Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

Prepared for Department of Education

July 2025

Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School

50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill NSW

NSW Department of Education

E241066 RP1

July 2025

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Executive Summary

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report has been prepared by EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) on behalf of the Department of Education (DoE) to assess the potential cultural heritage impacts that could arise from the new Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School at 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill (the site).

This report has been prepared to identify, characterise and assess any potential Aboriginal heritage sites and values within the project area, and to develop management measures to avoid and minimise impacts to previously unrecorded Aboriginal heritage values as a result of the proposed development activities. The project is subject to a Review of Environment Factors (REF) under Part 5 of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Aboriginal consultation was undertaken for the project in accordance with Heritage NSW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a). The consultation process initially identified 58 Aboriginal stakeholder organisations who may have had an interest in the project. Following notification of these organisations, 13 responded as wishing to be registered for subsequent consultation through the project. Two on-site activities were undertaken with participation from representatives of these Aboriginal organisations. This included an archaeological survey and test excavation. Registered Aboriginal parties (RAP) feedback for the project to date has been positive, with no site-specific issues identified.

A desktop review of the region demonstrated extensive previous investigations in the vicinity of the project area as part of the establishment and ongoing development of the North West Growth Centre. This has included investigations of the site as part of the Box Hill Precinct, as well as numerous infrastructure and residential developments in the general vicinity. These demonstrate that the cultural materials within this locale are dominated by various densities of surface and/or shallowly buried stone artefacts – typically dating to the last few thousand years – with lesser occurrences of culturally modified trees. They are often found in proximity to water courses, with Killarney Chain of Ponds, some 200 m west of the project area, documented to contain cultural materials. Stone artefacts are commonly found in all landforms and environments, with densities typically over 45/m^2 being suggested as reflecting longer term and/or repeat activity. Values of 6-30/m^2 are commonly referenced to indicate a background scatter consistently found and considered to reflect intermittent use in the past.

Field investigations included pedestrian survey and test excavations of the project area. They demonstrated that the eastern portion of the site has been subject to numerous disturbances that have impacted the upper soil profile within which cultural materials may be expected. The western portion of the project area was shown to retain a shallow duplex soil within which a low density of stone artefacts (~4.11/m^2) were encountered primarily in the upper 20 cm. These were dominated by silcrete raw materials and were characteristic of use in the last few thousand years. These cultural deposits were identified as a background scatter, BHPS/BHHS BS1 (AHIMS #45-5-6001), and considered of low scientific significance.

The proposal will entail disturbance works across much of the project area. These would likely impact the upper soil profile within which cultural materials were encountered. As such, it is concluded that the project would directly impact BHPS/BHHS BS1 (AHIMS #45-5-6001). However, given the low significance of BHPS/BHHS BS1, the extent and nature of the potential Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts for the project are low and will not have significant adverse effects on the locality, community and the environment.

No further archaeological investigations or mitigations are recommended with regards to the management of BHPS/BHHS BS1 in advance of the development. Notwithstanding this, the presence of identified cultural material requires that an AHIP be obtained and implemented prior to development occurring for those areas highlighted as such in Figure 10.1.

The eastern portion of the project area was found to have been subjected to moderate and high levels of historical disturbance from past development, such that there is a low likelihood of Aboriginal cultural material

remaining, and few heritage constraints. Development may proceed with caution in those areas highlighted as such in Figure 10.1, subject to the development and implementation of an unexpected finds protocol.

A detailed breakdown of the recommended measures is provided in the table below.

Project Stage **Design (D)** **Construction (C)** **Operation (O)**	**Mitigation Measures**	**Relevant Section of Report**
D	A copy of the final ACHA should be lodged with AHIMS and provided to each of the RAPs for their records.	Section 2.2
D	If any part of the construction footprint is located outside the areas identified in this ACHA, or if any alteration is proposed that could result in additional impact to material culture, further assessment of these area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects and/or sites that may be present.	Section 10.3
D	The long-term management and curation of the Aboriginal cultural material recovered as part of the ACHA (test excavation) process should be determined in consultation with the proponent, RAPs and Heritage NSW. Reburial on-site, in an area protected from future development, is proposed as a long-term management mitigation measure	Section 10.3
D	AHIMS Site Recording Forms for the newly identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites within the project area and areas of archaeological sensitivity will be submitted to the AHIMS database once their validation has been completed. An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF) is to be submitted after the completion of the works outlined within the AHIP.	Section 10.3
D/C	No ground disturbance activities are permitted within those parts of the project area highlighted “AHIMS site 45-5-6001 (BHPS/BHHS BS1)” in Figure 10.1, without first having obtained an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow project impacts.	Sections 9.3 & 10
D/C	Development activities may proceed with caution within those parts of the project area highlighted as “No further archaeological assessment or permitting required” in Figure 10.1. The proponent is to develop and implement an unexpected finds protocol for the project.	Sections 9.3 & 10
C	If human skeletal material is discovered, the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease, and the NSW Police be contacted. Once direction from these organisations has been undertaken, and where relevant, the DoE guidelines for managing the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and/or human remains should be implemented. The contractor should ensure suitable inclusion of local registered Aboriginal representatives in the assessment and management of any unexpected human remains is outlined in their CEMP or equivalent.	Section10.3
C	Consultation should be maintained with the registered Aboriginal parties throughout the life of the project, and in accordance with the requirements of the project AHIP.	Section 2.2 & 10
D, C, & O	Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over should be undertaken to ensure no loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.	Section 10

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Abbreviations & acronyms

ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHMS	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions
DCP	Development Control Plans
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, now DPC
DECCW	Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, now Heritage NSW
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, now DPE
EMM Heritage	EMM Consulting
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
HNSW	Heritage NSW
HSLEP	Hills Shire Local Environmental Plan
JMCHM	Joe McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LGM	Last Glacial Maximum
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
PIHAI	Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment Impact Report
REF	Review of Environmental Effects
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SINSW	School Infrastructure New South Wales

1 Introduction

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report has been prepared by EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) on behalf of the Department of Education (DoE) to assess the potential cultural heritage impacts that could arise from the new Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School at 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill (the site).

This report has been prepared to identify, characterise and assess any potential Aboriginal heritage sites and values within the project area, and to develop management measures to avoid and minimise impacts to previously unrecorded Aboriginal heritage values as a result of the proposed development activities. Specifically, the principal objectives of the ACHA are to:

- Liaise and consult with key Aboriginal community members and knowledge holders to identify areas and places of cultural value within or in the vicinity of the project area.
- Compile a review of exiting environmental, historical, and archaeological information for the project area, by identifying and summarising known and previously recorded Aboriginal heritage places, cultural values areas and landforms of archaeological interest its immediate surrounds.
- determine if any Aboriginal objects, places, cultural values areas, or areas of archaeological potential are present (or are likely to be present) within the project area, as well as areas of existing disturbance, through ground-truthing
- identify the type, nature, and extent of any Aboriginal sites, objects, archaeological deposits, potential archaeological deposits, and cultural values areas within the project area
- map the locations of known and potential Aboriginal sites, objects and deposits and cultural values areas identified
- assess the archaeological and cultural significance of the project area
- assess and identify heritage constraints and opportunities and the potential impacts of the project
- identify and recommend measures to mitigate any heritage impacts and risks to the project.

This report accompanies a Review of Environment Factors that seeks approval for the new Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School, which involves the following works:

- Demolition, tree removal and site preparation works.
- Construction of a new 1,000 student Public School , and a 1,000 student High School of up to 4-storeys in heights, including co-located halls.
- Construction of a 60-place preschool.
- Associated site landscaping, fencing and open space including sports fields and games courts.
- Changes to vehicular access including internal access road and car parking , new bus zone and kiss and drop zones, pedestrian access, waste storage and loading areas.
- Augmentation of services and utilities to support the new school.

The Review of Environmental Factors prepared by Ethos Urban provides a full description of the proposed works.

1.1 Project area description

The project area is located at 50 and 52 Terry Road, Box Hill. The project area comprises two (2) separate lots, which have a combined area of 4.7 ha, within a broadly rectangular parcel of land. The legal description of the site includes Lot 299 in DP 1285364 (50 Terry Road) and Lot 10 in DP 1285590 (52 Terry Road). An aerial map of the site is provided in Plate 1.1, Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 below.

The project area is located in Box Hill in The Hills Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) in the north-west of Sydney.

Box Hill is part of the North-West Growth Centre, which is being re-developed from rural/residential land to low- and medium-density residential subdivisions. The area was rezoned in 2013 to form the Box Hill Release Area. By completion, Box Hill will be home to approximately 42,480 residents (13,276 dwellings).

Plate 1.1 Site aerial (REF 2025)

1.2 Significance of environmental impacts

Based on the identification of potential issues, and an assessment of the nature and extent of the impacts of the proposed development, it is determined that:

- The extent and nature of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts are low and will not have significant adverse effects on the locality, community and the environment;
- Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal effect on the locality, community.

1.3 Background

In August 2023, EMM Consulting was engaged by DoE to undertake a preliminary Indigenous heritage assessment and impact statement (PIHAI) (also known as an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment) of 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill to identify Aboriginal objects or places within the school grounds (Barry and O'Brien-Pounde 2023). The assessment identified no surface expressions of cultural material but the area was considered to contain moderate archaeological sensitivity due to the proximity of the project area within 200 m of two low-order unnamed tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. However, varying levels of disturbance was identified across

the project area, with the highest level of disturbance arising from localised orcharding, dam and dwelling construction. Elsewhere across the project area, and with reference to 52 Terry Road particularly, historical disturbance has been limited and there remains evidence of (albeit shallow) topsoils of the Blacktown soil landscape (Appendix E).

The PIHAI recommended further Aboriginal archaeological and cultural assessment in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), to document the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological material on site and any cultural values associated with the site, so as to inform any future development.

The project is seeking approval for a development without consent application under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (TI SEPP), which requires a Review of Environmental Factors (REF). Under this pathway, the Department of Education is the proponent and Determining Authority pursuant to Section 5.1 of the EP&A Act. Through the REF process, DoE must self-assess, report on and mitigate the impacts of the project against the locality, community and environment, including Aboriginal cultural heritage. The relevant REF deliverable requirements with regard to Aboriginal heritage are further highlighted in

Table 1.1 below. This report accompanies a Review of Environment Factors that seeks approval for the new Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School, which involves the following works:

- Demolition, tree removal and site preparation works.
- Construction of a new 1,000 student Public School , and a 1,000 student High School of up to 4-storeys in heights, including co-located halls.
- Construction of a 60-place preschool.
- Associated site landscaping, fencing and open space including sports fields and games courts.
- Changes to vehicular access including internal access road and car parking , new bus zone and kiss and drop zones, pedestrian access, waste storage and loading areas.
- Augmentation of services and utilities to support the new school.

The Review of Environmental Factors prepared by Ethos Urban provides a full description of the proposed works.

The REF process does not override the legislative requirement to obtain an AHIP.

The report has been prepared in accordance with:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011)
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010b)
- *Guidelines for Division 5.1 assessments* (DPIE 2022)
- *Guidelines for Division 5.1 assessments: Consideration of environmental factors for health services facilities and schools* (DPHI 2024).

Table 1.1 Sections of this ACHA that relate to the REF's deliverable requirements

Key heritage issue	REF Requirement	Relevant section of the report
Policies, Guidelines and Planning agreements		
The ACHA has been undertaken in accordance with the following heritage guidelines and best practice policy documents:		
• *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*		Section 2 and Appendix B
Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts		
Does the REF either include: • confirmation that the activity does not include ground disturbing works or removal of mature vegetation; or • an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence (DD), a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment Impact (PIHAI) and/or an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) which identifies no harm to Aboriginal objects or places would occur; or • an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR)? Note: where a DD / PIHAI / ASR has been prepared and it identifies that Aboriginal objects or places are likely to be impacted, an ACHAR must be prepared.		The associated PIHAI report is provided in Appendix E.
Where an ASR has been prepared, has it assessed the archaeological nature and significance of Aboriginal sites within the study area (through survey / test excavation)?		A separate ASR has not been prepared. Instead this ACHAR undertakes these tasks, specifically Section 6.2 and 6.3.
Includes an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, which details, but not limited to the following:		
• The ACHA has undertaken the following mandatory steps: – agencies contacted to identify relevant parties – an advert placed in local paper to invite registrations of interest – invitations to register issued to potential stakeholder groups – methodology issued to RAPs and invited to comment; and – draft ACHAR sent to RAPs and invited to comment		See Section 2 and Table 2.1, specifically: – Section 2.3.1 and Appendix B.3 – Section 2.3.1 and Appendix B.4 – Section 2.3.1 and Appendix B.4 – Section 2.3.2 and Appendix B.5 – Section 2.3.3 and Appendix B.6
• Comments provided by RAPs have been addressed and actioned (where possible) in the ACHA		See Section 2.4 and Appendix B.6
• An assessment of the archaeological nature and significance of Aboriginal sites within the project area (through survey / test excavation)		See Section 6, Section 7 and Section 8
• An assessment of the impacts of the proposed works on Aboriginal cultural heritage		See Section 9.3 and Table 9.1
• An indication of whether or not an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required		See Section 10.3
• A list of measures to mitigate the impacts of the activity, if any		See Section 10.3
• Conclusion that the proposal would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects		Executive Summary, Section 1 and Section 10.4

1.4 Legislative context

A summary of relevant legislation for the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage is summarised in Table 1.2 and further discussed in Appendix A.

Table 1.2 Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project area

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details
Commonwealth			
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Recognises sites with universal value on the World Heritage List (WHL). Protects Indigenous heritage places with outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List (NHL), and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).	No	There are no Indigenous heritage places within the project area that are listed or have the potential to be listed on the WHL, NHL, or the CHL.
Native Title Act 1993	Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Provides for negotiation and registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs). Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	There are no Native Title determinations or active registered claims listed with the National Native Title Tribunal encompassing the project area.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984	Preserves and protects areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people that are under threat from injury or desecration.	No	There are no areas or objects within the project area subject to a Declaration under the Act.
State			
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	Requires environmental impacts, including Aboriginal heritage, to be considered in land use planning. Provides for the development of environmental planning instruments, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans.	Yes	The project is seeking approval for a development without consent application under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (TI SEPP), which requires a Review of Environmental Factors (REF). The Department of Education (DoE) is the proponent and determining authority pursuant to Section 5.1 of the EP&A Act.
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places. Includes processes and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present, or where Aboriginal Places are proposed for harm.	Yes	All Aboriginal sites identified within the study area are protected under the NPW Act. Any actions that may harm cultural material would require approval in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).
Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Establishes Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a LALC. The Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ORALRA)*, registers Aboriginal land claims and maintains the Register of Aboriginal Owners. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	A request to search the Register of Aboriginal Owners was made to the ORALRA on 29 November 2024. The project area does not appear to have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the Act.

1.5 Authorship and acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Frances Robson (EMM Professional Archaeologist) with input from Laressa Barry (EMM Associate Archaeologist), while Alan Williams (EMM Associate Director, Technical Lead) reviewed the report for quality and consistency.

EMM would also like to acknowledge and thank registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) for their involvement in ongoing consultation, knowledge sharing and fieldwork assistance.

1.6 Limitations

This report is based on existing publicly available environmental and archaeological information and reports about the project area. The background research did not include any independent verification of the results and interpretations of externally sourced reports.

Information from the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS) database was provided to EMM by Heritage NSW. Information in the assessment reflects the accuracy of the AHIMS data, which in some instances is limited. This report does not consider non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage and cannot be used as supporting documentation for any permits or approvals under the *Heritage Act NSW 1977*.

KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Train station
- Rail line
- Major road
- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Named watercourse

INSET KEY

- Major road
- NPWS reserve
- State forest

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Source: EMM (2025); ABS (2021); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009); MetroMap (2025)

0 1 2 km

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

Regional context

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 1.2

EMM
creating opportunities

KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Watercourse/drainage line

Local context

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 1.3

creating opportunities

Source: EMM (2025); ABS (2021); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009); MetroMap (2025)

0 250 500 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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2 Aboriginal consultation

2.1 Key summary

- The assessment adopted the processes and methods outlined in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment Climate Change and Water 2010).
- EMM contacted a number of State and Commonwealth government organisations to provide information on Aboriginal individuals and organisations known to participate in cultural heritage management in the Hills LGA. Once this information was obtained, a process of notifying these individuals and organisations was undertaken. This included distribution of letters advising them of the project, and publication of a project notice in *The Daily Telegraph* (local newspaper) on 4 December 2024.
- Following this notification process, 58 potential Aboriginal stakeholders were contacted, with 13 registering to be consulted on the project, including Darug traditional owners and other locally based Aboriginal organisations involved in Aboriginal heritage.
- A field survey was undertaken in conjunction with the test excavation program from 30 April 2025 (50 Terry Road) and 1st May 2025 (52 Terry Road). These included representatives of the locally based organisations (Table 6.3).
- Aboriginal stakeholder feedback regarding the project has been generally positive and is detailed in Section 2.4.

A summary of the consultation process is provided below, and full documentation of the consultation process is provided in Appendix B.

2.2 The process

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010). These guidelines identify a five-stage process:

1. **Pre-notification** – identification of the Aboriginal individuals and/or communities relevant to the project area by contacting several state government agencies
2. **Notification** – contacting all Aboriginal individuals and/or communities identified in (1) to determine their interest in being consulted during the project. This includes direct communication and the placement of advertisements in local media seeking further expressions of interest from Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that may have been missed through (1). Those Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that wish to be consulted become a 'registered' Aboriginal party (RAP)
3. **Presentation of project information/assessment methodology** – briefing RAPs about the project and scope of any Aboriginal heritage assessment and investigations. This is usually undertaken through written correspondence, but can include meetings, and may undergo several iterations through the project as the nature of the assessment changes (e.g. surface ground-truthing may lead to a requirement for test excavations)
4. **Impacts and mitigation strategies** – discussion of potential impacts to cultural materials and mitigation options with the RAPs prior to developing the ACHA. This is often undertaken either onsite at the end of any field program and/or as part of (5)

5. **Report review** – the RAPs are provided an opportunity to review and comment upon the draft ACHA, to contribute input into the overall findings, significance and management of cultural heritage.

The consultation process for this project had two aims:

- to comply with the Heritage NSW consultation procedures to obtain input on the ACHA process
- to identify cultural places and intangible values that may be affected by the proposed activity.

2.3 This project

A complete log of actions and correspondence regarding Aboriginal community consultation is included in Appendix B and summarised in Table 2.1.

Overall, the consultation process identified 58 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region (Appendix B.2). Subsequently, following the notification process, 13 groups or individuals registered an interest in the project (Appendix B.4; Table 2.2). These RAPs included several locally based organisations, as well as a number of broader Aboriginal community organisations interested in cultural heritage management. Four groups (A1 Indigenous Service, Amanda Hickey Cultural Services, Butucarbin Heritage, and Deerubbin LALC) participated in the field survey and test excavations component of the project.

Table 2.1 Summary of Aboriginal consultation steps required by Heritage NSW guidelines

Stage	Description	Date started	Date completed	Notes
1	Government Agency Pre Notification	18 November 2024	18 November 2024	Additional details provided in Appendix B.3.
	Advertisement in *The Daily Advertiser*	4 December 2024	18 December 2024	A tear sheet is provided in Appendix B.4.
	Notification and registration of potential Aboriginal stakeholders	4 December 2024	13 January 2025	Additional details are provided in Appendix B.3.
2/3	Presentation of information about the proposed project; and gathering information about cultural significance	11 February 2025	13 March 2025	Additional details are provided in Appendix B.5.
	Fieldwork – survey and test excavation	29 April 2025	1 May 2025	Additional details provided in Section 6.
4	Review of draft report	19 June 2025	16 July 2025	Additional details are provided in Appendix B.6

Table 2.2 List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project

Organisation	Date of registration
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	17 December 2024
A1 Indigenous Services	13 January 2025
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	12 December 2024
Bariyan Cultural Connections	31 January 2025
Butucarbin Heritage	16 December 2024

Organisation	Date of registration
Didge Ngunawal Clan	4 December 2024
Long Gully Services	4 December 2024
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	6 December 2024
Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group	14 December 2024
Murrabidgee Mullangari	4 December 2024
Bulbulwul Dahrug Yiyura Aboriginal Corporation	4 December 2024
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	4 December 2024
Woka Aboriginal Group	17 December 2024

2.3.1 Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Government agency – pre notification

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a). This involved identifying Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. The following agencies were contacted to compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have interest in the project as required under section 4.1.2 of the consultation requirements for proponents:

1. The relevant DECCW ERPG regional office.
2. The relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s).
3. The Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*, for a list of Aboriginal Owners.
4. The National Native Title Tribunal for a list of registered native title claimants, native title holders and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements.
5. Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited).
6. The relevant local council(s).
7. The relevant catchment management authorities for contact details of any established Aboriginal reference group.

The responses received from these agencies were used to compile a list of Aboriginal people to be contacted. The correspondence log (Appendix B) provides details on the dates the agencies were contacted and when responses from the agencies were received. Appendix B.2 provides the list of identified Aboriginal stakeholders in the region identified for the project. Appendix B.3 provides records of the email correspondence to the agencies and their responses.

EMM distributed the Stage 1 pre-notification letters on 4 December 2024. This included information about the proposed project and proponent contact details, and a request to provide contact details for any potential interested parties. A request to search the ORALRA register of Aboriginal Owners and the NNTT Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications, Register of Native Title Claims, Native Title Determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements was also made (Appendix B.3). This process identified 58 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region.

Advertisement

In accordance with section 4.1.3 of the consultation requirements for proponents, a notice was placed in the local newspaper (The Daily Telegraph) on 4 December 2024. The advertisement invited Aboriginal individuals or organisations to register their interest in the project and included the information as required by section 4.1.3. The tear sheet associated with this advertisement is provided in Appendix B.4.

Notification and registration of potential Aboriginal stakeholders

Overall, the consultation process as described above, identified 58 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region. Each person on the list was notified by letter (via email or mail) notifying them of the project and inviting them to register an interest in a process of community consultation regarding the proposed project. The correspondence log (Appendix B) provides details on the dates the notification letter was sent to the Aboriginal stakeholders and the resulting registration of interest received.

Appendix B.4 provides a copy of the letter sent and available email records of the correspondence sent to the Aboriginal stakeholders and their responses. Thirteen groups/individuals registered an interest in the project. The RAPs for this project are provided in Table 2.2. Heritage NSW and the DLALC were provided with a list of all registered parties on 17 January 2025. Appendix B.4 provides a copy of the correspondence that was provided to Heritage NSW and the DLALC.

2.3.2 Stages 2 and 3 – presentation of information and gathering cultural information

The registered Aboriginal parties for the project are listed in Table 2.2 above. Each registered party was sent a letter presenting information about the proposed project and set out the methods for gathering information about cultural significance (Appendix B.5). The letter invited the RAPs to provide feedback on the project, proposed methodology for archaeological assessment and any information they would like to share about cultural values relevant to the project area and surrounds.

Field Assessment

A field survey was undertaken in conjunction with the test excavation program from 29 April 2025 to 1 May 2025. These included representatives of locally based organisations:

- A1 Indigenous Services
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
- Butucarbin Heritage
- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council

2.3.3 Stage 4 – review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

The draft ACHA was distributed to the registered Aboriginal parties on 19 June 2025, and 28 days provided for comment. A follow up email requesting feedback was sent to all RAPS on 10 July 2025. All comments received are included in Appendix B.6, and summarised in Section 2.4.

2.4 Aboriginal stakeholder feedback

To date, all feedback from the RAPs has been generally positive of the project, of the report findings, and of its recommendations. Specifically, the following feedback and comments were received from the RAPs during the ACHA review period:

- A brief email response was received from Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group (KWYG). KYWG thanked EMM for its detailed report that highlights the use of the study area by Aboriginal people and is invaluable for preserving Aboriginal history. KYWG agreed with, and supported the report and its recommendations.

- A brief email response was received from Long Gully Cultural Services. Their representative noted his familiarity with the Box Hill area, and acknowledged that widespread housing development and farming activities had caused disturbance and removed a lot of the cultural layers in the area. The response made no specific comments about the report contents or its recommendations.

- A brief email response was received from Bariyan Cultural Connections. Their representative acknowledged that they had reviewed the report, and stated that they had no comments at this time.

- A brief email response was received from Amanda Hickey Cultural Services (AHCS). They expressed their support for the ACHA.

No other feedback or comments were received during the review period.

3 Existing environment

3.1 Key findings

- The project area is characterised by undulating topography typical of the Cumberland Plain. The underlying geology of the region is characterised by sedimentary shale, laminite and fine to medium grained sandstone of the Wianamatta formation.
- Soil landscape mapping of the region by the Soil Conservation Service of NSW suggests the project area contains soils of the Blacktown soil landscape. This soil profile is shallow in depth, comprising up to 30 cm of sandy loam or sandy clay loam (within which cultural materials may occur), overlying bedrock or basal (culturally sterile) clays.
- The project area is located within 200 metres (m) of a tributary of the Killarney Chain of Ponds – a third-order waterway. The Killarney Chain of Ponds and its tributaries formed central resources for the Aboriginal people of the region.
- Native vegetation has been historically extensively cleared within the curtilage of the project area. The presence of culturally modified trees on site is considered to be unlikely.
- Based on the environmental characteristics of the project area, stone artefact scatters of varying densities are expected to be the main archaeological site type to be present.
- The project area has been subject to varying levels of historical disturbance due to localised building construction, dam construction and associated underground services, with lesser impacts noted from de-vegetation in the historical period.

3.2 Environmental context

3.2.1 Rationale

Understanding environmental context assists with predictions of archaeological potential, such as the likelihood of archaeological material being present in the landscape, its spatial distribution and its preservation. Landscape features were an important factor for the choice of camping and transitory and ceremonial areas used by Aboriginal people. Similarly, these landscape features and historical land-use plays a role in the level of preservation and the integrity of archaeological sites.

A landscape consisting of suitable topography, hydrology, geology and soils has strong links with natural resources that would have been available to, and sought after, by Aboriginal people. Flora and fauna would have provided food, tools and ceremony (culturally modified trees); proximity to fresh water was necessary for life and growing crops, as well as gathering fish and eels. Landscape features, such as sandstone overhangs, were useful for shelter; stone artefacts were manufactured from raw stone material that was collected from quarry sites and stone arrangements relied on the landscape.

3.3 Landscape overview

Bioregions are relatively large land areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that capture large-scale geophysical patterns at an ecosystem scale. Subregions delineate significant geomorphic patterns within a bioregion, and are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and biophysical attributes (NPWS 2003).

The project area is located in the in the east of the Cumberland subregion (IBRA7 #SYB08), a large geological feature within the Sydney Basin bioregion (IBRA7 #SYB). The Cumberland subregion is characterised by flat to gently undulating Wianamatta shale and sandstone-based landforms with Quaternary alluvium along major streams. Much of the Cumberland region has been subject to extensive land clearing to make way for pastoral activities (i.e. grazing, market gardening, etc.) as well as localised industrial and residential development. Topographically, the project area is situated on a gently undulating plateau, with a level to gently inclined slope gradient of <10% and local relief ranging between 10 to 20 m.

3.4 Hydrology

The project area is situated within the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment area, which comprises three sub-catchments referred to as Blue Mountains & Western, Warragamba, and Hawkesbury Lower Nepean (Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority 2008). This catchment covers an area of 2.2 million hectares from the south of Goulburn in the north, Lithgow in the west, to Palm Beach on the coast comprising a high-density of drainage networks. Ephemeral and permanent streams were common in the prehistoric landscape, and many still be present today.

The project area is in proximity to several watercourses in the region. The project area is less than 100 m from a tributary (3rd order) of the Killarney Chain of Ponds (3rdorder) (Figure 3.1). The Killarney Chain of Ponds originates from South Creek, a 6th order creek ~ 6.5 km west of the project area that flows into the Killarney Chain of Ponds, and subsequent tributaries. As well as providing water, these higher order (second order and higher) watercourses would have supported diverse plant and animal resources. The availability of permanent water would have been attractive to Aboriginal people in the past, being conducive to repeated or long-term occupation.

3.5 Geology, geomorphology, and soils

Geology, geomorphology and soil landscapes classifications and their boundaries provide pre-defined areas that are classified by several geographic features, and which are informative for the archaeological investigation. They provide localised information including landform patterns, soils, geology, rock outcrop percentage, land use and vegetation. This information provides another layer to categorise the landscape for the Aboriginal heritage predictive model, additional to what a topographic description can provide. Soil landscape information builds on underlying geology and describes the depths of residual soils and colluvial soils and identifies areas that are characterised by erosion or skeletal soils and exposed bedrock versus those that may contain a deeper profile where cultural material may be buried.

3.5.1 Geology

The geological substrate of the project area comprises dominantly shale with sporadic thin lithic sandstones of the Wiannamatta Group (Figure 3.2). This formation was deposited during the Triassic period (200 to 250 million years ago) and is considered to be a relatively thick unit (300 m). The Wianamatta Group overlies a much older geological unit known as Ashfield Shale, which consists of black to light grey shale and laminite.

3.5.2 Soil landscapes

Soil landscape classifications and their boundaries provide pre-defined areas that are classified by several geographic features, and which are informative for the archaeological investigation. They provide localised information including landform patterns, soils, geology, rock outcrop percentage, land use and vegetation. This information provides another layer to categorise the landscape for the predictive model, additional to what a topographic description can provide. Soil landscape information builds on underlying geology and describes the depths of residual soils and colluvial soils and identifies areas that are characterised by erosion or skeletal soils and exposed bedrock versus those that may contain a deeper profile where cultural material may be buried.

The project area is mapped as containing soils of the Blacktown soil landscapes (see Figure 3.3).

Blacktown Soil Landscapes

Blacktown soils occur extensively on the Cumberland Lowlands on gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales, and are present across the majority of the project area to the east. These soils typically comprise four distinct units as illustrated in Plate 3.1.

1. **A_1 horizon** - ≤30 cm friable brownish black loam to clay loam (topsoil) (bt1). Fine gravel-sized shale fragments occur in this horizon.

2. **A_2 horizon** – 10-30 cm thick, brown clay loam to silty clay loam, hardsetting on exposure or when dry (bt2). Platy, iron indurate shale fragments are common.

3. **B_1 horizon** – up to 200 cm of brown light to medium clay (bt3).

4. **B_2 horizon** – 200 cm + plastic light grey silty clay to heavy clay typically occurring above shale bedrock (bt4).

The total soil depth is commonly <100 cm, and the friable brownish black loam/clay topsoil can occasionally be absent, especially on crest, upper slope, or mid slope landforms. The pedal clay unit is generally considered to pre-date the Aboriginal peopling of Australia, and therefore only the upper A_1 and A_2 horizons have the potential to contain Aboriginal objects.

The depth of Blacktown soils has direct implications for the subsurface presence and survivability of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. These soils are rarely deep enough to retain substantial, stratified or deep cultural deposits. In addition, minor disturbance and/or de-vegetation can often result in the complete removal and/or reworking of the upper parts of the soil profile in which Aboriginal objects may occur.

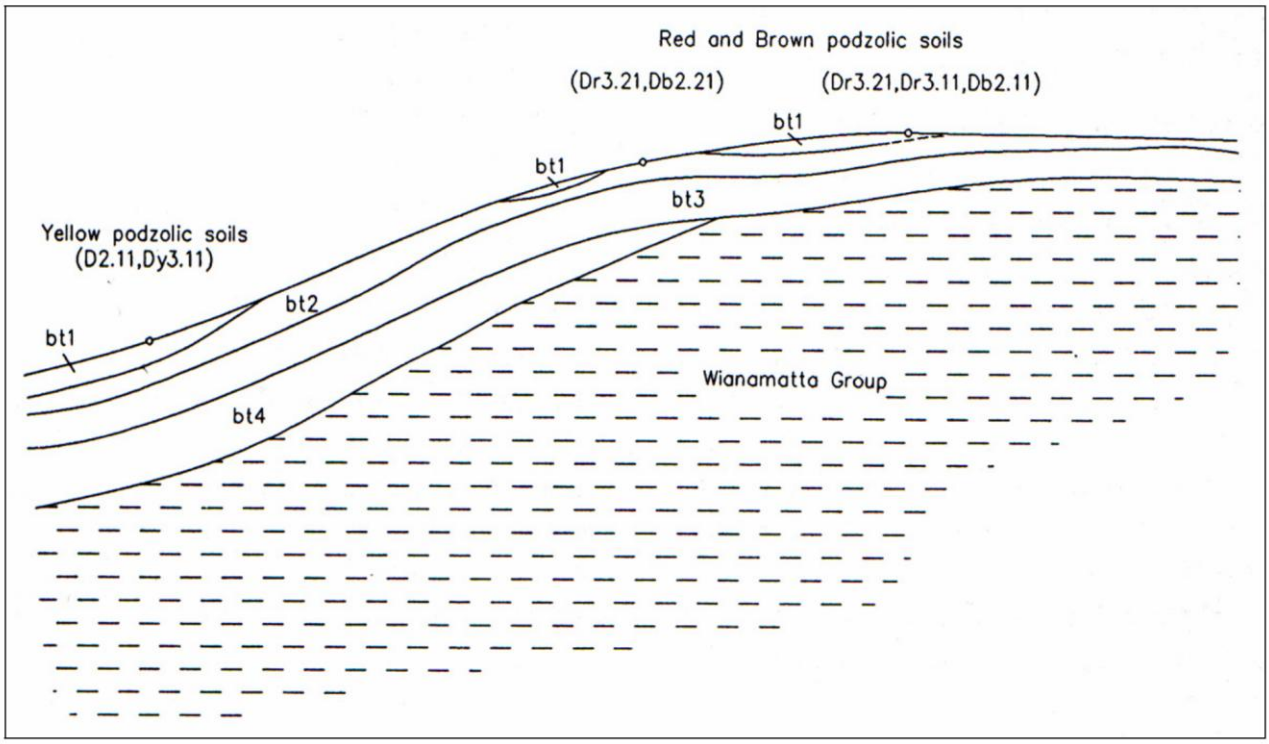

Plate 3.1 Blacktown Soils Landscape Cross-Section (adapted from Department of Planning Industry and Environment 2023)

3.6 Vegetation

The pre-contact natural vegetation of a landscape is an important consideration when preparing an Aboriginal heritage assessment because it provided Aboriginal people with resources (food, medicine, tools, etc.). Bark from trees such as blackbutt and red gums could have multiple uses including making canoes and shields while spiny headed mat rush and kangaroo grass were utilised for housing and other items. The vegetation itself provided food resources such as edible plants, fruits and seeds, and also provided habitats for animals such as possums and birds and herbivores, which could be hunted or skinned for clothing and other purposes ((Turnbull, James, and Fountain 2019, 188; Attenbrow 2010, 7-78). Areas containing remnant bush may also contain culturally modified trees and bush tucker.

Today the region is characterised by extensive clearing, and large residential properties, however prior to modification, the project area was home to two native vegetation communities:

- **Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests** – Open, dry eucalypt woodland, typically comprising an open sub-canopy of paperbarks, and ironbark eucalypts to 30 m tall, and only 10 m tall on poorly drained clay soils. Sclerophylls shrubs and semi-continuous grassy groundcover comprise the understorey.

- **Coastal grassy woodlands** – Open forests and woodlands reaching 20-35 m tall underlain with clumped shrubs and dense groundcover.

Common species associated with each community are listed in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Common plant species*

Vegetation Zone	Cumberland dry sclerophyll forests	Coastal valley grassy woodland
Canopy	Red ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa)* Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra)* Narrow-leaved stringybark (*Eucalyptus Eugenioides)* Woollybutt *(Eucalyptus longifolia)* Grey box *(Eucalyptus moluccana)* Forest red gum *(Eucalyptus tereticornis)*	Rough-barked apple *(Angophora floribunda)* Forest red gum *(Eucalyptus tereticornis)* Spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata)* Narrow-leaved ironbark *(Eucalyptus crebra)* Narrow-leaved stringybark (*Eucalyptus Eugenioides)* Grey box *(Eucalyptus moluccana)* Large-leaved spotted gum *(Corymbia henryi)* Pink bloodwood *(Corymbia intermedia*)
Understorey	Downy wattle *(Acacia falcata, Acacia pubescens)* Blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa)* Gorse bitter pea *(Daviesia ulicifolia)* Egg and bacon pea *(Dillywynia tenuifolia)* Thread-leaf hopbush *(Dodonaea falcata)* Prickly spider-flower *(Grevilliea juniperina)* Peach heath *(Lissanthe strigosa)* White dogwood *(Ozothamnus diosmifolius)*	Blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa)* Hickory wattle *(Acacia implexa)* Black wattle *(Acacia mearnsii)* Gorse bitter pea *(Daviesia ulicifolia)* Egg and bacon pea *(Dillywynia tenuifolia)* Dogwood *(Jacksonia scoparia)* Prickly beard-heath *(Leucopogon juniperinus)* White dogwood *(Ozothamnus diosmifolius)*

Vegetation Zone	Cumberland dry sclerophyll forests	Coastal valley grassy woodland
Groundcover	Purple burr-daisy *(Calotis cuneifolia)* Blue flax lily *(Dianella revoluta)* Kidney weed *(Dichondra repens)* Forest goodenia *(Goodenia hederacea)* Blue bottle-daisy *(Lagenifera stipitata)* White root *(Pratia purpurascens)* Common fringe-lily *(Thysanotus tuberosus)* Poison rock fern *(Cherlanthes sieberi)* Forest hedgehog grass *(Echinopogon ovatus)* Wiry panic *(Entolasia stricta)* Many-flowered matrush *(Lomandra multiflora)* Weeping grass *(Microlaena stipoides)* Two coloured panic *(Panicum simile)* Common bogrush *(Schoenus apogon)* Kangaroo grass *(Themeda australis)*	Wombat berry *(Eustrephus latifolius)* Slender tick-trefoil *(Desmodium varians)* Kidney weed *(Dichondra repens)* Native geranium *(Geranium solanderi)* Stinking pennywort *(Hydrocotyle laxiflora)* White root *(Pratia purpurascens)* Common woodruff *(Asperula conferta)* Blue trumpet *(Brunoniella australis)* Large tick tre-foil *(Desmodium brachypodum)* Australian bluebell *(Opercularia diphylla)* Poison rock fern *(Cheilanthes sieberi)* Purple wiregrass *(Aristida ramosa)* Threeawn speargrass *(Aristida ramosa)* Barbed wire grass *(Cymbopogon refractus)* Paddock lovegrass *(Eragrostis leptostachya)* Kangaroo grass *(Themeda australis)* Knob sedge *(Carex inversa)* Plumegrass *(Dichelachne micrantha)* Weeping grass *(Microlaena stipoides)*

*Listed species capture only the top ten listed groups (Belbin et al. 2021).

3.7 Land use history

The suburb of Box Hill comprises land that was originally granted to Robert Fitz in June 1816 (Hession 1977). The land grant consisted of a 1700-acre (688 ha) allotment which was named 'Box Hill Farm.' Fitz encountered financial difficulty several years later in 1819 and conveyed Box Hill Farm to Samuel Terry, who had arrived in Australia as a convict in 1801 (Dow 2006; Parsons 2006). The land at Box Hill Farm was utilised for crops and livestock grazing, and a homestead constructed during this period.

In 1919, Terry Road was constructed when the estate was subdivided into ~170 blocks of land, connecting to Old Pitt Town Road (now Boundary Road). The property containing the homestead residence (211 acres) was sold at a later date (Hession 1977). The homestead residence passed through several hands until it was donated to the Sub-Normal Children's Welfare Associated by W.V. McVall. At this stage the land comprised only 40 acres.

Historical aerial imagery of the region from 1947 indicates that the surrounding landscape had largely been cleared and was being utilised for agricultural and/or market gardening purposes (Plate 3.2). The project area contained a small orchard with associated dam (southern boundary of 50 Terry Road), fencing and outbuildings, as well as a small building fronting Terry Road. The property at 52 Terry Road was characterised by a single dirt track or roadway and a few relic trees leading to the rear of the property.

By 1975, the orchard had been removed and the building at 50 Terry Road had been demolished; this was replaced with a dwelling and small fenced yard, with the remainder of the land being open paddock (Plate 3.3). A long rectangular shed was constructed to the rear of 52 Terry Road, and this shed remains within the project area to the present day. Aerial photographs of the project area spanning the 1970s and 1980s suggest very few changes occurred to the landscape during this time, with a number of outbuildings and sheds constructed (Plate 3.4 and Plate 3.5). The remaining land was still being used as open farming paddock, and most of the trees that were present in 1975 remain.

Significant development occurred over 50 Terry Road from the late 1990s, which resulted in some localised ground disturbance across this portion of the property area. A new dwelling was constructed along the Terry Road

frontage, and in subsequent years a swimming pool, garages and sheds were added. The existing dam was expanded considerably, and several dirt tracks and fenced paddocks are visible throughout the former open paddock. Several areas of bare earth, likely the underlying strong brown/orange B horizon clay, are visible in the rear portion of 50 Terry Road (Plate 3.6). This arrangement remains largely unchanged to the present day.

In summary, the project area has been subjected to varying levels of historical disturbance. Based on vegetation clearing activities there is very limited potential for culturally modified trees to be present within the project area; and the characteristically shallow Blacktown soils are likely to have been subject to a moderate level of disturbance from orcharding and other agricultural activities. Greater impacts to the underlying soils (and any Aboriginal objects within them) has occurred due to the construction of dams, houses, buildings and tracks, which appears to have been more widespread throughout 50 Terry Road. In contrast, the central portion of 52 Terry Road and the rear portion of 50 Terry Road have largely remained as an open paddock for the past ~70 years, and appears to have been subjected to a low level of historical disturbance.

Plate 3.2 **1947 historical aerial. Note the orchard, dam, small building fronting Terry Road, and driveway within the project area (Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer).**

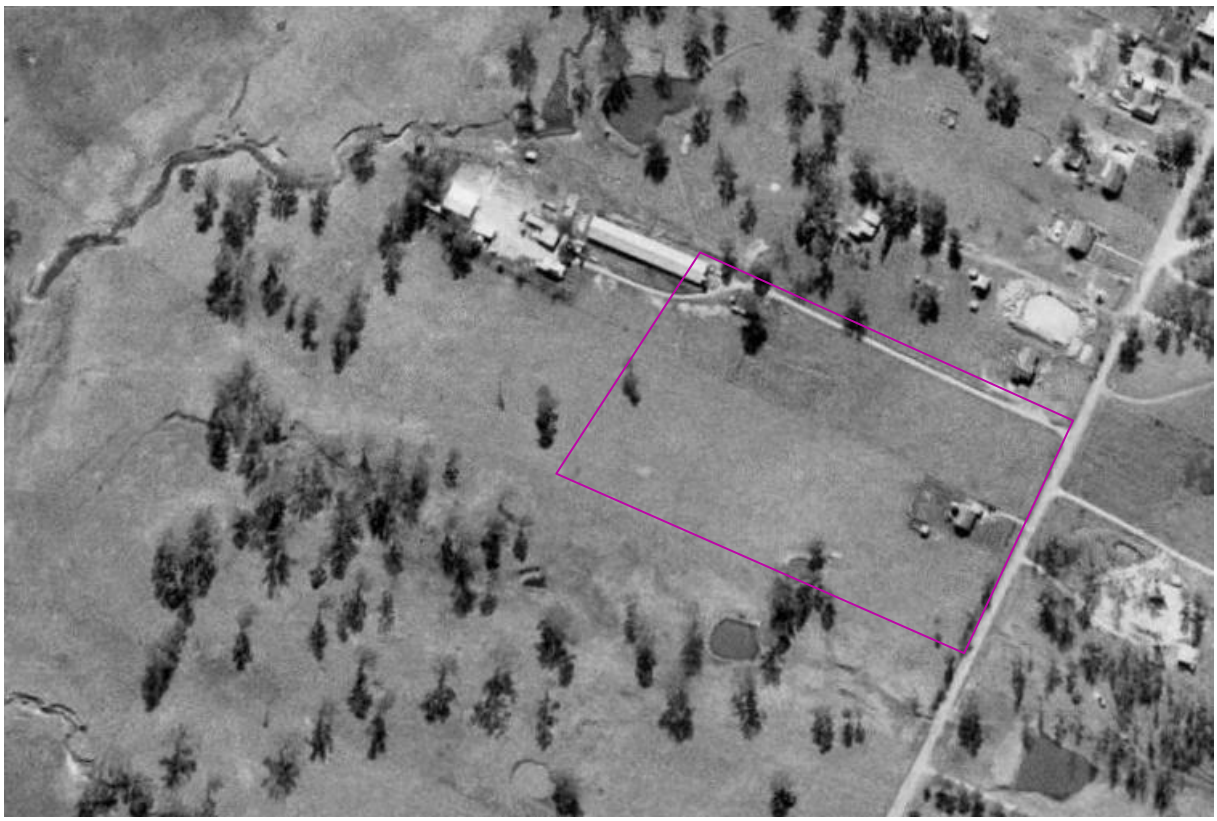

Plate 3.3 **1975 historical aerial. The orchard and small dwelling have been removed, and a new dwelling fronting Terry Road (50 Terry Road) and shed (52 Terry Road) constructed within the project area (Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer).**

Plate 3.4 **1978 historical aerial. A second dwelling fronting Terry Road was constructed on 52 Terry Road (Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer).**

Plate 3.5 **1986 historical aerial. Additional sheds and outbuildings were constructed on 50 Terry Road (Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer).**

Plate 3.6 **1998 historical aerial. Significant development occurred on 50 Terry Road by this time, including construction of a new dwelling, sheds, animal enclosures and an expanded dam (Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer).**

KEY

- Project boundary
- Contour (5 m)

Strahler stream order

- 1
- 2
- 3

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); DPI (2015); MetroMap (2025)

0 250 500 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

\\emm.local\xdrive\2024\E241066_Box Hill PS_HS_ACHA\GIS\02_Maps\ACHA005_TopoHydro\ACHA005_TopoHydro_20250203_01.aprx 22/05/2025

Topography and hydrology

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 3.1

EMM
creating opportunities

KEY

- Project boundary

250k Geology series

- Rwl | Shale with sandstone

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Watercourse/drainage line

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Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025); GSNSW (1966)

0 250 500 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

Geology

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 3.2

EMM
creating opportunities

KEY

- Project boundary

Soil landscape

- Blacktown
- South Creek

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Watercourse/drainage line

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Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025); DCCEEW (2013)

0 250 500 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

Soil landscapes

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 3.3

EMM
creating opportunities

4 Ethno-historical context

4.1 Key findings

- Aboriginal people of the project area spoke the Darug language, whose territory extended from Parramatta to the Blue Mountains and north from Appin to the Hawkesbury River. While there is debate over the exact territory of Aboriginal groups prior to contact, the lands of the Darug covered most of the western Sydney region (Tindale 1974).
- The project area was occupied by three Darug-speaking clans: the Gomerrigal, the 'Windsor Tribe,' and Boorooberongal. The exact boundaries of the clans are unable to be easily discerned from existing records.
- Historical information provides several observations in relation to the early nineteenth century Aboriginal society, but no site-specific areas of activity within the project area.

