
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Curio Projects

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

SYDNEY FOOTBALL STADIUM, REDEVELOPMENT
STAGE 2 SSDA



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Curio Projects Pty Ltd
Suite 9/17 Thurlow Street
Redfern NSW 2016
Australia

Contents

Document Information.....	2
Executive Summary.....	6
Recommendations	7
1. Introduction.....	7
1.1. Purpose of this Report	9
1.2. Project Background.....	9
1.2.1. Stage 2 Assessment Requirements.....	11
1.3. Site Identification	12
1.4. Relevant Statutory Controls.....	14
1.4.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	14
1.4.2. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.....	14
1.4.3. Native Title Act 1993	15
1.4.4. OEH Guidelines	15
1.5. Objectives of Aboriginal Heritage Assessment:.....	15
1.6. Limitations and Constraints	16
1.7. Investigators, Contributors and Acknowledgements	16
2. Aboriginal Community Consultation.....	17
2.1. Stage 1—Notification of project proposal and registration of interest	18
2.1.1. Registered Aboriginal Parties.....	18
2.2. Stage 2 and Stage 3	19
2.3. Stage 4—Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.....	20
2.4. Submissions Received from Aboriginal Community.....	20
2.5. Curio Responses to Submissions.....	21
3. Summary and Analysis of Background Information.....	23
3.1. Aboriginal Ethnohistory.....	23
3.2. Brief Historical Summary.....	23
3.2.1. Sydney Common (1811).....	23
3.2.2. Busby's Bore (1827).....	24
3.2.3. Military Use (1849-1970).....	25
3.2.4. Sydney Sports Ground (1902).....	28
3.2.5. Sydney Football Stadium (1988).....	28

3.3.	Landscape Context	29
3.3.1.	Soils and Geology	29
3.3.2.	Hydrology	31
3.3.3.	Landscape and Landforms	31
3.3.4.	Flora and Fauna	32
3.3.5.	Modern Land Use and Disturbance	32
3.3.6.	Summary of Environmental Context	33
3.4.	Material Evidence of Aboriginal Land Use	34
3.4.1.	Archaeological Evidence of Aboriginal Occupation in Sydney Region	34
3.4.2.	AHIMS Search	34
3.4.3.	Previous Archaeological Investigations	37
3.4.4.	Historical Archaeology	41
3.5.	Regional Character and Archaeological Predictive Model	41
4.	Cultural Heritage Values and Significance Assessment	43
4.1.	Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values	43
4.1.1.	Social (Cultural) and Spiritual Value	43
4.1.2.	Historical Value	44
4.1.3.	Scientific (Archaeological) Value	44
4.1.4.	Aesthetic Value	47
4.2.	Statement of Significance	47
5.	Avoiding and Minimising Harm (Impacts)	49
5.1.	Ecologically Sustainable Development	49
5.1.1.	Precautionary Principle	49
5.1.2.	Intergenerational Equity	50
5.2.	Description of Proposed Development	50
5.3.	Conservation and Impact Assessment	59
5.3.1.	Proposed Impact to Potential Archaeological Resource	59
5.4.	Harm to Aboriginal Objects and Values	62
5.4.1.	Avoiding and Minimising Harm	62
5.5.	Summary of Impact Assessment	63
6.	Management and Mitigation	65
6.1.	Strategy One—Archaeological Investigation	65
6.1.1.	Consideration of Excavation Hazards	66

6.1.2.	Monitoring and Test Excavation	66
6.1.3.	Salvage Excavation	70
6.1.4.	Research Framework.....	71
6.1.5.	Incorporation with Historical Archaeology.....	71
6.1.6.	Commencement of Development Impacts.....	72
6.2.	Strategy Two—Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation	72
6.3.	Management of Aboriginal Objects.....	72
6.3.1.	Unexpected Skeletal Remains.....	73
7.	Management Recommendations	74
7.1.	Conclusions	74
7.2.	Recommendations.....	75
8.	References.....	77
	APPENDIX A—Aboriginal Consultation Log and Correspondence	79
	APPENDIX B—AHIMS Search	80
	APPENDIX C—Glossary of Technical Terms.....	81
	APPENDIX D—SFS PAD AHIMS Site Card.....	82

Executive Summary

Curio Projects Pty Ltd was commissioned by Infrastructure NSW (INSW) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Stage 2 of the redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS), located at 40–44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park (the study area).

This ACHAR documents the process of investigation, consultation and assessment with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal archaeology, as undertaken for the SFS Redevelopment project and study area, specific to the Stage 2 development application. This includes background research and assessment of evidence and information about material traces of Aboriginal land use in the study area and surrounds, significance assessment of potential Aboriginal sites, places, landscapes and/or other values, as well as an impact assessment and management recommendations to assist INSW with their future responsibilities for Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area.

In general, the subject site has the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present within deeper natural sand profiles that exist beneath the layers of historical fill. Without the ability to archaeologically investigate the natural soil profiles prior to site redevelopment (and the presence of deep historical fill across the entire site), the whole SFS Redevelopment Site has been assessed to have a low to moderate level of Aboriginal archaeological potential, identified as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) site, 'SFS PAD', registered with AHIMS (AHIMS #45-6-3645).

The SFS Redevelopment site as a component of the southeastern Sydney peninsula, has high social significance. The study area and surrounds are particularly noted as having high social (cultural) and spiritual significance to the La Perouse Aboriginal community, who maintain an unbroken connection to the land, whose ancestors lived in study area and surrounds (the wider southeastern peninsula region) right up until forced removal to La Perouse mission in the 1880s due to the establishment of the Aborigines Protection Board

The site also holds moderate historical significance for its landscape positioning within the eastern Sydney peninsula as part of a wider significant Aboriginal landscape, as well as for its significant Aboriginal sporting history.

The site also holds moderate historical significance for its landscape positioning within the eastern Sydney peninsula as part of a wider significant Aboriginal landscape, as well as more contemporary significance to the Aboriginal community for its significant Aboriginal sporting history.

While it is not yet possible to determine the nature and extent of any Aboriginal archaeological deposit at the study area without investigating the site physically, should an Aboriginal archaeological deposit be present, it would potentially be of moderate research potential (high research potential should post-contact sites be present), with low to moderate education potential, and potentially moderate significance as part of the wider Aboriginal landscape of Sydney's southeastern peninsula.

The cultural significance of the study area and surrounds is likely to be more related to the intangible values over the aesthetic values of the SFS site. However, landscape features outside of, but in close proximity to the study area, such as Moore Park and the wider Centennial Parklands, still contribute to the aesthetic values of the SFS site in its wider landscape positioning. Therefore, the study area is considered to have moderate aesthetic significance related to its general landscape positioning in the

continuing location of public recreation and sporting activities, with parklands retained (albeit highly modified) in areas of traditional Aboriginal resource zones.

The Stage 2 development works that will include below ground impacts include: bulk earthworks (cut and fill across the site, and basement excavation); piling for substructure supports; drainage/service installation and realignment; contamination works; and other minor works such as landscaping and public domain modifications. Three main types of development impacts have been identified to have potential to impact any potential Aboriginal archaeological resource at the site—basement excavation; piling works; and installation of services and OSD Tanks.

The main development impact with a potential to impact natural sand profiles is the excavation for the new basement services level, to feature as a 'ring level' surrounding the field of play. This will require excavation for the basement level, particularly focused in the west/northwestern side of the SFS site (due to differing surface elevations across the SFS site). Detailed analysis has been undertaken of potential for development impacts to extend to, or require excavation into, natural sand profiles, through comparison with geotechnical information with projected excavation required across the site.

The SFS Redevelopment site has therefore been zoned according to locations with moderate and high potential for impacting natural sands through proposed Stage 2 development excavation works, to be the subject of appropriate archaeological investigation and mitigation strategies.

Recommendations

- The main impact that the Stage 2 SFS Redevelopment works may have, are to any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit that may be retained within the natural sand profiles beneath the subject site. Where development impacts have been identified to be likely to encounter or require impact to natural sands, it is appropriate for archaeological mitigation measures to be implemented in order to investigate the nature of any potential archaeology, and to salvage this deposit (if identified) in areas requiring development impact.
- The physical nature of the development works (i.e. piling to support the substructure, excavation across the site to facilitate the basement services level) are required for the viability of the development, however, do not require excavation of all remnant natural sands within the site. Therefore, while the development has the potential to impact some natural sands (with the potential to retain and Aboriginal archaeological deposit), the development will also conserve areas of natural sands beneath the redevelopment.
- The development works have the potential to directly impact potential Aboriginal deposits located within natural soil profiles (if encountered and requiring impact through development works).
- Following approval of the Stage 2 SSDA, the proposed archaeological investigation (Management Strategy One), including targeted monitoring, and archaeological test excavation, should be undertaken, to be coordinated with the Stage 2 development works, prior to any potential impact to natural sand profiles.
- With regards to Aboriginal intangible heritage values (social and cultural), the SFS Redevelopment the opportunity for a positive impact, to be achieved via the installation of

Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation elements within the site, to celebrate and communicate the significance of the site and landscape to the Gadigal (Darug) people, and local Aboriginal community.

- Future stages of development of the Heritage Interpretation Plan (IP) prepared by Curio Projects (2019b) as part of the Stage 2 SSDA for the SFS Redevelopment should continue to develop the interpretation initiatives to be implemented at the site regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage, in consultation with the project RAPs, and La Perouse LALC.
- Continuing consultation with the project RAPs should be undertaken through subsequent development stages of the project.
- Prior to commencement of Stage 2 construction at the site, an Unexpected Aboriginal Finds Policy should be prepared for the site.
- The La Perouse LALC should be consulted with reference to the Heritage Interpretation Plan being prepared for the SFS Redevelopment site (Curio Projects 2019b), in order to seek input into the plan with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage significance to the La Perouse community and their ancestors.

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this Report

Curio Projects Pty Ltd was commissioned by Infrastructure NSW (INSW) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Stage 2 redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS), located at 40–44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park (the study area).

This report supports a State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application (DA) for the redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium, which is submitted to the Minister for Planning pursuant to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). The redevelopment is being conducted in stages comprising the following planning applications:

- Stage 1—Concept Proposal for the stadium envelope and supporting retail and functional uses as well as development consent for the carrying out of early works, including demolition of the existing facility and associated structures.
- Stage 2—Detailed design, construction and operation of the stadium and supporting business, retail and functional uses.

Development consent was granted for the Concept Proposal and detailed approval to carry out early works and demolition (SSD 18_9249) by the Minister for Planning on 6 December 2018.

This report relates to the Stage 2 application and considers the detailed design, construction and operation of the new Sydney Football Stadium pursuant to the approved Concept Proposal. Infrastructure NSW is the proponent of the Stage 2 DA.

This ACHAR documents the process of investigation, consultation and assessment with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal archaeology, as undertaken for the SFS Redevelopment project and study area, specific to the Stage 2 development application. This includes background research and assessment of evidence and information about material traces of Aboriginal land use in the study area and surrounds, significance assessment of potential Aboriginal sites, places, landscapes and/or other values, as well as an impact assessment and management recommendations to assist INSW with their future responsibilities for Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area.

This report has been prepared following the requirements for reporting as established in DECCW *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (24 September 2010) (Code of Practice), and OEH 2011a *Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Guide to Investigating).

1.2. Project Background

The Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) is a significant component of the sports facilities that comprise the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground. Completed in 1988, the SFS has hosted numerous sporting events in its 30 years of operation for a number of sporting codes including football (soccer), rugby league and rugby union as well as occasional music concerts.

The NSW Stadia Strategy 2012 provides a vision for the future of stadia within NSW, prioritising investment to achieve the optimal mix of venues to meet community needs and to ensure a vibrant

sports and event environment in NSW. A key action of the strategy included development of master plans for Tier 1 stadia and their precincts covering transport, integrated ticketing, spectator experience, facilities for players, media, corporate and restaurant and entertainment provision. SFS is one of three Tier 1 stadia within NSW, the others being Stadium Australia (Olympic Park) and the Sydney Cricket Ground.

In order to qualify for Tier 1 status, a stadium is required to include:

- Seating capacity greater than 40,000;
- Regularly host international sporting events;
- Offer extensive corporate facilities, including suites, open-air corporate boxes and other function/dining facilities; and
- Be the home ground for sporting teams playing in national competitions.

On 6 December 2018, development consent was granted for the Concept Proposal and Early Works/ Demolition stage of the SFS redevelopment (SSD 18_9249). This consent permitted the completion of demolition works on the site and established the planning and development framework through which to assess this subsequent Stage 2 application. Specifically, State Significant Development Consent SSD 18_9249 encompassed:

1. A Concept Proposal for:

- A maximum building envelope for the stadium with capacity for 45,000 seats (55,000 patrons in concert mode) and 1,500 staff.
- Urban Design Guidelines and a Design Excellence Strategy to guide the detailed design of the stadium at Stage 2.
- General functional parameters for the design and operation of the new stadium, including:
 - Range of general admission seating, members areas, premium box/terrace, function/lounge and corporate suite options;
 - Administration offices;
 - New roof with 100% drip-line coverage of all permanent seating;
 - Flood lighting, stadium video screens and other ancillary fittings;
 - Food and beverage offerings;
 - Facilities for team, media, administration and amenity such as changing rooms, media rooms and stadium; and
 - Provision for ancillary uses within the stadium and surrounds.
- Principles and strategies for transport and access arrangements.
- Indicative staging of the development.

2. Details consent for the following works:

- The demolition of the existing SFS and ancillary structures, including the existing Sheridan, Roosters, Waratahs and Cricket NSW buildings down to existing slab level.

- Site and construction management, including use of the existing MP1 car park for construction staging, management and waste processing, and provisions for temporary pedestrian and vehicular access management.
- The protection and retention of Tree 125 (Moreton Bay Fig adjacent to Moore Park Road) and Tree 231-238 cluster (Hills Weeping Fig and others near Paddington Lane) and all existing street trees located outside of the site boundary, with the removal of all other vegetation within the proposed future building footprint.
- Works to make the site suitable for the construction of the new stadium (subject to this separate Stage 2 application).

1.2.1. Stage 2 Assessment Requirements

The Department of Planning and Environment have issued Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) to the applicant for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed development. This report has been prepared having regard to the SEARs (Aboriginal Heritage) as presented in Table 1.1 below.

In addition, this report addresses the future assessment requirements set out in Schedule 2 Part B of the Concept Plan State Significant Development Consent SSD 9249, Condition 49 of which states that:

The future development application must be accompanied by the following:

- b) *an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared by a suitable qualified professional in accordance with the relevant guidelines.*

Finally, this ACHAR has also been prepared with reference to the mitigation measures attached to the condition of consent for the Concept Plan SSD (SSD 9249) as per the following:

CP-HER5

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is to be prepared in consultation with local Aboriginal stakeholders and be submitted with the Stage 2 Development Application.

Table 1.1: SEARs (SSD 9835)—Aboriginal Heritage

SEARS—DESCRIPTION	REPORT REFERENCE
19. 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).	Section 4
Identify and address the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in accordance with the <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW</i> (OEH, 2011) and <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> (OEH, 2010).	Section 4 <i>This report has been prepared in accordance with both the</i>

SEARS—DESCRIPTION	REPORT REFERENCE
	<i>'Guide to Investigating', and the 'Code of Practice'.</i>
Undertake consultation with Aboriginal people and document in accordance with Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW). The significance of cultural heritage values of Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land are to be documented in the ACHAR.	Section 2
Identify, assess and document all impacts on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the ACHAR.	Section 5
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 OEH.	Section 5 and 6

1.3. Site Identification

The site is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park within the Sydney Cricket Ground Precinct. It is bound by Moore Park Road to the north, Paddington Lane to the east, the existing SCG stadium to the south and Driver Avenue to the west. The site is located within the City of Sydney local government area.

The site is legally described as Lots 1528 and 1530 in Deposited Plan 752011 and Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 205794. The site is Crown Land, with the SCSGT designated as the sole trustee under the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978. The site is wholly contained within designated land controlled by the Sydney SCSGT under Schedule 2A of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978.

In a broader context, the site is largely surrounded by Centennial and Moore Parks, the Fox Studios and Entertainment Quarter precincts and the residential suburb of Paddington. Located approximately 3km from the Sydney CBD and approximately 2km from Central Station, the site is connected to Sydney's transport network through existing bus routes and will benefit from a dedicated stop on the soon to be completed Sydney CBD and South East Light Rail.

The locational context of the Site is shown in Figure 1.1, whilst the site boundaries and existing site features are shown in Figure 1.2.

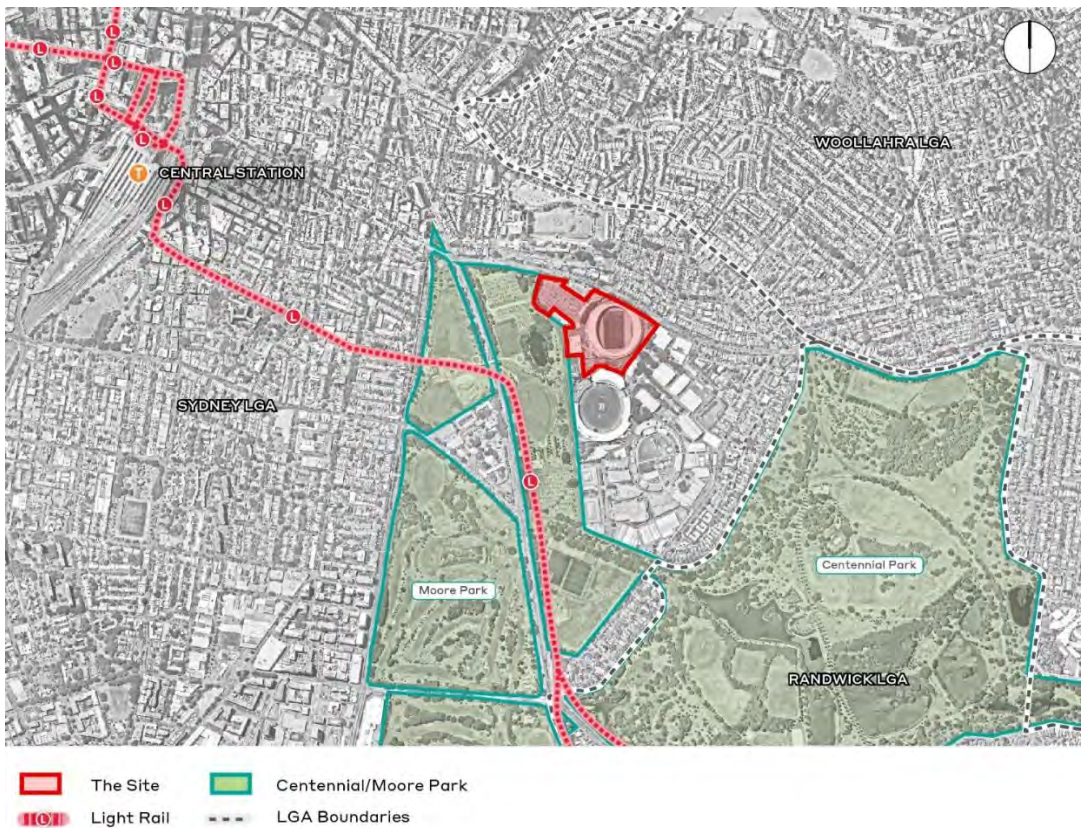


Figure 1.1: Regional site context (Source: Ethos Urban)

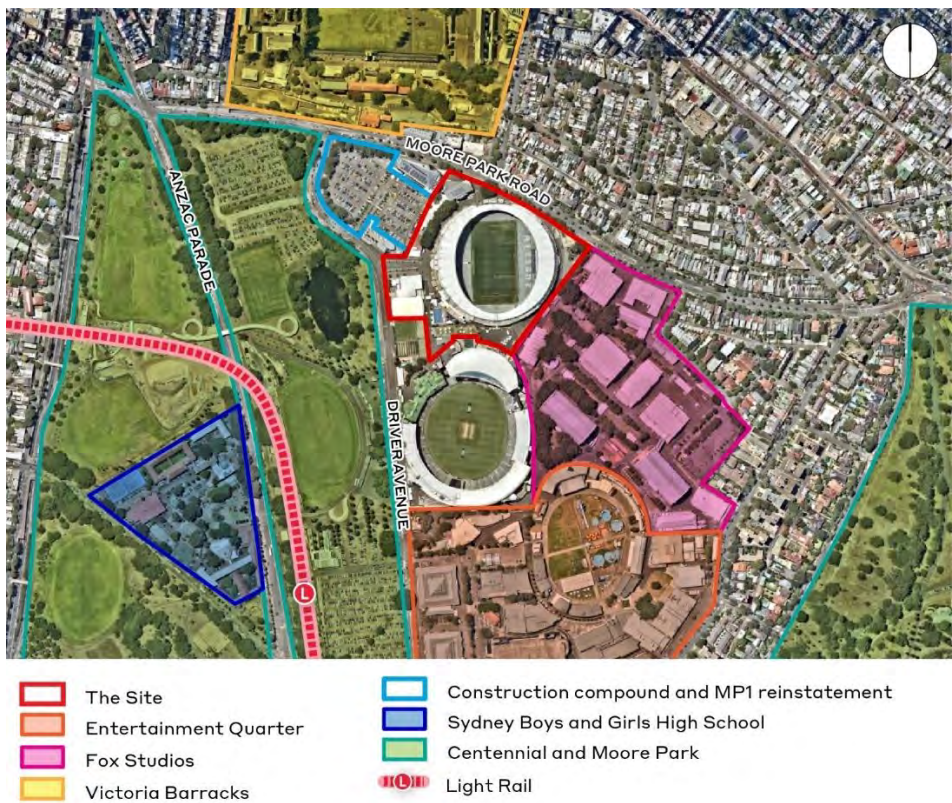


Figure 1.2: Site Area and Local Context (Source: Ethos Urban)

1.4. Relevant Statutory Controls

Aboriginal cultural heritage is governed in NSW by two principles pieces of legislation:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* (NPW Act); and
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)* (EPA Act);

1.4.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act is an 'Act to institute a system of environmental planning and assessment for the state of NSW' (EP&A Act). Dependent upon which Part of the EP&A Act a project is to be assessed under, differing requirements and protocols for the assessment of associated Aboriginal cultural heritage may apply.

Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act identifies and defines State Significant Development projects (SSD) as those declared under Section 89C of the EP&A Act. SSD and State Significant Infrastructure projects (SSI), replace 'Concept Plan' project approvals, in accordance with Part 3A of this Act, which was repealed in 2011.

Where a project is assessed to be an SSD, the process of development approval differs, with certain approvals and legislation no longer applicable to the project. Of relevance to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage for a development, the requirement for an AHIP in accordance with Section 90 of the NPW Act is removed for SSD projects (EP&A Act, Section 89J).

1.4.2. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act), administered by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), is the primary legislation that provides statutory protection for all 'Aboriginal objects' (Part 6, Section 90) and 'Aboriginal places' (Part 6, Section 84) within NSW.

An Aboriginal object is defined through the 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 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."*¹

The NPW Act provides the definition of 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and places as:

"...any act or omission that:

(a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or

(b) in relation to an object-moves the object from the land on which it had been situated,
or

(c) is specified by the regulations, or

(d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), (NPW Act 1974)

¹ NPW Act 1974, Part 1: 5

The NPW Act also establishes penalties for 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places, as well as defences and exemptions for harm. One of the main defences against the harming of Aboriginal objects and cultural material is to seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the NPW Act, under which disturbance to Aboriginal objects could be undertaken, in accordance with the requirements of an approved AHIP.

1.4.3. Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides the legislative framework to recognise and protect native title, which recognizes the traditional rights and interests to land and waters of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Under the *Native Title Act*, native title claimants can make an application to the Federal Court to have their native title recognised by Australian law.

No native title claimants are registered to include the study area.

1.4.4. OEH Guidelines

In order to best implement and administer the protection afforded to Aboriginal objects and places as through the NPW Act, and EP&A Act, the OEH have prepared a series of best practice statutory guidelines with regards to Aboriginal heritage. These guidelines are designed to assist developers, landowners and archaeologists to better understand their statutory obligations with regards to Aboriginal heritage in NSW, and implement best practice policies into their investigation of Aboriginal heritage values and archaeology in relation to their land and/or development. This report has been prepared in accordance with these guidelines, including:

- DECCW 2010a, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. (the Due Diligence Code of Practice)
- OEH 2011a, *Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*. (the Guide to Investigating)
- DECCW 2010b, *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. (the Code of Practice)
- DECCW 2010c, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. (the Consultation Guidelines)
- OEH 2011b, *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, a Guide for Applicants*.

1.5. Objectives of Aboriginal Heritage Assessment:

The objectives of the Aboriginal heritage assessment for the SFS Redevelopment, Stage 2, were to:

- identify Aboriginal community members who can speak for the Country within which the project is located;
- involve the Aboriginal community in the cultural heritage assessment process, including consultation to determine their opinions with respect to the project and its potential 'harm' to their cultural heritage;
- understand the number, extent, type, condition, integrity and archaeological potential of any potential Aboriginal heritage sites and places that may be located within the study area;

- determine whether the potential Aboriginal sites and places are a component of a wider Aboriginal cultural landscape;
- understand how the any potential physical Aboriginal sites relate to Aboriginal tradition within the wider area;
- prepare a cultural and scientific values assessment for all identified aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the SFS study area;
- determine how the proposed project may impact any identified Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- determine where impacts are unavailable and develop a series of impact mitigation strategies that benefit Aboriginal cultural heritage and the proponent (in close consultation and discussion with the local Aboriginal community); and
- provide clear recommendations for the conservation for Aboriginal heritage and archaeological values and mitigation of any potential impacts to these values.

1.6. Limitations and Constraints

This report has been prepared using the extensive historical data and documentation available for the SFS/Moore Park area, including relevant Conservation Management Plans, and archaeological reports and assessments. No further historical research has been undertaken.

This report does not include assessment of non-Aboriginal heritage values or archaeology, nor any non-heritage related planning controls or requirements.

1.7. Investigators, Contributors and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Sam Cooling, Senior Archaeologist of Curio Projects, with review by Natalie Vinton, Director of Curio Projects. Table 1.2 presents a complete list of the project team, including qualifications, affiliation and role in the project. Details of all project RAPs are presented in Section 2.

Curio Projects would also like to acknowledge the ongoing assistance throughout the project of Tom Kennedy, Director at GTK Consulting, as well as Phillip Heads, General Manager- Comms, Heritage and Government Relations, of the SCG Trust. Curio Projects would also like to thank all the project RAPs for their advice and input into this report, as detailed further in Section 2.0.

Table 1.2: Investigators and Contributors

PERSON (QUALIFICATION)	AFFILIATION	ROLE
Sam Cooling, Senior Archaeologist (BA, M Archaeological Science)	Curio Projects	Project Manager, Author
Natalie Vinton, Director (BA (Hons) Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology)	Curio Projects	Report Reviewer
Andre Fleury, Archaeologist (B. Hist, M Archaeological Science)	Curio Projects	GIS, Mapping

2. Aboriginal Community Consultation

Aboriginal community consultation is required for assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage, and should be undertaken in the early stages of project planning in order to best guide the development process. This section documents the process of Aboriginal community consultation that has been undertaken for the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the SFS Redevelopment study area, both ongoing, and specific to the Stage 2 phase of the development application.

Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with OEH statutory guidelines *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, was initiated for the overall SFS Redevelopment project in April 2018, approached with the intent to apply the one process of consultation to subsequent development stages going forward for the project. Therefore, Stages 1 to 3 of the Aboriginal Community Consultation process as described in this chapter are mostly common to all development stages of the overall SFS Redevelopment project (i.e. identification of project RAPs and presentation of project information), with Stage 4 being specific to Stage 2 of the development.

Aboriginal people are recognised as the determinants of their own heritage. Therefore, the ongoing process of Aboriginal community consultation for the SFS Redevelopment project seeks to identify social and cultural values of the study area and its surrounds to the local Aboriginal community and will incorporate the assessment and acknowledgement of this significance into any future development stages and mitigation measures for the project.

