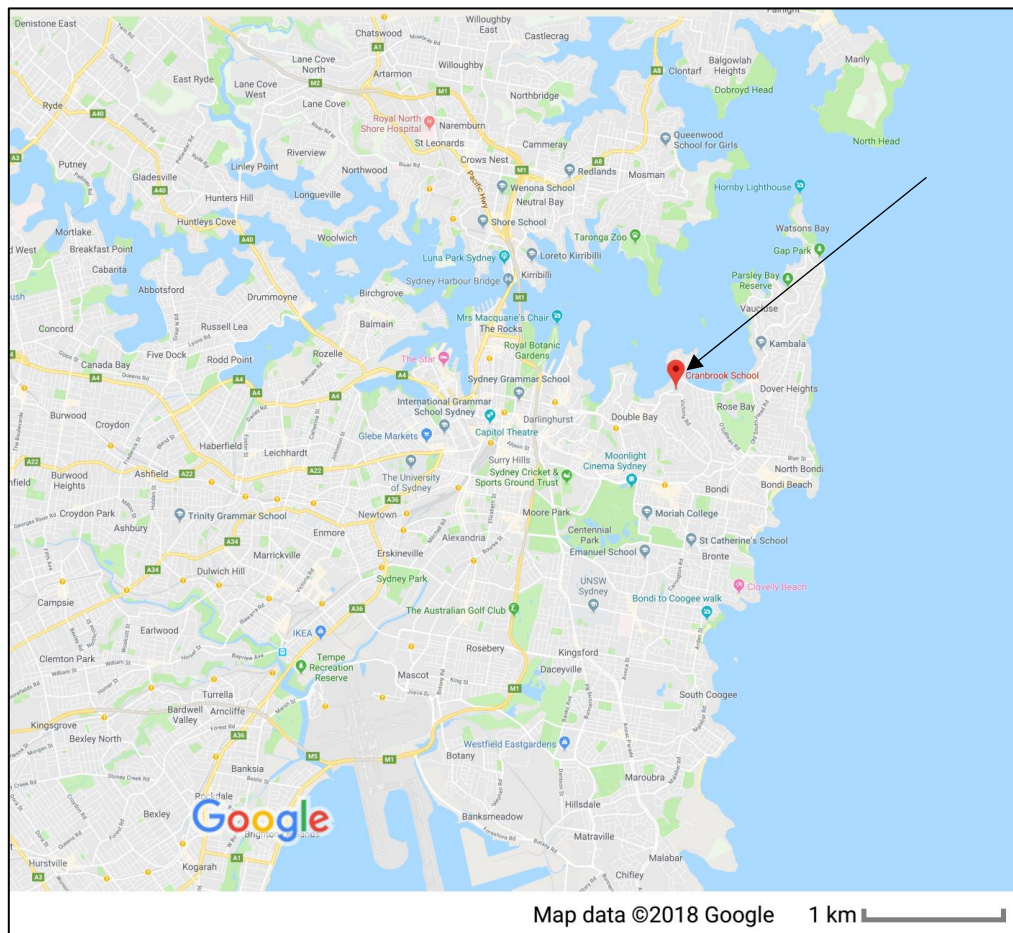


Figure 1: Showing the location of the study area indicated by the arrow (map courtesy of Google Maps).



Figure 2: Showing Cranbrook outlined in purple (topographic map courtesy of www.maps.six.gov.nsw.au)



Figure 3: Showing the boundaries of Cranbrook on the 2018 aerial photograph outlined in purple (map courtesy of www.maps.six.gov.au) .

2.0 Proposed works

Cranbrook proposes a state significant development which includes the following:

- Demolition of the existing War Memorial Hall;
- Demolition of the existing Mansfield Building;
- Demolition of the existing extension to the Perkins Building;
- Replacement of existing Groundsman's and Sports Sheds at the north eastern end of the oval;
- Excavation and remodelling of the oval embankment;
- Demolition and remodelling of the existing northern edge of the oval;
- Bulk excavation of the oval;
- Construction of a new teaching facility;
- Construction of a new fitness and aquatic centre and car park below the oval;
- Construction of new steps leading from the Centenary building to the oval; and
- Construction of a new pedestrian access gate and driveway from Rose Bay Avenue.

Figure 4 below shows the proposed demolition plan. Figure 5 shows the proposed new works plan. Figure 6 shows the existing and proposed elevation sections for Cranbrook.

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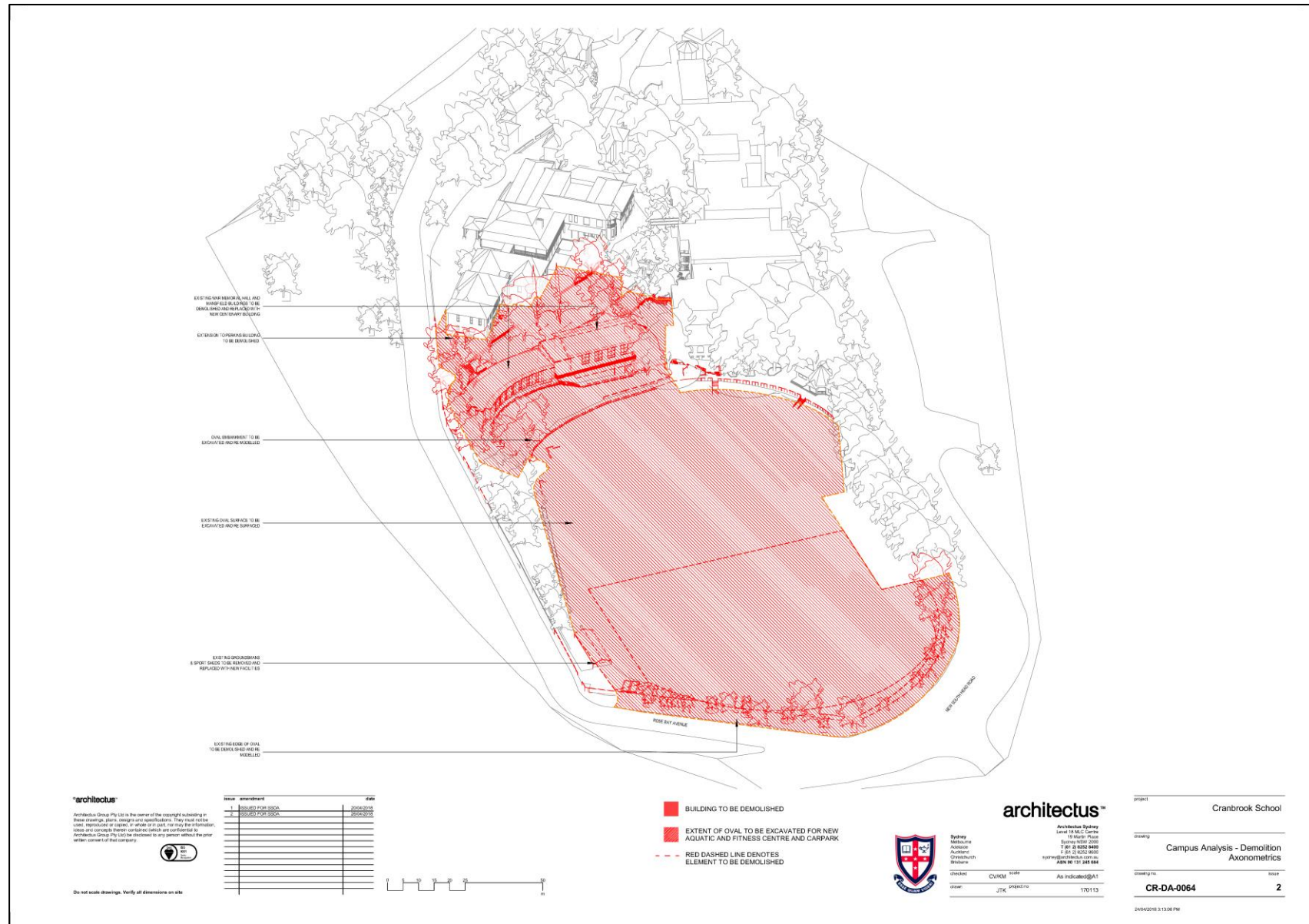


Figure 4: Showing the proposed demolition plan for Cranbrook (plan courtesy of architectus).