4.2 Regional context

The following section provides a summary of the Aboriginal ethnohistorical record about Aboriginal life on the land prior to, at first contact, and life during the contact period when their land was invaded and occupied by European colonists, and of more recent contemporary connections to this landscape, despite 200 years of dispossession and loss.

4.2.1 Cultural-linguistic groups

Current research suggests Sydney was home to four cultural-linguistic groups in 1788: the Dharawal, Darug, Guringai and Darkinjung (Capell 1970). The territorial boundaries of these groups were not discrete or 'hard', but rather were fuzzy in nature, with members of one language group likely able to speak the language and move between neighbouring group territories. Each language group was associated with a broad geographic region and were comprised of smaller clans; clans in turn were made up of 50-250 people and encompassed a number of hearth groups (or bands) of up to 15 people. Membership of clans and language groups was a complex affair, where an individual's group identification was derived from paternal, maternal and other familial and non-familial associations (this structure is known as a moiety).

It appears that the nature of the relationship between clan and Country was religious/ceremonial, whilst that of band to Country was economic (Attenbrow 2010, 29). Each group (language group, clan and band) were confined to loosely defined geographical areas, although rivers and major creek lines potentially acted to demarcate certain zones. Ethnohistorical and archaeological data indicates people belonging to different groups often travelled locally and regionally to visit others for various purposes, including to trade, take part in ceremonies and feasts (e.g. Bogong moth feasts; see Flood 1980), share songs (Backhouse 1843) and to engage in conflict (J. White 1790, 288). Indeed, many major roads today follow Aboriginal paths. These paths (called Songlines or Dreaming tracks) were numerous and facilitated interaction between local groups as well as with those in more distant parts of the continent (Fuller 2020, 198–203).

4.2.2 Diet and subsistence

Subsistence strategies appear to have varied between coastal and hinterland Darug people. Paul Irish (Irish 2014) has developed the 'affiliated coastal zone' model, based on historical records analysis, wherein coastal and hinterland peoples belonged to different social worlds. A well-known account from First Fleet officer Watkin Tench documents an expedition westward guided by two Aboriginal men, Colebee and Boladeree (or Ballederry). These men were from the coastal Gadigal and Burramattagal clans, respectively, and quickly found themselves in 'country unknown', and described the people living there as 'bad' and untrustworthy. Tench (Tench 1793[1979],

225-26) records that when the party reached the Hawkesbury River, '[our] natives had evidently never seen this river before'.

Fishing was an activity of particular economic importance to Aboriginal people. Trees were also an important source of food. Grubs were procured from trees, with the infected wood probed to remove the larvae (Hunter 1793, 357; Collins 1798, 450). In addition, Tench observed animal and bird traps across the landscape. The cone-like ground traps were constructed of reeds or small branches and covered in dirt. Small animals would wander into or be driven towards the large opening of the trap and pass through the body, only to be blocked at the tapered end by a grate of sticks where it was killed (Hunter 1793, 449-50).

The first Australians were known to European settlers as 'fire makers' for their use of fire for a wide variety of activities. Fire was used to maintain and create paths, to rejuvenate the land by clearing weeds and germinating hard seeds and legumes, and to create open grassy meadows to attract kangaroo and other game. They also used fire to keep warm at night and carry as a torch the next day, treat wood, melt resin and crack stone for tools – hence, fire was a constant presence in the early Cumberland region. Regular and systematic burning over several generations created perennial grasslands out of forests (Bickford, Brayshaw, and Proudfoot 1998). Patchwork landscapes of grasslands, open forest, dense scrub and rainforest enabled efficient travel through the landscape in search of food whilst limiting potential for wildfires and out of control burn offs that had a devastating impact on food sources and resulted in death of humans and animals.

4.2.3 Local beliefs and ceremonial practices

Aboriginal people in Sydney had a rich ceremonial life which is continued by many contemporary descendants. Details of local beliefs and ceremonial practices are often scarce due to the secrecy surrounding ceremonial events, and even the most richly described accounts only contain limited information about these ceremonies. Severe social dislocation experienced by Aboriginal people following European invasion also limits our understanding of ceremonial practices. However, some ethnographic information has survived.

The passage from childhood to adulthood was marked by traditional ceremonies that brought about greater spiritual awareness, knowledge and responsibility for men and women. Initiates were put through a series of ordeals or trials, and received instruction from initiated Elders regarding medicine, the healing arts, spiritual beliefs, traditional customs, and totemic responsibilities. People specialised in the knowledge appropriate to their totem, and while all people had responsibility for preserving, enhancing and transmitting some knowledge, there were different levels of knowledge that were accessed through initiations. Members of the opposite sex, and other uninitiated individuals were strictly forbidden from attending these ceremonies.

Initiates had their bodies marked with cuts and filled with ash to create raised scars, had their noses pierced or teeth removed. Tench's guides, Colebee and Boladeree, belonged to coastal clans that practiced tooth-avulsion ceremonies (Tench 1793, 84).

Medicine men, or Koradji, were important clan members, and several local Koradji, including Yarramundi (referred to by Tench as Yellomundee), and Gomeberri, were documented by Europeans. During their time at the European camp, Yellomundee performed a healing ritual on Colebee who had a barb remaining in his chest from an old wound (Tench 1793, 85). Hunter (Hunter 1793, 360) recorded the ritual:

> *He began the ceremony by taking a mouthful of water, which he squirted on the part affected, and then applying his mouth, he began to suck as long as he could without taking breath; this seemed to make him sick, and when he rose up, (for his patient was sitting on the ground) he walked about for a few minutes…this was repeated three times… and having picked up a bit of stick or stone, which he did with so little caution that several of the party saw him, he pretended to take something out of his mouth and throw it into the river… Before this business was finished, the doctor felt his patient's back below the shoulder, and seemed to apply his fingers as if he twitched something out; after which, he sat down by the patient, and put his right arm round his back; the old man, at the same time, sat down on the other side the patient, with his face the contrary way, and clasped him round the breast with his right arm; each of*

them had hold of one of the patient's hands, in which situation they remained a few minutes; thus ended the ceremony.

Koradji appear to have been a category of person found throughout the Sydney region. Explorer and naturalist George French Angas visited engraving sites around Sydney and spoke with one old Aboriginal woman about them. Angas wrote:

At first the old woman objected, saying that such places were all koradji ground, or 'priests' ground', and that she must not visit them; but at length, becoming more communicative, she told us all she knew and all that she had heard her father saying about them … "black fellow made them [engravings] long ago" … they agree in stating that the tribes did not reside upon these spots, assigning as a reason - "too much dibble-dibble walk about"; for they greatly fear meeting the "dibble" or some evil spirit in their rambles, and never leave their camp at night. They state that these places were all sacred to the priest, doctor or conjurer - for the one is the other among these tribes.

Anthropologist A.P Elkin wrote in 1949 that Aboriginal groups living further north than Sydney 'definitely had their most important sanctuaries on high places … and the initiated men of that region … [were] taken up to such high places … for the most important revelations and teachings'. More recent research has indicated that elevated places in sandstone country providing impactful vistas may have been sought out for ceremonial practice (Neal 2020).

Two religious figures common to many nations across NSW are Baiame and Daramulan. Based on the available ethnographic data, the relationship between these two figures varied from place to place, with some conceiving of them as variations of the same being or as close relations. In the Sydney Basin it appears that Baiame was commonly thought of as a powerful supernatural being associated with the sky and the creation of the earth, and Daramulan was his son, whose voice was the sound of thunder. Anthropologist RH Mathews wrote in 1905 that:

'Baiamē…[was]…the principal hero in the mythology of these people…[and] Dhurramulan was a sort of half brother or near relative of Baiamē's'. His name is made up from dhurru, thigh, and mulan, one side, the whole name meaning leg-on-one-side, as he is said to possess one leg only… (1905, 138-141)

Mathews further commented that 'Dhurramulan caught a boy and … caused one of his front upper incisors to fall out. The tooth [became] a sacred stone used in these ceremonies of initiation' (1905, 142). The striking 'culture-hero' motifs found at engraving sites in northern Sydney and the Central Coast are thought to depict Baiame and Daramulan (Jo McDonald 2008).

Taken together, the information discussed above suggests that Aboriginal people in the Sydney Basin shared common overarching religious beliefs and ceremonial practices, and that some intra-regional variation existed. It appears that Baiame and Daramulan were common supernatural figures to many groups throughout NSW, and that tooth-avulsion ceremonies were practiced in accordance with Dreaming stories regarding Daramulan. Both supernatural beings feature in the engraved rock art of Sydney, and Koradji (medicine men) were associated in some way with these art sites.

4.2.4 Tools, weapons, and apparel

There are few instances where the early European observers recorded the clothing and ornament of the people west of Rose Hill. Hunter (Hunter 1793, 356) states that Bereewan's hair was ornamented "with the tails of several small animals" and Collins (Hunter 1793, 449-450) noted the men of the area wore "lines" around their waist. In a later expedition into the Blue Mountains in 1802, Francis Barrallier met two Aboriginal men, Bungin and Wooglemai, in in the mountainous area in the vicinity of the Nepean River. Bungin wore a cloak "made of skins of various animals sewed together" (Barrallier 1802, 749). The cloak was a highly valued winter garment as Bungin refused to trade it to Barrallier.

Recorded material culture indicates use of a wide range of plant and animal resources for fashioning weapons, ornaments, and utensils. As the expeditions travelled into the land west of the Sydney colony the party's traded with the Aboriginal groups and tools and weapons highly prized by the European explorers. Upon meeting Tench's party Bereewan only carried a fire stick but Gombeeree's group presented Governor Phillip with two stone hatchets, two spears and a throwing stick (Tench 1793, 80- 88; Hunter 1793, 359). The spears were described as having "a single barb of wood fixed on with gum, the other had two large barbs cut out of the solid wood" and the throwing stick was of particular interest as it "had a piece of hard stone fixed in gum instead of the shell which is commonly used by the natives who live on the sea coast" (Hunter 1793, 359).

Stone hatchets, as well as ground stone axes, were clearly of importance to the people around the Nepean being used for a variety of subsistence practices. Colebee determined that Gombeeree's group had been travelling to secure stone to make hatchets "from that part of the river near Richmond-Hill" (Dyarubbin) and it is likely that a manufacturing place was also in the vicinity of Richmond Hill (Hunter 1793, 357). Hatchets were also used in the construction of canoes (Tench 1793, 25). A well-known source of silcrete from St Marys was flaked to make tools, such as the scraper on the throwing stick given to Governor Phillip – this production occurred well into the post-contact period (Rhodes 1985). The importance of stone tools in the lives of Aboriginal people was acknowledged by Tench's party (Hunter 1793, 357).

Few other tools were discussed by the early observers but Collins (Collins 1798, 461) records nets and fishing lined that differed in material and/or weave from the coastal groups. More recently, Rhodes noted that the material culture of Darug clans included possum skin rugs, paint on face, arms and thighs, tail and kangaroo incisor adornments, canoes, reeds, barbed spears and hafted ground stone tomahawks (Rhodes 1985).

4.2.5 Contact and post-contact

The European settlement at Port Jackson was spiralling to failure within its first few months (Warren 2014, 69). Failed crops, lost livestock and diminishing supplies pushed the British colonisers to look for better land beyond settlement and to exploit the available natural resources to ensure the survival of the colony. By the middle of 1788, local Aboriginal groups in Sydney began to express their dissatisfaction with the permanence of European settlement and colonial expansion. Numerous letters to England recorded violent encounters between convicts and Aboriginal people, as well as between Aboriginal groups, over access to food and land (Warren 2014, 69-70). By November of 1788, animosity between the convicts and Aboriginal people was at an all-time high.

In April of 1789, smallpox spread through the Aboriginal population around the Port Jackson settlement, causing catastrophic social impacts that lasted long after the disease came under control (Mear 2008, 13). The disease spread quickly through the Sydney basin towards Port Hacking, Broken Bay and west to the Hawkesbury, blazing through the Cadigal, Gamaragal, Gayamagal, Borogegal and Birrabirragal clans (Mear 2008, 13). European observers noted the horrific impacts of the disease on the coast, for example William Bradley recorded that (W. Bradley 1802; William Bradley 1789):

> *a great number of dead natives found in every part of the harbour […] scarce any had been seen lately except laying dead in and about their miserable habitations, whence it appears that they are deserted by their companions as soon as the disorder comes out on them, and those who are attacked with this disorder left to shift for themselves. We judge this from their having been found not buried, in every part of the harbour. Some have been found with a child laying dead close to them and some, who have apparently used their utmost exertions to get at water, having been found laying dead between a cave and a run of water. (Bradley, c. 1802, 9 May 1789)*

As Aboriginal people fled from areas of known infection, the disease travelled with them. It did, however, take some time for the disease to reach Darug country; as Captain Tench (Tench 1793, 83) did not observe any signs of sickness or death during his first expedition to the Nepean in June of 1789 but he did note that Gomberee had pox scars in April of 1791. Nevertheless, the epidemic caused irreversible damage and to the structure of family groups, tribes and clans. It is estimated smallpox wiped out around 50% of the adult population and deaths of

children under five would have also been high (Mear 2008, 2). Despite the impacts of European disease, the resistance to British settlement did not cease.

Frontier conflict was another facet of the contact period in the Cumberland Plain. These acts were the result of the continued dispossession of traditional occupation and resource-gathering lands from Aboriginal people. No instances of conflict are recorded near the project area, but numerous records exist of violence on lands granted along the Hawkesbury from 1794. It was here that the first instance of Aboriginal resistance, the Darug retaliation killing of five settlers, was recorded in 1795 (Connor 2002, 38). Displays of resistance, retaliations attacks and raids were so fierce in the region that Lieutenant Governor William Patterson feared the new settlement would need to be abandoned. Patterson sent the New South Wales Corps into the areas with orders to kill and string up any "of the wood tribe" they came across (Collins 1798, 347). The Corps did kill a number of Aboriginal people and took others as prisoners to Sydney, but the Darug continued to resist white settlement and so in June of 1795 a permanent garrison was established in the region. The military presence did little to hinder attacks and the Darug developed their own unique tactics in this frontier war (Gapps 2018). Large groups of up to 200 men women and children would raid the corn harvest— collecting enough food to live off— and raid and destroy farmhouses (Connor 2002, 40-45).

Violence in the region reached its peak in April of 1816 when Macquarie ordered three detachments of soldiers through the colony sent to capture or kill all Aboriginal people they came across (Karskens 2015). Captain Schaw's Hawkesbury detachment was unsuccessful and Lieutenant Dawe's Cowpastures detachment killed two warriors and captured a boy on Macarthur's Estate (Karskens 2015). It is believed further casualties were avoided as the Aboriginal guides steered the detachments away from local camps. The third detachment, led by Captain Wallis, was sent to the Airds and Appin districts (Karskens 2015). At one in the morning on the 17th of April Wallis' detachment ambushed an Aboriginal camp at Appin and the soldiers pushed the fleeing individuals over Cataract Gorge and shot others attempting to escape. The detachment killed 14 and captured two women and three children (Karskens 2015). Macquarie addressed the Appin Massacre as unavoidable and necessary to "strike Terror amongst the surviving Tribes, and deter them from the further Commission of such sanguinary Outrages and Barbarities" (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1816a, 1).

In an effort to quell confrontation, Aboriginal people were increasingly marginalised to the edge of colonial society and subject to direct control. In 1816, Governor Macquarie issued a set of regulations controlling free movement of Aboriginal people across NSW, stating that "No Black Native, or body of Black Natives, shall ever appear at or within one mile of any Town, Village or Farm… armed with any warlike or offensive weapon", and "That no Number of Natives, exceeding in the Whole Six Persons, being entirely unarmed, shall ever come to lurk or loiter about any Farm in the Interior" (*The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 18 May 1816, p.1). The proclamation also declared that inter-tribe violence and retaliation was "a barbarous Custom, repugnant to the British Laws", and announced the establishment of the Native institution at Parramatta for "the Purpose of educating the Male and Female Children of those Natives who might be willing to place them in that Seminary" (*The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* 1816, 1).

Relationships between settlers and Aboriginal people were constantly shifting and were not purely marked by outward violence and conflict. An 1816 proclamation by Governor Macquarie invited:

> Natives to relinquish their wandering, idle, and predatory Habits of Life, and to become industrious and useful Members of a Community where they will find Protection and Encouragement. To such as do not like to cultivate Farms of their own, but would prefer working as Labourers for those Persons who may be disposed to employ them, there will always be found Masters among the Settlers who will hire them as Servants of this Description […] And the GOVERNOR desires it to be understood, that he will be happy to grant Lands to the Natives in such Situations as may be agreeable to themselves […] And whereas His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, from an anxious Wish to civilize the Aborigines of this Country, so as to make them useful to themselves and the Community… (*The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 4 May 1816, p.1)

Governor Macquarie awarded Colebee and Nurragingy the first Aboriginal land grant in 1816 for their service to the colony (Blacktown Native Institution Project 2015). The grant was originally proposed to be along Eastern Creek, but Nurragingy instead chose a 30-acre grant on the Richmond Road, within his traditional land (Blacktown Native Institution Project 2015). Macquarie also honoured Nurragingy, who was also known as Creek Jemmy, as "'Chief of the South Creek Tribe" (Norman 2015).

Several local Aboriginal families camped on this property 'Niahlingin', and the adjacent Black Town site, in the period between 1820 and 1890. In 1843, the land was granted to Maria Lock, where it remained in the family until it was resumed by the Aboriginal Protection Board in 1920 (J. L. Kohen 1986, 27).

Elsewhere in the Cumberland Plain at this time, members of different clans occasionally banded together in mixed groups and were encouraged to seek official gifts in the form of blankets and clothing, iron hatchets and fishhooks, bread, flour, sugar, tea, tobacco and alcohol. Traditional skills were also valued by the European settlers and Aboriginal people were employed as guides and trackers well into the twentieth century. In 1818, local explorer John Jamison, who lived at Regentville on the Hawkesbury River, employed Gilderoy, Millot and Nagga – three local Darug men – as guides on an expedition to trace the Cox's River. James Backhouse brought Simeon, a South Creek man, along on an expedition from Parramatta to the Blue Mountains, in 1835 (Backhouse 1843). Mrs Barlow, when reminiscing upon life in Penrith as a child, recalled that her father, a constable in the 1830s, was "ably assisted by Woolloboi, an Aboriginal tracker" (*Nepean Times* 1914, 8). Census records from 1828 listed 156 Aboriginal people living in Penrith, including 38 from the Nepean tribe, 15 from the Mulgoa Tribe and 30 from the Boorooberongal Tribe (Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd 2010).

Several estates in the region were known safe places for Aboriginal people to camp on and practice ceremony, and to find seasonal or permanent work. William Cox was reported to have employed "members of the Mulgowie Tribe" on his Mulgoa estate in the 1830s (Karskens 2010). The Reverend Samuel Marsden's Mamre Farm at South Creek near Orchard Hills was another such location, where Marsden organised peace talks between settlers and Aboriginal groups in 1805 and allowed Darug clans to camp on his estate, on the riverbank opposite the homestead (Yarwood 1967). Marsden later encouraged those camping on the estate to work in exchange for clothing or food. After a visit to Mamre in 1835, James Backhouse wrote that the "South Creek Natives… often assist in the agricultural operations of the settlers" (Backhouse 1843, 304).

Despite this perceived reliance on the European community for daily subsistence requirements, at least in some places traditional practices continued on Darug country long after European settlement. Emily MacLaurin, who lived on the Mamre estate with her family after Marsden's departure, described an Aboriginal meeting place on South Creek at Mamre where ceremonies continued to be held "for some time", at a point where "the Creek takes in a small stream from the west" (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2015, 49). Mrs Barlow of Penrith remembered witnessing "corroborees on the banks of the Nepean" in her youth (*Nepean Times* 1914, 8). Further, Mrs Barlow recalled the presence of a bora ground near "Wilson's Flat" by the river and the continuation of initiation rites (*Nepean Times* 1914, 8). Moreover, the Gomerrigal-Tongarra clan, who resided along the banks of South Creek continued to be allowed to source silcrete from the ridges at Plumpton and the gravels of Eastern Creek (Penrith Local History Online 2023). Archaeological research at Joseph Pye's Waawaar Awaa Estate on Eastern Creek suggests that these safe estates allowed local Aboriginal families to work together on the farms periodically, which permitted them to balance European expectations with traditional ways of life on their traditional lands (Owens 2021).

The oral histories of Nah Doongh, or "Black Nellie", give an insight into the changing nature of Aboriginal life in Western Sydney throughout the nineteenth century. Nah Doongh was born c.1800 on land next to South Creek near Kingswood, at a time when the surrounding Plain was being taken up by European settlers. Grace Karsken's research reveals that Nah Doongh's clan was likely the Mulgoa Tribe, who were named after the "mulgo" or Black Swan of Dyarubbin (Karskens 2018, 1). She remembered a time before the white men came along where tall, dense forests still covered river flats, and the lagoons were alive with ducks, geese and swans. She remembered "all this place bush long ago, dis place Penrith, blacks call Mooror Moorack, plenty of wallaby, kangaroo, plenty of blacks, not many whites (Karskens 2018, 1). Shortly after her birth the land she was born on was granted to Mary

Putland, who called it the Frogmore Estate; eventually, the land was subdivided and today forms part of the University of Western Sydney Kingswood campus. Nah Doongh's experiences in subsequent years were typical for Aboriginal people in the region; as the large estates were subdivided over the latter half of the nineteenth century and towns were developed, places for Aboriginal people to practice traditional lifeways on country diminished and they were pressured to move to dedicated reserves on the periphery of society or settled on commons.

The Commons were areas of reserved land for flood refuges and to support the economic activities of small farm holders, Aboriginal people often established settlements on these parcels of land (Karskens 2018, 1). The Castlereagh Common was one such area where Aboriginal people on the fringes of society chose to settle; Nah Doongh moved between Camden Park, the Liverpool area and Penrith, before settling in to a "very shaky habitation" on the Castlereagh Common with her husband, Johnny Budbury, in the 1880s (Karskens 2018). At that time, Aboriginal people were also living at Yarramundi, the Black Town and up in The Gully in Katoomba. A parcel of land reserved from sale "for the use of Aborigines" along The Northern Road in Llandilo may also have been used to house Aboriginal people, though little else is known about the site. Today, it is owned by the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council.

4.3 Local context

Information about the socio-cultural structure of Aboriginal society prior to European contact largely comes from ethno-historical accounts made by colonial settlers. These accounts and observations were often made after significant social disruption due to disease and displacement. As a result, this information is often contentious, particularly in relation to language group boundaries. Therefore, it is likely that language group boundaries were far more diffuse than the arbitrary demarcations drawn by colonial observers.

Based on the available data, it appears the project area is situated within the boundaries of the Darug nation. Darug country extends from around Parramatta through to the Blue Mountains and from the Hawkesbury River in the north to Appin in the south. Each language group was comprised of multiple smaller groups, each with their own Country, practices, diets, dress, and dialects. Early records indicate the Boorooberongal, the 'Windsor Tribe, and the Gomerrigal may have inhabited the project area land, although it is indeterminable exactly which group (J. Kohen 1993).

However, no project specific activities, events or stories are evident in the documentary records. The nearest being some of the early explorations by Hunter and Tench in 1791 that extended northeast of Box Hill, and included encounters with traditional owners in the vicinity of Slidey Park. This expedition was some of the earliest observations of the region, and included discussions on the Boorooberongal and Bidjigal groups in this general region.

4.4 Information provided by RAPs

No site-specific cultural information was provided by the RAPs through the project.

5 Archaeological context

5.1 Key findings

- New South Wales has been inhabited by Aboriginal people for over 40,000 years, with the earliest evidence for occupation in Sydney dating to around 35,000 years ago. Populations at this time were focused around major riverine systems such as the Hawkesbury-Nepean (Dyarubbin), Parramatta, Hunter and Georges Rivers, which formed key ecological refugia during times of environmental stress. Aboriginal populations were present throughout the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, a time of significant environmental change, population growth and reorganisation of territorial boundaries.

- The earliest archaeological evidence of occupation in Western Sydney comes from Cranebrook Terrace on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, where gravel in sand deposits associated with stone artefacts was dated to 40,000 to 45,000 BP. This river system continued to form an important economic and social zone for Aboriginal people, as did nearby Parramatta River. Sites along these creek corridors attest to the continued presence of Aboriginal populations in the area over the last 5,000 years, and indicate that land use was primarily focused on elevated areas around major river and creek lines.

- Sites along major watercourses usually indicate a range of knapping and occupational activities and exhibit higher densities of stone artefacts. Conversely, sites near minor watercourses or at distance to water sources tend to contain less varied evidence of activity and are often interpreted as demonstrating transient or occasional use of an area. Sites in both contexts in Western Sydney are predominantly characterised by surface and subsurface stone artefact scatters, with some culturally modified trees also scattered across the landscape. In the case of the project area, it is <200 m from a tributary of the Killarney Chain of Ponds, which is the nearest major waterway.

- A significant number of previous investigations have occurred as part of the North West Growth Centre over the last decade. These have included survey and test excavations that has typically focussed on the Killarney Chain of Ponds and tributaries. They have demonstrated that cultural materials in this locale are dominated by various densities of stone artefact materials, as well as culturally modified trees. These found that stone artefacts were typically prevalent as a background scatter, with values of 6 up to 30/m^2 proposed as a threshold for these cultural materials; values of >45/m^2 were frequently cited as reflecting more extensive or repeat use.

- The results of the AHIMS search are congruent with regional archaeological models and show the local archaeological context is dominated by isolated stone artefacts and larger artefact scatters, with sites clustering around major watercourses. A sampling bias towards areas subject to compliance-based heritage investigations is also evident.

5.2 Regional context

EMM acknowledges that many contemporary Aboriginal cultures note their custodianship of the landscape since time immemorial. From an archaeological perspective, the earliest evidence of Aboriginal people in NSW are human remains recovered from the lunette in Lake Mungo which date to ~42 ka (Bowler et al. 2003; O'Connell et al. 2018). The presence of red ochre covering the remains represents a society with significant cultural and symbolic complexity (Langley, Clarkson, and Ulm 2011). Near the coastal edge, the earliest populations were found at Cranebrook Terrace, near Penrith. Here a handful of rudimentary stone tools were found in an alluvial unit, some 8 m below the current surface, which were dated to ~40 to 45 ka (A. N. Williams et al. 2017). However, it is not until ~35 ka, that regional populations appear to have become established in the Sydney Basin, and which appeared to consist of small bands of people focused mainly along major river systems, including the

Hawkesbury-Nepean, Parramatta, Georges and Hunter Rivers (Hughes et al. 2014; A. N. Williams et al. 2012; 2014).

These rivers formed key ecological refuges that hunter-gatherer groups used to survive major climatic events such as the Last Glacial Maximum (21±3 ka) – a cool and arid climatic period. Well-established archaeological models suggest populations experienced a major reduction in size (by as much as 60%), and settlement contraction and abandonment across much of the continent during this time (Veth 1993; A. N. Williams 2013). Although, recent research suggests that the story may be more complex than this (Tobler et al. 2017).

The terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene (~18 to 8 ka) was characterized by significant environmental change, notably the rapid inundation of much of the coastal shelf, resulting in the reduction of the continent by ~21% (~2 million km^2) (A. N. Williams et al. 2018), in tandem with improving climatic conditions – the Holocene climatic optimum (A. N. Williams et al. 2015; A. Williams et al. 2015). More broadly, these conditions resulted in increasing population growth, expansion of ranging territories, increasing sedentism (longer patch residence time) and the beginnings of low-level food production (e.g. aquaculture), and ultimately the initiation of social and cultural groupings observed in the late Holocene (A. N. Williams et al. 2015). Within the Sydney Basin, a large number of sites are first initiated during this time, including Burrill Lake (~20 ka), Bass Point (~17 ka), and Loggers Shelter in Mangrove Creek (~11 ka) (Bowdler 1970; Lampert 1971; Attenbrow 2004). More generally, we see a much broader range of archaeological site types occurring, such as the Roonka Flat burial ground on the banks of the Murray River within which some 147 individuals were interred through the Holocene (Pate et al. 1998), and the increasing use of marine resources. Many of the previous refuges were subject to abandonment or a re-structuring of land use (Dortch 1979; Fitzsimmons, Spry, and Stern 2019). These activities suggest the ability to undertake large-scale movements to mitigate environmental distress was becoming increasingly difficult and was addressed through diversification of hunter-gathering behaviours and, at least in part, technological advances and investment (A. N. Williams et al. 2015).

The late Holocene saw significant population increase, with hunter-gatherers reaching their zenith of ~1.2 million at 0.5 ka, a tenfold increase on Pleistocene levels (A. N. Williams et al. 2013). Data suggests that the highest populations during this time were in the south-east of Australia. Williams et al. (2015b) suggest that this increase was likely a result of intensification of earlier technological advancements, including hafting-technology, plant and seed processing, and localised landscape management (using fire), allowing climatic downturns to be successfully weathered. These included strong arid El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions between 4 to 2 ka, and increasingly turbulent climatic conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1.3 to 1 ka) (generally wetter) and Little Ice Age (0.3 to 0.5 ka) (generally drier) (A. Williams et al. 2015). A result of these denser populations was decreasing freedom of movement and the formation of strong classificatory kinship systems, complex cultural and symbolic landscapes based on geographic totemism (the 'Dreaming'), distinctive graphic art systems, land rights in the form of ritual property, and formalized exchange networks (A. Williams et al. 2015). For the Sydney Basin, these conditions resulted in a significant increase in the archaeological visibility of past Aboriginal populations, with sites occurring in a much wider range of locations, and generally indicative of a more intensive use of the landscape.

5.3 Overview of research in Western Sydney

Overview of research in Western Sydney the Cumberland Plain has been subject to extensive archaeological investigation since the 1940s, first as the basis for academic research and more recently for development-focussed compliance-based Cultural Resource Management projects. Despite some perceived gaps in the regional data, we have developed a clear understanding of the local archaeological site patterning and general trends in Western Sydney.

Notably, the banks of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River formed a key focus of Aboriginal occupation in the region, and some of the earliest evidence for occupation in the Sydney region is preserved within deep sand deposits of the Cranebrook terrace. This sand unit was first investigated archaeologically by Stockton and Holland (Stockton and Holland 1974) during a quarrying operation at Castlereagh (now part of the Penrith Lakes area).

There, they alluded to the recovery of a 'dozen' core and pebble tools at the base of the terrace in a gravel bed dating to >31,800 Before Present (BP) (Gak-3445), and in stratigraphic association with an embedded wooden log dated to 26,700+1,700/-1,500 BP (35,432–27,767 calibrated BP; Gak-2014). The terrace gained greater archaeological attention when Nanson et al. (1987) re-dated the gravel bed using a large number of radiocarbon and thermo-luminescence samples (n=20), which ultimately indicated deposition of the gravels between ~>40 to 45 ka. However, the artefactual status of the pebbles, their provenance (several were in an eroded context rather than in situ) and the association between the dates (which ranged from 10 to 42 ka) and the artefacts have been sources of controversy ever since.

Archaeological investigations also demonstrate that the Hawkesbury-Nepean River was a focus of Aboriginal activity during the LGM and continued to be utilised throughout the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene periods. Archaeological excavation at Peach Tree Creek in Penrith recovered six artefacts at a depth of 3.5 to 3.9 m below ground surface dating to 9.4 ka (A. N. Williams et al. 2017), and excavations of a site at Regentville between Mulgoa Creek and the Nepean River contained artefacts that were dated to 3 to 12ka (J McDonald 1995). Frederick McCarthy (McCarthy 1978) also identified several 'surface workshops' along the banks of the river between Castlereagh and Emu Plains. These were large surface artefact scatters that were dominated by early reduction of pebbles derived from the Hawkesbury River. The sites were dominated by uniface pebble blanks, edge-ground implements, and percussions stones, with minor representations of microliths, and were considered to be of late Holocene age. During these times, people were using the abundant resources of the river, which included the exploitation of exposed alluvial gravel beds for lithic raw materials, and the seasonal freshwater flowing out of the Blue Mountains from summer ice melt (A. N. Williams et al. 2013).

As well as utilising the resources of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, archaeological investigations have demonstrated that Aboriginal populations focused on the resources available along the banks of South Creek, Ropes Creek, Bells Creek and Eastern Creek, and that the majority of sites in the region were occupied within the last 5,000 years (J. L. Kohen 1986; J McDonald 1995; Josephine. McDonald 2008; E. White and McDonald 2010; Extent Heritage 2020b). Overall, proximity to water has been an important factor in Aboriginal site patterning, and that open artefact scatters are larger, more complex and more densely clustered along permanent creek and river lines than ephemeral drainage lines (J. Kohen 1986). Flood inundation also played a factor in site patterning, with there being a preference for occupation sites being located on slightly elevated terraces and slopes within ~100 m of water, but above the flood zone (Extent Heritage 2020b). Building upon several decades of research, Beth White and Jo McDonald (2010, p.29) summarised that:

> Topographic and stream order variables correlate with artefact density and distribution. High artefact density concentrations may have resulted from large number of artefact discard activities and/or from intensive stone flaking. Highest artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, especially 50–100 metres from 4th order streams. Upper slopes have sparse discontinuous artefact distributions but artefacts are still found in these landscape settings.

The archaeology of the western Cumberland Plain therefore is characterised by a cultural landscape consisting of foci of activity on slightly elevated terraces along major watercourses, against which a background low density spread of Aboriginal objects found in all undisturbed locations. This background of cultural material is generally in the order of <6/m^2. Areas of extensive occupation or repeated use contained densities >45/m^2 and frequently higher, with densities of >150/m^2 being not uncommon for the largest sites (JMCHM 1999; 2002). The cultural assemblages recovered from sites in proximity to higher order streams and drainage lines tend to show evidence of both a variety of tool types and repeated occupation over time. Some of these high-density sites show evidence of knapping activities, which occur during the manufacture of stone tools. In contrast, the cultural assemblages from sites near low order drainage lines are less varied (as well as fewer in number) and appear to indicate more transient and casual occupation. However, low-density artefact scatters have been found on the surface of all landforms, including creek banks, creek terraces, flats, elevated spurs, crests ridge tops and lower and upper slopes. These results are indicative of a 'background scatter' of occupation occurring across the region with sporadic areas of intensive or repeat usage.

Finally, local availability of stone raw materials is also a key factor in Aboriginal occupation and site distribution in the region. Silcrete is irregularly distributed along ridgelines within gravel patches that represent paleochannel remnants. Thus, parts of the landscape, dictated by the geological history, were more likely to be targeted for stone procurement. The quality of silcrete differs between and within the sources due to variations in grain-size, degree of silicification, and presence of inclusions/fractures, as well as the destructive influence of bush fires on exposed cobbles, resulting in an overall low abundance of high-quality silcrete across the Cumberland Plain. Furthermore, a rind or chalky weathering cortex on many cobbles means that testing was required to assess the internal raw material quality. The difficulty in locating suitable raw material for artefact manufacture meant that when good silcrete sources were found, they were heavily targeted (Doelman et al. 2015, 495). This contextual information provides an essential backdrop in which to understand the archaeology of the Cumberland Plain and broader patterns of landscape use – whereby the Plumpton Ridge, St Marys Formation and Rickabys Creek Gravel outcrops were heavily utilised.

Sites range from a handful of artefacts on disturbed surfaces to buried occupation sites containing hundreds and thousands of artefacts, such as in the Colebee Release Area, former Australian Defence Industries (ADI) site at Jordan Springs/Wianamatta Regional Park, and the Grange residential development west of Bells Creek (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd 1997c; 1997b; 1997a; 2006; AECOM 2015). The majority of the silcrete is thought to originate from the upper/middle slopes of Plumpton Ridge, and from major boulder and cobble outcrops along the margins of Ropes Creek. At one particular silcrete outcrop (site ADI-57) within the Wianamatta Regional Park, there is extensive evidence that this material was tested and flaked on-site (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd 2006). In addition to Aboriginal objects, there is a large quantity of natural silcrete gravels and angular fragments within and adjacent to the GPEC area. Some caution is required in the identification of silcrete artefacts due to the large quantity of naturally occurring silcrete (e.g. *Histollo Pty Ltd vs Director-General of National Parks and Wildlife Service 1997*). Other raw materials that are present in lesser quantities in artefact assemblages from the vicinity of the GPEC area are silicified tuff, chert, fine-grained volcanic, sandstone, fine grained siliceous, silicified wood and quartzite.

5.4 Local context

5.4.1 Austral Archaeology (2009) Box Hill Future Urban Release, Box Hill NSW – Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment

Austral Archaeology (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2009) prepared an ACHA for Welsh Property Consulting Pty Ltd, on behalf of Mogul Stud Pty Ltd and Jundu Pty Ltd for the proposed urban release of a 224 ha parcel of land. The land is bounded by Windsor Road to the south, Boundary Road to the west, Old Pitt Town Road to the north, and western boundaries that back onto Terry Road to the east. The study area abuts the current project area along the western boundary of 50-52 Terry Road property parcel.

The predictive model indicated open camp sites and isolated finds were the most likely type of site to occur in the region, with grinding grooves, shelters, and associated archaeological deposits occurring to a lesser extent. Areas nearby to permanent water, and/or rises overlooking stream confluences were noted as areas to produce more diverse archaeological remains (i.e. PADs). Significant historical land clearing was identified, reducing the potential for surviving scarred trees to be present in the project area.

A pedestrian field survey encountered very poor ground surface visibility within the project area. The archaeological field survey recorded twelve new Aboriginal archaeological sites comprising isolated finds (n=7), artefact scatters (n=5), and twelve areas of potential archaeological deposits (PADs). Identified PADs are located across a variety of landforms (i.e. flats, rises, hilltops, floodplains, and crests) in proximity to waterways. Of the newly identified sites, all bar one comprised low density scatters (less than 3 artefacts) and isolated finds, and were typically found less than 100m from the water's edge. BH 1, located on the margins of an artificial dam associated with the former alignment of the Killarney Chain of Ponds (approximately 500m north of the project area), was described as a large, open artefact scatter and PAD containing ~40 silcrete artefacts across 9 areas of

exposure, within which a large volume of non-artefactual raw material was also observed. The site was regarded as having moderate archaeological and cultural significance.

The ACHA determined the Box Hill study area to be of moderate to high research potential, and moderate educational value. It was recommended that subsurface archaeological test excavations be undertake in PAD areas, and that AHIPs be sought for recorded sites BH2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12.

5.4.2 AHMS (2012) Additional Water Related Infrastructure for the North West Growth Centre – First Release Precincts – Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS)(Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd 2012) completed an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment on behalf of Sydney Water for the proposed water related infrastructure (i.e. sewer and water mains, and treatments plant). The study area is located approximately 2 km west of the current project area.

The desktop assessment identified five previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area. The desktop indicated that stone artefact scatters, isolated stone artefacts, and PADs were the most likely type of site to occur in the study area. Sites with high artefact densities were noted to occur on floodplain, ridges, and lower slope landform nearby to higher order streams, whilst sites with low artefact densities occurring on creek banks, lower/mid slopes, elevate spurs and floodplains nearby to lower order streams indicating transient use and ephemeral occupation.

A pedestrian survey field assessment encountered generally low ground surface visibility. A high degree of disturbance was noted within road reserves from subsurface utilities, driveway construction and residential activity (i.e. landscaping), and was determined to contain little potential for subsurface archaeological material. No new Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were recorded during the field survey. However, three previously recorded sites, two artefact scatters and a PAD/artefact scatter, were reidentified.

The report recommendations comprised avoidance of previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, and where unable to avoid impacts, surface artefacts are to be recorded and collected, and subsurface testing/salvage is required for subsurface sites.

5.4.3 Extent Heritage (2020) 68 Terry Road, Box Hill NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Extent Heritage (Extent Heritage 2020a) prepared an ACHA on behalf of Proust and Gardner Consulting Pty Ltd for the proposed residential subdivision at 68 Terry Road, Box Hill NSW. The study area is situated approximately 400 m north of the current project area on a flood-prone, flat area of Cumberland Plain.

The desktop assessment did not identify any previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the study area. The desktop research indicated that due to the presence of a lower order drainage line, low density deposits are consisted with transient and ephemeral use and occupation are typically sporadic. Artefact scatters, isolated finds, and PADs (to a lesser extent) were determined to be the most likely type of site to occur in the study area. An archaeological survey noted disturbance localised areas from vehicle tracks, and dam and water channel construction.

Subsurface test excavations comprised the excavation of 25 0.5 x 0.5 m test pits placed ~20 m apart on a systematic grid in areas of archaeological interest. The typical soil profile encountered comprised a modern silty clay loam fill to 400 mm overlying a shallow natural soil profile (450mm+) or a relatively shallow A1 topsoil, on top of a truncated A2 subsoil, overlying a clay (B Horizon). A total of ten subsurface stone artefacts were recovered during the test excavation program from depths between 0-500 mm, for an overall artefact density for the site of 1.6 artefacts/m^2. The artefacts were registered as two low-density artefact scatters (#45-5-5288 [AS2] and #45-5-5289 [AS1]), associated with tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. They were interpreted as representing localised, small scale intermittent occupation of the study area, and are reflective of the type of “background

scatter" found commonly within duplex soils across much of western Sydney. They suggest a low intensity, or transient use, of the locale in the past, and are considered to reflect occasional tool manufacture or maintenance events, tool use and random discard. No avoidance or mitigation in the form of further archaeological investigation or salvage was considered necessary in advance of the proposed development.

5.4.4 Box Hill and Box Hill Industrial Precincts (AECOM 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015)

AECOM (2011) undertook an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment of the Box Hill and Box Hill Industrial Precincts. As part of their assessment, an archaeological sensitivity map was developed for the precincts, which mapped low, moderate and high areas of archaeological potential. The subject area was identified as comprising mainly low archaeological sensitivity, with moderate archaeological sensitivity in the western portion and a small area of high archaeological sensitivity in the north-western portion. These models were, however, based on regional and predictive models, with very limited on-ground verification, nor detailed consideration of disturbance.

