

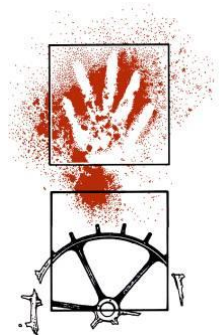


# New Science and Learning Building, St Patrick's College, Strathfield

## Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Final

May 2020



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Project no.:	200076
Project client:	School Facilities Planning Pty Ltd
Project proponent	St Patrick's College Strathfield
Document description:	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
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Internal review:	Dr Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy
Document status:	Final
Local Government Area:	Strathfield LGA

## Document revision status

Author	Revision number	Internal review	Date issued
Ngaire Richards	Version 1 – Draft	S McIntyre-Tamwoy	8 April 2020
Ngaire Richards	Version 2 – Final	S McIntyre-Tamwoy Copy edit H. Bek	21 May 2020
Ngaire Richards	Version 2.1-Final	SMcT updated exec summary	25 May 2020

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Cover images: Detail from 1970s photograph of Breen Oval, St Patrick's College (Source: St Patrick's College Strathfield 2020, <https://www.spc.nsw.edu.au/about/history/>); Crown of Strathfield Estate subdivision plan, 1923 (State Library of NSW, Call No. Z/SP/811.1837.19/1923).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) has been commissioned by School Facilities Planning Pty Ltd, on behalf of St Patrick's College Strathfield, to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the proposed St Patrick's College Science and Learning Building at 1 and 2 Edgar Street, Strathfield.

The project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (Application Number: SSD-10400). Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project were reissued on 7 January 2020. Requirement 11 'Aboriginal heritage' included the preparation of an ACHAR to identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the subject area. This report has been prepared in satisfaction of this requirement.

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010b). A total of nine Aboriginal parties (RAPs) registered an interest in the project. The draft report was provided to each of the RAPs for their comment and input. The Aboriginal community consultation process has now been completed. A copy of this report should be provided to the RAPs for their records.

### Main findings

An archaeological survey of the subject area was undertaken on 31 March 2020 by Ngaire Richards (NOHC Senior Heritage Consultant).

- No Aboriginal sites (objects or place) or landforms with archaeological potential have been identified during this assessment. The study area has been assessed as having nil–low Aboriginal archaeological potential.
- It is considered that there is a low risk of Aboriginal objects being present within the subject area. No further archaeological investigation is required, and the proposed development may proceed with caution.

### Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- While the likelihood of Aboriginal objects occurring is considered 'low' it is recommended that during construction activities involving ground surface disturbance and excavation works, an unexpected finds procedure should be put in place. Protocols for the unanticipated discovery of Aboriginal objects and including any suspected human remains should be adopted and complied with.
- The requirement to obtain an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW), does not apply to approved SSDs under Division 4.7, Section 4.41 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The potential heritage impact is instead managed by the environmental assessment process.
- A copy of this report should be submitted to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for inclusion in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
BP	Before Present
CHA	Cultural Heritage Assessment
CHMA	Cultural Heritage Management Australia
DECCW	NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPIE	NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (formerly OEH)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
JMCHM	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local government area
m	metre
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NOHC	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (now DPIE)
PAD	potential archaeological deposit
RANAD	Royal Australian Navy Armament Depot
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SHE	Statement of Heritage Effects
SEAR	Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirement
SSD	State Significant Development
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure
TL	thermo-luminescence



## GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

<b>Aboriginal object</b>	Defined in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NPW Act) as 'any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains'.
<b>Aboriginal place</b>	An area of land that is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture and is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act.
<b>Aboriginal resource and gathering</b>	An Aboriginal site feature related to everyday activities such as food gathering, hunting, or collection and manufacture of materials and goods for use or trade (OEH 2012:8).
<b>Aboriginal site</b>	An Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place associated with past or contemporary Aboriginal occupation of NSW.
<b>Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP)</b>	An AHIP is the statutory instrument issued by DPIE under section 90 of the NPW Act to manage harm or potential harm to Aboriginal objects and places (OEH 2017:1).
<b>AHIMS</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System – a database of known Aboriginal site records in NSW and a repository of Aboriginal heritage survey, assessment and investigation reports.
<b>Archaeological site</b>	A place or location with material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use. The boundaries of an archaeological site may be defined by the spatial extent of visible Aboriginal objects, or direct evidence of their location; obvious physical boundaries where present; or identification by the Aboriginal community based on cultural information (DECCW 2010a:14).
<b>Art (rock art)</b>	Images made by Aboriginal people on rock surfaces in the past. Rock art can be found in shelters, caves, overhangs, rock platforms, and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants (DECCW 2010a:30; OEH 2012:8).
<b>Artefact</b>	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people (OEH 2012:8). Stone artefacts are the most common type of Aboriginal object and are usually the only remains left at the locations where Aboriginal people lived in the past (DECCW 2010a:28).
<b>Artefact scatter</b>	A formerly used site type consisting of two or more stone artefacts situated in proximity to each other. Typically, this category did not include isolated finds. The use of the term 'scatter' was intended to be descriptive and did not infer the

original human behaviour which formed the site. Now referred to as an 'artefact' site feature (see Artefact).

**Background discard/scatter**

There is no single concept for background discard or 'scatter', and therefore no formal definition. Commonly agreed is that background discard of artefacts occurs in the absence of 'focussed' activity involving the production and/or discard of stone artefacts in a particular location. An example of unfocussed activity is occasional discard of isolated artefacts during travel along a route or pathway. Examples of 'focussed' activities are camping, knapping and heat-treating stone, cooking in a hearth, and processing food with stone tools.

Definitions of background scatter comprising only qualitative criteria do not specify the numbers (quantity) or density (artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>) of artefacts required to differentiate activity areas from background discard.

**Burials**

A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked (OEH 2012: 8). Aboriginal ancestral remains are most frequently found in middens, sand dunes, lunettes, bordering dunes and other sandy or soft sedimentary soils (DECCW 2010a:34).

**Grinding grooves**

Grooves in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, may also include rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains (OEH 2012:9).

**Isolated find**

A formerly used site type defined as a single stone artefact, not located within a rock shelter, which occurs without any associated evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Isolated finds may represent single discard events, be constituent components of background scatter, or be indicative of a larger obscured, remnant or disturbed site. Now referred to as an 'artefact' site feature (see Artefact).

**Lithic assemblage**

A collection of whole and fragmentary stone artefacts and manuports obtained from an Aboriginal site, either by collecting items scattered on the present ground surface (see Artefact scatter) or recovered during controlled archaeological excavation.

**Modified tree**

Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burial shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area. These carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers (OEH 2012:9).

**Open camp site**

A formerly used site type defined as a stone artefact scatter, not located within a rock shelter, containing two or more artefacts. The term 'open camp site' was based on ethnographic modelling suggesting that most artefact occurrences resulted from activities at camp sites. However, in order to separate the site description from the interpretation,



both open camp sites and isolated finds are now referred to as 'artefact' sites (see Artefact).

**Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)**

An area where assessment determines that Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface (OEH 2012:9).

**Shell**

An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and components (OEH 2012:10).



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background to this report

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd (NOHC) has been commissioned by School Facilities Planning Pty Ltd, on behalf of St Patrick's College Strathfield (the proponent), to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the proposed St Patrick's College Science and Learning Building at 1 and 2 Edgar Street, Strathfield (hereafter the 'subject area').

The project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (Application Number: SSD-10400). Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project were reissued on 7 January 2020 and identified Aboriginal heritage as a key issue that must be addressed by the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The SEARs contain the following environmental assessment requirements in relation to Aboriginal heritage:

### 11. Aboriginal Heritage

- *Identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the site and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation.*
- *Identify and address the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in accordance with the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), 2011) and Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH, 2010).*
- *Undertake consultation with Aboriginal people and document in accordance with Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water). The significance of cultural heritage values of Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land are to be documented in the ACHAR.*
- *Identify, assess and document all impacts on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the ACHAR.*
- *The EIS and the supporting ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR and EIS must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to the Environment, Energy and Science Group of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.*

This report has been prepared as supporting documentation for the EIS, to satisfy the Aboriginal heritage requirements of the SEARs.

## 1.2 Location of the subject area

The St Patrick's College Strathfield campus is located at 1 and 2 Edgar Street, Strathfield, within Strathfield Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Concord, County of Cumberland. It consists of Lot 20 DP 1203221, Lot 10 DP 1061230, and Lot 12 DP 1095571 (Fig. 1.1). The proposal involves works within Lot 20 DP1203221, which is the current site of five tennis/basketball courts (Fig. 1.2).

The campus is bounded by to the north by Shortland Avenue; to the south by the Australian Catholic University Strathfield campus; to the east by Francis Street, Merley Road and Marie Bashir Public School; and to the west by Fraser Street, and Edgar Street.



## 1.3 Proposed development

St Patrick's College Strathfield proposes to construct a new Science and Learning Building ('STEMM building') located at the centre of the campus (hereafter the subject area; Fig. 1.3). The proposed development includes:

- *Demolition of the existing tennis courts located at the centre of the campus;*
- *Construction of a new four storey science and learning building consisting of:*
  - *Food tech classrooms;*
  - *Canteen and café;*
  - *College dining area, including outdoor dining area;*
  - *Science learning spaces, including labs;*
  - *Flexible community and learning spaces;*
  - *Flexible general learning areas;*
  - *Two rooftop tennis courts; and*
  - *Re-instatement of two ground level tennis courts.*
- *Associated basement car park (with an additional 55 spaces), accessed via Fraser Street;*
- *New civic space associated with the College, located to the east of the new building; and*
- *Minor alterations to the adjoining forecourt and internal space within the adjoining Coghlan building to the east to provide an interface and connection with the new civic space and STEMM building (Urbis Pty Ltd 2019:9).*

## 1.4 Objectives of this report

### 1.4.1 Aims

The report describes the results of the investigation to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values and sites within the subject area, assesses the harm the proposed development may cause, and outlines management recommendations for actions to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impact. The principle aims are to:

- outline the statutory requirements relevant to the subject area with regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage (Section 2)
- undertake Aboriginal community consultation in order to identify and assess the cultural values of the subject area, and document the consultation process for the project (Section 3)
- provide a description of the environmental and landscape context of the subject area (Section 4)
- discuss the data currently available on Aboriginal objects and places in the region, and the information this provides on past Aboriginal habitation and land use (Section 5)
- describe the field methods and results of the archaeological investigation undertaken as part of this assessment (Section 6)
- identify the nature and extent of Aboriginal objects and places, and areas of archaeological potential, within the subject area (Section 6)



- describe the cultural heritage values and assess the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the subject area (Section 7)
- assess the impacts of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage values (Section 8)
- provide management recommendations to avoid and minimise harm, and mitigate any heritage impacts, based on legislative requirements, the results of the archaeological investigation, and the views and recommendations of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) (Section 9).

## 1.5 Methodology

This report has been developed in accordance with the following NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) 2010a)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b)
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) 2011).

## 1.6 Contributors

This report was prepared by Ngaire Richards (Senior Heritage Consultant, NOHC). It was reviewed by Dr Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy (Associate Director, NOHC).

## 1.7 Limitations

### 1.7.1 Restricted information

Information in this report relating to the exact location of Aboriginal sites should not be published or promoted in the public domain.

No information provided by Aboriginal stakeholders in this report has been specifically identified as requiring access restrictions due to its cultural sensitivity.

### 1.7.2 Confidentiality

No information in this report has been classified as confidential.