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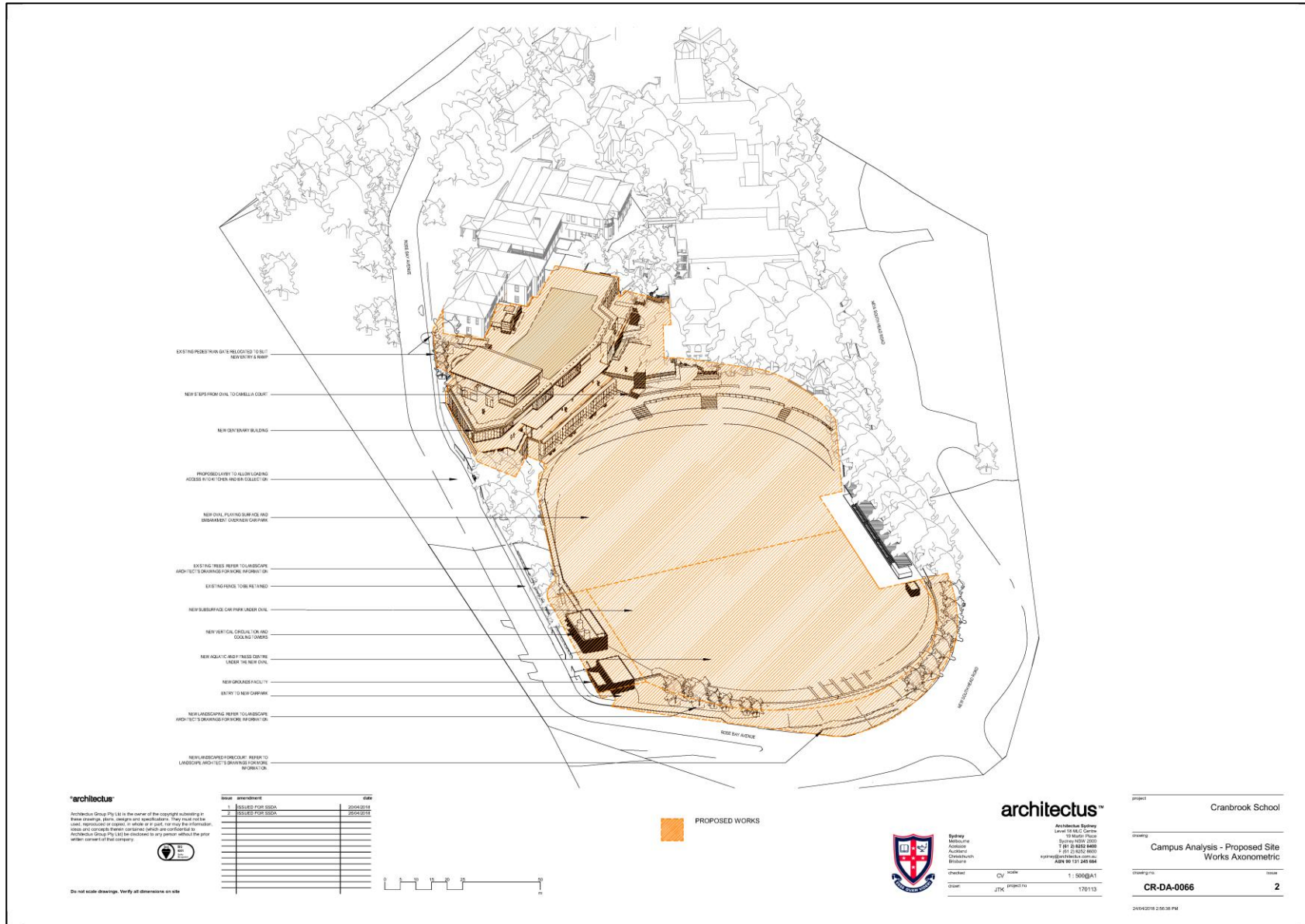


Figure 5: Showing the proposed works plan for Cranbrook (plan courtesy of architectus).

Unearthed

Archaeology & Heritage

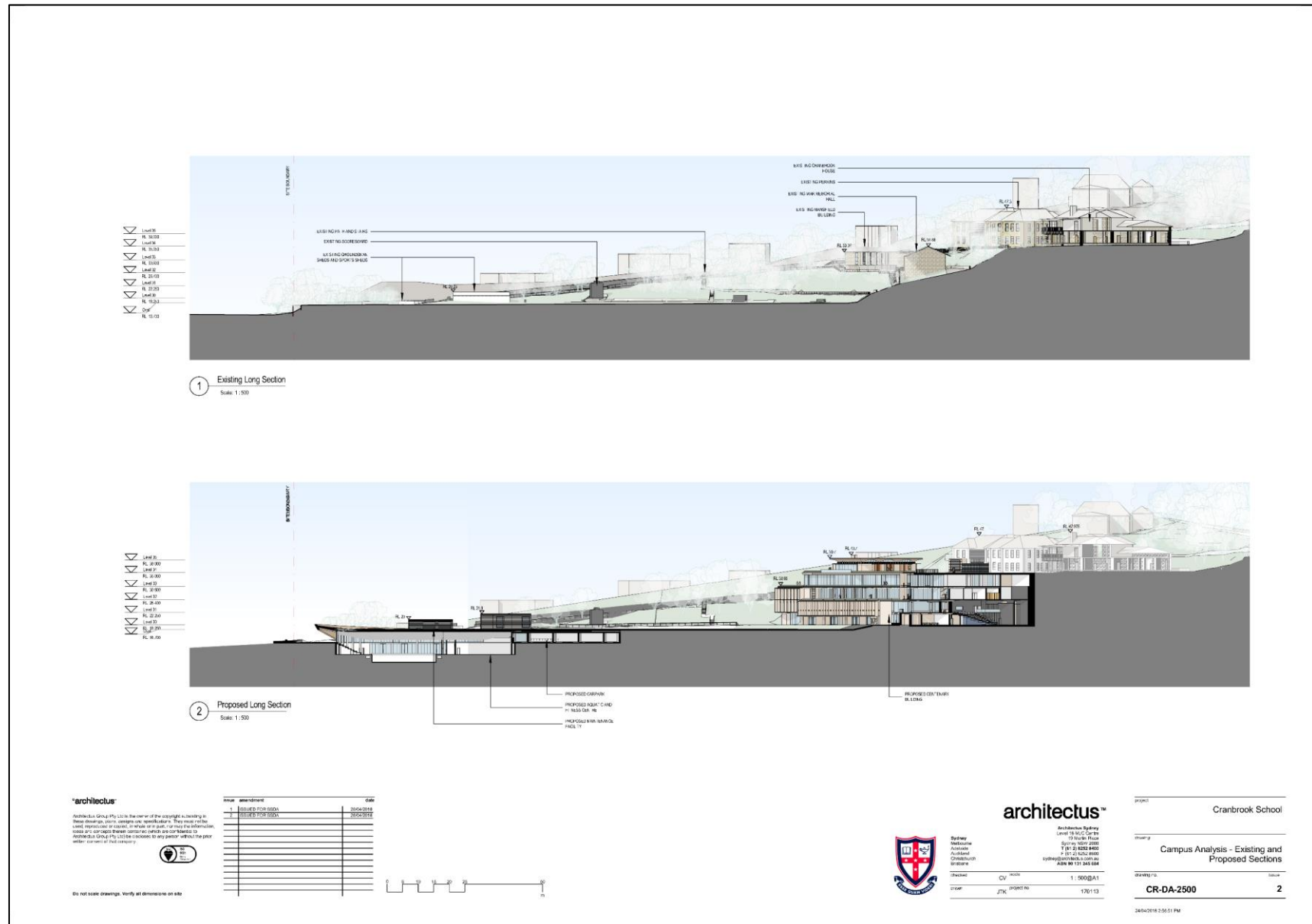


Figure 6: Showing existing and proposed elevation sections for Cranbrook (plan courtesy of architectus).

3.0 Landscape and Environmental Context

3.1 Topography

Cranbrook is located within the central portion of the Sydney Basin. The Sydney Basin is a geological basin of the Permian-Triassic era that covers an area of 64,000km² on the central eastern coast of Australia (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/bioregions/SydneyBasin-Landform.htm> 12/10/2017). The Sydney Basin is comprised of sandstone and shales which has been subjected to erosion, creating a landscape of steep sandstone cliffs and escarpments, plateaus over areas of shale and coastal sand dune and wetland systems (Stening 2018:4).

These sand dune and wetlands systems were formed as a result of inundation of low lying areas due to sea level rises approximately 6000 years BP. Sea level rises of up to 130m formed sand dunes which overlaid earlier Pleistocene sands (Nutley 2006). Bondi Beach comprises the remnants of the frontal coastal sand dunes which protected a number of inland wetland and water catchment areas. The dunes extend back to Sydney Harbour and Rose Bay and include the present study area.