The objectives of Aboriginal Community Consultation, as stated in the OEH Consultation guidelines is to:

'ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by:

- Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s)*
- Influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s)*
- Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within the proposed project area*
- Commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted by the proponent to the OEH.' (DECCW 2010a)*

A complete log of all communications between Curio Projects and registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) for the project, as well as all written responses (unless requested by RAPs to be not directly included) has been provided as Appendix A.

The Aboriginal Community Consultation process in accordance with OEH Guidelines consists of four main stages:

Stage 1—Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Stage 2—Presentation of Information about the Proposal Project

Stage 3—Gathering Information about Cultural Significance

Stage 4—Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

2.1. Stage 1—Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

The first step in undertaking the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process for the subject site, is the identification of the Aboriginal community members who can speak for Country in the area of the project (Stage 1).

On behalf of Infrastructure NSW, Curio Projects initiated a process of Aboriginal Community Consultation in accordance with OEH in April 2018. In accordance with Stage 1.2 of the consultation guidelines, letters were sent to the relevant statutory bodies on 20 April 2018 (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, the National Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Limited, Sydney City Council, and the Greater Sydney Local Land Services), requesting names of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and places relevant to the SFS Redevelopment site.

A public notice advertising the SFS Redevelopment project was also placed in the Wentworth Courier on 11.4.18 (consistent with Stage 1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines), advising of the project location and proposed development, and inviting registration from local Aboriginal people.

All names compiled from Stage 1.2 of the process were then written to via email and/or registered post on 7 May 2018, inviting registration in the process of community consultation for the SFS Redevelopment. Response was requested within 14 days of the date of the letter (i.e. 21 May 2018).

2.1.1. Registered Aboriginal Parties

As a result of Stages 1.2 and 1.3, fourteen Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) were identified for the SFS Redevelopment project (in alphabetical order):

- Biamanga;
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation;
- Cullendulla;
- Darug Land Observations;
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments;
- Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation;
- Didge Ngunawal Clan;
- Goobah;
- Gulaga;
- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Murramarang;

- Thoorga Nura;
- Tocomwall; and
- Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group.

2.2. Stage 2 and Stage 3

Each project RAP was provided with written details of the proposed project and the draft proposed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment methodology for the project (Stage 2 of the consultation guidelines). This letter was sent to all project RAPs in June 2018. Request was made for comment and/or review within 28 days of provision of the methodology document. A copy of the methodology document is provided in Appendix A.

All project RAPs were invited to a site visit and meeting to discuss the overall project and proposed methodology on 27 June 2018. This meeting was attended by Gordon Workman and Lynne Marlow (DLO), Scott Franks (Tocomwall), and Phil Boney and Brayden McDougall (Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group). Sam Cooling (Curio Projects) facilitated the meeting, which was also attended by Phil Heads (SCG Trust), Tom Kennedy (INSW) and Fee Chemke Dreyfus (Ethos Urban). The meeting provided INSW with an opportunity to present the proposed SFS Redevelopment project to the project RAPs, as well as presentation and discuss of the draft Aboriginal cultural heritage methodology for the project, and for project RAPs to ask any question or raise any concerns or queries they may have regarding the Aboriginal cultural heritage management and proposed process for the project, or provide any comment on social or cultural values of the site location and project, if they wished.

A second meeting was organised for Monday 10 December 2018, to which all project RAPs were invited, in order to discuss the commencement of Stage 2 of the development, with respect to this draft ACHAR. However, no RAPs were able to be in attendance.

Due to their inability to attend the 10 December 2018 meeting, a meeting was held between Sam Cooling (Curio Projects) and Chris Ingrey (La Perouse LALC) on 19 December 2018, at the La Perouse LALC offices. Mr Ingrey voiced concern about what might have remained (Aboriginal cultural material and sites) at the SFS site in areas of limited disturbance, as this would be of the highest significance for the project. Additional information was also provided regarding traditional use and significance of the SFS site and surrounds to the La Perouse community and their ancestors, however Mr Ingrey requested that the details of this information to be omitted from reporting for cultural sensitivity reasons. However, the information regarding significance provided by Mr Ingrey, has been incorporated into the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance assessment within this ACHAR, with specifics redacted.

While an opportunity was made for project RAPs to visit the project site, no archaeological survey was able to be undertaken, due to the nature of the subject site as a highly developed and urbanised site, completely covered with existing structures, building, hardstand, landscaping, and the stadium itself, therefore presenting with no potential for surface artefacts nor landscape/landform features capable of informing Aboriginal archaeological assessment, to be visible.

2.3. Stage 4—Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

This draft ACHAR was provided to all project RAPs on 29 January 2019 for review and comment. Request was made for comments and submissions by 26 February 2019 (28 days from date of provision of draft ACHAR).

The following key points were received from the review of the Stage 2 SFS Redevelopment draft ACHAR by the project RAPs:

- General support for the proposed methodology and approach to the Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological assessment for the SFS Redevelopment project.
- Request that attention be paid to any areas with potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits (i.e. natural intact sand profiles), and archaeological investigation be undertaken where necessary.
- That areas where sands may remain across the site, but do not require impact through the development, should remain conserved in situ without impact.
- The SFS area and surrounds are a significant location to the La Perouse Aboriginal community, known by the elders to have specific uses and function prior to arrival of white colonists in 1788, and used well into the 1800s, until the Aboriginal people in the southeastern peninsula of Sydney were forcibly relocated to La Perouse mission in 1883.

2.4. Submissions Received from Aboriginal Community

Table 2.1 provides a summary of submissions received from RAPs with regards to the Stage 2 SFS Redevelopment project. This table has been revised and updated following RAP review of the draft ACHAR. Comments as summarised below have generally been paraphrased from verbal comment, or indicated where they are a direct quote from a written response. Full details of all comments, feedback and copies of written submissions are included in Appendix A.

Table 2.1: Summary of Key RAP Submissions/comments

#	DATE	FORMAT	COMMENT
1	27.6.18	In Person	Ok with proposed methodology, wherever it says 'Aboriginal', it should make reference to Darug specifically.
2	27.6.18	In Person	Noted the ballast found at Alison Road Randwick stabling yards. Ok with everything in methodology. Fairly standard.
3	19.12.18	In Person	<p>Happy with approach. La Perouse LALC community have ongoing connections to the area, ancestors of La Perouse community used the area. View that LPLALC community are only group with specific traditional cultural knowledge of this region of Sydney, unbroken connection, ancestors moved from the study area surrounds, to the La Perouse Mission in the 1880s. Elders in the community still know the stories.</p> <p>Also provided further details regarding the cultural significance and history of the study area, but asked that this information remain confidential, not to be circulated.</p> <p>Site is in a very disturbed area with development, but main concerns surround what has remained in areas with limited disturbance.</p>

#	DATE	FORMAT	COMMENT
4	29.1.19	Email	'Happy with all proposals and holds no restraints'
5	4.2.19	Email	'We agree with the conclusions and recommendations made in this report.'
6	7.2.19	Email	'... taken the time to review and understand the report you have prepared. ...supports that Draft report in its current form. Once again thank you and your team for providing a detailed report.'
7	20.2.19	Email	'supports the methodology' Long-term storage of any recovered artefacts should be reburied on Country (Study area), would like a copy of the AHIP, would like to be involved in fieldwork.
8	26.2.19	Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Impressed that inappropriate terminology has not been used in this report' ▪ 'although the ethnohistory does mention there are Indigenous personal accounts regarding 'food and camping', it may be worthwhile to mention these accounts in the report.' ▪ 'It is essential that the ethnohistory contains first-hand indigenous perspectives instead of perspective's reiterated by non-indigenous people, especially since this is an ACHAR.' ▪ 'it is known that Indigenous histories have been passed down through generations. It could be beneficial to employ an Indigenous person/s who can reiterate their histories in order to obtain a more accurate history, which contains both colonial and Indigenous perspectives.'

2.5. Curio Responses to Submissions

Table 2.2 provides a summary of Curio responses to RAP submissions. This table has been revised and updated following RAP review of the draft ACHAR. All written responses received were replied to, directly addressing any comments, acknowledging how they had been addressed within ACHAR if relevant, or explaining if otherwise.

Table 2.2: Summary of Curio Responses to RAP submissions

#	CURIO RESPONSE
1	Methodology document revised to make reference to 'Darug (Cadigal)' where previously only stated 'Aboriginal'
2	Noted presence of ballast at Randwick Stabling Yards. Addressed in Section 3.4.3 of this ACHAR, and considered in the development of archaeological methodology.
3	<p>Sensitive information provided contributes to the overall significance assessment as presented within this ACHAR, however details of knowledge provided are not disclosed within this report. LPLALC to be consulted with on an ongoing basis for the SFS Redevelopment project, notably for input into/advice regarding opportunities and initiatives within the future development for Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation.</p> <p>Noted concern with regards to remnant undisturbed sands that have potential to be present within the study area. Addressed through the archaeological methodology proposed in Section 8.0.</p>

#	CURIO RESPONSE
4	N/A
5	N/A
6	N/A
7	Noted. Section 7.3 (Management of Aboriginal Objects) updated to acknowledge comment.
8	Curio email response 1.3.19. Very relieved to know inappropriate terminology has not been used. Intention to consult with La Perouse LALC on an ongoing basis for the project and to seek meaningful input into Aboriginal heritage interpretation initiatives.

3. Summary and Analysis of Background Information

This section summarises the environmental and archaeological background and context for the study area, including previous work undertaken in the proximity. This summary serves to place the study area and proposed development into an appropriate regional context, as well as provide a current archaeological predictive model for the region. This will assist to determine the nature and significance of any potential Aboriginal archaeology that may be present, as well as assist in the development of appropriate management mechanisms. Through a desktop assessment, a general understanding of any potential archaeology at the site can be formed, and appropriate measures developed, prior to any non-reversible impact to the site and Aboriginal archaeology and cultural values.

3.1. Aboriginal Ethnohistory

The Moore Park area of Sydney is part of the traditional lands of the Gadigal people, which stretches along the southern side of Sydney Harbour from South Head, west to approximately Darling Harbour, and south towards Botany Bay. The Sydney region has two main language groups: Darug—with two main dialects, one spoken along the coast, and another in the hinterland/Cumberland Plain region of western Sydney; and Tharawal—spoken to the south of Botany Bay (Attenbrow 2002). Within the Darug language group, people belonged to smaller family/territorial groups or clans, through which they were connected to, and occupied, different areas of land across Sydney, of which the Gadigal people are one.

At the time of arrival of the First Fleet and Captain Arthur Phillip in January 1788, it is estimated that at least 1500 Aboriginal people would have lived along the coastal region between Broken Bay and Botany Bay. While there is limited ethnographic records of the use of the Moore Park area by Aboriginal people upon arrival of colonists in the late 1700s, the dune and wetlands of the Botany Basin in this area would have provided the local Aboriginal people with a rich and diverse resource zone to utilise. Elders from the La Perouse community have provided personal accounts of the collection of food and camping in Centennial Park in the 1930s, due to the presence of the Lachlan Swamps and the resources this landscape provided (Conybeare Morrison & Partners, 2003).

3.2. Brief Historical Summary

A brief history of the use of the SFS site and surrounds post 1788 has been provided here for context, particularly in consideration of historical impacts and ground disturbance that have the potential to have impacted Aboriginal archaeological deposits and sites. A more detailed history is available within the *Archaeological Assessment* report for the SFS Redevelopment (Curio Projects 2018a).

3.2.1. Sydney Common (1811)

In the early 1800s, the SFS site and surrounding area (including Moore Park, Centennial Park, Sydney Showground, SCG etc) was part of the 'Sydney Common', a 1000 acre area of land dedicated by Governor Macquarie in 1811 as a public recreation area (Figure 3.1), primarily created in order to discourage people from taking animals into Hyde Park and other public lands to graze. Early on, the Sydney Common began to be further allocated and divided for different uses, with the eastern side including large swamp lands (Lachlan Swamps) declared and protected as a fresh water reserve in the

1820s (now Centennial Park), while the western portion of Sydney Common is generally consistent with the location of Moore Park today.

In 1841, the northern part of the Sydney Common was allocated for the Victoria Military Barracks (along the present day Oxford Street), while the majority of the Sydney Common has been retained in public ownership, as parklands (Moore Park, Centennial Park, Queens Park) and sporting and recreational facilities, since its establishment.



Figure 3.1: Plan of Town Of Sydney, Shewing Common, 1811

(Source: NLA Map F 868 with Curio Additions)

3.2.2. Busby's Bore (1827)

Busby's Bore is a 3.6km long gravity fed tunnel from the Lachlan Swamps (now Centennial Park) to Hyde Park. Constructed by convict labour between 1827 and 1837 as a replacement water supply for Sydney once the fresh water stream known as the Tank Stream had been fouled by the 1820s, Busby's Bore crosses the northern side of the SFS site (Figure 3.2). Most of the bore was cut through the sandstone bedrock, with limited locations cut as open trenches laid with sandstone masonry and slab roof. Busby's Bore was Sydney's sole fresh water source from 1837 to 1859, at which time the growth of the city required additional water options to be investigated. Thereafter, Busby's Bore was initially supplemented by the Botany Swamps scheme from 1859, and completely superseded by other schemes by 1890 (including the Upper Nepean Scheme), at which time it was used only to flush creeks and ponds in the Botanic Gardens (Sydney Water Corporation, 2004).

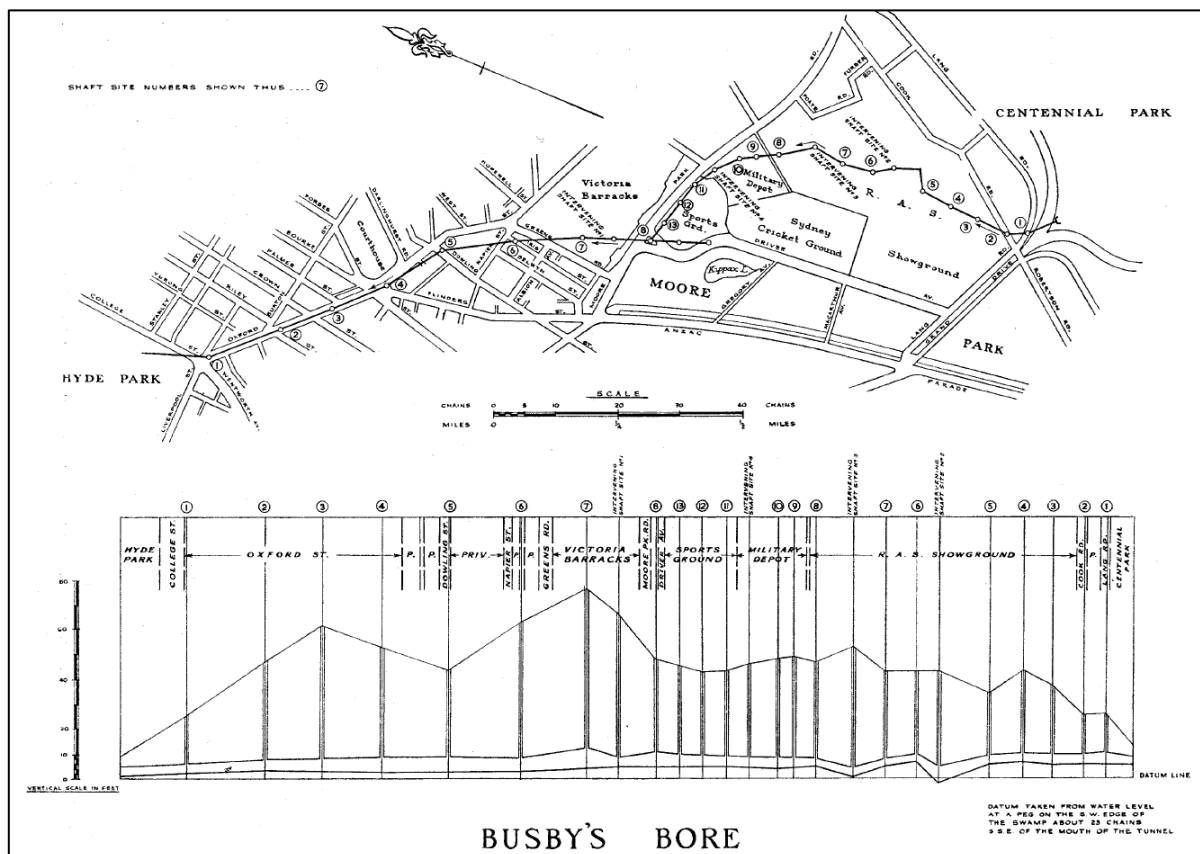


Figure 3.2: 1892 Plan Of Busby's Bore (N.B. Proven To Have Many Locational Inaccuracies) (Source: Sydney Water Archives, Ref: A1029)

3.2.3. Military Use (1849-1970)

Following the establishment and completion of construction of the Victoria Park Barracks, it became apparent that additional land was required for both a rifle range, as well as recreational facilities for the troops. Thus in 1849, additional land from the Sydney Common was set aside for a professional military rifle range, followed in 1852 by an additional 25 acres for a 'military garden and cricket ground' (the location of which eventually became the Sydney Cricket Ground) (Figure 3.3). In 1862, an additional seven acres was converted into a rifle range for volunteer forces, adjacent to the professional range which served as the principle rifle range in Sydney until 1890.

The Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) was formally established and constructed in 1882, around which time it was identified too dangerous to have a rifle range in such close proximity to public recreation. In 1890, a new range was established at Maroubra, and the existing range closed.

In 1861, all of Sydney Common came under control of Sydney Council, who in turn established Moore Park in 1866 (dedicated 378 acres of northwest section of Sydney Common as recreation ground for public to help alleviate growing pressure of outdoor activities, particularly organized sports). Moore Park was named for the then Mayor of Sydney City Council, Charles Moore.



Figure 3.3: Sands' Directory Map of The City of Sydney And Suburbs, 1887.

Military Rifle Range at study area (Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney)

Upon closure of the rifle range in 1892, the former range was converted to the headquarters for the NSW Field Engineer Corps (relocated from within the Victoria Barracks itself), land which was then later transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia when the Engineer Corps were integrated into the Commonwealth Military Force. Immediately prior to the transfer to the Commonwealth, approximately 6 acres of the military reserve (depot) land had been allocated by the NSW Government as land for an 'Athletic Sports Ground', which became the Sydney Sports Ground. An additional 6 acres of the military land was also transferred at this time under lease to the Sydney Cricket Ground, which eventually became the location of Oval 2 (Figure 3.4).

While the military depot continued to function through WW1, by the 1920s, only nine acres remained as military land, with the eastern section transferred after WW1 to the Royal Agricultural Society, eventually developed into the Royal Agricultural Society Showgrounds (i.e. now known as 'The Entertainment Quarter'). WW2 saw substantial redevelopment of the depot, including the erection of a series of pre-fabricated huts, the establishment of the National Emergency Service and the construction of anti-aircraft trenches in Moore Park and other surrounding parklands in response to the increased threat of enemy attack (Figure 3.5).

The pre-fabricated huts were eventually removed in the 1970s and the military depot was finally transferred to the NSW Government in 1986, with all structures demolished at that time to make room for the construction of the SFS.



Figure 3.4: Map of The City Of Sydney, NSW, 1903. (Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney)



Figure 3.5: 1943 Historical Aerial, Sydney Sports Ground In Northwest, Military Depot In The Right SCG Oval 2 visible to the south. (Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney)

3.2.4. Sydney Sports Ground (1902)

The Sydney Sports Ground (SSG) functioned in the northeast of the SFS site from 1902 until the late 1980s when it too was removed for the construction of the SFS. Preparation of the SSG facilities in the early 1900s included the survey and fencing of the boundaries in 1901, followed by partial filling of the site in order to level the playing field area, and form an embankment along the Moore Park Road frontage and along the eastern boundary.

The SSG was used for a wide range of sports including cricket, cycling, athletics, football and rugby, as well as for events such as scout rallies, brass band contests, dog shows, and dirt track racing. However, it was mainly the rugby union that early on facilitated the ongoing financial success of the ground, providing income for the roofing and fitting of seats in the grandstand, construction of a dressing shed for players, and rooms for the trustees and office support in the early 1900s. By 1907, the SSG had a capacity of 20,000, with a second grandstand constructed in 1908.



Figure 3.6: Black And White Photograph Of Sydney Sports Ground, 1919 (Image: Courtesy Of The SCG Museum)

3.2.5. Sydney Football Stadium (1988)

The Sydney Football Stadium officially opened in January 1988 as one of Sydney's major Bicentennial projects. The construction of the SFS included the removal of all remnant structures from the Sydney Sports Ground and former military Engineers Depot, as well as the levelling and development of the former SCG Oval 2 (originally located to the north of the main SCG oval).

The SFS was the main competition venue for the Soccer during the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, is home to the Sydney Roosters, Sydney Football Club, and NSW Rugby Union from 2001, as well as

hosting qualifying games for the Rugby World Cup in 2003. Since its opening in 1988, the SFS has hosted many international football matches, including rugby league and rugby union tests, Bledisloe Cup matches, World Cup Football, as well as hosting boxing bouts, and many concerts and events such as the Edinburgh Military Tattoo. Other buildings adjacent to the SFS include the NSW Cricket Centre (constructed in 1997), the Waratahs and Roosters Building (constructed in 2007), and the Sheridan building (constructed in 2008).

On 24 November 2017, the NSW Premier announced the SFS Redevelopment, which will include demolition of the existing facility and replacement with a modern, globally competitive stadium that achieves the requirements for a Tier 1 stadium to meet future requirements.



Figure 3.7: SFS Construction, 1987, View West (Source: SCG Museum Collection 12/123)

3.3. Landscape Context

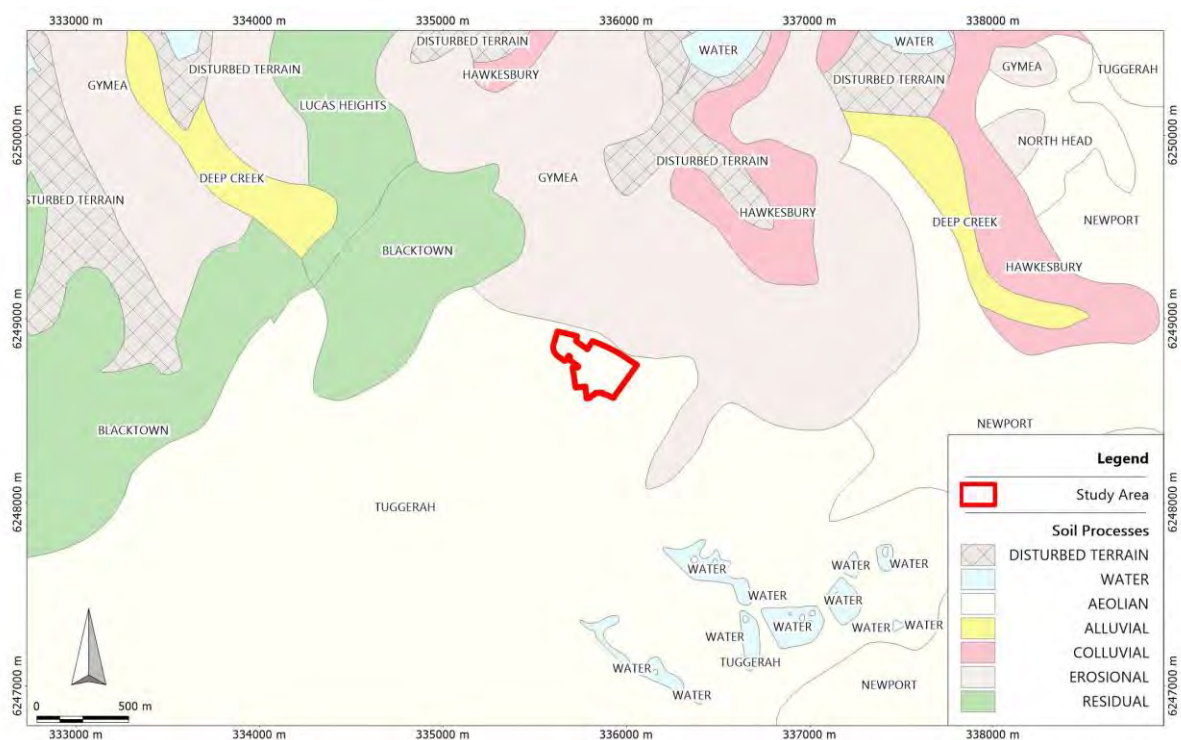
3.3.1. Soils and Geology

The subject site is located on the Tuggerah Soil Landscape (Figure 3.8), underlaid by Quaternary marine sands, deposited by marine and Aeolian actions during the Holocene, over sandstone bedrock. The landscape of Tuggerah soils is characterized by gently undulating to rolling coastal dunefields, and extends from the northern edge of Moore Park, east to the coast, west to Surry Hills, and south to Botany Bay. Tuggerah soils are a major ecological unit of Sydney, forming what is often referred to as the Botany Sands or Botany Lowlands, located across the Botany Aquifer. Tuggerah soils tend to be

relatively deep (>200cm) and generally consist of fine to medium grained quartz sand (Chapman & Murphy, 1989). The northeast corner of Moore Park originally contained exposed Hawkesbury Sandstone formations, however these have since been removed by modern development and landscaping.

Geotechnical investigations have found that the depth to the top of the sandstone bedrock differs across the SFS site, higher in the southwest of the site (c.15m bgl), rising to approximately 50m below ground level in the northeast (Figure 3.9), while the top of natural sands are present between 4.0m to 23.0m below ground level within the SFS site.

The combination of deep sandy soil profiles, as well as the lack of remnant sandstone outcrops within the study area, has implications for the types of Aboriginal sites that have the potential to be present within the SFS Redevelopment site.