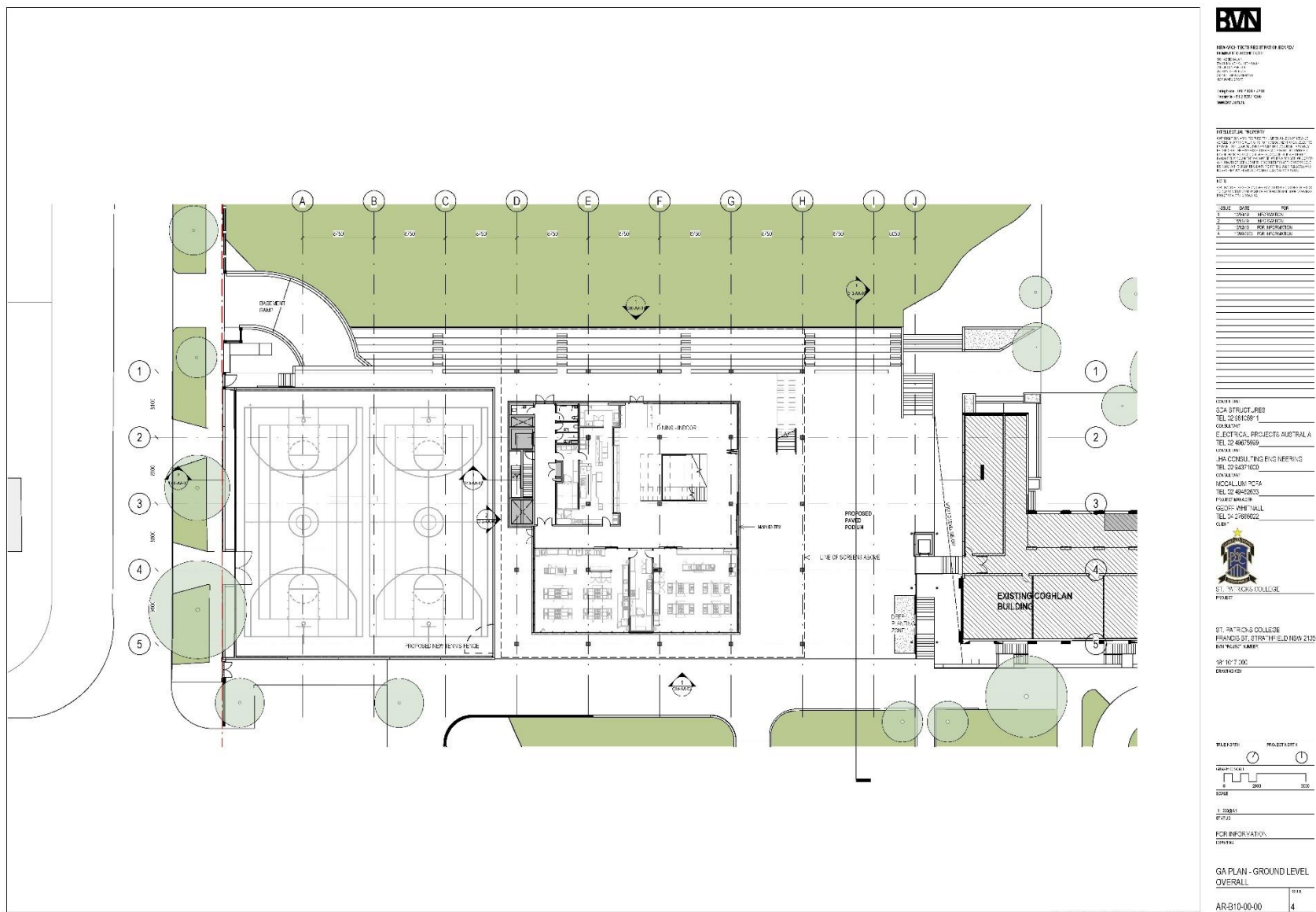


Fig. 1.1 St Patrick's College Strathfield



**Fig. 1.2 St Patrick's College Strathfield – Existing Site Plan. Source: BVN 12/2/2020, AR-A10-AA-01 Issue 3**





**Fig. 1.3 Proposed STEMM building – General Arrangement Plan – Ground Level. Source: BVN 12/2/2020, AR-B10-00-00 Issue 4**





## 2 STATUTORY AND POLICY CONTEXT

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is protected by Commonwealth and State legislation, and associated regulations and guidelines. The following are relevant to the subject area:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act)
  - National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act)

### 2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides protection for Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW, including Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places.

An **Aboriginal object** is defined as:

*... any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*

An **Aboriginal place** is any area of land in NSW declared by the Minister for the Environment to be of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

It is an offence under s.86(4) of the NPW Act to harm (destroy, deface, or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or place. The definition of harm includes moving an Aboriginal object from the land on which it is situated. Where harm cannot be avoided, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) issued by DPIE under s.90 of the NPW Act will be required.

An AHIP application must be accompanied by an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), which details the results of an archaeological investigation, assesses the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the area, and identifies any potential harm the proposed activity may cause. Consultation with Aboriginal communities must also be undertaken in relation to the AHIP application and adhere to the consultation process set out in Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009.

The AHIMS database kept by DPIE was established to collate information on known Aboriginal objects, sites and places, including site records and cultural heritage assessment reports. If an Aboriginal object is found that is not already recorded on AHIMS, it is a requirement under s.89A of the NPW Act to notify DPIE of the object's location.

### 2.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered in land-use planning and development approval processes. One of the objectives of the Act is to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage).

The EP&A Act contains provisions enabling the making of environmental planning instruments. These include State Environmental Planning Policies, which deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance within NSW; and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), which guide planning decisions for LGAs.

The relevant environmental planning instrument is the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011. The proposed development is classed as an SSD



### **2.2.1 State Significant Development and State Significant Infrastructure**

Planning approval pathways have been created in the EP&A Act to assess projects classed as state significant development (SSD) and state significant infrastructure (SSI). A range of development types can be declared to be SSD or SSI due to their size, economic value, or if they are in a sensitive environmental area. SSI may also be declared to be Critical State Significant Infrastructure if it is a high priority project that is essential for the State for economic, environmental or social reasons.

The identification, assessment and mitigation of potential heritage impacts is managed by the environmental impact assessment process. Key issues which require detailed assessment are specified in the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), and in the conditions of consent that are set when a project is approved.

Under Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act, the requirement to obtain an AHIP does not apply to any SSD that has been granted development consent.



## 3 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCWb) establish the requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people as part of the heritage assessment process in cases where AHIPs are required. These guidelines are also often specified in SEARS even though AHIPs are not required. The aim of undertaking the consultation is to understand the cultural heritage values present in the subject area, and the views and concerns of Aboriginal people about the proposed project.

The requirements specify four stages of consultation:

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

The actions for each stage of consultation are summarised below.

### 3.1 Consultation stages

#### 3.1.1 Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Relevant organisations are contacted with a request to provide information about potential Aboriginal stakeholders who may have an interest in the subject area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and places. A public notice containing a brief project overview and inviting expressions of interest from the Aboriginal community is also placed in a local newspaper.

Aboriginal people on the list of potential stakeholders are notified of the proposed project and invited to register an interest in being involved in consultation.

#### 3.1.2 Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project

Information about the scope of the proposed development and the cultural heritage assessment methodology is presented to the RAPs. This is usually provided through written correspondence and can be discussed with stakeholders during a visit to the project site.

#### 3.1.3 Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance

All RAPs are invited to provide cultural information concerning Aboriginal objects and places within the subject area, in order to contribute to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance and development of management recommendations. These may include identification of options for avoidance, minimisation and mitigation of impacts on cultural heritage, and priorities for conservation and protection.

This stage of consultation can be informed by field investigations, such as archaeological survey and/or test excavation, and can be undertaken concurrently with Stage 2.

#### 3.1.4 Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

The draft cultural heritage assessment report is made available for the RAPs to review and provide comments. The report is finalised after the proponent's responses to each submission are provided and documented.



### 3.2 Summary of Aboriginal community consultation

A consultation log, copies of correspondence, and feedback on the draft report from registered Aboriginal parties are attached in Appendix 1 and summarised in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Summary of Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation**

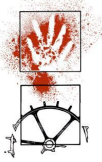
Stage	Action	Date commenced	Date completed	Details
1	Notification of project proposal was sent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council</li> <li>- Strathfield Municipal Council</li> <li>- Greater Sydney Local Land Services</li> <li>- Office of Environment and Heritage (now DPIE)</li> <li>- Native Title Services Corporation Ltd</li> <li>- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)</li> <li>- Office of the Registrar <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i></li> </ul>	23/1/2020	6/2/2020	45 Aboriginal people and organisations were identified as potential stakeholders.
	Newspaper advertisement placed in the <i>Inner West Courier</i>	30/1/ 2020	21/2/2020	
	NNTT Register Search	30/1/2020	30/1/2020	No registered native title claimants, native title holders, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements were identified within the subject area.
	Registration of interest of Aboriginal stakeholders	10/2/2020	24/2/2020	Registrations of interest in the project were received from nine Aboriginal people and organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Goodradigbee Cultural &amp; Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (Caine Carroll)</li> <li>- Didge Ngunawal Clan (Paul Boyd &amp; Lilly Carroll)</li> <li>- Clive Freeman</li> <li>- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (Phil Khan)</li> <li>- Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation (Jody Kulakowski)</li> </ul>



Stage	Action	Date commenced	Date completed	Details
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A1 Indigenous Services (Carolyn Hickey)</li> <li>- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation (Lowanna Gibson)</li> <li>- Ngambaa Cultural Connections (Kaarina Slater)</li> <li>- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Nathan Moran)</li> </ul>
2	Presentation of information about the proposed project to Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs)	6/3/2020	3/4/2020	The assessment methodology and request for information about cultural significance was sent to RAPs.
3	Gathering information about cultural significance	6/3/2020		
	Field investigation	31/3/2020	31/3/2020	Archaeological survey undertaken by NOHC.
4	Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report by RAPs	22/4/2020	20/5/2020	<p>The draft report, accompanied by an invitation to provide comments within 28 days, was provided to each of the RAPs. Responses were received from four organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Didge Ngunawal Clan (Lilly Carroll)</li> <li>- A1 Indigenous Services (Carolyn Hickey)</li> <li>- Goodradigbee Cultural &amp; Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (Caine Carroll)</li> <li>- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (Phil Khan)</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Submissions from Registered Aboriginal Parties

Feedback on the draft report was received from four of the RAPs. Didge Ngunawal Clan, A1 Indigenous Services, and Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation supported the recommendations in the draft report. Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group provided feedback that they did not agree with the recommendation for no further archaeological investigation. NOHC provided clarification that this recommendation was based on the assessment of nil-low archaeological potential.



## 4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

A review of the landscape can assist in predicting the ways in which Aboriginal people have used the subject area in the past. It establishes a context for the distribution of material traces of past Aboriginal occupation by identifying natural resources and landscape features that may have been focal points for activities and settlement. In addition, identification of site formation and post-depositional processes can assist in determining if Aboriginal objects are likely to be preserved below the ground surface, and if potential archaeological deposits are likely to be relatively intact or disturbed. The environmental context of the subject area is summarised below.

### 4.1 Geology, topography and soils

The subject area is located in the Sydney basin, on the low-lying Cumberland Plain. It is located on Triassic sedimentary rocks of the Wianamatta Group, which are dominantly shale with sporadic thin lithic sandstones (Geoscience Australia & Australian Stratigraphy Commission 2017).

The landscape is characterised by gently undulating rises, and broad rounded crests and ridges with gently inclined slopes (Chapman & Murphy 1989:30). Local relief is between 20–30m. The subject area does not contain rock outcrops with surfaces suitable for art or overhangs and shelters suitable for past Aboriginal occupation.

The subject area is within the residual Blacktown soil landscape, which consists of red and brown podzolic soils. On the upper slopes and midslopes, dominant soil materials generally consist of up to 30 cm of friable brownish-black loam to clay loam topsoil (A1 horizon); overlying 10–20 cm of hard-setting brown clay loam to silty clay loam (A2 horizon); 20–50 cm of strongly pedal mottled-brown light-clay deep subsoil (B horizon), and up to 100 cm of light-grey, plastic, mottled-clay above shale bedrock (B3 or C horizon) (Chapman & Murphy 1989:32).

In many open locations on the Cumberland Plain, ground surface disturbance and erosion has resulted in the exposure of deflated archaeological deposits. These open sites typically contain surface scatters of stone artefacts, and they are the most frequently recorded type of Aboriginal site on shale geology in the Sydney basin (Attenbrow 2010:48–49). However, the typically shallow nature of Blacktown soils and disturbance from past land-use can affect the potential for subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present, and it is uncommon to find intact or stratified deposits in these soils.

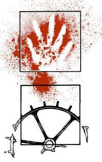
### 4.2 Vegetation

In areas with remnant native vegetation, there is potential for mature trees with evidence of Aboriginal cultural modifications (scarring and carving) to be present. In the Sydney region, surviving scarred trees are generally older than 65 years of age, and low in number due to cumulative impacts from natural growth and decay, bushfires, historical land clearance and forest management practices (Long 2005:56). Types of modifications include scars from bark removal, resource extraction holes, and carvings made for ceremonial purposes (Long 2005:22–29).

Vegetation within the subject area would have originally been open-woodland (dry sclerophyll forest); characterised by common canopy species such as Sydney red gum (*Angophora costata*) and red bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*), with a diverse sclerophyll shrub understorey, and open ground cover (Chapman & Murphy 1989:31; Keith 2006:146–147). However, land clearance in the 19th and early 20th Centuries resulted in changes in the regional distribution of vegetation, with remnant woodland restricted to a small patch within Newington Nature Reserve at Sydney Olympic Park, approximately 5 kilometres (km) north of the subject area (Clarke & Benson 1988:6). A historical aerial photograph from 1936 suggests that the subject area had been completely cleared by the early 20th Century; indicating that culturally modified trees will not be present (Fig. 4.6).

### 4.3 Hydrology

The subject area is within the Duck Creek sub-catchment within the drainage basin of Port Jackson, which contains both estuarine and freshwater environmental zones (Attenbrow 1990:14). The subject



area is within the freshwater zone; however, it does not contain any natural waterways. The nearest watercourse is an unnamed first order tributary of Powells Creek, located approximately 550 m to the north, which drains into the Parramatta River at Homebush Bay.

Historical sources suggest that at the time of European settlement, saltmarsh was present at Homebush Bay. The estuarine area that is now part of the Badu Wetlands and dominated by mangroves was known as 'The Flats'<sup>1</sup>. Notes by Mrs Charles [Louisa] Meredith, who lived at Homebush in the 1840s, suggest the mudflats or saltmarsh would have been a resource-rich environment: 'One portion of our land at Homebush consisted of salt-water marshes, covered in high tides, and producing immense quantities of a species of samphire' (Meredith 1844:153). The tide brought in 'quantities of fine fish, bream and mullet especially' (ibid.).