Historically Cranbrook was located on a sand dune which would have cascaded to the foreshore of Blackburn Cove and Rose Bay (Jo McDonald CHM 2010:6). A major water catchment system drained Bellevue Hill and Bondi Junction into the creek that runs through present day Cooper Park, approximately 1.5km to the south of Cranbrook. Swamps and lagoons were present throughout the area, such as at the present day Royal Sydney Golf Club, approximately 1.2km to the east of Cranbrook.

3.2 Geology and soils

The geology of the Sydney CBD is characterised by Hawkesbury Sandstone with areas of overlying Wianamatta Shales (Stening 2018:6).

Cranbrook is situated on the Hawkesbury Sandstone and the marine sand dunes. The Hawkesbury Sandstone weathers into overhangs and shelters suitable for habitation and protection from the elements and provides surfaces suitable for the manufacture of ground edge implements and for the engraving and painting of art. Outcrops of materials suitable for small tool manufacture, such as chert, silcrete, tuff and quartz, weather from the Hawkesbury Sandstone (Stening 2018: 6).

At Bondi Beach, like across much of the study area, the Hawkesbury Sandstone is overlain by sand deposits up to 25m deep (Stening 2018: 6). The upper layers of the sand deposit are comprised of Late Pleistocene or early Holocene sands blown in from the now inundated Botany Bay sand dune field, overlying earlier Pleistocene sands and capped by more recent Holocene sands (Steele 2009:32). The age of these sand deposits indicates that it is possible for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to remain on former occupation surfaces that are now buried well below the surface (Stening 2018:6).

A number of fissures formed through the erosion of basalt dykes are present and two volcanic columns which contain localised quartzite which could be used by Aboriginal people for the manufacture of small stone tools in the vicinity of Bondi Beach (Steele 2009:38).

Archaeological excavations undertaken by McDonald (2010) at the Royal Sydney Golf Club, approximately 1.2km to the east of and in a similar landscape context as Cranbrook, indicated that the following soil profiles could be expected within the grounds of Cranbrook:

Landscape feature	Soil profile
Dune crest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-20cm – A₁ horizon: brownish black fine grained loamy sand; • 20-45cm – A₂ horizon – bleached light grey single grained fine sand with bioturbation visible in the upper and lower parts of the horizon; • 65-80cm – B₂ horizon – brown to dark brown diffuse soft iron pan weakly cemented and with patches of brownish black ‘coffee rock’; • >80cm – C horizon – single grained yellow brown to yellow orange sand. Core dune material that has not been affected by any pedogenic process.
Lower dune slope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-25cm – A₁ horizon: black fine grained loamy sand; • 25-60cm: A₂ horizon: bleached light grey single grained fine sand. Bioturbation is visible in the upper and lower parts of the horizon; • 60-110cm – B₂ horizon: strongly developed double pan with an undulating surface with a wavelength of about 60-80cm. the dominant organic pan is brownish black and cemented and the secondary iron pan is dark brown. The two pans form typical ‘coffee rock’; • >110cm – C horizon: single grained yellow brown to yellow orange sand. Core dune material that has not been affected by any pedogenic process.

Table 1: Showing the expected soil profiles as observed at the nearby Royal Sydney Golf Club which is within a similar landscape context to Cranbrook.

3.3 Vegetation

Historically the Bellevue Hill area would have been characterised by Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub which is characterised by low coastal heath and small leaved sclerophyllus plants that are associated with the sand dune system. Those low lying areas within the dune system that periodically flooded, would have supported a vegetation community of swamp species such as *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (paperbark) and tea tree with an understorey of wet heath shrubs and grasses (Stening 2018:5).

Lagoons and swamps in low lying areas between Rose Bay and Bondi would have provided animal and plant life and the large root systems of trees on the banks would have provided shelter for the fish and insects. These lagoons and swamps also would have provided ample fresh water for the Aboriginal people of the area (Stening 2018:6)

Flowers of the many eucalypt and banksia species provide a rich nectar that was eaten by Aboriginal people and the wide variety of vegetation provided a food source for animal species, such as small marsupials and birds, which are associated with the Aboriginal diet. The large trees provided bark and wood for coolamons (a shallow carrying vessel for food or water), shields, spears and canoes (Stening 2018:6). Freshwater sources, such as the lagoon, would have provided drinking water and fresh water animals for consumption while the nearby harbour foreshore would have provided a range of edible salt water species.

3.4 Land use history and current land use

Bellevue Hill was originally named- Vinegar Hill, however the name was changed by Governor Macquarie who considered it vulgar as it referenced the Battle of Vinegar Hill. Cranbrook formed part of the original

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1820 land grant to Captain John Piper (Urbis 2018:43). Piper's land grant was acquired by Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levey in 1830.

Edwin Tooth, brewer, leased just 40 acres of the land, including the present study area, in 1854 for a term of 99 years and the land remained undeveloped until his death in 1858. The land was passed to his brother Robert Tooth in 1859 and Robert completed construction of his house 'Cranbrook' on the northern side of Victoria Road the same year (Urbis 2018:43). The land and 'Cranbrook' then passed through several hands without any major modifications or disturbance being undertaken.

James White, a prominent sportsman, pastoralist and racehorse breeder, acquired the property in 1873 and immediately commenced work on Cranbrook. He added a large wing and carriage porch to the house (Urbis 2018:46). A photograph from 1910 (Figure 7) shows a view of Cranbrook looking up from the lower lawn, the flat grassed area at the base of the garden.



Figure 7: Looking up at Cranbrook from the lower lawn in 1910 (photo courtesy City Plan Heritage 2010: 67).

The NSW Government took possession of Cranbrook in 1912 and three governors, Rawson, Chelmsford and Strickland, occupied Cranbrook as the Governor's Residence.

Cranbrook was subdivided in 1917 and sold between 1920 and 1925. The subdivision plan from 1917 (Figure 8 below) shows the expanded Cranbrook House on the northern side of Victoria Road and Gallipoli Avenue (now Rose Bay Avenue), and several outbuildings located along the Victoria Road frontage and one building along the New South Head Road boundary. There appears to be a single structure within the area now occupied by the oval.

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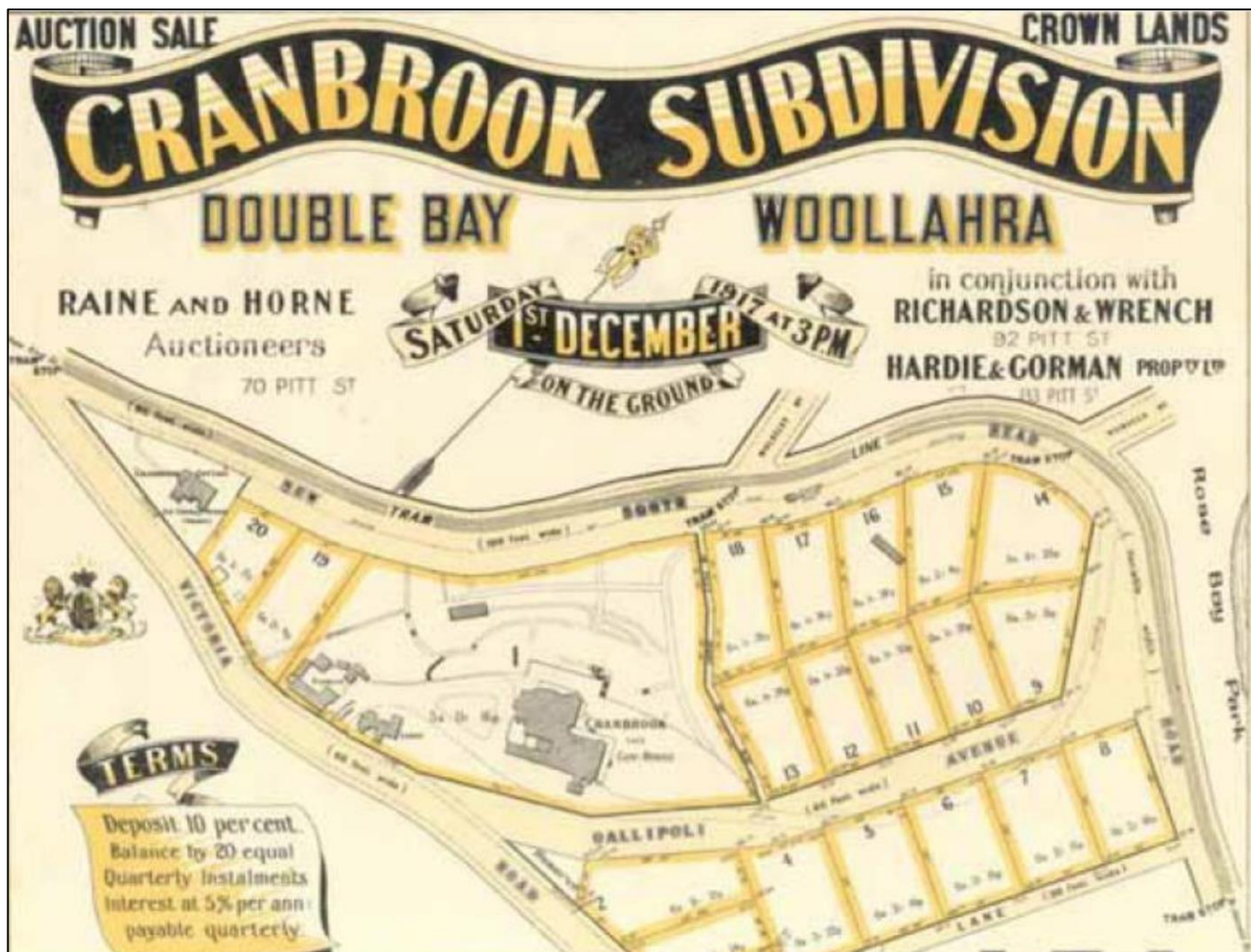