Project: Sydney Football Stadium
Client: Infrastructure NSW
Datum: Australia MGA94 (56)

Drawn By: Kieren Watson
Date: 2.5.2019

Figure 3.8: Soil Landscapes, Study Area and Surrounds

(Source: Curio 2019)

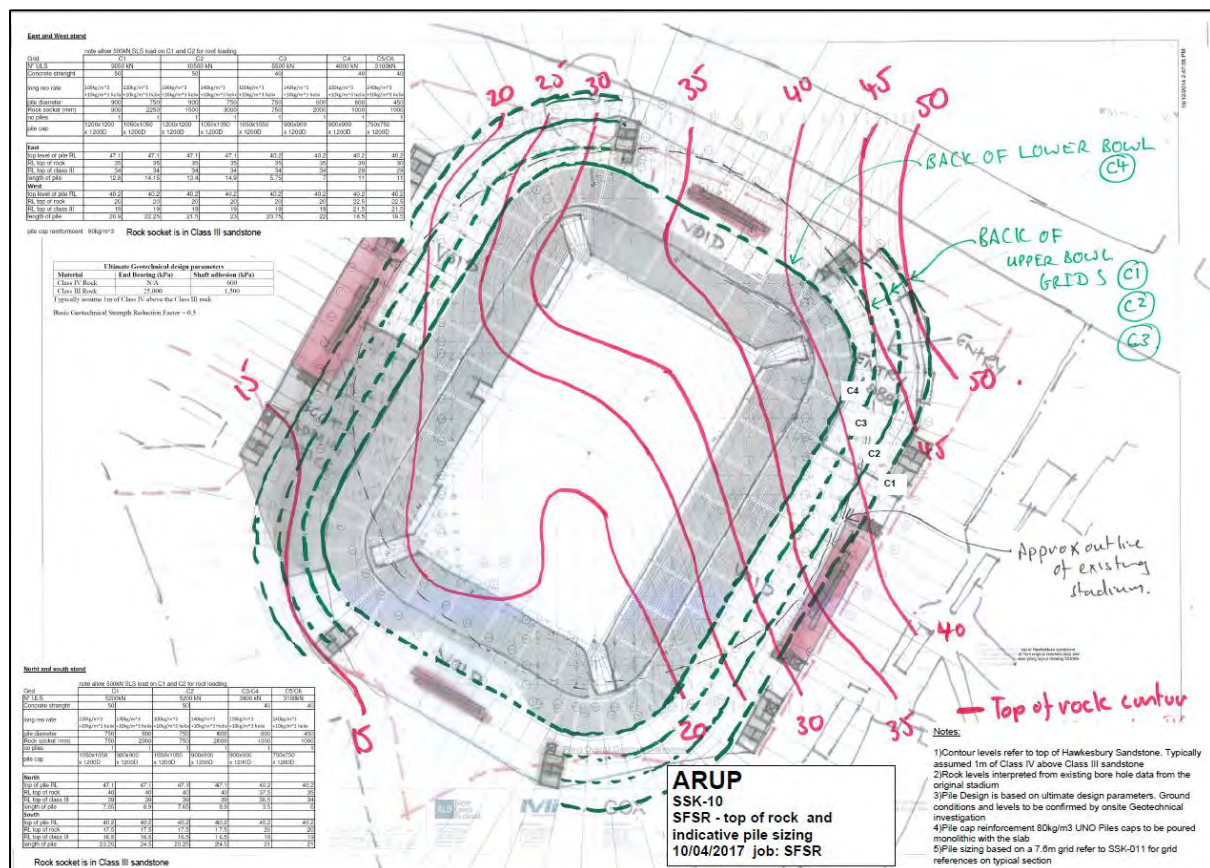


Figure 3.9: Approximate Contours of Sandstone Bedrock Depth Across SFS Site. (Source: Arup 2018)

3.3.2. Hydrology

The subject site is located to the northwest of Centennial Park, which while now landscaped and utilised as a public park, is part of a wider complex of natural wetlands in this area. Centennial Park is located on the Botany Aquifer, a large volume of underground water that is present in the sandy ground that connects as a series of ponds from the upper catchment in Centennial Park, to the Botany wetlands, before eventually flowing into Botany Bay. The aquifer effectively acts like a sandy sponge, retaining rainwater which trickles through the sand and sandstone layers which in turn act as natural filters for solid material, silt and the like. The Botany Wetlands are the largest freshwater wetlands in inner-metropolitan Sydney and would have been a very important freshwater and resource zone for the Gadigal people.

The subject site is located on the upstream end of the Botany Aquifer, and groundwater is understood to be c.3m below the existing playing field surface in the current SFS.

3.3.3. Landscape and Landforms

The landscape of the subject site and surrounds tends to predominantly comprise of rounded sand dunes and expanses of gentle slopes with local depressions and exposed water table which is expressed as ponds and marshes. However, the original topography of the extensive sand dune system has been greatly altered by modern development.

Natural ground levels within the study area slope downwards to the south-west (with a difference of c.12m between the northeast corner and western boundary of the site), likely a reflection of its location on the rounded sand dune formations. However, the site has also been progressively subject to cutting and filling, particularly during the construction of the SFS in the late 1980s, and therefore the ground surface has been significantly altered from its original elevation.

3.3.4. Flora and Fauna

The vegetation of the wetland and sand dune landscape of the study area and surrounds was originally characterised by eastern banksia scrub vegetation communities (such as *Banksia aemula* and *Xanthorrea resinosa*) on extensive wind-blown sand dunes, and freshwater sedge swamp communities on wetlands. The wetlands would have been more marginal to the study area location (extending to the east), and would have also supported certain trees such as *Casuarina glauca* and *Eucalyptus robusta* (Benson and Howell 1990). These vegetation communities in turn would have supported a wide range of faunal species including kangaroos, wallabies, possums, bandicoots, fruit bats, and varieties of snakes, lizards and birds. Wetland areas would have supported freshwater species including waterbirds, eels, tortoises, mussels, shellfish, and numerous fish.

3.3.5. Modern Land Use and Disturbance

Historical disturbance and modern land use has the ability to impact the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to remain in a location, depending on the nature and extent of the impacts, as well as the nature and depths of the natural soil profiles. As described in the historical summary above, the study area has been subject to a number of different historical uses since 1788, including use as grazing land (Sydney Common), military use as a rifle range and Engineers Military Depot, the Sydney Sports Ground and finally, the SFS and associated structures.

However, the majority of these historical activities would have been relatively low impact in their ground disturbance, suggesting that the deeper natural sands could still be intact and capable of retaining an Aboriginal archaeological signature.

It is understood that the construction of the SFS in the late 1980s was undertaken predominantly via piling, as well as some targeted excavation/cutting to establish the playing field level, therefore while the piles and excavation would have impacted potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits in the direct footprint of each pile, the majority of the natural soil/sand profiles surrounding the piles and outside of excavation into natural sands, could still be intact and retain their potential for Aboriginal archaeology.

Existing piles from the extant SFS number somewhere in the hundreds, mainly placed in a roughly circular form around the outer footprint of the existing stadium to support its bulk. The original substructure plans indicate that other subsurface features such as retaining walls are also likely to intrude into the fill layer across the site. These existing piles would have partially impacted, but completely removed, the natural sand profiles beneath the SFS site.

Geotechnical Investigations

Geotechnical investigation was initially undertaken at the subject site in 1985 (ARUP 1985), prior to construction of the SFS. The investigation boreholes identified the soil profiles across the site to

generally consist of fill (up to 7m depth in some locations), over quaternary sands, over alluvial clays, residual clayey sands, and Hawkesbury Sandstone. The geotechnical report recommended that the proposed footprint for the SFS (i.e. the extant building) would require cutting on the northwest side, and filling to the southeast.

Further geotechnical investigation was undertaken in 2018 and 2019 by Douglas Partners across the SFS Redevelopment site. This included the coring of a total of 24 boreholes which identified the soil profile across the site of fill (0.7m to 4.2m in depth), overlying natural sands (4.0m to 23.0m in depth), over deeper natural clays, and sandstone bedrock. The natural sand layer was identified as being thicker towards the south-western portion of the site. Using the results of both the 2018/2019, and the 1985 geotechnical investigations, Douglas Partners extrapolated the data to produce indicative soil sections across the SFS site (Figure 3.10).

While this geotechnical cross section is indicative only- using boreholes across the site as the main source of data - this can provide information regarding likely depths of natural soil profiles across the SFS site, which can then be compared with proposed subsurface development impacts, to identify the likelihood of disturbance of natural soil profiles with the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits. These cross sections however should be applied with caution, especially in acknowledgement of the high level of localised variation in the depth of fill across the site. For example, while fill across the northern boundary of the site is up to 4m in depth in some locations, fill over the SFS playing field surface is less than 1m deep.

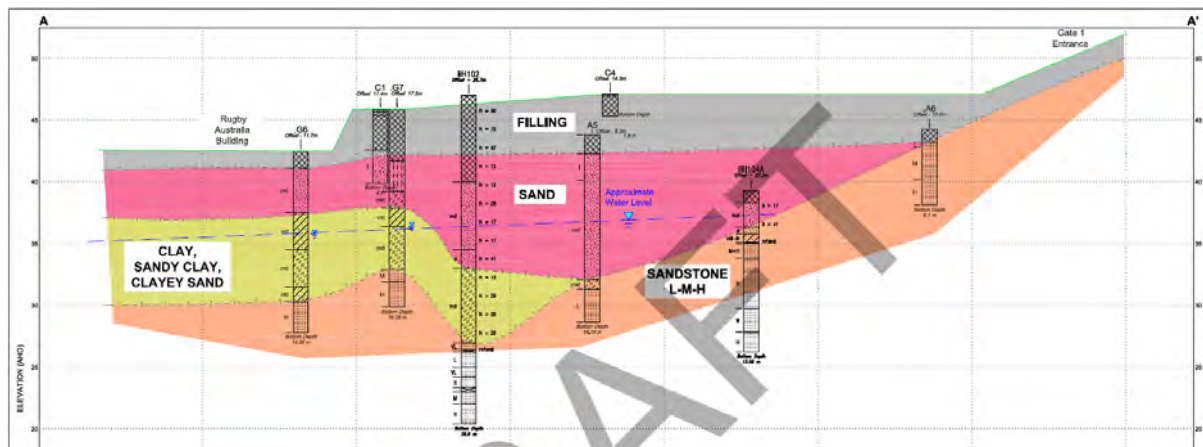


Figure 3.10: Interpreted Soil Profile Section, c. East to West along Northern Side of SFS Site

(Source: Douglas Partners 2019: DWG G103, 4.4.2019)

3.3.6. Summary of Environmental Context

The study area is located along the edge of the Botany Wetlands and Tuggerah Sand Dunes system, which would have provided a rich resource zone for hunting, fishing, and gathering food, among other activities. In addition, the SFS study area would have been immediately along the fringe of the Centennial Park wetlands area, potentially providing land that was dry enough for short term camps in close proximity to the wetlands.

Geotechnical investigations have identified that intact natural sand profiles exist across the development site, beneath levels of historical fill that vary in depth by location. While historical

activities across the SFS study area since 1811 has served to cause some ground disturbance, and cause large scale alteration of the landscape presentation and form of the area, the use of fill to create usable surfaces, as well as the significant depths of the sand profiles in this region, suggests that there could be potential for Aboriginal archaeological evidence to survive in a deeper subsurface context, regardless of historical use and disturbance.

3.4. Material Evidence of Aboriginal Land Use

3.4.1. Archaeological Evidence of Aboriginal Occupation in Sydney Region

The diversity of the geology and landforms of the Sydney region landscape means there is a wide range of existing Aboriginal archaeological evidence and sites in existence all across the region. The presence of Aboriginal archaeological sites in Sydney were first noted by the First Fleet officers upon their arrival in Sydney, where Governor Phillip commented on the rock engravings in the sandstone around Sydney Cove, Botany Bay and Broken Bay (Attenbrow 2010). Each geographical element of the Sydney landscape provides different conditions for the survival of physical reminders of the long term Aboriginal habitation and occupation of the Sydney region, including shell midden sites along the coast and sand dunes, rock engraving and art sites in sandstone shelters and surfaces, occupation sites in remnant soils containing Aboriginal stone tools, remains of hearth and cooking sites, remnant scarred and carved trees, and other archaeological evidence preserving the pre-1788 history of the Gadigal people.

Early researchers in Sydney's colonial history (late 19th Century) recorded and published a range of information regarding Aboriginal sites in the Sydney region, such as palaeontologist and museum director Robert Etheridge Jr, who (along with Thomas Whitelegge) documented an early archaeological excavation of Aboriginal stone tool sites along the coast, including the first identification of an artefact type that has come to be known as a 'bondi point', a type of small pointed stone tool that is common to the Sydney region (Attenbrow 2010: 6). Hundreds of Aboriginal archaeological sites have been excavated across Sydney, especially from the 1960s onwards.

Sand sheets are well known to have the potential for deeper stratified geomorphological profiles (e.g. an Aboriginal archaeological deposit preserved in the Parramatta Sand Sheet along the Parramatta River was dated to 30,735+- 407BP, one of the oldest dates for Aboriginal occupation in the Sydney region). Sand body systems including beach sand, dunes and estuarine sands are also often associated with Aboriginal burial sites (Donlon 1995).

Other Aboriginal archaeological sites in the south Sydney region have been scientifically dated, including Discovery Point in Tempe (a hearth dated to c.9376BP), the Prince of Wales Hospital site (a hearth dated to c.8400BP), and Captain Cooks Landing Site at Kurnell (dated to c.1330BP) (Attenbrow 2010).

3.4.2. AHIMS Search

The OEH guidelines for Aboriginal cultural heritage management require a current extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database, managed by OEH (i.e. current within the last 12 months). The AHIMS search was undertaken on 28th March 2018, centred on the subject site with a buffer of 1km, and returned 18 results. The extensive AHIMS search is

attached as an Appendix A to this report. No registered sites were located directly within the current subject site.

AHIMS search results always require a certain amount of scrutiny in order to acknowledge and accommodate for things such as inconsistencies in the coordinates (differing datums between years of recording), the existence of, and impact to, registered sites (impact to a registered site technically requires the submission of a Heritage Impact Recording form to be submitted to the OEH, however these forms are not always submitted), and other database related difficulties. It should also be noted that AHIMS database is a record of archaeological work that has been undertaken, and registered with OEH in the region. The AHIMS database is therefore a reflection of recorded archaeological work, the need for which has likely been predominantly triggered by development, and not a representation of the actual archaeological potential of the search area. AHIMS searches should be used as a starting point for further research and not as a definitive, final set of data.

Therefore, the above AHIMS search result has been synthesized as best possible within the scope of this current report to determine the most likely nature and location of previously registered sites in proximity to the current subject site.

Summary descriptions of Aboriginal site features as identified by OEH, and as relevant to this report are presented in Table 3.1. The 18 results from the current AHIMS search included five different site types, some in combination with each other. These sites are summarised in Table 3.2. The general location of each of these registered sites in relation to the study area is depicted in Figure 3.11. The most common site types registered in the area are Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) sites, followed by artefact sites.

Table 3.1: Aboriginal Site Features referred to in this report.

SITE FEATURE	DESCRIPTION/DEFINITION BY OEH
Art Site	Art is located in shelters, overhangs 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.
Artefact Site (Open Camp Sites/artefact scatters/isolated finds)	Artefact sites consist of objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating physical evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. Registered artefact sites can range from isolated finds, to large extensive open camp sites and artefact scatters. Artefacts can be located either on the ground surface or in a subsurface archaeological context.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal cultural material such as stone artefacts, hearths, middens etc, may be present in a subsurface capacity. Evidence for Aboriginal cultural material may not be present on the ground surface, but still may be present at a location.
Shell Midden	A shell midden site is an accumulation or deposit of shellfish resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption of shellfish from marine, estuarine or freshwater environments. A shell midden site may be found in association with other objects like stone tools, faunal remains such as fish or mammal bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearth, and occasionally burials.

SITE FEATURE	DESCRIPTION/DEFINITION BY OEH
	Shell midden sites are often located on elevated, dry ground close to the environment from which the shellfish were foraged, and where fresh water resources are available. Shell middens may vary greatly in size and components.

Table 3.2: AHIMS Sites in Vicinity of Study Area

SITE TYPE	NUMBER OF SITES	PERCENTAGE OF SITES (%)
Art Site (Engraving)	2	11%
Artefact	5	27%
Artefact and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	6%
Artefact and Shell Midden	1	6%
Habitation Structure and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	6%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	7	38%
Shelter with Art	1	6%
TOTAL	23	100

The distribution of the AHIMS sites (i.e. with the majority located within the Central Sydney CBD) is more a reflection of a higher density of archaeological survey and excavation work due to urban development, than an indication of the occupation patterns of Aboriginal people. The closest registered sites to the subject site include Moore Park AS1 (#45-6-1355; Artefact site); Centennial Park (#45-6-0647; Rock Engraving Site); Doncaster Ave PAD (#45-6-3245; PAD site); and RSY 1 (#45-6-3246; Artefact site). It is presumed that the Doncaster Ave PAD and the RSY 1 artefact site are related (in relation to the Randwick Stabling Yards works, see Section 3.4.3 below).

Of the 18 registered sites, only one has been updated on the AHIMS register as destroyed, however it is most likely that other sites have also been subject to impact, without the appropriate update in the AHIMS database. For example, it is known that the Centennial Park engraving site (#45-6-0647), which was once located on a slab of sandstone just outside of Centennial Park has been destroyed by roadworks (Irish & Goward 2014).

It is possible that other site results from this AHIMS search have already been subject to harm or have been destroyed under AHIPs or through authorized site works, and have not been updated in AHIMS. However, as none of these sites are located within the current subject site, this is not of a direct concern for this project, and the location of all sites, regardless of their current status, will inform the Aboriginal archaeological potential assessment for the current subject site.

Assessment of AHIMS Search

The AHIMS results, combined with the landforms and geology of the subject site suggest that the most likely site types to be present within the study area and surrounds would be limited to stone artefact sites, PAD sites, as the required geology for other site types such as art sites, grinding grooves and scarred trees etc is not present. Where sandstone outcroppings occur in the area, there is also the potential for engraved Aboriginal art sites.

The site 'Moore Park AS1' (AHIMS Site #45-6-3155) was located within the paved carpark area at the Moore Park Tennis Centre, and was subject to salvage excavation (and subsequently destroyed) following approved archaeological test excavation of the site. The presence of sites such as this indicates that despite historical disturbance to surface deposits, Aboriginal archaeological deposits may still be present.

The 'Doncaster Ave PAD' site was originally registered as a Potential Aboriginal Deposit due to the presence of a remnant sand dune that was identified and excavated at site 'RSY1', and was presumed to extend into the 'Doncaster Ave PAD' site area. The stone artefact site identified at 'RSY 1' was located at the top of an intact sand dune, below approximately 1m of historical fill.

All these sites demonstrate the potential for intact Aboriginal archaeological sites to be present in the area, particularly beneath layers of historical fill.



Figure 3.11: AHIMS Search Results Sites (Source: Curio 2019)

3.4.3. Previous Archaeological Investigations

Review of relevant previous archaeological work is a highly informative and necessary step in identifying the likely nature of the potential archaeology at a site. The investigation of previous work undertaken in the region, on similar sites, and on similar landscape or landforms, can inform our understanding of a site by providing a proxy against which a newly investigated site can be measured (albeit with caution). That is to say, understanding the archaeological record at a general location can provide us with an indication of the nature and level of potential of archaeology that may be present at a site, prior to any subsurface investigation. As archaeology is by its very nature, a destructive

discipline, it is important to acquire as much information and understanding of a site as possible prior to undertaking fieldwork (as once evidence has been excavated, its context is effectively destroyed), and also to avoid any unnecessary fieldwork at a site.

Research into archaeological investigations undertaken in proximity to the current subject site indicate the types of archaeology that may survive in the area, and the environment that has allowed it to survive.

Centennial, Moore and Queens Park Assessment (AMBS 2002)

In 2002, in order to inform the preparation of the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks, AMBS prepared an assessment of the historical and archaeological evidence for Aboriginal land and resource use in the region. AMBS identified the potential for Aboriginal archaeological evidence to survive at depth beneath areas of fill and previous development and other ground disturbance. Using this model, AMBS developed an assessment of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity for the parklands, based on the analysis of soil groups. Notably for Tuggerah soils (upon which the SFS Redevelopment site is located), AMBS identified low to moderate potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present beneath the level of disturbance, assuming that the disturbance does not extend to bedrock or pre-human land surface.

Moore Park Tennis Centre (Artefact 2014)

In 2014, an Aboriginal campsite was uncovered beneath the Moore Park Tennis Centre carpark, as a result of archaeological investigative works ahead of the construction of the Sydney Light Rail. The excavation uncovered natural sands below nineteenth and 20th C fill varying in depth between 0.5m to over 2m in depth. The top of the original sand dune had been removed previously due to historical disturbance, and some of the natural soil sand profile had undergone mixing with the fill layer, however intact sands below retained a small number of Aboriginal stone artefacts. The test excavation was undertaken within a buried sand body at the site and yielded five Aboriginal stone artefacts (made from silcrete and mudstone). The stone material that these artefacts were made from is not found in the local area (Irish & Goward 2015).

The site was registered with AHIMS as #45-6-3155 (Moore Park AS1) and was subsequently subject to salvage excavation by Artefact in 2014, however the post excavation report was not publicly available at the time of writing.

CSELR ACHAR and ATR (GML 2015a)

In 2015, GML prepared an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the Sydney Light Rail. GML established precincts along the path of the light rail, one of which was the Moore Park Precinct (Figure 3.12)

The ACHAR concluded that upper stratigraphic layers across the precinct were likely to have been subject to some level of historical disturbance, but this was likely to be highly variable, and mostly retain potential for deeper subsurface deposits. It also concluded that:

As a consequence of non-focused long-term low-density Aboriginal occupation of the entire dune, moderate historic period impacts and limited archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, no specific Aboriginal archaeological patterning can be determined for the Moore Park precinct. However, deeper intact soil profiles may have

potential for Aboriginal archaeological evidence to be present, such as stone objects and/or hearths. (GML 2015: 52)

Therefore, the whole of the Moore Park precinct was assigned to have a high level of Aboriginal archaeological potential for dispersed low frequency sites, and was identified as 'Moore Park PAD 1' (although this PAD was not registered with AHIMS).

In addition, Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the CSELR project indicated that the route of the light rail could have social significance if potential archaeological deposits were found to contain Aboriginal cultural deposits.

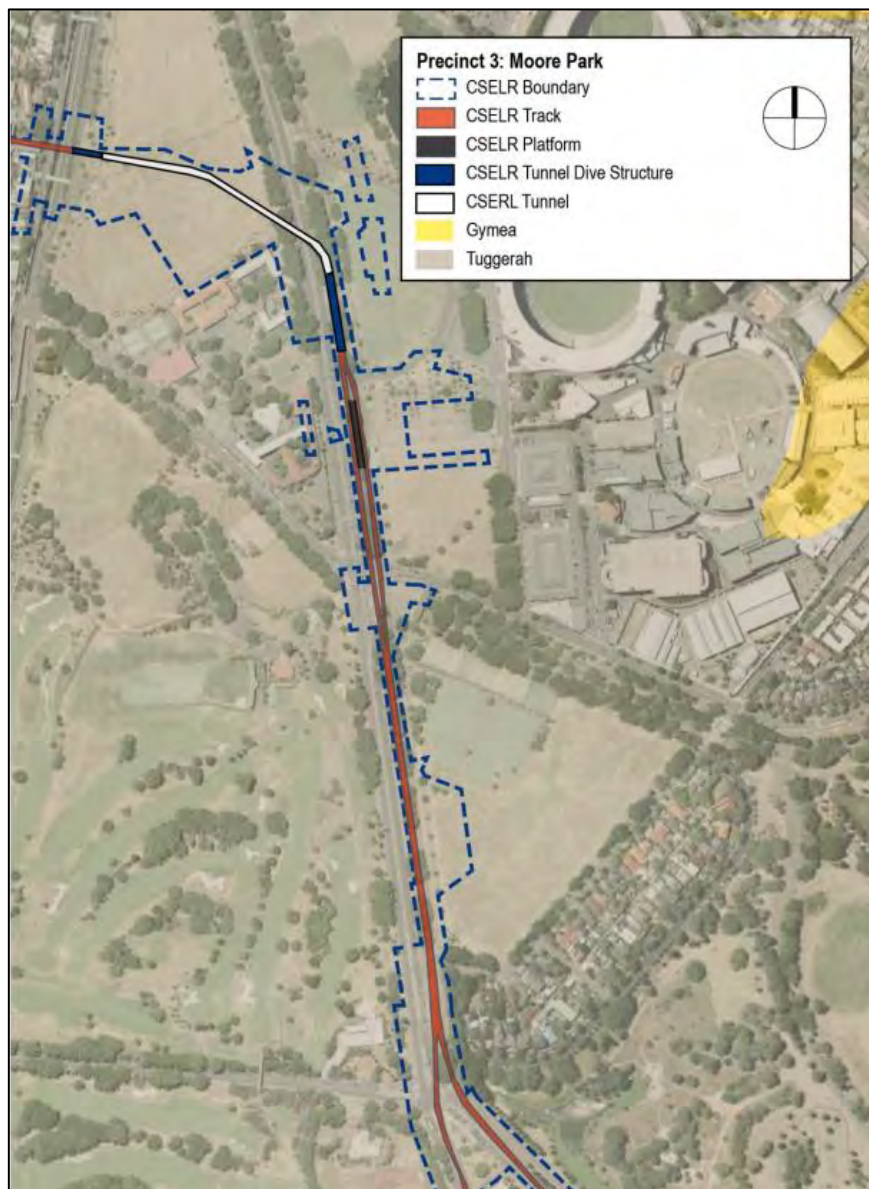


Figure 3.12: GML 2015 Light Rail Moore Park Precinct Assessment Area, SCG And Part Of SFS Visible In Top Left Of Image (Source: GML 2015: Figure 5.1], P.45)

Moore Park Tunnel (GML 2015b)

In 2015, GML prepared an Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design for the archaeological test and salvage excavation of the site proposed for the installation of the Moore Park Tunnel, for the Sydney Light Rail. Due to the nature of the deep sand profiles, presence of the water table, and safety concerns, the methodology proposed for test and salvage excavation included a technique not previously used before in Australia, using 'push tubes' with the use of a drill rig (using vibration to push a 300mm diameter metal tube into the subsurface deposit to the required depth to sample the soil in each location).

Although the Moore Park Tunnel is currently in progress/nearing completion, the results of the proposed archaeological excavation is currently unknown, with no post-excavation reports available detailing the archaeological work undertaken in relation to the CSELR, presumably due to confidentiality conditions.

Randwick Stabling Yards (GML 2016 and 2017)

In early 2016, archaeological excavation by GML Heritage at the future site of the CSELR Randwick Stabling Yard site uncovered 22,000 Aboriginal artefacts of an unknown stone material across a site area of approximately 200m². The artefacts were generally identified between 40-60cm below the ground surface. The site has been registered with AHIMS as #45-6-3246 (RSY 1). As post excavation reporting of the results of this excavation has not yet been completed, the full results of the excavation are not able to be presented or discussed at this time. However, details from relevant press releases between 2016 and 2018 have indicated that the site may be of great significance to the Aboriginal community, as well as suggesting a level of controversy and inconsistency of results to date, which remain under investigation.

When the site was first subject to excavation, it was reported that the excavation had uncovered an Aboriginal stone tool manufacture site, using a stone that was not local to the surrounding area, with possible source locations suggested by the involved Aboriginal parties to be the Nepean, Upper Hunter or coastal areas of the Illawarra. A Plan of Management was developed in conjunction with the four Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the Light Rail project in order to help identify the composition and origin of the artefacts, as well as to develop appropriate mechanisms for the protection and storage of the cultural materials. It was acknowledged that additional research would need to be undertaken to further identify and analyse the stone objects and their origin.

In February 2018, Sydney Light Rail issued a new press release stating that chemical analysis of the stone objects undertaken by GML Heritage since the excavation in 2016, had determined that the stones were made from a type of flint likely originating from the banks of the Thames River in London, UK. GML used the technique of pXRF (portable X-Ray Fluorescence) to find that the elemental composition of the stone objects matched that of Thames River valley flint, concluding that the flint was transported to Sydney as ballast in early colonial ships, where it was then dumped, found by Aboriginal people, and used to create stone tools (GML 2017). GML also worked together with Sydney Living Museums to discover that among the Aboriginal artefacts excavated in the 1980s and 1990s from the first Government House site, were also several tools manufactured of flint that were chemically identical to the Randwick stone, and Thames River Valley flint.

An article published by BBC News in March 2018 suggested that while over 30,000 pieces of stone were initially excavated, it is now believed that only 100-200 are culturally significant Aboriginal stone objects. The article also makes a passing reference to other stone materials being present at the site other than those made from flint, however to date no other available source has provided further information on the nature of the Aboriginal artefactual assemblage other than the suspected.

Overall, regardless of the number of artefacts recovered, their origin and composition, it is considered likely that this deposit is highly localised to the Stabling Yards location, and unlikely to be representative of a wider regional depositional pattern or potential site type for the Sydney Football Stadium study area.

3.4.4. Historical Archaeology

As part of Stage 1 of the SFS Redevelopment project, Curio Projects prepared an Archaeological Assessment, including both Aboriginal and historical archaeology (Curio Projects 2018a). The report identified the rich history of historical use of the SFS Redevelopment site, extending back to 1811, and identified that:

- The site retains low to moderate archaeological potential for an archaeological resource relating to the Engineers/Military Depot. Should this resource be present within the subject site and require impact through the proposed development, it may require mitigation via archaeological monitoring to record and remove any associated archaeological deposit (if present).
- The site retains low potential for remains associated with the Sydney Sports Ground. However, the Sydney Sports Ground is well recorded through numerous sources such as plans, maps, descriptions and photographs, and therefore, it is not considered that subsurface remains associated with the Sydney Sports Ground would be able to contribute in a meaningful way to the archaeological record.