## 4.4 Land-use history

### 4.4.1 Early European settlement and subdivisions (1823–1927)

The subject area falls within the boundaries of a 450-acre grant made to the chaplain of the Anglican Saint James Church, Sydney, on 30 July 1823. It was part of the St James' glebe lands, intended support the clergy through agricultural and/or pastoral use (Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd 2017:4) (Fig. 4.1).

In 1827, the glebe lands were offered for lease in two equal divisions: one on the Parramatta Road and one on the Liverpool Road<sup>2</sup>. The leases were taken up the following year, and from the late 1820s–1830s the land was used for pastoral farming and grazing of livestock. The leases on both divisions had been revoked by the early 1840s, and the property reverted to the NSW Trustees of the Clergy and School Lands (Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd 2017:4–5).

Division of the Saint James Church glebe lands occurred again in 1841, when 256 acres (Portion 240 of Parish) was granted to Mr Joseph Hyde Potts, a clerk and porter at the Bank of New South Wales (Fig. 4.2). This portion is not known to have been subdivided again until the 1880s (Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd 2011:14). In the early 1880s, the property was known as the Bates estate, and it was (with the exception of the main residence, 'Hyde Brae', which was outside the subject area) described as 'unimproved and almost unproductive of income and certain buildings on the lands and hereditaments ...are becoming dilapidated and almost unproductive and of small and decreasing value' (*Bate's Estate Act 1881*).

Francis Howard Potts (gentleman) and Arthur Campbell Fraser (bank clerk) of Homebush, descendants of Joseph Hyde Potts, were trustees and proprietors of the Bates estate from the 1880s to early 1900s (CoT Vol. 2853 Fol. 61; Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd 2017:10) (Fig. 4.3). In 1923, the property was subdivided, and the subject area (comprising Lots 125–131 DP12405) was part of 156 allotments offered for sale at auction as part of the Crown of Strathfield Estate<sup>3</sup> (Fig. 4.4). Twenty-one lots of the estate were reported to have been sold<sup>4</sup>.

By the 1930s, a number of the allotments that now form part St Patrick's College had been consolidated under the proprietorship of Christian Brothers Michael Benignus Hanrahan, Patrick Aloysius Conlon and John Cornelius McCann. Ownership of the land was transferred to the Trustees of the Christian Brothers in 1953 (CoT Vol 4592 Fol 13).

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<sup>1</sup> Roe, John Septimus. 1826, *A survey of Port Jackson, New South Wales* [map].

<sup>2</sup> 1827 'Classified Advertising', *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 21 December, p. 1., viewed 24 Feb 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2189628>

<sup>3</sup> 1923 'CROWN OF STRATHFIELD', *The Sun*, 11 April, p. 11., viewed 02 Apr 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223452069>

<sup>4</sup> 1923 'PROPERTY SALES.', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 April, p. 11., viewed 03 Apr 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16068295>





#### 4.4.2 St Patrick's College (1928–present)

St Patrick's College was founded in January 1928, on the site of the Christian Brothers' Novitiate and Training College, 'Mount St Mary'. In 1929, the College acquired a 1.5 acre block of 'vacant' land to the north west of the original school building (the Brother Hickey Building), where it was intended to construct a Senior School House (now part of the Coghlan Building) and lay out 'a large and well-turfed sports ground' (Breen Oval) (Fig. 4.5). An oblique aerial photograph of the Christian Brothers' Training College indicates the subject area had been cleared of vegetation by 1936 (Fig. 4.6).

Construction of the Senior School House was completed in early 1935. The following year, the Christian Brothers and 'a fine body of workers' began preparation of the sports ground, which was finally completed it in 1941<sup>5</sup>.

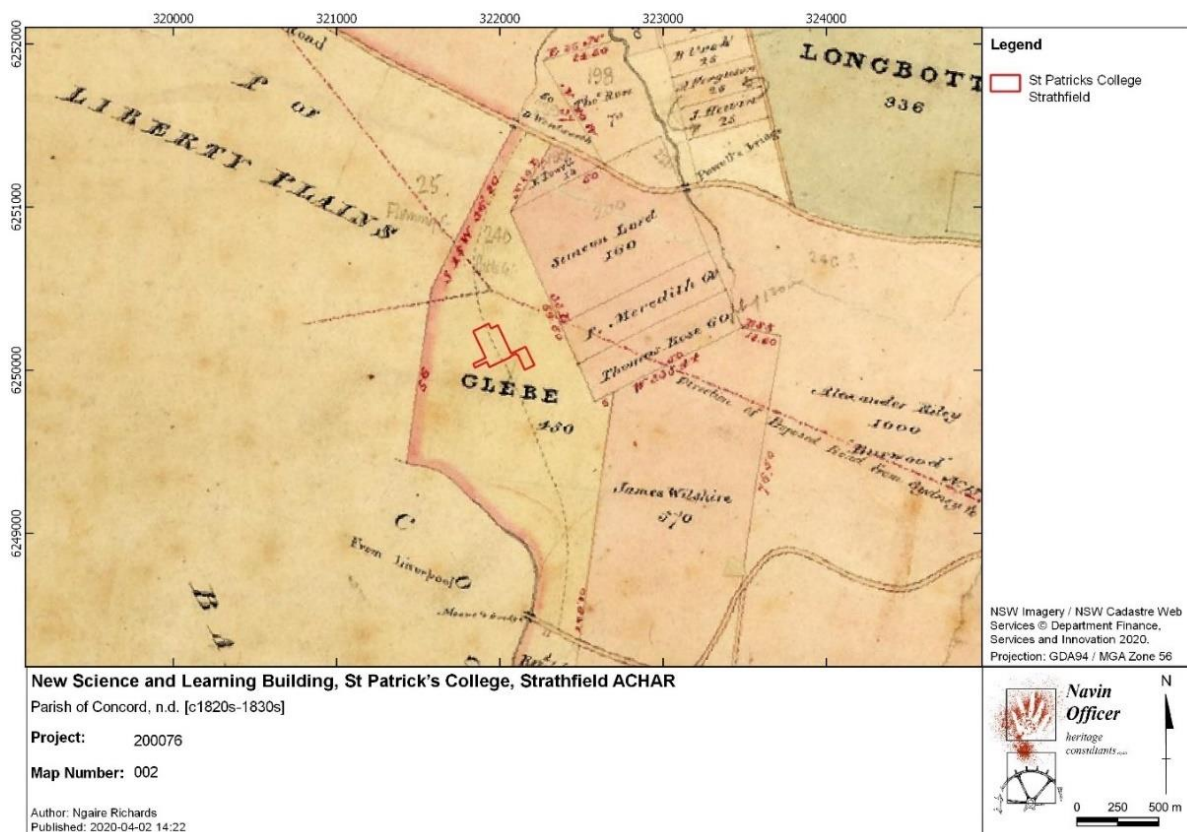
Aerial imagery from 1943 shows two tennis courts in the east of the subject area and what appear to be three cricket training pitches in the west (Fig. 4.7). By 1950, an additional three tennis courts had been constructed in the subject area, replacing the training pitches. A photograph show the upper slope on which the courts sit has been cut to level the site during ground preparation, and the soil stabilised with mesh (Fig. 4.8; Fig. 4.9).

Modifications to the subject area in the second half of the 20th Century include construction of a retaining wall around the southern, eastern and western sides of the tennis courts by the mid 1960s, installation of basketball hoop by the 1970s (Fig. 4.10), and construction of a shelter over the grandstand overlooking Breen Oval (immediately north of the subject area) by the mid 1980s.

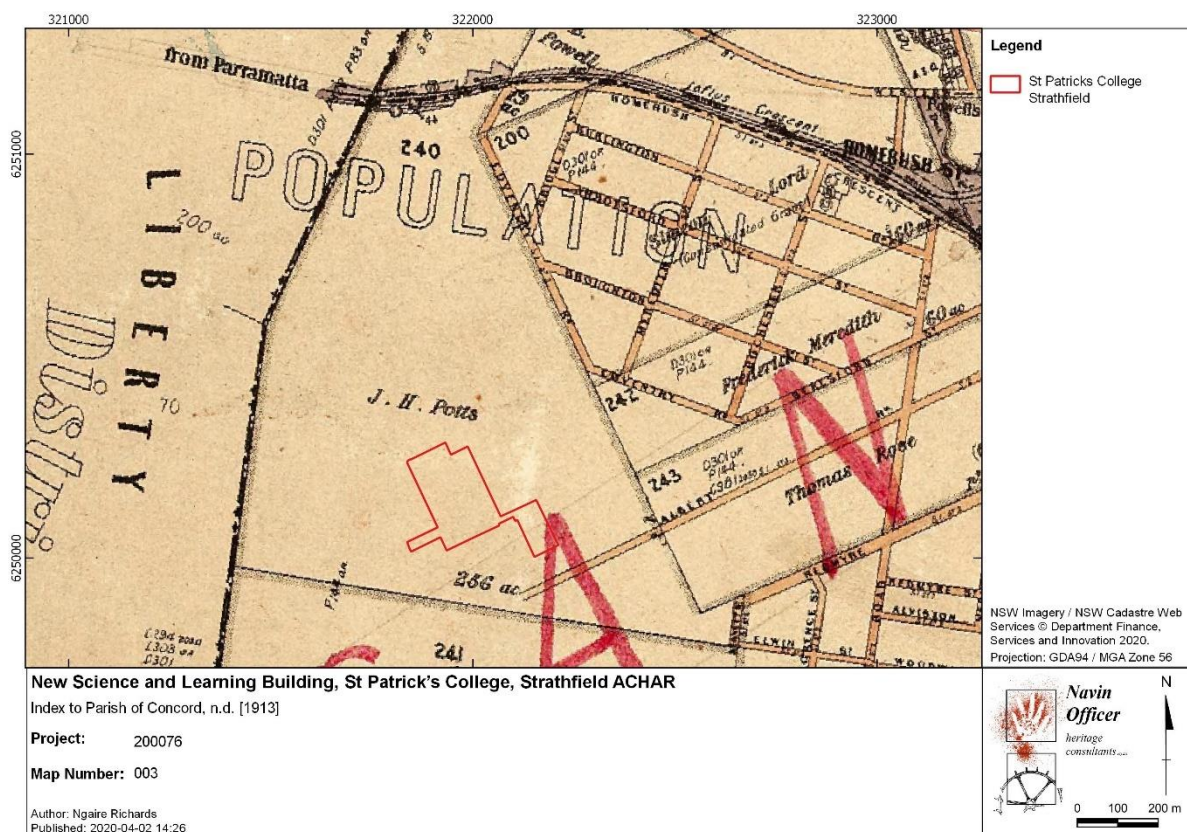
Based on an analysis of the historical imagery, the street trees in this area appear to have been established in the first half of the 20th Century (Fig. 4.7). The trees around the periphery of the former Christian Brothers' Novitiate and Training College appear to be slightly more mature; however; no trees were planted within the subject area until the second half of the 20th Century (that is, they are all <50 years old) and as such are too young to have evidence of Aboriginal cultural scarring.

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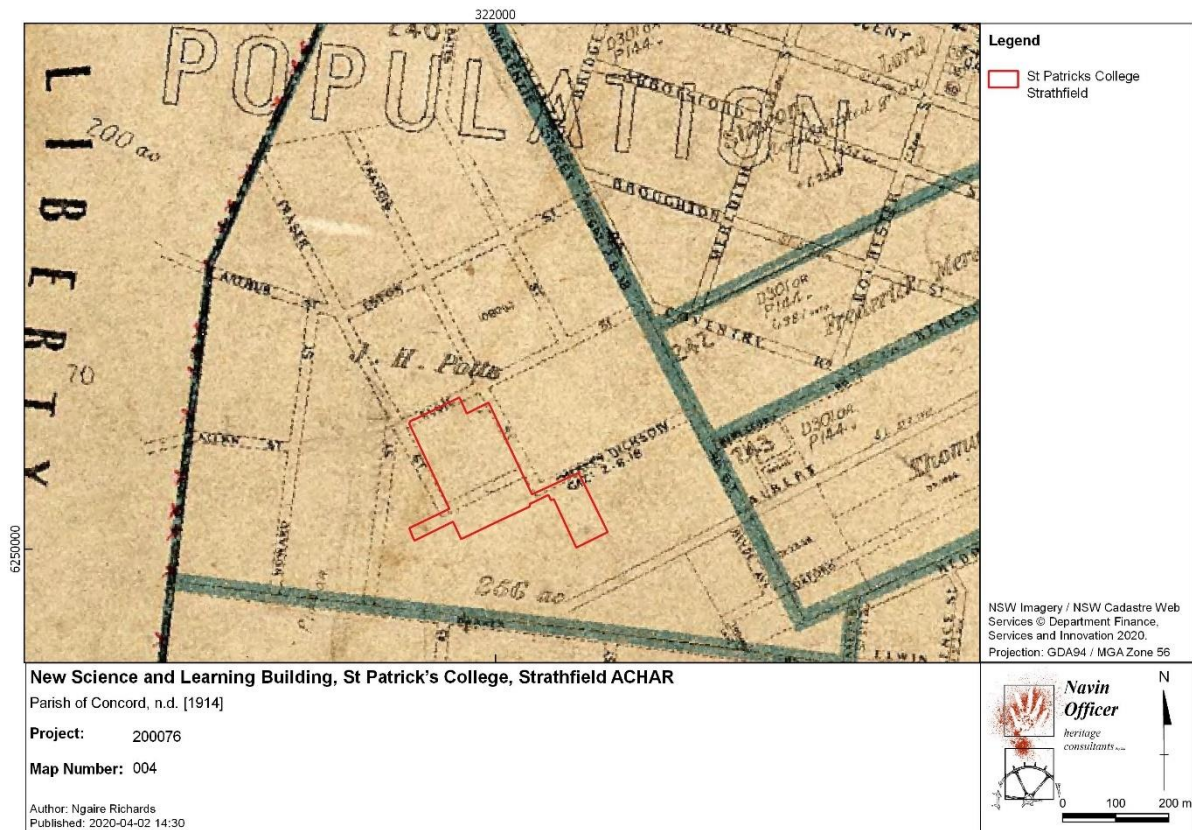
<sup>5</sup> 'When Catholics Build & Decorate St. Patrick's College, Strathfield', *Catholic Freeman's Journal*, 20/8/1936, pp. 6-7; 'St. Patrick's College Sports, Strathfield.', *Catholic Freeman's Journal*, 18/09/1941, p. 22.