Figure 8: Subdivision plan of Cranbrook, dated 1917 (plan courtesy of Cranbrook School Archives).

The “Cranbrook” property, which contained the house, was purchased by Samuel Hordern with the intent to establish a Church of England School for boys in the eastern suburbs. Over the following years, the subsequent lots which now form Cranbrook School were acquired. Cranbrook School was opened in 1918 with ‘Cranbrook’ house providing the residence for the head master and his family, as well as the boarders, and all the classroom space (Urbis 2018: 48).

In 1919 a classroom block was constructed on the lawn to the north east of the house and a residence for the head master on the other side. A tuck shop was constructed in 1922 to the side of the classroom building. It is now used as a cleaners’ storeroom. The classroom block became known as the Perkins Building in 1946. The War Memorial Hall was opened in 1953 and was constructed on the large slope, thickly covered in scrub and tress, and the entire area was excavated prior to construction (City Plan Heritage 2010:100). In 1959 a clock was added to the external wall. The first stage of the multi level Mansfield Building was completed in early 1968 with a classroom block added in 1971.

Preparation of the oval, at that time the Bellevue Hill end of the present oval, as a football field and playing field was undertaken over 15 months and the school oval (later named the Hordern oval) was opened in 1919. Descriptions state that the “level had to be raised – in some places by 20 feet – trees had to be felled

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and the whole had to be levelled and turfed” (The Cranbrookian July 1920:4). The accounts describe that sand was removed from the bank and carted on horse drawn skips and dumped on the lower side of the oval. Figure 9 is a photo showing the construction of the oval and the removal of sand from the bank which is shown being transported by horse and cart.



Figure 9: Showing the construction of the oval with sand being removed from the bank and transported across the oval by horse and cart (photo courtesy of Cranbrook archives).

A pavilion was originally located just outside the current school boundary overlooking a tennis court (known as the Vice-Regal tennis court). When the Cranbrook Estate was subdivided in 1917, a small strip of land along the boundary was resumed for the widening of New South Head Road. The Conservation Management Plan for Cranbrook School (City Plan Heritage 2010: 108) indicates that during levelling works for the school oval, the Vice-Regal tennis court was covered by 12 feet of soil and the pavilion reconstructed on top of that soil where it still sits today. Figure 10 below shows an overlay of an 1894 plan of Cranbrook over the 2018 aerial photograph and indicates the location of the Vice-Regal tennis court. Figure 11 below shows the reconstructed pavilion and the landscape of the oval following the widening of New South Head Road.

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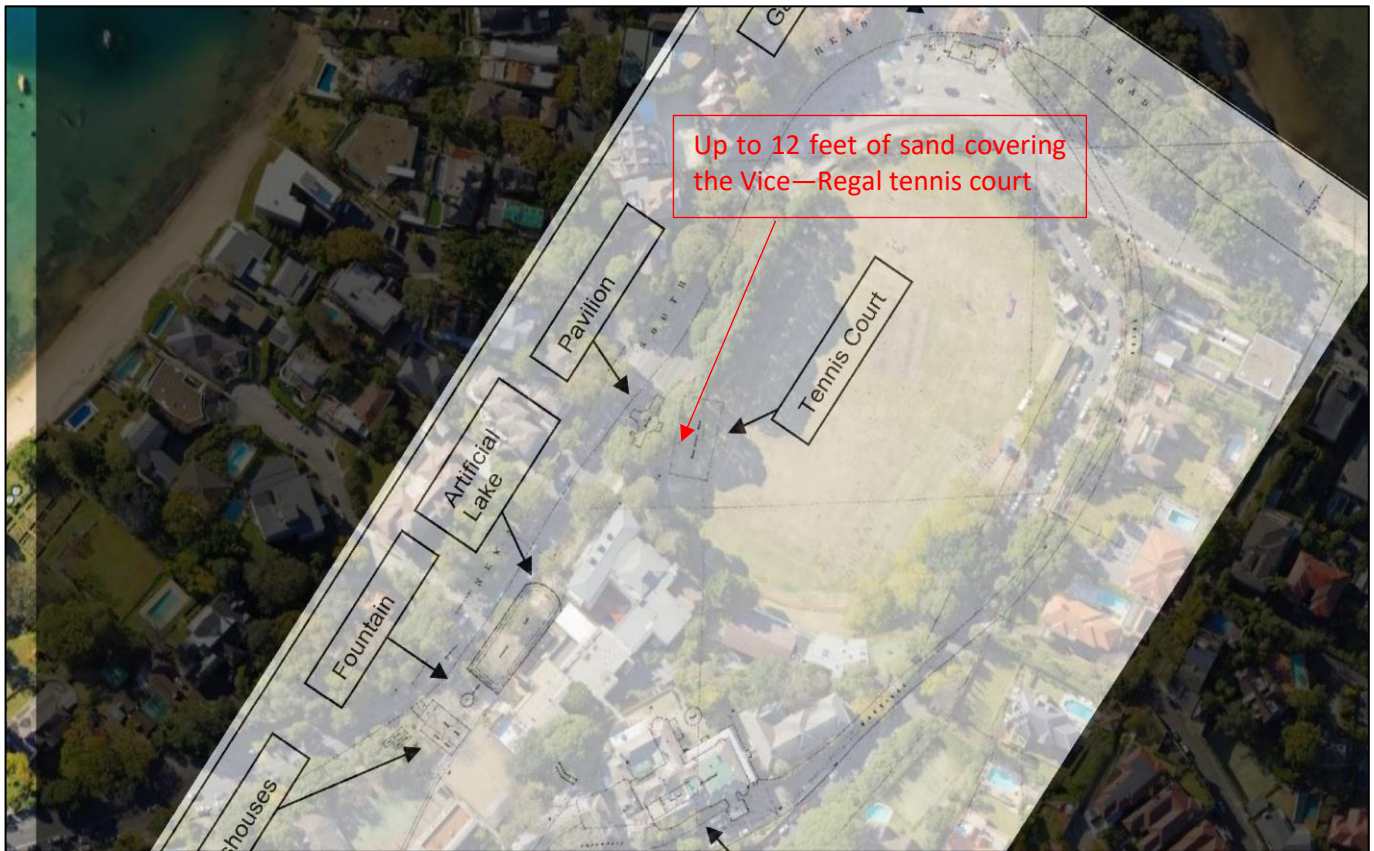


Figure 10: Showing an overlay of a 1894 plan of Cranbrook over the 2018 aerial. The location of the Vice-Regal tennis courts is indicated and the pavilion is shown outside of the current boundary of the school prior to its reconstruction following the widening of New South Head Road.