This indicates that any Aboriginal archaeological deposit would be located below the potential historical archaeological resource at the site, and therefore Aboriginal archaeological test excavation would not be possible at the SFS Redevelopment site (although the presence of the existing stadium development and high levels of fill across the site would also preclude the site from test excavation under the OEH *Code of Practice*).

3.5. Regional Character and Archaeological Predictive Model

The following assessment of Aboriginal archaeological potential within the subject site is based on a combination of the environmental assessment, including original landform, possible levels of disturbance across the site, and original resource zones that would have been favourable to, or sustained local Aboriginal populations of the area prior to European settlement, in combination with known previous archaeological research in the vicinity of the subject site, or on comparable sites in Sydney. Consideration of these above factors determines the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeology, artefacts or physical objects to remain at the subject site in a subsurface capacity.

In general, the subject site has the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present within deeper natural soil profiles that exist beneath the layers of historical fill, as well as potentially in a disturbed context within the layers of fill due to historical disturbance. Geotechnical investigations

within the SFS Redevelopment site have indicated that the top of natural sand is present between 4.0m to 23.0m below ground level within the SFS site, however this is based on a snapshot of boreholes, and is highly indicative and variable across the site.

While limited Aboriginal archaeological excavation has been undertaken in the vicinity of the SFS Redevelopment site, the archaeological information available clearly indicates that Aboriginal people occupied the region, and there is the potential for Aboriginal sites in the area, particularly in the form of subsurface occupation sites with deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts, within natural sands (i.e. Moore Park Tennis Centre, Randwick Stabling Yards).

Non-focused, long-term, low-density Aboriginal occupation of the entire region (including the SFS Redevelopment site), combined with historical land impacts, landscape modification, and limited archaeological investigations in the area, makes specific Aboriginal archaeological patterning for the site difficult to develop.

Therefore, without the ability to archaeologically investigate the natural soil profiles prior to site redevelopment, the whole SFS Redevelopment Site has been assessed to have a low to moderate level of Aboriginal archaeological potential, identified as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) site, 'SFS PAD', registered with OEH AHIMS (AHIMS #45-6-3645) (Appendix D).

4. Cultural Heritage Values and Significance Assessment

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) defines cultural significance as:

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

The five types of cultural heritage value, as presented in The *Burra Charter* (2013) form the basis of assessing the Aboriginal heritage values and significance of a site or area. Each of these cultural heritage values, as specifically relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage, are summarised as follows (after OEH 2011a).

Social (Cultural) and Spiritual Value—*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.*

Historic Value—*associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.*

Scientific Value—*the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information.*

- Assessment of Scientific Value also includes assessment in terms of Research Potential, Integrity, Condition, Complexity, Archaeological Potential, Connectedness, Representativeness, Rarity, Education Potential, and Archaeological Landscapes.

Aesthetic Value—*sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.*

Assessment of each of the above criteria has been undertaken in consideration of the landscape and environmental context of the study area, Aboriginal history, previous archaeological work, and consultation with the project RAPs. The assessment of each criteria has then been graded (as per OEH 2011a *Guide to Investigating*) in terms of high, medium and low, in order to allow significance to be described and compared. The application of the cultural values criteria to the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area has also included consideration of research potential, representativeness, rarity and education potential for each criteria (as relevant).

4.1. Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values

4.1.1. Social (Cultural) and Spiritual Value

Throughout the course of Aboriginal community consultation for the SFS Redevelopment, project RAPs have indicated that the project site/ Moore Park area itself, as well as the study area being a

wider component of the southeastern Sydney peninsula, has high social significance. The study area and surrounds are particularly noted as having high social (cultural) and spiritual significance to the La Perouse Aboriginal community, who maintain an unbroken connection to the land, whose ancestors lived in study area and surrounds (the wider southeastern peninsula region), right up until forced removal to La Perouse mission in the 1880s due to the establishment of the Aborigines Protection Board.

Consultation with project RAPs also suggested that the SFS site may have more contemporary Aboriginal social significance as a modern centre for Aboriginal sporting history (boxing tents, football etc).

4.1.2. Historical Value

The CMP for the Centennial Parklands notes that the general region forms part of a complex of Aboriginal heritage sites, used as a natural resource for social, ceremonial, and subsistence purposes in both the pre and post contact periods. With regards to the Centennial Parklands area (including Moore Park), the CMP states that:

Centennial Parklands is important in the pattern of Indigenous usage of the eastern Sydney peninsula. Indigenous land management practices have helped shape the landscape of the Sydney region.... The area is representative of a complex of pre-colonial Indigenous meeting places used for social, ceremonial, and other purposes. Many physical elements of the Indigenous cultural landscape were changed after European contact in 1788, but present day Indigenous communities continue to honour the spiritual and other associations of the Gadi with this area, celebrating and encouraging interest in this history.

Therefore, the SFS Redevelopment site can be stated to be of moderate to high historical value for its landscape positioning within the eastern Sydney peninsula as part of a significant Aboriginal landscape, as well as for its significant Aboriginal sporting history.

4.1.3. Scientific (Archaeological) Value

OEH states the scientific (archaeological) value of an Aboriginal site or place to:

Refer to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information. (OEH 2011: 9)

Following OEH guidelines for assessing scientific value (OEH 2011), five key criteria have been considered with regards to the scientific and archaeological context of the study area in order to determine the level of scientific significance of the study area. These criteria, as they have been applied to the study area, are defined below in Table 4.1. Following the criteria above, an assessment of the potential scientific significance of the SFS Redevelopment study area has been undertaken, identified as relevant to the five key criteria.

Table 4.1: Archaeological significance criteria

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Research Potential	Research potential describes how much potential a site has to contribute to a further scientific or archaeological understanding of a site/area/region. This should include consideration of factors such as: <i>integrity and condition</i> (the level of soil disturbance that a site has been subject to and the ability for the site to yield intact archaeological deposits); <i>complexity</i> (demonstrated or potential ability of a site to yield a complex archaeological deposit); <i>archaeological potential</i> (the potential for a site to yield an archaeological deposit or resource); and <i>connectedness</i> (the connection of a site to others in the local area or wider region, though aspects such as type, chronology, content, location etc).
Rarity	Rarity refers to the frequency of similar site types in a local or regional area/landscape.
Representativeness	Representativeness refers to the level of variability between or within Aboriginal sites in an area or region, what is already conserved, how sites relate to each other, and the condition that a particular site type may be in that is able to better present or demonstrate more clearly that specific site type through the archaeological record.
Education Potential	Education potential refers to the ability of a site to contribute to the public record and provide teaching resources in order to further understanding of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology. Is the site well preserved? Are there artefacts that would be good to use in teaching? Are there recognisable site features, artefacts types, records etc, that would be productive in teaching or use within public heritage interpretation strategies?
Archaeological Landscapes	The study of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological study in the context of the wider landscape (geographical and cultural/social) in which they exist.

Research Potential

The nature or extent of an intact Aboriginal archaeological deposit within the study area has not yet been able to be determined, as due to the high amount of fill, and the potential historical archaeology across the site, test excavation has not been able to be undertaken under the *Code of Practice*.

The study area has been determined to have low to moderate archaeological potential for intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present where intact, in situ natural soil profiles exist.

If intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits or objects are present within the SFS Redevelopment site, these may have moderate to high research potential, particularly in connection with other nearby sites (i.e. Moore Park Tennis Centre, Randwick Stabling Yards) and could contribute further to understanding Aboriginal occupation patterns across the wider eastern Sydney peninsula, providing a clearer indication of the connection between sites in the area with regards to Aboriginal land use.

Natural soil profiles, should they be present within the study area, could also have the potential for palaeobotanical evidence of the pre-European environment of the Moore Park area, which could have

moderate to high research potential, providing opportunities to further reconstruct the ecological conditions of the area pre-1788.

Rarity

If post-contact Aboriginal objects such as Aboriginal artefacts manufactured of flaked glass, knapping of ballast/flint etc are found to be present within the study area, they would be considered rare.

A low density Aboriginal artefact deposit, consistent with a background scatter derived from general occupation and use of the surrounding area, would be unlikely to be considered rare in the wider Sydney context, however may be considered of moderate rarity, considering the paucity of Aboriginal archaeological excavations undertaken in the Moore Park region.

Representativeness

Depending on the nature and extent of the potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit at the site, there is the potential for any artefact and occupation deposits (if present) to be representative of the use of the wider Moore Park and Centennial Parklands region by Aboriginal people. However, this would depend on the presence and condition of an Aboriginal archaeological deposit in this location, which cannot at present be determined.

Education Potential

The potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit within the SFS Redevelopment study area has the potential to be of moderate to high education potential, depending on the nature, density, form and artefact types of any material recovered. Should a substantial artefact assemblage be recovered from the study area, particularly with rare or complex stone tool types, this could have education potential for both use in teaching collections by the local Aboriginal community, as well as potential for integration into the heritage interpretation plan and implementation within the new SFS Site.

However, it is not possible to grade the education potential of any potential resource within the study area at present, as the presence/nature of the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource is not known.

Archaeological Landscapes

The SFS Redevelopment site exists within a wider Aboriginal archaeological landscape that extends across Sydney's southeastern peninsula, across the surrounding parklands, as well as southeast to the Botany swamps.

Should the study area present with an intact Aboriginal archaeological deposit, this could potentially contribute further to the archaeological understanding of Aboriginal site use and occupational habits in the region. Therefore, the study area may be of moderate significance when considered as part of a wider Aboriginal archaeological landscape across the Moore Park/Centennial Parklands and surrounds region.

Summary of Scientific Significance

While no Aboriginal archaeological investigations have been able to be undertaken as yet within the SFS Redevelopment site, the potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit at the site may be of an overall moderate scientific significance, depending on the nature, extent, type and condition of the deposit (if present). Several archaeological excavations in the surrounding area have identified the

potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present within intact deeper natural sand profiles.

Overall, it is not yet possible to determine the nature and extent of any Aboriginal archaeological deposit at the study area without investigating the site physically. However, should an Aboriginal archaeological deposit be present, it would potentially be of moderate research potential (high research potential should post-contact sites be present), with low to moderate education potential, and potentially moderate significance as part of the wider Aboriginal landscape of Sydney's southeastern peninsula.

4.1.4. Aesthetic Value

The SFS Redevelopment site has been subject to numerous levels of historical disturbance, including multiple fill events, and extensive development, which has resulted in the current appearance of the study area as a highly urbanised and modified landscape, with all evidence for the original environmental context and landforms removed.

For this reason, the cultural significance of the study area and surrounds is likely to be more related to the intangible values over the aesthetic values of the SFS site. However, landscape features outside of, but in close proximity to the study area, such as Moore Park and the wider Centennial Parklands, still contribute to the aesthetic values of the SFS site. Therefore, the study area is considered to have moderate aesthetic significance related to its general landscape positioning in the continuing location of public recreation and sporting activities, with parklands retained (albeit highly modified) in areas of traditional Aboriginal resource zones.

Aboriginal archaeological deposits that have the potential to be present within the SFS Redevelopment site, may also have aesthetic significance for technological form of the artefacts, or as potentially considered useful for education and interpretative purposes. However, this would have to be identified further following Aboriginal archaeological investigation at the study area (should development impacts be shown to have the potential to impact upon natural soil profiles).

4.2. Statement of Significance

Project RAPs have indicated that the SFS Redevelopment site/Moore Park area itself, as well as the study areas a wider component of the southeastern Sydney peninsula, has high social significance. The study area and surrounds are particularly noted as having high social (cultural) and spiritual significance to the La Perouse Aboriginal community, who maintain an unbroken connection to the land, whose ancestors lived in study area and surrounds (the wider southeastern peninsula region) right up until forced removal to La Perouse mission in the 1880s due to the establishment of the Aborigines Protection Board.

The site also holds moderate historical significance for its landscape positioning within the eastern Sydney peninsula as part of a wider significant Aboriginal landscape, as well as more contemporary significance to the Aboriginal community for its significant Aboriginal sporting history.

While it is not yet possible to determine the nature and extent of any Aboriginal archaeological deposit at the study area without investigating the site physically, should an Aboriginal archaeological deposit be present, it would potentially be of moderate research potential (high research potential

should post-contact sites be present), with low to moderate education potential, and potentially moderate significance as part of the wider Aboriginal landscape of Sydney's southeastern peninsula.

The cultural significance of the study area and surrounds is likely to be more related to the intangible values over the aesthetic values of the SFS site. However, landscape features outside of, but in close proximity to the study area, such as Moore Park and the wider Centennial Parklands, still contribute to the aesthetic values of the SFS site in its wider landscape positioning. Therefore, the study area is considered to have moderate aesthetic significance related to its general landscape positioning in the continuing location of public recreation and sporting activities, with parklands retained (albeit highly modified) in areas of traditional Aboriginal resource zones.

5. Avoiding and Minimising Harm (Impacts)

As noted by the OEH, it is important that an impact assessment directly addresses the potential harm that an activity may pose, specific to an Aboriginal place, objects, site or archaeological deposit (OEH 2011: 12).

The following section provides assessment and discussion the potential impacts posed by the SFS Redevelopment project to both Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage values, with respect to the Stage 2 development impacts (i.e. detailed design and construction of the SFS Redevelopment).

5.1. Ecologically Sustainable Development

One of the aims of the NPW Act is to 'conserve places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people' (NPW Act, Section 2A(1)(b)(i)). One of the ways in which this objective can be achieved, is via the consideration of the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). ESD is defined in Section 6 of the *Protection of the Environmental Administration Act 1991 (NSW)*, as requiring the integration of both economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision-making process for a development, with an aim to achieving, on balance, beneficial outcomes for both development, and Aboriginal cultural heritage.

ESD can be achieved with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage, by applying the precautionary principle, and the principle of inter-generational equity, to the nature of the proposed activity, in relation to the Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological values of a site.

5.1.1. Precautionary Principle

The precautionary principle states that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. In applying the precautionary principle, decisions should be guided by:

- *a careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment; and*
- *an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.*

The precautionary principle is relevant to DECC's [now OEH] consideration of potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage where:

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

Where this is the case, a precautionary approach should be taken and all cost-effective measures implemented to prevent or reduce damage to the objects/place. (DECC 2009: 26)

5.1.2. Intergenerational Equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations.

In terms of Aboriginal heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (for example, because of impacts under previous AHIPs), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.

Information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects and places proposed to be impacted, and how they illustrate the occupation and use of land by Aboriginal people across the region, will be relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of a proposal.

Where there is uncertainty, the precautionary principle should also be followed. (DECC 2009: 26)

5.2. Description of Proposed Development

The Stage 2 application represents the next phase in the SFS redevelopment. It seeks consent for the detailed design, construction and operation of the new stadium as 'Stage 2' of the redevelopment, which includes:

- Construction of a new stadium with up to 45,000 seats (55,000 capacity in concert-mode), including playing pitch, grandstands, sports and stadium administration areas, food and drink kiosks, corporate facilities and all other aspects of a modern stadium;
- Operation and use of the stadium and surrounding site area for a range of sporting and entertainment events;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation arrangements, including excavation to deliver a partial basement level for storage, internal loading, direct vehicular connection to the Bradman-Noble Stand and servicing at the playing pitch level;
- Reinstatement of the MP1 car park following the completion of construction, including enhanced vehicle rejection facilities and direct vehicular connection to the new stadium basement level;
- Public domain improvements within the site boundary, including hard and soft landscaping, to deliver a range of publicly accessible, event and operational areas;
- Provision of new pedestrian and cycling facilities within the site;
- Signage, including building identification signage, business identification signage and a wayfinding signage strategy; and
- Extension and augmentation of physical infrastructure/ utilities for the development within the site.

The proposed development is consistent with the approved Concept Proposal pursuant to State Significant Development Consent SSD 9249.

The Stage 2 works of relevance to this ACHAR include any below ground impacts proposed for the development, that have the potential to impact natural soil profiles present beneath the site, which in turn have potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The Stage 2 development works that will include below ground impacts include: bulk earthworks (cut and fill across the site, and basement excavation); piling for substructure supports; and drainage/service installation and realignment; contamination works. Each of these below ground impacts is briefly discussed in the relevant sections below.

Bulk Earthworks (Basement Excavation)

The Stage 2 development includes the introduction of basement services level, which will feature as a 'ring level' surrounding the field of play of the new stadium beneath the tiered seating (rather than a traditional basement level across the entire site) (Figure 5.1), to be integrated with the existing SCG loading dock and basement located beneath the Noble Bradman stand (to the south of the SFS site). The basement will also require the addition of an entry ramp in the northwest of the site, to exit in the location of the current MP1 carpark. Stage 2 construction works will include bulk excavation for the basement level, particularly focused in the west/northwestern side of the SFS site (due to differing surface elevations across the SFS site), as well as the partial demolition and modification of the existing reinforced concrete retaining wall within the SCG basement, to facilitate a connection between the existing and new basement levels.

A Bulk Earthworks 'heat map' has been prepared by Aurecon (Figure 5.2), specific to the Bulk Excavation works required by the Stage 2 design. This demonstrates that a significant amount of cut will be required across much of the site, particularly the western and southern areas required to create the new basement level, and to realign the field of play from existing. The eastern areas of the site will generally be filled due to the nature of the elevations across the site, with lower levels in the east and northeast.

The current proposed design includes the construction of a basement level/service road at the same level as the field of play (approximately RL 39.3), with some slightly lower areas required to the south of the field of play in order to integrate the two basements. Excavation for the basement will require a further 700-900mm excavation in order to install the base slab and pile caps to the supporting foundations below. The majority of these works would be above the water table.

Figure 5.3 to Figure 5.8 show representative sections of the cut and fill bulk earthworks across the site, representing existing site levels, in comparison with proposed.

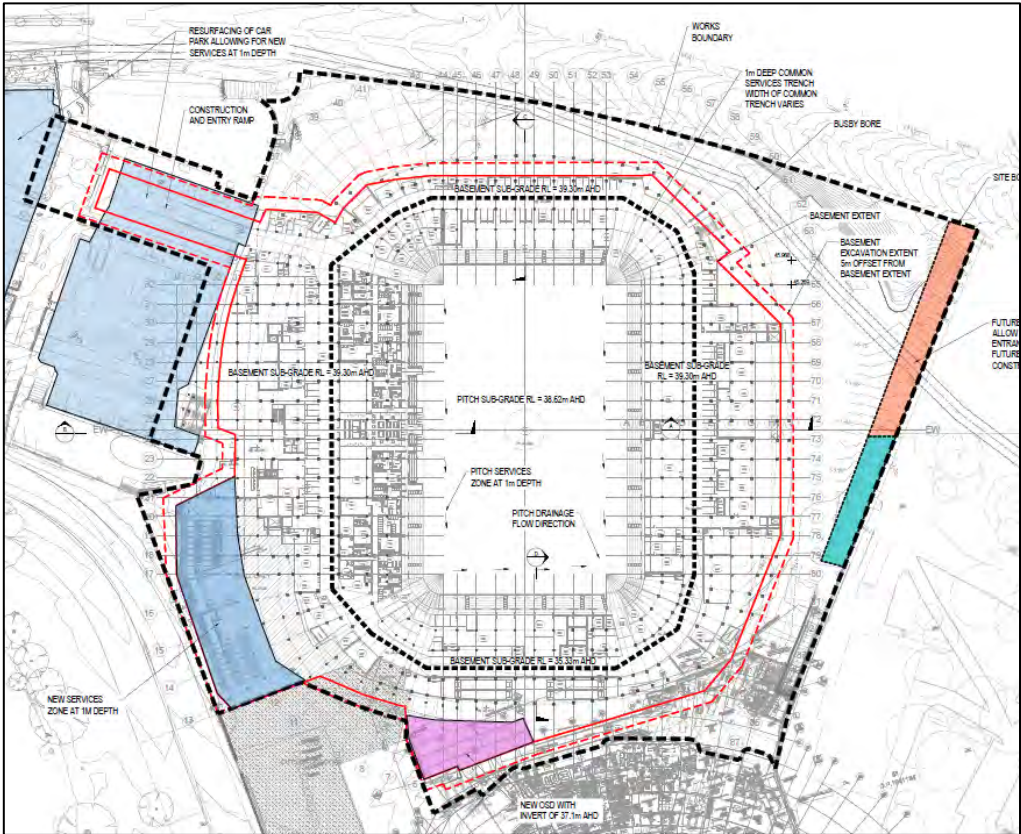


Figure 5.1: Stadium Excavation Extents. Basement Extent in Red dashed line
(Source: Aurecon 2019)

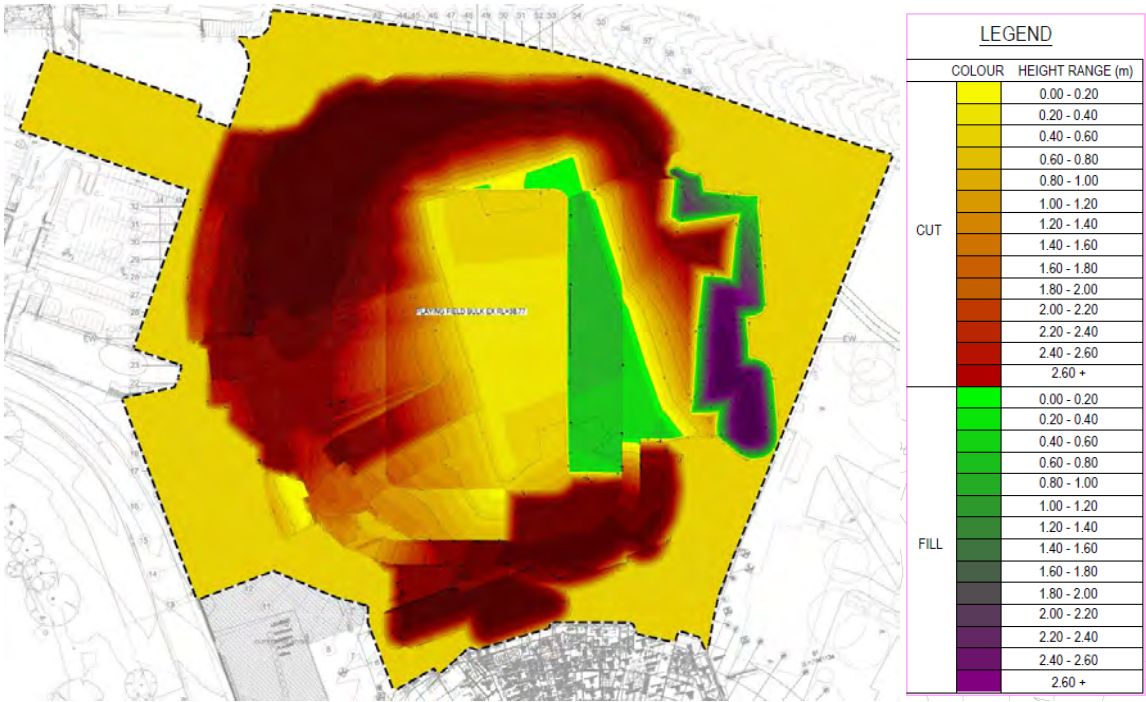


Figure 5.2: Bulk Earthworks Plan, Cut and Fill levels. (Source: Aurecon 2019)

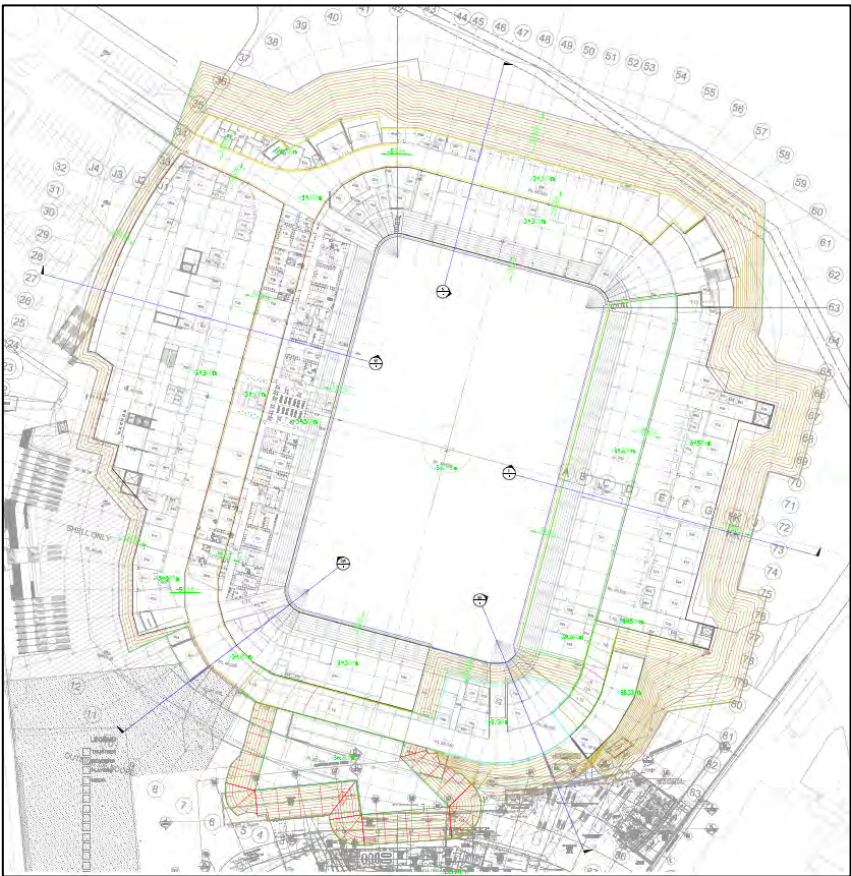


Figure 5.3: Section Locations Plans (N, E, W, SE, SW) (Source: Aurecon 2019)

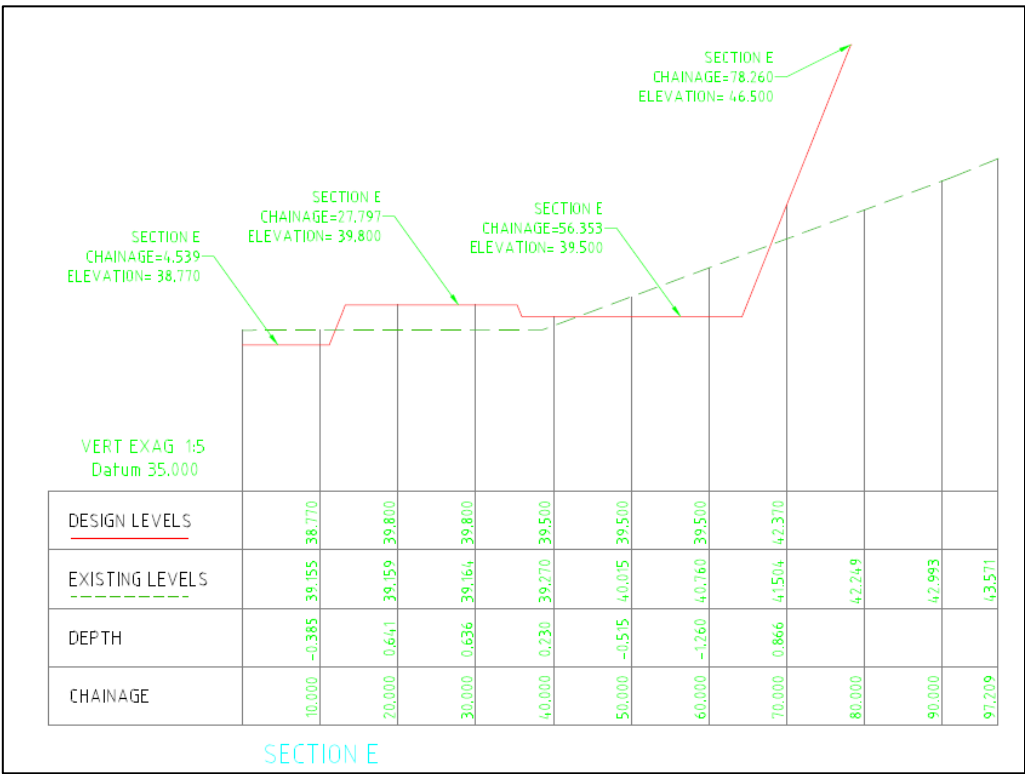


Figure 5.4: Proposed Sections—East (Source: Aurecon 2019)