Further assessment and excavation work was undertaken by AECOM (2015) for the Box Hill Precinct to support an application for an 'area-wide' AHIP. Following a survey of the Box Hill Precinct (excludes the current subject area, though is located ~500 m north-west of the current project area), excavation work was carried out in two phases:

- Phase 1 – involving the excavation of 200 0.25m² test pits across the site;
- Phase 2 – an additional 55 0.25m² test pits as extensions around six Phase 1 test pits.

Test pit locations for Phase 1 of the test excavation program were selected by way of a stratified random sampling design, with identified landform types forming the basis of distribution. The overarching pattern of subsurface artefact distribution revealed by Phase 1 indicated sparse and discontinuous use of the region in the past. Out of the 200 excavated test pits, only 35 (17.5% of excavation units) were found to contain artefacts. The 35 test pits that were found to contain Aboriginal artefacts were widely but unevenly distributed across the project area, with three loose clusters apparent within proximity to the confluences of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. Phase 1 testing results suggest an occupational emphasis on two elevated rises and, to a lesser extent, lower slopes and creek flats near watercourses. Higher artefact densities within 50m of the Killarney Chain of Ponds were suggestive of more intensive or sustained occupation activity near higher order watercourses (greater than second order). Ultimately, AECOM's assessment identified 33 Aboriginal sites within the Box Hill Precinct, including 19 artefact scatters and 14 isolated finds. Four sites were assessed as having moderate scientific significance, while the remaining 29 sites were considered to have low scientific significance. No sites were considered to have high scientific significance.

5.4.5 North West and South West Growth Centres (AHMS 2011, 2012, 2013a, 2015b)

Between 2008-2012, Archaeological Heritage and Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS 2011a, 2011b, 2015) undertook complex GIS predictive modelling and surface investigation of over 100 km of water-related infrastructure through the North West and South West Growth Centres. This included activities along Killarney Chain of Ponds to the west, north and south of the project area. AHMS was subsequently engaged by Lend Lease to implement the archaeological mitigation recommended by this earlier work and required by the Project Approval. The works were focussed on a series of pipelines running adjacent to some of the largest creeklines in the Cumberland Plain, including Eastern Creek, First Ponds Creek, Cattai Creek and Killarney Chain of Ponds. Works were primarily in the form of open area excavations in advance of under-bore installations, along with individual test pitting programs to determine site significance prior to finalising construction methods. Overall, 561 m² of archaeological excavation was carried out, divided between 236 test pits (1 m²) and 325 0.5m² of open area salvage. The excavations recovered 13,221 Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts), the majority of which were recovered from the terraces and creek flats on the banks of Eastern Creek in the north of the Schofields Dairy Corporation site and west of Veron Road. At this location, artefact densities at these sites were frequently

>45/m², and in some test pits >150/m². More commonly across the Cumberland Plain, artefact densities were <6/m² and reflective of a transitory use of much of the landscape in the past.

Relative and absolute dating indicates that these sites were occupied within the last 2-3,000 years. Occupation of sites appears to have been intense (i.e. comprising many people) and/or subject to repeated visitation (evident through the high breakage of the assemblage), with intermittent gaps in active use of these locations (evident in the uncontrolled burning of the assemblage). Activities included extraction of nearby raw material resources (including Plumpton Ridge in Riverstone) and maintenance of tools.

The 2015 investigation focused on areas along the Killarney Chain of Ponds and associated tributaries, with some located immediately north-west of the project area. Identified PADs from the works included 1030-6 (AHIMS ID #45-5-3822, 45-5-3836), 1031-6 (45-5-3837), 1033-6 (45-5-3832, 45-5-3836) and BH9 (45-5-3838). A total of 306 artefacts were recovered from 81m² of test excavation along the Killarney Chain of Ponds (AHMS, 2015b:37-38). Of these, the vast majority were found in association with the confluences of the two main creeks on elevated landform features. Test excavation that occurred of a greater distance from the creek lines and on lower flats returned a significantly lower artefact density of <6/m².

These works provided a number of broader results and recommendations for future directions of research for Aboriginal heritage, including:

- Improvements to archaeological predictive modelling of the region - with data suggesting terraces, river confluences and creek flats 50-100m from 3rd and 4th order streams are key locations for Aboriginal sites and cultural materials;
- A greater understanding of the spatial extent and size of significant Aboriginal sites (generally 100-400m²);
- Artefact density thresholds considered to warrant further investigation (conservatively 15/m^2, but values of up to 20-30/m^2 would still highlight key sites); and
- Key locations for further investigation including undisturbed areas within the Eastern Creek, Cattai Creek and South Creek Corridors.

While local variation in the archaeological record is apparent, for the most part the distribution and type of archaeological material across the Box Hill area is well understood. All artefacts found in survey were identified in exposures associated with ground surface disturbances or erosional activity. These artefacts are therefore exposures of former subsurface deposits. Another commonality is the abundance of silcrete artefacts as a result of the material being locally available, with silicified tuff and quartz found in more lower numbers. More broadly, previous investigations have confirmed that the archaeological record in this area was almost entirely composed of varying concentrations of Aboriginal objects (isolated finds, background scatters and artefact scatters) all situated within 200m of water sources; and with more extensive/significant deposits all occurring within 100m of major creeklines.

5.5 Heritage registers

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database is managed by Heritage NSW and includes a location and description of Aboriginal objects and sites recorded through academic research and cultural resource management (see Appendix C for further explanation of Aboriginal site features). EMM conducted a search of the AHIMS register on 23 January 2025 (ID: 968191). The search area covered an area of approximately 5,352,825.76 m² centred on the project area and focused on land to the east of the Killarney Chain of Ponds tributary (Appendix A). The search identifies Aboriginal sites or places registered within the project area; and aids prediction for the project footprint showing the frequency and distribution of Aboriginal site types in the broader landscape. A copy of the AHIMS search is provided in Appendix C.

The AHIMS search identified 65 Aboriginal sites and are discussed below and are categorised in Table 5.1 and Table 5.2. and their locations presented in Figure 5.1. Of these 65 sites, 43 have been determined to be destroyed, one has been deemed partially destroyed (#45-5-3836), and one has been determined not to be an Aboriginal site (#45-5-4073). This leaves 20 valid sites within the region, however all 65 are considered below to inform the discussion regarding the nature, distribution and extent of cultural material across the broader region.

No previously recorded Aboriginal objects or sites were identified in the project area. The closest recorded sites are located within 200 m south of the project area and comprise isolated object sites across the undulating topography between tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds, “52A-IA1-21” (AHIMS #45-5-5674), “Isolated Object 1036-5” (AHIMS #45-5-4094) and “Isolated Object 1013-5” (AHIMS #45-5-4074).

A limited range of site types are represented in the search area. The most commonly recorded site type in the region are stone artefact sites (n=50, 76.93%) and may also be associated with other sites such as potential archaeological deposit/s (PADs) (n=5, 7.69%), or PADs without stone artefacts (n=10, 15.38%). The representation of rockshelters within the dataset is reflective of the prevalence of sandstone geology in the wider regional area around the project area. No sandstone outcrops are known to be present within the project area.

Several spatial patterns can be clearly observed in the dataset for the wider regional area. Broadly speaking stone artefact sites are located along corridors of rivers, creeks, and gullies. This pattern can be attributed to two factors:

- past Aboriginal people are known to have targeted areas close to reliable sources of freshwater for habitation
- modern development in waterway corridors has occurred at much lower levels than in other locales, thereby contributing to the preservation of sites that have been identified by regional or LGA-wide archaeological studies (Section 5.4).

Table 5.1 AHIMS site types and frequencies within the search area

Site type	Number of instances	Percentage of the total
Artefact (moderate density scatter)	1	1.54%
Artefact (low density scatter)	6	9.23%
Isolated find	12	18.46%
Artefact (undefined)	31	47.69%
Artefact (undefined); Potential archaeological deposit	2	3.08%
Artefact (isolated find); Potential archaeological deposit	1	1.54%
Artefact (low density); Potential archaeological deposit	1	1.54%

Site type	Number of instances	Percentage of the total
Artefact (moderate density); Potential archaeological deposit	1	1.54%
Potential archaeological deposit	10	15.38%
Total	**65**	**100%**

Table 5.2 Condensed summary of main site types and frequencies within the search area

Site Type	Number of Instances	Percentage
Stone Artefact	50	76.93%
Potential Archaeological Deposit	10	15.38%
Potential Archaeological Deposit & Stone artefact	5	7.69%
Total	**65**	**100%**

Table 5.3 Registered AHIMS sites within 200 m of the Project area

AHIMS ID	Site name	Site type	Location	Description
45-5-5674	52A-IA1-21	Artefact (undefined)	E 305040 N 6275080 GDA 56	A single silicified tuff core fragment recorded in a subsurface context on mid-slope landform approximately 150 m east of 3rd order tributary of Killarney Chain of Ponds.
45-5-4094	Isolated Object 1036-5	Artefact (undefined)	E 305297 N 6275030 GDA 56	Comprises a single silcrete flake situated within a truncated subsoil. The site was determined to have no potential for subsurface deposits.
45-5-4074	Isolated Object 1013-5	Isolated find	E 305372 N 6275062 GDA 56	A single red silcrete flake identified within highly disturbed road cut near corner of Terry and Mason Roads, Box Hill. Possibility of subsurface deposits was determined to be low to nil.

KEY

Project boundary

AHIMS (by site type)

- Isolated find
- Low Density Artefact Scatter
- Moderate Density Artefact Scatter
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Low Density Artefact scatter
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Moderate Density Artefact Scatter
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Isolated find
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Artefact (undefined)
- Artefact (undefined)

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Watercourse/drainage line

AHIMS Sites

Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 5.2

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009); MetroMap (2025); OEH (2025)

0 250 500 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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EMM creating opportunities

5.6 Predictive model

A predictive model of Aboriginal site location has been devised based on the data presented in the preceding sections. In summary, the model has been formed by an analysis of:

- landscape features in the project area and surrounds (Section3)
- pre-colonial period ecological conditions (Section 3 and 5)
- advice from Aboriginal knowledge holders including RAPs (Section 4.4)
- ethno-historical information about Aboriginal life and material culture (Section 4)
- the type and distribution of Aboriginal sites described in previous reports and AHIMS data (Section 5).

Based on the information presented above, repeated occupation of the project area by Aboriginals in the past is considered likely. Of note is that while cultural material is often found in the vicinity of water, it is more commonly located on third and fourth order creeks, and less so on smaller tributaries.

The most common site type in and around the project area are stone artefact sites, both surface and subsurface. These stone artefact sites are frequently found in varying densities, ranging from <6 artefacts/m² to >45 artefacts/m^2, and even as high as 150/m^2. Typically, previous studies have suggested a threshold of >20/m^2 and often higher to reflect specific activities, rather than a broader background scatter reflective of ephemeral use. Several Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) have been identified within the region based on nearby previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, landform, and proximity to waterways.

Conversely, sites such as rockshelters, rock art and grinding grooves are not expected to occur in the project area, as the presence of these sites is correlated to outcropping sandstone and moderate to steep relief, neither of which are present in the project area.

In summary, if cultural materials are present in the project area, it is expected to occur in the form of surface and/or subsurface stone artefacts at low densities (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Predictive model of site location

Site type	Likelihood	Predictions for project area
Open artefact sites and isolated finds	Likely	• Will be the most common site type in the project area and may occur in primary and secondary contexts. • Will occur in higher concentrations on elevated landforms within 100 m of major waterways. Density expected to drop off between 100-200 m from waterways. • Silcrete is expected to dominate any recovered assemblages, and other materials such as chert, or quartz may also be present.
Hearths	Potentially	• These sites generally leave only ephemeral traces in the landscape and are infrequently identified. They would occur in conjunction with any stone artefact scatters also present in the project area.
Middens	Unlikely	• Middens are typically found in coastal areas along ocean foreshores and sandy bays, and on occasion along the margins of tidal estuaries – particularly where abundant marine resources were available nearby. The project area is of a considerable distance from the NSW coastline and any tidal estuaries, and there have been no previous site recordings of middens nearby.
Culturally modified trees	Unlikely	• Vegetation clearance has occurred across the site and has resulted in the removal of large, mature native trees suitable for cultural modification.

Table 5.4 Predictive model of site location

Site type	Likelihood	Predictions for project area
Grinding grooves and grind stones	Unlikely	• The existence of these sites depends on the presence of sandstone outcrops, which is absent on the topographic landform in which the project area is located.
Burials	Unlikely	• Burials typically occur where deep sandy deposits are present; the project area does not contain this type of soil profile.
Stone arrangements	Unlikely	• Stone arrangements are sensitive to historical disturbances caused by farming, vegetation clearance and development activities. These activities have occurred in the project area, and a previous survey did not identify any stone arrangements. It is unlikely that future field investigations will identify undocumented stone arrangements.
Quarries (stone or ochre)	Unlikely	• Local environmental characteristics identified by the desktop assessment do not suggest sources of suitable stone raw materials are present in the project area.
Rock art, shelters and engravings	Unlikely	• The existence of these sites depends on the presence of sandstone outcrops, which is absent on the topographic landform in which the project area is located.

6 Field investigation

6.1 Key findings

- Field observations confirm and validate the desktop assessment that the majority of 50 Tery Road (east) and the eastern third of 52 Terry Road has been substantially disturbed by past activities, including cutting and levelling activities for building construction, dam construction and irrigation and associated services.
- An archaeological field survey was undertaken as part of the onsite investigations, and identified that a large part of 52 Terry Road, and a portion of 50 Terry Road (largely associated with open paddock areas and open front yard space) exhibited intact and/or minimally disturbed duplex soil profiles. No cultural materials were observed, but the potential for buried cultural deposits in these areas was considered probable. These areas were targeted as part of an archaeological test excavation.
- All vegetation on the site was considered to be of recent age, and no cultural modifications were noted.
- An archaeological test excavation was undertaken between 28 April 2025 to 1 May 2025 focussing on the western portion of 50 Terry Road, and across much of 52 Terry Road (excluding disturbed areas around the existing residential property).Areas noted as previously subject to high and/or moderate disturbance, such as the residences, were omitted from the program. The test excavation consisted of 34 test pits (0.25 m^2), positioned within a ~20 m grid. Excavations found a duplex soil profile that extended to depths of ~40cm below the current surface until geological substrate was reached.
- The excavation program confirmed the presence of cultural materials (Aboriginal stone artefacts) spread in low densities across the project area. A total of 35 stone artefacts were recovered from the test excavation program, recovered primarily in the upper 20 cm of the soil profile. They were dominated by silcrete (n=22) and retained characteristics of deposition in the late Holocene (<5,000 years ago), such as heat treatment prior to manufacture (n=2). The densities recovered typically reflect background scatter extending discontinuously across the project area.

6.2 Archaeological survey

6.2.1 Approach and methods

The survey was undertaken in conjunction with the test excavation program and aimed to:

- identify landforms that may have higher potential to contain burial Aboriginal cultural deposits
- identify evidence of previous disturbance that may have resulted in partial or complete removal of Aboriginal objects that may have been present
- identify and record any previously recorded or newly identified surface Aboriginal objects or sites present in the project area, as well as any cultural values that are associated with the site.

The field investigation was undertaken across 50-52 Terry Road (Lot 10 DP1285590; Lot 299 DP1285364), Box Hill NSW, within the Hills Shire local government area (Figure 1.1 & Figure 1.2). Residential buildings, sheds, and alpaca pens were not entered/inspected.

The pedestrian survey was undertaken by Mikhaila Chaplin and Frances Robson (EMM Archaeologists) with representatives from A1 Indigenous Services, Amanda hickey Cultural Services, Butucarbin Heritage, and Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (Table 6.1, Figure 6.1).

Participants were spaced ~5 m apart, and the team targeted ground exposure, mature trees and other features where cultural material may be expected. It must be noted that archaeological surveys are inherently limited by ground surface visibility conditions and therefore any survey, despite the intensity of survey effort and spacing of survey transects, is considered to only *sample* the archaeological landscape. The archaeological survey did not aim to cover the entire ground surface within the project footprint, but rather to characterise the archaeological landscape.

The effectiveness of the survey is determined through recording and analysing survey coverage data. It is evaluated for its effectiveness in identifying the distribution of Aboriginal objects across the landscape, taking into account the potential for archaeological deposits. The percentage of the ground surface exposed in each landform and the visible ground surface within exposures (as ground exposures are often obscured by vegetation, gravels, etc.) influences the survey results. For example, an archaeologically sensitive landform surface that is highly exposed by erosion is likely to reveal Aboriginal objects, whereas a similar landform that is thickly grassed will obscure surface artefacts if they are present. Overall, calculation of effective survey coverage is used to estimate not only how much area was physically surveyed, but also how favourable the survey conditions were for the identification of Aboriginal sites.

Site recording was completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a). Survey transects were recorded as tracks on GPS units and detailed information about each transect recorded in field notebooks.

Table 6.1 Aboriginal representatives involved in the survey

Organisation	Representative
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Dezwart
Butucarbin Heritage	Teagan Pittman
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kayne Moreton and Lequisha Yule

6.2.2 Results

The project area was divided into two survey units. These survey units are broadly disturbance based, with Survey Unit A encompassing established residences, sheds, dams, and subsurface utilities, in the sloped eastern half of 50 and 52 Terry Road; and Survey Unit B encompassing the far less disturbed grassy sloped paddock in the western portion of 50 Terry Road, and the western half of 52 Terry Road (Figure 6.2). The transects totalled 2,455.95 m in length. Overall, ground surface exposure was generally poor with an average visibility of 10 %, and an effective coverage of 1 % (Table 6.2). Both survey unit transects are described below.

Survey Unit A was primarily situated in the south-eastern with a small portion in the north west of the project area, encompassing an area of approximately 19,436.43 m² (1.94 ha) and on a gently inclined slope that slopes down to the west (Plate 6.1 to Plate 6.8). This area was characterised by established brick residential buildings, subsurface and overhead utilities, sheds, fenced holding paddocks, dams, garden beds, and gravel access tracks. Areas of disturbance have occurred in this area which aligns with the historical imagery. These include:

- residences, with levelled foundations. One residence is situated on each of 50 Terry Road, and 52 Terry Road, close to the Terry Road street frontage
- dam infrastructure (50 Terry Road), discussions with landholder indicated enlargement ~30 years prior to this ACHA utilising both nearby soils and imported soils

- localised disturbance from construction of sheds, and livestock holding yards
- gravel driveways and access tracks nearby to residences and sheds, obscuring ground surface visibility.

The visibility in this survey unit was generally low with areas of exposure limited to natural ground exposures. Ground surfaces were obscured by pallets of bricks, and other materials, sheds, brick residences, concrete pathways, and gravel access tracks/driveways. The residences and sheds were notably level in comparison to the natural incline, indicating that levelling has occurred. Though largely obscured by buildings, access tracks, and grass, where soils were observed they were identified as deflated clays with exposed fine gravels. In areas nearby to the largest shed, soils appeared to comprise a road gravel particularly along access tracks. Discussions with the landholder on-site at 50 Terry Road, confirmed the dam was established 30 years prior through deepening and widening the existing dam and utilising surrounding soils and imported soils to further strengthen the surrounding dam walls. It is therefore assumed that the area surrounding the dam including the residence and associated outbuildings has been subjected to moderate and high levels of historical disturbance such that there is a low likelihood of any intact soils (and Aboriginal objects) remaining.

Survey Unit B contained the balance of the remaining land (the western portion of 50 Terry Road, and large parts of 52 Terry Road), encompassing an area of approximately 27,180.16 m² (2.72 ha), and situated within a gently inclined lower- mid slope. This area was characterised by small to medium grassy paddocks, with localised impacts from internal fencing, and a chicken shed (to the north) (Plate 6.9 to Plate 6.12). Survey Unit B has been largely subject to historical land clearing of mature vegetation with only a few established trees remaining. The incline of the slope decreases gradually towards a branch of the Killarney Chain of Ponds to the west. Disturbance appears to be minimal across this survey unit with the original slope appearing to be maintained. The visibility in Survey Unit B was generally low, with majority of the ground surface covered in grass, and sheds for farm animals.

No Aboriginal objects were observed during the pedestrian survey. All trees were inspected, and none exhibited cultural modifications. However, due to a portion of the site being in proximity to a tributary of the Killarney Chain of Ponds (Strahler stream order 3), and low visibility over majority of the north-western portion of the project area, a test excavation program was recommended to determine if subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage is present within the project area (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Transect data for the survey

Transect	Length (m)	Area (sq m)	Landform	Exposure (%)	Visibility (%)	Effective Coverage (sq m)	Effective Coverage (%)	Aboriginal sites identified
Survey Unit A	1,101.96	19,436.43	Modified gradual slope	10	10	194.36	1	0
Survey Unit B	1,353.99	27,180.16	Gradual slope	10	10	271.80	1	0
Average	*1,227.98*	*23,308.29*	*Gradual slope*	*10*	*10*	*233.08*	*1*	*0*
Total	**2,455.95**	**46,616.59**	**Gradual slope**	**-**	**-**	**466.16**	**2**	**0**

Plate 6.1 SU A, view east of gentle upslope with residence, access track in centre, and internal fencing

Plate 6.2 SU A, view east of gentle upslope with residence, access track in centre, and dam (~1-2 m above ground level)

Plate 6.3 SU A showing small farm structures, and internal fencing for livestock, view north-east

Plate 6.4 SU A, view west of dam (~1-2 m above ground level

Plate 6.5 Example of small shed structures across 50 Terry Road property, view south-east

Plate 6.6 SU A depicting large industrial shed, equipment, and gravel access track, view east

Plate 6.7 SU A, view north-east showing playing residence on 52 Terry Road property

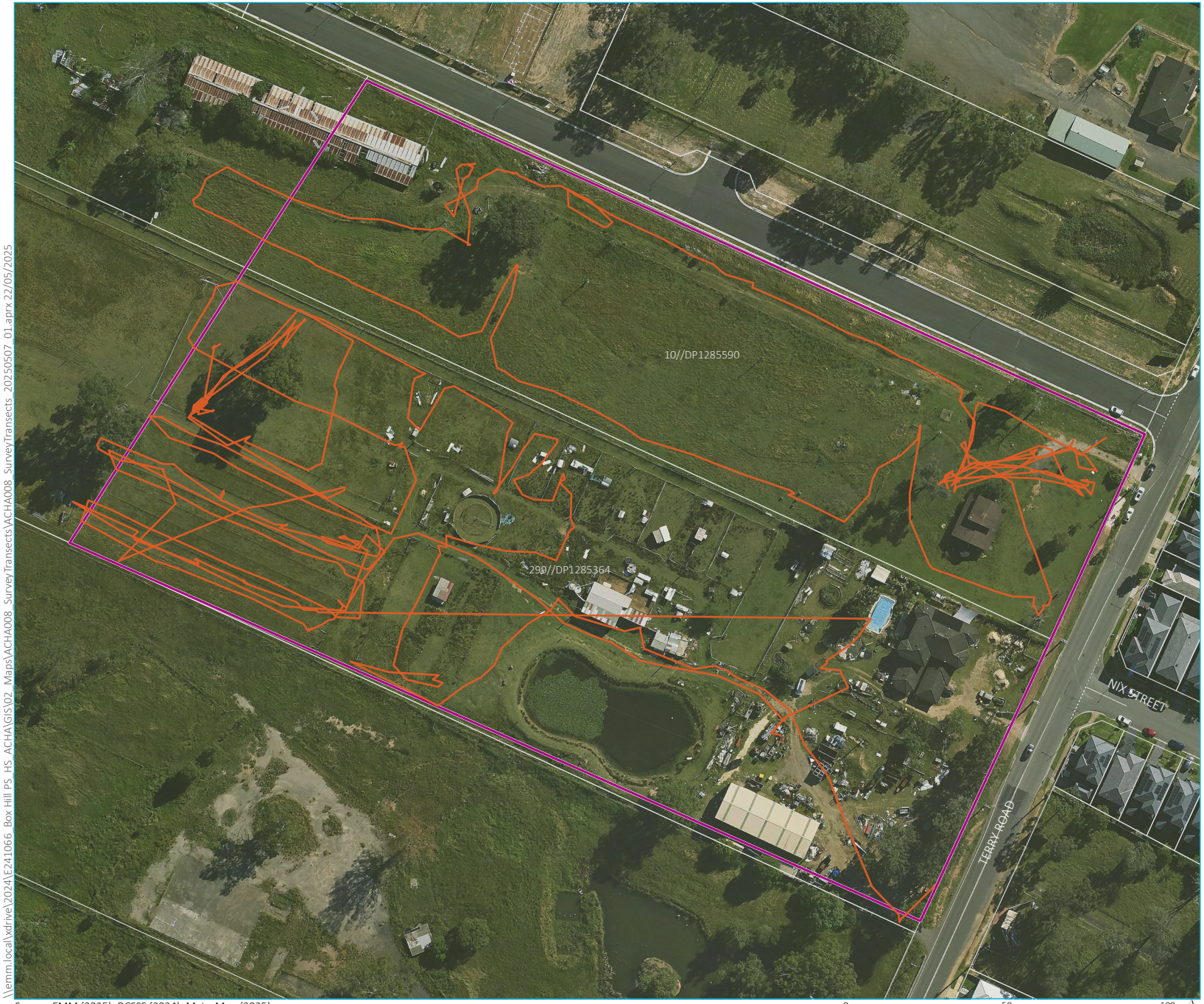
Plate 6.8 SU A, view east depicting the two residences within project area

Plate 6.9 SU B showing largely cleared paddocks with localised areas of rubbish within 50 Terry Road property, view south-west

Plate 6.10 SU B, view west of rows of internal fencing facing towards a tributary of the Killarney Chain of Ponds

Plate 6.11 SU B, view west facing towards a tributary of the Killarney Chain of Ponds from 52 Terry Road property

Plate 6.12 SU B, depicting gentle slope towards Terry Road, view east



KEY

Project boundary

Survey track

Existing environment

Cadastre

Survey track

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 6.1

EMM
creating opportunities

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025)

0 50 100 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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KEY

- Project boundary

Survey unit

- Survey unit A
- Survey unit B

Existing environment

- Vehicular track
- Extent of disturbed area around track
- Cadastre

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025)

0 50 100 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

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Survey units

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 6.2

EMM
creating opportunities

6.3 Test excavations

6.3.1 Approach and methods

EMM conducted archaeological test excavations in the project area with the assistance of Aboriginal participants over three days between 29 April 2025- 1 May 2025. These works were undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) and consisted of small manually dug test pits in a systematic grid. The excavation was directed by Frances Robson (EMM Archaeologist), with the archaeological team consisting of Mikhaila Chaplin, Adrian Caridi, and Bianka Erdei (EMM Archaeologists). Aboriginal participants from the following groups, A1 Indigenous Services, Amanda Hickey Cultural Services, Butucarbin Heritage, and Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council participated in the field program (Table 6.3).

The primary aims of the excavation were to:

- identify, map and characterise the nature, age, extent, integrity and significance of the Aboriginal cultural material within the project area
- collect data to answer the following research questions:
    - What are the environmental characteristics associated with the distribution of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the project area?
    - What are the cultural, social and public values associated with the Aboriginal archaeological resource within the project area?
    - How should the Aboriginal sites in the region be conserved and managed in future?
- assess the significance and historical meaning of the cultural materials that exist within the project area so that future archaeological investigation can advance our understanding of past Aboriginal cultural behaviour and environmental adaptation
- direct future heritage activities and mitigation measures (if required) for the project footprint

Archaeological test excavations were implemented in accordance with Requirements 16 and 17 of the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010). In summary, the following methods were adopted for the excavation:

- manual excavation of 50 cm x 50 cm test pits (0.25 m^2) in a systematic grid (at ~20-40 m spacing) across areas of archaeological interest within the impact footprint
- excavation of the first unit would be in 5 cm spits, with subsequent excavation allowed in 10 cm spits or according to stratigraphy (whichever is smallest) depending on the results of the first unit.
- all test excavation pits to be spatially located using a differential GPS device, which would also provide elevation data
- all test excavation pits were spatially located using digital site recording forms created by EMM on the Survey123 application for ArcGIS (ESRI)
- excavation of units in 10 cm spits
- manual excavation continued to either: the base of the cultural deposits, the depth of the underlying geology, or the maximum depth possible via hand excavation (~80 cm)

- wet sieving of all manually excavated material through a 5 mm sieve
- soil profiles were recorded in accordance with the Code of Practice, including scaled drawings, photographs, and written descriptions.

Table 6.3 Aboriginal representatives involved in the test excavation

Organisation	Representative
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Dezwart
Butucarbin Heritage	Teagan Pittman
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kayne Moreton and Lequisha Yule

6.3.2 Results

Thirty five test pits (TPs) were set out on linear transects at 20 m spacing across Survey Unit B (Figure 6.3, Table 6.4). Thirty four of these were undertaken, with one (TP8) not proceeded as a result of existing infrastructure present at the proposed location (Plate 6.16 to Plate 6.25). The 34 test pits totalled coverage of 8.5 m² to an average depth of ~30 cm. The excavations indicated the presence of an *in situ* duplex soil profile consisting of:

1. **Brown silty loam (A_1 horizon):** a humic layer of firmly compacted silty loam, exhibiting varying quantities of gravels. Inclusions within this layer include rootlets. Some pits exhibited minor turbation from ant nests. The absence of this layer across a large portion of the test pits indicates previous disturbance/movement of soils.

2. **Brown silty clay loam (B_1 horizon):** a firm organic layer of silty clay loam with a vertically diffused quantity of clay, measuring roughly 10 to 30 cm in depth. Inclusions within this layer include rootlets (towards the surface), and small mudstone fragments.

3. **Orange-brown clay (B_2 horizon):** a culturally sterile layer of orange-brown clay. Identified at depths of ~10-40 cm. Inclusions comprised pockets of ironstone in some test pits. To determine sterility of the clay, TP13 (containing heritage), was excavated to a depth of 50 cm.

This type of soil profile is characteristic of the Blacktown soil landscape, which is commonly encountered in the Box Hill area and the wider Cumberland Plain.

Test pits exhibited soil profiles largely devoid of natural inclusions (i.e. gravels, ironstone), and when present, occurring in low numbers. Excavated test pits were moderately moist from recent rain, highlighting the horizon boundary distinctness as largely gradual. Test pits within 50 Terry Road largely displayed evidence of reworking or re-deposition to the upper 10-15 cm of the soil profile, possibly due to land clearance, and previous farming activities. To determine the sterility of the orange-brown clay identified, TP13 was excavated ~20 cm into the clay to confirm that the clay identified was not a redeposited clay from past land use; and was validated as a natural geological substrate. Overall, test pit soil profiles were largely consistent likely due to the shallow nature of the soils, similar localised historical disturbances occurring across both properties within the project area, with minimal outliers constrained primarily to truncated soils (i.e. removal A_1 Horizon).

A total of 35 stone artefacts were recovered from fourteen test pits, for an average artefact density of 4.11 artefacts/m² (Table 6.4). This cultural assemblage is catalogued in Appendix D.3. Three additional heat shatter fragments were recovered as part of the test excavation from TP13, TP24 and TP34, but upon further analysis these were found not to be artefactual (Plate 6.15), and have been excluded from the cultural assemblage. The remaining 20 test pits contained no artefacts.

There was no apparent patterning with regards to the spatial distribution of cultural material across the areas subject to test excavation (Figure 6.4), though the greatest concentration (totalling n=16 artefacts) was recorded in the four test pits surrounding the stand of trees in the south-western corner of the project area in 50 Terry Road (TP9, TP14, TP15 and TP16). Five artefacts were recovered from TP25, and three artefacts each were recovered from TP23 and TP22, all of which were recovered from the western half of the property at 52 Terry Road. No artefacts were recovered from any of the four test pits (TP31-TP34) in the yard of the residential property along the eastern boundary of 52 Terry Road.

The majority of the cultural assemblage (n=28, or 65%) was recovered primarily in the upper 20 cm of the soil profile. A total of 17 artefacts were recovered from Spit 1 (0-10cm), 11 artefacts were recovered from Spit 2 (10-20 cm), 5 artefacts were recovered from Spit 3 (20-30 cm) and 2 were recovered from Spit 4 (30-40 cm).

The assemblage consists of broken flakes (n=18), complete flakes (n=5), complete splits (n=1), tools (n=6), and other (n=5). Twenty-two of the 35 artefacts were manufactured from silcrete (fine-grained n=12, matrix dominated n=10) whilst tuff, milky quartz, chalcedony, and chert make up the remainder (Plate 6.13). Tools comprised quartz, tuff, chalcedony, and fine-grained silcrete usewear (n=2), step-scrapers (n=2), convex scrapers (n=1), and a Bondi point (n=1) (Plate 6.14). Some artefacts retained characteristics of use in the late Holocene (<5,000 years ago) such as burning the raw material prior to manufacture (n=2). One yellow silcrete artefact was identified, and this type of material is commonly found in and/or near paleo-channel sources of the Cumberland Plain. Overall, the assemblage presents the common characteristics of raw materials found within the Cumberland Plain and stone artefact technologies of the late-mid Holocene.

The density of artefact distribution across the project area is generally consistent with background artefact scatter common throughout the Cumberland Plain.

Plate 6.13 **Examples of different raw material types recovered from the Box Hill assemblage, namely (L-R) chalcedony, milky quartz, silcrete, chert, tuff and matrix-dominated silcrete.**

Plate 6.14 **Examples of tools found in the assemblage. Left to right, id=21, id=24, id=2, id-25, id=23. Dashed line shows location of use or retouch. Scale = 1 cm**

Plate 6.15 **Three silcrete heat shatter fragments recovered from TP13, TP24 and TP34.**

Table 6.4 **Test Excavation data**

Test Pit #	Easting (GDA2020 Z56)	Northing (GA2020 Z56)	Area of excavation (m^2)	Depth excavated (cm)	Number of spits (n)	Number of artefacts (n)	Extrapolated artefact density per m^2 (n)
1	304911	6274904	0.25	35	4	0	0
2	304913	6274921	0.25	26	3	2	8
3	304921	6274940	0.25	27	3	0	0
4	304927	6274958	0.25	30	6	0	0
5	304929	6274897	0.25	17	2	0	0
6	304933	6274914	0.25	46	5	0	0
7	304942	6274932	0.25	32	4	0	0
8	-	-	-	Not excavated	Not excavated	-	-
9	304954	6274968	0.25	30	3	2	8
10	304968	6274987	0.25	30	3	1	4
11	304984	6275004	0.25	20	2	0	0
12	304946	6274890	0.25	19	2	0	0
13	304957	6274908	0.25	50	5	0	0
14	304954	6274920	0.25	40	4	4	16
15	304969	6274944	0.25	24	3	6	24
16	304974	6274959	0.25	23	3	4	16
17	304991	6274980	0.25	40	4	1	4

Test Pit #	Easting (GDA2020 Z56)	Northing (GA2020 Z56)	Area of excavation (m^2)	Depth excavated (cm)	Number of spits (n)	Number of artefacts (n)	Extrapolated artefact density per m^2 (n)
18	304998	6274997	0.25	40	4	1	4
19	304960	6274879	0.25	28	3	1	4
20	304968	6274900	0.25	20	2	0	0
21	305006	6274974	0.25	30	3	0	0
22	305016	6275010	0.25	10	1	3	12
23	305050	6274967	0.25	35	4	3	12
24	305054	6274992	0.25	30	3	0	0
25	305079	6274937	0.25	25	3	5	20
26	305086	6274954	0.25	32	4	0	0
27	305094	6274973	0.25	40	4	0	0
28	305113	6274923	0.25	35	4	1	4
29	305122	6274938	0.25	4	4	0	0
30	305139	6274964	0.25	30	3	0	0
31	305151	6274905	0.25	35	4	0	0
32	305171	6274943	0.25	10	1	0	0
33	305187	6274893	0.25	15	2	0	0
34	305201	6274925	0.25	25	3	0	0
35	305045	6274955	0.25			1	4
Average	-	-	*0.25*	*28.27*	*3.27*	*1.02*	*4.11*
Total	**-**	**-**	**8.5**	**-**	**-**	**35**	**-**

Plate 6.16 TP 2, north section. Relatively shallow soil profile, increasing moisture content with depth. Situated on the lower slope

Plate 6.17 TP 7, general view north from TP. Depicts lower slop gradient

Plate 6.18 TP 13, north section. Showing natural soil profile where artefacts were recovered. Excavated ~20cm into clay to confirm undisturbed clay context

Plate 6.19 TP 20, view of sterile clay base of pit.

Plate 6.20 TP 23, view of sterile clay base, showing shallow soils, likely scalped from historical disturbances

Plate 6.21 TP 23, view north showing shallow soils, likely scalped from historical disturbances

Plate 6.22 TP 35, view north. Depicting shallow natural soils, likely scalped during nearby residence construction for levelling

Plate 6.23 TP 35, view north towards unnamed road (in construction)

Plate 6.24 TP 35, north section. Showing thin topsoil overlying a sterile clay

Plate 6.25 TP 22, view north. Depicting shallow soils along northern section of project area

KEY

Project boundary

Test pit

Existing environment

Cadastre

Test pit location map

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 6.3

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025)

0 50 100 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

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EMM creating opportunities

KEY

Project boundary

Test pit by number of artefacts found

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025)

0 50 100 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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Excavation results

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 6.4

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7 The archaeological resource

Previous archaeological studies and documented Aboriginal cultural heritage sites of the Cumberland Plain have all provided a consistent and good understanding of the past peopling, visitation and occupation of the project area and surrounds. A combination of academic and cultural heritage management (CHM) studies all demonstrate that the region was initially peopled at least 35,000 years ago, with established populations moving along the fertile river and major creek systems (including the Paramatta River, Eastern and South Creeks). The vast majority of cultural materials recovered, however, show that use of the region was increasingly common only in the last 5,000 years as climatic conditions stabilised. Patterns of visitation across western Sydney appear to have remained seasonal and/or infrequent, likely reflecting the management of natural resources and cultural obligations to Country. Archaeological evidence suggests that people utilised a wide range of resources across the region, and especially the silcrete raw materials from the Blacktown, Riverstone and Plumpton Ridge areas. These materials were moved along the major river systems across much of the Sydney Basin.

A review of past investigations and the AHIMS database indicate that cultural materials demonstrating this past behaviour are overwhelmingly in the form of surface and/or shallowly buried stone artefacts. These are typically found adjacent to reliable sources of water, and/or on elevated areas. These cultural materials are scattered throughout the landscape at varying concentrations, and sites consisting of single or <20-30 stone artefacts are frequently identified, and considered a background scatter reflecting the transitory/seasonal nature of activities in the region. There are occasional discoveries of larger (i.e., in the order of ~45 artefacts/m^2, and up to 150 artefacts/m^2), deeper and/or older buried cultural material associated with major alluvial environments adjacent to major river systems, but these sites are few, and seem to be clustered along the margins of South Creek, Eastern Creek and other third- and fourth-order waterways. Culturally modified trees are also present in the region, although the implementation of European land-clearing practices has resulted in the loss of large swathes of mature native forest. As such, these sites are not as common as stone artefact scatters, which may still be found in disturbed contexts.

Against the potential for cultural materials, past land use and historical development activities have caused considerable disturbance to the upper soil profile (within which cultural materials may occur) across large parts of the project area. A review of the environmental context and historical aerials suggests that the project area has been subject to varying levels of historical disturbance, with the most significant impacts arising from localised dam and dwelling construction (residences and sheds) primarily within 50 Terry Road, with lesser impacts across both lots from de-vegetation and orcharding/gardening. These actions would have resulted in large removal/disturbance of any characteristically shallow (<30 cm depth) topsoil deposits and cultural material (if present). Given this, areas of moderate and high disturbance, particularly in the eastern half of the project area, are considered to have a low likelihood of any cultural material being preserved in-situ.

A low-density background scatter of cultural material was recovered across those (comparatively less disturbed) parts of the project area subject to archaeological test excavation for this report. Specifically, 35 artefacts were recovered from the excavation of 34 test pits, providing an average artefact density of 4.11 artefacts/m^2. There was no apparent spatial patterning to the material recovered, although the greatest concentration of material – almost two-thirds of the whole assemblage – was recovered from four test pits in the south-western corner of the project area in 50 Terry Road. Even here, however, the artefact densities are well within the range other researchers have identified as of background scatter. While test pits excavated to the east were either negative, or contained artefacts in disturbed contexts, aligning with the predictive modelling outlined in Section 5.6 as there has been high levels of disturbance arising from the localised building construction and associated underground services across this portion of the site.

The artefact assemblage recovered from the project area suggests a low level, or transient use, of the locale in the past, and likely reflects occasional reduction and random discard. The small assemblage recovered during the excavation is subject to small sample bias that means there are very little meaningful conclusions we can draw about past Aboriginal use and occupation beyond reinforcing established settlement patterning that first order

drainage lines are typically associated with low density scatters consistent with infrequent use and occupation. There is some evidence the assemblage reflects mid- to late Holocene activity (<5,000 years-contact), which similarly aligns with broader regional patterning. This background scatter is generally considered to be reflective of the ephemeral use of the site, which is common for this site type across most of the Cumberland Plain.

The findings of the test excavation demonstrated that subsurface artefact distribution across the project area is typically constrained to the western half of the project area, where historical disturbance is less prevalent, and these cultural deposits have been identified as “BHPS/BHHS BS1” (AHIMS #45-5-6001) for future management.

No culturally modified trees were identified during the investigations and no site-specific intangible cultural values were identified by the RAPs.

KEY

- Project boundary
- Background scatter

Test pit by number of artefacts found

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track

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Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025)

0 50 100 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

Archaeological resource

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 7.1

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8 Significance assessment

8.1 Assessment criteria

All Aboriginal objects in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. It is recognised that the destruction of sites may be necessary to allow other activities or developments to occur. In order for the consent authority to make informed decisions on such matters, an important element of cultural resource management is determining the significance of cultural heritage places and objects to understand what may be lost; and how best it can be mitigated. However, it is highlighted that something can be of little or no significance and still be protected under the Act.

Cultural significance is outlined in Article 1.2 of the Burra Charter – the best practise document for managing cultural heritage – as 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations' (Australia ICOMOS 2013). These values are reiterated in the NSW guidelines, which determines that the cultural significance of a place can be assessed by identifying the values that are present across the subject area and assessing what is important and why (OEH 2011). In assessing the scientific significance of sites, aspects such as rarity and representativeness and the integrity must be considered. Generally speaking, a site or object that is rare will have a heightened significance, although a site that is suitable of conservation as 'representative' of its type will also be significant. Conversely, an extremely rare site may no longer be significant if its integrity has been sufficiently compromised.

The criteria adopted for this report are defined in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 A summary of criteria used to assess the significance of the Aboriginal archaeological and cultural resource (after OEH 2012: 8-10)

Criterion	Definition
Social value—Does the place have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?	Social (or cultural) value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.
Historic value—Is the place important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	Historic value refers to the association of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity. 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 (archaeological) value—Does the place have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	Scientific (archaeological) value refers 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. Information about scientific values is gathered through archaeological investigation undertaken in this report.
Aesthetic value—Is the place important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local, regional, and/or State environment?	Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often linked with social value, and can consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use. This value is only relevant to archaeological sites on only rare occasions, such as rockshelters that contain art, or culturally modified trees in prominent positions, etc.

8.2 Statement of significance

Overall, investigations across the project area have provided an understanding of the archaeological and cultural resource and its significance.

From an archaeological and scientific perspective, a low-density artefact scatter, BHPS/BHHS BS1 (AHIMS #45-5-6001), has been identified within the project area, and largely constrained to the western portion of the project area where historical disturbances have been limited. This cultural assemblage comprises 35 stone artefacts, with an average density of ~4.11/m^2. While important in demonstrating the longevity and continued use of the region by Aboriginal people in the past, it is considered that little further information can be obtained from additional investigation of this site. Low density artefact scatters are extremely common in the region, are representative of ephemeral use, and found elsewhere across the Cumberland Plain. As such the site is considered to have low scientific significance.

There are no known historical associations or historical values associated with the project area. The project area is not associated with any historically important person, event, phase or activity, and there are no documented instances of contact between early settlers and Aboriginal people on site. Further, there is no evidence to suggest that there is a direct connection to the section of the Killarney Chain of Ponds that is located nearby, but as there is an absence of any historical records or journal recollections from the time, such associations may have existed. It is thereby determined that the historical value of the site is low.

Due to the heavily urbanised environment, the project area retains no native vegetation that would have typically characterised the heavily vegetated slopes of this landscape, and there are no significant landscape views to the Killarney Chain of Ponds, or surrounding ridgeline and hills. The project area is therefore not considered to retain any aesthetic values relevant to Aboriginal heritage.