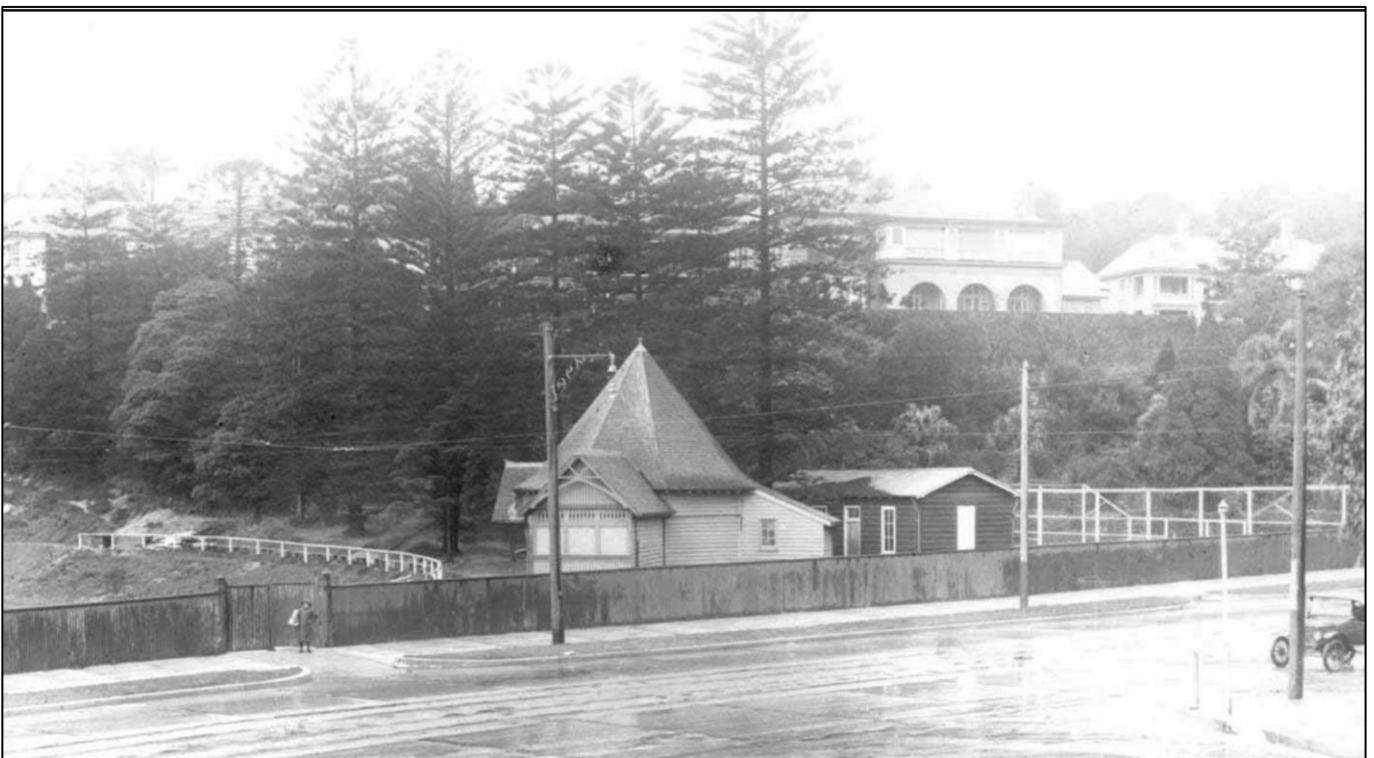


Figure 11: Showing the reconstructed pavilion following the widening of New South Head Road (photo courtesy of City Plan Heritage 2010: 111).

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The Royal Australian Historical Society Journal and Proceedings (vol. XXXI Part V, (Royal Australian Historical Society 1945:310) describes the construction of the oval and burial of the tennis court:

The laying out of the beautiful school oval was no easy task when it is remembered that a small creek ran down the centre near where the cricket wickets are to-day. The vice-regal asphalt tennis court still remains some four or five feet beneath the present level of the oval, and was encountered in digging the air raid shelter near the pavilion. That will give some idea of the quantity of material that was carried.

The oval was improved later in 1919 by ballasting and re-turfing the centre portion of the oval, presumably where the creek line had previously been.



Figure 12: Facing east and looking across the construction of the oval in 1919.

In 1921, following the acquisition of more land, the oval was extended to the north. At this time the bank was terraced to provide additional seating and a running track. Until the late 1930s, a large draught horse was used to pull a stone roller to prepare the cricket pitch and pull the mower (Urbis 2018: 56).

A former student, Dr R.E. Maffey, describes the construction of the oval during his time at Cranbrook:

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When one sees the Hordern Oval today it is hard to visualise the huge bank of sand which was cut away in 1918 to make the oval. It would be hard too, for the present generation of Cranbrookians to understand that the removal of thousands of tons of sand was not accomplished in a matter of days by the use of bulldozers, power shovels and motor trucks, rather it was a matter of months, the sand being removed by hand shovels and loaded into horse-drawn skips and tipped out at the Rose Bay end of the ground. (Thomas and McAndrew 1998:25).



Figure 13: Showing the oval under construction and the sand being cut away from the bank and transferred into horse-drawn carts (photo courtesy of Cranbrook Archives).

The sand that was removed from the bank appears to have been excavated from the slope leading from Cranbrook House to the oval and the slope leading from Rose Bay Avenue down to the flat area that now forms the oval. The sand that was removed from the bank was transferred across to the lower portions of the oval to level it. The historic evidence indicates that there was at least 4-5 feet of sand used to fill and cover the Vice-Regal tennis court which is situated close to the Bellevue Hill end of the oval and that a creek line ran through the middle of the oval.

4.0 Archaeological Context

4.1 Sydney Basin

Research into the regional and local archaeological context of the study area can be used to develop an understanding of the patterning of Aboriginal land use and enable the preparation of a predictive model to determine the likelihood of particular site types being located within the study area.

The Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), the last period when Earth's ice sheets were at their maximum glaciation, occurred between 15,000 – 18,000 years ago. Sea levels were up to 130m below current sea levels during this period (Nutley 2006: 1). As temperatures started to rise at the end of the LGM, the polar ice caps started to melt and sea levels began to rise, and in doing so helped to form the present day Sydney landscape.

As sea levels rose, people were forced to move inland, abandoning formerly coastal sites which were now being inundated by the sea (Nutley 2006). Sea levels began to stabilise about 6,000 years ago and the majority of sites around the Sydney region date to the last 5,000 years after sea levels had stabilised. Research into submerged Aboriginal sites has demonstrated that several submerged sites in the Sydney region date to more than 10,000 years BP.

Rock engravings were commonly created by Aboriginal people around the Sydney region and the Sydney Harbour foreshore. The 1880 *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* and the published *Aborigines of Australia* (1883) record an engraving of either a whale or a shark at Dawes Point (AHIMS 45-6-0030). The site has been destroyed, most likely during construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. While engravings of a whale, kangaroo and a fish were recorded on “upright surfaces in creek bed” at Goat Island (AHIMS 45-6-0811). Other engravings are recorded on sandstone throughout the Sydney Basin.

McDonald (1994) undertook an extensive analysis of engraving and shelter art sites throughout the Sydney Basin as part of her PhD thesis. Her analysis of the nature and distribution of these sites concluded the following about the Sydney Basin:

- The majority of engraving sites are located on open expanses of sandstone on ridge lines and hill slopes;
- These engravings are likely to be outlines of figurative motifs with little or no decorative infill;
- Assemblages of engravings at a site are likely to be small, representing less than 20 motifs at an individual site with a singular motif being common;
- The ancestral being's footprint, known locally as a mundoe, is the most commonly occurring motif “followed by fish, macropods, bird tracks and men” (McDonald 1994: 130);
- At the time of her analysis, 15% of previously recorded engravings were no longer identifiable due to sandstone weathering;
- Fish and marine animals are the most likely motifs in coastal areas with the prevalence of land animals increasing as distance from the coast increases.

A search of the AHIMS database indicates that two engravings sites (AHIMS 45-6-0720; 45-6-0750) are located in the vicinity of the study area at Ben Buckler Point and at Marks Park, Tamarama, both approximately 3.8km to the south east of Cranbrook.

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Aboriginal middens are commonly encountered along the foreshore and islands of Sydney Harbour and the coast of Sydney. Three middens (AHIMS 45-6-0811; 45-6-1957; 45-6-2382) were recorded on Goat Island, which was recorded in 1798 as belonging to Bennelong, the first account of Aboriginal land ownership. Goat Island is also documented as being used by Aboriginal people for imprisonment (Comber and Stening 2015:np).

On the eastern shore of Darling Harbour, Comber (2012) excavated a redeposited midden. Ten retouched flakes and flaked pieces were uncovered in association with the midden material. On the western shore of Darling Harbour, a series of middens along the Harbour foreshore were uncovered during archaeological excavations for the new International Convention Centre. These middens were dated to between 1690 and 1850 and a discreet knapping floor was recorded on the edge of one of the middens (Comber and Stening 2015).