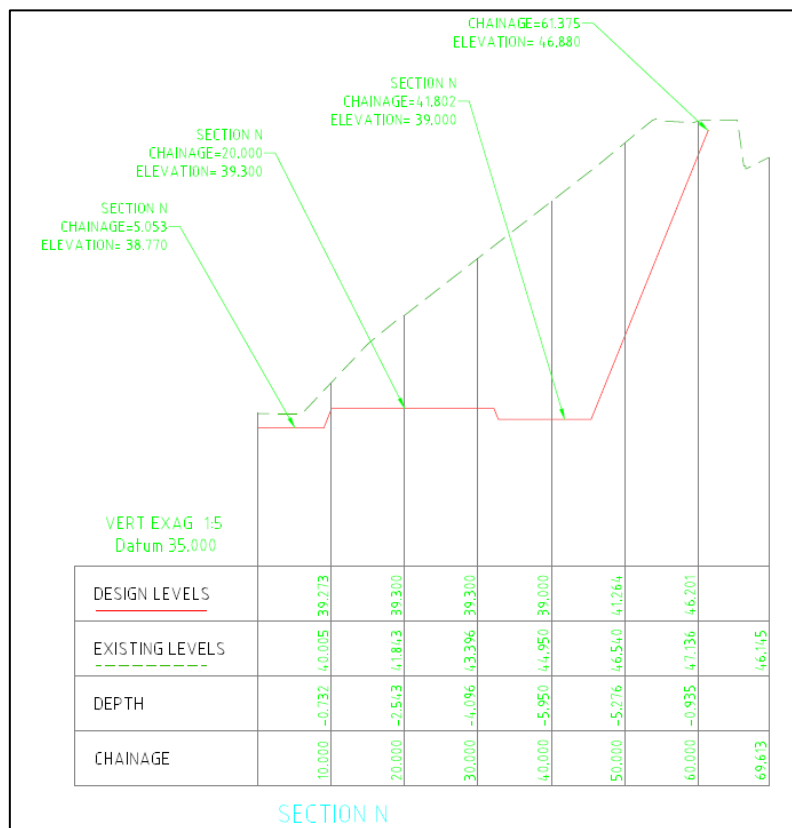


Figure 5.5: Proposed Sections—North (Source: Aurecon 2019)

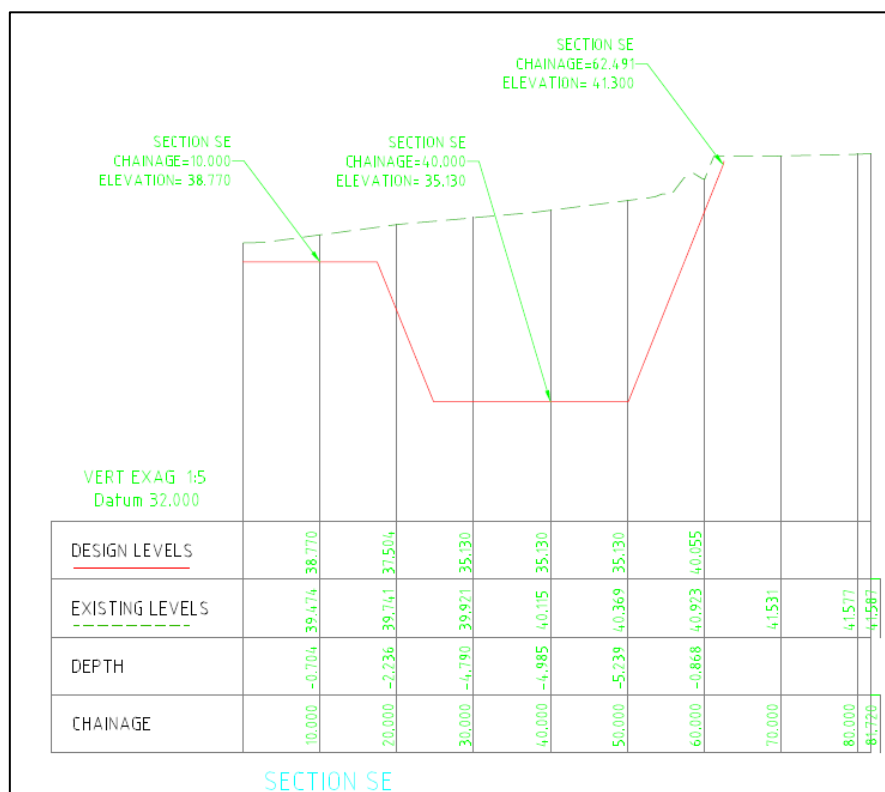


Figure 5.6: Proposed Sections—South East (Source: Aurecon 2019)

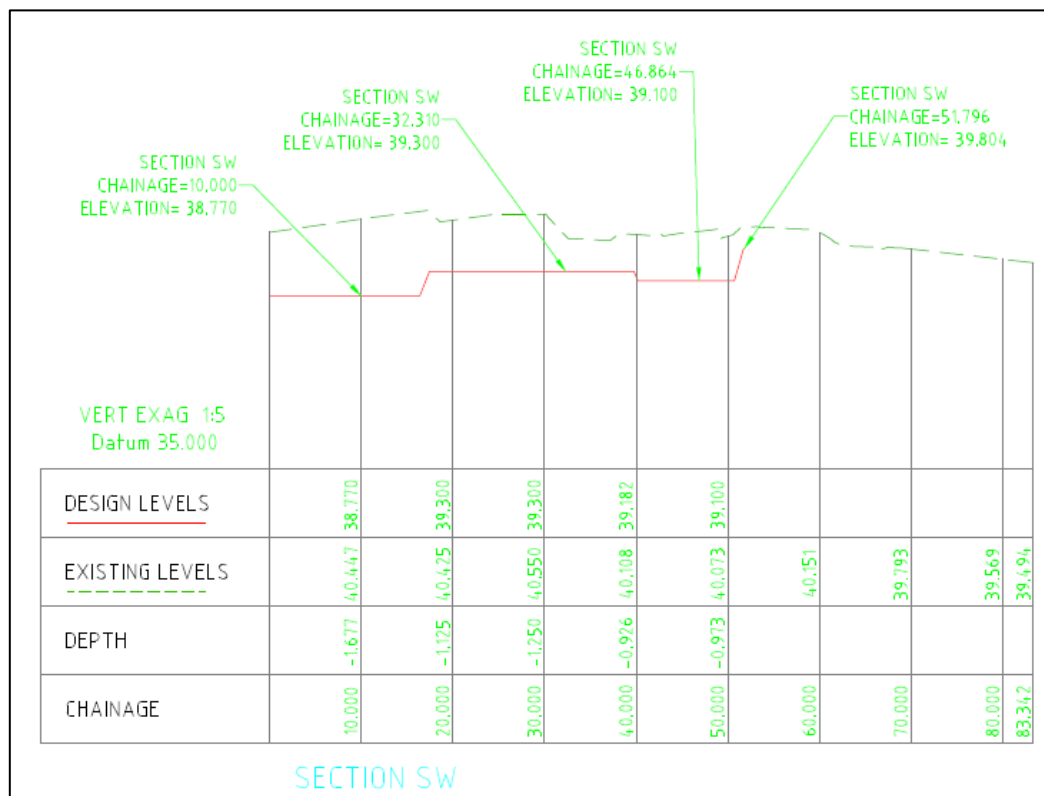


Figure 5.7: Proposed Sections—South West (Source: Aurecon 2019)

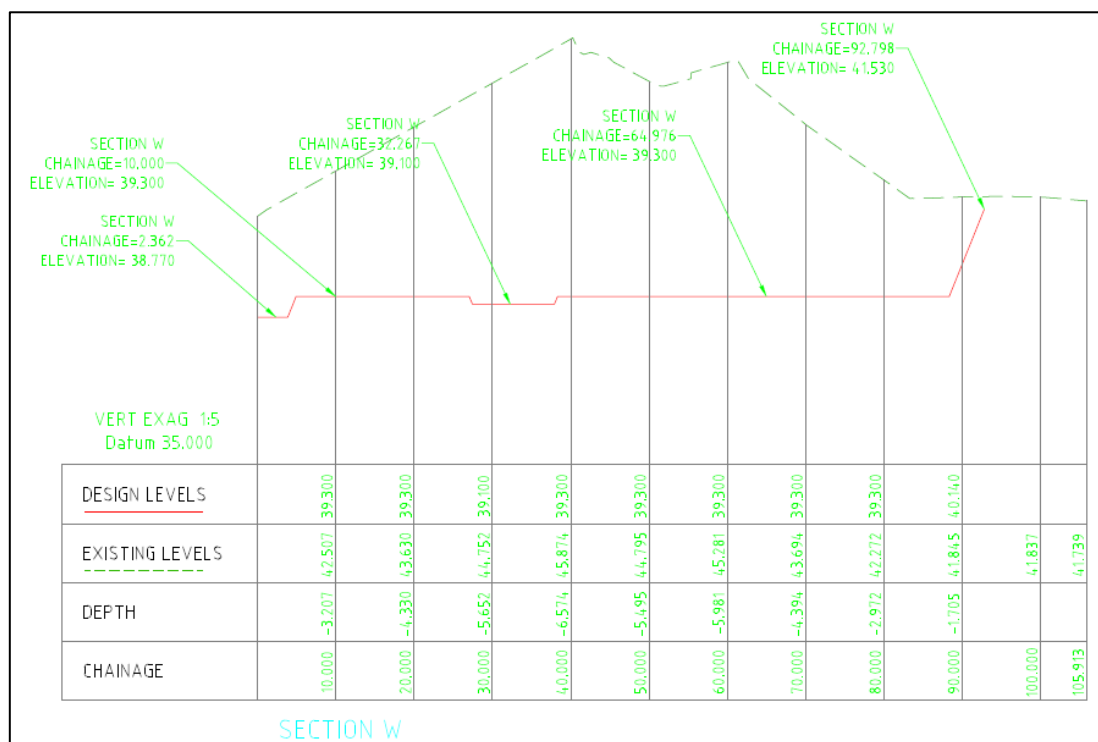


Figure 5.8: Proposed Sections—West (Source: Aurecon 2019)

As for the former stadium, the new SFS will be supported by a gridded piling system, with piles drilled into the underlying sandstone bedrock with typical pile diameters between 600-900mm in diameter, drilled up to 3m into the sandstone. Figure 5.9 presents the plan of the piling grid for the former stadium, in comparison with the proposed piling grid system.



Drainage/Services and Landscaping

A number of changes will be required to existing stormwater assets and networks within the SFS site in order to accommodate the new development. A Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) has been prepared by Aurecon,² which provides an assessment of the existing drainage at the site, in consideration of future site requirements and relevant compliance standards, and proposes conditions and mitigations for the redevelopment of the site. In order to adequately manage future stormwater and drainage requirements for the site, Aurecon recommends:

- Regrading of the stadium plaza areas;
- Introduction of Retaining Walls/Flow barriers;
- Upgrade of Local Stormwater Drainage Network; and
- Upgrade of Existing Onsite Detention (OSD).

Therefore, the main below ground impacts required for these changes as part of Stage 2 will be the expansion of existing pipes, and addition of a second OSD (On Site Detention) Tank.³ Additional On Site Detention required for the redevelopment will be achieved through the installation of one new sub-surface tank on the eastern side of the stadium, and the expansion of the existing Noble-Bradman Stand tank.

The introduction of the new basement services level within the SFS Redevelopment will limit deep soil areas within the site available for the planting of mature or large scale trees. Therefore, the landscaping and public domain plan will mainly rely on soft landscaping and planting which will generally be limited in below-ground impact. Minor excavation (<1m) will also be required in the northeast of the site to establish a new entrance to the site from Paddington.

Figure 5.10 presents the excavation works required across the site for drainage, services and landscaping (i.e. this figure excludes the bulk earthworks for the new basement). Zones in light blue in this figure indicate c1m excavation required for services installation/reticulation, while pink indicates the location of the new OSD tank, and the orange/teal in the east indicate minor excavation (<1m) required to establish new Paddington Lane entrance to the site. The depth of excavation required in each of these locations is summarised in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Extent of Excavation Required (Drainage, Services and Landscaping)

DESIGN FEATURE (LOCATION)	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	APPROX. AVERAGE DEPTH OF EXCAVATION
MP1 Carpark (NW)	Resurfacing Carpark, excavation for Services	1m
New OSD Tank (South)	Excavation	c3.5m
Paddington Lane Entrance (NW)	Excavation/Grading	<1m

² Aurecon 2019, *Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stormwater Management Plan*, draft, Rev.: B, 15.4.19.

³ The required diversion of the Sydney Stormwater Main has been addressed through a Section 4.55 Modification to Concept Plan SSDA

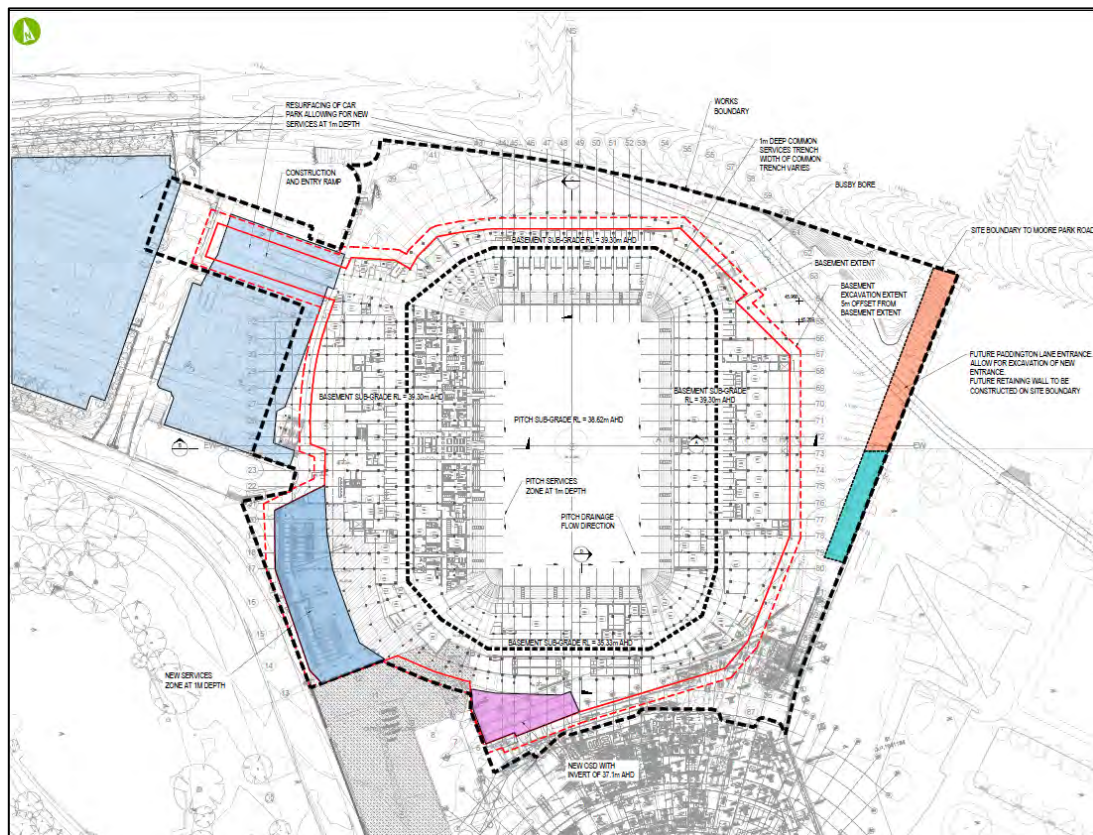


Figure 5.10: Excavation Extents—Excluding basement bulk earthworks

Light Blue= 1m excavation, Pink= c.3.5m excavation, Orange/Teal= <1m excavation (Source: Aurecon 2019)



Figure 5.11: Proposed Drainage within the study area (Source: Curio 2019)

Heritage Interpretation

As part of the Stage 2 DA of the SFS Redevelopment, Curio Projects have been working closely with ASPECT Studios to prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan to address the overall heritage significance of the site, and identify appropriate opportunities for heritage interpretation products and locations to be implemented within the development site.

Curio and Aspect have identified five key themes to be celebrated through heritage interpretation at the SFS:

- Ever Changing Landscape
- Country as Provider
- Urban Life and Public Spaces
- From Colony to City
- Recreation, Entertainment and Leisure.

Of these themes, 'Ever Changing Landscape', and 'Country as Provider', are closely related to the Aboriginal cultural significance of the site and wider landscape. For more detail regarding the Interpretative Initiatives proposed for the site with respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage values and significance, reference should be made to the Stage 2 Heritage Interpretation Plan (Curio Projects 2019b), which itself serves as an Appendix to the EIS for the Stage 2 SSDA.

5.3. Conservation and Impact Assessment

5.3.1. Proposed Impact to Potential Archaeological Resource

Demolition and construction activities associated with Stage 2 of the SFS Redevelopment have the potential to impact on potential Aboriginal archaeological remains within the areas of impact to natural soil profiles. As ground disturbance into the natural soil profiles will vary across the site, the redevelopment will have varying impacts on the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource across the SFS Redevelopment site.

Three main types of development impacts, with reference to below ground works, have been identified across the site—basement excavation; piling works; and installation of services and OSD Tanks. Each zone is discussed below with reference to the potential for each of the categories of works to impact the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource.

Excavation

Due to the uneven surface elevations across the site, bulk excavation works will be concentrated in the west of the site, with an additional area to the south in order to link the new basement services level with the SCG basement. Excavation depths across the SFS Redevelopment site range from just over 1m, up to 9m below existing ground level (as presented in Figure 6.2). In an effort to understand the potential that the excavation works have to encounter/impact natural sand profiles, detailed analysis has been undertaken to compare proposed excavation depths, with geotechnical borehole information, in order to identify excavation locations within potential to encounter natural soil profiles. Geotechnical information for the SFS site contained within the 2018 report prepared by Douglas Partners (Douglas Partners 2018) was used in the excavation depth analysis. Analysis presented here is limited to locations requiring proposed excavation depth of 2m or greater, as fill levels across the

site indicate that excavation less than 2m in depth will not reach natural sand profiles. Based on this analysis, zones of high and moderate potential have been allocated within the SFS site, to which archaeological investigation strategies would be applied where possible (described in further detail below in Section 6.1).

The analysis presented below has been divided into two main locations: the west/north-west area of excavation, and; southern excavation (presented in Figure 5.12 and Figure 5.13; Table 5.2 and Table 5.3) (although, limited geotechnical boreholes were available for the southern excavation area and information was therefore extrapolated using Douglas Partners section profile projections). Boreholes noted in the Douglas Partners report with insufficient information regarding depth of natural soil profiles (i.e. failure of borehole before natural sand reached, or detailed geotechnical information not available) have been excluded from this analysis. Boreholes located in areas requiring no cut, or requiring fill, have not been included in this analysis.

Table 5.2: Assessment of natural soil impacts for Excavation (Deep Excavation Zones—West)

BOREHOLE (APPROX NORTH-SOUTH)	DEPTH TO NATURAL SAND	PROPOSED EXCAVATION DEPTH	POTENTIAL TO IMPACT NATURAL SOILS
C5	1-2m	3-4m	High
4	5.5m	8-9m	High
A10	5.5m	6-7m	High
C20	1m	1-2m	Moderate
C21	4.2m	3-4m	Moderate
C31	2.2m	2-3m	Moderate
A9	c.1-2m	1-2m	Moderate

Table 5.3: Assessment of natural soil impacts for Excavation (Deep Excavation Zones—South)

BOREHOLE	DEPTH TO SAND	EXCAVATION DEPTH	POTENTIAL TO IMPACT NATURAL SOILS
P7	c.5m	3-4m	Low
P6	c.4m	3-4m	Moderate

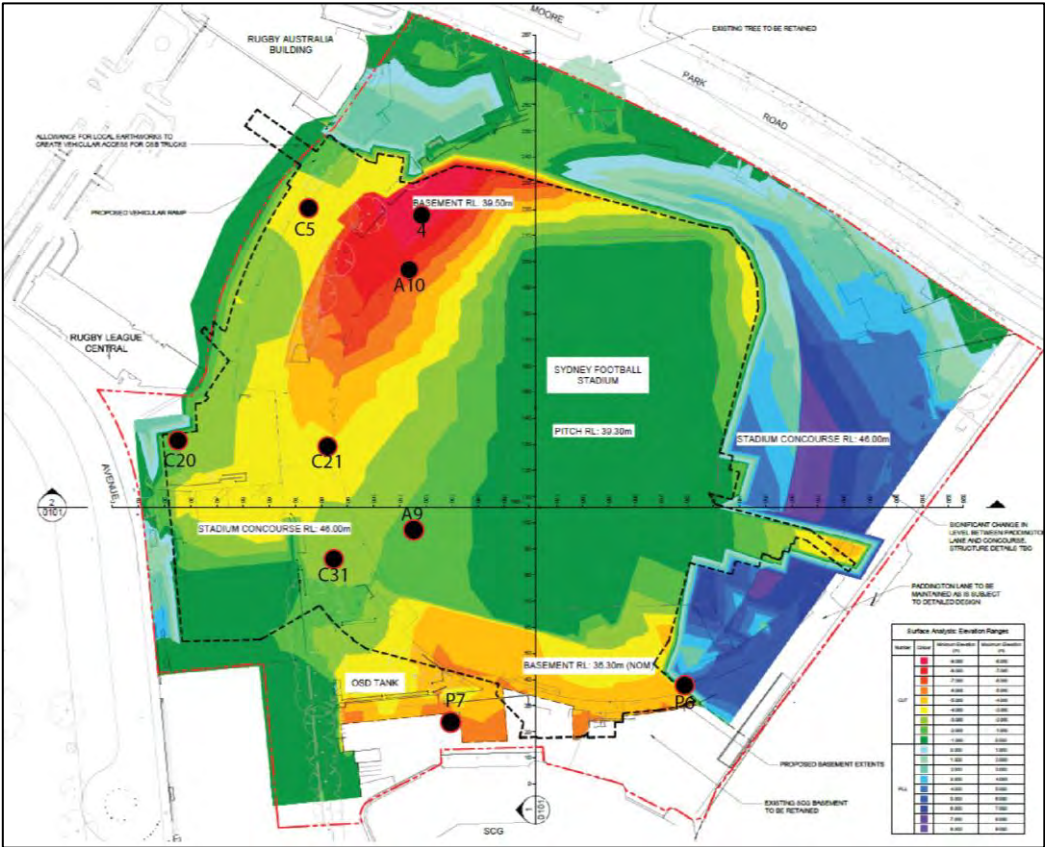


Figure 5.12: Boreholes used in analysis over excavation plan (Source: ARUP 2018 with Curio additions)



Figure 5.13: Potential Natural Sands Impact Analysis (Source: Curio 2019)

Piling

Piling works will involve the installation of a large number of discrete screw piles into bedrock. While this will pose a significant potential cumulative impact to the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource that may be present within natural sand profiles within the site, piling is the only feasible option to provide the required sub-structural support for the new stadium. In addition, due to the discrete nature of piling, and the presence of the existing piling grid, archaeological investigation and mitigation would not be a practical nor particularly feasible methodology to apply to the piling locations. Therefore, potential impact to potential Aboriginal archaeological resources as posed by the piling works, would require mitigation through other strategies, such as archaeological investigation in other locations (i.e. of bulk excavation areas), and Aboriginal heritage interpretation initiatives.

Services and OSD Tanks

Excavation for installation of new services does generally not reach the depth at which natural soil profiles are likely to be present within the study area. Excavation for the new OSD tank (and expansion of existing), may encounter natural sand profiles, however this will be addressed through the mitigation strategies to apply to the bulk excavation works.

5.4. Harm to Aboriginal Objects and Values

The above described works have the potential to impact subsurface Aboriginal artefacts, should they remain in situ within natural soil profiles. The level of physical impact across the site will depend on the varying nature of the development activities (i.e. more shallow trenching/excavation works for new services, landscaping etc, vs bulk excavation works for the new basement level), and in consideration of the varying depth of fill layer across the site (i.e. if the proposed below ground impacts will be of a great enough depth to encounter natural soil profiles). Conversely, where below ground impacts will not be deep enough to encounter natural soil profiles, the proposed works will essentially conserve any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit in these areas.

Due to the level of fill across the site, archaeological test excavation under the OEH *Code of Practice* was not possible. Therefore, targeted archaeological mitigation strategies are appropriate for the site, to be applied to different impact and Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity locations within the study area, prior to commencement of Stage 2 development works in areas identified as requiring Aboriginal archaeological investigation/mitigation.

5.4.1. Avoiding and Minimising Harm

Firstly, it should be noted that the natural soil profiles beneath much of the SFS Redevelopment site are likely to have already been subject to relative levels of discrete disturbance, due to the existing piling (and retaining walls etc) associated with the construction of the original stadium in the late 1987. While this potentially limits the intactness of any potential Aboriginal archaeological resource, this does not mean that all potential archaeology has been removed, and therefore, avoidance of impact to natural sand profiles, where possible, would still be a positive outcome.

While only generalised projections, the indicative sections of the soil profiles across the site, as prepared by Douglas Partners through their geotechnical investigation (Douglas Partners 2018a), provide an indication of the locations in which the proposed development activities are likely to be

undertaken to a depth that may impact natural soil profiles (i.e. soils with the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits).

The natural soils impact analysis as presented above, has identified locations likely to impact natural soils, which are therefore appropriate for the implementation of archaeological investigations and controls, while development works outside of these impact zones will effectively conserve natural sand profiles with the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits beneath the site. In addition, any data and information gained from archaeological investigation of the natural sands within the site, will potentially provide a greater understanding of the nature of the conserved natural soils, facilitating more robust predictions of the archaeological nature of these locations.

With regards to Aboriginal heritage values, the SFS Redevelopment will not pose any additional or further impact to Aboriginal cultural and social values associated with the site and surrounds, in fact, it provides an opportunity to provide a positive impact to values, through the installation of Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation elements and initiatives within the new public domain, something that is currently lacking in the existing iteration of the sporting complex.

5.5. Summary of Impact Assessment

This impact assessment has identified that the main impact that the Stage 2 SFS Redevelopment works may have, are to any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit that may be retained within the natural sand profiles beneath the study area. Where development impacts have been identified to be likely to encounter or require impact to natural sands, it is appropriate for archaeological mitigation measures to be implemented in order to investigate the nature of any potential archaeology, and to salvage this deposit (if identified) in areas requiring development impact.

The physical nature of the development works (i.e. piling to support the substructure, excavation across the site to facilitate the basement services level) are required for the viability of the development. However, this does not require excavation of all remnant natural sands within the site. Therefore, while the development has the potential to impact some natural sands (with the potential to retain and Aboriginal archaeological deposit), the development will also conserve areas of natural sands beneath the redevelopment.

Therefore, while no other registered sites are present within the study area, and the nature, extent, and condition of identified PAD is not currently known, the development works have the potential to directly impact potential Aboriginal deposits located within natural soil profiles (if encountered and requiring impact through development works). The impacts for identified Aboriginal sites and features are summarised in Table 5.4.

With regards to Aboriginal intangible heritage values (social and cultural), the SFS Redevelopment will actually provide an opportunity to have a positive impact, with the potential for installation of Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation initiatives, to celebrate and communicate the significance of the site and landscape to the Gadigal (Darug) people, and local Aboriginal community.