No project specific cultural values have been vocalised for the project area to date. Discussions with RAPs have not identified any important ecological or cultural areas within the project area, and no connection between important sites elsewhere in the region and the project area.

Table 8.2 presents a summary of the assessed significance values, with the overall significance of AHIMS # 45-5-6001 (BHPS/BHHS BS1) as low.

Table 8.2 Significance of Aboriginal sites and objects identified

AHIMS ID	Site name	Site type	Social/ cultural value	Historical value	Scientific/ archaeological value	Aesthetic value	Overall significance
45-5-6001	BHPS/BHHS BS1	Low density artefact scatter	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

9 Impact assessment

9.1 Key findings

- The proposed development activities would include the establishment of school structures and associated infrastructure across the project area. Ground disturbance to the upper soil profile across the entirety of the project area is expected.
- A low density of stone artefacts, BHPS/BHHS BS1, was identified in the upper soil profile, discontinuously in the western portions of the project area. These cultural deposits would be directly impacted by the project.
- Given the low significance of BHPS/BHHS BS1, and the presence of a low density background scatter more broadly across the region, it is considered that the project would have limited cultural heritage impacts. The proposed project will not have significant effects on the locality, community and the environment.

9.2 Project impacts

The proposal for the new Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School involves the following works:

- Demolition, tree removal and site preparation works.
- Construction of a new 1,000 student Public School, and a 1,000 student High School of up to 4-storeys in heights, including co-located halls.
- Construction of a preschool.
- Associated site landscaping, fencing and open space including sports fields and games courts.
- Changes to vehicular access including internal access road and car parking , new bus zone and kiss and drop zones, pedestrian access, waste storage and loading areas.
- Augmentation of services and utilities to support the new school.

In addition, indirect impacts to the ground surface and underlying deposits can occur from the movement of heavy machinery and storage of materials, equipment and vehicles, especially where these movements or storage activities occur in areas that do not have existing hardstand installed. These activities can cause compaction and downward movement of the upper portions of the soil profile, which may affect cultural material if present.

9.3 Potential Aboriginal heritage impact

Based on the project designs which includes the construction of buildings along the western, northern and eastern site boundaries, as well as various landscaping activities, ground surface disturbance is likely to occur across the entire project area. One low density artefact scatter (BHPS/BHHS BS1, AHIMS #45-5-6001) lies within the development footprint and would be directly affected by the proposed works. This site consists of a diffuse scatter of artefacts primarily located on the western side of the project area. Due to its broad distribution, it is likely that the site cannot be entirely avoided, even if the development footprint is adjusted to reduce heritage impacts.

Development activities will likely result in disturbance to the ground surface resulting from demolition works, cutting, levelling and fill works, installation of services and infrastructure, as well as landscaping and revegetation works. These works will result in the removal of much, or all, of the upper soil profile. Due to the shallow nature of the cultural material bearing deposit (<40cm), it is likely that these activities will result in the total destruction of the diffuse low-density artefact scatter BHPS/BHHS BS1 (that is largely constrained to the western portion of

the project area), and any associated cultural material present (Table 9.1). The site has been assessed as being of low significance.

Based on the results of the archaeological survey and subsequent test excavation, the potential for direct impacts to cultural heritage in the eastern portion of the project area is considered negligible. This conclusion was reached on the basis of the absence of sub-surface Aboriginal objects or the presence of Aboriginal objects identified within disturbed soil deposits identified in this area during the test excavation program. The highly disturbed nature of the project area from previous land clearing and construction activities is evidenced with heavily modified soil profiles (Section 6.3.2), and absence of upper natural soil profiles reducing any likelihood of sub-surface cultural material to be present to the east.

Table 9.1 Summary of potential impacts to Aboriginal objects and/or sites from future development activities

Site name	AHIMS #	Significance	Type of harm	Activity causing harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
BHPS/BHHS BS1	45-5-6001	Low	Direct	Development of the site	Complete	Complete loss of value

9.4 Cumulative Impact

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the current generation should ensure the health, diversity and longevity of the environment for the benefit of future society. For Aboriginal heritage management, intergenerational equity can be considered primarily in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects, sites and/or places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (e.g. due to development impacts), there are fewer opportunities for future generations of Aboriginal people and the broader community to enjoy the cultural benefits. Information about the integrity, rarity and representativeness of the Aboriginal objects, sites and places that may be impacted, and how they inform the past visitation and occupation of land by Aboriginal people, are relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of a project.

As outlined in Section 9.1, the proposed works are at least partially within areas of existing disturbance and/or past impacts where there is a low likelihood of significant cultural material being present. This is most relevant to the eastern section of the project area. To the west, a low density background scatter of stone artefacts is present discontinuously throughout this portion of the project area. These cultural deposits are considered of low significance and are common across the broader region. Based on this, it is considered that the project would have limited cultural heritage impacts.

Furthermore, based on the identification of potential issues, and an assessment of the nature and extent of the impacts of the proposed development, it is determined that:

- The extent and nature of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts are low, and will not have significant effects on the locality, community and the environment;
- Potential Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal effect on the locality, community and the environment.

This is detailed in Section 10 below.

10 Management and mitigation strategy

10.1 Key findings

- The ACHA concludes that one Aboriginal site, BHPS/BHHS BS1 (AHIMS # 45-5-6001), is located discontinuously within the western portion of the project area, and that the proposed development activities would result complete and direct harm to the site through earthmoving, and construction activities needed to facilitate the construction of the proposed works (Section 9.3). This site is representative of other sites in the region, is extremely common, and has limited research potential and low scientific significance.

- No further archaeological investigations or mitigations are recommended with regards to the management of BHPS/BHHS BS1 in advance of the development. Notwithstanding this, the presence of identified cultural material requires that an AHIP be obtained and implemented prior to development occurring for those areas highlighted as such in Figure 10.1.

- The eastern portion of the project area was found to have been subjected to moderate and high levels of historical disturbance from past development, such that there is a low likelihood of Aboriginal cultural material remaining. Development may proceed with caution in those areas highlighted as such in Figure 10.1, subject to the development and implementation of an unexpected finds protocol.

- Such measures ensure that the impacts of the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage are managed so that there is a minimal effect on the locality, community and the environment.

10.2 Summary of findings and impacts

This ACHA process, which included consultation with the Aboriginal community, a field survey and test excavation, identified Aboriginal objects within the western portion of the project area (BHPS/BHHS BS1, AHIMS # 45-5-6001). Despite being in a region known to have been inhabited by Aboriginal people for millennia, the project area has been subject to a range of disturbance activities over the last ~70 years. This includes native vegetation clearance, low-impact farming practices, establishment of an orchard, construction of residences and sheds. These activities have resulted in the disturbance of the natural soil profile, particularly to the east where the residences and sheds are located, within which cultural materials may be present. Although the presence of disturbed and isolated cultural materials may still be present in these disturbed areas, albeit not identified during the investigations.

Due to limited ground surface visibility from landscaping supplies, grass, sheds, established residences, and access tracks no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the survey. An archaeological test excavation was therefore undertaken and identified a low density of stone artefacts (n=35; 4.11/m^2) in the upper soil profile. The density of cultural materials was consistent with a background scatter, commonly found in the Cumberland Plain. While important in demonstrating the longevity of Aboriginal people in the region, these deposits have limited scientific significance. Discussions with the RAPs did not identify any cultural values of concern in this locale.

BHPS/BHHS BS1 (AHIMS #45-5-6001) is determined to be of low overall significance, and would be directly affected by the project development.

10.3 Management strategy

The development of heritage management strategies and recommendations are based on the assessed significance of the place, legislative protection and regulatory requirements, and the specifics of proposed development impact. Due to the low overall significance associated with BHPS/BHHS BS1, no further archaeological investigation is considered warranted.

In NSW, Aboriginal objects are provided with statutory protection by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In general, where a proposed activity will result in harm to an Aboriginal object, an application must be made to Heritage NSW, and an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) must be granted before any harm may occur. If granted, the AHIP will contain conditions intended to manage and mitigate the identified impact and allowing harm to proceed. Impacts to BHPS/BHHS BS1 will require an AHIP prior to development being permissible.

The curtilage of the AHIP is shown in Figure 10.1. The long-term management and curation of the Aboriginal cultural material recovered as part of the ACHA (test excavation) process should be determined in consultation with the proponent, RAPs and Heritage NSW. Reburial on-site, in an area protected from future development, is proposed as a long-term management mitigation measure

The eastern portion of the project area was found to have been subjected to moderate and high levels of historical disturbance from past development, such that there is a low likelihood of Aboriginal cultural material remaining, and few heritage constraints. Development may proceed with caution in those areas highlighted as such in Figure 10.1, subject to the development and implementation of an unexpected finds protocol.

10.4 Recommendations

The overall following recommendations should be integrated into the management for the project and are presented in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1 Overall Management Recommendations

Project Stage Design (D) Construction (C) Operation (O)	Mitigation Measures	Relevant Section of Report
D	A copy of the final ACHA should be lodged with AHIMS and provided to each of the RAPs for their records.	Section 2.2
D	If any part of the construction footprint is located outside the areas identified in this ACHA, or if any alteration is proposed that could result in additional impact to material culture, further assessment of these area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects and/or sites that may be present.	Section 10.3
D	The long-term management and curation of the Aboriginal cultural material recovered as part of the ACHA (test excavation) process should be determined in consultation with the proponent, RAPs and Heritage NSW. Reburial on-site, in an area protected from future development, is proposed as a long-term management mitigation measure	Section 10.3
D	AHIMS Site Recording Forms for the newly identified Aboriginal objects and/or sites within the project area and areas of archaeological sensitivity will be submitted to the AHIMS database once their validation has been completed. An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF) is to be submitted after the completion of the works outlined within the AHIP.	Section 10.3
D/C	No ground disturbance activities are permitted within those parts of the project area highlighted “AHIMS site 45-5-6001 (BHPS/BHHS BS1)” in Figure 10.1, without first having obtained an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow project impacts.	Sections 9.3 & 10
D/C	Development activities may proceed with caution within those parts of the project area highlighted as “No further archaeological assessment	Sections 9.3 & 10

	or permitting required" in Figure 10.1. The proponent is to develop and implement an unexpected finds protocol for the project.	
C	If human skeletal material is discovered, the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease, and the NSW Police be contacted. Once direction from these organisations has been undertaken, and where relevant, the DoE guidelines for managing the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and/or human remains should be implemented. The contractor should ensure suitable inclusion of local registered Aboriginal representatives in the assessment and management of any unexpected human remains is outlined in their CEMP or equivalent.	Section10.3
C	Consultation should be maintained with the registered Aboriginal parties throughout the life of the project, and in accordance with the requirements of the project AHIP.	Section 2.2 & 10
D, C, & O	Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over should be undertaken to ensure no loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.	Section 10

KEY

- Project boundary
- No further assessment/permitting required
- AHIMS site 45-5-6001 (BHPS/BHHS BS1)
- AHIP coordinate vertex

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track

ID	Eastings GDA94	Northings GDA94
1	304957	6275007
2	304973	6275001
3	304992	6274998
4	305003	6275007
5	305016	6275013
6	305045	6275000
7	305038	6274985
8	305150	6274936
9	305132	6274896
10	305006	6274954
11	304963	6274866
12	304889	6274900

\\emm.local\xdrive\2024\E241066_Box Hill PS_HS_ACHA\GIS\02_Maps\ACHA014_ARCHManagement\ACHA014_ARCHManagement_20250616_03.aprx 16/06/2025

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025)

0 50 100 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

Archaeological management and mitigation strategy

Box Hill Public School and
Box Hill High School ACHA
Figure 10.1

EMM
creating opportunities

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Glossary

Many of these definitions have been taken from the *Code of Practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

Aboriginal object: A physical manifestation of past Aboriginal activity. The legal term is defined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* section 5 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.

Typical examples include stone artefacts, grinding grooves, Aboriginal rock shelters which by definition include physical evidence of occupation, midden shell, hearths, stone arrangements and other landscape features which derive from past Aboriginal activity.

Archaeological survey: A method of data collection for Aboriginal heritage assessment. It involved a survey team walking over the land in a systematic way, recording information. Activities are not invasive or destructive.

Aboriginal culturally modified tree: A tree of sufficient age to have been mature at the time of traditional Aboriginal hunter-gatherer life and therefore generally of more than 220 years ago with evidence of bark or cambium wood removal for the purpose of implement manufacture, footholds, bark sheet removal for shelter, or extraction of animals or other food. Care must be taken to distinguish Aboriginal scars from the much more common natural causes of branch tear, insect attack, animal impact, lightning strike and dieback. Culturally modified tree recognition guidelines exist to distinguish these features. Naturally scarred trees are often misidentified as Aboriginal culturally modified trees.

Aboriginal site: The location where a person in the present day can observe one or more Aboriginal objects. The boundaries of a site are limited to the extent of the observed evidence. In the context of this report a 'site' does not include the assumed extent of unobserved Aboriginal objects (such as archaeological deposit). Different archaeologists can have varying definitions of a 'site' and may use the term to reflect the assumed extent of past Aboriginal activity beyond visible Aboriginal objects. Such use of the term risks defining all of Australia as a single 'site'.

Aboriginal stone artefact: A stone object with morphological features derived from past Aboriginal activity such as intentional fracture, abrasion or impact. Artefacts are distinguished by morphology and context. Typically flaked stone artefacts are distinguished from naturally broken stone by recognition of clear marginal fracture initiation (typically herzian/conchoidal or wedging initiation) on highly siliceous stone types which can often be exotic to the area. Care must be taken to distinguish modern broken stone in machine impacted contexts and therefore context must be carefully considered as well as morphology.

AHIMS: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System — a computer software system employed by the Office of Environment and Heritage to manage many aspects of Aboriginal site recording and permitting. AHIMS includes an Aboriginal sites database which can be accessed via an internet portal.

Archaeological deposit: Aboriginal objects occurring in one or more soil strata. The most common form of archaeological deposit relates to the presence of a single conflated layer of Aboriginal stone artefacts worked into the topsoil through **bioturbation**.

Exposure: estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits, not just an observation of the amount of bare ground.

Grinding grooves: Grinding grooves typically derive from the sharpening of stone hatchet heads on sandstone rock. Grooves appear as elliptical depressions of around 25 cm length with smooth bases. Although mostly occurring in association with water to wash the abraded stone dust away from the groove, such sites have been recorded away from water. Narrow grooves or broad abraded areas may occur less commonly and may be derived from spear sharpening or other grinding activities.

Holocene: A period of time generally 10,000 years, which marks the end of the last ice age, to the present.

Knapping: The process of manufacturing stone tools by lithic reduction.

Midden: A collection of shells and associated economic remains resulting from Aboriginal food gathering and processing activity. Middens comprise shellfish remains of consistent size in a rich dark earth matrix commonly associated with stone artefacts, fish bone and animal bone although shells are commonly the most obtrusive element.

Lithosols: Soils that have little or no profile development. They occur on steep slopes and are usually shallow and are left mainly as uncleared native bushland.

Open stone artefact site/stone artefact site: An unenclosed area where Aboriginal stone artefacts occur – typically exposed from a topsoil archaeological deposit by erosion. Typically the term is used to refer to two or more artefacts although this is an arbitrary distinction. A general 'rule of thumb' boundary definition employed by archaeologists is that artefacts or features more than 50 m apart are regarded as separate sites, however there is no theoretical imperative dictating such as rule. (The 50 m separation rule is used for the most part in EMM's work).

Pleistocene: A period of time 2.6 million years ago to 10,000 years ago. Reference to 'Pleistocene sites' generally means reference to sites older than 10,000 years.

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): An area where there is an inferred presence of Aboriginal objects in the soil based on the environmental context which is typically associated with discovery of Aboriginal objects in analogous areas. This is not strictly a 'site' type, although AHIMS records it as such for the purpose of associating Aboriginal heritage Impact Permits with geographical areas.

Visibility: The amount of bare ground on exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials.

Yellow earths: predominantly sandy-textured soils with earthy porous fabric, weak profile differentiation and gradual or diffuse boundaries except for the darker A1 horizon.

Yellow podosols: Podsols which typically occur on the upper slopes of steep landscapes and on the mid to lower slopes of others. The A2 soil horizon is present in most profiles and the boundary change to the B horizon is generally clear. The B horizon is typically sandy clay to heavy clay.

Appendix A
Legislation

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A.1 Commonwealth

A.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* preserves and protect areas (especially sacred or intangible sites) and places of particular significance to Aboriginal people from damage or destruction. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10); and which can result in a cessation of any development activity.

In addition, the Act also protects objects by Declaration, notably Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). This can be applied at a State level where a State is unwilling or unable to provide such protection.

A.1.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) upon which places of natural or cultural significance can be listed. Sites at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned by the Commonwealth, and most frequently encompass Department of Defence sites. Sites and places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if they are not listed or documented as such at a State level.

The values of sites and places on the NHL/ CHL are protected under the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values. Where relevant, a referral is made to the relevant Commonwealth Department, and either approval, approval with controls, or rejection of the proposed action is determined.

A.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act establishes the managing body, National Native Title Tribunal, who administers native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. It also administers the future act processes that allow proponents to identify and manage potential native title issues for a given activity on a site where a claim has yet to be made or finalised.

In addition, the Act provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA), which is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the Act in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible and bipartisan agreements to suit their particular circumstances often circumventing lengthy timeframes associated with the native title process. An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a broader determination or settled separately.

A.2 State

A.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) is the over-arching Act that dictates the nature of assessment and management of the environment during a development project, and within which heritage forms a component. requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals.

The Act has two main approval pathways within which heritage needs to be considered. Generally for smaller scale (either financially or spatially), Parts 4 (Division 4.1) and 5 (Division 5.1) of the Act are implemented. Part 4 requires that a proponent submits a Development Application (DA) to local council for a given development, and within this document a consideration of Aboriginal and historical heritage is required. The specific nature of the

assessment is usually determined at a pre-DA meeting with the council, and in relation to the relevant heritage Acts. Where Aboriginal heritage is identified as an issue, the DA may become Integrated Development, whereby the State government is also required to review and provide comments on the DA prior to its issue. Part 5 of the Act is a similar process, but only relates to approvals developed and issued by State government departments. Each State government department has their own internal approach to considering environmental issues, but ultimately must develop a Review of Environmental Factors (REF), which is comparable to a DA, and which requires consideration and management of heritage. Similarly where heritage is identified as an issue, liaison with relevant State consent authorities and approvals under other Acts may still be required.

The other approval pathway relates to State Significant Development and/or Infrastructure (Parts 4.7 and 5.2, respectively). These processes require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be developed for a project and assessed currently by the Heritage NSW (formerly the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment). Importantly, the SSD and SSI processes turns off a number of pieces of other legislation, including parts of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In the case of Aboriginal heritage, both the assessment and approval for harm are dictated by the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) outlining the contents and scope of the EIS, and the Project Approval that dictates controls on how a development should proceed.

A.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides protection for Aboriginal objects and places across NSW:

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

- An Aboriginal place is:

    - any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act. This is a very specific piece of legislation that provides process and management of Aboriginal sites of cultural, but not necessarily scientific, values. They are commonly, but not always associated with intangible values.

    - any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the NPW Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which is outlined in Section 90 of the Act. Currently, such permits can be sought from Heritage NSW.

To obtain an AHIP, certain assessment and documentation (outlined in this report) must be provided to DPC for their consideration. Once satisfied, they may endorse an AHIP to harm cultural heritage either conditionally or unconditionally. They can also refuse an application as outlined in Section 90C of the Act, and which can be appealed in accordance with Section 90L.

A.2.3 *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* provides process and protocols for the transfer of vacant Crown land ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council, where the land is not for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

For the purposes of this report, the Act is primarily important to inform relevant Aboriginal communities for consultation; and where Crown land forms part of the development area may require additional liaison with the LALC as a potential, or existing, landowner.

Appendix B
Aboriginal community consultation

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B.1 Consultation log

Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents **(DECCW 2010)***

ABORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS LOG

Project Name: Bohnock Wharf ACHA & AHIP | **Project #:** E240845

DATE	OUTGOING / INCOMING	ORGANISATION	CONTACT MADE BY	CONTACT TO	CONTACT TYPE	COMMENTS
27-Nov-24	Outgoing	Heritage NSW	Alan Williams	-	Email	Request for information and identification of Aboriginal parties
27-Nov-24	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Alan Williams	-	Email	Request for information and identification of Aboriginal parties
27-Nov-24	Outgoing	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Alan Williams	-	Email	Request for information and identification of Aboriginal parties
27-Nov-24	Outgoing	National Native Title Tribunal	Alan Williams	-	Email	Request for information and identification of Aboriginal parties
27-Nov-24	Outgoing	Native Title Services NTSCORP	Alan Williams	-	Email	Request for information and identification of Aboriginal parties
27-Nov-24	Outgoing	Hills Shire Council	Alan Williams	-	Email	Request for information and identification of Aboriginal parties
27-Nov-24	Outgoing	Greater Sydney Local Land Services	Alan Williams	-	Email	Request for information and identification of Aboriginal parties
28-Nov-24	Incoming	Heritage NSW	Barry Gunther	Alan Williams	Email	Provided a list of Aboriginal stakeholdes for the LGA
28-Nov-24	Incoming	Native Title Tribunal	-	Alan Williams	Email	Advised that no ongoing or finalised claims covered the project area
29-Nov-24	Incoming	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Aboriginal owners team	Alan Williams	Email	Indicated that the Deerubbin LALC would be the most suitable organisation to contact
2-Dec-24	Incoming	Greater Sydney Local Land Services	The customer service team	Alan Williams	Email	Advised that they had no role in providing information and directed to Heritage NSW
4-Dec-24	Outgoing	All identified Aboriginal parties by the pre-notification process	Alan Williams	-	Email	Provided a letter seeking their interest to be consulted on the project
4-Dec-24	Outgoing	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Alan Williams	Gordon Morton	Registered post	Posted a letter seeking their interest to be consulted on the project. Sent via Registered Post (Australia Post) Tracking ID: 02 01016 03005 60060 40990.
4-Dec-24	Outgoing	Daily Telegraph	-	-	Newspaper advert	Published the project and sought interest in the newspaper
4-Dec-24	Incoming	Didge Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation	Lilly Carroll	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
4-Dec-24	Incoming	Murra Bidgee Mullangari	Darleen Johnson	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
4-Dec-24	Incoming	Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Phil Boney	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
4-Dec-24	Incoming	Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
5-Dec-24	Incoming	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Krystle Carrol-Elliot	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
11-Dec-24	Incoming	The Hills Shire Council	Erika Juan	Alan Williams	Email	Advised that the Deerubbin LALC should be contacted for the project. Also advised that the site address would be shortly changing as a result of development in the area.
12-Dec-24	Incoming	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
15-Dec-24	Incoming	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
17-Dec-24	Incoming	Woka Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
17-Dec-24	Incoming	Deerubbin LALC	Kayne Moreton	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
7-Jan-25	Incoming	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
14-Jan-25	Incoming	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
17-Jan-25	Outgoing	Heritage NSW	Alan Williams	-	Email	Distributed information on parties that had registered for the project
17-Jan-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Alan Williams	-	Email	Distributed information on parties that had registered for the project
23-Jan-25	Outgoing	Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Slater	Alan Williams	Email	Registered an interest in the project
11-Feb-25	Outgoing	Long Gully Cultural Services, Wailwan Aboriginal Group, Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation, Didge Ngunawal Clan, Turtle Dreaming, Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation, Amanda Hickey Cultural Services, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation, Woka Aboriginal Corporation, Deerubbin LALC, A1 Indigenous Services,Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group, Bariyan Cultural Connections	Frances Robson	Ethan Trewlynn, Philip Boney, Darleen Johnson/Ryan Johnson, Lillie Carroll/Paul Boyd, Lynette Hartley, Krystle Carrol-Elliot, Amanda Hickey, Jennifer Beale, Steven Johnson, Kayne Moreton, Carolyn Hickey, Phil Khan,Kayelene Slater	Email	Distributed methodology information on parties that had registered for the project
11-Feb-25	Incoming	Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn	Frances Robson	Email	Acknowledged project methodolgy with no comments.
12-Feb-25	Incoming	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson/Ryan Johnson	Frances Robson	Email	Acknowledged project methodolgy with no comments.
12-Feb-25	Incoming	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Frances Robson	Email	Acknowledged project methodolgy with no comments.
12-Feb-25	Incoming	Turtle Dreaming	Lynette Hartley	Frances Robson	Email	Acknowledge receipt of methodology document and expressed interest to be included in future meetings and fieldwork for the project.
17-Feb-25	Incoming	Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Slater	Frances Robson	Email	Acknowledge receipt of methodology document and expressed interest to be included in future meetings and fieldwork for the project.
24-Feb-25	Incoming	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Frances Robson	Email	Acknowledge receipt of methodology document and expressed interest to be included in future meetings and fieldwork for the project.
3-Mar-25	Incoming	Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney	Frances Robson	Email	Acknowledge receipt of methodology document and expressed interest to be included in the visual inspection component of the proposed field program.
26-Mar-25	Outgoing	A1 Indigenous Services	Frances Robson	Carolyn Hickey	Phone	Call to determine availability for potential test excavation works. Confirmation of availability for fieldwork for 7-9 April by Carolyn.
26-Mar-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Frances Robson	Kayne Moreton	Phone	Call to determine availability for potential test excavation works. No answer. Left voicemail.
26-Mar-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Frances Robson	Amanda Hickey	Email	Email to determine availiability for potential test excavation dates (7-9th April).
26-Mar-25	Outgoing	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson	Jennifer Beale	Email	Email to determine availiability for potential test excavation dates (7-9th April).
26-Mar-25	Incoming	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson	Jennifer Beale	Email	Confirmation of fieldwork availability for potential test excavation dates (7-9th April).
1-Apr-25	Outgoing	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson	Jennifer Beale	Email	Email to determine availiability for potential test excavation dates (14-16th April and 29 Apr-1 May).
1-Apr-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Frances Robson	Kayne Moreton	Phone	Call to determine availability for potential test excavation works (14-16th April and 29 Apr-1 May). No answer. Left voicemail.
1-Apr-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Frances Robson	Kayne Moreton	Email	Email to determine availiability for potential test excavation dates (14-16th April and 29 Apr-1 May).
1-Apr-25	Outgoing	A1 Indigenous Services	Frances Robson	Carolyn Hickey	Phone	Call to determine availability for potential test excavation works (14-16th April and 29 Apr-1 May). Availability for both sets of dates.

1-Apr-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Frances Robson	Amanda Hickey	Email	Email to determine availiability for potential test excavation dates (14-16th April and 29 Apr-1 May).
1-Apr-25	Incoming	Deerubbin LALC	Kayne Moreton	Frances Robson	Email	Email confirming availability for 29 Apr - 1st May.
1-Apr-25	Incoming	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Frances Robson	Email	Email confirming availability for 29 Apr - 1st May.
3-Apr-25	Incoming	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Frances Robson	Email	Confirmation of fieldwork availability for both dates (preference 14-16th April)
11-Apr-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services, A1 Indigenous Services, Deerubbin LALC, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson	Amanda Hickey, Carolyn Hickey, Kayne Moreton, Jennifer Beale	Email	Confirmation of 28-30 April fieldwork dates & copy of insurance.
11-Apr-25	Incoming	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Frances Robson	Email	Receipt of insurance & confirmation of attendance.
11-Apr-25	Incoming	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Frances Robson	Email	Receipt of public liability insurance & confirmation of attendance.
12-Apr-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Frances Robson	Amanda Hickey	Email	Emailed contract & code of conduct to be signed
12-Apr-25	Outgoing	A1 Indigenous Services	Frances Robson	Carolyn Hickey	Email	Emailed contract to be signed.
11-Apr-25	Incoming	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Frances Robson	Email	Emailed through signed code of conduct
12-Apr-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Frances Robson	Amanda Hickey	Email	Confirmation fo receipt of signed code of conduct
11-Apr-25	Incoming	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Frances Robson	Email	Confirmation fo receipt of email and promise to send thorugh insurances by Tueday 15th April.
12-Apr-25	Outgoing	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson	Jennifer Beale	Email	Response confirming receipt of email and emailed through contract.
11-Apr-25	Incoming	Deerubbin LALC	Kayne Moreton	Frances Robson	Email	Emailed through insurances & signed code of conduct.
12-Apr-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Frances Robson	Kayne Moreton	Email	Emailed through contract to be signed
23-Apr-25	Incoming	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Frances Robson	Email	Insurances, sent through.
23-Apr-25	Incoming	Deerubbin LALC	Kayne Moreton	Frances Robson	Email	Requested confirmation that works were proceeding next week & advisnig trainee was attending.
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson	Jennifer Beale	Email	Reminder of upcoming fieldwork & to sign contract prior to fieldwork.
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Frances Robson	Kayne Moreton	Email	Reminder of upcoming fieldwork & to sign contract prior to fieldwork.
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Frances Robson	Amanda Hickey	Email	Reminder of upcoming fieldwork & to sign contract prior to fieldwork.
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	A1 Indigenous Services	Frances Robson	Carolyn Hickey	Email	Reminder of upcoming fieldwork & to sign contract prior to fieldwork.
23-Apr-25	Incoming	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Frances Robson	Email	Signed contract sent to FR.
23-Apr-25	Incoming	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Frances Robson	Email	Signed contract & code of conduct sent to FR.
23-Apr-25	Incoming	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Frances Robson	Email	Signed contract sent to FR.
23-Apr-25	Incoming	Deerubbin LALC	Kayne Moreton	Frances Robson	Email	Signed contract sent to FR.
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson	Jennifer Beale	Email	Confirmation of receipt of contract & code of conduct.
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Frances Robson	Kayne Moreton	Email	Confirmation of receipt of contract
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Frances Robson	Amanda Hickey	Email	Confirmation of receipt of contract
23-Apr-25	Outgoing	A1 Indigenous Services	Frances Robson	Carolyn Hickey	Email	Confirmation of receipt of contract
29 April - 1 May 2025	-	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services, A1 Indigenous Services, Deerubbin LALC, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Frances Robson, Mikhaila Chaplin, Bianka Erdei, Adrian Caridi	Amanda Hickey, Carolyn Hickey, Kayne Moreton, Jennifer Beale	In Person	Excavations at Box Hill, NSW
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Long Gully Cultural Services	Laressa Barry	Ethan Trewlynn	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Laressa Barry	Philip Boney	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Laressa Barry	Darleen Johnson ; Ryan Johnson	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Laressa Barry	Lillie Carroll ; Paul Boyd	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Turtle Dreaming	Laressa Barry	Lynette Hartley	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Laressa Barry	Krystle Carrol-Elliot	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Laressa Barry		Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Laressa Barry	Jennifer Beale	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Woka Aboriginal Corporation	Laressa Barry	Steven Johnson	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Deerubbin LALC	Laressa Barry	Kayne Moreton	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	A1 Indigenous Services	Laressa Barry	Carolyn Hickey	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Laressa Barry	Phil Khan	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
19-Jun-25	Outgoing	Bariyan Cultural Connections	Laressa Barry	Kayelene Slater	Email	Provided with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. Requested feedback by 16 July 2025.
8-Jul-25	Incoming	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Laressa Barry	Email	Thanked EMM for its detailed report which highlights the use of the site by Aboriginal people, and is invaluable for preserving Aboriginal history. KYWG agree with the report and its recommendations, and looked forward to continuing to collaborate with EMM on the project.
10-Jul-25	Outgoing	All RAPs	Laressa Barry	All RAPs	Email	Provided with a follow up reminder of the end of the review period and noted there was still time to review the draft ACHA
14-Jul-25	Incoming	Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn	Laressa Barry	Email	Noted his familiarity with the Box Hill area, and acknowledged that widespread housing development and farming activities had caused disturbance and removed a lot of the cultural layers in the area. Made no specific comments about the report contents or recommendations
17-Jul-25	Incoming	Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Slater	Laressa Barry	Email	Reviewed the report, and stated that she had no comments at this time
20-Jul-25	Incoming	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Laressa Barry	Email	Apologised for the late response, noting our emails were going to junk mail. Expressed their support for the ACHA.

B.2 Identified Aboriginal stakeholders

1. A1 Indigenous Services
2. Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
3. Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments
4. B.H. Heritage Consultants
5. Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation
6. Barraby Cultural Services
7. Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation
8. Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
9. Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
10. Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
11. Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
12. Darug Aboriginal Land Care
13. Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation
14. Dharug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
15. Darug Land Observations
16. Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
17. Dharug (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
18. Dhinawan Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd
19. Didge Ngunawal Clan
20. DJMD Consultancy
21. Gilay Consultants
22. Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
23. Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
24. Gulaga
25. Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
26. Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated

27. Julia Narayan
28. Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
29. Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
30. Mura Indigenous Corporation (icn:8991)
31. Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
32. Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
33. Ngambaa Cultural Connections
34. Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
35. Thauaira
36. Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology
37. Thoorga Nura
38. Scott Franks on the behalf of the Wonnarua PBC
39. Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation
40. Wailwan Aboriginal Group
41. Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
42. Woka Aboriginal Corporation
43. Wori Wooilywa
44. Wurrumay Culture Heritage Consultants
45. Yulay Cultural Services
46. Yurrandaali
47. Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services.
48. Bariyan Cultural Connections
49. RAW Cultural Healing
50. Long Gully Cultural Services
51. Guthers Aboriginal Corporation
52. Gadu chts
53. Pearl Depoma

54. Debbie Moon

55. Darug Aboriginal Resource Centre

56. Wallangang Aboriginal Corporation

57. Gadhungal Marring

58. Turtle Dreaming

B.3 Pre-notification documentation

Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

Alan Williams
To Alan Williams
Cc Melanie Thomson
Bcc Alan Williams; OEH HD Heritage Mailbox; info@ntscorp.com.au; Reception@deerubbin.org.au; 'council@thehills.nsw.gov.au'; 'gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au'

Reply Reply All Forward

Wed 27/11/2024 1:29 PM

E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf 2 MB

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged by School Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA will be used in the broader assessment process required for the project.

In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director
EMM creating opportunities
T 02 9493 9500
M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au
SYDNEY | Kameraigal Country | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Associate Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techn
Ultimo, NSW 20

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Ground floor 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
ABN: 28 141 736 558

02 9493 9500

www.emmconsulting.com.au

27 November 2024

Re: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

Dear Sir/Madam,

As part of the NSW Government's plan to rebuild public education, the 2024-25 Budget is delivering record education funding, including $3.6 billion for new and upgraded schools in Western Sydney. This targeted investment will ensure growing communities get access to a world class public education. As part of this investment, planning work is well underway to deliver a new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW (hereafter named 'the project'), Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA). It incorporates Lot 29 DP10157 and Lot 1 DP1259414 (Figure 1). The proposed works will involve significant ground disturbance across both allotments.

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) has been commissioned by NSW Department of Education, through School Infrastructure (SI), to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the project. The aim of the ACHA is to inform the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the project and to develop suitable avoidance, minimisation, mitigation and/or management measures to facilitate the approval process.

The proponent contact is:

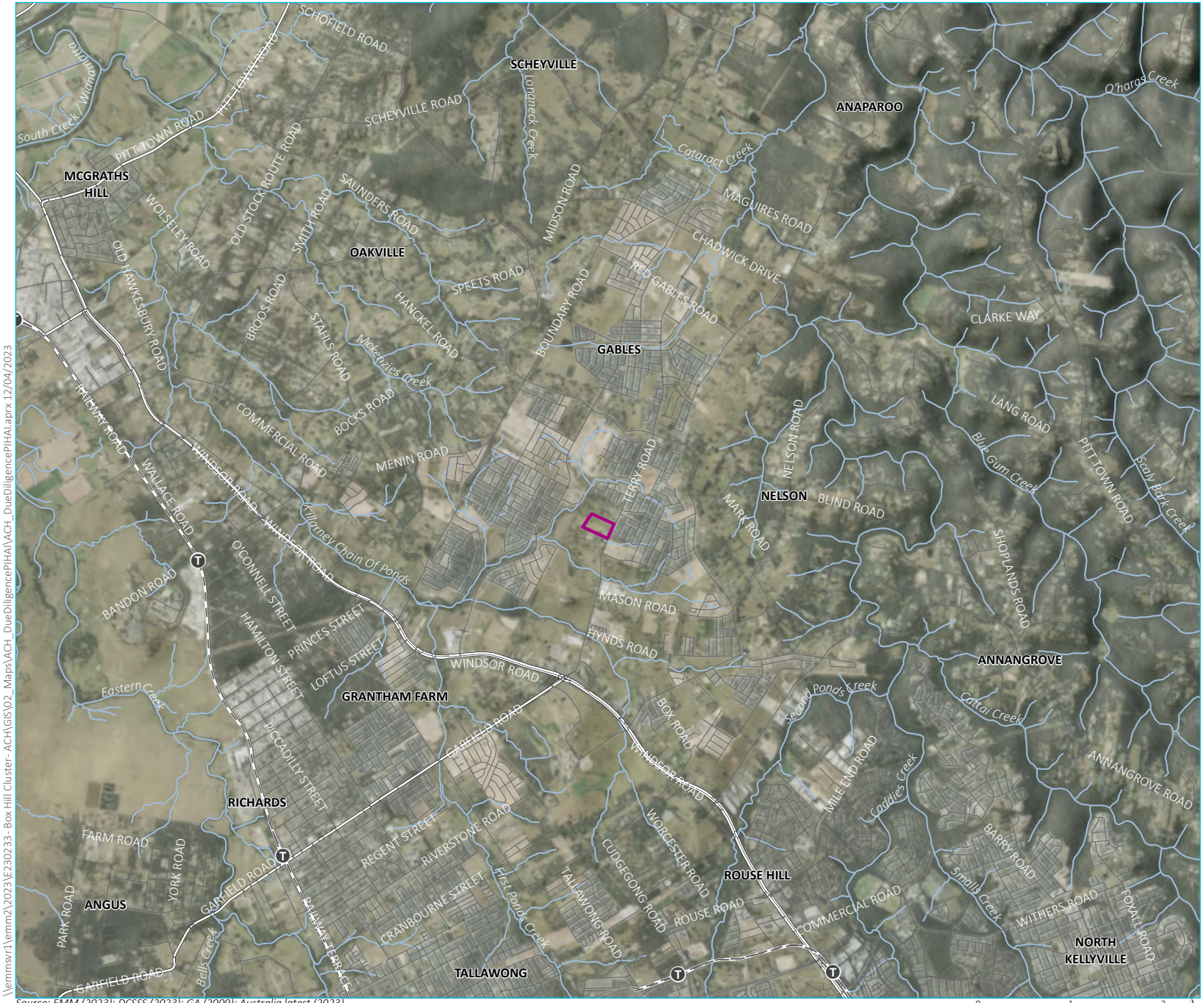
Becky Chung, School Infrastructure, Level 8, 8 Central Avenue, Eveleigh NSW 2015.
E: Becky.Chung1@det.nsw.edu.au

In accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, I am writing to you to seek information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of in the region, and who may hold cultural knowledge and/or information about Aboriginal objects and sites in the vicinity of the site. I kindly request you please provide me with this information as soon as possible at the Sydney address above, or awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

If you have any questions or enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact me on 0438 104 740.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Williams
Associate Director, Aboriginal Heritage
awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au



KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Rail line
- Major road
- Minor road
- Watercourse/drainage line
- Train station

INSET KEY

- NPWS reserve
- State forest

Regional context

Aboriginal Heritage
PIHAI- Terry Road
Figure 1.1

EMM
creating opportunities

Source: EMM (2023); DCSSS (2023); GA (2009); Australia latest (2023)

0 1 2 km
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

\\emmsvr1\emm2\2023\E23033 - Box Hill Cluster - ACH\GIS\02_Maps\ACH_DueDiligencePIHAI\ACH_DueDiligencePIHAI.aprx 12/04/2023

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF LAND CLAIM REGISTER

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

Level 3, 2-10 Wentworth Street
Parramatta NSW 2124
02 8633 1266
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW 2124

Please print all details clearly using block letters

1. Contact details

Full name:	Alan Williams
Name of company:	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
Postal address:	Ground Floor, 20 Chandos Street St Leonards NSW 2065
Email address:	awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au
Telephone number:	0438 104 740

2. Real Property Details (if more than one parcel please attach separate table)

Lot / Section / DP 603392t Deposited Plan:	Lot 29 DP10157 and Lot 1 DP1259414
Parish:	Gidley
County:	Cumberland

Attached is a copy of the current title search(es), please tick (✓): ☐

3. To assist our office in assigning priorities please provide:

a. The purpose for which information is required:

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, we are seeking this information to inform an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

b. The reason for urgency (when urgent consideration is required):

Please note:

i. Searches will only be performed on Crown Land.
ii. In order to process a search we require a copy of a current title search for the relevant land.
iii. Subject to demand, searches are normally completed within 10 working days. Complex searches may take longer.
iv. If your search is urgent, please indicate why at point 3b above.
v. Please send the completed form together with current relevant title search(es) via email to: **ALC@oralra.nsw.gov.au**

4 Signature and date: 29 November 2024

National Native Title Tribunal

Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers

1: Your details

Your name:	*Alan Williams*		
Your company:	*EMM Consulting Pty Ltd*		
E-mail address:	*awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au*	Phone:	*0438 104 740*
Your reference:	*E240166*	Your state:	*New South Wales*
☒	*I have read and acknowledge the terms and conditions on the next page.*		

2: Areas to be searched

Jurisdiction to be searched:	*New South Wales*	Tenure to be searched:	*Select one.*

Parcel or tenement identifiers (add up to 20 separate identifiers). **Please see over for parcel identifiers.**

Parcel 1:	Lot 1 DP1259414	Parcel 2:	Lot 29 DP10157
Parcel 3:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 4:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 5:		Parcel 6:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 7:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 8:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 9:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 10:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 11:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 12:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 13:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 14:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 15:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 16:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 17:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 18:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*
Parcel 19:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*	Parcel 20:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*

If your search area is not a parcel or mining or petroleum tenement, you can enter other tenure or administrative regions here (e.g. local government area, townsite or county). Please provide as much detail as you can.

This request is made in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, which we acknowledge NNTT is seeking to remove themselves from. Unfortunately, the guidelines have yet to be changed.

I am unsure of the tenure of these parcels of land, but suspect they may be freehold.

E-mail the completed form to GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Parcel Identifiers

In most jurisdictions please identify parcels using lot on plan, or lot/section/plan as appropriate. The NNTT is generally not able to identify parcels using land title information. Where possible, the NNTT uses the terminology and formatting of unique identifiers used in each state to uniquely identify a land parcel. More details are below:

1. **Lot on plan**. Use for Western Australia and Queensland.

2. **Lot/Section/Plan**. Use for New South Wales.

3. **LAISKEY**. Use for the Northern Territory. The laiskey is a unique identifier for each parcel comprised of the location code, LTO code (derived from the survey plan) where applicable and the parcel number.

4. **Parcel ID** – Use for South Australia. Concatenation of Parcel Type, Parcel, Plan Type and Plan.

5. **SPI** (Standard Parcel Identifier) – Use for Victoria.

Terms and Conditions

1. Specify only one jurisdiction (e.g. Queensland) and one type of tenure (e.g. mining tenement) per form. You can add up to 20 separate tenements or parcels per search request. For more than 20 parcels or tenements please submit additional search requests or contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au to discuss your requirements.

   Note: if your area of interest cannot be clearly identified from the search form, or is not held in NNTT datasets, we may instead provide search results for a surrounding local government area, or other suitable regional area.

2. Freehold land.

   Under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), the valid grant of a freehold estate (other than certain types of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land) on or before 23 December 1996 is known as a 'previous exclusive possession act'. This means that native title has been extinguished over the area. Native title claimants are not allowed to include land and waters covered by previous exclusive possession acts in their applications; therefore they would normally exclude freehold areas. A native title application may, however, be made over freehold land on the basis that freehold was invalidly granted, but the chances of this happening are very low.

3. Cultural Heritage in NSW.

   The National Native Title Tribunal has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal's website.

4. Spatial searches rely on data obtained from the relevant custodian. Whilst efforts are taken to update such datasets on a regular basis, the collection and interpretation of such datasets may be influenced by a number of factors that can impact of the completeness and accuracy of your search results.

Disclaimer

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf

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Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
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Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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Partner Investigator
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Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
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Ultimo, NSW 20

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Frances Robson

From: Deerubbin Reception <Reception@deerubbin.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Automatic reply: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for your email to Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council. We receive a significant number of emails and we are reviewing yours for a reply. One of our team will be in touch with you in a minimum of 10 business days.