Artefact scatters have also been recorded throughout the Sydney CBD, including a large assemblage of 952 artefacts which was uncovered by Steele during archaeological excavations at a site bounded by Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets (the KENS site). Steele indicates that the site was occupied by Aboriginal people between 2880BP and 1788.

A large artefact scatter (AHIMS 45-6-2169) was uncovered on Bondi Beach following a large storm in 1899. A description given in the Australian Museum's Curator Report for 1900 states the following:

The old land surface at Bondi, as I saw it, in company with the discoverer, was covered in thousands of these chips, some of them exquisitely made, with core pieces, chippers and rubbers ... These 'workshops' at Bondi revealed that the whole length of the back of the beach was covered with tons of stones, and that they had been taken there. In a kind of delta in the centre of the beach coarser materials were deposited. While chips and flakes were few and far between, thousands of implements which had been used there were found (Etheridge & Whitelegge 1907: 233-235).

A letter from the Australian Museum curator, Mr Etheridge, to a Mr Johnston, described the Aboriginal objects collected at the beach further, stating:

The weapons collected were very valuable, including tomahawks, grindstones, a nose ornament, knives, scrapers, gravers, drills and spear points, and lastly, a very peculiar lancet like surgical knife or scarifier.

Two engraving sites (AHIMS 45-6-0720 and 45-6-0750) were recorded by the surveyor WD Campbell in 1899. These represent fish, a seal, a shark and a whale located at Ben Buckler Point on the north Bondi headland (AHIMS 45-6-0720) and at Marks Park, Tamarama on the south Bondi headland (AHIMS 45-6-0750). Although not registered with AHIMS, a partial female Aboriginal skeleton was exposed by a sand drift at Bondi Beach (SMH 1855: 5). These sites indicate the significance of the region to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the area.

A study of Aboriginal subsistence patterns and cultural change across the Sydney region was undertaken by Attenbrow in 2002. She determined that the Sydney region was not intensively occupied until sea levels rose about 5,000 years ago. She concluded that middens and open campsites comprised over half of the over 4000 Aboriginal sites registered on the AHIMS database at the time and that the main focus of Aboriginal occupation was "on the valley bottoms and shorelines" (2002: 47). Her analysis also determined that Aboriginal people were more likely to occupy the coastal and estuarine landscapes on Hawkesbury sandstone rather than the hinterland and freshwater environments on the Wianamatta shales.

The study area is located in the coastal estuarine landscape on Hawkesbury sandstone, conforming to the predictive model presented by Attenbrow (2002).

4.2 Bellevue Hill

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on 3rd August 2018 indicates that there are three registered Aboriginal sites within the vicinity of the study area. Table 2 below shows the details of the three registered Aboriginal sites within the vicinity of the study area.

AHIMS No.	Site name	Site type
45-6-2665	Restricted site – no name provided.	Camp site with burials
45-6-2151	Point Piper	Burial/shelter with art/shelter with midden
45-6-0688	Rose Bay	Rock engraving

Table 2: Showing the details of registered AHIMS sites within 1km of the study area.

A site card for 45-6-2665 was not available from AHIMS as the site is restricted. However, it is considered that this AHIMS site is the Aboriginal burials uncovered at the Royal Sydney Golf Club (RSGC), approximately 1.2km to the east of Cranbrook. One 30-40 year old Aboriginal woman's skeleton was uncovered during works in 2003 within the B₂ soil horizon. The B₂ soil horizon is the subsoil horizon with a dominant feature of clay, iron, aluminium and humic material. Her burial was associated with grave goods including scissors, musket balls, and a cloth with a metal button, indicating that she was buried post contact.

During excavations undertaken by McDonald (2010) at the RSCG, skeletal remains belonging to at least three individuals were uncovered. Analysis determined that these skeletal remains belonged to a probable young Aboriginal male; a possible middle aged Aboriginal man; and a probable adult Aboriginal woman. Tooth wear and decay indicated that these individuals lived before or in the very early days of British colonisation (McDonald 2010: 38). Fragments of bones and teeth were uncovered from across what is known as the North Lawn.

A total of 5,738 stone artefacts were uncovered from the excavations within the North Lawn, which is situated directly to the north of the club house. McDonald states that the highest density of Aboriginal objects were collected from "within the dark grey sand which appears to have been deposit removed from the crest of the dune during construction of the club house and re-deposited above the natural dune surface on the Northern Lawn" (2010: 53). Aboriginal artefacts were also found throughout the natural soil profile and were found "in lower densities into the natural yellow sand to c. 1m depth" (McDonald 2010: 53).

AHIMS 45-6-2151 is a rock shelter with midden and an engraving on the ceiling of the shelter, located at Point Piper approximately 500m to the north of the Cranbrook oval. During excavation in what is presumed to be 1991 (although the site card states 1911) by Thorpe, some fragments of human skull were uncovered.

The site card provided by AHIMS for 45-6-0688 is unclear, however, it would appear that the site card is for a series of engravings on the point at Point Piper, approximately 500m to the north of the Cranbrook oval. There are two sets of engravings recorded which are located within "the grounds of Lady Martin's home" and the other in "Sir Daniel Cooper's grounds". The group in Lady Martin's grounds include a kangaroo, two men two sharks, three fish, three circles, a line of ovals and a human foot. These engravings are situated

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on a rock shelf above a shelter with deposit. The second group., within Cooper's grounds, includes a 25 foot long whale, twelve fish, a shield and two conjoined circles.

During discussions with Mr Chris Ingrey and Mr Dave Ingrey of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC), they raised the possibility of the burial of Bungaree, the "chief of the Broken Bay tribe" (Barani <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/bungaree/>) within the vicinity of the Rose Bay Police Station. Research has indicated that Bungaree was "interred at Rose Bay, beside the remains of his late Queen" (The Sydney Gazette 27th Nov 1830:2). The exact location of Bungaree's burial has been lost.

The NSW Heritage Database Inventory Sheet for the early Queen Anne house Leura, located at 24 Victoria Road Bellevue approximately 250m to the south of the Cranbrook oval, and the National Trust of Australia Listing Report from November 1978 state that Leura is the "Site of an old Aboriginal camp and has a natural spring". It is unclear what evidence this statement is based on and this site is not registered on the AHIMS database, but it confirms the significance of the area to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the area.

The presence of multiple burials, a large camp site and rock engravings within the vicinity of the study area indicate the rich Aboriginal history of the area. The excavations at RSGC have shown that Aboriginal objects are located on the crest of the dune and the lower dune and that material excavated from the dune crest and slope and redeposited on the lower slope, as well as the natural soils of the lower slopes is highly likely to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

Figure 14 below shows the approximate location of the three registered AHIMS sites in the vicinity of the study area. The locations are based on the coordinates provided by the AHIMS search results.