**Fig. 4.1 Detail of map of Parish of Concord Sheet 3, n.d. [c1820s-1830s] (Source: NSW Land Registry Services (NSW LRS), Historical Lands Record Viewer (HLRV), file: 14069901.jp2)**



**Fig. 4.2 Detail of Index to Parish of Concord, County of Cumberland, n.d. [1913] (Source: NSW LRS, HLRV, file: 14095001.jp2)**



**Fig. 4.3 Detail of map of Parish of Concord Sheet 3, n.d. [1914] (Source: NSW LRS HLRV, file: 14095301.jp2)**

*The proposed layout of local streets in the area is indicated with dotted lines.*

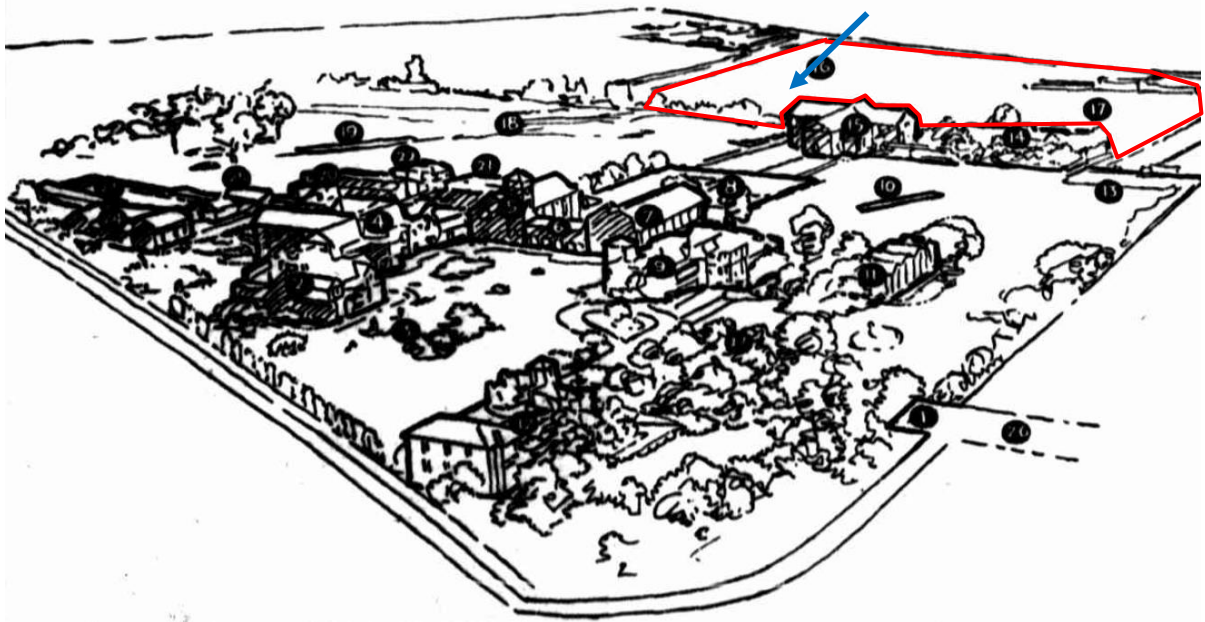




Fig. 4.4 Crown of Strathfield Estate subdivision plan, 1923 (State Library of NSW, Call No. Z/SP/811.1837.19/1923)

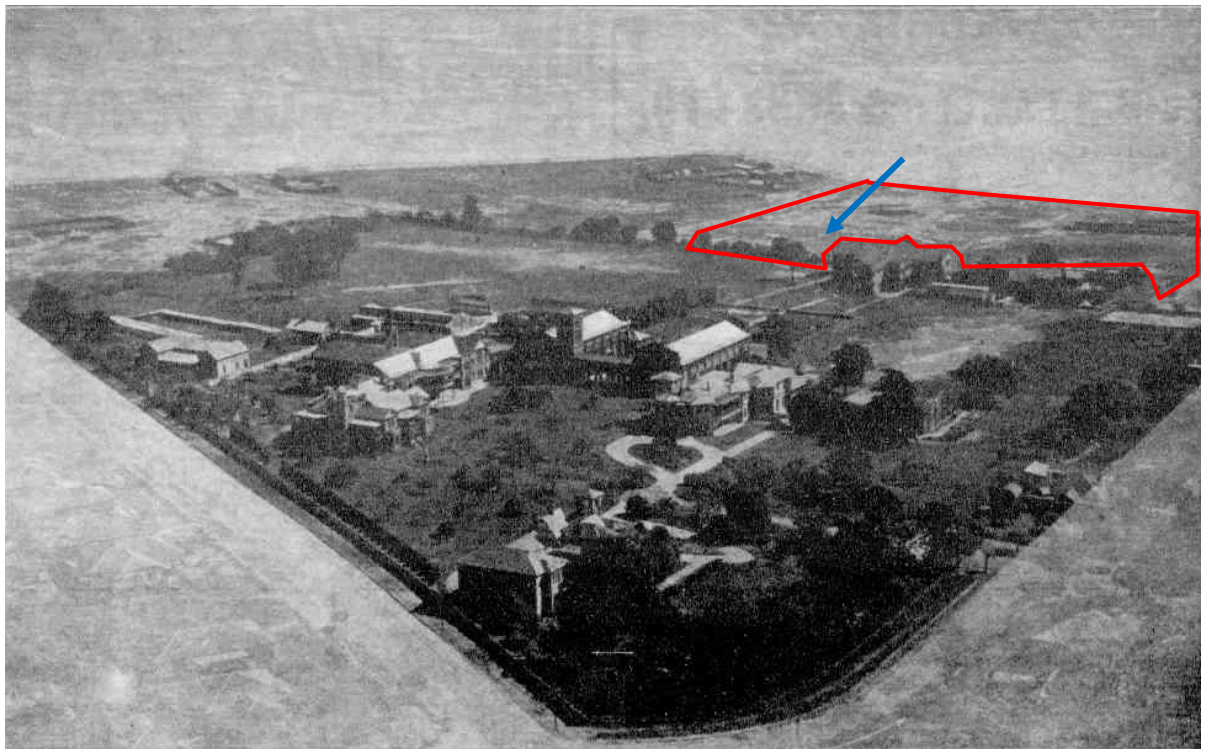
The approximate boundary of St Patrick's College is outlined in red, and the subject area in green.





**Fig. 4.5 'The Christian Brothers' Training College' (view north west) (Source: 'When Catholics Build & Decorate Where the Christian Brothers Mould their Teachers', *Catholic Freeman's Journal*, 12/11/1936, p. 6.)**

*The northern part of the St Patrick's College campus is outlined in red, and the approximate location of the subject area is indicated with a blue arrow.*



**Fig. 4.6 'An Aerial Picture of the Christian Brothers' Training College, Strathfield' (view north west) (Source: 'When Catholics Build & Decorate Where the Christian Brothers Mould their Teachers', *Catholic Freeman's Journal*, 12/11/1936, p. 7)**

*The northern part of the St Patrick's College Campus is outlined in red, and the approximate location of the subject area is indicated with a blue arrow.*



**Fig. 4.7 1943 aerial imagery (Source: Sinclair Knight Merz & Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW. 'From the Skies'. 2005)**



**Fig. 4.8 1955 aerial imagery (Source: Historical Imagery, Department of Finance, Services & Innovation 2018)**





**Fig. 4.9 'Playing fields of St. Patrick's College, Strathfield (Brother Coughlan, principal)', 27/10/1950**  
(Source: State Library of NSW, Call No: Home and Away – 25435)



**Fig. 4.10 Detail from 1970s photograph of Breen Oval showing basketball hoops and tennis courts, view south east**  
(Source: St Patrick's College Strathfield 2020, <https://www.spc.nsw.edu.au/about/history/>)





## 5 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

### 5.1 Introduction

This section summarises the Aboriginal heritage context of the subject area. A review of historical and ethnohistorical records, and the findings of previous archaeological investigations, has been undertaken in order to place Aboriginal occupation of the landscape in a local and regional context. A predictive model has been developed to assist in determining the potential for Aboriginal sites to be present, and their likely nature and distribution.

### 5.2 Aboriginal history

From the time of early European contact in the late 18th Century, the east coast of NSW was known as an already inhabited landscape. References to Aboriginal people in the Sydney region are found in the written descriptions (journals, reports, and letters) and illustrations of early European explorers, officers, and settlers; including Governor Arthur Phillip (1789–1790), judge-advocate Captain David Collins (1798; 1802), Watkin Tench, Captain–lieutenant of the Marine Corps (1789; 1793), surgeon-general John White (1790), and naval officers Captain John Hunter (1793), Lieutenant William Bradley (1786–1792), and Lieutenant Philip Gidley King (1787–1790). Although many of these observers were not trained in anthropology or linguistics, their observations of Aboriginal life in Sydney during the early years of the colony at Port Jackson provide useful information regarding the social organisation and material culture of the local inhabitants.

Tench (1961:283) observed a range of traditional fishing and hunting equipment used by Aboriginal people in and around Port Jackson:

*The canoes, fish-gigs, swords, shields, spears, throwing-sticks, clubs, and hatchets, are made by the men: to the women are committed the fishing-lines, hooks, and nets.*

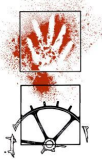
A wide variety of materials were used to manufacture implements. Sheets of bark were used to make baskets, as well as canoes, which were tied at both ends with vines. Spears and fish-gigs (multipronged spears, also called 'fizzgigs' or 'gigs') were sometimes made from the shoots of gum trees, with points or barbs of kangaroo bone, stingray spines, fish teeth, stones, or hardened gum. Net bags and fishing lines were made from the twisted bark of shrubs or small trees, and fishhooks were manufactured from shell (Tench 1961:48, 283–284; White 2002 [1790]; Hunter 2003 [1793]).

Observations were also made regarding the types of shelter used by Aboriginal people. Tench described small huts that were typically constructed '...only of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, and very low, though long enough for a man to lie at full length in (Tench 1961:47–48); however, Collins (2003a [1798]) noted that huts on the coast were made of pieces of bark from several trees and were 'large enough to hold six or eight people'. Hunter (2003 [1793]) also described encountering bark huts further inland that were used by hunters:

*In the woods, where the country is not very rocky, we sometimes met with a piece of the bark of a tree, bent in the middle, and set upon the ends, with a piece set up against that end on which the wind blows. This hut serves them for a habitation, and will contain a whole family; for, when the weather is cold, which is frequently the case in winter, they find it necessary to lie very close for the benefit of that warmth to which each mutually contributes a share.*

Overhangs and hollows that formed in the cliffs and sandstone outcrops along the Botany Bay and Port Jackson coastline were also used for shelter (Tench 1961:48; Hunter 2003 [1793]; Collins 2003a [1798]; Brown 2010).

Within a short period of time after European settlement, the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region was greatly reduced as a result of two epidemics, most probably of smallpox. The first occurred in April 1789 only a short time after settlement, and the second in 1829–1831 (Butlin 1983). The first outbreak of disease is believed to have killed 50% of the Aboriginal population, with whole families affected and



reports of some people moving to the interior parts of the country to try and avoid the disease (Phillip 1892:308; Collins 2003a [1798]). The decrease in population resulted in a major social reorganisation of Aboriginal people in the region (Ross 1988:49), with 'remnants of bands combining to form new groups' (Kohen 1986:30).

There have been a number of attempts to identify historical boundaries between Aboriginal language groups and local tribes (or clans) in the Sydney region (for example, see Capell 1970; Tindale 1974; Eades 1976; Kohen 1986, 1993; Ross 1988). While the names of some groups and the land they were associated with are mentioned in early reports, there is a lack of detail in the descriptions and differences in spelling. There are also distinctions drawn in ethnohistoric material between people from the coast and the hinterland. As a result of such ambiguities, the territorial and linguistic boundaries attributed to Aboriginal groups vary between interpreters (McDonald 2008:16–17; Attenbrow 2010: 22–29; Brown 2010:9–10).