Table 5.4: Impact Assessment

SITE NUMBER	TYPE OF HARM	DEGREE OF HARM	CONSEQUENCE OF HARM
SFS PAD (AHIMS #45-6-3645)	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value

6. Management and Mitigation

The Stage 2 documentation for the SFS Redevelopment (detailed design) has yet to be finalised, and therefore the exact locations and depths of ground disturbing works (i.e. exact depth and extent of excavation for the new basement level, field of play, services and tanks etc) will possibly be subject to review and alteration. However, while exact locations of ground disturbing works (with the potential to impact natural soil profiles, and therein, potential to impact Aboriginal archaeology) remain open for slight modifications, the general nature of below ground impacts will not greatly alter (i.e. piling, basement excavation, filling, installation of services). Therefore, it is appropriate to develop a strategy for Aboriginal archaeological investigation for the site that will be able to applied to each location of ground impact with the potential to encounter natural soil profiles, as the Stage 2 ground impact locations and extents are confirmed. This, in combination with the high levels of fill across the entire study area means that the approach to Aboriginal heritage management (particularly with regards to archaeological strategies) must allow for flexibility, and able to be adaptive during the Stage 2 development works, in order to provide a robust management framework for Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology for the life of the development.

This report relates specifically to the proposed development impacts of Stage 2 of the SFS Redevelopment, in relation to potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts, and provides recommendations for management and mitigation of development impacts, both archaeologically (i.e. ground disturbing works), as well as culturally (i.e. opportunities for Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation within the site redevelopment).

Therefore, the Aboriginal cultural heritage values and Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area are proposed to be managed and mitigated via two main strategies:

- **Archaeological investigation** tailored to specific below ground impacts of the development works; and
- **Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation** to facilitate a long term conservation outcome for Aboriginal cultural heritage values (tangible and intangible) within the proposed development, beneficial to both the development itself within the Sydney Football Stadium, as well as contributing to the acknowledgement, maintenance, and celebration of Gadigal (Darug) cultural heritage.

It is believed that the application of these strategies throughout the redevelopment of the SFS will serve to minimise the harm posed by the development to Aboriginal cultural heritage values, through the conservation of Aboriginal archaeological deposits where possible, investigation and recovery where not possible to conserve in situ, and improved acknowledgement and celebration of Gadigal (Darug) culture, history, and significant heritage values, within the future stadium complex.

6.1. Strategy One—Archaeological Investigation

Where possible, archaeological investigation is proposed within the SFS Redevelopment site, specifically to target any potential impact zones where development works may encounter or impact natural soil profiles capable of retaining an Aboriginal archaeological deposit.

Due to the high level of fill and existing development across the SFS Redevelopment site, as well as the moderate potential for historical archaeological relics to be present, Aboriginal archaeological test excavation under the OEH *Code of Practice* has not been possible for the study area.

Therefore, the proposed archaeological program in relation to the Stage 2 below ground works for the SFS Redevelopment project will consist of three main methods of archaeological investigation:

- Targeted archaeological monitoring of bulk excavation works in areas that have moderate potential to encounter natural soil profiles (with potential to trigger test excavation if natural soils are encountered);
- Targeted test excavation where geotechnical reports combined with excavation plans indicate that natural soil profiles have high potential to be encountered/impacts by the development works; and
- Salvage excavation of any identified Aboriginal archaeological deposit, in order to understand the full extent, and nature of the identified resource, to the extent of development impacts.

6.1.1. Consideration of Excavation Hazards

The SFS Redevelopment presents considerable challenges in terms of the nature of the site, including the significant fill layer present, as well as the need to consider safety and stability issues in the development of any archaeological excavation. The botany sand profile present within the site (i.e. with the potential to present with an Aboriginal archaeological deposit) is known to generally have a low level of stability, and therefore require careful consideration of appropriate excavation techniques that enable detailed and careful archaeological work to be undertaken, without endangering workers, nor severely compromising the integrity of the sands and the archaeology they may contain.

The intent of the Stage 2 development to undertake bulk earthworks/excavation in select areas within the site will greatly assist with access to the natural sand profiles, as they will presumably provide the required shoring, benching, and battering of the fill layers during excavation (yet another reason why test excavation is not possible at the SFS site).

In addition, the water table is known to be present within the natural sand profiles (c. 5-10m below the ground surface, varying across the site), and therefore, proposed maximum accessible work depths for archaeological excavation would be limited both by the extent of development impact, as well as by the water table (assuming that any archaeological test pits extending to the depth of the water table will have water seeping into them and become highly unstable), potentially making excavation at depth difficult.

Therefore, in consideration of the above hazards, the archaeological excavation proposed for the SFS Redevelopment site would include a combination of mechanical and hand excavation, in order to achieve the archaeological aims, while facilitating a safe and practical working environment.

6.1.2. Monitoring and Test Excavation

The proposed ground disturbing works will consist mainly of excavation for the new basement services level (focused on the northwest and west of the site), as well as installation of services, OSD Tanks, and piling. Therefore, in locations where ground disturbing works are considered likely to

require impact to or excavation into natural soil profiles, targeted archaeological monitoring and/or Aboriginal archaeological test excavation is proposed. Piling involves the drilling of discrete screw piles into bedrock, and therefore will provide limited opportunity for archaeological investigation to be undertaken. However, open area excavation for the basement, particularly across the west of the site will present with opportunities to reveal the top surface of the natural sands, allowing the potential for Aboriginal archaeological test excavation in select locations (depending on development impacts). Natural soil impact analysis has identified two zones across the SFS site appropriate for archaeological mitigation, as presented in Figure 6.1.



Figure 6.1: Proposed Archaeological Management Zones (Source: Curio 2019)

The following methodologies for monitoring, test and salvage excavation (as necessary) have been approved by the project RAPs, in their review of the draft ACHAR.

Monitoring Methodology

The monitoring of the identified locations with moderate potential (orange in Figure 6.1) for the top of natural soil profiles to be encountered through development works would be coordinated with the civil contractor during Stage 2 development works, as well as in consideration of any identified contamination constraints, and would generally involve:

- Monitoring of the bulk excavation works in identified monitoring areas (moderate potential) undertaken under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, accompanied by representatives from project RAPs acknowledged as being cultural knowledge holders for the SFS region.

- The general stratigraphy of the soil profiles shall be recorded via field notes, photography, and preparation of stratigraphic section drawings.
- Should natural sands be identified within development impact zones, opportunity should be made (to be discussed with the project RAPs) to commence test excavation in these locations, in accordance with the test excavation methodology as presented in the section below.
- Allowance must be made for any contamination considerations or issues at the site during proposed archaeological mitigation works, should such issues become apparent, in order to ensure that all WH&S and Environmental requirements are met during site works. This may require slight variation of proposed strategy of soil monitoring, and should this be required, would be discussed between the archaeologist, contractor, client, and RAPs in the field.

Test Excavation Methodology

As discussed above, standard Aboriginal archaeological test excavation under the OEH *Code of Practice* was not possible at the SFS Redevelopment site for the following reasons:

- The study area is completely covered by a layer of historical fill, and currently exists as a highly urbanised and developed site; and
- A historical archaeological deposit has the potential to be present within the study area, and would overlay potential remnant soil profiles with the potential to contain in situ Aboriginal archaeological deposits, prior to the commencement of any Aboriginal test excavation.

The principles of test excavation as outlined in Requirement 16 of the OEH *Code of Practice* have been taken into consideration in the preparation of this methodology. The methodology and research design developed for the SFS Redevelopment works within the study area has been designed to cover the removal of displaced Aboriginal objects within historical archaeological deposits (if encountered), with the exception of Aboriginal skeletal remains.

Should intact natural sands be encountered during the archaeological monitoring phase, excavation in the immediate vicinity will be paused, and a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will be consulted to assess the nature of the soils, in order to confirm whether the soils are in fact remnant natural profiles with the potential to retain an Aboriginal archaeological deposit. If soils are confirmed to be natural, the Curio Archaeologist/Aboriginal Excavation Director, in consultation with project RAPs, would identify if test excavation is possible within the parameters of the location (i.e. considering factors such as accessibility, WHS conditions, and the required level of ground impact for the specific development location).

In areas identified as having high potential for development works to impact natural soil profiles, or areas identified through monitoring as presenting with natural soil profiles, where test excavation is possible within the required development impact zone, the following methodology would be applied:

- Should a remnant soil profile be positively identified, that is capable of being subject to archaeological test excavation, then this would be undertaken by mechanical excavation using a small excavator (operated by a driver with demonstrated experience in archaeology) in targeted locations, with the purpose of testing for Aboriginal archaeological material within the natural soil profile.

- Mechanical excavation has been identified as an appropriate method for test excavation for the SFS Redevelopment site, due to the likely depth and nature of the natural sand profile, presence of the water table, as well as the depth of historical fill across the site.
- Test excavation in each identified area will commence by the initiation of a mechanical test trench of 3m x 2m (or of similar measurements to best fit the location and size of location and/or impact zone to be test excavated), within the identified location presenting with natural soil profiles. Machine excavation of test trenches would proceed in approximately 200mm spits.
- Test excavation would proceed to the depth of the required impact zone, or just above the water table, whichever comes first.
- The mechanical excavation of all test trenches will be monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist, as well as representatives from the project RAPs.
- Should any sensitive Aboriginal archaeological features such as hearths be identified within the test trenches, mechanical excavation would cease, and hand excavation would commence to the extent of the identified feature (as possible, in consideration of accessibility and WHS conditions).
- If carbon or other features suitable for scientific dating are identified, these would be sampled for possible further analysis.
- The deposit from each expansion unit would be wet or dry sieved (depending on the nature of the sands, and any limitations of the work site at the time of excavation) through a 5mm aperture wire-mesh sieve, with any recovered objects recorded in correspondence to their test trench and catalogued appropriately.
- The location of each test trench will be recorded by GPS, and recorded in detail including stratigraphic/soil profile description and drawings, description of any relevant features, artefacts etc, and photographed using a DSLR camera and appropriate photoscale.
- If the test excavation within the identified natural soil profile in areas of high potential (i.e. targeted test excavation areas) does not identify any Aboriginal objects or archaeological deposits within an initialised test trench, then excavation will cease in this location, and the archaeological investigation will switch to monitoring.
- Should a test trench identify high numbers of Aboriginal artefacts, the Excavation Director will assess whether establishment of a salvage excavation undertaken by hand is possible (given site conditions), in order to understand the full extent and nature of the resource within development impact zones. Salvage excavation methodology is presented below.
- Where possible, information derived from the monitoring/test excavation would be used to expand the archaeological understanding of the SFS Redevelopment site, and wider Aboriginal occupation patterns across the southeastern Sydney peninsula.
- Stone artefact recording of any recovered Aboriginal stone artefacts would follow the requirements detailed through the OEH *Code of Practice*, and in accordance with current accepted academic texts for stone artefact analysis and recording in southeast Australia (i.e. Holdaway and Stern 2004).

6.1.3. Salvage Excavation

Should an Aboriginal archaeological deposit be identified within test trenches, and hand excavation is deemed to be possible in the location (considering WHS and stability issues), the mechanical trench would be subject to salvage archaeological expansion, with the purpose of identifying and fully understanding the nature and extent of any identified Aboriginal archaeological deposit, to the extent of the development impact zone.

Archaeological salvage excavation in identified locations would proceed as per the following methodology:

- Salvage excavation would only be undertaken by the nominated Aboriginal Excavation Director, accompanied by representatives from project RAPs. OEH would be notified of the commencement of any Stage 2 Aboriginal archaeological excavation works.
- The test trench presenting with an Aboriginal archaeological deposit would be expanded through the initialisation of a 1m x 1m excavation unit, to identify the extent of any identified Aboriginal archaeological resource. If additional Aboriginal objects or features are located, the trench would continue to be expanded by 1m x 1m at a time, until the extent of the resource has been fully explored, or to the extent of the development impact zone (whichever comes first).
- All deposits will be excavated in 100mm spits, unless a shallower depth is defined by natural soil profiles, or other stratigraphy/features are identified.
- Should Aboriginal archaeological features such as a midden or hearth deposit be identified, each feature would be subject to stratigraphical hand excavation in 1m x 1m test pits (or as required if space restrictions apply), appropriate to the nature of the feature, and would be expanded by 1m x 1m excavation units in order to fully explore the extent of the resource encountered, within the extent of the development impact zone.
- If carbon or other features suitable for scientific dating are identified, these would be sampled for possible further analysis.
- The deposit from each expansion unit would be wet or dry sieved (depending on the nature of the sands, and any limitations of the work site at the time of excavation) through a 5mm aperture wire-mesh sieve, with any recovered objects recorded in correspondence to their test trench and excavation unit and catalogued appropriately.
- Where expansion units fail to yield a significant Aboriginal archaeological deposit (i.e. an artefact density of <2 artefacts/m², or absence of any other unusual or significant archaeological feature), excavation will cease.
- A post-excavation report detailing the results of both the monitoring and excavation phases (if required) of the investigation would be prepared following completion of the archaeological works for the Stage 2 development works. This report would be provided to all project RAPs for their information, as well as forwarded to OEH for their records
- Following the completion of all Aboriginal archaeological works, an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for the 'SFS PAD 1' site.

6.1.4. Research Framework

Three primary objectives have been identified for the archaeological investigation proposed for the Stage 2 development activities at the SFS Redevelopment site, with regard to the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area. These objectives are:

- to identify whether natural soil profiles capable of retaining an Aboriginal archaeological deposit are present within the study area (within the impact zone of the Stage 2 SFS Redevelopment works);
- to determine whether these natural soil profiles contain an Aboriginal archaeological deposit, and, if present, to undertake an assessment of the deposit within a local and regional landscape context; and
- to explore and fully understand the extent and nature of any identified Aboriginal archaeological deposit, within required development impact zones (as possible in consideration of any WHS concerns or accessibility issues at the site).

Several research questions have been developed to inform the above objectives. Key research questions for the proposed archaeological investigation of the study area include:

- Will the proposed development works within the SFS Redevelopment site impact intact natural sands?
- If natural soil profiles are encountered during development works, is an Aboriginal archaeological deposit present within these sands? If so, to what nature and extent are Aboriginal archaeological remains present?
- Can the natural soil profiles inform a geomorphological context of the study area? If so, how?
- Does archaeological test excavation provide any additional information as to whether the overall study area is likely to retain a remnant Aboriginal archaeological signature (i.e. within natural sands conserved outside of development impact zones)?
- How can the Aboriginal archaeological deposit (if recovered) be interpreted in a local and regional context?
- Is there any evidence for 'post-contact' Aboriginal archaeological deposits, such as knapped glass artefacts and flaked ballast?
- Is the archaeological deposit (if encountered) culturally and/or publicly significant? To what extent?

6.1.5. Incorporation with Historical Archaeology

Due to the historical archaeological potential of the study area, the Aboriginal archaeological monitoring may potentially be undertaken concurrent with a program of historical archaeological investigation, guided by a separate historical ARD (Appendix A to the Stage 2 Heritage Impact Statement; Curio Projects 2019a).

6.1.6. Commencement of Development Impacts

Following completion of the Archaeological Investigation within each target area (i.e. monitoring without encountering sands, test excavation without encountering an Aboriginal archaeological deposit, or salvage excavation to the extent of the identified deposit and development impact zone), the site will be deemed fully explored and development works may proceed in each location (as signed off by the project RAPs and Excavation Director).

6.2. Strategy Two—Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation

Opportunities to interpret any Aboriginal cultural material, archaeological deposits, and identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values have been considered as part of a holistic approach to interpreting the SFS Redevelopment site. Appropriate heritage interpretation can contribute to the conservation and celebration of the history and cultural heritage of the local Gadigal (Darug) people and wider local Aboriginal community, preserving their culture, history and stories within the development for generations to come.

As discussed in Section 5.2 above, a Heritage Interpretation Plan (IP) has been prepared by Curio Projects (2019b) as part of the Stage 2 SSDA for the SFS Redevelopment. The IP includes several themes that include Aboriginal cultural heritage, to be applied to the SFS site, notably: 'Ever Changing Landscape', and 'Country as Provider'.

Future stages of development of the IP should continue to develop the interpretation initiative to be implemented at the site regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage, in consultation with the project RAPs, and La Perouse LALC.

6.3. Management of Aboriginal Objects

There are several options when it comes to the long-term management and curation of Aboriginal stone objects, once recovered from excavations. The suitability of each option depends on a number of factors including the nature of the development, the significance and extent of the deposit, and the wishes of the Aboriginal community.

Project RAPs have indicated that the most appropriate solution for long-term management of any Aboriginal artefacts or cultural material recovered from the development site would be reburial in an appropriate location within the development site, once the redevelopment has been completed. This will be considered through the preparation of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy for the wider SFS Redevelopment site, currently in preparation by Curio Projects. Further consultation with the La Perouse LALC will be undertaken in order to seek input into appropriate Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation strategies and initiatives for the redevelopment site.

At present, the temporary storage location for any Aboriginal artefacts recovered during development works has been nominated as the La Perouse LALC. However, this will be confirmed with the LALC as soon as possible.⁴

⁴ Multiple attempts via both phone and email have been made to contact the LPLALC and seek input on the draft ACHAR and management recommendations have been made January-March 2019 (detail provided in the consultation log).

6.3.1. Unexpected Skeletal Remains

While not anticipated to be encountered within the SFS Redevelopment site, the discovery of any potential skeletal remains would be managed in accordance with the approved OEH protocol for the discovery of human remains which is stated as:

If any suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed the proponent must:

- a) Not further harm these remains;*
- b) Immediately cease all work at the particular location;*
- c) Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains;*
- d) Notify the local police and OEH's Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any available details of the remains and their location; and*
- e) Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by OEH.*

7. Management Recommendations

The following management recommendations are made for the Stage 2 SSDA for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project, located at 40–44 Driver Ave, Moore Park. These recommendations are made on the basis of:

- Legislation as detailed and adhered to through this ACHAR, including the NPW Act, EP&A Act, and relevant OEH statutory guidelines, protecting Aboriginal cultural and archaeological objects and places in NSW;
- Background research and archaeological analysis of the study area in its local and regional contexts;
- Consultation with the local Aboriginal community regarding the cultural significance of the study area and surrounding Moore Par/eastern Sydney peninsula region, noting their concerns, views and requests; and
- The impact of the proposed development of the Stage 2 development works of the SFS Redevelopment project.

7.1. Conclusions

- This ACHAR documents the process of investigation, consultation and assessment with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal archaeology, as undertaken for the SFS Redevelopment project and study area, specific to the Stage 2 development application (detailed design and development works for the construction of the new stadium and associated features).
- In general, the subject site has the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present within deeper natural sand profiles that exist beneath the layers of historical fill.
- Without the ability to archaeologically investigate the natural soil profiles prior to site redevelopment (and the presence of deep historical fill across the entire site), the whole SFS Redevelopment Site has been assessed to have a low to moderate level of Aboriginal archaeological potential, identified as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) site, 'SFS PAD', registered with AHIMS (AHIMS #45-6-3645).
- The SFS Redevelopment site/Moore Park area itself, as well as the study areas a wider component of the southeastern Sydney peninsula, has high social significance. The study area and surrounds are particularly noted as having high social (cultural) and spiritual significance to the La Perouse Aboriginal community, who maintain an unbroken connection to the land, whose ancestors lived in study area and surrounds (the wider southeastern peninsula region) right up until forced removal to La Perouse mission in the 1880s due to the establishment of the Aborigines Protection Board
- The site holds moderate historical significance for its landscape positioning within the eastern Sydney peninsula as part of a wider significant Aboriginal landscape, as well as for its significant Aboriginal sporting history.
- While it is not yet possible to determine the nature and extent of any Aboriginal archaeological deposit at the study area without investigating the site physically, should an

Aboriginal archaeological deposit be present, it would potentially be of moderate research potential (high research potential should post-contact sites be present), with low to moderate education potential, and potentially moderate significance as part of the wider Aboriginal landscape of Sydney's southeastern peninsula.

- The site is considered to have moderate aesthetic significance related to its general landscape positioning in the continuing location of public recreation and sporting activities, with parklands retained (albeit highly modified) in areas of traditional Aboriginal resource zones.
- The Stage 2 development works that will include below ground impacts include: bulk earthworks (cut and fill across the site, and basement excavation); piling for substructure supports; drainage/service installation and realignment; contamination works; and other minor works such as landscaping and public domain modifications.
- Three main types of development impacts have been identified to have potential to impact any potential Aboriginal archaeological resource at the site—basement excavation; piling works; and installation of services and OSD Tanks.
- The main development impact with a potential to impact natural sand profiles is the excavation for the new basement services level, to feature as a 'ring level' surrounding the field of play. This will require excavation for the basement level, particularly focused in the west/northwestern side of the SFS site (due to differing surface elevations across the SFS site),
- Detailed analysis has been undertaken of potential for development impacts to extend to, or require excavation into, natural sand profiles, through comparison with geotechnical information with projected excavation required across the site.
- The SFS Redevelopment site has therefore been zoned according to locations with moderate and high potential for impacting natural sands through proposed Stage 2 development excavation works, to be the subject of appropriate archaeological investigation and mitigation strategies.

7.2. Recommendations

The following management and mitigation statements are made in light of the conclusions above, following from the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of Stage 2 Development Application works of the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project, including Aboriginal community consultation, ethnohistorical and environmental context, predictive modelling, heritage significance assessment and impact assessment, in accordance with relevant NSW OEH statutory guidelines. It is recommended that:

- The main impact that the Stage 2 SFS Redevelopment works may have, are to any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit that may be retained within the natural sand profiles beneath the subject site. Where development impacts have been identified to be likely to encounter or require impact to natural sands, it is appropriate for archaeological mitigation measures to be implemented in order to investigate the nature of any potential archaeology, and to salvage this deposit (if identified) in areas requiring development impact.
- The physical nature of the development works (i.e. piling to support the substructure, excavation across the site to facilitate the basement services level) are required for the viability of

the development, however, do not require excavation of all remnant natural sands within the site. Therefore, while the development has the potential to impact some natural sands (with the potential to retain and Aboriginal archaeological deposit), the development will also conserve areas of natural sands beneath the redevelopment.

- The development works have the potential to directly impact potential Aboriginal deposits located within natural soil profiles (if encountered and requiring impact through development works).
- Following approval of the Stage 2 SSDA, the proposed archaeological investigation (Management Strategy One), including targeted monitoring, and archaeological test excavation, should be undertaken, to be coordinated with the Stage 2 development works, prior to any potential impact to natural sand profiles.
- With regards to Aboriginal intangible heritage values (social and cultural), the SFS Redevelopment the opportunity for a positive impact, to be achieved via the installation of Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation elements within the site, to celebrate and communicate the significance of the site and landscape to the Gadigal (Darug) people, and local Aboriginal community.
- Future stages of development of the Heritage Interpretation Plan (IP) prepared by Curio Projects (2019b) as part of the Stage 2 SSDA for the SFS Redevelopment should continue to develop the interpretation initiatives to be implemented at the site regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage, in consultation with the project RAPs, and La Perouse LALC.
- Continuing consultation with the project RAPs should be undertaken through subsequent development stages of the project.
- Prior to commencement of Stage 2 construction at the site, an Unexpected Aboriginal Finds Policy should be prepared for the site.
- The La Perouse LALC should be consulted with reference to the Heritage Interpretation Plan being prepared for the SFS Redevelopment site (Curio Projects 2019b), in order to seek input into the plan with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage significance to the La Perouse community and their ancestors.

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APPENDIX A—Aboriginal Consultation Log and Correspondence

RAP	Contact	Date Sent	Date Reply	Method	Comments, Outcomes or Issues	How Comments were Addressed (where relevant)
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Uncle Gordon Workman	29.1.19	4.2.19	Email	We agree with the conclusions and recommendations made in this report.	N/A
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Lowanna Gibson	29.1.19	26.2.19	Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘Impressed that inappropriate terminology has not been used in this report’ ‘although the ethnohistory does mention there are Indigenous personal accounts regarding ‘food and camping’, it may be worthwhile to mention these accounts in the report.’ ‘It is essential that the ethnohistory contains first-hand indigenous perspectives instead of perspective’s reiterated by non-indigenous people, especially since this is an ACHAR.’ ‘it is known that Indigenous histories have been passed down through generations. It could be beneficial to employ an Indigenous person/s who can reiterate their histories in order to obtain a more accurate history, which contains both colonial and Indigenous perspectives.’ 	<p>Curio email response 1.3.19.</p> <p>Very relieved to know inappropriate terminology has not been used.</p> <p>Intention to consult with La Perouse LALC on an ongoing basis for the project and to seek meaningful input into Aboriginal heritage interpretation initiatives.</p>
La Perouse LALC	Mr Chris Ingrey	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response was received from draft ACHAR from La Perouse LALC, however, Curio will continue to contact LALC.	Curio called LPLALC admin on 28.2.19 and 7.3.19 (as well as forwarding draft ACHAR by email on 30.1.19 and reminder email on 20.2.19). Will continue to attempt to make contact, intention to

RAP	Contact	Date Sent	Date Reply	Method	Comments, Outcomes or Issues	How Comments were Addressed (where relevant)
						consult with LPLALC with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation initiatives for project.

careers to place an ad call **13 19 79** with **seek**

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About The NSW Scientific Committee.htm

Dr Marco Duretto
Chairperson

scientific.committee@environment.nsw.gov.au



On behalf of Infrastructure NSW (the proponent)

Curio Projects (heritage consultants) seek registration from local Aboriginal groups and people with respect to a proposed development. The project site is the Sydney Football Stadium redevelopment project (SFS Redevelopment, see map) at Moore Park, Sydney, and is situated within the City of Sydney LGA.

Infrastructure NSW proposes a staged planning process with a Stage 1 application that will include a Concept Proposal and Early Works package. The Concept Proposal comprises approval for the stadium envelope and supporting retail and functional uses as well as development consent for carrying out of early works comprising demolition of the existing facility and associated structures. The Stage 1 Early Works comprises: demolition of the existing stadium and the existing Sheridan, Roosters and Waratahs buildings, and the administration building of Cricket NSW; use of existing SOG carpark for construction staging and make good of the site suitable for construction of the new stadium (subject to separate Stage 2 application).

This project will be approved as a State Significant Development in accordance with Section 78A (8A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), and therefore will be exempt from the requirements for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the NSW Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

Curio Projects invite local Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects (s) and/or places in the area of the Sydney Football Stadium, to register an interest in a process of community consultation.

Please forward registrations to Curio Projects no later than 26th April 2018, via phone, email or mail to:
Sam Cooling, Curio Projects
Level 1, 204 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000
sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
0402 522 789

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20 April 2018

City of Sydney
GPO Box 1591
Sydney NSW 2001

Sent via email to: council@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of Infrastructure NSW (the proponent), Curio Projects (heritage consultants) are commencing Aboriginal community consultation for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project (SFS Redevelopment) at Moore Park, Sydney, and are writing to you in order 'to compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places'.

The project site location is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park, and is indicated in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1. Project Location Context.

Curio Projects

Archaeology | Built Heritage Assessments | Heritage Feasibility Reviews | Interpretation | Archival Recording

Infrastructure NSW proposes a staged planning process with a Stage 1 application that will include a Concept Proposal and Early Works package. The Concept Proposal comprises approval for the stadium envelope and supporting retail and functional uses as well as development consent for carrying out of early works comprising demolition of the existing facility and associated structures. The Stage 1 Early Works comprises: demolition of the existing stadium and the existing Sheridan, Roosters and Waratahs buildings, and the administration building of Cricket NSW; use of existing SCG carpark for construction staging; and make good of the site suitable for construction of the new stadium (subject to separate Stage 2 application).

This project will be approved as a State Significant Development in accordance with Section 78A (8A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), and therefore will be exempt from the requirements for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the NSW Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) for the project have been submitted for the project, and are expected to include Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment requirements, including Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW).