If your enquiry is about a booking for an event at Old Parramatta Gaol, please email events@deerubbin.org.au

Frances Robson

From: LLS GS Service Mailbox <gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Automatic reply: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for contacting Greater Sydney Local Land Services. We have received your email and will respond as soon as possible. **If your matter is urgent please call 1300 795 299.**

We value your feedback and we want to provide you with the best service possible. However, we also expect our customers to treat our customer service team with respect and courtesy.

Please note that any abusive, rude, or threatening language or behaviour towards our customer service team will not be tolerated and may result in the termination of our communication or service.

If you suspect an exotic animal disease, please contact the Emergency Animal Disease hotline on 1800 675 888. If you suspect a plant health issue, please contact the Exotic Plant Pest hotline on 1800 084 881.

You can find all the latest information via our website www.greatersydney.lls.nsw.gov.au or follow us on our Greater Sydney Local Land Services' Facebook page.
If you would like to learn more about our Measuring What Matters community to help us understand how we can improve the information and services we provide you please click here.

Kind regards,

Customer Service Team

Frances Robson

From: LLS GS Service Mailbox <gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 2 December 2024 9:39 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Alan

Thank you for your recent letter seeking assistance to identify Aboriginal stakeholder organisations and persons who may hold an interest in Country at the project area designated in your correspondence.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services (formerly as Catchment Management Authorities) has been listed in Section 4.1.3.(g) of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010, to support Part 6, of the NSW 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 understands and respects the significant role and values that tangible and intangible Aboriginal Cultural Heritage holds for First Nations/Aboriginal people with Country. GS LLS also partners with many First Nations communities on Caring for Country projects that aim to protect and enhance those tangible and intangible values in Country including Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. GS LLS considers Aboriginal Cultural Heritage matters in relation to its role in land management and considers cultural heritage issues in the context of Natural Resource Management.

However, GS LLS feels that it is not a primary source of contact for First Nations (Aboriginal) communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on development or planning issues.

GS LLS strongly recommends you contact Heritage NSW to seek their advice on all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations who 'speak for Country' and that may assist with your investigation.

Regards

Customer Service Team
Local Land Services Agency
Department of Primary Industries
and Regional Development

T 02 4724 2100 **E** gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au
nsw.gov.au/dpird

Level 4, 2-6 Station Street, Penrith NSW 2750

NSW GOVERNMENT
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

Your opinion is valuable and will help us improve our service

We stand on Country that always was and always will be Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and waters, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging. We are committed to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:36 PM
To: 'adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au'; Aboriginal Owners ORALRA
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf; E40166_ORALRA form.pdf

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Happy to discuss

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Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:34 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf; E24166 NNTT search request.docx

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Frances Robson

From: Heritage NSW <support@zendesk.environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:30 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Request received 40916: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for contacting Heritage NSW. Your request 40916 has been received and is being reviewed by our support staff. Our aim is to reply to you within 1 Business day.
To provide additional information, reply to this email.

Please read on for important information for the holiday season 2024
Season's greetings from Heritage NSW.
To prepare for the upcoming festive season and shut down period (23 December - 06 Jan)
Heritage NSW will not be accepting new applications for assessment from 5pm Friday 13 December 2024 to Monday 6 January 2025.
Thank you for your understanding

While you are waiting, here are some useful resources that may help resolve your matter:
Our website contains current information about what Heritage NSW does. This includes state heritage listings, Aboriginal places declarations, applying for heritage approvals and permits including application processing times, heritage grants and managing heritage items. You can access it here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/"
Heritage NSW Heritage Management System (HMS) is our digital system for lodging Heritage Act 1977 applications. You can learn more here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/heritage-management-system-user-guide" User Guide. "https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/" login here
The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) holds information about heritage items and places on statutory lists in NSW. More information about SHI and how to access it can be found here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/state-heritage-inventory" State Heritage Inventory
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) holds information about recorded Aboriginal sites, objects and declared Aboriginal places in NSW. More information about AHIMS and how to access it can be found here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/aboriginal-heritage-information-management-system/" Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
The Blue Plaques Program recognises the people and events that have shaped NSW. You can access more information about the program and subscribe to the Blue Plaques mailing list to learn about future nominations rounds, here: "https://blueplaques.nsw.gov.au/">Blue Plaques (nsw.gov.au)

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https://www.mailguard.com.au/mg

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Frances Robson

From: Deerubbin Reception <Reception@deerubbin.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Automatic reply: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for your email to Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council. We receive a significant number of emails and we are reviewing yours for a reply. One of our team will be in touch with you in a minimum of 10 business days.

If your enquiry is about a booking for an event at Old Parramatta Gaol, please email events@deerubbin.org.au

Frances Robson

From: LLS GS Service Mailbox <gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Automatic reply: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for contacting Greater Sydney Local Land Services. We have received your email and will respond as soon as possible. **If your matter is urgent please call 1300 795 299.**

We value your feedback and we want to provide you with the best service possible. However, we also expect our customers to treat our customer service team with respect and courtesy.

Please note that any abusive, rude, or threatening language or behaviour towards our customer service team will not be tolerated and may result in the termination of our communication or service.

If you suspect an exotic animal disease, please contact the Emergency Animal Disease hotline on 1800 675 888. If you suspect a plant health issue, please contact the Exotic Plant Pest hotline on 1800 084 881.

You can find all the latest information via our website www.greatersydney.lls.nsw.gov.au or follow us on our Greater Sydney Local Land Services' Facebook page.
If you would like to learn more about our Measuring What Matters community to help us understand how we can improve the information and services we provide you please click here.

Kind regards,

Customer Service Team

Frances Robson

From: LLS GS Service Mailbox <gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 2 December 2024 9:39 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Alan

Thank you for your recent letter seeking assistance to identify Aboriginal stakeholder organisations and persons who may hold an interest in Country at the project area designated in your correspondence.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services (formerly as Catchment Management Authorities) has been listed in Section 4.1.3.(g) of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010, to support Part 6, of the NSW 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 understands and respects the significant role and values that tangible and intangible Aboriginal Cultural Heritage holds for First Nations/Aboriginal people with Country. GS LLS also partners with many First Nations communities on Caring for Country projects that aim to protect and enhance those tangible and intangible values in Country including Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. GS LLS considers Aboriginal Cultural Heritage matters in relation to its role in land management and considers cultural heritage issues in the context of Natural Resource Management.

However, GS LLS feels that it is not a primary source of contact for First Nations (Aboriginal) communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on development or planning issues.

GS LLS strongly recommends you contact Heritage NSW to seek their advice on all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations who 'speak for Country' and that may assist with your investigation.

Regards

Customer Service Team
Local Land Services Agency
Department of Primary Industries
and Regional Development

T 02 4724 2100 **E** gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au
nsw.gov.au/dpird

Level 4, 2-6 Station Street, Penrith NSW 2750

NSW GOVERNMENT
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

Your opinion is valuable and will help us improve our service

We stand on Country that always was and always will be Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and waters, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging. We are committed to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged by School Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA will be used in the broader assessment process required for the project.

In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au

SYDNEY | Kameraigal Country | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

Associate Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techn
Ultimo, NSW 20

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Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:36 PM
To: 'adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au'; Aboriginal Owners ORALRA
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf; E40166_ORALRA form.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

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In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find the application form with relevant Lot and DPs for the project. I also provide a letter with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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Sydney, NSW 2052

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Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:34 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf; E24166 NNTT search request.docx

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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Sydney, NSW 2052

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Frances Robson

From: Heritage NSW <support@zendesk.environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:30 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Request received 40916: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for contacting Heritage NSW. Your request 40916 has been received and is being reviewed by our support staff. Our aim is to reply to you within 1 Business day.
To provide additional information, reply to this email.

Please read on for important information for the holiday season 2024
Season's greetings from Heritage NSW.
To prepare for the upcoming festive season and shut down period (23 December - 06 Jan)
Heritage NSW will not be accepting new applications for assessment from 5pm Friday 13 December 2024 to Monday 6 January 2025.
Thank you for your understanding

While you are waiting, here are some useful resources that may help resolve your matter:
Our website contains current information about what Heritage NSW does. This includes state heritage listings, Aboriginal places declarations, applying for heritage approvals and permits including application processing times, heritage grants and managing heritage items. You can access it here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/"
Heritage NSW Heritage Management System (HMS) is our digital system for lodging Heritage Act 1977 applications. You can learn more here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/heritage-management-system-user-guide" User Guide. "https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/" login here
The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) holds information about heritage items and places on statutory lists in NSW. More information about SHI and how to access it can be found here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/state-heritage-inventory" State Heritage Inventory
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) holds information about recorded Aboriginal sites, objects and declared Aboriginal places in NSW. More information about AHIMS and how to access it can be found here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/aboriginal-heritage-information-management-system/" Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
The Blue Plaques Program recognises the people and events that have shaped NSW. You can access more information about the program and subscribe to the Blue Plaques mailing list to learn about future nominations rounds, here: "https://blueplaques.nsw.gov.au/">Blue Plaques (nsw.gov.au)

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https://www.mailguard.com.au/mg

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Frances Robson

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 28 November 2024 10:17 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill.
Attachments: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Hills LGA.docx; E240166 _AgencyRequest_V2.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan,

Please find attached the Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill.

regards

Barry Gunther
Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change,
Energy, the Environment and Water
Season's greetings from Heritage NSW.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged by School Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA will be used in the broader assessment process required for the project.

In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740
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University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
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Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techn
Ultimo, NSW 20

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OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

29 November 2024

By email: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Alan Williams
EMM Consulting
Ground Floor 20 Chandos Street
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

Dear Alan,

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Box Hill School Cluster

We refer to your email to this Office dated 27 November 2024 requesting contact information for Aboriginal organisations, stakeholders and/or people who may have cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW.

Under Section 170 of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners (RAO). A search of the RAO has shown that there are currently no Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area.

We suggest you contact the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council on (02) 4724 5600 or via email tim.gumbleton@rsm.com.au as they may wish to participate or contribute.

Yours sincerely

Rachel Rewiri
Project Officer
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

Address: Level 1, 6PSQ, PARRAMATTA NSW 2150
Post: P.O Box 787 PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Phone: 02 8575 1160

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL
3 Columbia Court, Norwest NSW 2153
PO Box 7064, Norwest 2153
ABN 25 034 494 656 | DX 9966 Norwest

10 December 2024

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065

Via Email: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Our Ref: FP18

Dear Sir/Madam,

Request for Registered Aboriginal Parties

Thank you for contacting The Hills Shire Council requesting information pertaining to Aboriginal persons or organisations that hold cultural knowledge within the area of 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill. The relevant properties are located within the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council Boundary. The relevant contact details are as follows:

Office Location:	73a O'Connell Street
Postal Address:	PO Box 2341, North Parramatta NSW 1750
Email:	Via Deerubbin - NSW Aboriginal Land Council (alc.org.au)
Office Phone:	02 4724 5600
Fax:	02 4722 9713

Aside from this, Council does not have a register of any individuals who have an interest in these lands.

Yours faithfully,

Erika Juan
GRADUATE TOWN PLANNER

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL
3 Columbia Court, Norwest NSW 2153
PO Box 7064, Norwest 2153
ABN 25 034 494 656 | DX 9966 Norwest

10 December 2024

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065

Via Email: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Our Ref: FP18

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Postal Address:	PO Box 2341, North Parramatta NSW 1750
Email:	Via Deerubbin - NSW Aboriginal Land Council (alc.org.au)
Office Phone:	02 4724 5600
Fax:	02 4722 9713

Aside from this, Council does not have a register of any individuals who have an interest in these lands.

Yours faithfully,

Erika Juan
GRADUATE TOWN PLANNER

Frances Robson

From: Erika Juan <ejuan@thehills.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 11 December 2024 8:42 AM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: RE: (ECM:21677199) Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: Aboriginal Community Groups with respect to 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill.pdf

Some people who received this message don't often get email from ejuan@thehills.nsw.gov.au. Learn why this is important

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Good morning Alan,

This email is in response to your recent enquiry requesting information pertaining to Aboriginal Community Groups with respect to 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill.

Please see the attached letter.

If you have any further enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,
Erika

Erika Juan
Graduate Town Planner
+61 2 9843 0283 | ejuan@thehills.nsw.gov.au
Administration Centre, 3 Columbia Court Norwest NSW 2153
PO Box 7064, NORWEST NSW 2153
www.thehills.nsw.gov.au

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From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: (ECM:21677199) Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Dear Sir/Madam,

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In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ

Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage

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Industry Fellow
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LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (DPE) HELD BY DPE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE OEH ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

The purpose of this letter is to assist you as the proposed applicant in undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidelines.

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.

In accordance with Clause 60 (10) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, where an agreement of the kind listed below specifies or identifies a modified or alternative consultation process for the purposes of Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, the applicant is to undertake consultation in accordance with the modified or alternative process. The applicable agreements are:

a) a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement under the Native Title Act 1993 of the Commonwealth entered into between an Aboriginal community and the State,

b) a lease entered into under Part 4A of the Act,

c) an agreement entered into by the Secretary and a board of management reserved under Part4A of the Act that has the consent of Aboriginal owner board members for the land concerned,

d) an agreement entered into between an Aboriginal community and the Department of Planning, Industry and the Environment.

Where you believe your application is wholly or partially located within an area subject to any of the above agreements, please provide further correspondence (including mapping, if required) detailing the applicable agreement and its relationship to the application area to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au. Heritage NSW will respond with further advice.

Where the above does not apply, please proceed with consultation in accordance with the Clause 60 (1-9) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (the “Consultation Requirements”). 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 may 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 o 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.

This list is provided to proponents in accordance with Clause 60(2)(a)(i) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

The stakeholders identified on this list may have an interest in the proposed project area and may hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.

How to use this list

- 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.
- Note that the provision of this Aboriginal stakeholder list 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 60 (2) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.
- Please refer to Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 for further information on the requirements of the consultation process.
- If contact details of stakeholders are found to be incorrect or outdated, please contact heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Last updated November 2024

Our reference: Doc24/978133

Box Hill School Cluster, 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill

Aboriginal Stakeholders Hills Shire Local Government Area.

A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	cazadirect@live.com	-	0411 650 057	-	10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW, 2745	-
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	amandahickey@live.com.au	-	0434 480 558	-	57 Gough Steet, Emu Plains, NSW, 2750	-
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood	James.eastwood@y7mail.com	(02) 9832 3732	0427 793 334	-	33 Bulolo Drive, Whalan, NSW, 2770	-
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton ; Nola Hampton	hamptonralph46@gmail.com kinghampton77@gmail.com	-	RH: 0435 785 138 NH: 0401 662 531	-	184 Captain Cook Drive, Willmot, 2770, NSW 95 Mount Ettalong Road, Umina Beach, 2257, NSW	Nola and Ralph would BOTH like to be notified of all projects
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)	barkingowlcorp@gmail.com	-	0426 242 015	-	2-65/69 Wehlow St. Mt Druitt	-
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field (Manager)	barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com	-	0431 314 892	-	334 Argyle Street, Picton NSW 2571	-
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll	jrcarroll888@gmail.com bidjawong@gmail.com	-	0433 224 324	-	22 McKinley Place Cherrybrook NSW 2126	Prefer email contact
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	butuheritage@gmail.com	(02)98 32 7167	-	-	PO Box E18, Emerton, NSW 2770	Preferred contact via email

Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	corroboreecorp@outlook.com	(02) 8824 324	0415 911 159	-	PO BOX 344 LITHGOW NSW 2790	-
Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Corey Smith	cullendullachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	-	(02) 9410 3665	0422 865 831	-	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067	-
Darug Aboriginal Land Care	Mark Dyer	markdyer2009@live.com.au	-	0428 714 242	-	PO Box 405 Donnside 2767 NSW	-
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand (chairperson)	paulhand1967@gmail.com	-	0456 786 738	-	PO.Box 14 Doonside NSW 2767	-
Dharug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au	-	0414 962 766	-	PO Box 81, Windsor NSW 2756	-
Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman; Anna Workman; Anna O'Hara	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	-	0418 494 951 0413 687 279	-	PO Box 173, Ulladulla, NSW 2539 PO Box 2006 Bendelong NSW 2539	-
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kevin Cavanagh	srandall@deerubbin.org.au Reception@deerubbin.org.au	(02) 4724 5600	-	(02) 472 2 971 3	Level 1, Suite 3-291-295 High Street, Penrith NSW 2750 PO Box 40, Penrith NSW 2751	-
Dharug (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Andrew Bond	dharugchts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Dhinawan Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Stephen Fields	dhinawan.ch@gmail.com	-	0411 232 285	-	-	-

Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll ; Paul Boyd	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	-	0426 823 944 ; 0450 616 404	-	33 Carlyle Crescent Cambridge Gardens NSW 2747	-
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com	-	0410 510 397	-	-	-
Gilay Consultants	Carol Slater	cal.slater61@gmail.com	-	0478 583 565	-	6 MacGibbon Parade, Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540	-
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson; Krystle Carroll	Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	-	0406 991 221	-	PO BOX 3143 Grose Vale NSW 2754	-
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll	goodradigbee1@outlook.com	-	0410 974 236	-	1 Morilla Road, East Kurrajong NSW 2758	-
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	gulagachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Shayne Dickson	gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com	-	0421 636 474	-	2 Rutherford street Blacktown 2148	-
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan	wenlissa01@hotmail.com	(02) 9601 7183	0414 964 657	-	113 Reservoir Road Mt Pritchard NSW 2170	-
Julia Narayan	-	juliaannnarayan2018@gmail.com	-	0466 304 750	-	-	-
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	philipkhan.acn@live.com.au	-	0434 545 982	-	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	-
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au	(02) 8394 9666	-	-	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	-

Mura Indigenous Corporation (icn:8991)	Phillip Carroll	mura.cultureservices@gmail.com	-	0447512397	-	66 Montague Street Goulburn 2580	-
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson ; Ryan Johnson	murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au	-	0490 051 102 0475 565 517 0497 983 332	-	PO Box 3035 Rouse Hill NSW 2155	-
Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Roxanne Smith	murramarangchts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	ngambaa.culturalconnections@gmail.com	-	0448 917 593	-	unit 6 4 Marsden Road St Marys NSW 2760.	-
Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Pemulwuy Johnson	pemulwuyd@gmail.com	-	0425 066 100	-	14 Top Place, Mt Annan	-
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	thauairachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-

Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	Thomas Dahlstrom	gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au	-	0403 529 119 Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	-	1-122 Glebe Point Road Glebe NSW 2037	-
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer)	thoorganura@gmail.com	-	0401 641 299	-	50B Hilltop Crescent, Surf Beach, 2536, NSW	-
Scott Franks on the behalf od the Wonnarua PBC Yarrawalk Pty Ltd	Scott Franks	scott@tocomwall.com.au scott@yarrawalk.com.au	-	0404 171 544	-	Po box 145, Miranda NSW 1490	-
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	Rodney Gunther Barry Gunther	Waawaar.awaa@gmail.com	-	RG: 0410580962 BG: 0451 176 473	-		-
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney	waarlan12@outlook.com	-	0436 483 210	-	-	-

Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Ronald Stewart	walgaluchts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson	wokacorp@yahoo.com	-	0406 991 221	-	145 Carnarvon Road Schofields NSW 2762	-
Wori Wooilywa	Daniel Chalker	woriwooilywa@gmail.com	-	0409 006 216	-	261 Mockingbird Rd Pheasants Nest NSW 2574	-
Wurrumay Culture Heritage Consultants	Kerrie Slater; Vicky Slater	wurrumay31@outlook.com	-	0421 077 521	-	89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750	-
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki (Manager)	yulayculturalservices@gmail.com	-	0481 251 385 0411 048 794	-	28 Poplar Street North St Mary's NSW 2760 15 Rowley Place, Airds NSW 2560	-
Yurrandaali	Bo Field (Manager)	yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com	-	0403 048 263	-	6 MacGibbon Parade, Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540	-
Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services.	Dean Bell ; Merekai Bell	ngunawal56@outlook.com Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com	-	0419 142 862	-	PO Box 5628 SOUTH WINDSOR NSW 2756	-
Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Slater	bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com	-	0412 061 893	-	-	-
RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	RAW.CulturalHealing@hotmail.com		0411 962 602		8 Rosslyn Dr, Claymore NSW 2559 PO Box N74, Campbelltown North NSW 2560	
Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn	Ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com		0401424853		57 Brooker Street Colyton NSW 2760	

Guthers Aboriginal Corporation	Trystan Treloar	guthersic@gmail.com		0450 514 076		7 Grazier Crescent Werrington Downs/847	
Gadu chts	Colin Walker – Chairperson	gaduchts@gmail.com		0401313978			
Pearl Depoma	Pearl Depoma	pearl-depoma@hotmail.com		0404 158 006		21 Pemberton Street Parramatta NSW 2150	
Debbie Moon	Debbie Moon	1nurse59@gmail.com		045 7244 712			
Darug Aboriginal Resource Centre	Thelmerie Rudd	darugaboriginalresourcecentre@gmail.com		0427190960			
Wallangang Aboriginal Corporation	Joanne Timbery	jtimbery@hotmail.com		0475 638 548		17 Murrong Place La Perouse 2036	
Gadhungal Marring	Nigel Millgate	admin@gadhungalmarring.com.au		0435616352			
Turtle Dreaming	Lynette Hartley	lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com		0410 519 757			

Frances Robson

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 28 November 2024 10:17 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill.
Attachments: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Hills LGA.docx; E240166 _AgencyRequest_V2.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan,

Please find attached the Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill.

regards

Barry Gunther
Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change,
Energy, the Environment and Water
Season's greetings from Heritage NSW.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged by School Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA will be used in the broader assessment process required for the project.

In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au

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ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techn
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Frances Robson

From: Aboriginal Owners <aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 29 November 2024 12:16 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: 20241129_AO Search ACHA_Box Hill School_EMM Consulting_Deerubbin LALC.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Dear Alan,

Please find attached the response from the Office of the Registrar, ALRA to your letter of 27 November 2024 regarding the proposed preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW.

If you have any further questions, please respond by return email.

Kind Regards

The Aboriginal Owners team
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
T (02) 8575 1160 **E** aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au
www.oralra.nsw.gov.au

PO Box 787
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

Working days Monday to Friday, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay respects to Elders past and present. I also acknowledge all the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working with NSW Government at this time.

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

OFFICIAL

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:36 PM
To: Admin Officer <adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au>; Aboriginal Owners <aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Dear Sir/Madam,

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Please find the application form with relevant Lot and DPs for the project. I also provide a letter with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740
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ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
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Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
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Frances Robson

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 28 November 2024 2:50 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: RE: SR24/2038 - Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Your ref: *E240166* Our ref: *SR24/2038*

Dear Alan Williams

Thank you for your search request, please find your results below.

Please note: The following parcels listed in your correspondence were not found on the National Native Title Tribunal's records as at 28 November 2024. To enable us to complete the search appropriately and adequately please provide us with additional details e.g. detailed map, plan or shape file.

These items not found in NNTT Cadastre data in NSW:

Parcel ID
1//DP1259414
29//DP10157

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards

Geospatial Searches
National Native Title Tribunal | Perth
Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | **www.nntt.gov.au**

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:34 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: SR24/2038 - Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Dear Sir/Madam,

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Please find the application form with relevant Lot and DPs for the project. I also provide a letter with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

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Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techn
Ultimo, NSW 20

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Invitation for Registrations of Interest

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

New preschool, public school and high school for Box Hill, The Hills Shire LGA

The NSW Department of Education, through School Infrastructure (SI) is proposing to build a new preschool, public school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW.

The proponent contact is: Becky Chung, School Infrastructure, Level 8, 8 Central Avenue, Eveleigh NSW 2015. E: Becky.Chung1@det.nsw.edu.au

EMM, on behalf of SI, invites Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment to register their interests.

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to assist SI in: 1) assessing the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) to assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; and 3) to support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs).

Registrations of interest are to be provided by no later than **18 December 2024** to:

Alan Williams
E: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, Ground Floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065
T: 0438 104 740

INVITATION FOR REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST

4/12/2024

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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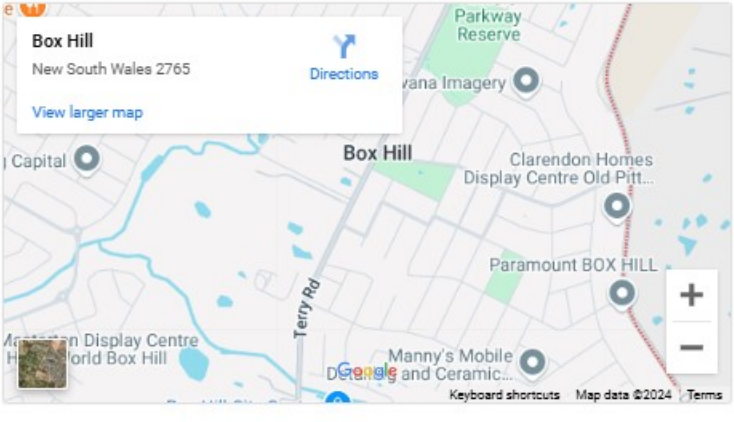
Registrations of interest are to be provided by no later than **18 December 2024** to:

Alan Williams
E: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, Ground Floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065
T: 0438 104...

Box Hill 2765



Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:34 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf; E24166 NNTT search request.docx

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Happy to discuss

Thanks
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Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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Ultimo, NSW 20

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Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:36 PM
To: 'adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au'; Aboriginal Owners ORALRA
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: E240166_AgencyRequest_V2.pdf; E40166_ORALRA form.pdf

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Frances Robson

From: Deerubbin Reception <Reception@deerubbin.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Automatic reply: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for your email to Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council. We receive a significant number of emails and we are reviewing yours for a reply. One of our team will be in touch with you in a minimum of 10 business days.

If your enquiry is about a booking for an event at Old Parramatta Gaol, please email events@deerubbin.org.au

Frances Robson

From: LLS GS Service Mailbox <gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Automatic reply: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Thank you for contacting Greater Sydney Local Land Services. We have received your email and will respond as soon as possible. **If your matter is urgent please call 1300 795 299.**

We value your feedback and we want to provide you with the best service possible. However, we also expect our customers to treat our customer service team with respect and courtesy.

Please note that any abusive, rude, or threatening language or behaviour towards our customer service team will not be tolerated and may result in the termination of our communication or service.

If you suspect an exotic animal disease, please contact the Emergency Animal Disease hotline on 1800 675 888. If you suspect a plant health issue, please contact the Exotic Plant Pest hotline on 1800 084 881.

You can find all the latest information via our website www.greatersydney.lls.nsw.gov.au or follow us on our Greater Sydney Local Land Services' Facebook page.
If you would like to learn more about our Measuring What Matters community to help us understand how we can improve the information and services we provide you please click here.

Kind regards,

Customer Service Team

Frances Robson

From: LLS GS Service Mailbox <gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 2 December 2024 9:39 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Dear Alan

Thank you for your recent letter seeking assistance to identify Aboriginal stakeholder organisations and persons who may hold an interest in Country at the project area designated in your correspondence.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services (formerly as Catchment Management Authorities) has been listed in Section 4.1.3.(g) of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010, to support Part 6, of the NSW 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 understands and respects the significant role and values that tangible and intangible Aboriginal Cultural Heritage holds for First Nations/Aboriginal people with Country. GS LLS also partners with many First Nations communities on Caring for Country projects that aim to protect and enhance those tangible and intangible values in Country including Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. GS LLS considers Aboriginal Cultural Heritage matters in relation to its role in land management and considers cultural heritage issues in the context of Natural Resource Management.

However, GS LLS feels that it is not a primary source of contact for First Nations (Aboriginal) communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on development or planning issues.

GS LLS strongly recommends you contact Heritage NSW to seek their advice on all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations who 'speak for Country' and that may assist with your investigation.

Regards

Customer Service Team
Local Land Services Agency
Department of Primary Industries
and Regional Development

T 02 4724 2100 **E** gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au
nsw.gov.au/dpird

Level 4, 2-6 Station Street, Penrith NSW 2750

NSW GOVERNMENT
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

Your opinion is valuable and will help us improve our service

We stand on Country that always was and always will be Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and waters, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging. We are committed to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged by School Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA will be used in the broader assessment process required for the project.

In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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T 02 9493 9500
M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au

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ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
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Frances Robson

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 28 November 2024 10:17 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill.
Attachments: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Hills LGA.docx; E240166 _AgencyRequest_V2.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan,

Please find attached the Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill.

regards

Barry Gunther
Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change,
Energy, the Environment and Water
Season's greetings from Heritage NSW.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (DPE) HELD BY DPE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE OEH ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

The purpose of this letter is to assist you as the proposed applicant in undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidelines.

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.

In accordance with Clause 60 (10) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, where an agreement of the kind listed below specifies or identifies a modified or alternative consultation process for the purposes of Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, the applicant is to undertake consultation in accordance with the modified or alternative process. The applicable agreements are:

a) a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement under the Native Title Act 1993 of the Commonwealth entered into between an Aboriginal community and the State,

b) a lease entered into under Part 4A of the Act,

c) an agreement entered into by the Secretary and a board of management reserved under Part4A of the Act that has the consent of Aboriginal owner board members for the land concerned,

d) an agreement entered into between an Aboriginal community and the Department of Planning, Industry and the Environment.

Where you believe your application is wholly or partially located within an area subject to any of the above agreements, please provide further correspondence (including mapping, if required) detailing the applicable agreement and its relationship to the application area to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au. Heritage NSW will respond with further advice.

Where the above does not apply, please proceed with consultation in accordance with the Clause 60 (1-9) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (the “Consultation Requirements”). 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 may 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 o 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.

This list is provided to proponents in accordance with Clause 60(2)(a)(i) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

The stakeholders identified on this list may have an interest in the proposed project area and may hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.

How to use this list

- 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.
- Note that the provision of this Aboriginal stakeholder list 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 60 (2) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.
- Please refer to Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 for further information on the requirements of the consultation process.
- If contact details of stakeholders are found to be incorrect or outdated, please contact heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Last updated November 2024

Frances Robson

From: Aboriginal Owners <aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 29 November 2024 12:16 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: RE: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: 20241129_AO Search ACHA_Box Hill School_EMM Consulting_Deerubbin LALC.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Dear Alan,

Please find attached the response from the Office of the Registrar, ALRA to your letter of 27 November 2024 regarding the proposed preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW.

If you have any further questions, please respond by return email.

Kind Regards

The Aboriginal Owners team
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
T (02) 8575 1160 **E** aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au
www.oralra.nsw.gov.au

PO Box 787
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

Working days Monday to Friday, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay respects to Elders past and present. I also acknowledge all the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working with NSW Government at this time.

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OFFICIAL

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:36 PM
To: Admin Officer <adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au>; Aboriginal Owners <aboriginalowners@oralra.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Dear Sir/Madam,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged by School Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA will be used in the broader assessment process required for the project.

In accordance with Heritage NSW Aboriginal consultation requirements, we are seeking information on Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations that you may be aware of that would have an interest to be consulted on the project.

Please find the application form with relevant Lot and DPs for the project. I also provide a letter with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
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OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

29 November 2024

By email: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Alan Williams
EMM Consulting
Ground Floor 20 Chandos Street
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

Dear Alan,

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Box Hill School Cluster

We refer to your email to this Office dated 27 November 2024 requesting contact information for Aboriginal organisations, stakeholders and/or people who may have cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW.

Under Section 170 of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners (RAO). A search of the RAO has shown that there are currently no Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area.

We suggest you contact the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council on (02) 4724 5600 or via email tim.gumbleton@rsm.com.au as they may wish to participate or contribute.

Yours sincerely

Rachel Rewiri
Project Officer
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

Address: Level 1, 6PSQ, PARRAMATTA NSW 2150
Post: P.O Box 787 PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Phone: 02 8575 1160

Frances Robson

From: Erika Juan <ejuan@thehills.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 11 December 2024 8:42 AM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: RE: (ECM:21677199) Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information
Attachments: Aboriginal Community Groups with respect to 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill.pdf

Some people who received this message don't often get email from ejuan@thehills.nsw.gov.au. Learn why this is important

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Good morning Alan,

This email is in response to your recent enquiry requesting information pertaining to Aboriginal Community Groups with respect to 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill.

Please see the attached letter.

If you have any further enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,
Erika

Erika Juan
Graduate Town Planner
+61 2 9843 0283 | ejuan@thehills.nsw.gov.au
Administration Centre, 3 Columbia Court Norwest NSW 2153
PO Box 7064, NORWEST NSW 2153
www.thehills.nsw.gov.au

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From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:29 PM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: (ECM:21677199) Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Dear Sir/Madam,

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Please find a letter attached with further information and a map.

Happy to discuss

Thanks

Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ

Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures

Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techr
Ultimo, NSW 20

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THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL
3 Columbia Court, Norwest NSW 2153
PO Box 7064, Norwest 2153
ABN 25 034 494 656 | DX 9966 Norwest

10 December 2024

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065

Via Email: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Our Ref: FP18

Dear Sir/Madam,

Request for Registered Aboriginal Parties

Thank you for contacting The Hills Shire Council requesting information pertaining to Aboriginal persons or organisations that hold cultural knowledge within the area of 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill. The relevant properties are located within the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council Boundary. The relevant contact details are as follows:

Office Location:	73a O'Connell Street
Postal Address:	PO Box 2341, North Parramatta NSW 1750
Email:	Via Deerubbin - NSW Aboriginal Land Council (alc.org.au)
Office Phone:	02 4724 5600
Fax:	02 4722 9713

Aside from this, Council does not have a register of any individuals who have an interest in these lands.

Yours faithfully,

Erika Juan
GRADUATE TOWN PLANNER

Frances Robson

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 28 November 2024 2:50 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: RE: SR24/2038 - Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Your ref: *E240166* Our ref: *SR24/2038*

Dear Alan Williams

Thank you for your search request, please find your results below.

Please note: The following parcels listed in your correspondence were not found on the National Native Title Tribunal's records as at 28 November 2024. To enable us to complete the search appropriately and adequately please provide us with additional details e.g. detailed map, plan or shape file.

These items not found in NNTT Cadastre data in NSW:

Parcel ID
1//DP1259414
29//DP10157

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards

Geospatial Searches
National Native Title Tribunal | Perth
Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | **www.nntt.gov.au**

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 1:34 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: SR24/2038 - Box Hill School Cluster - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - request for information

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Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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B.4 Notification process

From: Alan Williams
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Bcc: Alan Williams; Carolyn .H; Amanda Hickey (AHCS); James.eastwood@y7mail.com; hamptonralph46@gmail.com; kinghampton77@gmail.com; barkingowlcorp@gmail.com; BCS GROUP; jrcarroll888@gmail.com; bidjawong@gmail.com; butuheritage@gmail.com; MARILYN CARROLL; cullendullachts@gmail.com; markdyer2009@live.com.au; paulhand1967@gmail.com; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au; daruglandobservations@gmail.com; grandall@deerubbin.org.au; Reception@deerubbin.org.au; dharuachts@gmail.com; dhirawan.ch@gmail.com; lilly carroll; darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com; cal.slater61@gmail.com; ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; goodradigbee1@outlook.com; gulgachts@gmail.com; Shayne Dickson Gunjeewong; Wendy Morgan; tulaonnarayan2018@gmail.com; philip khan; officeadmin@metrolab.org.au; mura.culturesevices@gmail.com; Darleen Johnson; muramarangchts@gmail.com; ngambaa.culturalconnections@gmail.com; pemulwuy@gmail.com; thauaarachts@gmail.com; Thomas Dahlstrom; Thoorga Thoorga; Scott Franks; Scott Franks; Waawaar.awaa@gmail.com; waarlan12@outlook.com; walgalachts@gmail.com; Steven Johnson; worinyolywal@gmail.com; wurrumay31@outlook.com; Arika J; Bo Field; ngunawal56@outlook.com; Yuyuang Gundana C.H.S@outlook.com; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com; RAW.Culturalhealing@hotmail.com; Ethan Trewlynn; guthersic@gmail.com; gaduchts@gmail.com; pearl-depoma@hotmail.com; 1nurse59@gmail.com; darugaboriginalresourcecentre@gmail.com; ttimbery@hotmail.com; admin@gadhungalmarring.com.au; lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com
Subject: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Date: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 9:10:00 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image006.png
F341066_Notification_V2.pdf

Hi All,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*.

Through the initial stages of these guidelines, you or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder with in an interest in cultural heritage management in the area. As such, we are seeking your interest to be consulted on the project. Please find a letter providing further information and a map of the project.

If you'd like to be involved in the project, please get back to me via phone, email or post by **18 December 2024.**

Happy to discuss

Thanks

A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director
creating opportunities
T 02 9493 9500
M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au
SYDNEY | Kameraigal Country | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065
Climate Active Carbon Neutral ORGANISATION

Associate Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
Institute of Sustainable Futures
University Technology Sydney
Ultimo, NSW 2007

Adjunct Senior Lecturer
School of Biological, Earth and Environmental Sciences
University of New South Wales,
Sydney, NSW 2052

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Ground floor 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
ABN: 28 141 736 558

02 9493 9500

www.emmconsulting.com.au

4 December 2024

Re: New preschool, primary school and high school for Box Hill - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - notification

Dear Sir/Madam,

As part of the NSW Government's plan to rebuild public education, the 2024-25 Budget is delivering record education funding, including $3.6 billion for new and upgraded schools in Western Sydney. This targeted investment will ensure growing communities get access to a world class public education. As part of this investment, planning work is well underway to deliver a new preschool, primary school and high school for at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW (hereafter named 'the project'), Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA). It incorporates Lot 29 DP10157 and Lot 1 DP1259414 (Figure 1). The proposed works will involve significant ground disturbance across both allotments.

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) is undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values and to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage impacts to Aboriginal heritage resulting from the project.

The proponent contact is:

> Becky Chung, School Infrastructure, Level 8, 8 Central Avenue, Eveleigh NSW 2015.
> E: Becky.Chung1@det.nsw.edu.au

This project is being undertaken in accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. As per the first stage of the NSW State government consultation guidelines, I am writing to notify you of the project and seeking you and/or your organisation's interest in being registered for subsequent consultation and involvement. We are interested in Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, and who wish to be involved in the project.

The purpose of consultation is to assist School Infrastructure (SI) to:

1. assess the Aboriginal heritage values of the area
2. assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project
3. support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

If you wish to register your interest as an Aboriginal party in subsequent consultation, please contact Alan Williams at the below details by **18 December 2024**:

Alan Willams
awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au
T: 0438 104 740
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065

In your response, please provide the following information:

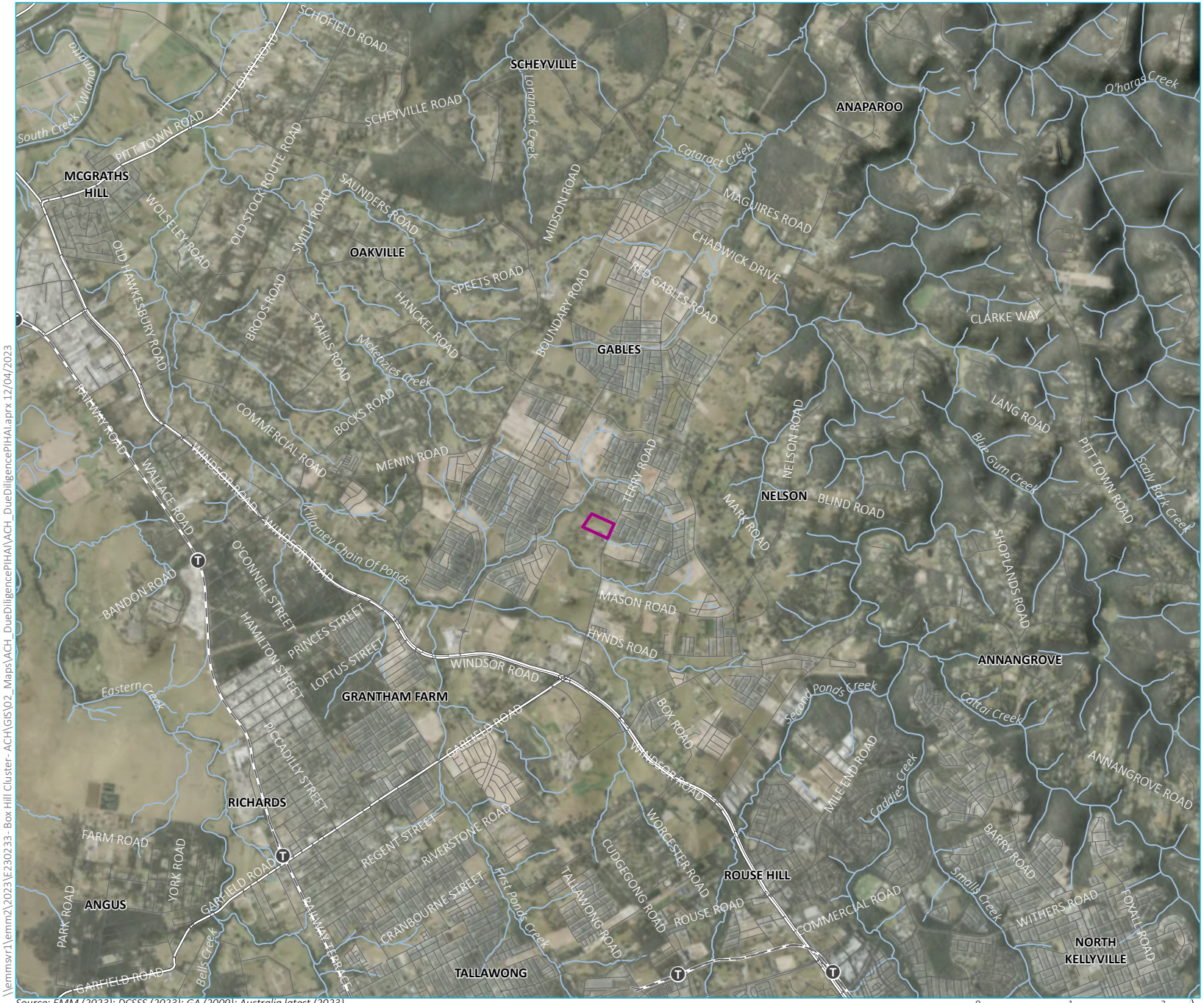
- clear identification of the individual and/or organisation registering an interest. Please ensure all contact details and personal, along with relevant phone, address and email (if available) is provided
- preferred communication method (e.g. email) during the consultation of this project, along with your organisation's nominated contact person and their details
- the level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings, fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation
- identification of any procedures, protocols or requirements for the use and reproduction of any cultural information or materials you or your organisation provides EMM as part of this project
- identification of any Aboriginal objects, sites and/or areas of cultural value that you are aware of in, or near, the project area.

As required by the consultation guidelines, details of people registering as Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to Heritage NSW and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council unless you specify otherwise in your response.

If you have any questions or enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Alan Williams
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage
awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au



KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Rail line
- Major road
- Minor road
- Watercourse/drainage line
- Train station

INSET KEY

- NPWS reserve
- State forest

Regional context

Aboriginal Heritage
PIHAI- Terry Road
Figure 1.1

EMM
creating opportunities

Source: EMM (2023); DCSSS (2023); GA (2009); Australia latest (2023)

0 1 2 km
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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Newspaper wording for advertisement

Invitation for Registrations of Interest

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

New preschool, public school and high school for Box Hill, The Hills Shire LGA

The NSW Department of Education, through School Infrastructure (SI) is proposing to build a new preschool, public school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW.

The proponent contact is: Becky Chung, School Infrastructure, Level 8, 8 Central Avenue, Eveleigh NSW 2015. E: Becky.Chung1@det.nsw.edu.au

EMM, on behalf of SI, invites Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment to register their interests.

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to assist SI in: 1) assessing the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) to assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; and 3) to support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs).

Registrations of interest are to be provided by no later than **18 December 2024** to:

Alan Williams
E: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, Ground Floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065
T: 0438 104 740

INVITATION FOR REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST

4/12/2024

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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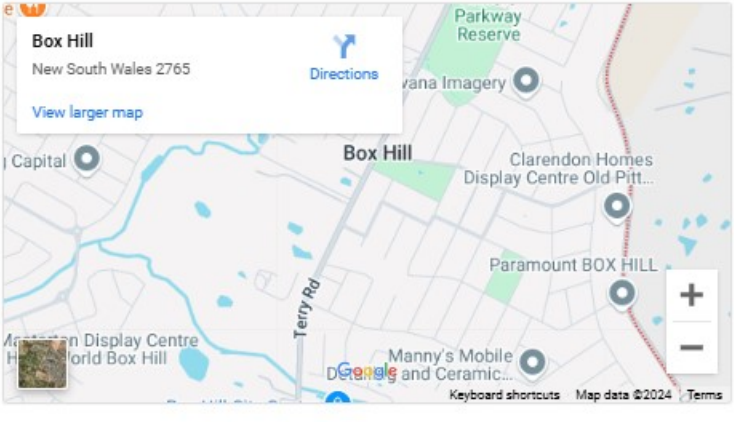
E: awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, Ground Floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065
T: 0438 104...