Attenbrow suggested that language groups in the Sydney region included the Darug (who probably spoke coastal and hinterland dialects), Dharawal, Gundungurra, and Guringai (Attenbrow 2010:34). The coastal Darug people who inhabited the subject area belonged to the Wangal clan or tribe. Their country was described as follows:

*The south side of the harbour from the above-mentioned cove [Cockle Bay] to Rose Hill, which the natives call Parramatta, the district is called Wann, and the tribe Wanngal. (Phillip 1892:309)*

*The tribe of Cadi are on the South side [of Port Jackson] extending from the South head to Long Cove at which place the district of Wanne & the Tribe of Wangal commences, extending as far as Par-ra-matta, or Rose Hill. (King in Hunter 2003 [1793])*

## 5.3 Material evidence of Aboriginal land use

### 5.3.1 Regional overview

Aboriginal people have lived in the Sydney region for at least 20,000 years (Stockton & Holland 1974). Late Pleistocene occupation sites have been identified around the fringes of the Sydney basin at the Shaws Creek KII rockshelter in the foothills of the Blue Mountains (13,000 BP) (Before Present) (Kohen et al. 1984:62), and in Loggers Shelter at Mangrove Creek (11,000 BP) (Attenbrow 2003:22). Nanson et al. (1987) have suggested that artefacts found in gravels of the Cranebrook Terrace on the margins of the Nepean River indicate Aboriginal occupation dating back more than 40,000 years ago; however, there is some doubt as to the security of the context they were recovered from (McDonald 2008:38).

The majority of both open sites and closed (rockshelter) sites in the Sydney region date to within the last 3,000 years. A similar trend in occupation age occurs in dated deposits in NSW coastal sites. This has led many researchers to propose that population and occupation intensity increased from this period (Kohen 1986; McDonald & Rich 1993; McDonald 2008). The increased use of shelters postdates the time when sea levels stabilised after the last ice age around 6,500 years ago (the Holocene Stillstand). Following the stabilisation of sea levels at current levels ( $\pm 2$  m), the development of coastal estuaries, mangrove flats and sand barriers would have increased the resource diversity and abundance, and the potential productivity of coastal environments for Aboriginal people (Attenbrow 2010:38–39).

In contrast, occupation during the late Pleistocene (prior to 10,000 BP) and in particular during the Last Glacial Maximum (approximately 30,000 to 11,700 years ago) may have been sporadic with an established but comparatively low Aboriginal coastal population (Williams et al. 2018). The Last Glacial Maximum was a period with cooler temperatures, less rainfall and increasing aridity, and it has been suggested that the Sydney basin may have been a cryptic refuge, containing well-watered ranges and major riverine systems at times of climatic instability (Williams et al. 2013). Recent excavations of archaeological deposits in sand bodies along major river systems in the Sydney Basin have produced an increasing amount of evidence for late Pleistocene Aboriginal occupation. Site RTA-G1, located at 109–113 George Street in Parramatta, is located on a sand body adjacent to the Parramatta River known as the Parramatta sand sheet. A charcoal sample recovered from the deposit below a late



Pleistocene assemblage dominated by silicified tuff artefacts has been dated to  $30,735 \pm 407$  BP (Wk-17435) (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd (JMCHM) 2005a:119; McDonald 2008:36). Other sites that have been excavated within this sand body include CG1 and CG3 (JMCHM 2005b; 2006). On the Hawkesbury River near Pitt Town, OSL ages from open site PT12 suggest the earliest phase of activity at the site began by 36,000 years ago, with increased use during the Last Glacial Maximum and into the late Pleistocene (Williams et al. 2012; 2014); and thermo-luminescence (TL) ages from an aggrading sand dune at the Windsor museum site returned a date of  $33,900 \pm 1,700$  years on soil samples taken at the lower limit of artefact concentrations (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2011).

The Sydney basin has been the subject of intensive archaeological survey and assessment for many years. This research has resulted in the identification of thousands of Aboriginal sites and the recording of a wide range of site features. The most common type of sites or site features include: artefacts (isolated finds, open artefact scatters or camp sites), middens, rock shelters containing surface artefacts and/or occupation deposit and/or rock art, open grinding groove sites, and open engraving sites. Rarer site types include scarred trees, quarry and procurement sites, burials, stone arrangements, carved trees, and traditional story or other ceremonial places.

Archaeological studies in the Sydney Basin generally fall into four categories – projects which have been carried out within a research-oriented academic framework, larger scale planning and management studies (e.g. local Aboriginal heritage studies), archaeological surveys carried out by interested amateurs, and impact assessments which have been carried out by professionals within a commercial consulting framework. The latter deal with specific localities subject to development proposals and constitute a large proportion of the archaeological research carried out to date.

A staged study investigating the prehistory of the area around Sydney Harbour was undertaken by Val Attenbrow for the Port Jackson archaeological project (Attenbrow 1990; 1991). Stage 1 involved a program of site recording and assessment across the Port Jackson catchment. The study area was divided into geographic zones based on subcatchments and aquatic context (i.e. freshwater, estuarine and ocean-influenced zones) (Attenbrow 1991:44).

In total, 369 sites were identified in the Port Jackson catchment, consisting of middens in rockshelters (203), open middens (126), open middens associated with small rockshelters (6), deposits in rockshelters (6), and open deposits (open artefact sites) (7) (Attenbrow 1990:42). The current subject area is located south of Sydney Harbour within the Duck Creek sub-catchment. Only three sites (open deposits) were identified by Attenbrow in this sub-catchment, all of which were in the freshwater zone (Attenbrow 1990:46).

Attenbrow suggested that it was likely that higher Aboriginal population densities (and corresponding higher site densities) existed on Hawkesbury sandstone adjacent to the estuarine zones, because of the resources available in estuarine environments. Fewer sites were identified on Wianamatta shales, which was attributed to disturbance from dense residential and industrial development, as sites are known to occur in higher densities further to the west on the Cumberland Plain (Attenbrow 1991:46–47).

Several key studies have identified trends in the distribution of Aboriginal sites of the Cumberland Plain. Kohen (1986) identified a number of environmental factors which influenced the identification of open sites; including disturbance (an absence of vegetation cover and slightly deflated soils increased the visibility of sites), availability of water (65% of open artefact sites he identified on the western Cumberland Plain were located within 100 metres (m) of a permanent water supply), height above the surrounding landscape (a significant proportion of sites were located on a terrace or rise), and availability of suitable stone (he noted a potential association between site location and raw material sources). He also suggested that larger sites were generally located close to a fresh water source and near the junction of environmental zones (resulting in proximity to a range of different plant and animal resources).

These patterns in site location have generally been supported by later investigations, with refinements on artefact distribution and density particularly in relation to stream order and landform. White and McDonald (2010) identified a number of general trends in artefact distribution based on a series of



archaeological investigations undertaken over several years on the Cumberland Plain in the Rouse Hill Development Area, summarised as follows:

*Topographic and stream order variables correlate with artefact density and distribution. High artefact density concentrations may have resulted from larger numbers of artefact discard activities and/or from intensive stone flaking. Highest artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, especially 50–100 m from 4th order streams. Upper slopes have sparse discontinuous artefact distributions but artefacts are still found in these landscape settings. (White & McDonald 2010:29)*

Artefacts were identified on all landforms, although areas associated with higher order streams (larger watercourses) tended to have higher artefact densities and more continuous distributions than areas associated with lower order streams (White & McDonald 2010:36).

### 5.3.2 Local context

A number of Aboriginal archaeological studies have been undertaken in the vicinity of the subject area. Summaries of these studies are presented below in Table 5.1, and their location in relation to St Patrick's College is shown in Fig. 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Summaries of previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations**

Report	Findings	Approximate distance from subject area
Burwood and Strathfield Municipalities Heritage Studies: Aboriginal sites (Rich 1986)	No Aboriginal sites identified.  No previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations had been undertaken in the Burwood and Strathfield Municipalities, and it was concluded in this desktop study that it was 'extremely unlikely that Aboriginal sites will have survived in these areas, due to the intensive development of these suburbs' (Rich 1986:1).	Subject area included in investigation
Port Jackson archaeological project: a study of the prehistory of the Port Jackson catchment, NSW. Stage I – site recording and site assessment (Attenbrow 1990; 1991)	Three sites (archaeological deposits) were identified in the freshwater zone of the Duck River subcatchment of the Port Jackson catchment.	Subject area included in investigation
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment: Australian Catholic University Campus, Strathfield (Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd 2011)	No Aboriginal sites identified.  The study area had been highly disturbed by historical urban development, and areas of cut, fill and construction. A-horizon absent.	Adjacent to south of study area
Lingwood Campus Stage 2, 4 Vernon Street and 13 Margaret Street, Strathfield – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (Eco Logical Australia 2019)	No Aboriginal sites identified.  Three school campuses were surveyed. The study areas had been heavily disturbed due to high density school development. Visibility was low, with soils exposed only within garden beds and fills.	1.0 km east/ 1.3 km east

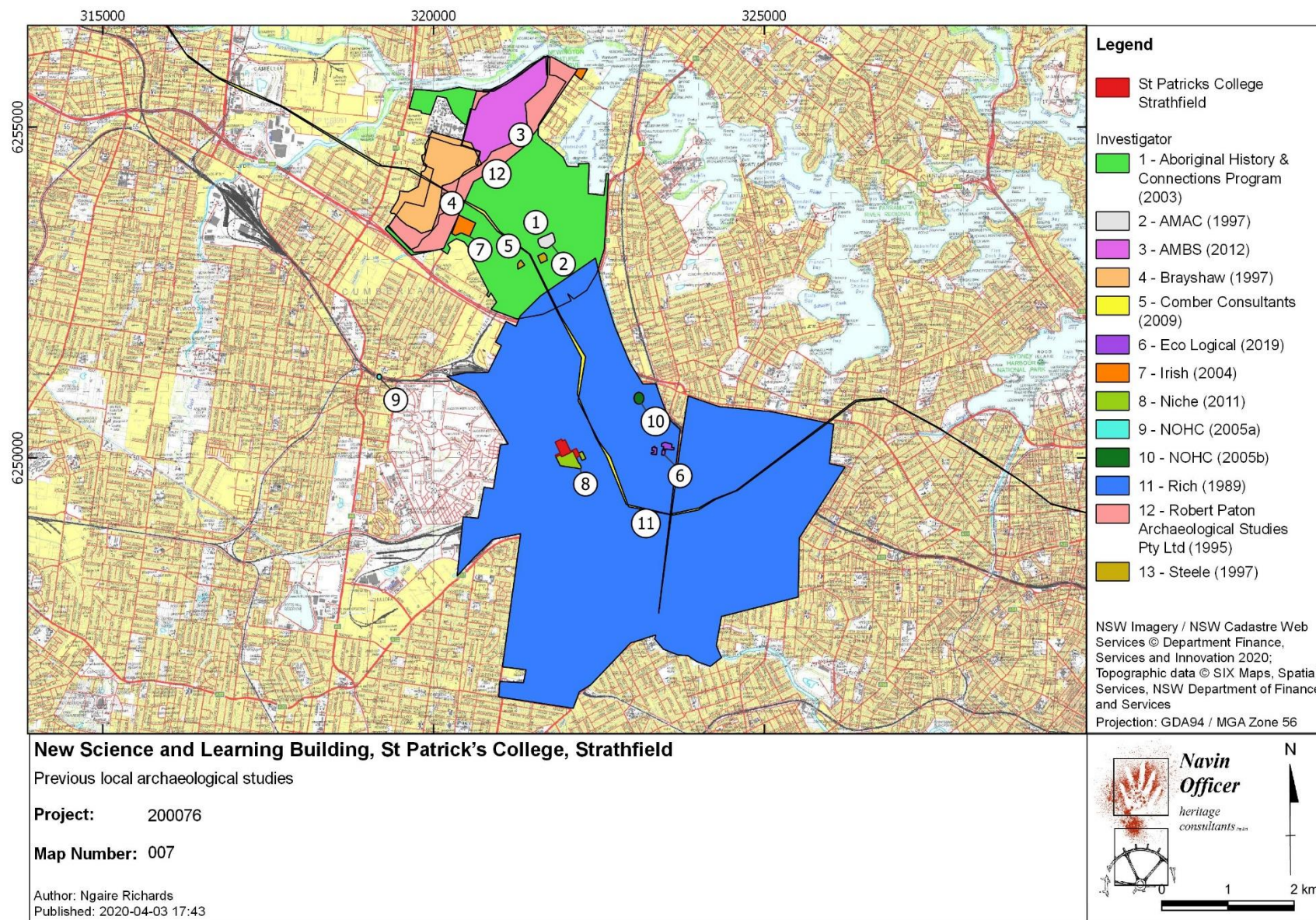


Report	Findings	Approximate distance from subject area
Sydney Metro Network Stage 2 (Central-Westmead): Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment DRAFT (Comber Consultants 2009)	No Aboriginal sites identified.  Subsurface testing and potential archaeological salvage excavations were recommended in areas of archaeological potential at Parramatta and Rosehill prior to the construction of work sites and Metro stations.	0.3 km east
Railway Clearways Program – Homebush Turnback Indigenous Heritage Assessment (NOHC2005b)	No Aboriginal sites identified.	1.2 km north east
Aboriginal Sites Survey of the Wanngal (Newington) Woodland & Newington Armoury Precincts, Sydney Olympic Park (Aboriginal History & Connections Program 2003)	Four Aboriginal sites identified consisting of three isolated stone artefacts (one silcrete core, one silcrete flaked piece, and one broken chert flake), and one modified tree with toe-holds cut with a metal axe. In addition, raw stone material consisting of a number of unmodified silcrete pieces were found.  Visibility varied from poor where tracks through the woodland were overgrown or covered with leaf litter and other vegetation, to good where the ground surface was almost completely exposed.	2.2 km north
Aboriginal Heritage Survey: Australia Avenue, Fig Tree Avenue Circuit 2000 Olympic Site. Homebush, NSW (Archaeological Management & Consulting Group Pty Ltd 1997)	No Aboriginal sites identified.  Two areas within the proposed Sydney Olympic Park site at Homebush were surveyed. Visibility was poor due to extensive grass cover, with minimal ground surface exposure. The pre-European ground surface, if present, was covered by introduced fills and/or recently developed soil profiles.	2.7 km north
Railway Clearways Program – Lidcombe Turnback Indigenous Heritage Assessment (NOHC 2005a)	No Aboriginal sites identified.	2.8 km north west
An Archaeological Survey of the Royal Australian Navy Armament Depot (RANAD), Newington, NSW (Robert Paton Archaeological Studies Pty Ltd & Australian Archaeological Survey Consultants Pty Ltd 1995)	Five Aboriginal sites identified, consisting of one artefact site (a silcrete flaked piece) and four scarred trees (eucalypt, scribbly gum).  The study area had been partially disturbed by land reclamation in low-lying areas along the Parramatta River foreshore and industrial development on high ground. All sites were located within or at the edge of	3.4 km north west