Community consultation is being undertaken in order to assist Infrastructure NSW's assessment of cultural significance of the SFS Redevelopment site. This notification is being undertaken in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements for proponents 2010*.

We would appreciate if you would be able to respond to this letter in writing, with a list of any relevant Aboriginal people/groups who should be consulted with respect to this project. Your earliest attention to this matter would be appreciated, ideally within 14 days of the date of this letter (i.e. 4 May 2018).

Please send correspondence via email to:

sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Or alternatively mail to:

Att: Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1/204 Clarence Street
Sydney NSW 2000

We appreciate your attention to this matter at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions about this project, please contact me

Yours sincerely,



Sam Cooling
Senior Archaeologist
Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

RE: SR4109 - Aboriginal Community Consultation, Request for known Stakeholders. Project: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment - SR4109

[Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>](mailto:Enquiries@nntt.gov.au)

Fri 20/04/2018 4:36 PM

To:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>;

Cc:natalie.vinton@curioprojects.com.au <natalie.vinton@curioprojects.com.au>;

 1 attachments (284 KB)

20180420_SR4109_NSW_Overlap_Report_Council_of_The_City_of_Sydney_LGA.xlsx;

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW – *Parcels in Council of The City of Sydney LGA*

Your ref: N/A - **Our ref:** SR4109

Dear Sam Cooling,

Thank you for your search request received on 20 April 2018 in relation to the above area. Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 20 April 2018 it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

Please note: Where the area identified to be searched is indistinct, generalised, or is for a freehold parcel, the results provided may relate to the Local Government Area (LGA) or Local Aboriginal Land Council (ALC).

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- National Native Title Register
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

At the time this search was carried out, there were **no relevant entries** in the above databases.

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the

information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Enquiries

Public enquiry hours are 8.30am to 4.30pm

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Facsimile (08) 9425 1193 | Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au

Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au

Shared Country Shared Future

From: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <>

Sent: Friday, 20 April 2018 10:19 AM

To: Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>

Cc: natalie.vinton@curioprojects.com.au <>

Subject: SR4109 - Aboriginal Community Consultation, Request for known Stakeholders. Project: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a letter in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the NSW OEH guidelines *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, seeking the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the project area (Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Moore Park).

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please let me know.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY

Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Margaret Bottrell <margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au>

Mon 23/04/2018 9:21 AM

To:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>;

To Sam Cooling,

RE: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Thank you for your letter dated 20 April 2018, requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

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

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

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

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

Regards,

--

Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)

Greater Sydney Local Land Service

Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith

PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750

T: 02 47242111

E: margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au

W: <http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au>

This message is intended for the addressee named and may contain confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient, please delete it and notify the sender. Views expressed in this message are those of the individual sender, and are not necessarily the views of their organisation.

27 April 2018

Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1
204 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Sam

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your email dated 20 April 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Sydney Football Stadium redevelopment project located at 40 – 44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park NSW.

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

I suggest that you contact Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 8394 9666. They may be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely



Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

Fw: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Request for known Stakeholders. Project: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment

sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Mon 30/04/2018 9:16 AM

Sent Items

To: reception@scgt.nsw.gov.au <reception@scgt.nsw.gov.au>;

Cc: natalie.vinton@curioprojects.com.au <natalie.vinton@curioprojects.com.au>;

Dear Sir/Madam,

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the NSW OEH guidelines *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, Curio Projects are seeking the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the project area (Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Moore Park).

Part of these statutory guidelines require us to contact the City of Sydney, and ask if they know of any Aboriginal people or groups who may be interested in registering their involvement in the SFS Redevelopment project.

The City of Sydney has responded by providing this email (see forward email chain below), and instructing us to contact the SCG Trust directly.

Therefore, I am writing to you in order 'to compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places'.

We would appreciate if you would be able to respond to this email with a list of any known relevant Aboriginal people/groups who should be consulted with respect to this project. Your earliest attention to this matter would be appreciated.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.
LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY
Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

From: Elizabeth Matraszek <ematrasek@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au>

Sent: Monday, 23 April 2018 2:09 PM

To: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Subject: RE: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Request for known Stakeholders. Project: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment

Hi Sam,

Sydney Football Stadium is under Sydney Cricket and Sport Ground Trust. Please contact them reception@scg.t.nsw.gov.au).

Regards

Elizabeth Matraszek
Information Access Officer
Data & Information Mgt



Telephone: +612 9265 9187

cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

From: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 20 April 2018 10:16 AM

To: City of Sydney <council@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au>

Cc: tom@gtkconsulting.com.au; natalie.vinton@curioprojects.com.au <natalie.vinton@curioprojects.com.au>

Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Request for known Stakeholders. Project: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a letter in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the NSW OEH guidelines *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, seeking the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the project area (Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Moore Park).

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please let me know.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY

Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

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Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Our reference: SF18/7188

Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1
204 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Sam,

Thank you for your letter dated 01/05/2018 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in the proposed development of the Sydney Football Stadium, 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park.

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

S. Harrison 03/05/18

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Branch
Regional Operations

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

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

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

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

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

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

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

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

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

How to use this list

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

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

PLEASE NOTE: THE STAKEHOLDER LIST HAS NOT BEEN UPDATED TO INCLUDE THE RECENT COUNCIL MERGERS AND NAME CHANGES. PLEASE CONSIDER THE PRE-MERGER COUNCIL BOUNDARIES WHEN DETERMINING WHO SHOULD BE INVITED TO REGISTER FOR YOUR PROJECT.

7 May 2018

Scott Franks
Tocomwall
PO Box 76
Caringbah NSW 1495

Sent via email to: scott@tocomwall.com.au; danny@tocomwall.com.au

Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of Infrastructure NSW (the proponent), Curio Projects (heritage consultants) invite registration from local Aboriginal groups and people with respect to the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project (SFS Redevelopment).

The project site location is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park, and is indicated in Figure 1 below.

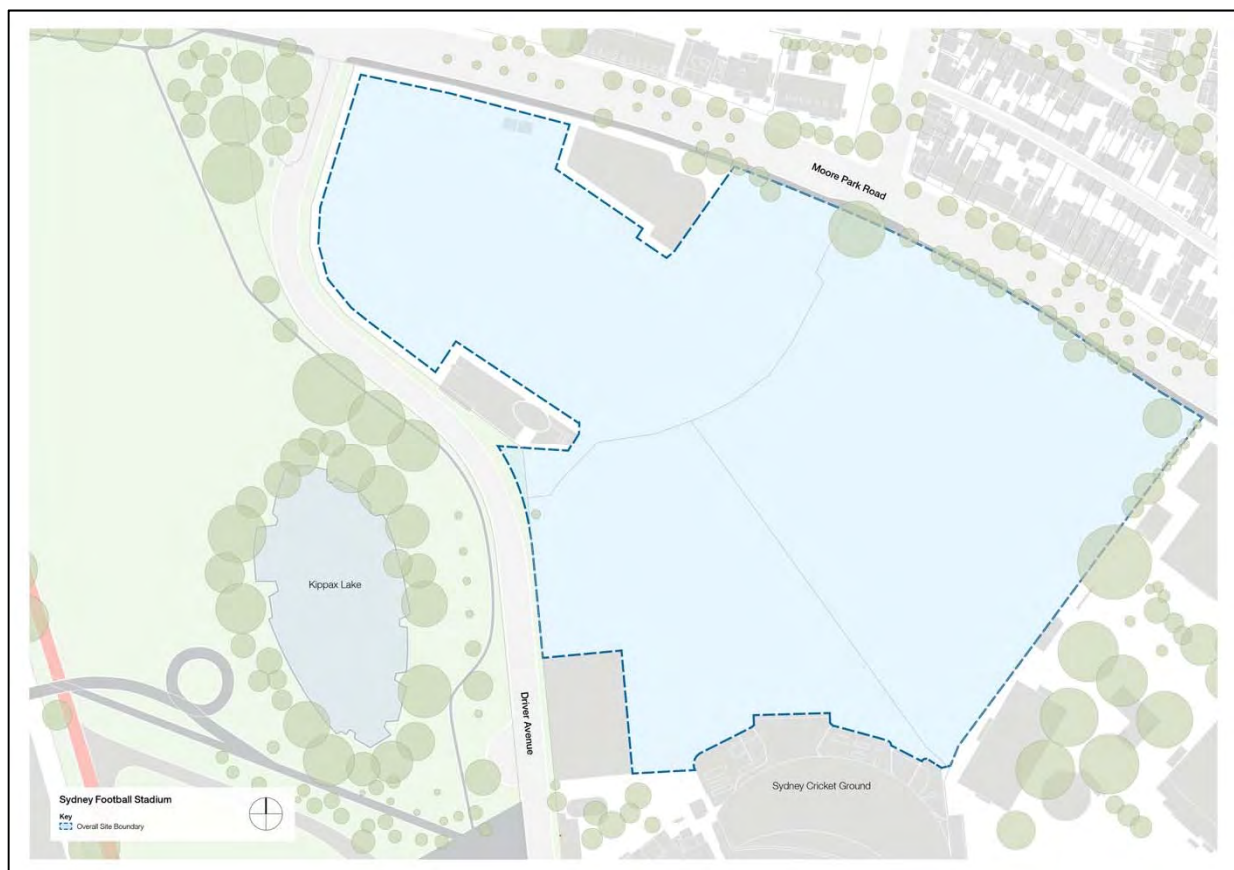


Figure 1. Project Location Context.

Infrastructure NSW proposes a staged planning process with a Stage 1 application that will include a Concept Proposal and Early Works package. The Concept Proposal comprises approval for the stadium envelope and

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supporting retail and functional uses as well as development consent for carrying out of early works comprising demolition of the existing facility and associated structures. The Stage 1 Early Works comprises: demolition of the existing stadium and the existing Sheridan, Roosters and Waratahs buildings, and the administration building of Cricket NSW; use of existing SCG carpark for construction staging; and make good of the site suitable for construction of the new stadium (subject to separate Stage 2 application).

This project will be approved as a State Significant Development in accordance with Section 78A (8A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), and therefore will be exempt from the requirements for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the NSW Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) for the project have been submitted for the project, and are expected to include Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment requirements, including Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW).

Community consultation is being undertaken in order to assist Infrastructure NSW's assessment of cultural significance of the SFS Redevelopment site. This notification is being undertaken in accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements for proponents 2010*.

If you believe that you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or places in the area of the SFS Redevelopment Site, Moore Park, Infrastructure NSW and Curio Projects would like to invite you to register your interest in a process of community consultation for this project. If you wish to register, please provide a brief written notification of your interest in writing within 14 days of the date of this letter (i.e. 21 May 2018).

Please send correspondence via email to:

sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Or alternatively mail to:

Att: Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1/204 Clarence Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Please be advised that if you register an interest in the project, your details will be forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), and the Metropolitan LALC unless you specify that you do not want your details released.

If you have any questions about this project, please feel free to contact me via email or phone on 0402 522 789.

Yours sincerely,



Sam Cooling
Senior Archaeologist
Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 May 2018 2:06 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Hi Sam,

DNC would love to be included as my father (Ngunawal elder), Phillip Carroll used to fight in boxing tent competitions with Jimmy Sharmin,
Tony mundain @ Moore park also I have great childhood memories of the royal Easter show

Kind regards DNC
Lilly Carroll & Paul Boyd
0426823944

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Tuesday, May 8, 2018, 12:43 pm, sam. cooling curioprojects. com. au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Hi Paul,

Thank you for your registration of interest. DNC has been registered as a RAP for this project. Are you the appropriate primary contact for DNC? We will be in touch soon regarding further details for the project.

In the meantime, if you have any initial comments or cultural knowledge regarding the location of the subject site (i.e. the Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park) that you would be interested in sharing with me, we would very much appreciate anything you wished to share.

Kind Regards,

Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY

Tel: [0402 522 789](tel:0402522789) email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>

Sent: Monday, 7 May 2018 6:17:50 PM

To: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Subject: Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Good afternoon Sam

Didge Ngunawal Clan would like to register Expression of interest into Re: Sydney football stadium @Moore park Sydney

Kind regards DNC

Paul Boyd

[0426823944](tel:0426823944)

Sent from myMail for iOS

Monday, 7 May 2018, 5:57 pm +1000 from sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
<sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find a letter attached to this email detailing an invitation for 'Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SFS Redevelopment) Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan'.

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please do not hesitate to contact me at the details below.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY

Tel: [0402 522 789](tel:0402522789) email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Phil Boney

Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>

Mon 7/05/2018 7:35 PM

To: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>;

Hey Sam my name is Phil Boney thank you for your invitation to register for this project if selected I look forward to working with you guys thank you.

Phil Boney

Sent from my iPhone

Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation- Sydney Football Stadium Development (SFS), Moore Park, Sydney

Scott Franks <scott@tocomwall.com.au>

Tue 8/05/2018 12:37 PM

To: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>;

Sam,

Thank you for the RIO, could you pls register Tocomwall's interest please.

Regards
Scott Franks

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

Sent from my iPhone

On 8 May 2018, at 12:16 pm, sam.cooling <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Dear Sco/Danny,

Please find a letter attached to this email detailing an invitation for 'Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SFS Redevelopment) Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan'. A copy of this letter was also sent via registered post to your PO Box yesterday 7.5.18.

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please do not hesitate to contact me at the details below.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.
LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY
Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

<Tocomwall.pdf>

5/22/2018

Mail - sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

registered interest

Jennifer Beale <koori@ozemail.com.au>

Fri 11/05/2018 1:52 PM

To: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>;

 1 attachments (315 KB)

Sydney Football Stadium - Curio.docx;

Dear Sam,
Please see attached.
Kind regards,
Jennifer Beale.



BUTUCARBIN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

PO Box E18, Emerton NSW 2770

28 Pringle Road, Hebersham NSW 2770

Ph: 9832 7167 Fax: 9832 7263

koori@ozemail.com.au

ABN: 83 535 742 276

11th May, 2018

Dear Sam,

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation wishes to register its interest to participate in the Aboriginal community consultation for this redevelopment project. We look forward to being involved in the process and appreciate the invitation to do so.

Yours Sincerely,

Jennifer Beale
CEO



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

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 2006 BENDALONG NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

24th April, 2018

Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1, 24-26 Botany Road
ALEXANDRIA NSW 2015

Notification and Registration of ALL Aboriginal Interests

RE: SYDNEY FOOTBALL STADIUM DEVELOPMENT, MOORE PARK

Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sam,

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

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

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

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

All correspondence should be emailed to: daruglandobservations@gmail.com and any further consultation during this project can be directed to Anna or Jamie Workman.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

From: Biamanga <biamangachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 18 May 2018 12:27 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Sam

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

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

On Mon, May 7, 2018 at 5:49 PM, sam.cooling [curioprojects.com.au](mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au) <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find a letter attached to this email detailing an invitation for 'Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SFS Redevelopment) Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan'.

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please do not hesitate to contact me at the details below.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.
LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY
Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

--

Kind Regards
Seli Storer
Chief Executive Officer
Biamanga

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.

From: Cullendulla <cullendullachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 18 May 2018 12:25 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Sam

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

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

On Mon, May 7, 2018 at 5:50 PM, sam.cooling [curioprojects.com.au](mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au) <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find a letter attached to this email detailing an invitation for 'Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SFS Redevelopment) Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan'.

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please do not hesitate to contact me at the details below.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.
LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY
Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

--

Kind Regards
Corey Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Cullendulla

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.

From: Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 18 May 2018 12:28 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Sam

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

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

--

Regards Basil Smith
Chief Executive Officer
Goobah PH 0405995725

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.

From: Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 18 May 2018 12:27 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Sam

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

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga
0401 808 988

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.

On Mon, May 7, 2018 at 5:47 PM, sam.cooling [curioprojects.com.au](mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au) <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find a letter attached to this email detailing an invitation for 'Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SFS Redevelopment) Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan'.

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please do not hesitate to contact me at the details below.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY

Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

From: Murramarang <murramarangchts@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 18 May 2018 12:25 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Re: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Sam

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

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

On Mon, May 7, 2018 at 5:51 PM, sam.cooling [curioprojects.com.au](mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au) <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find a letter attached to this email detailing an invitation for 'Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SFS Redevelopment) Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan'.

If you have any troubles opening the attachment, please do not hesitate to contact me at the details below.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling - Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

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Curio Projects Pty Ltd.
LEVEL 1/204 CLARENCE ST, SYDNEY
Tel: 0402 522 789 email: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

--

Kind Regards
Roxanne Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Murramarang

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.

From: Thoorga Thoorga <thoorganura@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 18 May 2018 12:28 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Aboriginal registration for Community Consultation—Sydney Football Stadium, Moore Park, Sydney, Concept Plan

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Sam

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

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

--

Yarma Walaawarnie

Yours Truly

**John Carriage
Chief Executive Officer
THOORGA NURA.**

Address:

**50B Hilltop Crescent,
Surfbeach, 2536, NSW**

**Email: thoorganura@gmail.com
Mobile: 0401641299**

NOTICE – This email is solely for the named addressee and is to be treated with the utmost of email in confidence and confidentiality. You should only read, disclose, transmit, copy, distribute, act in reliance on or commercialise the contents if you are authorised to do so. If you are not the intended recipient of this email, please notify the sender by email immediately and then destroy any copy of this message and any attachments. Except where otherwise specifically stated, views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender. THOORGA does not guarantee that this communication is free of errors, virus, interception or interference.

DARUG BOOROOBEROGAL ELDERS ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



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



30/11/2018

TO: Sam Boorana Cooling
Curio Projects Pty Ltd

RE: Sydney Football Stadium

Notification and Registration of ALL Darug Aboriginal Interests

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

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

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

We will be delighted to discuss this project with you in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to send all correspondence should be emailed to our email boorooberongal@outlook.com.

Yours faithfully

Uncle
Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

Sites Officer

27 June 2018

Project RAP

Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Project

Distributed at On-Site Meeting 27 June 2018, 2pm

Re: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Project, Moore Park, Sydney—Aboriginal Community Consultation, Project Background and Cultural Heritage Methodology

Dear Project RAP,

Thank you for your registration for community consultation for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project (SFS Redevelopment), located within at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park, Sydney (the study area), within the City of Sydney LGA. This letter is to provide you with a brief overview of the project background, as well as the proposed project cultural heritage methodology in accordance with Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

Consultation with Aboriginal people is necessary to understand any views and concerns that Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) may have about the location proposed project, and to understand the Aboriginal cultural values that may be present in the area that have the potential to be harmed through the proposed development. The aim of consulting with Aboriginal people is to facilitate a process for RAPs to actively contribute to the gathering of culturally appropriate information relevant to the project area, and to provide the opportunity for input into the development of cultural heritage management options, and to improve the assessment outcomes of the project with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Project Background

On 24 November 2017, the NSW Premier announced the replacement of the existing SFS with a new stadium venue accommodating up to 45,000 seats on land administered by the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust at Moore Park.

In June 2018, Infrastructure NSW lodged a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) for the first stage of the project, known as 'Stage 1'. Stage 1 seeks approval for a concept plan for the new stadium and for demolition works. The project is being assessed as State Significant Development under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, as the redevelopment is for the purposes of a 'recreation facility (major)' and has a Capital Investment Value of more than \$30 million.

The Stage 1 DA establishes the 'concept' for the future redevelopment of the stadium. It sets out the planning and development framework that will inform the future detailed design, construction and operation of the stadium, which will be considered under a Stage 2 DA for the project. The Stage 1 application included a Concept Proposal and Early Works package, and seeks approval for the stadium envelope and supporting retail and functional uses, as well as development consent for carrying out of early works comprising demolition of the existing facility and associated structures.

The Stage 1 Early Works comprises:

- demolition of the existing stadium and the existing Sheridan, Roosters and Waratahs buildings, and the administration building of Cricket NSW;
- use of existing SCG carpark for construction staging; and
- make good of the site suitable for construction of the new stadium (subject to separate Stage 2 application).

The Stage 1 application early works includes demolition of existing stadium and structures to ground level only, and does not include any below ground works in this stage. A publically available EIS Overview document has been prepared by Infrastructure NSW that summarises the content of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that was submitted with the Stage 1 SSDA.

Stage 2 of the project will involve seeking consent for the detailed design, construction and operation of the stadium and all associated public domain and structures. The Stage 2 application will be required to demonstrate consistency with the planning and development framework established in the Stage 1 DA. This includes the approved building envelope, Urban Design Guidelines, Design Excellence Strategy, and the series of strategies and principles founded in the technical studies that accompany the Stage 1 DA, including Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology.

Information included within project information and methodology report mainly relates to Aboriginal archaeology and Aboriginal cultural heritage, however, should more information regarding the general project outside of the heritage assessment, reference should be made to the EIS Overview document, available from:

http://www.infrastructure.nsw.gov.au/media/1662/sfs-stage-1-eis-overview_june-2018.pdf



Figure 1: Project Site

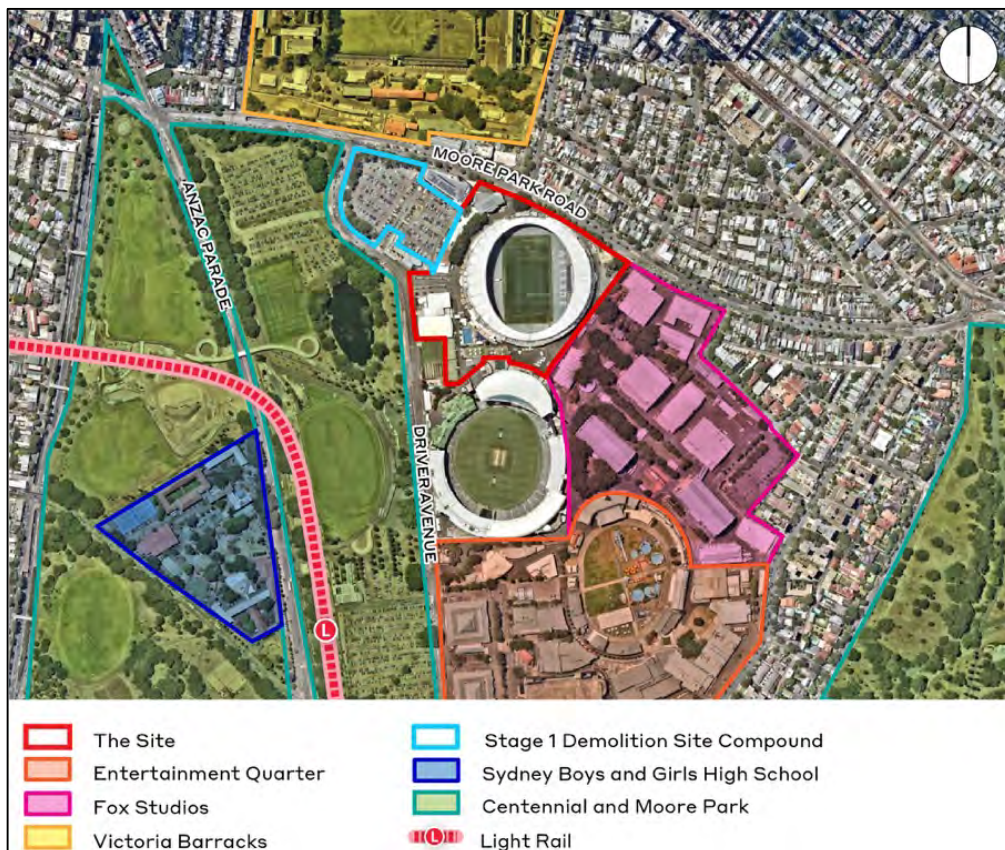


Figure 2: Site Area and Local Context

The Stage 1 EIS included a Heritage Impact Statement report (HIS) and Archaeological Assessment report (AA), prepared by Curio Projects in June 2018. The AA included an Aboriginal Due Diligence Heritage Assessment of the SFS Redevelopment site. While there are no Aboriginal sites registered with AHIMS directly within the study area, a review of environmental and archaeological context, including review of previous archaeological investigations in proximity of the site confirms that there is the potential for Aboriginal artefacts to be present in the area, regardless of the level of site disturbance. Therefore, the Due Diligence assessment identified that the study area has potential for Aboriginal objects to be present (both intact and within disturbed contexts), and therefore that any ground disturbing activity will have the potential to impact Aboriginal objects.

As the development works associated with the Stage 1 Concept Proposal will have no ground impacts (and therefore will not impact potential Aboriginal archaeology), the Stage 1 SSDA has been submitted without archaeological excavation. However, further detailed investigations will be undertaken as part of the Stage 2 process (discussed in this report).

Once the Stage 1 Concept Design is approved as a State Significant Development, requirement for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) will be removed for the project. However, the process of Aboriginal consultation, cultural heritage methodology and proposed archaeological mitigation strategy/test excavation, will still be undertaken, as presented below.

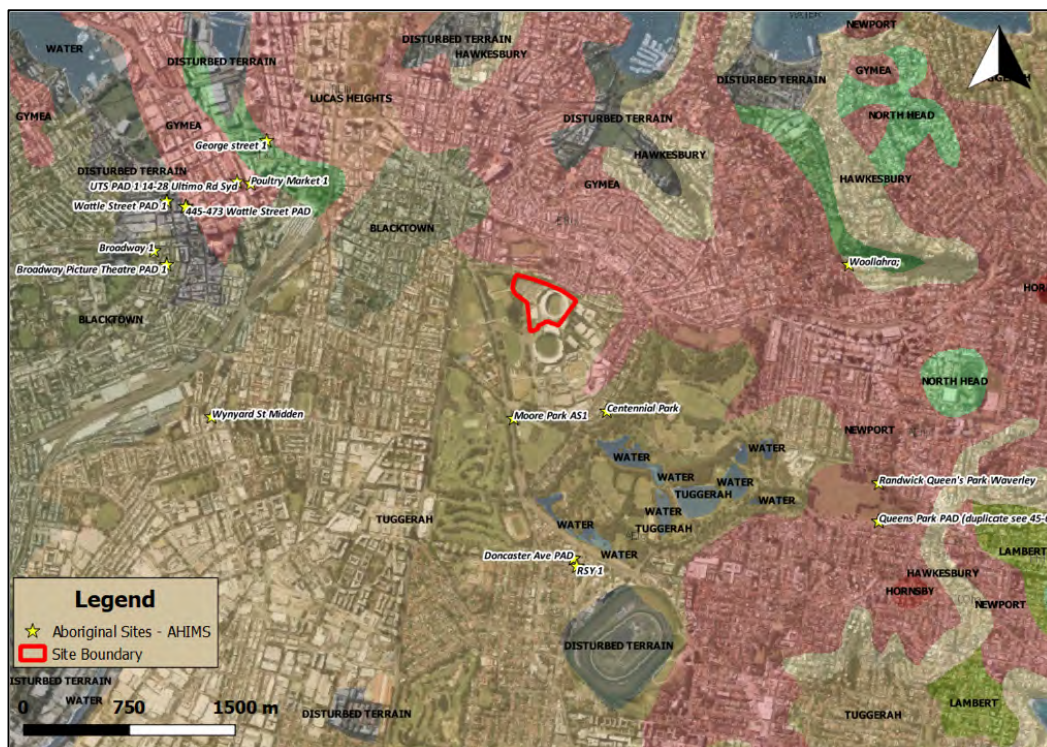


Figure 3: AHIMS Sites and Soil Landscapes

Proposed Project Methodology

The Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological assessment for the study area is proposed to be undertaken via the following steps:

- Aboriginal Community Consultation;
- Background Research;
- Site Visit and Initial RAP Meeting;
- Significance and Impact Assessment; and
- Archaeological Test Excavation.

The details of the archaeological assessment including all steps as listed above, would be presented within an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR), which would accompany the Stage 2 SSD for the SFS Redevelopment. Both the ACHAR and ATR reports would be provided in draft form to all RAPs for review and comment (minimum of 28 days) prior to report finalisation.