Box Hill 2765



Frances Robson

From: Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 9:14 AM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Attachments: image005.jpg

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan,

I would like to express my interest in this project.
This area is quiet significant as is all of Windsor and the Hawkesbury area.

Kind regards,

Ethan

On Wed, 4 Dec 2024, 9:10 am Alan Williams, <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

> Hi All,
>
> EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*.
>
> Through the initial stages of these guidelines, you or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder with in an interest in cultural heritage management in the area. As such, we are seeking your interest to be consulted on the project. Please find a letter providing further information and a map of the project.
>
> If you'd like to be involved in the project, please get back to me via phone, email or post by **18 December 2024.**
>
> Happy to discuss
>
> Thanks
>
> A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

T 02 9493 9500

M 0438 104 740

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Associate Investigator

ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)

University of New South Wales

Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator

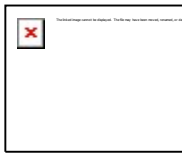
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow

Institute of Sus

University Tech

Ultimo, NSW 2



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https://www.mailguard.com.au/mg

Report this message as spam

Frances Robson

From: Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 9:35 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Sent from my iPhone

On 4 Dec 2024, at 9:10 AM, Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hi All,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents.*

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If you'd like to be involved in the project, please get back to me via phone, email or post by **18 December 2024.**

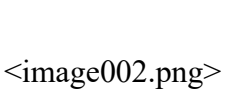
Happy to discuss

Thanks

A

Hey Dr A Phil Boney here I would like to register my interest in this project in all stages of the development of this project please thank you and kind regards Phil Boney wailwan aboriginal group 🪃🪃

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director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M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au

SYDNEY | Kameraigal Country | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

<image003.png>

Associate Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

<image004.png>

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

<image005.jpg>

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<E241066_Notification_V2.pdf>

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https://www.mailguard.com.au/mg

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Frances Robson

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 10:20 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan
We live just at the back of Box Hill, we would like to be involved in the project i.e meetings, fieldwork, mapping etc.
Thanks
Darleen
0490051102

On Wednesday 4 December 2024 at 09:10:48 am AEDT, Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hi All,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents.*

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If you'd like to be involved in the project, please get back to me via phone, email or post by **18 December 2024.**

Happy to discuss

Thanks

A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director
EMM creating opportunities
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Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator

ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories (CIEHF)

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and Environmental Histories and

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Frances Robson

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 1:54 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Al

DNC would like to read the interest into the proposed schools for Box Hill project

Kind regards
Paul boyd and Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC
0426823944

On Wednesday, December 4, 2024, 9:10 am, Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

> Hi All,
>
> EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*.
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>
> Happy to discuss
>
> Thanks
>
> A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

T 02 9493 9500

M 0438 104 740

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emmconsulting.com.au

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Associate Investigator

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University of New South Wales

Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator

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Frances Robson

From: lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com
Sent: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 3:04 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

You don't often get email from lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com. Learn why this is important

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Warami Dr Alan Williams,

responding to your invitation. Yes I would very much like to be part of the Aboriginal consultation on this project at box hill for the schools being built.

Please sendme more information and dates / times/ address to attend these important consultaions.

Yanu
Aunty Lynette Hartley
Dharug Elder
Dharug Traditional Land Owner
Director Turtle Dreaming
Director Bulbulwul Dharug Yiyura Aboriginal Corporation
Mobile: 0410 519 757

On ,Wed Dec 04 2024 09:10:34 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time), Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
---------- Original Message ----------
Hi All,
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*.
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Happy to discuss
Thanks
A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|
Associate Director

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Associate Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL
Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures

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Frances Robson

From: Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation <ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 6 December 2024 6:53 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan, thank you for your email.

Could you please register Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation as we have several site officers and members with connections to the area.

Kind regards,

Krystle Carroll-Elliott
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
M: 0451016224
E: Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognise their connection to land, water, and community.
We pay our respects to them, their cultures, and to Elders past and present.

On 4 Dec 2024, at 9:10 AM, Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

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Happy to discuss

Thanks

A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

<image001.png> <image002.png>

T 02 9493 9500
M 0438 104 740
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emmconsulting.com.au

SYDNEY | Kameraigal Country | Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

<image003.png>

Associate Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

<image004.png>

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

<image005.jpg>

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Frances Robson

From: Amanda De Zwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 12 December 2024 9:52 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Attachments: Confirmation of Insurance (4).pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan
Hope your well..
Thank you for your email AHCS Amanda Hickey Cultural Services would like to Formally register an interest in this project and field works
Attached is my current insurance
If you need anything else please let me know
Have a great Christmas
Amanda AHCS

Get Outlook for Android

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 9:10:34 AM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

Hi All,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents.*

Through the initial stages of these guidelines, you or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder with in an interest in cultural heritage management in the area. As such, we are seeking your interest to be consulted on the project. Please find a letter providing further information and a map of the project.

If you'd like to be involved in the project, please get back to me via phone, email or post by **18 December 2024.**

Happy to discuss

Thanks

A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au

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University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techn
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Frances Robson

From: Butucarbin Heritage <butuheritage@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, 15 December 2024 11:31 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Good evening,

On behalf of Butucarbin, I would like to register for this project.

Kind regards,
Jenny

On Wed, Dec 4, 2024 at 9:10 AM Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

> Hi All,
>
> EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure (SI) to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for a proposed new preschool, public school and high school at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW. The ACHA is proposed to be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*.
>
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>
> If you'd like to be involved in the project, please get back to me via phone, email or post by **18 December 2024.**
>
> Happy to discuss
>
> Thanks
>
> A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740

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--
Lowanna Gibson
Project Manager for Butucarbin Cultural Heritage
B.A Archaeology/Anthropology USYD
Juris Doctor UTS

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Frances Robson

From: Steven Johnson <wokacorp@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 December 2024 10:48 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Al Please register Woka Aboriginal Corporation we are locals and hold cultural knowledge we request to be involved in a full capacity . Regards Steve Johnson

Yahoo Mail: Search, organise, conquer

On Wed, 4 Dec 2024 at 9:10 am, Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hi All,

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Happy to discuss

Thanks

A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

T 02 9493 9500

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Frances Robson

From: Kayne Moreton <KMoreton@deerubbin.org.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 December 2024 11:57 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: ACHA – Proposed Development – Terry Road, Box Hill NSW – 27 November 2024

You don't often get email from kmoreton@deerubbin.org.au. Learn why this is important

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Please put down Deerubbin LALC as a consulted for this project.

Kind regards
Kayne Moreton

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https://www.mailguard.com.au/mg

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Frances Robson

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 7 January 2025 4:42 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Contact: **Carolyn Hickey**
Mobile: **0411650057**
Email: **Cazadirect@live.com**
Address: **73 Russell St, Emu Plains, NSW 2750**
ABN: **20 616 970 327**

Hi,
Thank you for your email, Sorry the email is late I hope you can still except my registration.
I would like to formally register my interest in being involved in all levels of
consultation for this project.
This includes attending meetings, preparing reports, sharing cultural information, and participating in available fieldwork.

I have attached A1 Indigenous Services Insurances.

A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES, Represents over 100 Indigenous Locals

I agree to my details being shared with OEH and the LALC. Please feel free to contact me using the details provided above.

Kind regards,
Carolyn Hickey

A1 Indigenous Services is a 100% Indigenous-owned Australian company offering a range of services to the construction industry. Our mission is to commit to an innovative approach for a better future for Indigenous employment and community, while improving ways to close the gap in Aboriginal participation in the construction industry. We are dedicated to building strength in Aboriginal communities and our Indigenous labour force.

A1 Indigenous Services is a member of the NSW Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (NSWICC). A business or enterprise carrying the NSWICC Assured logo has met national policy requirements as upheld by FACCI, ensuring that it is identified as a First Nations business owner or entrepreneur and that it demonstrates compliance with government and industry regulators.

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 9:10 AM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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Happy to discuss
Thanks
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Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
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Frances Robson

From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 January 2025 10:18 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification
Attachments: Public Liability 2024 to 2025.pdf; 2025 Icare.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan,

I missed this registration and understand if its too late to accept.

Thank you for informing us that **EMM** will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at **New Preschool, Public School and High School at Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW** &,that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too be involved in the community consultation process.

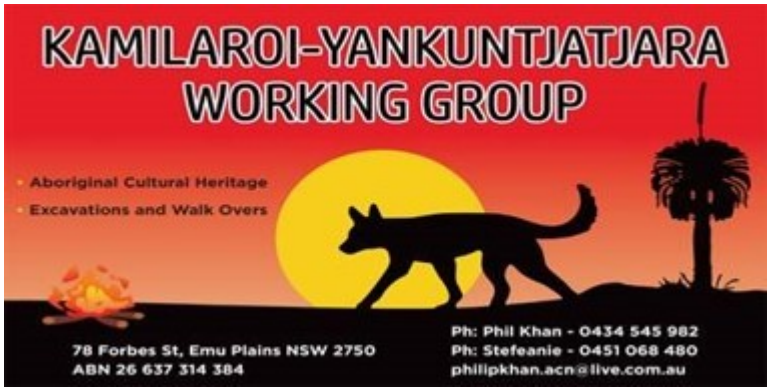
As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 51yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.

I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working group's Public Liability Insurance & Workers Compensation certificate.
Our RAPS have up to 16yrs Cultural Heritage experience in - field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving , identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings (Focus groups, CwC, interpretation).

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me or Stefeanie on 0451068480.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0451068480
E philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 December 2024 9:10 AM
To: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Melanie Thomson <mthomson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Proposed schools for Box Hill - Aboriginal heritage - notification

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If you'd like to be involved in the project, please get back to me via phone, email or post by **18 December 2024.**
Happy to discuss
Thanks
A

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director
EMM creating opportunities
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M 0438 104 740
LI Connect on LinkedIn
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Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
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Frances Robson

From: Kayelene Slater <bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 23 January 2025 8:47 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Registration of Interest for the New preschool, primary school and high school for Box Hill

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Alan
Bariyan Cultural Connections would like to register our Interest for the new Preschool, Primary School and High School at Box Hill.

We are a local business and Dharug Custodians who are highly skilled Aboriginal Site Officers who live and work within the local and surrounding areas and have connection to Country and have been engaged in all aspects and protection of Aboriginal objects and places in Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage for over 12 years and can determine the significance of Aboriginal objects or place in which the project area is highly significant to our History, people and country.

Our Contact details are listed below
Bariyan Cultural Connections - Manager Kayelene Terry
11 Phillip Street, St Marys NSW 2760
Email: bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com

We would prefer to be contacted by email during the consultation of this project and we would like to be involved and attend meetings, field work participation and review and reading of documents.level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings,
fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation

We have white cards and insurances available on request.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Alan Willams
awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au
T: 0438 104 740
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065

In your response, please provide the following information:
• clear identification of the individual and/or organisation registering an interest. Please ensure all contact
details and personal, along with relevant phone, address and email (if available) is provided
• preferred communication method (e.g. email) during the consultation of this project, along with your organisation's nominated contact person and their details
• the level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings,

fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation
• identification of any procedures, protocols or requirements for the use and reproduction of any cultural
information or materials you or your organisation provides EMM as part of this project
• identification of any Aboriginal objects, sites and/or areas of cultural value that you are aware of in, or near, the project area.
As required by the consultation guidelines, details of people registering as Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to
Heritage NSW and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council unless you specify otherwise in your response.
If you have any questions or enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards
Kayelene Slater - Manager
Bariyan Cultural Connections
Dharug Country
P: 0421 881 617
E: bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com
Aboriginal Owned and Operated Cultural and Heritage Business

We would like to acknowledge the traditional Custodians of Country which we live and work, we recognize their continuing connection to the land, waters and culture. We would like to pay our respects to our Elders past, present and extend to all that we may meet on our journey.

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Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Friday, 17 January 2025 10:53 AM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill High schools - ACHA - notification process information
Attachments: E241066_Notification_V2.pdf; E241066 Notice placed 04122024.jpg

Dear Alison and team,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the new preschool, primary school and high school for Box Hill (50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW). In accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we have undertaken a notification process to identify interested Aboriginal individuals and organisations between 4 – 18 December 2024. This included distribution of emails/letters to some 59 identified organisations and the placement of a newspaper advert in the *Daily Telegraph*. Examples of these communications are attached, with further information to be included in the ACHA.

Through this process, the following Aboriginal individuals/organisations have registered to be consulted for the project:

Registration Date	Organisation/Person
4/Dec/24	Long Gully Cultural Services
4/Dec/24	Wailwan Aboriginal Group
4/Dec/24	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
4/Dec/24	Didge Ngunawal Clan
4/Dec/24	Turtle Dreaming
Dec 24	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
12/Dec/24	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
15/Dec/24	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
17/Dec/24	Woka Aboriginal Corporation
17/Dec/24	Deerubbin LALC
7/Jan/25	A1 Indigenous Services
14/Jan/25	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group

Happy to discuss

Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740
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Frances Robson

From: Alan Williams
Sent: Friday, 17 January 2025 10:55 AM
To: KMoreton@deerubbin.org.au
Cc: Melanie Thomson
Subject: Box Hill High schools - ACHA - notification process information
Attachments: E241066_Notification_V2.pdf; E241066 Notice placed 04122024.jpg

Dear Kate and team,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the new preschool, primary school and high school for Box Hill (50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW). In accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we have undertaken a notification process to identify interested Aboriginal individuals and organisations between 4 – 18 December 2024. This included distribution of emails/letters to some 59 identified organisations and the placement of a newspaper advert in the *Daily Telegraph*. Examples of these communications are attached, with further information to be included in the ACHA.

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12/Dec/24	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
15/Dec/24	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
17/Dec/24	Woka Aboriginal Corporation
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Happy to discuss

Thanks
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Frances Robson

From: Anna Preize (Heritage NSW) <support@zendesk.environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 17 January 2025 11:37 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Request #43503 has been updated: Box Hill High schools - ACHA - notification process information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Your request has been updated. To add additional comments, reply to this email.

Dear Dr Williams

Thank you for your email. This information has been placed on file. A member of the Assessment Team will contact you if further information is required.

Your reference: DOC25/45760

Anna Preize
Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
T: 02 9873 8500 E: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au
https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage
Locked Bag 5020, NSW 2124
Monday to Friday, 09:00am - 05:00pm

Website | Facebook | Instagram | LinkedIn

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This email is a service from Heritage NSW. Delivered by Zendesk

On 16 January 2025 at 11:53:30 pm UTC, Awilliams Emmconsulting awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au wrote:

Dear Alison and team,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) for the new preschool, primary school and high school for Box Hill (50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW). In accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, we have undertaken a notification process to identify interested Aboriginal individuals and organisations between 4 – 18 December 2024. This included distribution of emails/letters to some 59 identified organisations and the placement of a newspaper advert in the *Daily Telegraph*. Examples of these communications are attached, with further information to be included in the ACHA.

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7/Jan/25	A1 Indigenous Services
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Happy to discuss

Thanks
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Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

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University Tech
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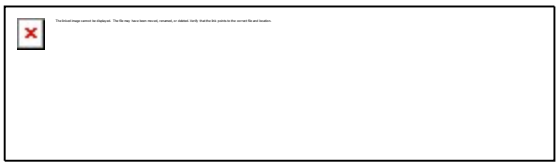

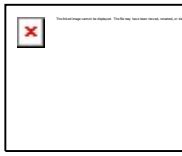

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Frances Robson

From: Heritage NSW <support@zendesk.environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 17 January 2025 10:54 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Request received 43503: Box Hill High schools - ACHA - notification process information

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Your request 43503 has been received.

To provide additional information, reply to this email.

While you are waiting, here are some useful resources that may help resolve your matter:
Our website contains current information about what Heritage NSW does. This includes state heritage listings, Aboriginal places declarations, applying for heritage approvals and permits including application processing times, heritage grants and managing heritage items. You can access it here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/"
Heritage NSW Heritage Management System (HMS) is our digital system for lodging Heritage Act 1977 applications. You can learn more here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/heritage-management-system-user-guide" User Guide. "https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/" login here
The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) holds information about heritage items and places on statutory lists in NSW. More information about SHI and how to access it can be found here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/state-heritage-inventory" State Heritage Inventory
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) holds information about recorded Aboriginal sites, objects and declared Aboriginal places in NSW. More information about AHIMS and how to access it can be found here: "https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/aboriginal-heritage-information-management-system/" Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
The Blue Plaques Program recognises the people and events that have shaped NSW. You can access more information about the program and subscribe to the Blue Plaques mailing list to learn about future nominations rounds, here: "https://blueplaques.nsw.gov.au/">Blue Plaques (nsw.gov.au)

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B.5 Presentation of information

Frances Robson

From: Frances Robson
Sent: Tuesday, 11 February 2025 2:39 PM
To: Frances Robson
Cc: Alan Williams
Subject: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology
Attachments: E241066_AssessmentMethodology_V_4.pdf

Bcc: ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com; Waarlan12@outlook.com; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au; lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com; ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; amandahickey@live.com.au; butuheritage@gmail.com; wokacorp@yahoo.com; KMoreton@deerubbin.org.au; cazadirect@live.com; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com

Dear All,

Thank you for registering an interest in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed new Box Hill Public School and High School. In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, please find attached a letter that provides further information on the proposed development at the site, some background on previous investigations, and our proposed assessment methodology. These include field survey of the project area, and potential test excavation of any cultural deposits.

If you wish, please can you review the attached document and provide any inputs/comments/feedback to me by 11 March 2025. As this comment period nears completion, I'll be in touch about a site visit shortly after this date (late March/early April) to keep the project progressing.

Kind Regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

EMM creating opportunities
15 YEARS ANNIVERSARY

T (03) 9993 1916
M
LI Connect on LinkedIn
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MELBOURNE | Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Country, Suite 9.01, Level 9, 454 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

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Note: My work days are Monday to Friday, 8am -4pm

Ground floor 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
ABN: 28 141 736 558

02 9493 9500

www.emmconsulting.com.au

11 February 2025

Re: Box Hill Terry Road New Primary School and High School Project – Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment - methodology

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your interest in the proposed construction of a new education infrastructure at Box Hill (the project area). The NSW Department of Education is proposing to deliver a new preschool, primary school and high school at 50-52 Terry Road in Box Hill, NSW.[1] The proposed work to be carried out will comprise a new primary school for 1000 students, as well as a new high school for 2000 students incorporating Lot 29 DP10157 and Lot 1 DP1259414 within Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA). The proposed works will involve significant ground disturbance across both allotments.

As part of investigations to inform the planning application for the project (specific planning pathway yet to be determined), NSW Department of Education has engaged EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) to assist in the assessment of cultural materials within the proposed project area, determine any potential impacts, and develop suitable Aboriginal cultural heritage management strategies for the project in the form of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA). This report is prescribed in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010), *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) and the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (DPE 2011).

This document forms part of the formal Aboriginal consultation requirements for the project, as described in sections 4.2 (Stage 2) and 4.3 (Stage 3) of the consultation guidelines. The aims of this letter are to:

- provide an overview of the project and how it will be assessed
- provide background on the project and some of the initial investigations to date
- establish the purpose and aims of the Aboriginal consultation process
- seek information about any Aboriginal cultural heritage values and sensitivities associated with the project and how they may affect, inform or refine the project and/or assessment methods
- seek information on any cultural activities (such as fishing and hunting, if any) that has historically and/or is actively being undertaken in the study area

[1] Due to the ongoing development of the region, the street address will eventually change to 180-182 Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW.

- identify any culturally appropriate protocols that registered parties wish to be adopted during the information gathering process (e.g. protocols during field survey, or handling of culturally sensitive information)

- present a draft of the intended assessment methods for your review and comment.

We welcome your feedback at your earliest convenience. We will be consulting with the registered Aboriginal parties for the duration of the ACHA. However, for the purposes of this initial stage of consultation and in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010), we request any written or verbal response on the information and process included below by **11 March 2025.**

For reference, the applicant contact is:

Becky Chung
School infrastructure
Level 8, 8 Central Avenue
Eveleigh NSW 2015
Becky.Chung1@det.nsw.edu.au

EMM is working on the applicant's behalf, and all queries should be directed through EMM. Feedback can be provided to:

Dr Alan Williams
Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
awilliams@emmaconsulting.com.au

KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Train station
- Rail line
- Major road
- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Named watercourse

INSET KEY

- Major road
- NPWS reserve
- State forest

Source: EMM (2025); ABS (2021); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009); MetroMap (2025)

0 1 2 km

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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Regional context

Box Hill School ACHA
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.1

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KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Watercourse/drainage line

Source: EMM (2025); ABS (2021); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009); MetroMap (2025)

0 250 500 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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Local context

Box Hill School ACHA
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.2

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1 Project Information

1.1 The Project

The project area is located at 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill NSW incorporating Lot 29 DP10157 and Lot 1 DP1259414 within Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA). Detailed design plans are not yet available, however, the business case includes provision for a new primary school for 1000 students, as well a new high school for 2000 students.

1.2 Previous investigations

The Cumberland Plain has been subject to extensive archaeological investigation since the 1940s, first as the basis for academic research and more recently for development-focussed projects. Archaeologists have developed a clear understanding of the local archaeological site patterning and general trends of the region.

The banks of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river formed a key focus of Aboriginal occupation in the Cumberland Plain, and some of the earliest evidence for occupation in the Sydney region is preserved within deep sand deposits of the Cranebrook terrace. This River was a focus of Aboriginal activity during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) approximately 21,000 years ago and continued to be utilised throughout the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene periods (18,000 to 5,000 years ago). During these times, people were using the abundant resources of the river, which included the exploitation of exposed alluvial gravel beds for lithic raw materials, and the seasonal freshwater flowing out of the Blue Mountains from summer ice melts (Williams et al., 2013, p. 4621).

As well as utilising the resources of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river, archaeological investigations have demonstrated that Aboriginal populations focussed on the resources that were available along the banks of the region's major, perennial waterways - especially South Creek, Ropes Creek, Cattai Creek, Bells Creek, and Eastern Creek. Most of these sites were occupied within the last 5,000 years (Extent Heritage, 2020b; JMCHM, 1999, 2002, 2005; Kohen, 1986; McDonald et al., 1994; McDonald, 2008; Smith, 1986; White & McDonald, 2010). Overall, proximity to water has been an important factor in Aboriginal site patterning, and open artefact scatters are larger, more complex, and more densely clustered along permanent creek and river lines than ephemeral drainage lines (Kohen, 1986, p. 304). Flood inundation also played a factor in site patterning, with there being a preference for occupation sites being located on slightly elevated terraces and slopes within ~100 m of water, but above the flood zone (Extent Heritage, 2020b, p. 86). Building upon several decades of research, Beth White and Jo McDonald (2010, p. 29) summarised that:

> Topographic and stream order variables correlate with artefact density and distribution. High artefact density concentrations may have resulted from large number of artefact discard activities and/or from intensive stone flaking. Highest artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, especially 50–100 metres from 4th order streams. Upper slopes have sparse discontinuous artefact distributions, but artefacts are still found in these landscape settings.

The archaeology of the Cumberland Plain therefore is characterised by a cultural landscape consisting of foci of activity on slightly elevated terraces along major watercourses, against which a background of low density spread of Aboriginal objects are found in all undisturbed locations. This background of cultural material is generally in the order of <6 artefacts/m^2, with stone artefact scatters and deposits dominating the site types (89%) on the Cumberland Plain (JMCHM, 2005b, p. 11). Areas of extensive occupation or repeated use contained densities >45/m^2 and frequently higher, with densities of >150/m^2 being not uncommon for the largest sites (JMCHM, 1999, p. 25, 2002, sec. 6). The cultural assemblages recovered from sites in proximity to higher order streams and drainage lines tend to show evidence of both a variety of tool types and repeated occupation over time. Some of these high-density sites show evidence of knapping activities, which occur during the manufacture of stone tools. In contrast, the cultural assemblages from sites near low order drainage lines are less varied (as well as fewer in number) and appear to indicate more transient and casual occupation. However, low-density

artefact scatters have been found on the surface of all landforms, including creek banks, creek terraces, flats, elevated spurs, crests ridge tops and lower and upper slopes. These results are indicative of a 'background scatter' of occupation occurring across the region with sporadic areas of intensive or repeat usage.

With specific reference to the project area, studies have largely been undertaken in response to the increasing residential development of the North West Growth Centre, the Box Hill and Box Hill Industrial Precincts and related council infrastructure projects. These include desktop assessment, predictive modelling and widespread archaeological test excavation and salvage for the Box Hill and Box Hill Industrial Precincts (AECOM 2011); desktop review, sensitivity mapping, and archaeological field inspection and test excavation for water related services within the north-west and south-west growth centres (e.g. AHMS, 2009; AHMS, 2013), an Aboriginal heritage assessment for a rezoning proposal in Box Hill north (e.g. Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, 2013), an excavation report for proposed development for the north-west growth centre (e.g. AHMS, 2015), a salvage excavation for the proposed works between Terry Road and Gwen Street, Box Hill (e.g. Extent Heritage, 2020c), and multiple Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (ACHA) for proposed residential developments within Box Hill along Terry Road (e.g. Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, 2009; Extent Heritage, 2018, 2020a). These have generally aligned with the archaeological model outlined above and suggest that the Aboriginal archaeological resource of the region is dominated by varying densities of stone artefact material on the surface and/or shallowly buried.

1.2.1 Reports intersecting the project area

A Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement (PIHAI) was prepared for the project area on behalf of NSW Department of Education. The PIHAI desktop key findings found that:

- the project area is characterised by undulating topography in the Cumberland Plain region, with an underlying shale-based and quartz lithic and quartz-rich sandstone geology. There is no evidence of significant elevation or sandstone escarpments within the project area
- the project area contains shallow, duplex soils of the Blacktown soil landscape, and these soils are rarely deep enough to have substantial or stratified cultural deposits. As such, it is considered cultural material (where present) would likely to be found on deflated surfaces and/or found in the upper 30 cm of the soil profile
- the project area is within 200 m of two unnamed first order tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds, one of which (to the south of Lot 50) has been heavily modified and dammed in the recent past. Regional archaeological investigations have demonstrated that Aboriginal artefact scatters are often found in association with perennial high-order drainage lines and water bodies. However, the nature of archaeological deposits associated with low-order drainage lines is typically sporadic. These are usually low-density scatters or isolated finds, consistent with transient and ephemeral use and occupation
- based on a review of past land use, the project area has been subject to varying levels of historical disturbance. These are dominated by agricultural and pastoral activities, which has resulted in de-vegetation and modification of the land and waterways (usually in the form of dams) across much of Lot 50, and the western portion of Lot 52, in the vicinity of the existing shed. This may have resulted in the removal and/or disturbance of Aboriginal objects present in these areas, though the central portion of Lot 52 appears less disturbed.

The PIHAI predictive model noted some archaeological sensitivity of slope landforms on shallow Blacktown soils within 200 m of two unnamed first-order tributaries of the Killarnery Chain of Ponds within the project area. The model also indicated Aboriginal stone artefacts as the most likely type of site to occur within the project area. However, disturbance was noted from landscape de-vegetation and other development activities resulting in the removal of the upper soil profile. Lot 50 was determined to have undergone more significant landscape

disturbance than Lot 52, with the latter appearing to have remained an open farm paddock for at approximately the last 70 years. The PIHAI determined the requirement for an ACHA to address the expected Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) requirements.

1.3 Previously registered sites

A review of Heritage NSW AHIMS database identified no previously registered Aboriginal sites within the project area (Figure 2). The closest recorded site comprises an isolated artefact located approximately 50 m north-east of the project area on a neighbouring property.

Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009); MetroMap (2025); OEH (2025)

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KEY

- Project boundary

AHIMS (by site type)

- Isolated find
- Low Density Artefact Scatter
- Moderate Density Artefact Scatter
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Low Density Artefact scatter
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Moderate Density Artefact Scatter
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Isolated find
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Artefact (undefined)
- Artefact (undefined)

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Watercourse/drainage line

AHIMS Sites

Box Hill School ACHA
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 2.1

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2 Aboriginal stakeholder engagement

In accordance with the consultation process, EMM contacted a number of State and Commonwealth government organisations to provide information on Aboriginal individuals and organisations known to participate in cultural heritage management in the relevant LGAs. This was undertaken in November 2024. Once this information was obtained, a process of notifying these individuals and organisations was undertaken. This included distribution of emails and letters advising them of the project in December 2024, and publication of the project in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Following this notification process undertaken during December 2024, the following Aboriginal stakeholders have expressed an interest in being involved in the project:

- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- A1 Indigenous Services
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
- Bariyan Cultural Connections
- Butucarbin Heritage
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Long Gully Services
- Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- Murrabidgee Mullangari
- Bulbulwul Dahrug Yiyura Aboriginal Corporation
- Wailwan Aboriginal Group
- Woka Aboriginal Corporation

From here on, these stakeholders are referred to as Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).

The information and feedback relevant to this project assessment we are currently requesting from RAPs is detailed in Section 5 of this letter.

3 Assessment methodology

3.1 Overview

The ACHA will be prepared in accordance with relevant legislative requirements and best practice heritage guidelines, in consultation with the Aboriginal community. Compliance with the following documents is required:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011)
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code; DECCW 2010)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010).

The purpose of the assessment is to identify and manage the Aboriginal cultural heritage site(s) and values of all areas that will be affected by the project. In summary, this will involve:

- consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders to identify socio-cultural values of the study area and places of special significance that should be considered;
- a search of the AHIMS register for records of previously registered Aboriginal sites;
- a review of past Aboriginal heritage reports covering the study area;
- environmental landscape analysis to identify past Aboriginal resources and suitable occupation areas;
- synthesis of background research to develop a predictive model of Aboriginal site location;
- field investigation to validate the findings of the desktop assessment and identify any previously undocumented cultural material. This would include surface inspection and may extend to test excavations of areas of archaeological interest if required;
- an assessment of significance for Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the study area (with input from the registered Aboriginal stakeholders);
- where required, an impact assessment of how the project will affect Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the study area; and
- development of management recommendations based on the results of the assessment and input from registered Aboriginal stakeholders during the consultation process and particularly from the draft ACHA review period.

3.2 Archaeological survey

Archaeological field survey of the study area will be undertaken across the entire study area to identify the presence of any Aboriginal archaeological site and/or Aboriginal places and assess their significance. Surface investigation will consist of the survey team evenly spaced (2-5 m apart) walking transects across accessible parts of the study area. The focus of the archaeological field survey will be to both investigate soil exposures for extant Aboriginal objects and identify landforms that have potential for cultural material to be present (either in surface or subsurface deposits). A focus will also be on other site types, with hearths, modified trees, shell middens and fish traps all known to be present in the region. All Aboriginal objects and/or landforms of interest would be mapped and documented using hand-held GPS, photographs, sketches and/or written description.

Where possible, a significant focus of the survey will be to discuss intangible values associated with the project study area, such as connection to other cultural places, stories, view-lines, contemporary values, etc. The archaeological field survey will be undertaken in accordance with Requirements 5 to 10 of the Code of Practice. In summary, the Code of Practice requires the following general methodology:

- pedestrian survey of the project area
- recording of beginning and end points of transects or the boundaries of survey units, and the spacing between survey personnel
- recording of landform, soil information, land surface, vegetation conditions, visibility and exposure, and survey coverage
- recording of any identified Aboriginal sites identified according to Requirements 6-8, and recording of any identified Aboriginal objects in accordance with Requirements 18-24 of the Code of Practice. This would include the spatial location, photographs and sketches, and written description of any identified sites, such as culturally modified trees, artefact sites, etc
- if any Aboriginal objects and/or sites are identified in the course of the survey, site cards will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS registrar
- in the event of Aboriginal heritage being identified within the project footprint, undertake discussions on site as to the potential further investigation and/or management of these finds. Where sites are considered of high archaeological and/or cultural value, further characterisation, consideration of avoidance and redesign would be explored with the registered Aboriginal parties. Appropriate mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties and Heritage NSW for any potential unavoidable impacts.

3.3 Test excavation

Given poor surface visibility, it is likely test excavation will be required, targeting areas not previously subjected to historical disturbance and where in the vicinity of existing water courses. We propose to apply a systematic grid across those portions of the project area where such conditions are met. Specifically, a 20 m grid is proposed in the vicinity of the Killarney Chain of Ponds, extending to 40 m further from the water course (Figure 3). It is expected that some ~30 test pits will be undertaken to provide a robust understanding of the subsurface conditions and any cultural materials (if present). All test excavations would adopt the Heritage NSW Code of Practise methods, and include the following:

- a systematic grid of test pits will be undertaken across all areas of the proposed activity. Test pits would typically be undertaken on 20-40 m spacing along and/or within these areas of proposed activity, and within the curtilage of identified and/or predicted cultural deposits;
- all test excavation pits would be spatially located using a differential GPS device, which would also provide elevation data;
- manual excavation of 0.25 m^2 (50 x 50 cm) test pits in a systematic grid across areas of archaeological interest within the impact footprint. Expansion of the test pits may occur up to 3 m^2 in any one location – the maximum permissible under guidelines – where dense or potentially significant cultural materials are recovered form the initial test pit;
- excavation would use hand tools. Excavation of the first unit would be in 5 cm spits, with subsequent excavation allowed in 10 cm spits or according to stratigraphy (whichever is smallest) depending on the results of the first unit. Manual excavation would continue to either:

i) the base of the cultural deposits;

ii) to the depth of the underlying geology; or

iii) to the maximum depth possible via hand excavation (likely ~85 cm).

- sieving of all manually excavated material through a 5 mm sieve;
- reduced levels of the top and bottom of the test pit would be documented using a dumpy level against a known elevation. Other levels may be taken as required;
- soil profiles would be recorded in accordance with the Code of Practice, including scaled drawings, photographs, and written descriptions;
- soil samples may be collected for description, sedimentological and chronological analysis where such analysis is considered likely to contribute significant information; and
- excavation procedures and protocols may be modified at the discretion of the Excavation Director, in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders and the proponent as the conditions in the field and nature of the excavations develop. This includes the movement of test pits to avoid existing built structures, buried services and disturbances not identified during the desktop phase.

3.4 Timeframes

The following indicative timeframes would apply:

- Distribution of this document to registered Aboriginal stakeholders: **early February 2025**
- Field survey of the study area: **March 2025**
- Test excavations of the study area (if applicable): **March 2025**
- Distribution of the draft ACHA report for RAP review and comment: **May 2025**
- Input into recommendations and review of draft report by RAPs: **June 2025**
- Report finalisation: **June 2025**

KEY

- Project boundary
- Proposed test pit

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Watercourse/drainage line

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Source: EMM (2025); DCSSS (2024); MetroMap (2025)

0 50 100 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

Proposed test pits

Box Hill School ACHA
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.1

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4 What we need from you

In addition to the archaeological evidence described above, Aboriginal heritage incorporates a wide range of values such as stories, traditions and cultural practices. EMM welcomes advice from the Aboriginal community about cultural values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds. EMM is relying on the Aboriginal community for advice on nonarchaeological and intangible Aboriginal values for the study area. We are happy to discuss any information which you are willing to share and will respect confidentiality where requested.

EMM would appreciate your feedback on the above methodology proposed for the investigation and assessment of the study area. In responding, please also consider the following questions:

- Are there any other knowledge-holders or traditional owner groups we should be contacting to obtain cultural information on this area?
- Are there any protocols in relation to community interaction and/or cultural heritage that you would like adopted during the project?
- Are you aware of any Aboriginal objects, places, sites or stories of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the study area? If so, please advise us how you wish them to be dealt with during the project.
- Are you aware of any past or current fishing and hunting activities within the project area? Do you have any views on how these should be managed into the future?
- Is the information you are providing sensitive, gender specific, etc? If so, how would you like the information you provide to EMM to be managed? Noting that some documentation for the ACHA process will be required.
- Do you require any further information prior to EMM proceeding with the ACHA investigations?
- In your response, can you please also clearly identify who you would like EMM to talk to within your organisation, and provide contact details for these individuals. Please also ensure your preferred method of communication (e.g telephone call, e-mail, letter etc) is highlighted for subsequent stages of the project.

5 Closing

We look forward to receiving any response your organisation wishes to make about the proposed method by **11 March 2025**. Your response will be documented and considered in the assessment. Most importantly, your cultural information is also welcome within this timeframe; but it can also be submitted up until the completion of the draft ACHA.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MEIANZ
Associate Director
awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au

Frances Robson

From: Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 11 February 2025 5:22 PM
To: Frances Robson
Cc: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Frances,

I have read the methodology and I support everything I have read as it's up to standards.
I'm also happy with the ACHA.

Kind regards,

Ethan

On Tue, 11 Feb 2025, 2:38 pm Frances Robson, <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

> Dear All,
>
> Thank you for registering an interest in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed new Box Hill Public School and High School. In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, please find attached a letter that provides further information on the proposed development at the site, some background on previous investigations, and our proposed assessment methodology. These include field survey of the project area, and potential test excavation of any cultural deposits.
>
> If you wish, please can you review the attached document and provide any inputs/comments/feedback to me by 11 March 2025. As this comment period nears completion, I'll be in touch about a site visit shortly after this date (late March/early April) to keep the project progressing.
>
> Kind Regards,
>
> **Frances Robson**
> Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

T (03) 9993 1916

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Frances Robson

From: lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com
Sent: Wednesday, 12 February 2025 9:57 AM
To: Frances Robson
Subject: Re: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Warami Frances.

Thank you for contacting me regarding this important cultural heritage assessment. I read the attachedd proposals and am happy with the report.

I would very much like to be included in these ongoing consultations of this project and any other that we need to discuss.

As a proud Dharug Elder and Traditional Custodian I will clear my calender for any dates needed to consult and walk on country.

Yanu
Lynette Hartley
Dharug Elder
Dharug Traditional Custodian
Director Turtle Dreaming
Director Bulbulwul Dharug Yiyura Aboriginal Corporation

> On ,Tue Feb 11 2025 14:38:41 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time), Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:
> ---------- Original Message ----------
> Dear All,
>
> Thank you for registering an interest in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed new Box Hill Public School and High School
> . In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, please find attached a letter that provides further information on the proposed development at the site, some background on previous investigations, and our proposed assessment methodology. These include field survey of the project area, and potential test excavation of any cultural deposits.
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completion, I'll be in touch about a site visit shortly after this date (late March/early April) to keep the project progressing.

Kind Regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

T (03) 9993 1916

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Frances Robson

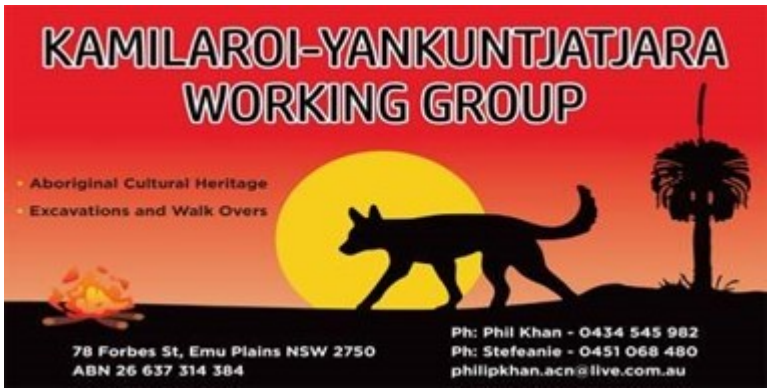
From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 March 2025 3:38 PM
To: Frances Robson
Subject: Re: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Frances,

Thank you for your ACHA for New Box Hill Public School, we would like to agree and support your methodology to investigate the study area further in the way of survey and potentially testing. We look forward to working alongside you on this project.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0451068480
E philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



From: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 11 February 2025 2:38 PM
To: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

Dear All,

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Kind Regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

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Frances Robson

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 February 2025 5:16 PM
To: Frances Robson
Subject: Re: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Frances,
I have read the project information and ACHA methodology for the above project, I endorse the recommendations made.
Kind regards
Darleen
0490051102

On Tuesday 11 February 2025 at 02:38:55 pm AEDT, Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Dear All,

Thank you for registering an interest in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed new Box Hill Public School and High School. In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, please find attached a letter that provides further information on the proposed development at the site, some background on previous investigations, and our proposed assessment methodology. These include field survey of the project area, and potential test excavation of any cultural deposits.

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Kind Regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor
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Frances Robson

From: Kayelene Slater <bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 17 February 2025 9:15 PM
To: Frances Robson
Subject: Re: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Frances

On behalf of Bariyan Cultural Connections we have reviewed and read the report for this project and would like to be involved in any future meetings, field work and testing for the project and no comments at this time.

Kind Regards
Kayelene Slater - Manager
Bariyan Cultural Connections
Dharug Country
P: 0447 030 865
E: bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com
Aboriginal Owned and Operated Cultural and Heritage Business

We would like to acknowledge the traditional Custodians of Country which we live and work, we recognize their continuing connection to the land, waters and culture. We would like to pay our respects to our Elders past, present and extend to all that we may meet on our journey.

On Tue, Feb 11, 2025 at 2:38 PM Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

> Dear All,

Thank you for registering an interest in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed new Box Hill Public School and High School. In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, please find attached a letter that provides further information on the proposed development at the site, some background on previous investigations, and our proposed assessment methodology. These include field survey of the project area, and potential test excavation of any cultural deposits.

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Kind Regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

T (03) 9993 1916

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Frances Robson

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Monday, 24 February 2025 7:42 PM
To: Frances Robson
Subject: Re: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology
Attachments: A1.PL.2026.pdf; A1.WC.2026.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Contact: **Carolyn Hickey**
Mobile: **0411650057**
Email: **Cazadirect@live.com**
Address: **73 Russell St, Emu Plains, NSW 2750**
ABN: **20 616 970 327**

Hi,

I have reviewed the document and fully support the Information and Methodology.

I would like to be included in all meetings, reports, sharing of cultural information,

and fieldwork

About Carolyn Hickey

I am a Traditional Owner and a Deerubbin land council member with over 25 years of experience and a preserving Aboriginal cultural heritage.

My extensive cultural knowledge is essential in determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and values within the project area.

I have attached A1 Indigenous Services Insurances.

A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES, Represents over 100 Indigenous Locals

I agree to my details being shared with OEH and the LALC. Please do not publish this email.

feel free to contact me using the details provided above.

Kind regards,
Carolyn Hickey

A1 Indigenous Services is a 100% Indigenous-owned Australian company offering a range of services to the construction industry. Our mission is to commit to an innovative approach for a better future for Indigenous employment and community, while improving ways to close the gap in Aboriginal participation in the construction industry. We are dedicated to building strength in Aboriginal communities and our Indigenous labour force.

A1 Indigenous Services is a member of the NSW Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (NSWICC). A business or enterprise carrying the NSWICC Assured logo has met national policy requirements as upheld by FACCI, ensuring that it is identified as a First Nations business owner or entrepreneur and that it demonstrates compliance with government and industry regulators.

From: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 11 February 2025 2:38 PM
To: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

Dear All,

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If you wish, please can you review the attached document and provide any inputs/comments/feedback to me by 11 March 2025. As this comment period nears completion, I'll be in touch about a site visit shortly after this date (late March/early April) to keep the project progressing.

Kind Regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

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Frances Robson

From: Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, 10 March 2025 4:53 PM
To: Frances Robson
Subject: Re: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Good afternoon,

Thankyou for contacting Wailwan Aboriginal Group,
We understand that the proposed works takes place in a highly disturbed context and that there is little requirement for test excavations or ongoing field works; However we would like to be able to participate in the visual inspection if possible?
contact us via Waarlan12@outlook.com to organise if this is possible,
thanks
Phil Boney,
Wailwan Aboriginal Group.

From: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: 11 February 2025 14:38
To: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: New Box Hill Public School & High School - ACHA - Assessment Methodology

Dear All,

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Kind Regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

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Frances Robson

From: Frances Robson
Sent: Monday, 14 April 2025 10:31 AM
To: HERITAGEMailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: FW: Box Hill Public and High Schools - ACHA - test excavation notification
Attachments: E241066_AssessmentMethodology_V_4.pdf

Hello,

I'm following up on EMM's previous test excavation notification email for Box Hill Public & High schools ACHA.
Unfortunately, fieldwork has been delayed and will now be occurring Monday 28th April-Wednesday 30th April.
Please see email chain below for further details regarding test excavation methodology and consultation.