Report	Findings	Approximate distance from subject area
	eucalypt woodland on a flat rise overlooking Haslams Creek.	
Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report: Newington Armory Adaptive Re-Use and Rail Extension Project Sydney Olympic Park, NSW (Irish 2004)	<p>No Aboriginal sites identified. Previously recorded modified trees at RANAD were found to be naturally scarred.</p> <p>The study area had been subject to a variety of impacts including tree clearance, bushfire damage, grazing, land reclamation, construction of naval base and associated infrastructure, and erosion. Survey confirmed previous observations of disturbance.</p>	3.4km north west/5.4 km north
Olympic Village site, Newington, Homebush Bay: Aboriginal archaeology (Brayshaw 1997)	<p>Three previously registered Aboriginal sites had been identified on the end of a ridge within the Newington Arms Depot, consisting of isolated silcrete artefacts. No new Aboriginal sites identified; however, some unmodified silcrete found on same ridge landform unit.</p> <p>The previously identified sites could not be relocated. The study area had been highly disturbed on the lower slopes of Haslams Creek and near the armament stores.</p>	3.7 km north west
Newington Armament Depot & Nature Reserve, Sydney Olympic Park Conservation Management Plan: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment (Australian Museum Business Services 2012)	<p>Five previously registered Aboriginal sites had been identified within the Wanngal Woodland, consisting of three isolated stone artefacts and two potential archaeological deposits (PADs). No new Aboriginal sites or areas of Aboriginal heritage sensitivity were identified.</p> <p>The previously identified sites could not be relocated. The study area had been extensively modified, particularly to store ammunitions. The original vegetation in the woodland area has regenerated after a long history of clearing and fire management. Ground surface visibility was hampered in some areas due to high grass cover and undergrowth; however, there were several exposed areas along formerly gravelled tracks through the woodland.</p>	4.6 km north



**Fig. 5.1 Location of previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations in relation to the subject area**





### 5.3.2.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

The AHIMS database contains records of the Aboriginal sites (Aboriginal objects and places) that have been reported in NSW. An extensive search of the AHIMS database was undertaken on 30 January 2020 (Client Service ID: 480410). The search covered a 10 km x 10 km area centred on the subject area, defined by the following co-ordinates:

Eastings: 316935–326935, Northings: 6245190–6255190 (GDA94/MGA Zone 56).

The search results are summarised in Table 5.2 and attached in Appendix 2.

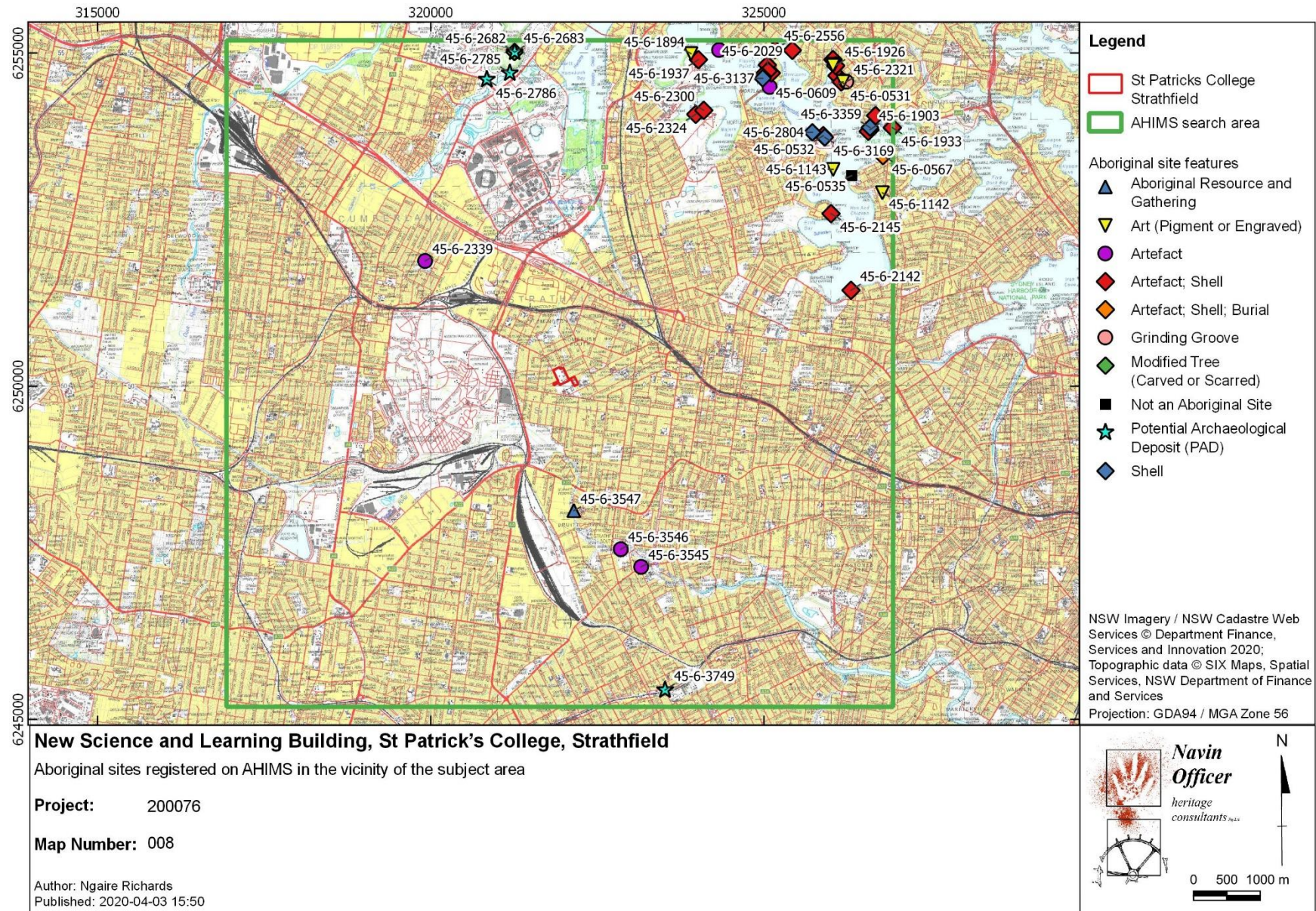
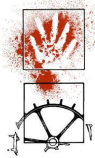
Forty-five Aboriginal sites were identified within the search boundaries. Of these, two sites have been destroyed, two have been partially destroyed, and one has been flagged as not a site. Mapping of the search results indicates the most common type of Aboriginal sites contain artefacts and shell (middens) and are generally distributed along the foreshore of the Parramatta River. The next most frequent type are art sites, which are mostly associated with sandstone rock platforms and shelters (Fig. 5.2).

The Aboriginal sites nearest to the subject area are located at least 2.0 km away, in urban parks that have not been subject to high levels of ground surface disturbance as a result of residential and industrial development. Artefact sites have been registered at Phillips Park in Lidcombe near Haslams Creek (AHIMS #45-6-2339), and within Elliot Reserve and Maria Reserve in Belfield near the Cooks River (#45-6-3545 and #45-6-3546). An Aboriginal Resource and Gathering site has also been identified near the Cooks River within St Annes Reserve in Strathfield South (#45-6-3547).

No sites have previously been registered within the subject area. No AHIPs have been previously issued within the subject area.

**Table 5.2 Summary of registered Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the subject area**

Site Feature(s)	Number of Sites	Per cent of Total (%)
Artefact; Shell	21	46.67
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	6	13.33
Artefact	5	11.11
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	4	8.89
Shell	4	8.89
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	2.22
Artefact; Shell; Burial	1	2.22
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	2.22
Grinding Groove	1	2.22
Not an Aboriginal Site	1	2.22
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Fig. 5.2 Location of registered Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the subject area**

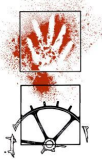




## 5.4 Predictive model

As a result of the archaeological investigations undertaken to date in the local area, the following predictions can be made about the Aboriginal archaeological site patterning in the vicinity of the subject area:

- The potential for identification and survival of any archaeological sites will largely depend on the degree of past disturbance. Few Aboriginal sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the subject area, which has been attributed to disturbance from dense residential and industrial development.
- Aboriginal people occupied sites across the Sydney basin, and open artefact sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds) can occur on all landforms. Previous regional studies suggest that landform and proximity to water are key factors in predicting archaeological site location, artefact distribution and density. The subject area is located on an upper slope some distance (c550 m) from the nearest watercourse, an unnamed first order tributary of Powells Creek, suggesting there is low potential for open artefact sites to occur in this location.
- Subsurface archaeological deposits may occur where natural soil horizons have been preserved within the landscape, i.e. those areas where the pre-European soil profile has not been substantially disturbed by ground surface disturbance and erosion. An analysis of historical photographs indicate that disturbance from earthworks (cut and fill) during ground preparation for the tennis courts is likely to have affected the archaeological potential of the subject area.
- Shell (midden) sites are unlikely to present. A review of sites identified in the Port Jackson catchment suggests they are more likely to occur on Hawkesbury sandstone adjacent to estuarine zones.
- Closed sites (rockshelters), art sites and grinding grooves are unlikely to present due to an absence of sandstone outcrops within the subject area.
- Culturally modified (scarred and carved) trees are unlikely to present due to historical clearance of vegetation prior to the establishment of the sports ground (Breen Oval) and tennis courts in the early 20th Century.



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

### 6.1 Field methods

This section outlines the results of the field investigation of the subject area undertaken as part of this ACHAR. The archaeological survey and data collection were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a).

The purpose of the field investigation is to:

- verify the nature, location, and extent of any known Aboriginal sites within the subject area
- identify and record any new Aboriginal sites or landforms with archaeological potential observed, and
- document the conditions encountered (survey units, landforms, general soil information, ground surface exposures, and vegetation) to assess the effectiveness of the survey.

The field investigation can also be used to enable registered Aboriginal stakeholders to visit the proposed project site and to discuss the management of Aboriginal sites and cultural heritage values across the subject area.

### 6.2 Archaeological survey

A full coverage pedestrian survey of the subject area was undertaken on 31 March 2020 by Ngaire Richards (Senior Heritage Consultant, NOHC). A cultural heritage officer from Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council had been organised to attend; however, a representative was unavailable the morning of the survey.