The objectives of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the SFS Redevelopment project will be to:

- identify Aboriginal community members who can speak for the Country within which the project is located;
- involve the Aboriginal community in the cultural heritage assessment process;
- consult with the Aboriginal community and determine their opinions with respect to the project and its potential 'harm' to their cultural heritage;
- understand the range and type of Aboriginal heritage values and places within the subject site and surrounds;
- determine whether the potential Aboriginal sites and places are a component of a wider Aboriginal cultural landscape;
- understand how any potential physical Aboriginal sites relate to Aboriginal tradition within the wider area;
- prepare a cultural heritage values assessment for all identified aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the subject site;
- determine how the proposed project may impact any identified Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- determine where impacts are unavoidable and develop a series of impact mitigation strategies that benefit Aboriginal cultural heritage and the proponent; and
- provide clear recommendations for the conservation of Aboriginal heritage values and mitigation of any potential impacts to these values.

Aboriginal Community Consultation to Date

Aboriginal community consultation was initiated in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, with Stage 1.2 letters to statutory bodies sent on 20 April 2018, requesting contact details for Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the study area. Names of possibly interested Aboriginal parties were provided to Curio Projects through this stage, and these groups were sent invitations to register for the project. An advertisement was placed in the Wentworth Courier on 11 April 2018, requesting any further registrations from Aboriginal parties who may have an interest in the project.

All names compiled from Stage 1.2 of the process were then written to via email and/or registered post on 7 May 2018, inviting registration in the process of community consultation for the SFS Redevelopment. Response was requested within 14 days of the date of the letter (i.e. 21 May 2018). As a result of Stages 1.2 and 1.3, thirteen Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) have been identified for the SFS Redevelopment project (in alphabetical order):

- Biamanga;
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation;
- Cullendulla;
- Darug Land Observations;
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments;
- Didge Ngunawal Clan;
- Goobah;
- Gulaga;
- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Murramarang;
- Thoorga Nura;
- Tocomwall; and
- Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group.

Background Research

Background research regarding previously registered Aboriginal sites in the area, history of the study area and land disturbance over time, environmental context and physical landscape setting has been undertaken. This included a review of previous archaeological reports covering the general vicinity of the study area, along with a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.

An understanding of the physical landscape of the Moore Park and surrounding area will help to determine how Aboriginal people would have interacted with and utilised the landscape in

the past, as well as helping to predict the types of activities that Aboriginal people may have undertaken within it, and therefore the types of material evidence likely to be present. Additional information regarding Aboriginal use of the land and occupation patterns in the wider Moore Park area will be sought from the project RAPs.

Site Visit and Initial Meeting

An initial site visit and meeting has been organised for **Wednesday 27 June 2018**. All project RAPs are invited to this meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to provide an opportunity for project RAPs to visit the site, and to provide an opportunity for Curio to verbally present the details of the proposed project, and the proposed methodology for Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, as presented in this letter report. All comments and feedback from this meeting will be recorded, to be included and addressed within the finalised cultural heritage methodology for the project, and to be included within the ACHAR report.

Significance and Impact Assessment

An assessment of the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage at a site generally considers two factors—archaeological (or scientific) values; and the Aboriginal cultural values and social significance of a site, as identified by the project RAPs. Consideration of these two values would allow an assessment of the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area. An assessment of the Aboriginal cultural significance of any objects or places identified within the study area (if identified) will be sought from the RAPs prior to the finalisation of the ACHAR. Should any restrictions apply to the cultural knowledge supplied, these will be strictly adhered to by the proponent.

The archaeological significance of any Aboriginal objects or places identified within the study area will be assessed in accordance with the *Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1999). Any archaeological potential will be mapped and zoned as high, moderate or low, based on consideration of the archaeological predictive model for the study area and the assessed archaeological significance.

Test Excavation

At present, the overall design and method of construction of the new stadium is unknown, and will be determined through the Stage 2 process for the redevelopment of the site. Curio Projects have recommended to the client that where possible, development impacts within natural soil profiles should be minimised as much as practicable to limit the impact to potential

Aboriginal archaeological deposits, (e.g. use of lower impact construction techniques such as piling should be considered for the development where possible).

Once ground development impacts are known, it is proposed that a program of Aboriginal archaeological excavation be undertaken at the site in order to address the potential impact of the development to Aboriginal archaeology. An Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design (ARD) will be developed to provide the exact methodology and research questions to be addressed during the excavation phase of the project, to be included within the ATR to accompany the ACHAR. Any comments or input that RAPs may have for the approach to Aboriginal archaeological test excavation within the study area would be appreciated.

A Heritage Interpretation Strategy has also been recommended for SFS Redevelopment site, to be prepared in collaboration with the Stage 2 detailed design, to publicly present the history and cultural significance of the SFS site, including Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage significance.

Review and Comment

This document providing project information and methodology has been provided to all RAPs for this project for their review and comment. Any input from the RAPs will be considered in the final methodology and presented in the ACHAR. In accordance with OEH guidelines, we would appreciate it you would be able to provide written and/or oral comment on this methodology to Sam Cooling by **Wednesday 25th July, 2018**.

Please send correspondence via email to: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

Or alternatively mail to:

Att: Sam Cooling

Curio Projects

Level 1/204 Clarence Street

Sydney NSW 2000

If you have any questions about this project, or would prefer to provide oral comment and feedback, please feel free to contact me via phone on 0402 522 789.

Yours sincerely,



Sam Cooling

Senior Archaeologist

Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

Re: Sydney Football Stadium Project Information and Proposed Methodology

lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>

Fri 29/06/2018 9:36 AM

To: sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>;

Hi Sam,

DNC agrees with the methodology for the new 45 000 seat stand to go ahead. The traditional owners are the Gadigal/ Cadigal tribe in which our Ngunawal Clan had close connections with.

Other tribes included were the Eora ppl, -wagal tribe which consisted of travelling with tribes boxing in tents with the likes of Jimmy Sharman, Roy Carroll, Tony Mundine.

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Thursday, June 28, 2018, 4:12 pm, sam. cooling@curioprojects. com. au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Hi Paul and Lilly,

Please find attached a letter providing project information and background details, as well as the proposed methodology in accordance with Stages 2 and 3 of the OEH Consultation Guidelines, for the Sydney Football Stadium redevelopment project.

We would very much appreciate your review and any feedback/comments on this document by the 26th of July 2018.

Please feel free to contact me via phone on [0402 522 789](tel:0402522789) if you would prefer to provide oral comment or feedback, or have any further questions or would like to discuss anything about the project.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling
Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST
Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p [0402 522 789](tel:0402522789)
e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000

From: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Sent: Tuesday, 29 January 2019 4:00 PM
Cc: Tatiana Barreto
Subject: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report for Review and Comment
Attachments: SFS Stage 2 ACHAR_For RAP Review_Jan19.pdf

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery
	Tatiana Barreto	Delivered: 29/01/2019 4:00 PM
	'Tom Kennedy'	
	Biamanga (biamangachts@gmail.com)	
	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	
	Chris Ingrey (LPLALC)	
	Cullendulla (cullendullachts@gmail.com)	
	Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	
	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	
	Didge Ngunawal Clan	
	goobahchts@gmail.com	
	gulagachts@gmail.com	
	La Perouse LALC	
	Murramarang (murramarangchts@gmail.com)	
	Thoorga Nura	
	Tocomwall (scott@tocomwall.com.au)	
	Wailan Aboriginal Digging Group	

Good Afternoon All,

On behalf of Infrastructure NSW (the proponent), please find attached the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Stage 2 Development Application (DA) for the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) Redevelopment project. In addition to the digital copy attached here, a hard copy shall be sent via registered post to those RAPs who have provided their postal address.

This draft ACHAR is to support the excavation works proposed for within the SFS site, and proposes mitigation measures and management strategies to address potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the site.

We would greatly appreciate any comment, feedback, questions or input you may have in response to this draft document. Following your input and feedback, the ACHAR will be revised to reflect any comments, and will then be submitted to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage with an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow the Stage 2 development works of the SFS Redevelopment.

We would appreciate any comments on this report provided to us **by Tuesday 26th February, 2019** (i.e. 28 days from this email).

Comments can be submitted via email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au or tatiana.barreto@curioprojects.com.au or alternatively via verbal comment if preferred to Sam Cooling on 0402 522 789.

Written comment can also be provided via post if preferred addressed to:

Att: Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1/204 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

If you have any further questions about the project or the report, please feel free to forward them via return email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au , or call me at your convenience.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling

Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST
Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p 0402 522 789
e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000
w www.curioprojects.com.au

From: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Sent: Wednesday, 30 January 2019 10:47 AM
To: lilly carroll
Subject: RE: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report for Review and Comment

Hi Lilly,

Thanks very much for your response.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling

Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST
Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p 0402 522 789
e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000
w www.curioprojects.com.au

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 29 January 2019 8:36 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>
Subject: Re: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report for Review and Comment

Hi Dam,

DNC has read the report and is happy with all proposals and hold no restraints,

DNC is fully insured and a hard working organisation that is inspired through our Ngunawal elders and has told us many stories throughout Redfern and surrounding areas,

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Tuesday, January 29, 2019, 3:59 pm, sam. cooling curioprojects. com. au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Good Afternoon All,

On behalf of Infrastructure NSW (the proponent), please find attached the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Stage 2 Development Application (DA) for the Sydney

Football Stadium (SFS) Redevelopment project. In addition to the digital copy attached here, a hard copy shall be sent via registered post to those RAPs who have provided their postal address.

This draft ACHAR is to support the excavation works proposed for within the SFS site, and proposes mitigation measures and management strategies to address potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the site.

We would greatly appreciate any comment, feedback, questions or input you may have in response to this draft document. Following your input and feedback, the ACHAR will be revised to reflect any comments, and will then be submitted to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage with an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow the Stage 2 development works of the SFS Redevelopment.

We would appreciate any comments on this report provided to us **by Tuesday 26th February, 2019** (i.e. 28 days from this email).

Comments can be submitted via email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au or tatiana.barreto@curioprojects.com.au or alternatively via verbal comment if preferred to Sam Cooling on [0402 522 789](tel:0402522789).

Written comment can also be provided via post if preferred addressed to:

Att: Sam Cooling

Curio Projects

Level 1/204 Clarence Street

SYDNEY NSW 2000

If you have any further questions about the project or the report, please feel free to forward them via return email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au , or call me at your convenience.

Kind Regards,

Sam

Sam Cooling

Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST

Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p [0402 522 789](tel:0402522789)

e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au

a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000

w www.curioprojects.com.au

From: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Sent: Wednesday, 20 February 2019 4:37 PM
To: 'Darug Land Observations'
Subject: RE: REMINDER COMMENTS DUE: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report

Hi Anna,

Thank you very much for your response. The final ACHAR has been updated to include your comments.

Once the AHIP has been approved, we will forward a copy to all project RAPs, and will be in touch soon regarding project fieldwork.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling

Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST
Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p 0402 522 789
e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000
w www.curioprojects.com.au

From: Darug Land Observations <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 20 February 2019 4:22 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>
Subject: Re: REMINDER COMMENTS DUE: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report

Hi Sam,

Please find attached letter in reply to the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium, in Moore Park.

Kind Regards,

Anna

On Wed, Feb 20, 2019 at 11:25 AM sam.cooling [curioprojects.com.au](mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au) <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Good Morning All,

Just a quick email reminder that your comments/feedback on the draft ACHAR for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 DA Development Works are due soon (next Tuesday 26th Feb, as per email below). For those of you who have provided a postal address, you should also have received a copy of the report via registered post. Please feel free to forward any comments through to me via email, or you can call me on 0402 522 789 if you would prefer to provide a verbal comment. We would very much appreciate your response/comments on this draft report at your earliest convenience.

Thanks very much for your help.

Kind Regards,
Sam
Sam Cooling
Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST
Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists
p 0402 522 789
e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au<mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>
a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000
w www.curioprojects.com.au<<http://www.curioprojects.com.au>>

From: sam.cooling [curioprojects.com.au](mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au)
Sent: Tuesday, 29 January 2019 4:00 PM
Cc: Tatiana Barreto <tatiana.barreto@curioprojects.com.au>
Subject: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report for Review and Comment

Good Afternoon All,

On behalf of Infrastructure NSW (the proponent), please find attached the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Stage 2 Development Application (DA) for the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) Redevelopment project. In addition to the digital copy attached here, a hard copy shall be sent via registered post to those RAPs who have provided their postal address.

This draft ACHAR is to support the excavation works proposed for within the SFS site, and proposes mitigation measures and management strategies to address potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the site.

We would greatly appreciate any comment, feedback, questions or input you may have in response to this draft document. Following your input and feedback, the ACHAR will be revised to reflect any comments, and will then be submitted to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage with an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow the Stage 2 development works of the SFS Redevelopment.

We would appreciate any comments on this report provided to us by Tuesday 26th February, 2019 (i.e. 28 days from this email).

Comments can be submitted via email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au<mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> or tatiana.barreto@curioprojects.com.au<mailto:tatiana.barreto@curioprojects.com.au> or alternatively via verbal comment if preferred to Sam Cooling on 0402 522 789.

Written comment can also be provided via post if preferred addressed to:

Att: Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1/204 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

If you have any further questions about the project or the report, please feel free to forward them via return email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au<mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au> , or call me at your convenience.

Kind Regards,
Sam
Sam Cooling
Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST

Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p 0402 522 789

e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au<mailto:sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>

a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000

w www.curioprojects.com.au<http://www.curioprojects.com.au>



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

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

20th February, 2019

Sam Cooling
Curio Projects Pty Ltd
Level 1, 204 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Sam,

RE: SYDNEY FOOTBALL STADIUM REDEVELOPMENT – STAGE 2

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd has reviewed the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, and supports the methodology for the proposed redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium, located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, in Moore Park.

In relation to the long-term storage of recovered artefacts, if any, we strongly believe that recovered artefacts should be reburied on Country (study area).

We would like to receive a copy of the Section 90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Furthermore, we would like to be involved in the archaeological test excavations, topsoil removal and all other forms of works to be carried out on the site.

Look forward to working with you on this project.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

From: Scott Franks <scott@tocomwall.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 7 February 2019 10:47 AM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Subject: Re: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report for Review and Comment

Sam,

Thank you for the draft ACHAR, Tocomwall has taken the time to review and understand the report you have prepared. Tocomwall supports that Draft report in its current form.

One again thank you and your team for providing a detailed report.

Regards
Scott Franks

Native Title & Environmental Services Consultant

Tocomwall Pty Ltd
PO Box 76
CARINGBAH NSW 1495
m: 0404 171544
p: 02 9542 7714
f: 02 9524 4146
e: scott@tocomwall.com.au
www.tocomwall.com.au



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From: Sam Cooling <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>
Date: Tuesday, 29 January 2019 at 4:00 pm
Cc: Tatiana Barreto <tatiana.barreto@curioprojects.com.au>
Subject: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment- Draft ACHAR Report for Review and Comment

Good Afternoon All,

On behalf of Infrastructure NSW (the proponent), please find attached the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Stage 2 Development Application (DA) for the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) Redevelopment project. In addition to the digital copy attached here, a hard copy shall be sent via registered post to those RAPs who have provided their postal address.

This draft ACHAR is to support the excavation works proposed for within the SFS site, and proposes mitigation measures and management strategies to address potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the site.

We would greatly appreciate any comment, feedback, questions or input you may have in response to this draft document. Following your input and feedback, the ACHAR will be revised to reflect any comments, and will then be submitted to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage with an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow the Stage 2 development works of the SFS Redevelopment.

We would appreciate any comments on this report provided to us **by Tuesday 26th February, 2019** (i.e. 28 days from this email).

Comments can be submitted via email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au or tatiana.barreto@curioprojects.com.au or alternatively via verbal comment if preferred to Sam Cooling on 0402 522 789.

Written comment can also be provided via post if preferred addressed to:

Att: Sam Cooling
Curio Projects
Level 1/204 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

If you have any further questions about the project or the report, please feel free to forward them via return email to sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au , or call me at your convenience.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling
Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST
Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p 0402 522 789
e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000
w www.curioprojects.com.au

DARUG BOOROOBERONGAL ELDERS ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

ABN: 76 170 262 247: Email: Boorooberongal@outlook.com : PO Box 14 Doonside NSW 2767: ICN: 8890

4th January 2019

To: **Sam Cooling**
Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

RE: **Sydney Football Stadium Comment**

We agree with the conclusions and recommendations made in this report.

Thank you

Uncle
Gordon Workman
Darug Elder



BUTUCARBIN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

PO Box E18, Emerton NSW 2770

28 Pringle Road, Hebersham NSW 2770

Ph: 9832 7167 Fax: 9832 7263

koori@ozemail.com.au

ABN: 83 535 742 276

26th February, 2019

To whom it may concern,

Butucarbin supports in principle, the ACHAR in relation to the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment. However, I do have further suggestions.

Firstly, I am impressed that inappropriate terminology has not been used in this report, which is an issue I have had to address repeated with other archaeological firms. Secondly, although the ethnohistory does mention there are Indigenous personal accounts regarding 'food and camping', it may be worthwhile to mention these accounts in the report. It is essential that the ethnohistory contains first-hand indigenous perspectives instead of perspective's reiterated by non-indigenous people, especially since this is an ACHAR. Furthermore, it is known that Indigenous histories have been passed down through generations. It could be beneficial to employ an Indigenous person/s who can reiterate their histories in order to obtain a more accurate history, which contains both colonial and Indigenous perspectives.

Butucarbin would be happy to participate in any further activity regarding this project.

Schedule of Rates

Our rates are as follows:

Fieldwork - \$110.00 per hour

Perusal and comment of reports - \$110.00 per hour

Mileage Allowance – 0.75 cent per kilometre

If you require further information, we have attached our web page www.butucarbin.org.au and we are also on Facebook. We would appreciate the opportunity to tender for any Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments you may have coming up in the future. You can contact Jennifer Beale on 0409924409 or Lowanna Gibson on 0458537666.

Yours Sincerely,

Lowanna Gibson

Project Manager for Butucarbin Cultural Heritage and Assessment

B.A Archaeology/Anthropology USYD

Juris Doctor Candidate UTS

From: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au
Sent: Friday, 1 March 2019 11:52 AM
To: 'Butucarbin Heritage'
Subject: RE: Sydney Football Stadium

Hi Lowanna,

Thank you very much for your response.

I am very happy to hear that we have avoided any inappropriate terminology in this report. I work closely with Aboriginal communities around NSW, and I try very hard to ensure that, as a white Australian, my language is respectful towards Aboriginal culture and people, relevant to each project location. It is disheartening to hear inappropriate terminology is still so common in consulting reports that you need to correct this frequently. Thanks for doing that though.

Thank you for your comment regarding seeking first-hand accounts and perspectives of Aboriginal people rather than non-Indigenous perspectives as contained within the ethnohistory. I most definitely agree, and intend to consult in detail with La Perouse LALC to seek a meaningful input into Aboriginal heritage interpretation initiatives for the project.

Also, I have noted the email change for Butucarbin, and will forward all relevant correspondence to this email from here on.

Thanks again for your input into the project and response. It is very much appreciated, and we will be in contact as the project progresses.

Kind Regards,
Sam

Sam Cooling

Curio Projects Pty Ltd. | SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / HERITAGE SPECIALIST
Archaeology Built Heritage & Interpretation Specialists

p 0402 522 789
e sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au
a L1/204 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000
w www.curioprojects.com.au

From: Butucarbin Heritage <butuheritage@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 26 February 2019 11:05 PM
To: sam.cooling curioprojects.com.au <sam.cooling@curioprojects.com.au>
Subject: Sydney Football Stadium

Dear Sam,
Please see comments attached.

Butucarbin has changed email to Butuheritage@gmail.com. Please ensure all future correspondence is directed to me at this address. I will change our details with OEH as soon as practicable in order to alleviate any future confusion.

Kind regards

--

Lowanna Gibson

Project Manager for Butucarbin Cultural Heritage Assessments

B.A Archaeology/Anthropology USYD

Juris Doctor Candidate UTS

APPENDIX B—AHIMS Search

Curio Projects Pty Ltd

46 Ivy Street

Darlington Sydney New South Wales 2008

Attention: Natalie Vinton

Email: natalie.vinton@curioproperties.com.au

Date: 28 March 2018

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.909, 151.2061 - Lat, Long To : -33.8859, 151.2427 with a Buffer of 1000 meters, conducted by Natalie Vinton on 28 March 2018.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

18	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date .Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SFS-2

Client Service ID : 336142

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	AGD	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-0647	Centennial Park	AGD	56	336273	6247961	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-0675	Randwick Queen's Park Waverley	AGD	56	338204	6247450	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-0898	Woollahra;	AGD	56	337991	6249000	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	AGD	56	333300	6249400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2897	Queens Park PAD (duplicate see 45-6-2896)	AGD	56	338203	6247179	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2896	Queens Park PADs	GDA	56	338203	6247179	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
		<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/03/2018 for Natalie Vinton for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.909, 151.2061 - Lat, Long To : -33.8859, 151.2427 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Preparation of Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 18

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 : SFS-2

Client Service ID : 336142

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Dominic Steele					<u>Permits</u>	3458	
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,10276 3
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra					<u>Permits</u>	3506	
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms					<u>Permits</u>	4019	
45-6-3245	Doncaster Ave PAD	GDA	56	336037	6246916	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context ,Doctor.Tim Owen					<u>Permits</u>	4188	
45-6-3246	RSY 1	GDA	56	336060	6246862	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context ,Doctor.Tim Owen					<u>Permits</u>	4188	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/03/2018 for Natalie Vinton for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.909, 151.2061 - Lat, Long To : -33.8859, 151.2427 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Preparation of Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 18

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APPENDIX C—Glossary of Technical Terms

Term	Definition
Aboriginal Object	“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” (DECCW 2010:18).
Aboriginal Place	“A place declared under s.84 of the NPW Act that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture” (DECCW 2010:18). Aboriginal places are gazetted by the minister.
Archaeological survey	A method of data collection for Aboriginal heritage assessment. It involves a survey team walking over the land in a systematic way, recording information about how and where the survey is conducted, recording information about the landscape and recording any archaeological sites or materials that are visible on the land surface. The activities undertaken by a survey team do not involve invasive or destructive procedures, and are limited to note taking, photography and making other records of the landscape and archaeological sites (e.g. sketching maps or archaeological features). (From DECCW 2010: 37)
Exposure	Estimates area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits rather than just an observation of the amount of bare ground. The percentage of land for which erosion and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence of the surface of the ground. (From DECCW 2010: 37)
<i>In Situ</i>	Anything in its natural or original position or place is said to be in situ.
Knapping	The process of manufacture of stone tools.
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit. Nature of potential site yet unknown, environmental, archaeological and cultural modelling suggests the location has potential for a subsurface archaeological deposit to be present.
Test Unit	Location identified for archaeological test excavation
Study Area	Development/project area to which this report, the information, discussion and assessment presented within, directly refers to.

APPENDIX D—SFS PAD AHIMS Site Card



Aboriginal Site Recording Form

Senior Heritage Information Officer, Heritage Division, Locked Bag 5020, NSW 2124

Office Use Only

Site number

Date received

Date entered into system

Date catalogued

Entered by (I.D.)

Information access

☐ Gender/male ☐ Gender/female ☐ Location restriction ☐ General restriction ☐ No access

For further information contact:

☐ Nominated Trustee

Title

Surname

First name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

☐ Knowledge holder

Title

Surname

First name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Aboriginal Heritage Unit or Cultural Heritage Division Contacts

Geographic location

Site Name

Easting

Northing

AGD/GDA

Mapsheet

Zone

Location method

Other registration

Primary recorder

Title

Surname

First name

Initials

Organisation

Address

Phone number

Fax

Date recorded

Office Use Only

Client on system

Client on system

Client on system

A blank 10x10 grid with compass directions (N, S, E, W) at the corners and a north arrow on the right side.

General site information

Closed site

Shelter/cave formation

- ☐ Boulder
- ☐ Wind erosion
- ☐ Water erosion
- ☐ Rock collapse

Rock surface condition

- ☐ Boulder
- ☐ Sandstone platform
- ☐ Silica gloss
- ☐ Tessellated
- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Other platform

Open site

Site orientation

- ☐ N-S
- ☐ NE-SW
- ☐ E-W
- ☐ SE-NW
- ☐ N/A

Condition of Ceiling

- ☐ Boulder
- ☐ Sandstone platform
- ☐ Silica gloss
- ☐ Tessellated
- ☐ Weathered
- ☐ Other platform

Shelter Aspect

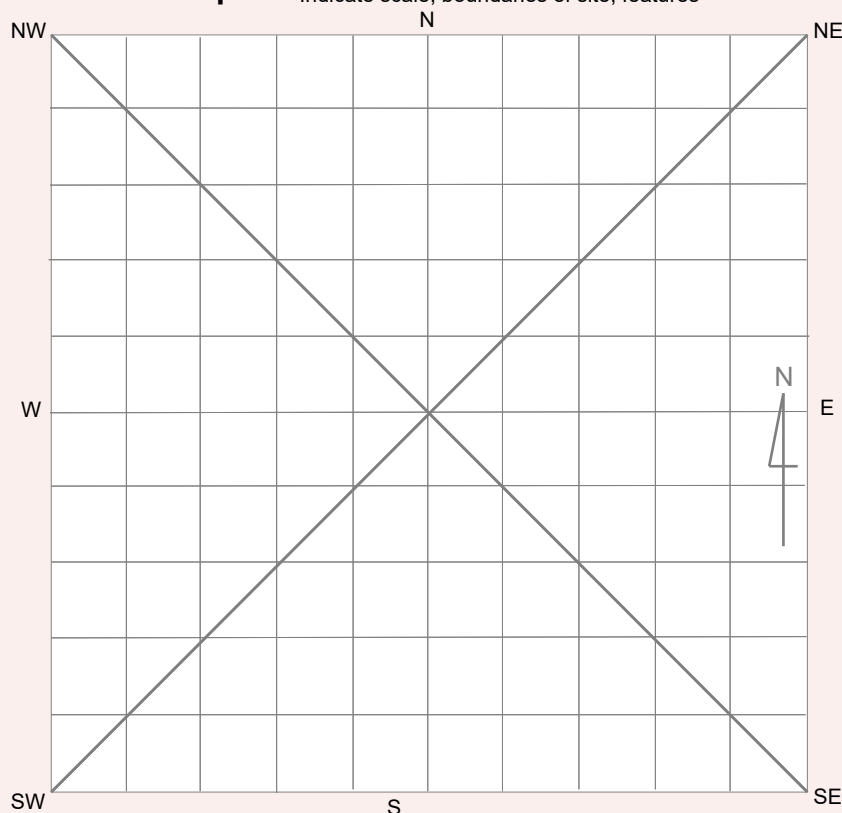
- ☐ North
- ☐ North East
- ☐ East
- ☐ South East
- ☐ South
- ☐ South West
- ☐ West
- ☐ North West

Features

- ☐ 1. Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming
- ☐ 2. Aboriginal resource and gathering
- ☐ 3. Art
- ☐ 4. Artefact
- ☐ 5. Burial
- ☐ 6. Ceremonial ring
- ☐ 7. Conflict
- ☐ 8. Earth mound
- ☐ 9. Fish trap
- ☐ 10. Grinding groove
- ☐ 11. Habitation structure
- ☐ 12. Hearth
- ☐ 13. Non human bone & organic material
- ☐ 14. Ochre quarry
- ☐ 15. Potential archaeological deposit
- ☐ 16. Stone quarry
- ☐ 17. Shell
- ☐ 18. Stone arrangement
- ☐ 19. Modified tree
- ☐ 20. Water hole

Site plan

Indicate scale, boundaries of site, features



Site dimensions

Closed site dimensions (m)

- Internal length
- Internal width
- Shelter height
- Shelter floor area

Open site dimensions (m)

- Total length of visible site
- Average width of visible site
- Estimated area of visible site
- Length of assessed site area

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

[illegible][illegible]

<input type="checkbox"/>	A4 location map
<input type="checkbox"/>	B/W photographs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Colour photographs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Slides
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aerial photographs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site plans, drawings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recording tables
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feature inserts-No.

[illegible]