Warm regards,

Frances Robson
Archaeologist – Heritage Advisor

T (03) 9993 1916
M 0459 326 362
www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 19 March 2025 11:07 AM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox <HERITAGEMailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Alison Lamond Heritage NSW <alison.lamond@environment.nsw.gov.au>; Annelise Beljaars <Annelise.Beljaars@det.nsw.edu.au>; Duncan Jones <Duncan.Jones9@det.nsw.edu.au>; Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill Public and High Schools - ACHA - test excavation notification

Dear Alison and the ACH Team,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA) to inform a proposed development of new public and high schools at 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill. The proponent is Schools Infrastructure NSW and I have cc'ed the project manager here. The project began in early 2025, and remains ongoing, with an expected completion (of the ACHA) in mid-2025. At this stage, we are proposing for the field investigation components of the ACHA, and these will include test excavation of the site. The activities will be undertaken with representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties.

In accordance with the requirement 15 of the Heritage NSW *Code of Practise for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* guidelines, this email is to notify Heritage NSW of these activities. The proposed test excavation is outlined in the attached email, and is intended to proceed on 7 April 2025. It is envisaged only 2-3 days will be required to complete the program. The activities will be undertaken by EMM personnel overseen by myself.

Any recovered archaeological material will be temporarily retained at EMM's Sydney Office (201 Pacific Highway, St Leonards, NSW 2065) for analysis and reporting. The final curation will be discussed with the registered Aboriginal parties through the ACHA process, but will likely include re-burial within the project area at this stage.

Happy to discuss
Thanks
Al

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSN MAACAI MAIATSIS MEIANZ
Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage|Associate Director

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M 0438 104 740
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SYDNEY | Kameraigal Country | Level 10, 201 Pacific Highway, St Leonards NSW 2065

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Associate Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH)
University of New South Wales
Sydney, NSW 2052

Partner Investigator
ARC Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures (CIEHF)

Industry Fellow
Institute of Susta
University Techn
Ultimo, NSW 20

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage

Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Indigenous and Environmental Histories and Futures

UT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOG

I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or acti

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B.6 Report review

Laressa Barry

From: Laressa Barry
Sent: Thursday, 19 June 2025 3:07 PM
Cc: Frances Robson; Alan Williams
Subject: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

Bcc: ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com; Waarlan12@outlook.com; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au; lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com; ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; amandahickey@live.com.au; butuheritage@gmail.com; wokacorp@yahoo.com; KMoreton@deerubbin.org.au; cazadirect@live.com; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com

Good afternoon stakeholders,

Thank you for your interest and involvement to date with the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School site, located at 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill.
I can now provide you with a draft copy of the ACHA report, for your review and feedback. The report is too large to send via email, so I have provided it to you via this following link:
E241066_BoxHill_PS_HS_Draft_ACHA_V3r.pdf

To briefly summarise the report, we implemented a program of archaeological survey across the site, as well as a targeted program of archaeological excavation – focused in areas of archaeological potential. We recovered a total of 35 artefacts, from several different test pits (but primarily in the western portion of 50 Terry Road, and in the western half of 52 Terry Road). The assemblage reflects an intermittent or transient use of the site in the past by Aboriginal people who were likely utilizing the nearby resources, and the densities recovered are typical of what has been recovered in the region – in the order of 4.11 artefacts/square metre). We have recommended that an AHIP be obtained for those parts of the site that have cultural material, and that the recovered artefacts be reburied on site in a suitable location following on from the development. In contrast, the eastern portion (typically where the existing dwellings, sheds and fenced structures are) was found to be heavily disturbed by historical development, and we observed that, where archaeological test excavations occurred, these deposits were culturally sterile. We've recommended that development works can proceed with caution in these disturbed areas, and that the client implement an unexpected finds protocol to manage inadvertent impacts.

I would appreciate if you could please have a read through the report and let me know your thoughts, advice, and feedback on the results and the management recommendations we have suggested.
You can provide this feedback by whatever means you like, though a written response would be preferable.
Please provide this feedback by no later than Wednesday 16th July 2025.

On behalf of the team, we look forward to continuing to work with you as this project progresses.

Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry
Associate Archaeologist – Ecology and Heritage
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T 02 9493 9500
M 0432 830 813
LI Connect on LinkedIn
emmconsulting.com.au
GSYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, The Forum, Level 10, 201 Pacific Highway, St Leonards NSW 2065

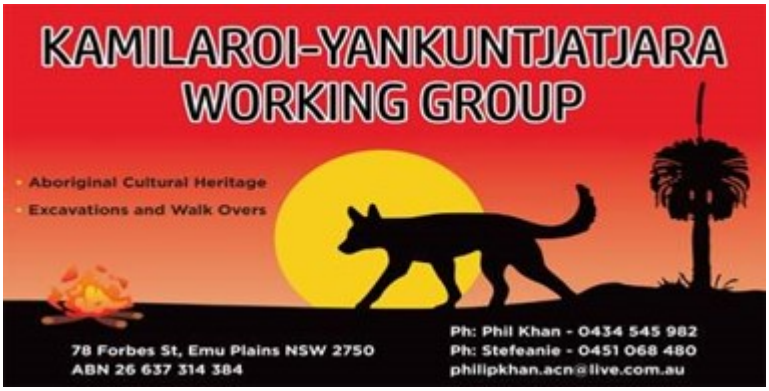
Laressa Barry

From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 July 2025 10:00 AM
To: Laressa Barry
Subject: Re: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review
Attachments: Outlook-zuns45ij

Hi Laressa,

Thank you for your Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Box Hill Public School. Your detailed report, which highlights the use of the site by our people, is invaluable for preserving our history. We agree & support your recommendations. We look forward to continuing our collaboration on this project.

Kinds Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0451068480
Email: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



From: Laressa Barry <lbarry@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 19 June 2025 3:07 PM
Cc: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

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You can provide this feedback by whatever means you like, though a written response would be preferable.
Please provide this feedback by no later than Wednesday 16th July 2025.

On behalf of the team, we look forward to continuing to work with you as this project progresses.

Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry
Associate Archaeologist – Ecology and Heritage

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FW: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

Laressa Barry

To

Bcc ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com; Waarlan12@outlook.com; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au; lynnette.hartley@bigpond.com; ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; amandahickey@live.com.au; butuheritage@gmail.com; wokacorp@yahoo.com; KMoreton@deerubbin.org.au; cazadirect@live.com; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Thu 10/07/2025 3:07 PM

Good afternoon everyone,

Firstly, thank you to those of you who have taken the time to review and respond to EMM's draft ACHA for the Box Hill Public School and High School.
This is a quick follow up email to remind you that there is still time to review the report, I'll be happy to accept your feedback. If it can be received before 16th July that would be greatly appreciated.

The link to the report is in the below email chain.

Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry
Associate Archaeologist – Ecology and Heritage

T 02 9493 9500
M 0432 830 813
www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Laressa Barry
Sent: Thursday, June 19, 2025 3:07 PM
Cc: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

Good afternoon stakeholders,

Thank you for your interest and involvement to date with the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School site, located at 50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill. I can now provide you with a draft copy of the ACHA report, for your review and feedback. The report is too large to send via email, so I have provided it to you via this following link:
E241066_BoxHill_PS_HS_Draft_ACHA_V3r.pdf

To briefly summarise the report, we implemented a program of archaeological survey across the site, as well as a targeted program of archaeological excavation – focused in areas of archaeological potential. We recovered a total of 35 artefacts, from several different test pits (but primarily in the western portion of 50 Terry Road, and in the western half of 52 Terry Road). The assemblage reflects an intermittent or transient use of the site in the past by Aboriginal people who were likely utilizing the nearby resources, and the densities recovered are typical of what has been recovered in the region – in the order of 4.11 artefacts/square metre). We have recommended that an AHIP be obtained for those parts of the site that have cultural material, and that the recovered artefacts be reburied on site in a suitable location following on from the development. In contrast, the eastern portion (typically where the existing dwellings, sheds and fenced structures are) was found to be heavily disturbed by historical development, and we observed that, where archaeological test excavations occurred, these deposits were culturally sterile. We've recommended that development works can proceed with caution in these disturbed areas, and that the client implement an unexpected finds protocol to manage inadvertent impacts.

I would appreciate if you could please have a read through the report and let me know your thoughts, advice, and feedback on the results and the management recommendations we have suggested. You can provide this feedback by whatever means you like, though a written response would be preferable. **Please provide this feedback by no later than Wednesday 16th July 2025.**

On behalf of the team, we look forward to continuing to work with you as this project progresses.

Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry
Associate Archaeologist – Ecology and Heritage
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GSYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, The Forum, Level 10, 201 Pacific Highway, St Leonards NSW 2065

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Laressa Barry

From: Ethan Trewlynn <ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 14 July 2025 9:59 AM
To: Laressa Barry
Subject: Re: FW: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Laressa,

Sorry for the late reply, I've been busy with fieldwork the past month.
I'm quiet familiar with the Box Hill area.
This area is quiet significant but due to disturbance around the area due to development and houses with farmland it has removed a lot of the cultural layers in the area. Box Hill has become a area where new developments have taken place in the last 10 years.
If you need anything else please let me know and I'll do so.

Kind regards,

Ethan

On Thu, 10 July 2025, 3:07 pm Laressa Barry, <lbarry@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

> Good afternoon everyone,
>
> Firstly, thank you to those of you who have taken the time to review and respond to EMM's draft ACHA for the Box Hill Public School and High School.
>
> This is a quick follow up email to remind you that there is still time to review the report, I'll be happy to accept your feedback. If it can be received before 16th July that would be greatly appreciated.
>
> The link to the report is in the below email chain.
>
> Thank you and kind regards,
>
> **Laressa Barry**
> Associate Archaeologist – Ecology and Heritage

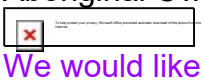
Laressa Barry

From: Kayelene Slater <bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 17 July 2025 7:11 AM
To: Laressa Barry
Subject: Re: FW: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi I have reviewed and no comments at this time

Kind Regards
Kayelene Slater - Manager
Bariyan Cultural Connections
Dharug Country
P: 0447 030 865
E: bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com
Aboriginal Owned and Operated Cultural and Heritage Business



We would like to acknowledge the traditional Custodians of Country which we live and work, we recognize their continuing connection to the land, waters and culture. We would like to pay our respects to our Elders past, present and extend to all that we may meet on our journey.

On Thu, 10 July 2025, 3:07 pm Laressa Barry, <lbarry@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

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>
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Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry
Associate Archaeologist – Ecology and Heritage

T 02 9493 9500

M 0432 830 813

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From: Laressa Barry
Sent: Thursday, June 19, 2025 3:07 PM
Cc: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

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Laressa Barry

From: Amanda De Zwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>
Sent: Sunday, 20 July 2025 8:10 PM
To: Laressa Barry
Subject: Re: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Laressa,

Thank you for the email, and apologies for my delayed response – my emails have been going to junk mail. AHCS would like to formally register our interest in this project and express our support for the ACHA. If you need anything else, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Have a great day!

Best regards,
Amanda Hickey
AHCS

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From: Laressa Barry <lbarry@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, July 10, 2025 3:07:18 PM
Subject: FW: Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - for review

Good afternoon everyone,

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Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry
Associate Archaeologist – Ecology and Heritage

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Cc: Frances Robson <frobson@emmconsulting.com.au>; Alan Williams <awilliams@emmconsulting.com.au>
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Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry
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Appendix C
Archaeological background

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C.1 Site definitions and recording methods used for this assessment

C.1.1 Aboriginal sites

In the AHIMS database, Aboriginal sites are defined in several ways. At the simplest level, sites are recorded as 'closed' or 'open'. Closed sites are associated with rockshelters and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as areas where subsurface Aboriginal objects may occur within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' (PAD)), faunal remains, and art on the shelter walls (paintings/engravings). Open sites are broadly defined and encompass all other types of Aboriginal site features that are located in areas where there is no rockshelter. The most common open site features found generally include artefacts, grinding grooves, art, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor in site identification, with almost every site likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of past Aboriginal visitation.

Any one site (or group of linked sites described as a 'complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features known to occur in the vicinity of the project area is provided in Table C.1 and use definitions provided by OEH and those adopted by EMM in their field investigations to ensure consistency in recording. Similarly, there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in the region and that will require consultation with this community to identify.

Table C.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming	Previously referred to as mythological sites these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g., natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc.
Artefact site (open stone artefact site)	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. Open stone artefact sites were defined by the presence of one (isolated find) or more (artefact scatter) stone artefacts visible on the ground surface. The boundaries of a site are limited to the spatial extent of the visible stone artefacts. The mapped site points and/or 'site areas' do not represent the areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that also apply to some sites (refer to the term 'PAD' below). Open stone artefact sites were recorded by marking each artefact location or each cluster of artefacts within a 5 m radius as a separate waypoint in the GPS. Site boundaries were allocated by drawing a line around the cluster waypoints for each site using ArcGIS software. Stone artefacts more than 50 m apart were recorded as separate sites. EMM acknowledges that the 50 m rule applied here is an arbitrary distinction for site boundaries and is used mainly for efficiencies in site management and to establish consistency in site recording methods
Burials	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g., in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc.
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering.
Grinding grooves	Grinding grooves were defined as an area of outcropping bedrock containing evidence of one or more grinding grooves where ground-stone hatchets or other grinding practices (i.e. seed grinding) were implemented.

Table C.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. More temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the NSW coastline, may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc.
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc., or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers. Modified trees (either carved or scarred) can be difficult to identify. Scars commonly occur on trees through natural processes such a branch tears, insect damage, storm and fire damage and faunal damage. Scars can also occur from mechanical damage from vehicles or farming equipment. The attributes of potential scarred trees were discussed during the survey amongst archaeologists and RAPs before it was decided if a scar would be recorded or not. A precautionary approach was adopted, whereby some of the more ambiguous examples were recorded anyway. The assessment of scar trees was made from the experience of the survey team and the guideline *Aboriginal scarred trees in New South Wales: a field manual* (DEC 2005). In some of the more ambiguous examples, it cannot be verified whether some scars recorded during the survey are of natural or Aboriginal origin. In such instances, an expert evaluation by a scar tree expert (arborist or other) would be required to determine the status of certain trees.
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. The term 'potential archaeological deposit' was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s, and referred to rockshelters that were large enough and contained enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to predict that subsurface cultural material was likely to be present. Since then the term has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made. EMM has defined PADs as the predicted extent of concentrated subsurface Aboriginal objects in a particular area. PADs are not technically Aboriginal sites until, and if, subsurface Aboriginal objects are identified, which is typically established through archaeological test excavation. PAD areas have been assigned to landforms that are distinguishable from the surrounding landscape (e.g. elevated areas with good outlook overlooking watercourses) as being likely to retain higher artefact densities than the assumed 'background scatter' of archaeological material in the broader landscape. The identification of PADs associated with Aboriginal open camp sites was partly based on observations in the field and discussions with RAPs, but also related to the predictive model. Although PAD was attributed to areas for a variety of reasons, the main qualifiers were: • The presence of surface artefacts or other Aboriginal objects. Ground surface visibility as part of the archaeological survey effort was typically considered high enough in each PAD area to identify at least one or more surface artefacts thereby indicating likelihood of subsurface potential. Notwithstanding, finding no visible surface artefacts in an area would not disqualify an area from being attributed with PAD. • Level to gently inclined ground (<10%) indicating suitable camping or activity areas. • Contours that distinguish the landforms with PAD from the surrounding landscape (e.g. spur crest, hill crest or knoll). Landform boundaries were also interpreted through observations in the field. Notably, rocky crest landforms that were protected from intensive cultivation were often attributed with PAD. • Proximity to water: typically up to 100 m from 1st and 2nd order streams and up to 200 m from 3rd order streams and above. Elevated landforms at the confluence of higher order streams were also more likely to be attributed with PAD. EMM acknowledges that all PAD areas have been historically cleared of native vegetation and some have been subject to pasture improvements such as ploughing. As such, the term PAD does not assume high subsurface integrity; instead it is a prediction of potential subsurface artefact concentrations. All stone quarry sites are predicted to have PAD. The assumption is that in most cases the visible surface material at quarries is represented by larger artefacts (such as cores) and that smaller material (e.g. flakes) is likely to be buried.

Table C.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Restricted	Site information contained in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System is available only to certain authorised groups of people, as requested by the Aboriginal community. Detailed information may not be available in search reports.
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering or consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and composition.
Stone quarry	Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools. Stone quarries represent where Aboriginal people gathered raw stone materials for stone tools and/or manufactured stone tools from the adjacent source material. Quarry sites are found at rock outcrops where the material was of suitable quality to have been used to manufacture stone tools. Stone quarries were defined by the presence of outcropping stone material with nearby evidence of the same material type used in the stone tool manufacture process. This was most commonly indicated by large stone cores or stone flakes distributed amongst the same naturally outcropping material. EMM acknowledges that the 'open stone artefact' site type shares some of the same characteristics as 'stone quarries', such as the presence of stone artefacts. However, they have been distinguished from each other because quarries can not only represent open camping activities, but also a fixed location where Aboriginal people needed to visit to extract a resource. In contrast, the location of typical open camp sites were not fixed, but chosen by Aboriginal people for their favourable conditions.

C.2 AHIMS search results

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E241066- Box Hill ACHA

Client Service ID : 968191

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-5621	BH-IF-001 (Box Hill)	GDA	56	305907	6275529	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Ms.Natalie Stiles						**Permits**		
45-5-3822	BH 5	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : 1		101832
Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Evan Raper,Doctor.Alan Wi						**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4510	BH-AS3-14	GDA	56	303870	6273977	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane						**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4511	BH-IA1-14	GDA	56	304983	6275608	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane						**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4072	PAD 1011-6	GDA	56	304763	6273851	Closed site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Mr.Geordie Oakes,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual						**Permits**	4714	
45-5-5013	BH/1	GDA	56	303679	6275021	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Doctor.Penny Mccardle						**Permits**	4336	
45-5-4516	BH-IA7-14	GDA	56	304209	6274898	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren						**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4879	Riverstone Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	304676	6273828	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelle						**Permits**	4074	
45-5-4882	Riverstone Isolated Artefact 1	GDA	56	304319	6273887	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelle						**Permits**	4074	
45-5-5288	TR-AS2	GDA	56	305055	6275518	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		104757
Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm						**Permits**	4653,4742	
45-5-5466	Regis Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	306063	6275437	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Ms.Isabel Wheeler						**Permits**		
45-5-4076	Isolated Object 1015-5	GDA	56	306068	6275778	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams						**Permits**		
45-5-4503	BH-IA9-14	GDA	56	304130	6274417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Doctor.Andre						**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3975	BH AS3	GDA	56	304638	6275787	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa						**Permits**	3838	
45-5-5312	MR-AS-01	GDA	56	305640	6273884	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	**Recorders**	Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate						**Permits**	4661	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/01/2025 for Frances Robson for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.6576, 150.8829 - Lat, Long To : -33.6397, 150.9137. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 65

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. 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 : E241066- Box Hill ACHA

Client Service ID : 968191

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3838	BH PAD 9	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3827	BH 10	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4515	BH-IA6-14	GDA	56	304110	6275058	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4877	Box Hill Artefact Scatter 4 (BH-AS-4)	GDA	56	305520	6274197	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-5646	MR15-AS-01	GDA	56	305444	6274022	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Apex Archaeology,Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate,Ms.Jenni Bate					**Permits**		
45-5-4505	BH-IA10-14	GDA	56	304130	6273877	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3974	BH AS2	GDA	56	304893	6275489	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3831	BH PAD 2	GDA	56	304509	6275362	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-3840	BH PAD 11	GDA	56	304373	6274471	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-3819	BH 2	GDA	56	304770	6275650	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3824	BH 7	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3828	BH 11	GDA	56	303928	6275033	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832,102500
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3829	BH 12	GDA	56	304821	6275279	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832,102500
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4876	Box Hill Artefact Scatter 3	GDA	56	303805	6274820	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-5289	TR-AS1	GDA	56	305372	6275322	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		104757
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					**Permits**	4653,4742	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/01/2025 for Frances Robson for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.6576, 150.8829 - Lat, Long To : -33.6397, 150.9137. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 65

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E241066- Box Hill ACHA

Client Service ID : 968191

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4073	PAD 1012-6	GDA	56	304928	6274108	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan					**Permits**		
45-5-4074	Isolated Object 1013-5	GDA	56	305372	6275062	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					**Permits**	3997	
45-5-4089	Artefact Scatter 1028-4	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,AECOM ,					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4504	BH-IA4-14	GDA	56	304289	6275457	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4508	BH-AS4-14	GDA	56	304010	6274417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Doctor.Andre					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4834	TR-01	GDA	56	305481	6275123	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Niche Environment and Heritage,Ms.Caitlin Cole					**Permits**		
45-5-3978	BH AS6	GDA	56	304766	6274475	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 11		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Syc					**Permits**	4714	
45-5-4633	Terry Rd IF1	GDA	56	305371	6275531	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Tamika Goward					**Permits**	3908	
45-5-5313	MR-IF-02	GDA	56	305535	6273905	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate					**Permits**	4661	
45-5-3820	BH 3	GDA	56	304823	6275276	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3823	BH 6	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832,102500
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4130	BHIA2	GDA	56	304948	6275417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4517	BH-IA8-14	GDA	56	304170	6274518	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3979	BH AS7	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3981	BH AS9	GDA	56	303998	6274578	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**		
45-5-4946	MCG-IA17	GDA	56	304399	6273971	Closed site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Aus					**Permits**	4714	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/01/2025 for Frances Robson for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.6576, 150.8829 - Lat, Long To : -33.6397, 150.9137. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 65

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E241066- Box Hill ACHA

Client Service ID : 968191

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3834	BH PAD 5	GDA	56	304440	6275674	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-3980	BH AS8	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-5314	MR-IF-01	GDA	56	305580	6274053	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate					**Permits**	4661	
45-5-5522	MCG-Reburial	GDA	56	304306	6274034	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-5-3832	BH PAD 3 (1033-6)	GDA	56	303961	6273982	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Evan Raper,Doctor.Alan Wi					**Permits**		
45-5-3836	BH PAD 7	GDA	56	304451	6274791	Closed site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : -		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Mr.Geordie Oakes,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual					**Permits**	3838,4714	
45-5-3818	BH 1 & BH 1 PAD	GDA	56	304900	6275742	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3825	BH 8	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3826	BH 9	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4514	BH-IA5-14	GDA	56	304329	6275137	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4512	BH-IA2-14	GDA	56	304949	6275418	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4090	Artefact Scatter PAD 1029-46	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,AECOM ,					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4094	Isolated Object 1036-5	GDA	56	305297	6275030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					**Permits**	3997,5359	
45-5-3837	BH PAD 8 (1031-6)	GDA	56	303763	6274429	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/01/2025 for Frances Robson for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.6576, 150.8829 - Lat, Long To : -33.6397, 150.9137. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 65

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E241066- Box Hill ACHA

Client Service ID : 968191

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Evan Raper,Doctor.Alan W					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3830	BH PAD 1	GDA	56	304440	6275674	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-4513	BH-IA3-14	GDA	56	304539	6275557	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4509	BH-AS1-14	GDA	56	304013	6274937	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4852	Terry Rd OCS PAD-1	GDA	56	305019	6275257	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Niche Environment and Heritage,Niche Environment and Heritage,Mr.Balazs Hans					**Permits**	4323,4500,4942	
45-5-5674	52A-IA1-21	GDA	56	305040	6275070	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	5093	

**** Site Status**

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/01/2025 for Frances Robson for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.6576, 150.8829 - Lat, Long To : -33.6397, 150.9137. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 65

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Appendix D
Field investigation

EMM
creating opportunities

D.1 Photographic catalogue

Test pit ID: 1

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-115551.jpg	image2-20250430-115555.jpg	image3-20250430-115557.jpg

Test pit ID: 10

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-094552.jpg	image2-20250502-094555.jpg	image3-20250502-094558.jpg

Test pit ID: 11

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-100236.jpg	image2-20250502-100239.jpg	image3-20250502-100241.jpg

Test pit ID: 12

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-112037.jpg	image2-20250430-112049.jpg	image3-20250430-112052.jpg

Test pit ID: 13

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-095639.jpg	image3-20250430-123934.jpg	image4-20250430-123937.jpg

Test pit ID: 14

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250429-144722.jpg	image2-20250429-144725.jpg	image3-20250429-144728.jpg

Test pit ID: 15

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250429-143532.jpg	image2-20250429-143535.jpg	image3-20250429-143537.jpg

Test pit ID: 16

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250429-142348.jpg	image2-20250429-142357.jpg	image3-20250429-142401.jpg

Test pit ID: 17

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-093428.jpg	image2-20250502-093431.jpg	image3-20250502-093434.jpg

Test pit ID: 18

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-095309.jpg	image2-20250502-095311.jpg	image3-20250502-095315.jpg

Test pit ID: 19

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-111422.jpg	image2-20250430-111426.jpg	image3-20250430-111428.jpg

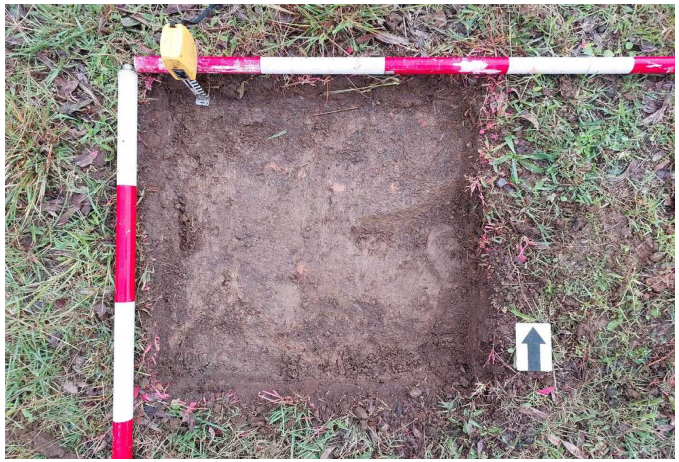
Test pit ID: 2

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-101655.jpg	image2-20250430-101719.jpg	image3-20250430-101723.jpg

Test pit ID: 21

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-092236.jpg	image2-20250502-092241.jpg	image3-20250502-092243.jpg

Test pit ID: 22

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
		
image1-20250502-101054.jpg	image2-20250502-101059.jpg	image3-20250502-101102.jpg

Test pit ID: 23

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-102238.jpg	image2-20250502-102241.jpg	image3-20250502-102243.jpg

Test pit ID: 24

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-105933.jpg	image2-20250502-105935.jpg	image3-20250502-105937.jpg

Test pit ID: 25

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section

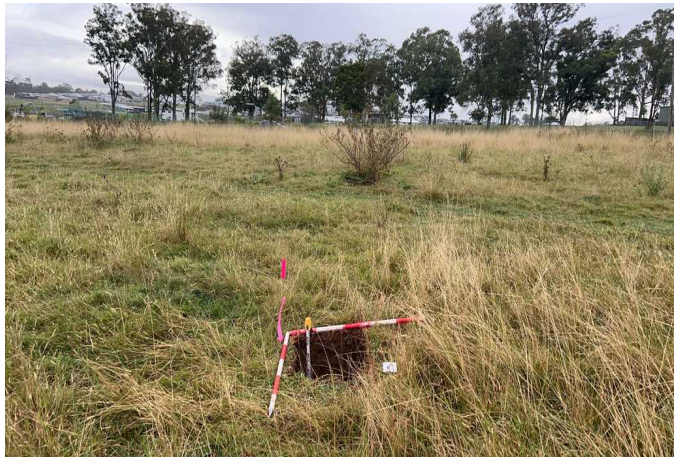
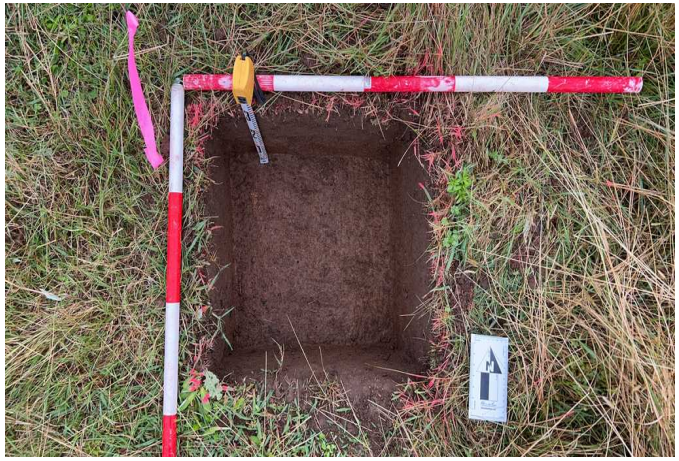

	

image1-20250501-230218.jpg	image2-20250501-230232.jpg	image3-20250501-230247.jpg

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Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-103346.jpg	image2-20250502-103351.jpg	image3-20250502-103354.jpg

Test pit ID: 27

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-105348.jpg	image2-20250502-105351.jpg	image3-20250502-105353.jpg

Test pit ID: 28

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-085055.jpg	image2-20250502-085058.jpg	image3-20250502-085101.jpg

Test pit ID: 29

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-104600.jpg	image2-20250502-104605.jpg	image3-20250502-104608.jpg

Test pit ID: 3

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250429-134822.jpg	image2-20250429-034904.jpg	image3-20250429-035001.jpg

Test pit ID: 30

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-110745.jpg	image2-20250502-110751.jpg	image3-20250502-110754.jpg

Test pit ID: 31

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-083902.JPG	image2-20250502-083908.JPG	image3-20250502-083928.JPG

Test pit ID: 32

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-112247.JPG	image2-20250502-112253.JPG	image3-20250502-112258.JPG

Test pit ID: 33

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250501-222302.jpg	image2-20250501-222320.jpg	image3-20250501-222334.jpg

Test pit ID: 34

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250501-221410.jpg	image2-20250502-081444.JPG	image3-20250501-221457.jpg

Test pit ID: 35

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250502-091338.jpg	image2-20250502-091341.jpg	image3-20250502-091344.jpg

Test pit ID: 4

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250429-145602.jpg	image2-20250429-145606.jpg	image3-20250429-145609.jpg

Test pit ID: 5

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-112821.jpg	image2-20250430-112825.jpg	image3-20250430-112830.jpg

Test pit ID: 6

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-100455.jpg	image2-20250430-100500.jpg	image3-20250430-100502.jpg

Test pit ID: 7

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250429-140137.jpg	image2-20250429-140144.jpg	image3-20250429-140147.jpg

Test pit ID: 9

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250429-141158.jpg	image2-20250429-141211.jpg	image3-20250429-141216.jpg

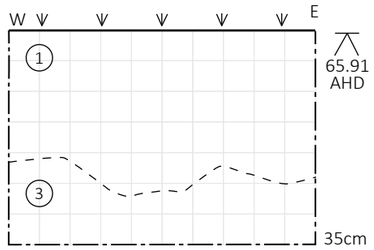
Test pit ID: 20

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
image1-20250430-093918.jpg	image2-20250430-093924.jpg	image3-20250430-093927.jpg

East section	South section	West section
image4-20250430-094135.jpg		

D.2 Section drawings

TP 1
NORTH SECTION



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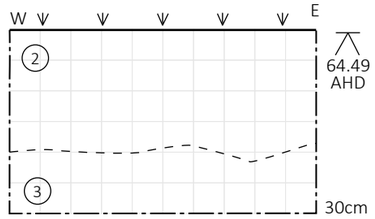
NORTH SECTION



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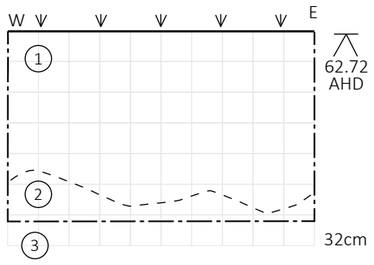

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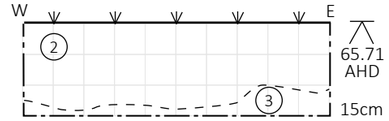

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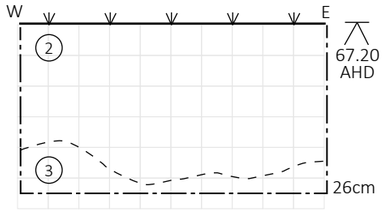

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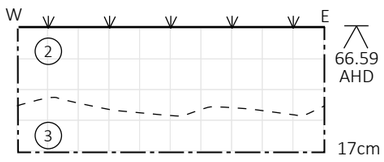

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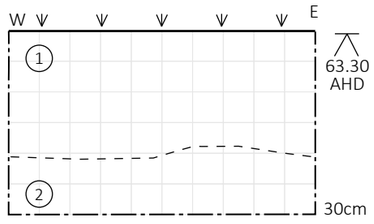

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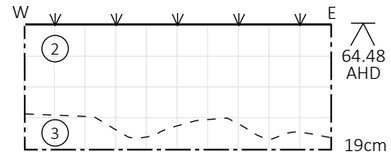

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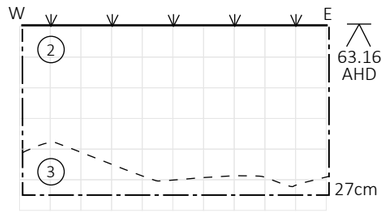
NORTH SECTION



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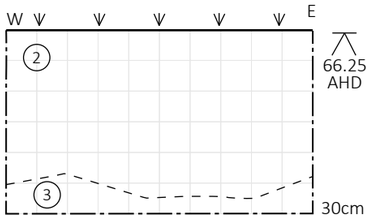

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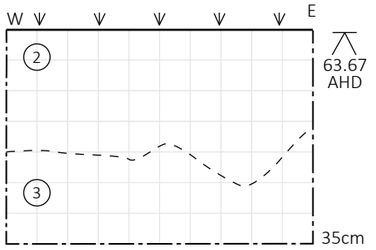
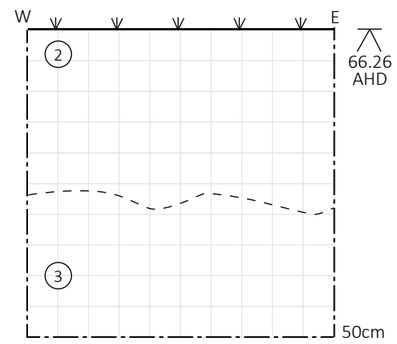
NORTH SECTION



TP 13
NORTH SECTION



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BOX HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL

TITLE
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TP SECTION DRAWINGS

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PROJECT NO.	**VERSION**	
E241066	1.0	

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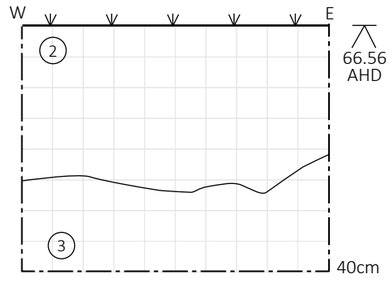

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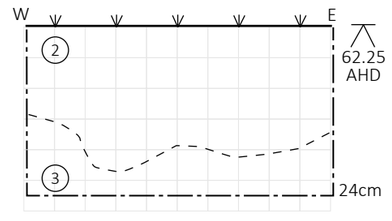

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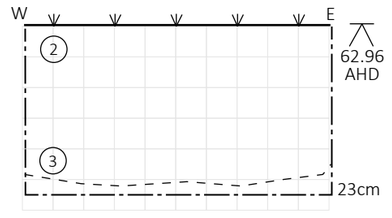

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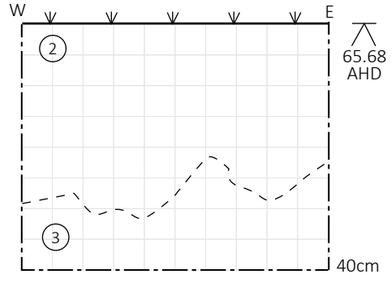

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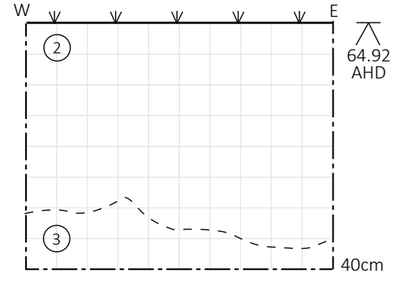

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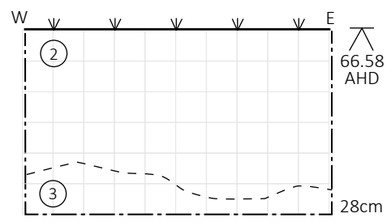

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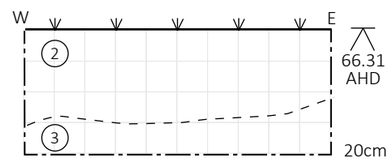

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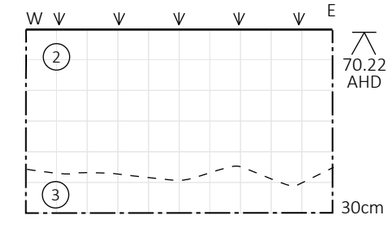

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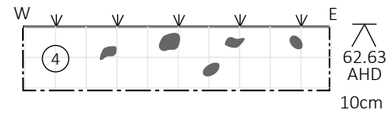

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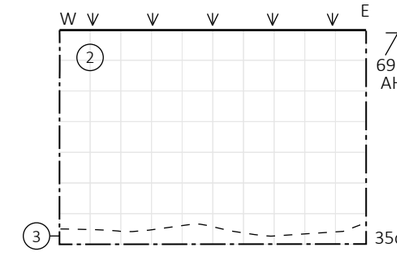

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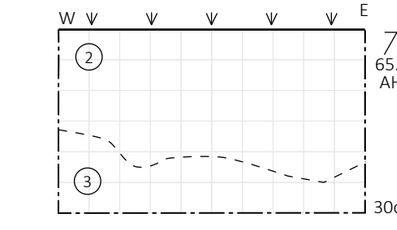

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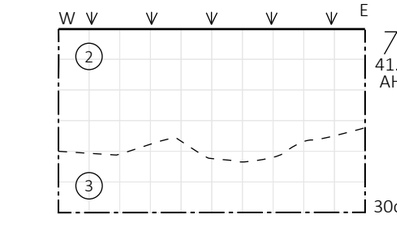

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TP SECTION DRAWINGS

SCALE	DRAWN/CHECK	DRAWING NO.
1:5	BE/FR	002
PROJECT NO.	**VERSION**	
E241066	1.0	

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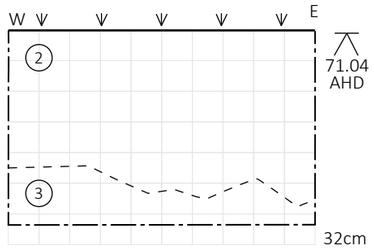

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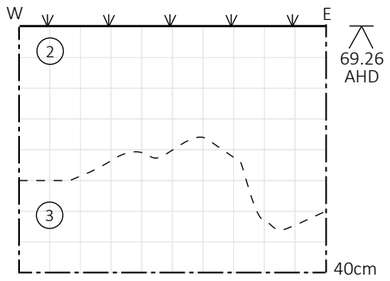

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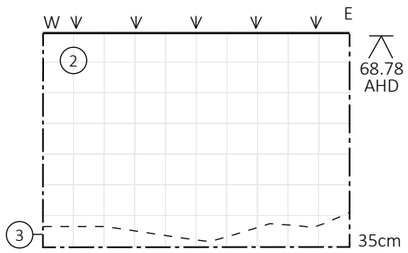

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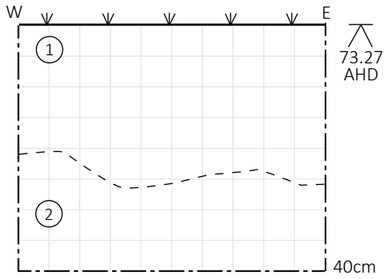

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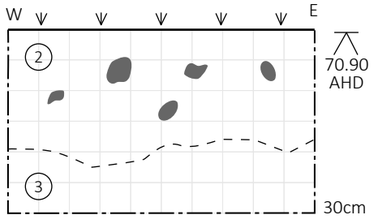

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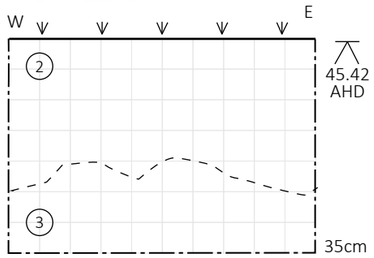

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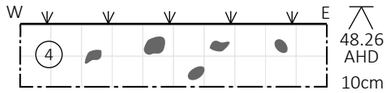

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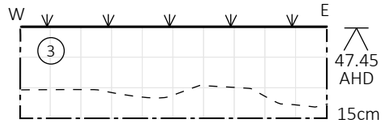

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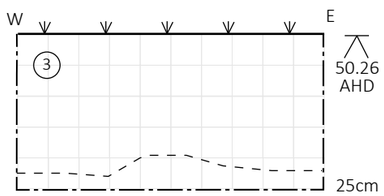

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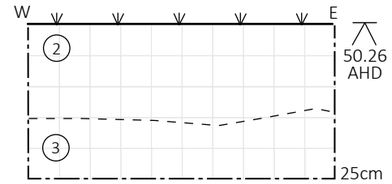

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TP SECTION DRAWINGS

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1:5	BE/FR	003
PROJECT NO.	**VERSION**	
E241066	1.0	

D.3 Lithics analysis report and catalogue

Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Box Hill, Northwest Sydney

May 2025

Dr Trudy Doelman

Overview of Assemblage Characteristics

A total of 35 artefacts and three heat shattered fragments from 33 test pits were found during the test pitting excavations at Box Hill, northwest Sydney (Table 1). The mean density of artefacts was 4.11 per metre square. The highest concentration of artefacts was found in TP15 (n=6, 17.1%) with lower numbers found in TP25, TP14 and TP16 (Table 1). By weight TP15 also has the highest density of artefactual material (Table 1). Most of the artefacts were found in spit 1 (n=17) with a decrease in artefact number with depth (Table 1).

TP	Count	%	Total Weight (g)	%
2	2	5.7	0.26	1.1
9	2	5.7	2.45	10.5
10	1	2.9	0.17	0.7
14	4	11.4	1.43	6.1
15	6	17.1	6.72	28.8
16	4	11.4	0.81	3.5
17	1	2.9	1.55	6.6
18	1	2.9	0.72	3.1
19	1	2.9	0.56	2.4
22	3	8.6	3.08	13.2
23	3	8.6	3.75	16.0
25	5	14.3	1.06	4.5
28	1	2.9	0.44	1.9
35	1	2.9	0.37	1.6
Total	35		23.37	
Spit				
1	17	48.6	10.46	44.8
2	11	31.4	4.53	19.4
3	5	14.3	4.92	21.1
4	2	5.7	3.46	14.8

Table 1. Distribution of artefacts in the assemblage

The cortex (or weathered exterior of the parent rock) provides information about the type of stone sources used (i.e. a primary or secondary source). Artefacts with a rough cortex were acquired from a primary source (or an *in-situ* outcrop). Artefacts with a smooth or water-rolled cortex originate from a secondary source (e.g. a cobble from a waterway). In the Cumberland Plain the identification of cortex is more complex for two reasons. Firstly, silcrete can be derived from both paleo-channel sources (ancient waterways) and active waterways (Doelman *et al.* 2015). Paleo-channels sources typically have a smooth rind or a more, rough, weathered rind dependent on the time each cobble was exposed at the surface. Secondly, these paleo-channel sources were affected by bush fires which have created crazed surfaces on the exterior of the cobbles and these have sometimes been subsequently flaked. Post-depositional burning can also influence artefacts and the controlled heat treatment, using fire, is sometimes used to improve the fracture properties of silcrete (Flenniken and White. 1983). A cortex category, crazed, was used to assess whether cobbles/cores were burnt prior to flaking.

Six raw material types were found in the assemblage with most made from silcrete (Table 2). The silcrete was either high quality matrix-dominated or fine-grained (Table 2). Tuff, chert and chalcedony artefacts were also found along with artefacts made from milky quartz. The chalcedony, milky quartz and tuff artefacts have a water-rolled cortex. In contrast, one silcrete artefact and all the heat shattered fragments (n=3) have a rind cortex from a paleo-channel source. One tuff artefact was obtained from a primary, outcropping source. Two silcrete artefacts have a crazed or heat-shattered cortex indicating heating prior to flaking. The colour of the silcrete artefacts indicates heat treatment. During heating silcrete changes from yellow to red (Corkill 1999; Domanski *et al.* 1994; Flenniken and White 1983). Only one yellow silcrete artefact was found in the assemblage. This colour is more commonly found in and near the paleo-channel sources of the Cumberland Plan (Barry 2005, Doelman *et al.* 2015). The colour of the silcrete artefacts in the Box Hill assemblage shows a change from yellow to red and grey to dark grey or red/grey (Table 3).