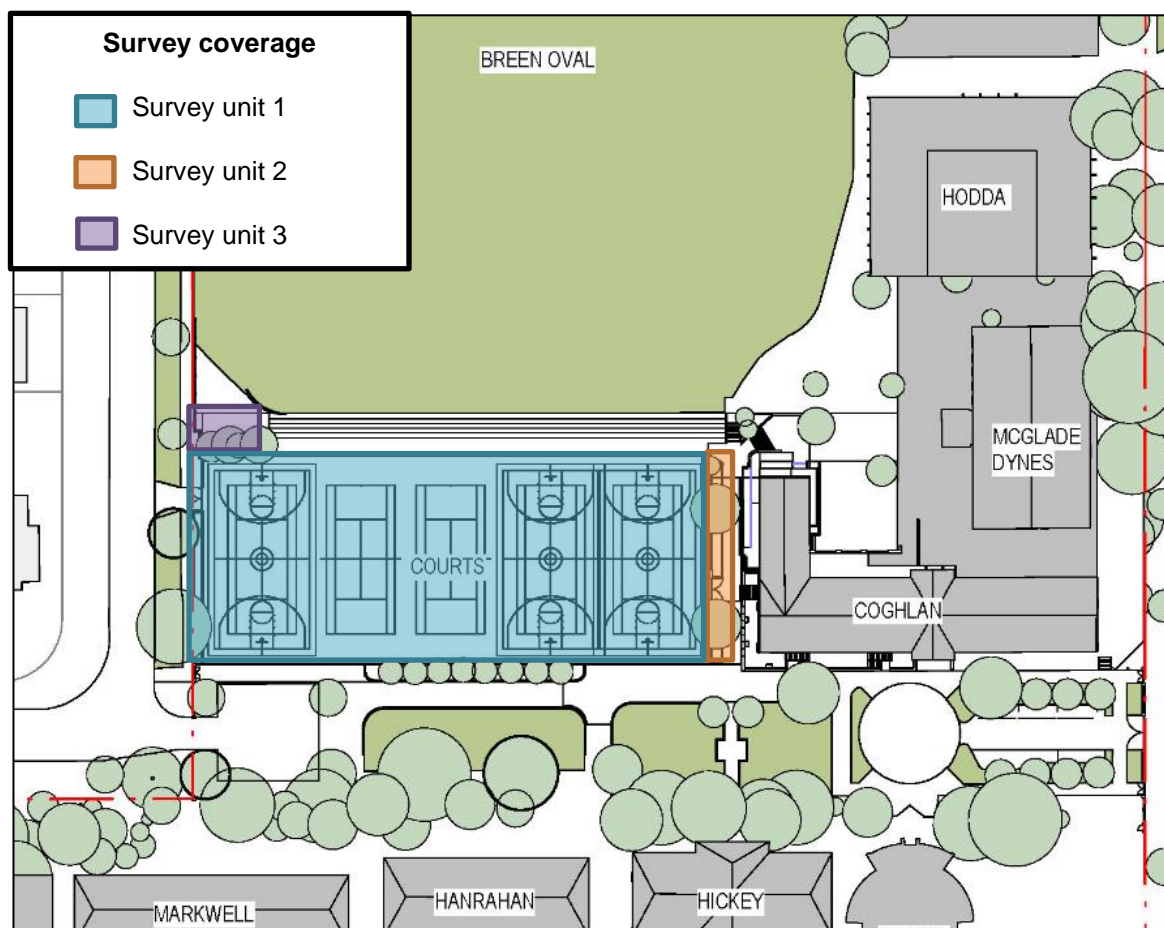
The subject area was divided into three survey units based on current land use (Fig. 6.1), and examined for areas of ground exposure sufficient to reveal Aboriginal objects, landscape features that may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, and evidence of disturbance by previous activities.

Survey unit 1 encompassed most of the subject area and contains five established tennis courts, with underlying subsurface drainage (Fig. 6.2). No ground surface exposures were present within this unit. The tennis courts are surrounded by a brick retaining wall to the south, east and west. A comparison between the ground level of the courts and the verge of Fraser Street (adjacent to the subject area) indicates that earthworks (cut and fill) have been used to level the sloping site for the courts. This is likely to have removed the natural soil deposits up to a depth of ~1.5 m below surface at the deepest point (truncating the A- and B- soil horizons, which in this area consist of shallow Blacktown soils generally <50 cm deep), affecting the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present.

Survey unit 2 is in the east of the subject area, and is covered by a brick-paved pathway between the tennis courts and the Coghlan Building (Fig. 6.3). No ground surface exposures were present within this unit.

Survey unit 3 is in the north west of the subject area, and contains a tiered garden bed, and house leaderboard (Fig. 6.4). Ground surface visibility was obscured by leaf litter; however, a small exposure was visible in the upper garden bed adjacent to the leader board (Fig. 6.5).

No Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were identified. Observations during the survey confirmed the subject area had undergone substantial past disturbance that is likely to have removed any Aboriginal archaeological material had any ever been present in this area.



**Fig. 6.1 Survey units recorded during the field investigation**



**Fig. 6.2 Survey unit 1 – tennis/basketball courts, view south west**





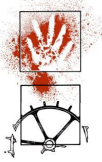
**Fig. 6.3 Survey unit 2 – brick-paved pathway, view south east**



**Fig. 6.4 Survey unit 3 – tiered garden bed and school house leaderboard, view north west**



**Fig. 6.5 Ground surface exposure adjacent to leaderboard**



### 6.3 Survey coverage

The calculation of effectiveness of archaeological field survey is related to the obtrusiveness of the sites being looked for (the type Aboriginal sites likely to be present and whether they are readily visible), and the amount of visibility (bare ground), and exposure (area with a likelihood of revealing objects or archaeological deposits). The predominant factors affecting the amount of ground surface visibility within an exposure are the extent of any vegetation cover or leaf litter, the depth and type of exposure, the extent of recent sedimentary deposition, and the level of visual interference from introduced materials.

Visibility and exposure variables were estimated for all survey units within the subject area. These estimates provide a measure with which to quantify ground exposure and visibility, and to gauge the effectiveness of the survey and level of sampling conducted. Table 6.1 describes each of the survey units (transects) completed and the landforms present within the subject area. Table 6.2 assesses the degree to which different landforms were effectively surveyed and provides a summary of any Aboriginal objects or sites observed.

**Table 6.1 Survey coverage**

Survey unit	Landform	Survey unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective coverage area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effective coverage (%)	Description
1	Simple slope	230	0	0	0	0	Tennis/ basketball courts
2	Simple slope	75	0	0	0	0	Paved pedestrian pathway
3	Simple slope	35	<10	<10	0.25	0.7	Garden bed and house leaderboard

**Table 6.2 Landform summary – sampled areas**

Landform	Landform area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area effectively surveyed (m <sup>2</sup> )	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites	Number of artefacts or features
Simple slope	340	0.25	0.07	0	0

### 6.4 Summary

No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the archaeological survey. Taking into account the exposure and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage was very low (approximately 0.07% of the subject area). Observations made during the archaeological survey, supported by the land-use history, suggest the subject area has been subject to high levels of disturbance from vegetation clearance, followed by earthworks and construction of the tennis courts. The subject area does not retain any natural landscape features. The cut and fill of the slope, and construction of tiered garden beds, is considered likely to have truncated the natural A- and B- soil horizons, removing the potential for any subsurface deposits. The archaeological potential of the subject area is therefore considered to be nil–low.



## 7 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Assessment criteria

*The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* defines cultural significance as 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations' (Australia ICOMOS 2013a).

Assessing the Aboriginal cultural significance of a place involves identifying the range of values that are present and assessing them against relevant criteria, in order to define why a place is important and inform future planning and management. Table 7.1 provides definitions of these values and outlines the criteria for assessment.

**Table 7.1 Criteria used to assess the cultural significance of a place**

Definition of value	Assessment criteria (after OEH 2011:10)
<p><b>Historic value</b> refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community (OEH 2011:9).</p>	<p>Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or State?</p>
<p><b>Scientific (or archaeological) value</b> refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques (Australia ICOMOS 2013b).</p> <p>Sites may meet this criterion because they: contain intact archaeological deposits, have potential to answer research questions on past human behaviour, are very old or contain significant time depth, contain large artefactual assemblages or material diversity, are well preserved, or form part of a larger site complex or cultural landscape.</p>	<p>Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or State?</p>
<p><b>Aesthetic value</b> refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place – that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals (Australia ICOMOS 2013b:3).</p>	<p>Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or State?</p>
<p><b>Social (or cultural) value</b> refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them (OEH 2011:8).</p> <p>Spiritual value is included in the definition of social value, and refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of Aboriginal people (Australia ICOMOS 2013b:4).</p>	<p>Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?</p>





The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* identify that 'Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage' (DECCWb 2010:iii). The significance of a place can be the result of a number of factors including: continuity of tradition, occupation or action; historical association; custodianship or concern for the protection and maintenance of places; and the value of sites as tangible and meaningful links with the lifestyle and values of ancestors. Aboriginal cultural significance may or may not parallel the archaeological significance of a site.

The following assessment of significance is made with reference to the criteria outlined above.

## **7.1 Significance assessment**

The subject area has been subject to major disturbance from past land use, including vegetation clearance and earthworks to level the site for construction of the tennis courts and garden beds. No Aboriginal sites (objects or place) or landforms with archaeological potential have been identified.

It should be noted that Aboriginal social (or cultural) value can only be determined by the Aboriginal community, and that confirmation of this assessment of significance is dependent on submissions on the draft report by RAPs. Accordingly, a draft of this report was provided to the RAPs along with a request for any information regarding to the cultural significance of the area. By the close of the review period, four responses had been received each indicating that they had no information relating to the and cultural significance associated with the subject land.





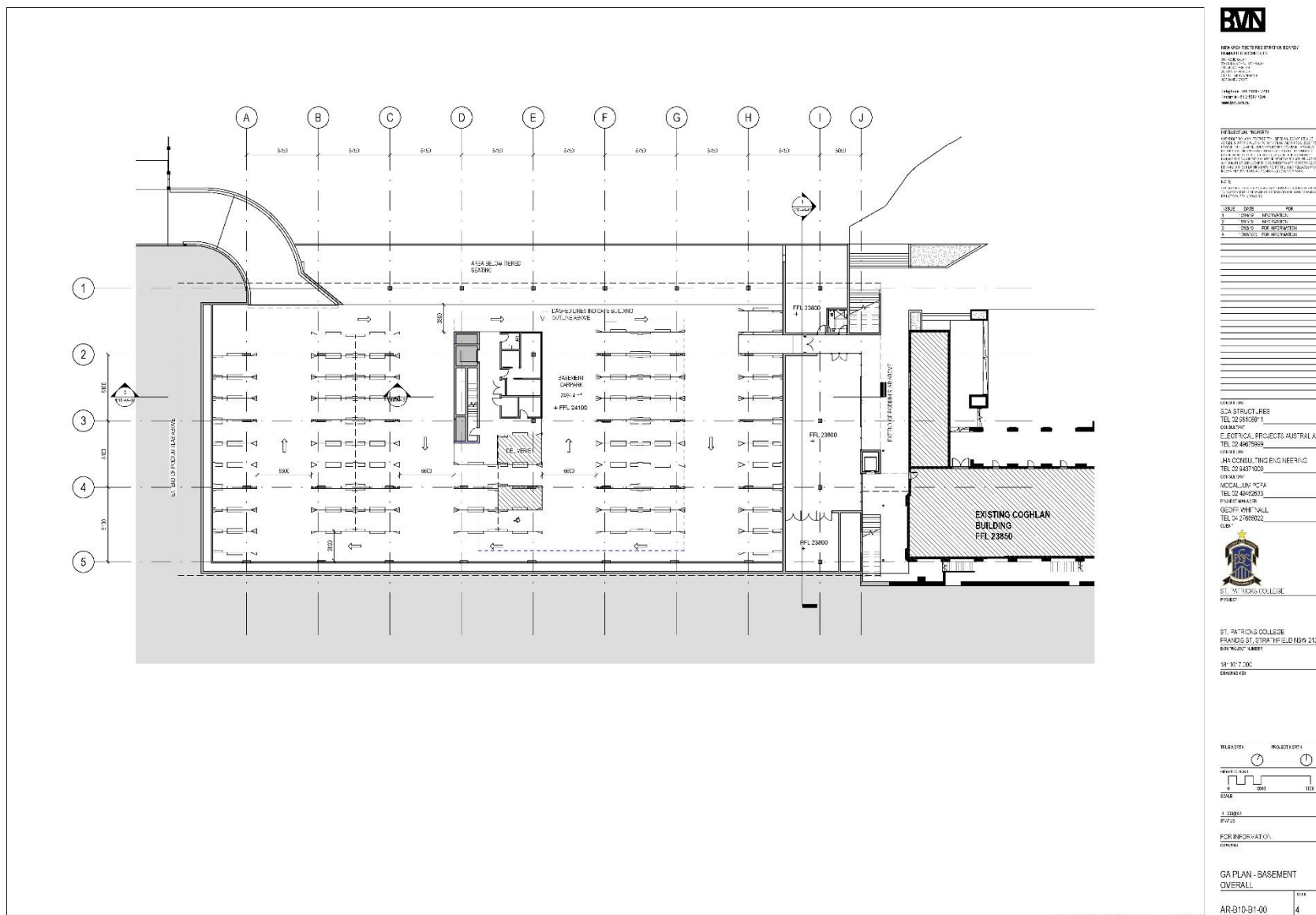
## 8 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

### 8.1 Introduction

The proposed development includes demolition of the existing tennis courts and construction of a new four-storey science and learning building. Most impacts are associated with the construction of the associated basement car park, accessed via a ramp from Fraser Street, which is located within the footprint of the existing tennis courts and garden bed (Fig. 8.1).

### 8.2 Potential development impacts

Historical plans, aerial imagery and historical photographs demonstrate the development of the subject area following residential subdivision and subsequent occupation by St Patrick's College in the 20th Century. Based on the environmental context and a review of the material evidence of Aboriginal land use in the region, it was considered there was low potential for open artefact sites to occur. The subject area is located on a disturbed upper slope at some distance from the nearest watercourse. Due to the shallow nature of the Blacktown soils on which the subject area is located, the clearing of vegetation as well as disturbance caused by earthworks to level the site for construction of the tennis courts is considered to have limited the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the subject area. No Aboriginal sites (objects or place) or landforms with archaeological potential have been identified during this assessment. For these reasons, the archaeological potential of the subject area is considered to be nil-low, and the proposed development is considered to have low risk of harming Aboriginal objects.