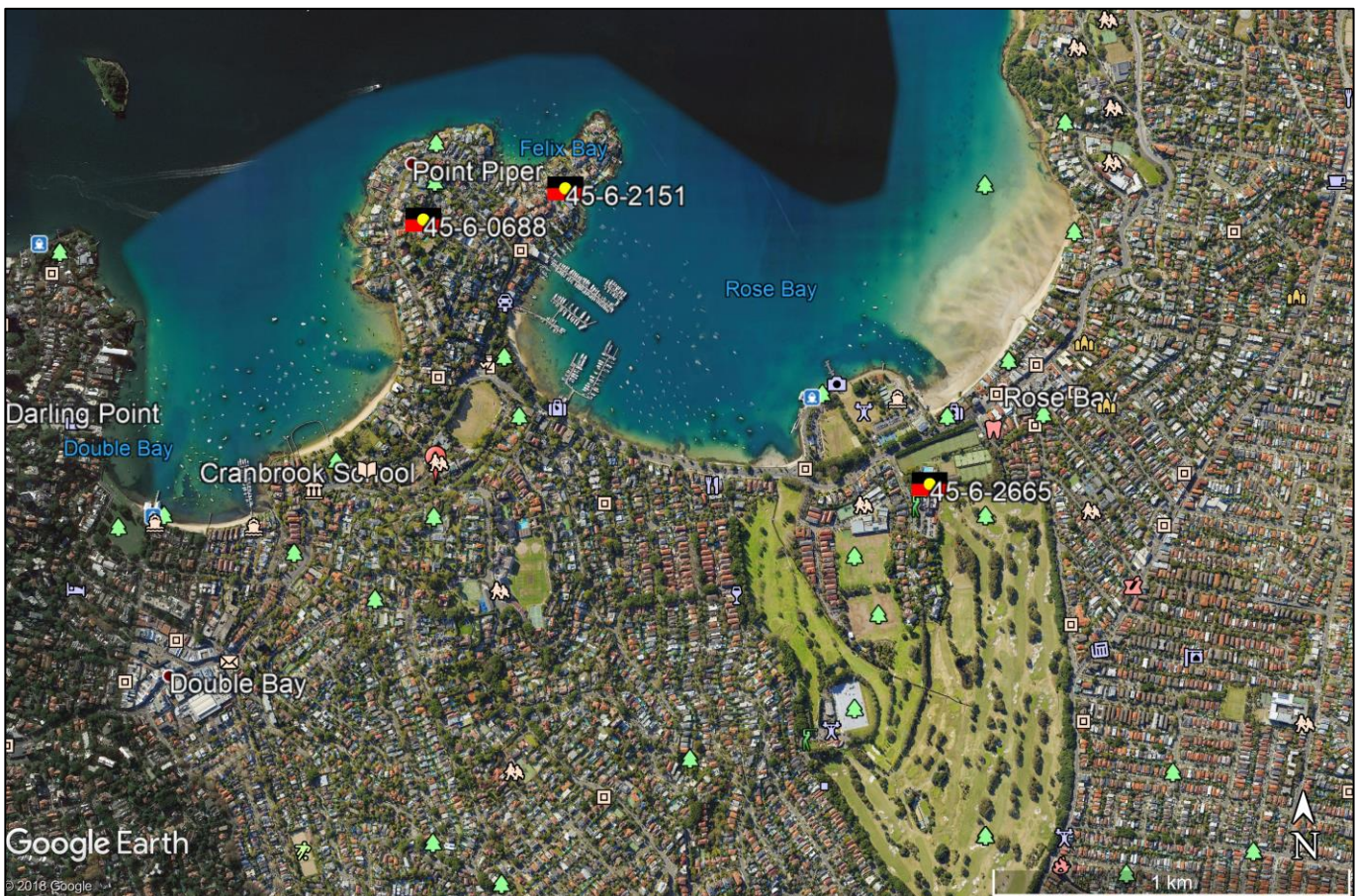


Figure 14: Showing the approximate location of the three registered AHIMS sites within the vicinity of Cranbrook (map courtesy of Google Earth).

4.3 The Study Area

A search of the AHIMS database dated 3rd August 2018 indicates that there are no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area.

4.4 Predictive Model

The above environmental and archaeological research indicates that Bellevue Hill was a significant landscape for Aboriginal people. Cranbrook House is situated on the dune crest overlooking Sydney Harbour and historically there was a steep sand bank leading down to a flatter area on the lower dune with a creek crossing through the centre of it.

The background research and the predictive model provided by Attenbrow (2002) for the Sydney Region, indicate that the main focus of Aboriginal occupation was “on the valley bottoms and shorelines” (2002: 47). Her analysis also determined that Aboriginal people were more likely to occupy the coastal and estuarine landscapes on Hawkesbury sandstone rather than the hinterland and freshwater environments on the Wianamatta shales, such as the present study area.

Aboriginal skeletal material has been uncovered at the nearby Royal Sydney Golf Club on the crest of a small dune cascading toward Sydney Harbour. Engravings and rock shelters in the vicinity, as well as the presence of a large assemblage of Aboriginal stone artefacts at the RSGC, and a reported Aboriginal camp site and natural spring at nearby Leura House, confirm that this area was highly significant to the Aboriginal people of the area.

Therefore, evidence of Aboriginal occupation such as stone artefacts, could be expected across the study area. It is likely that evidence of Aboriginal occupation will be found within the redeposited sands from the bank, as well as the natural sands of the lower slope. Given the presence of Aboriginal skeletal remains within the vicinity of the study area, there is the potential for skeletal remains to be uncovered within Cranbrook. However, it is considered that burials would likely have been on the dune crest, where Cranbrook House sits, rather than on the lower slopes where the impacts associated with the proposed development are located.

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5.0 Methodology

5.1 Background research

A search of the OEH's AHIMS database was undertaken on 3rd August 2018. Research was undertaken into the environmental background of the study area, outlining the topographic, geological and vegetation context of the study area. An analysis of the archaeological background of the Sydney Basin and Bondi Beach was undertaken. This background research facilitated an understanding of Aboriginal land use patterns within the region and the preparation of a predictive model of occupation.

A review of plans for the proposed development of the study area enabled an understanding of the impact of the proposed works on the potential archaeological deposit.

5.2 Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken on 28th August 2018 by Tory Stening.

The entire study area was inspected on foot to develop an understanding of the environmental and potential archaeological context and to record any evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

The surrounding landscape was also examined to facilitate an understanding of the environmental context of the study area and to attempt to locate previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the vicinity of the study area.

5.3 Effective survey coverage

The study area is comprised of landscaped gardens, buildings and the grassed oval and associated banks. Ground visibility during the site inspection was nil due to the presence of grass and concrete surfaces.

5.4 Aboriginal participation

A meeting was held with Mr Chris Ingrey and Mr Dave Ingrey of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC) on 10th September 2018 to discuss the project. They indicated the rich and significant landscape of Rose Bay and highlighted the presence of burial sites within the area. They stated that the Rose Bay area formed part of a highly significant Aboriginal landscape.

Aboriginal consultation in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* will be undertaken with the LPLALC and the broader Aboriginal community.

5.5 Report

This Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report was prepared in accordance with OEH's *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales* and *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

6.0 Results and Mitigation

6.1 Results

The site inspection was undertaken on 28th August 2018 and the whole of the study area was inspected on foot. All accessible outdoor areas were carefully inspected with particular attention being paid to the historic topography and the disturbance from European development. The areas of the proposed works were inspected carefully to understand the potential impacts of the construction. No Aboriginal objects or sites were recorded during the site inspection. An AHIMS search dated 3rd August 2018 indicates that no Aboriginal sites had previously been recorded within the study area.

The study area is located within an area of archaeological sensitivity. Historically Cranbrook was located on a sand dune which would have cascaded to the foreshore of Blackburn Cove and Rose Bay (McDonald 2010: 6). Cranbrook House is situated on the dune crest overlooking Sydney Harbour and historically there was a steep sand bank leading down to a flatter area on the lower dune with a creek crossing through the centre of it.

A major water catchment system drained Bellevue Hill and Bondi Junction into the creek that runs through present day Cooper Park, approximately 1.5km to the south of Cranbrook. Swamps and lagoons were present throughout the area, such as at the present day Royal Sydney Golf Club, approximately 1.2km to the east of Cranbrook.

The predicative model provided by Attenbrow (2002) indicates that evidence of Aboriginal occupation is likely to be found on the valley bottoms and shorelines within the coastal landscape on Hawkesbury sandstone, such as Cranbrook School. Therefore, it is highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits exist within the study area.

Cranbrook School has undergone the expected impacts of development as a school. School buildings have been constructed across the steeply sloping sand bank. Excavation for construction of the existing War Memorial Hall, Mansfield Building and the extension to the Perkins Building, which are all to be demolished and replaced, may have removed upper layers of any subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposit, but it is possible that deeper deposits will remain.

Significant amounts of sand have been removed from the bank and used to fill the lower parts of the oval. Historic evidence indicates that four to five feet of sand overlies the Vice-Regal tennis court within the vicinity of the pavilion and that a small creek ran through the centre of the oval. Archaeological excavations within the nearby Royal Sydney Golf Club North Lawn indicate that evidence of Aboriginal occupation including Aboriginal objects may be found within both the natural soils of the lower dune slope and the sand that has been redeposited from the bank and near the dune crest.

Given the presence of multiple burials being uncovered within the vicinity of the study area, there is the potential for skeletal material to be uncovered, however it is expected that burials would be located on the dune crest, not on the lower dune alongside the creek.

6.2 Impact and Mitigation

The proposed works include the demolition of several existing building, modification to the northern bank of the oval, the excavation of a large portion of the oval to a maximum depth of approximately 12m, and

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the construction of new teaching, fitness and car parking facilities. It is therefore expected that the proposed development will have a significant impact on any potential archaeological deposits. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation including Aboriginal objects could be expected within the area of impact for the proposed development.

It will be necessary to undertake a two stage program of archaeological testing and salvage excavations in the areas of impact associated with the proposed works. A two stage excavation program will enable a small program of test excavations across the study area to determine if evidence of Aboriginal occupation is present. These test excavations will also determine the integrity and significance of any subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. If evidence of Aboriginal occupation is present, then that test trench could be expanded and salvage excavations be undertaken.