**Fig. 8.1 Proposed STEMM building – General Arrangement Plan – Basement Level. Source: BVN 12/2/2020, AR-B10-B1-00 Issue 4**



## 9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions have been reached in relation to the subject area:

- No Aboriginal sites (objects or place) or landforms with archaeological potential have been identified during this assessment. The study area has been assessed as having nil–low Aboriginal archaeological potential.
- It is considered that there is a low risk of Aboriginal objects being present within the subject area. No further archaeological investigation is required, and the proposed development may proceed with caution.

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010b). A total of nine Aboriginal parties (RAPs) registered an interest in the project. The draft report was provided to each of the RAPs for their comment and input. The Aboriginal community consultation process has now been completed. A copy of this report should be provided to the RAPs for their records. No information relating to the occurrence of Aboriginal cultural sites was received nor was any cultural heritage significance attributed to the study area by any of the RAPs.

The following recommendations are made:

- The Aboriginal community consultation process for this project is now complete. A copy of this final report should be provided to the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for their records.
- While the potential for undetected Aboriginal objects to occur is considered to be low, it is recommended that during construction activities involving ground surface disturbance and excavation works an unexpected finds procedure should be put in place. Protocols for the unanticipated discovery of Aboriginal objects and suspected human remains should be adopted and complied with.
- The requirement to obtain an AHIP under the NPW Act does not apply to approved SSDs under Division 4.7, Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act. The potential heritage impact is instead managed by the environmental assessment process.
- A copy of this report should be submitted to the DPIE for registration on the AHIMS database.



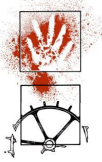
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## **11 APPENDIX 1**

### **ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

See attached documents:

- Consultation log
- Consultation records
  - o Stage 1 Notification of project proposal
  - o Stage 2 Presentation of information about the proposed project and Stage 3 Gathering information about cultural significance
  - o Stage 4 Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report





**Table 11.1 Consultation log**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Method of Communication</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NOHC Contact</b>
<b>Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest</b>					
23/01/2020	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	The Secretary	Letter	Request for names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the subject area within 14 days.	Nicola Hayes
23/01/2020	Strathfield Municipal Council	General Manager	Letter	Request for names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the subject area within 14 days.	Nicola Hayes
23/01/2020	Greater Sydney Local Land Services	General Manager	Letter	Request for names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the subject area within 14 days.	Nicola Hayes
23/01/2020	Office of Environment and Heritage	–	Letter	Request for names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the subject area within 14 days.	Nicola Hayes
23/01/2020	Native Title Services Corporation Ltd	The Secretary	Letter	Request for names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the subject area within 14 days.	Nicola Hayes
23/01/2020	Office of the Registrar <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	The Secretary	Letter	Request for names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places in the subject area within 14 days.	Nicola Hayes
23/01/2020	National Native Title Tribunal	The Secretary	Letter	Submitted search request.	Nicola Hayes



<b>Date</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Method of Communication</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NOHC Contact</b>
30/01/2020	<i>Inner West Courier</i>	–	Newspaper ad	Newspaper advertisement placed with project information and invitation for Aboriginal people to register an interest by 21/2/2020.	Jasmine Fenyvesi
30/01/2020	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	Susan Harrison	Email	Response to letter, identifying potential Aboriginal stakeholders.	Nicola Hayes
10/02/2020	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Jody Julakowski	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Biamanga	Seli Storer	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	–	Clive Freeman	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Callendulla	Corey Smith	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Darug Land Observations	Jamie and Anna Workman	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Darug Aboriginal Land Care	Des Dyer	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards



<b>Date</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Method of Communication</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NOHC Contact</b>
10/02/2020	Dharug	Andrew Bond	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson and Krystle Carroll	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Gunyu	Kylie Ann Bell	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	B.H. Heritage Consultants	Nola Hampton	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Mura Indigenous Corporation	Phillip Carroll	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards



<b>Date</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Method of Communication</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NOHC Contact</b>
10/02/2020	Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Murrumbul	Mark Henry	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Thauaira	Shane Carriage	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Thoorga Nura	John Carriage	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Waawaar Awaa	Rodney Gunther	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards





<b>Date</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Method of Communication</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NOHC Contact</b>
10/02/2020	Walgalu	Ronald Stewart	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Wingikara	Hayley Bell	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Yerramurra	Robert Parson	Email	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Badu	Karia Lea Bond	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Tocomwall	Scott Franks	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	–	Eric Keidge	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Mura Indigenous Corporation	Phillip Carroll	Email	Undeliverable email notification: Message couldn't be delivered.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (GCAHAC)	Caine Carroll	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Ngaire Richards
10/02/2020	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Ngaire Richards



Date	Organisation	Representative	Method of Communication	Description	NOHC Contact
10/02/2020	Mura Indigenous Corporation	Phillip Carroll	Letter	Notification of project proposal and request for registration of interest by 24/2/2020.	Ngaire Richards
11/02/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Ngaire Richards
17/02/2020	Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Susan Faleafaga (Admin Officer)	Email	There are not currently any Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area. Suggestion to contact Metro LALC to identify potential Aboriginal stakeholders.	Nicola Hayes
18/02/2021	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Ngaire Richards
21/02/2010	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Jody Kulakowski	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Ngaire Richards
24/02/2020	Butucarbin Cultural Heritage Assessments	Lowanna Gibson	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Ngaire Richards
27/02/2020	Ngammbaa	Kaarina Slater	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Ngaire Richards
3/02/2020	Metro LALC	Nathan Moran	Email	Registration of interest in project.	Nicola Hayes
27/03/2020	–	Clive Freeman	Email	Request confirmation of registration of interest.	Ngaire Richards
30/03/2020	–	Clive Freeman	Email	Confirmed registration of interest.	Ngaire Richards
30/03/2020	DPIE		Email	Notification of registered Aboriginal parties.	Ngaire Richards
43920	Metro LALC	Nathan Moran	Email	Notification of registered Aboriginal parties.	Ngaire Richards
<b>Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project and Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance</b>					



<b>Date</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Method of Communication</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NOHC Contact</b>
6/03/2020	Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	–	Clive Freeman	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Jody Kulakowski	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Lowanna Gibson	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
6/03/2020	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	Email	Presentation of information regarding the project and the proposed methodology for the preparation of the ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
9/03/2020	Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	Email	Request to be kept informed.	Ngaire Richards
16/03/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Email	KYWG agrees with and supports methodology.	Ngaire Richards
18/03/2020	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Email	A1 Indigenous Services supports the Information and Methodology provided.	Ngaire Richards
20/3/2020	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Selina Timothy	Email	Metro LALC contacted to organise representative for archaeological survey of subject area on 31/3/2020.	Ngaire Richards



Date	Organisation	Representative	Method of Communication	Description	NOHC Contact
27/3/2020	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Selina Timothy	Email	Confirmed date of archaeological survey of subject area. Noted Metro LALC Office is closed as a result of Covid-19 pandemic and staff are working from home.	Ngaire Richards
31/3/2020	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Selina Timothy	Phone	Confirmed Metro LALC Culture & Heritage Officer unable to attend morning of survey due.	Ngaire Richards
<b>Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report</b>					
22/04/2020	All Registered Aboriginal Parties		Email	Draft ACHAR provided, with request for feedback by 20 May 2020	Ngaire Richards
22/04/2020	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll	Email	DNC is happy with the report recommendations.	Ngaire Richards
23/04/2020	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Email	A1 Indigenous Services supports the draft ACHAR	Ngaire Richards
8/05/2020	Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll	Email	GCAHAC commented that it was a shame Metro LALC couldn't be present on the day of the survey, but everything seems to look fine in the report.	Ngaire Richards
13/05/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Email	Feedback that it was disappointing that an Aboriginal RAP was not engaged to attend the walk over, and that the report recommends no further cultural investigations therefore does not agree with recommendations.	Ngaire Richards
13/05/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Email	Response explaining the recommendation for no further archaeological investigation was based on the assessment of nil–low archaeological potential.	Ngaire Richards
15/05/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Email	Reply thanking NOHC for response to feedback.	Ngaire Richards





## **12 APPENDIX 2**

### **EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS**

Client Service ID: 480410

# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : St Patricks Strathfield

Client Service ID : 480410

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2339	Haslams Ck 1	AGD	56	319810	6251690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-2300	Rivendell 2;Concord West;	AGD	56	323990	6253950	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-2677	Kissing Point Park - RYDE 207	GDA	56	324324	6255045	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		102142,102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-2321	Glades Bay 3;Gladesville; RYDE 224	GDA	56	326234	6254570	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-3169	CABARITA MIDDEN 1	GDA	56	325911	6253734	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-3749	Sydenham to Bankstown PAD 01 (S2B PAD01)	GDA	56	323514	6245442	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-0531	Glades Bay 1, RYDE 222	GDA	56	326159	6254565	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1308,1809,102489,103678
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-0532	Cabarita Park 2	GDA	56	325888	6253760	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1308,2047
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-0535	Quarantine Park	AGD	56	326210	6252970	Open site	Not a Site	Earth Mound : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	1308,1809
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-2145	France/Exile Bay, Concord.	AGD	56	325900	6252400	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1809,1911
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-2545	Putney Park 5;PP 5; RYDE 211	AGD	56	325004	6254510	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-0609	Glade Bay;Gladesville RYDE 223	GDA	56	326184	6254570	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-1894	Rivendell;	AGD	56	323800	6254800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-1903	Looking Glass PT; RYDE 227	GDA	56	326589	6253850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	<b>Permits</b>							
45-6-1904	Looking Glass PT; RYDE 226	GDA	56	326564	6253825	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 30/01/2020 for Ngair Richards for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 316935 - 326935, Northings : 6245190 - 6255190 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHAR. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 45

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.

# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : St Patricks Strathfield

Client Service ID : 480410

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1923	Bill Mitchell Park 1; RYDE 218	GDA	56	326054	6254830	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1924	Bill Mitchell Park 3; RYDE 216	GDA	56	326034	6254900	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1925	Bill Mitchell Park 5; RYDE 220	GDA	56	326094	6254660	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	102489,103678
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2556	Jetty Road RYDE 213	GDA	56	325164	6255050	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102142,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2142	Hen & Chicken Bay, Five Dock;	AGD	56	326200	6251250	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0567	Abbotsford, Five Dock	AGD	56	326680	6253270	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Midden	1340
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1142	Abbotsford;Kangaroo Feet Cave;	AGD	56	326670	6252712	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1143	Mortdale;Tide Floor Cave;	AGD	56	325932	6253064	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2429	Gladesville Hospital; RYDE 229	GDA	56	326034	6254900	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2324	Yaralla Bay;Concord West Hospital;	AGD	56	323870	6253890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2028	Putney point 4; RYDE 212	GDA	56	325084	6254490	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2029	Putney park 3; RYDE 208	GDA	56	325049	6254820	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2030	Putney park 2; RYDE 209	GDA	56	325059	6254730	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2031	Putney park 1; RYDE 210	GDA	56	324969	6254650	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 30/01/2020 for Ngair Richards for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 316935 - 326935, Northings : 6245190 - 6255190 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHAR. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 45

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.

# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : St Patricks Strathfield

Client Service ID : 480410

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2033	Morrison's Bay park; RYDE 214	GDA	56	325424	6255040	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1926	Bill Mitchell Park 4; RYDE 219	GDA	56	326074	6254810	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1932	Banjo Patterson Park;Looking Glass Bay; RYDE 228	GDA	56	326674	6254060	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1933	Bedlam Point Cave;	AGD	56	326820	6253690	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1937	Rocky Point;Concord West;	AGD	56	323910	6254710	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Michael Guider					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2682	Wanngal Woodland Axe-Marked Tree	AGD	56	321152	6254826	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Paul Irish Consultant Archaeologist					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2683	Wanngal Woodland IF1	AGD	56	321154	6254823	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,102196
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Paul Irish Consultant Archaeologist					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1927	Bill Mitchell Park 2; RYDE 217	GDA	56	326034	6254815	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -	Shelter with Art	102489
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3359	Wharf Road Shell Midden 01 (WR-SHL01)	GDA	56	326589	6253882	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management					<b>Permits</b>	4313	
45-6-3545	Elliot Reserve 1 (STRA-001)	GDA	56	323155	6247290	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 150		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Housing Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3546	Maria Reserve 1 (STRA-002)	GDA	56	322850	6247555	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Housing Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3547	St Annes Reserve 1 (STRA-003)	GDA	56	322145	6248135	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 150		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-2785	Wanngal Woodland PAD2	GDA	56	321185	6254699	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102196
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Paul Irish					<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 30/01/2020 for Ngair Richards for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 316935 - 326935, Northings : 6245190 - 6255190 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHAR. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 45

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# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 480410

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-6-2786	Wanngal Woodland PAD1	GDA	56	320840	6254603	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102196
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u> Mr.Paul Irish						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2804	Cabarita Park 1	AGD	56	325620	6253620	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u> Val Attenbrow						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3137	Putney Park 6 RYDE235	GDA	56	324980	6254620	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u> Mr.Phil Hunt						<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 30/01/2020 for Ngairé Richards for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 316935 - 326935, Northings : 6245190 - 6255190 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHAR. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 45

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