This two stage program of archaeological excavation would ensure that the maximum amount of physical, archaeological and scientific information about the Aboriginal occupation of the study area has been gained. This information will be analysed and presented in an archaeological excavation report to contribute to the body of information and knowledge gained from other archaeological sites and historic information in the area. Obtaining this information will protect Aboriginal cultural heritage values by allowing the gained information to be passed on to the Aboriginal and broader community.

Prior to undertaking test excavations, it will be necessary to undertake consultation with the Aboriginal community in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) will need to be prepared which details the results of the consultation. Table 3 below outlines the requirements of the consultation process.

It will also be necessary to prepare a research design which outlines the proposed archaeological excavation methodology for both test and salvage excavations. This should be prepared in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) who are identified during the consultation process and Cranbrook School.

Consultation stage	
(in accordance with OEH's <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i>)	
Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest	
4.1.2	Write to the following government agencies to seek the names of Aboriginal people or organisations who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places (and allow 14 days to respond): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OEH• La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC)• Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>• National Native Title Tribunal• Native Title Services Corporation (NTSCORP)• The Hills Shire Council• Catchment Management Authority
4.1.3	Write to the Aboriginal people whose names were obtained in step 4.1.2 and the LPLALC to notify them of the proposed project and allow 14 days to respond.

<p>Place an advertisement in the local paper circulating a brief overview of the project and inviting Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge of the area to register an interest and allow 14 days to respond.</p> <p>4.1.6 Create a record or log of the names of each Aboriginal person or organisation who registered an interest and provide a copy of this log to OEH and LPLALC.</p>
<p>Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project</p> <p>4.2.1 The proponent must initiate arrangements for presenting the proposed project information to the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) at a meeting and provide RPAs an opportunity to visit the site. Send out invitation to the RAPs allowing one week for RSVPs.</p> <p>Provide a copy of minutes from the meeting to the RAPs.</p>
<p>Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance</p> <p>4.3.1 Provide a copy of the proposed methodology for archaeological investigation to the RAPs and allow 28 days for review and response.</p>
<p>Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report</p> <p>4.4.1 Prepare a draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which documents all responses, feedback and details of the consultation process in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR).</p> <p>4.4.2 Provide a copy of the draft ACHAR to the RAPs for their review and comment and allow 28 days to respond.</p> <p>4.4.4 Finalise ACHAR to support the development application (allow seven days to finalise and include all final comments from the RAPs).</p>

Table 3: Summary of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements

7.0 Legislation

7.1 The National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended)

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within New South Wales. The Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) is the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act.

Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act* provides provision for the protection of all Aboriginal “objects” which are defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains”. In particular, Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

7.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended)

The proposed works at Cranbrook School are being undertaken as a State Significant Development under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act). Section 5.23 of the EPA Act does not require that a State significant development seek approval under the NPW Act.

Section 5.23 of the EPA Act state the following:

5.23 Approvals etc. legislation that does not apply

- (1) The following authorisations are not required for approved State significant infrastructure (and accordingly the provisions of any Act that prohibit an activity without such an authority do not apply):
 - a) A permit under 201, 205 or 219 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*;
 - b) An approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the *Heritage Act 1977*;
 - c) **An Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;**
 - d) A bush fire safety authority under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*;
 - e) A water use approval under section 89, a water management work approval under section 90, or an activity approval (other than an aquifer interference approval) under section 91 of the *Water Management Act 2000*.
- (2) Division 8 of Part 6 of the *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of State significant infrastructure;
- (3) The following directions, orders or notices cannot be made or given so as to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of approved critical State significant infrastructure:
 - a) An interim protection order (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*);

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- b) An order under Division 1 (Stop work orders) of Part 6A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or Division 7 (Stop works orders) of Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*;
 - c) A remediation direction under Division 3 (Remediation directions) of Part 6A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;
 - d) An order or direction under Part 11 (regulatory compliance mechanisms) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;
 - e) An environment protection notice under Chapter 4 of the *Protection of the Environment Operation Act 1997*;
 - f) An order under section 124 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (4) A reference in this section to approved State significant infrastructure includes a reference to any investigative or other activities that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under this Division in connection with an application for approval to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under this Division in connection with an application for approval to carry out the State significant infrastructure.

The *EPA Act* is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment who will determine the consent for this project and for any impact on Aboriginal “objects”. Section 5.23 of the *EPA Act* does not require the consent of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

8.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in accordance with:

- The legal requirements of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) which states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object without gaining prior consent of the Director General of OEH and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1974* which states that the Department of Planning and Environment will provide consent and an AHIP is not required;
- Research into the environmental and archaeological record of the study area;
- The results of this Aboriginal archaeological assessment which concludes that it is highly likely that subsurface archaeological deposits remain within the study area.

Therefore, it is recommended that:

1. Consultation with the Aboriginal community should be undertaken in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) should be prepared;
2. A Research Design which details outlines the proposed archaeological excavation methodology for two stage archaeological test and salvage excavations should be prepared. This should be prepared in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs);
3. A two stage program of archaeological test and salvage should be undertaken in the areas of impact associated with the proposed works. That program of excavation should be undertaken in accordance with the Research Design and the RAPs.

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Photographs



Photograph 1: Facing north east and looking across the oval towards the bottom of Rose Bay Avenue.



Photograph 2: Facing north west and looking across the oval from the base of the slope toward New South Head Road. The pavilion is shown to the left of the photo.

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Photograph 3: Facing west and looking along the modified bank at the Bellevue Hill end of the oval.



Photograph 4: Facing north and looking across the oval toward Sydney Harbour.

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Photograph 5: Facing south east and looking at the sandstone outcropping near Victoria Road.



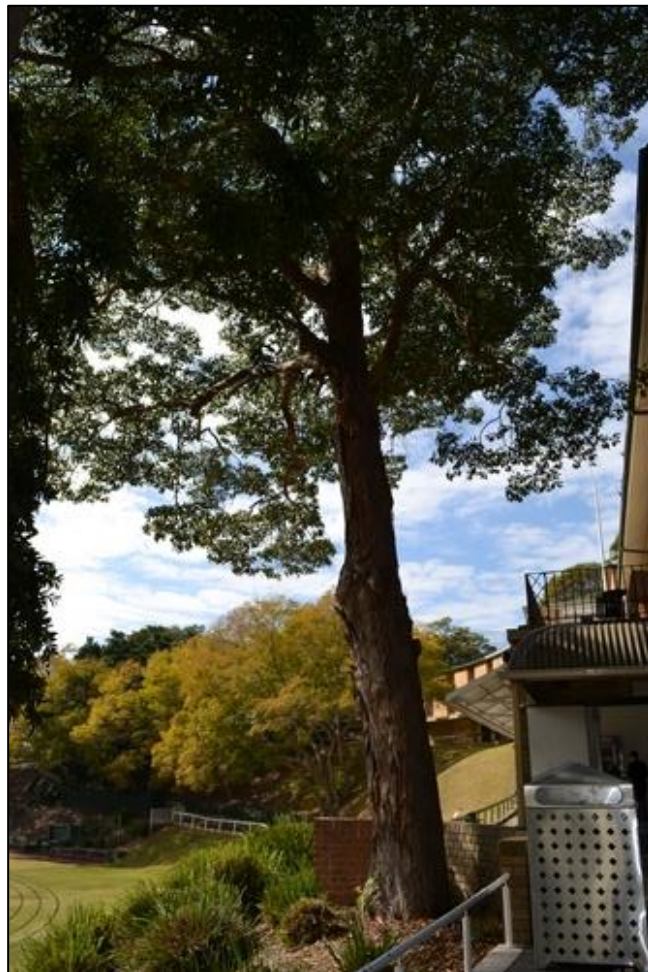
Photograph 6: Facing west and looking across Cranbrook House

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Photograph 7: Facing north and looking down Rose Bay Avenue



Photograph 8: Facing east and looking across the modified bank toward Rose Bay Avenue.

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Photograph 9: Facing north and looking down the gentle slope towards the sports field at the northern end of the school.

Appendix A: AHIMS Extensive Search Results



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Cranbrook

Client Service ID : 362004

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2665	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Destroyed			102152
	Contact	Recorders	Brad Welsh,Mr.David Ingrey					Permits	1731,3167,3192,3202	
45-6-2151	Point Piper	AGD	56	338590	6251400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809,1911
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,W Thorpe					Permits		
45-6-0688	Rose Bay	AGD	56	338200	6251300	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 03/08/2018 for Tory Stening for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336000 - 340000, Northings : 6250000 - 6252000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Arch assessment and ACHAR. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 3

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.