Material	Count	%	Total Weight (g)	%
Chalcedony	2	5.7	3.5	15.0
Chert	1	2.9	0.17	0.7
Fine-Grained Silcrete	12	34.3	10.7	45.8
Matrix-Dominated Silcrete	10	28.6	2.65	11.3
Milky Quartz	4	11.4	4.77	20.4
Tuff	6	17.1	1.58	6.8

Table 2. Raw material types found in the assemblage

Material	Colour	Count
Fine-Grained Silcrete	dark grey	1
	grey	1
	grey/red	1
	red/yellow	1
	red	7
	yellow	1
Matrix-Dominated Silcrete	dark grey	2
	grey	1
	grey/red	2
	red/yellow	1
	red	4

Table 2. Colours of silcrete artefacts found in the assemblage

Broken flakes dominate the assemblage (n=18, 51.5%). The high number of broken artefacts may be related to post-depositional disturbance as most of the artefacts were found in spit 1. Few complete flakes were found and only one split flake (Table 3). A minimum number of 11 complete flakes were found in the assemblage. In addition, no cores, excluding a core tool, were found. The presence of a complete split indicates some on-site core reduction. A high frequency of tools was found in the assemblage (Table 3).

Indeterminate flakes dominant the assemblage (n=15). A further six elongated flakes and two platform rejuvenation flakes were also found (Table 4). The platform rejuvenation flakes also suggest some on-site reduction.

Artefact Type	Count	%	Mean Maximum Length (mm)	Std Dev.
Complete Flake	5	14.3	17.5	5.5
Complete Split	1	2.9	15.2	
Broken Flakes				
Distal Flake	7	20	12.7	4.2
Proximal Flake	1	2.9	10.7	
Broken Flake	10	28.6	12.7	5.4
Sub-total	18	51.5		
Tools				
Complete Tool	3	8.6	15.6	3.7
Proximal Tool	1	2.9	15.1	
Core Tool	1	2.9	14.6	
Distal Tool	1	2.9	18.0	
	6	17.3		
Other				
HFA	1	2.9		
Block	4	11.4	11.1	2.9

Table 3. Artefact types in the assemblage

As noted, six tools were found in the assemblage (Table 4). These tools were all small with all less than 20 mm. Id=2 is a core tool made from chalcedony. This artefact was recycled and used secondly as a core. One backed artefact, a proximal Bondi point, was found in the assemblage. This tool indicates a mid-late Holocene occupation.

Id	TP	Tool Type	Fragmentation	Material	Form	Maximum
25	22	Usewear	Complete	Milky Quartz	Platform Rejuvenation	17.9
32	23	Usewear	Complete	Tuff	Indeterminate	11.4
2	15	Step-Scraper	Core tool	Chalcedony		14.6
24	22	Step-Scraper	Complete	Fine-grained silcrete	Platform Rejuvenation	17.6
21	17	Convex-Scraper	Distal	Fine-grained silcrete	Indeterminate	18
23	18	Bondi Point	Proximal	Fine-grained silcrete	Elongated	15.1

Table 4. Tools found in the assemblage

Figure 1. Examples of tools found in the assemblage. Left to right, id=21, id=24, id=2, id=25, id=23. Dashed line shows location of use or retouch. Scale=1cm

The raw material types (e.g., silcrete and tuff) and assemblage characteristics are very similar to those seen in the Cumberland Plan (cf. Barry 2005; MacDonald and Rich 1993). The flakes represent limited artefact manufacture with only one complete split and no cores found in the test pits. The assemblage can be typologically dated to the late-mid-Holocene based on the presence of a Bondi point, elongated flakes made from silcrete and evidence of heat treatment.

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ID	TP	SPIT	DATACLASS	MATERIAL	COLOUR	DISTIAL END	CORTEX %	CORTEX TYPE	FORM	PLATFORM TYPE	PLATFORM PREP.	SCAR No.	SCAR DIRECTION	TOOL TYPE	EDGE NO.	EDGE 1	EDGE 2	EDGE 3	EDGE 4	CORE TYPE	CORE BODY	CORE PREP.	CORE EXHAUSTED?	SCAR FORM	CORE PLATFORM NO.	NO. STEP TERMINATIONS	NO. HINGE TERMINATIONS	LENGTH	LENGTH AXIAL	WIDTH	THICKNESS	CORE FACE LENGTH	PLATFORM WIDTH	PLATFORM THICKNESS	CORE SCAR LENGTH	CORE SCAR WIDTH	CORE SCAR COUNT	BURNT?	WEIGHT	CM
1	15	1	COMPFLAKE	FSILCRETE	RED	STEP	0%		INDETER	UNI	NONE	<5	0		0										0			23.1	22.5	16.3	6.2	0	6	3.7	0	0		COLOURC	2.18	
2	15	1	COMPTOOL	FSILCRETE	YELLOW	ABRUPT	0%		PLATREJU	UNI	NONE	<5	90	STEPSCRA	1	N/A	STEP	N/A	N/A						0			17.6	13.8	14.6	7.2	0	9.9	2.8	0	0		NO	1.61	
3	2	2	BROKFLAKE	TUFF	GREY		0%		INDETER						0										0			8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		weathered	0.13	
4	15	2	BROKFLAKE	FSILCRETE	R/Y		0%		INDETER						0										0			9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	0.09	
5	15	2	DISTFLAKE	TUFF	grey/red	FEATHER	26-50%	ROUGH	INDETER						0										0			9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		NO	0.2	
6	14	2	COMPFLAKE	MATSILCRETE	grey/red	FEATHER	26-50%	CRAZE	ELONG	CRUSH	NONE	<5	90		0										0			20.2	18.5	9.2	5.1	0	0	0	0	0		COLO/CRA	0.92	
7	9	2	BROKFLAKE	FSILCRETE	GREY		0%		INDETER						0										0			20.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		NO	1.46	
8	14	1	BROKFLAKE	MATSILCRETE	GREY		0%		INDETER						0										0			11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		NO	0.26	
9	14	1	BROKFLAKE	MATSILCRETE	DGREY		0%		INDETER						0										0			8.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	0.08	
10	14	1	BLOCK	FSILCRETE	DGREY		0%								0										0			10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	0.17	
12	19	1	BLOCK	MQUART	WHITE		0%								0										0			10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		NO	0.56	
11	16	1	DISTFLAKE	MATSILCRETE	RED	FEATHER	0%		ELONG						0										0			7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	0.05	
15	16	2	HFA	FSILCRETE	RED		0%		N/A						0										0			14.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	0.47	
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16	15	3	BLOCK	MATSILCRETE	DGREY		0%								0										0			8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	0.18	
17	15	3	BROKFLAKE	MQUART	red/white		0%		INDETER						0										0			22.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		NO	2.46	
18	9	1	COMPFLAKE	FSILCRETE	grey/red	FEATHER	0%		EXPAND	FLAKED	NONE	<5	90		0										0			21.1	6.8	21	5.7	0	13.7	6.4	0	0		COLOURC	0.99	
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20	35	1	DISTFLAKE	TUFF	DGREY	FEATHER	0%		INDETER						0										0			11.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	0.37	burnt
21	17	3	DISTTOOL	FSILCRETE	RED	CRAZE	1-25%	CRAZE	INDETER					CONVSCR	0										0			18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COLOURC	1.55	x2
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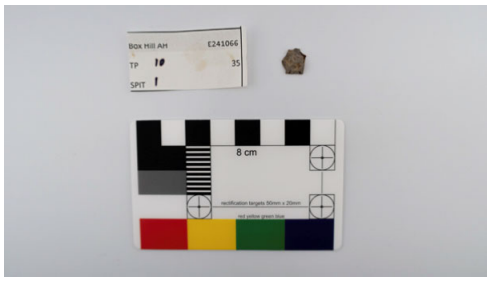

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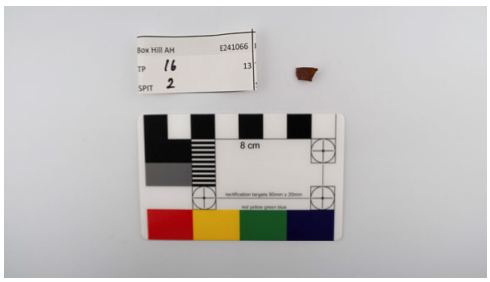

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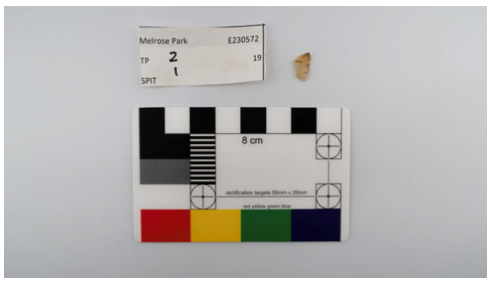

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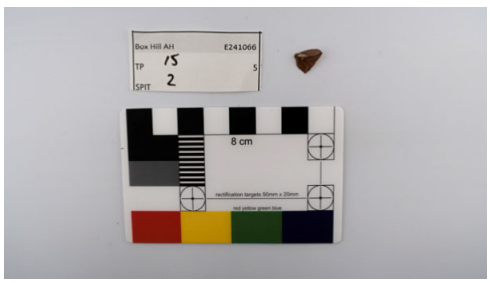

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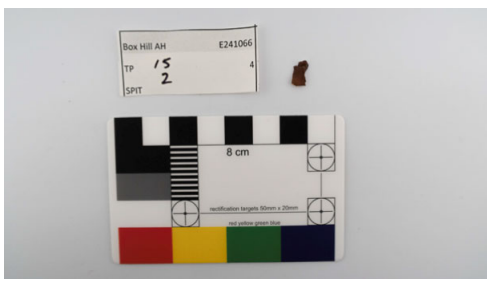

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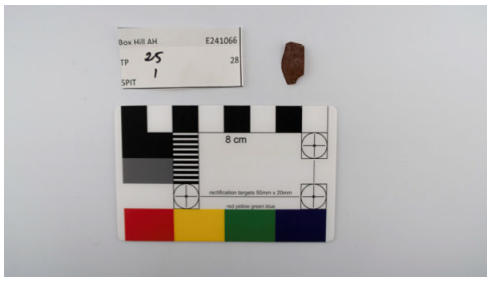

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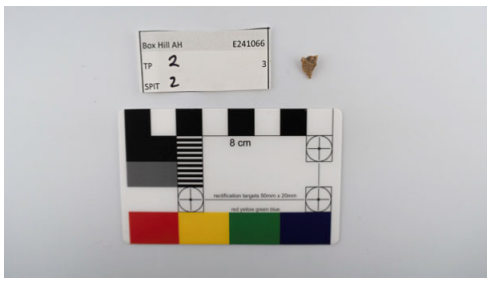

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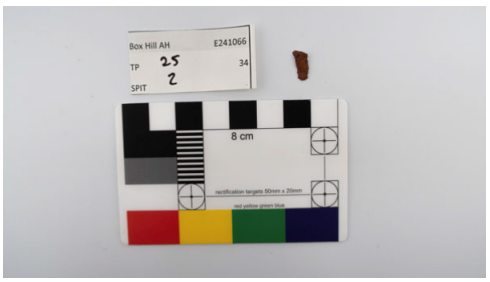

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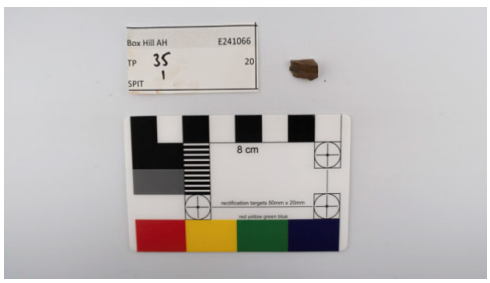

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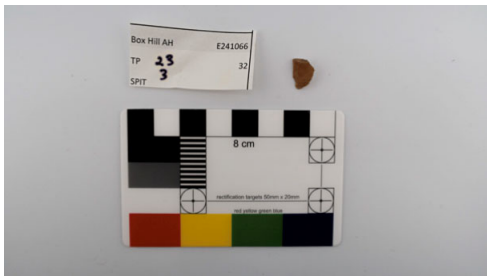

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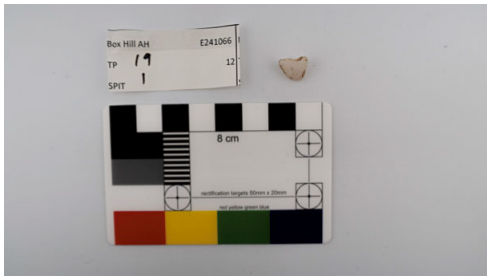

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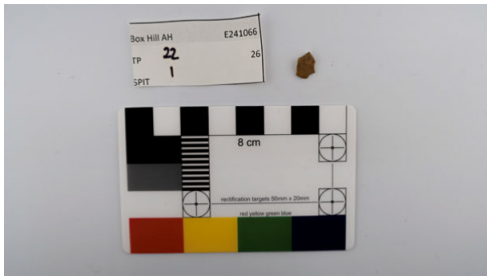

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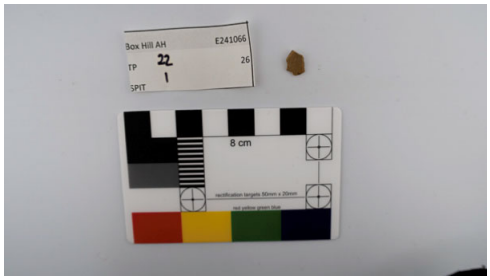

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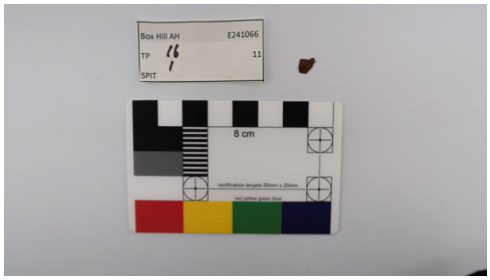

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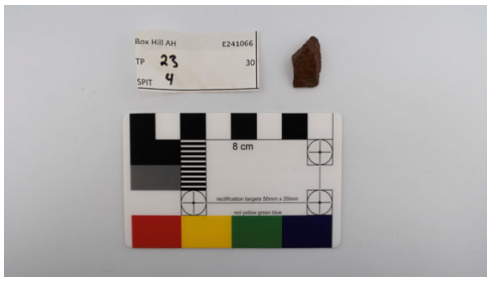

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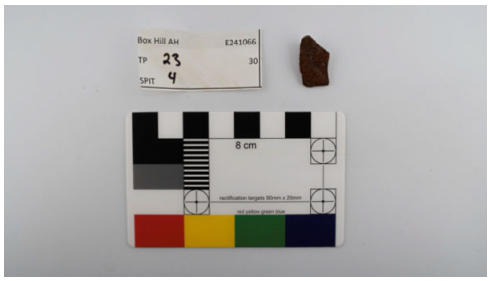

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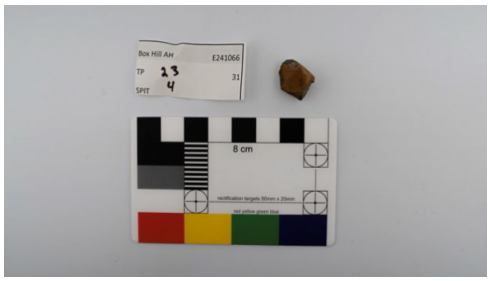

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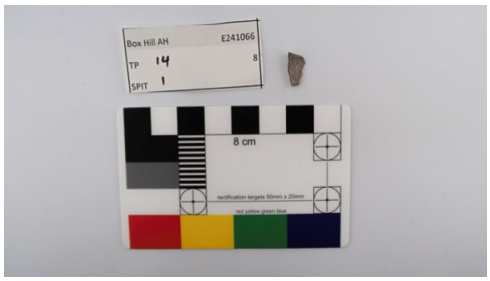

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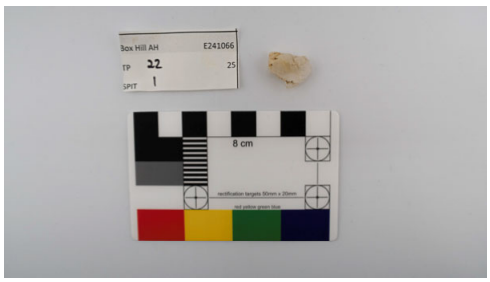

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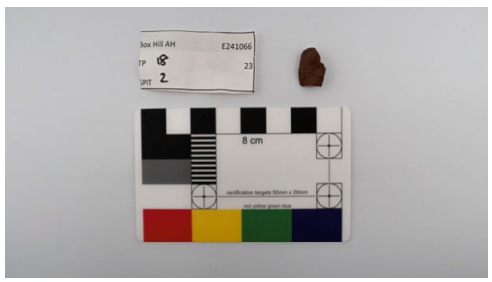

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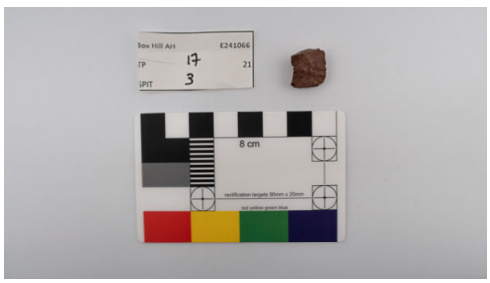

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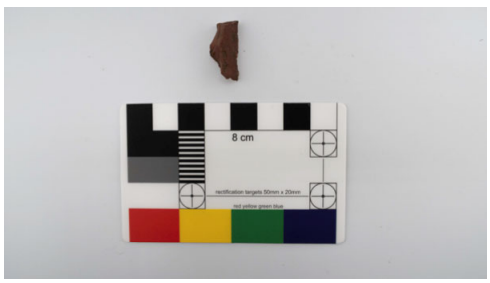

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Appendix E

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement (PIHAI)

EMM
creating opportunities

E.1 Box Hill Public School and Box Hill High School PIHAI

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement

50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill NSW

Prepared for NSW Department of Education

August 2023

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement

50-52 Terry Road, Box Hill NSW

NSW Department of Education

School Name	Terry Road Box Hill – New Primary and High School	**Company Name:**	EMM Consulting Pty Limited
School ID:	Not Applicable	**Report Status:**	Final
School Address:	50 & 52 Terry Road, Box Hill, NSW 2765	**Report Date:**	14 August 2023
School Region:	Sydney Metro	**Contact Number:**	DDWO04472/23

Version	Date	Prepared by	Approved by	Comments
1	17/04/2023	Phillipa O'Brien-Pounde	Laressa Barry	Draft for comment
2	08/05/2023	Phillipa O'Brien-Pounde	Laressa Barry	Final
3	14/08/2023	Antonella Skepasianos	Laressa Barry	Final incorporating site inspection of 50 Terry Road

Approved by

Laressa Barry
Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader
14 August 2023

Ground floor 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
PO Box 21
St Leonards NSW 1590

This report has been prepared in accordance with the brief provided by NSW Department of Education and has relied upon the information collected at the time and under the conditions specified in the report. All findings, conclusions or recommendations contained in the report are based on the aforementioned circumstances. The report is for the use of NSW Department of Education and no responsibility will be taken for its use by other parties. NSW Department of Education may, at its discretion, use the report to inform regulators and the public.

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Executive Summary

The NSW Department of Education, through School Infrastructure New South Wales, is exploring the feasibility of developing a new primary and secondary school situated in Box Hill, NSW. Detailed design plans are not yet available, however we understand that the business case includes provision for a new primary school with 44 teaching spaces, as well a new high school with 70 teaching spaces for the main stream cohort, and 50 teaching spaces for a selective cohort.

If the business case is successful, the project will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD), which will require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that addresses the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). EMM Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged to prepare an Aboriginal heritage due diligence that identifies any site-specific Aboriginal heritage considerations, and provides recommendations on the future assessment stages for an EIS.

This assessment has concluded that the project area has moderate archaeological sensitivity. The project area is located on a simple slope landform and is located within 200 m of two low-order unnamed tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. A review of the environmental context and historical aerials suggests that the project area has been subject to varying levels of historical disturbance, with the most significant impacts arising from localised orcharding, dam and dwelling construction. Elsewhere across the project area, and with reference to Lot 52 particularly, historical disturbance has been limited and there remains evidence of (albeit shallow) topsoils of the Blacktown soil landscape. Based on the above, Aboriginal objects maybe present anywhere within the project area in low-density concentrations, however further investigation would be warranted to determine if the potential development may impact sites.

If the project proceeds as an SSD, completion of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) addressing the expected Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) would be required. The SEARs in this scenario would likely require the EIS to identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the project area. An ACHA would involve detailed desktop research, more extensive archaeological survey, and potentially a small program of test excavations to further characterise and assess the cultural materials within the project area. Given the extensive previous work in this region as part of the North West Growth Centre, the rationale for test excavations could be explored during the ACHA with the Aboriginal participants and regulators, and may not be required.

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Abbreviations & acronyms

ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHMS	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions
DCP	Development Control Plans
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, now DPC
DECCW	Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, now Heritage NSW
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, now DPE
EMM Heritage	EMM Consulting
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
HNSW	Heritage NSW
HSLEP	Hills Shire Local Environmental Plan
JMCHM	Joe McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LGM	Last Glacial Maximum
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
PIHAI	Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment Impact Report
REF	Review of Environmental Effects
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SINSW	School Infrastructure New South Wales

1 Introduction

1.1 The proposed activity

NSW Department of Education (the client) has engaged EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) to undertake an Aboriginal heritage due diligence desktop assessment for the proposed development of a new primary and secondary school, at Terry Road, Box Hill NSW 2765 (Figure 1.1). The specifics of the proposed development are yet to be finalised. Detailed design plans are not yet available, however we understand that the business case includes provision for a new primary school with 44 teaching spaces, as well a new high school with 70 teaching spaces for the main stream cohort, and 50 teaching spaces for a selective cohort.

The project area is located at 50 and 52 Terry Road, Box Hill NSW 2765 within the Hills Shire Local Government Area (LGA). It incorporates Lot 29 DP10157 and Lot 1 DP1259414 (Figure 1.2).

This PIHAI has included desktop investigations and a site inspection of the property at 50-52 Terry Road. This report does not consider historical (non-Aboriginal) or built heritage.

1.2 Assessment framework

1.2.1 State government requirements

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage objects, whether recorded or undiscovered, are afforded statutory protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPWS Act). Under Section 86 of the Act, it is an offence to disturb, destroy or deface Aboriginal objects without the approval of the Chief Executive of Heritage NSW. A breach of Section 86 of the NPW Act could result in prosecution and fines in excess of $1 million. Heritage NSW provides a series of guidelines as a framework for identifying and managing Aboriginal heritage and the cultural heritage interests of Aboriginal parties within development planning contexts. The Due Diligence process is the first step and is outlined in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Due Diligence Code of Practice; and is intended to identify whether a proposed activity is likely to harm Aboriginal objects.

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the planning and development consent process; it requires that environmental impacts are considered before land development and includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments, such as local environmental plans (LEPs) and development control plans (DCPs) to provide guidance at the local level of environmental assessment required, it also includes a range of planning instruments that can include Aboriginal objects, sites and places, although these would still generally be managed under the NPW Act.

This due diligence assessment has considered the potential for Aboriginal heritage impacts across the entirety of the project area. It is an initial investigation of constraints and opportunities pertaining to existing and potential Aboriginal heritage sites and/or places within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area. It is not an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and is not sufficient to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), in accordance with section 90 of the NPWS Act.

1.2.2 Local government requirements

Part 5 Item 5.10 (2) of the Hills Shire Local Environment Plan (HSLEP) states:

Development consent is required for any of the following—

(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—

(i) a heritage item,

(ii) an Aboriginal object,

(iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(e) erecting a building on land—

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land—

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

1.3 Methods

This preliminary Indigenous heritage assessment and impact (PIHAI) report is a requirement for School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) project delivery, and the Due Diligence Code of Practice guidelines have been used to determine whether project activities are likely to harm an Aboriginal object/s and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm. A summary of the PIHAI and due diligence assessment process is shown in Table 1.1. and Plate 1.1.

This assessment has followed the Due Diligence Code of Practice which in summary involves:

- a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.
- consideration of the environmental context for the presence of Aboriginal objects or places.
- consideration of existing Aboriginal cultural heritage studies in the area and region for the presence of Aboriginal objects or places.
- determination of whether further heritage investigation and impact assessment is required.

Additionally, the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) has been searched for listings on the State Heritage Register (SHR) that may contain Aboriginal cultural heritage values and for Aboriginal Places that may not be recorded on AHIMS.

If the assessment determines that Aboriginal objects or places are likely to be harmed, an AHIP may be required to manage harm as defined by Part 6, Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, depending on the project's environmental assessment and approvals process.

Table 1.1 Preliminary Indigenous heritage assessment and impact requirements

PIHAI scope of works	Section in this report
Desktop analysis against the design scheme and site constraints, inspect site, detail the issues/risks/considerations, undertake preliminary stakeholder engagement.	Section 1.1, Section 3 and Section 0
Undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS) Search.	Section 2.3.2 and Appendix A
Produce a Due Diligence assessment report titled Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement/ Report, inclusive of an indicative timeline assessment of the next stages of the ACHAR process/es (listing each required task and timeframe/duration).	This report, and Section 4.1
A search and review of relevant Aboriginal sites data held on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).	Section 2.3.2 and Appendix A
Collation of other relevant background information (including site cards and consulting reports) and environmental information in a desktop assessment.	Section 2.2, Section 2.3 and Section 2.4
Completion of a site inspection.	Section 3
Clearly outline how the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, September 2010) have been met, including a description of the due diligence steps completed.	Table 4.1
Identify whether or not the proposed activities and requirement under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.	Section 0
Provide advice as to whether further impact assessment and an AHIP application are required.	Section 4.1

1.4 Authorship

This report was prepared by Phillipa O'Brien-Pounde (EMM Graduate Archaeologist) and reviewed by Laressa Barry (EMM Senior Archaeologist and Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader). It was updated by Antonella Skepasianos (EMM Archaeologist) following completion of a site inspection of the property at 50 Terry Road, and was subsequently reviewed by Laressa Barry for quality assurance purposes.

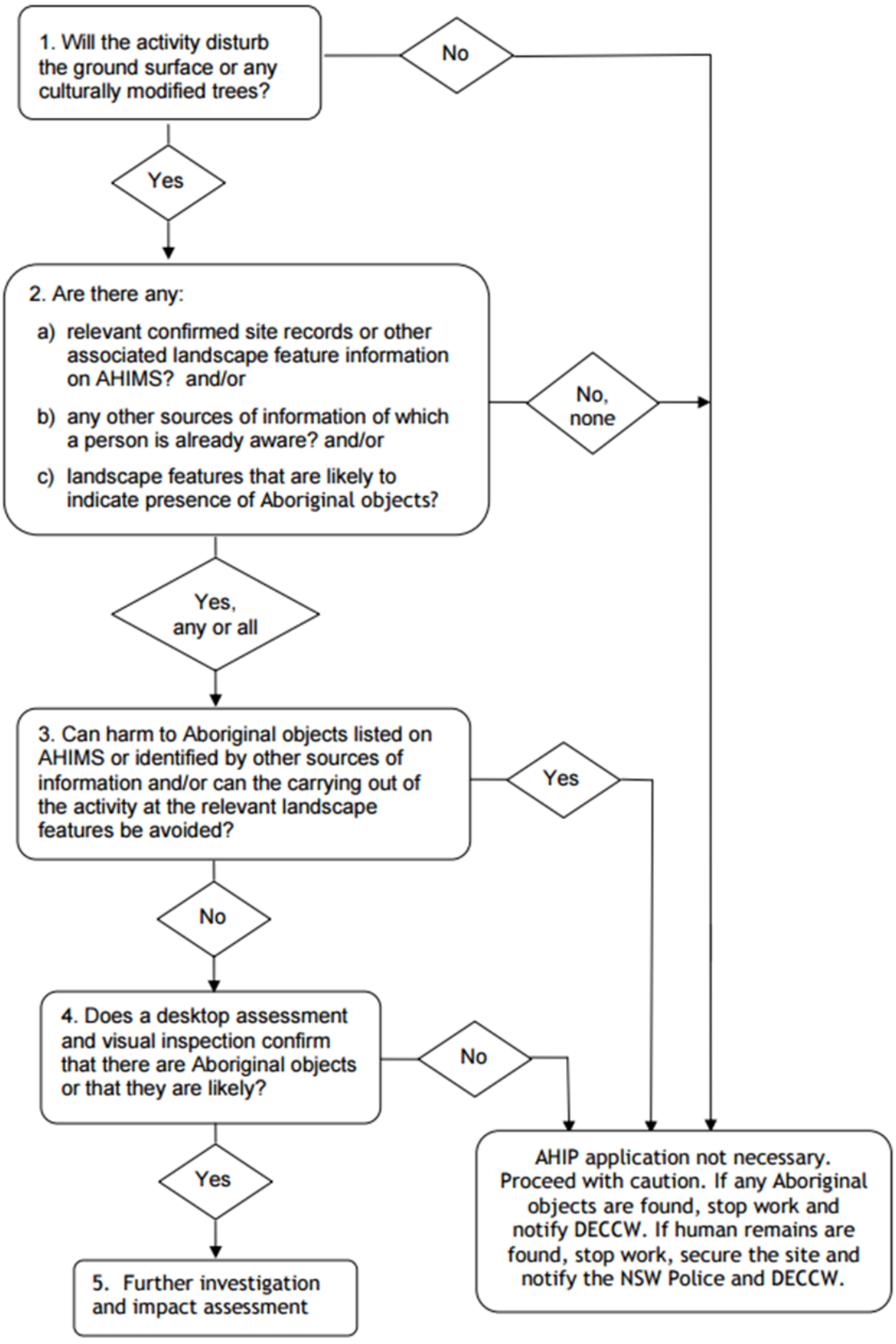
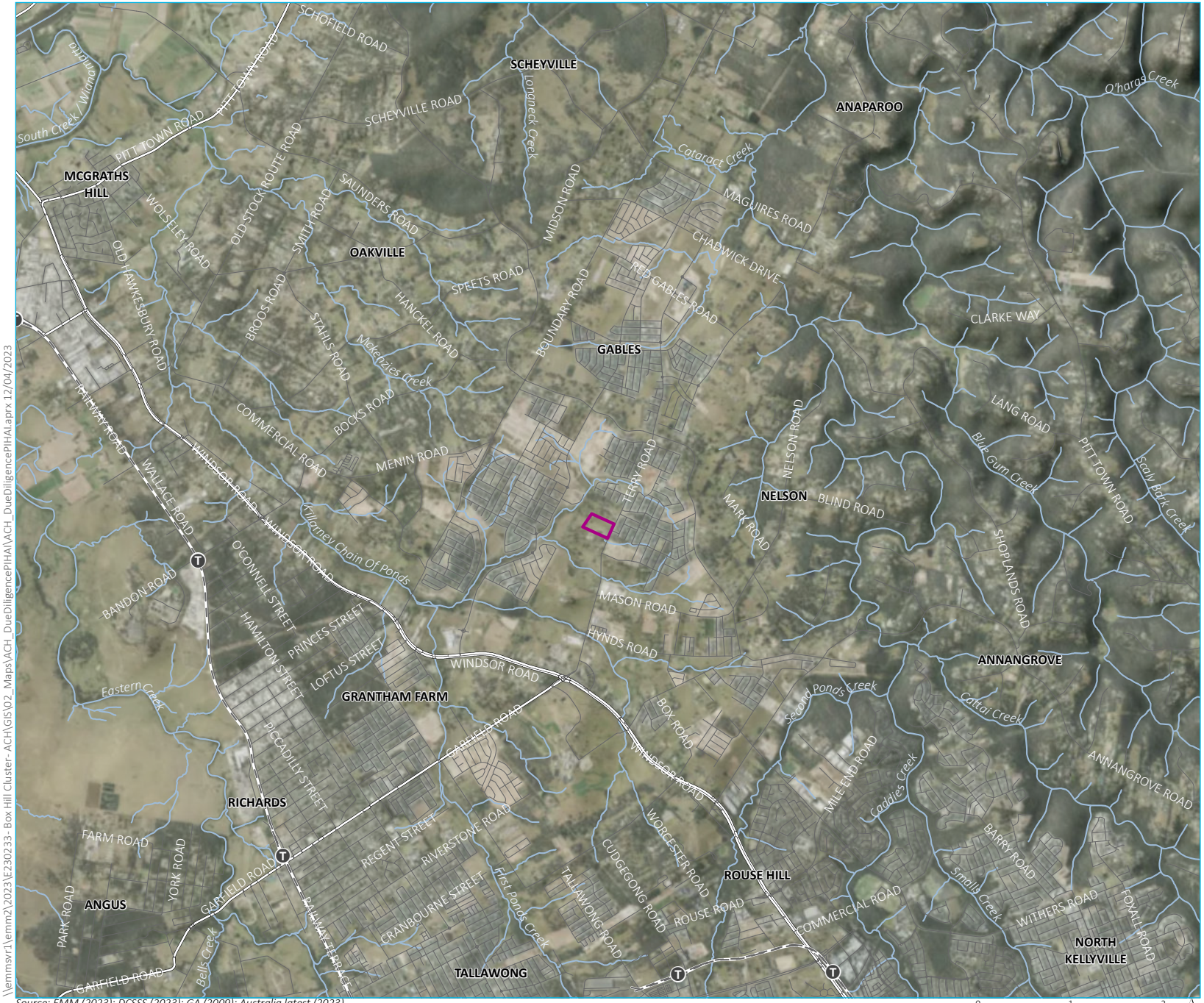


Plate 1.1 Due diligence Process Summary (Source: DECCW 2010c)



KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Rail line
- Major road
- Minor road
- Watercourse/drainage line
- Train station

INSET KEY

- NPWS reserve
- State forest

Regional context

Aboriginal Heritage
PIHAI- Terry Road
Figure 1.1

EMM
creating opportunities

Source: EMM (2023); DCSSS (2023); GA (2009); Australia latest (2023)

0 1 2 km
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

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KEY

- Project boundary

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Watercourse/drainage line

INSET KEY

- NPWS reserve
- State forest

Local context

Aboriginal Heritage
PIHAI- Terry Road
Figure 1.2

EMM
creating opportunities

Source: EMM (2023); DCSSS (2023); GA (2009); Australia latest (2023)

0 100 200 m
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
N

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2 Desktop assessment

2.1 Key findings

- The project area is characterised by undulating topography in the Cumberland Plain region, with an underlying shale-based and quartz lithic and quartz-rich sandstone geology. There is no evidence of significant elevation or sandstone escarpments within the project area.

- The project area contains shallow, duplex soils of the Blacktown soil landscape, and these soils are rarely deep enough to have substantial or stratified cultural deposits. As such, it is considered cultural material (where present) would likely to be found on deflated surfaces and/or found in the upper 30 cm of the soil profile.

- The project area is within 200 m of two unnamed first order tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds, one of which (to the south of Lot 50) has been heavily modified and dammed in the recent past. Archaeological investigations across the Cumberland Plain over the past ~40 years have demonstrated that Aboriginal artefact scatters are often found in association with perennial high-order drainage lines and water bodies. However, the nature of archaeological deposits associated with low-order drainage lines is typically sporadic. These are usually low-density scatters or isolated finds, consistent with transient and ephemeral use and occupation.

- Based on a review of past land use, the project area has been subject to varying levels of historical disturbance. These are dominated by agricultural and pastoral activities, which has resulted in de-vegetation and modification of the land and waterways (usually in the form of dams) across much of Lot 50, and the western portion of Lot 52, in the vicinity of the existing shed. This may have resulted in the removal and/or disturbance of Aboriginal objects present in these areas; though the central portion of Lot 52 appears less disturbed.

2.2 Environmental context

An understanding of environmental context is necessary to predict the spatial distribution, preservation and likelihood of archaeological material occurring. Landscape features were an important factor for the choice of camping, transitory and ceremonial areas used by Aboriginal people. Natural resources, including raw stone materials and local flora and fauna, would have provided food, tools, and material resources. These resources are linked to the topography, hydrology, geology, and soil types in the region. Additionally, natural, and anthropogenic (human-made) site formation processes influence the present location of archaeological material (e.g. if moved through disturbance), along with its preservation and archaeological integrity.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice(DECCW 2010c) specifies the following landscape features which when not disturbed are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects:

i) within 200 m of waterways

ii) within a sand dune system

iii) on a ridge top, ridge line or headland

iv) within 200 m below or above a cliff face

v) within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth

2.2.1 Topography

The project area is located within the Sydney Basin bioregion, and the Cumberland subregion (Bannerman & Hazelton, 1990). The Cumberland subregion is characterised by low rolling hills and wide valleys on Wianamatta group shales and sandstones, with alluvium along major streams. The project area comprises flat to gently sloping topography with low relief (<10 m) and slopes generally less than 5%. Elevation in the project area ranges from 40-46 m Australian Height Datum (AHD). Some cutting and levelling has occurred in the vicinity of the shed structure, to the rear of Lot 52 (refer to Section 2.2.5 below).

2.2.2 Soil landscapes

The project area contains shallow, duplex soils of the Blacktown soil landscape (DPIE 2023). The landscape is erosional in nature and covers much of the Cumberland Plain (DECCW 2010). On landforms within the project area, Blacktown soils comprise 10-30 cm of clay loam to silty clay loam, over moderately deep to deep (40 to >140 cm) heavy clay. These soils are rarely deep enough to have substantial or stratified cultural deposits.

Additionally, Blacktown soils are subject to geomorphic bioturbation processes commonly associated with the Cumberland Plain. This process involves the vertical and horizontal movement of surface and subsurface soils due to vegetation stripping and insect activity, causing archaeological artefact deposits and stratigraphy to be disrupted and altered from their original formation (White, 2021, pp. 185–186).

Regional and local archaeological studies (refer to Section 2.2.3) have identified that away from deep alluvial sediments associated with major watercourses, cultural material is typically confined to shallow or skeletal topsoil deposits or A horizons. As such, the potential for intact subsurface archaeological deposits in the project area are considered to be low due to historical disturbances that are likely to have significantly impacted or removed topsoil deposits which are of limited depth (i.e. < 30 cm). Blacktown soils are also sensitive to disturbance, as any ground surface impacts have the potential to strip off the A horizon and expose the culturally sterile clay B horizon.

2.2.3 Geology

The project area falls within the Wianamatta group geological unit (Bannerman & Hazelton, 1990). Three major geological formations occur in this unit: namely Ashfield Shale consisting of laminite and dark grey siltstone; Bringelly Shale, which consists of shale with occasional calcareous claystone, laminite and infrequent coal; and Minchinbury Sandstone consisting of fine to medium-grained quartz lithic sandstone.

Lithic materials most common within this unit which are known to be utilised by Aboriginal people for artefact manufacture include silcrete, silicified wood, quartzite, and quartz from gravel formations along ridgelines and riverbeds as well as from volcanic diatremes dotted across the Cumberland Plain. Important raw stone material sources were located at St Marys, Plumpton Ridge and along South, Ropes, Eastern and Bells Creek (Doelman et al., 2015) .

2.2.4 Hydrology

The project area is part of the Hawkesbury River catchment area and lies within the Cattai Creek sub-catchment (The Baulkham Hills Shire Council, 2008). The project area is within 200 m of two unnamed first order tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. One of these formerly passed through the adjacent property at 48 Terry Road, but has since been dammed and filled over in the historical period.

Prior to European settlement, the project area would have been dominated by open, dry sclerophyll forest with ephemeral water resources available nearby. These water sources were unlikely to have been conducive to permanent or high intensity use of the local area, when compared with the perennial sources available further downstream. The project area is likely to have been able to support occasional or transient Aboriginal populations, especially during periods of heavy rainfall. Other major named waterways in the locality include the

Hawksbury River, McKenzie Creek, Cattai Creek, Cataract Creek, Smalls Creek, and Eastern Creek, and these watercourses are all located greater than 1 km from the project area.

2.2.5 Previous land disturbance

i Historical aerials

Previous land disturbance must be considered when determining the likelihood or potential of intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010c, p. 18) defines disturbed land or land already disturbed by previous activity as follows:

> Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.

Historical aerial photographs of the project area from 1947 demonstrate that the project area, like much of the surrounding landscape, had been cleared of its native sclerophyll vegetation and was being utilised for agricultural and/or market gardening purposes (Plate 2.1) (NSW Government Spatial Services, 2023). The project area contained a small orchard with associated dam (southern boundary of Lot 50), fencing and outbuildings, as well as a small building fronting Terry Road. Lot 52 was characterised by a single dirt track or roadway and a few relic trees leading to the rear of the property.

By 1975, the orchard had been removed and the building in Lot 50 had been demolished; this was replaced with a dwelling and small fenced yard, with the remainder of the Lot being open paddock (Plate 2.2). A long rectangular shed was constructed to the rear of Lot 52, and this shed remains within the project area to the present day. Aerial photographs of the project area spanning the 1970s and 1980s suggest very few changes occurred to the landscape during this time, with a number of outbuildings and sheds constructed (Plate 2.3 and Plate 2.4). The remaining land was still being used as open farming paddock, and most of the trees that were present in 1975 remain.

Significant development occurred over Lot 50 from the late 1990s, which resulted in some localised ground disturbance across this portion of the property area. A new dwelling was constructed along the Terry Road frontage, and in subsequent years a swimming pool, garages and sheds were added. The existing dam was expanded considerably, and several dirt tracks and fenced paddocks are visible throughout the former open paddock. Several areas of bare earth, likely the underlying strong brown/orange B horizon clay, are visible in the rear portion of Lot 50 (Plate 2.5). This arrangement remains largely unchanged to the present day.

In summary, the project area has been subjected to varying levels of historical disturbance. Based on vegetation clearing activities there is very limited potential for culturally modified trees to be present within the project area; and the characteristically shallow Blacktown soils are likely to have been subject to a moderate level of disturbance from orcharding and other agricultural activities. Greater impacts to the underlying soils (and any Aboriginal objects within them) has occurred due to the construction of dams, houses, buildings and tracks, which appears to have been more widespread throughout Lot 50. In contrast, the central portion of Lot 52 has largely remained as an open paddock for the past ~70 years, and appears to have been subjected to a low level of historical disturbance.

Plate 2.1 **1947 historical aerial. Note the orchard, dam, small building fronting Terry Road, and driveway within the project area.**
(Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer)

Plate 2.2 **1975 historical aerial. The orchard and small dwelling have been removed, and a new dwelling fronting Terry Road (Lot 50) and shed (Lot 52) constructed within the project area.**
(Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer)

Plate 2.3 **1978 historical aerial. A second dwelling fronting Terry Road was constructed on Lot 52.**
(Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer)

Plate 2.4 **1986 historical aerial. Additional sheds and outbuildings were constructed on Lot 50.**
(Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer)

Plate 2.5 **1998 historical aerial. Significant development occurred on Lot 50 by this time, including construction of a new dwelling, sheds, animal enclosures and an expanded dam.**
(Source: NSW Government Spatial Services 2023, Historical Imagery Viewer)

2.3 Archaeological context

2.3.1 Ethno-historical background

Information about the socio-cultural structure of Aboriginal society prior to European contact largely comes from ethno-historical accounts made by colonial settlers. The primary focus of most of these accounts was to record early European expeditions, not Aboriginal culture, and these accounts and observations were often made after significant social disruption due to disease and displacement. As a result, this information is often contentious, particularly in relation to language group borders. Therefore, it is likely that language group boundaries were far more diffuse and complex than the arbitrary demarcations drawn by colonial observers.

Over thirty separate Aboriginal groups populated the wider Sydney Basin in 1788, each with their own country, practices, diets, dress, and dialects. We now know of these groups as 'clans' and each identified with broader cultural-linguistic groups known as 'tribes' – coastal and hinterland Darug, Darkinjung, Gundungarra, Tharawal, Guringai (Coastal Darug), and Awabakal.

According to Tindale's map of tribal boundaries (1974) the project area falls within the boundaries of hinterland Daruk/Darug country, as defined by the limits of the Darug language group. The territory of the Darug spans much of western Sydney, from the mouth of the Hawksbury River to Mount Victoria in the west, some 6,000 km^2. Each group had its own country, dialects, and practice, but would have connected with neighbouring tribes through complex trade and social relationships. The original inhabitants of the project area likely spoke a hinterland dialect of the Darug language, and may have belonged to the Boorooberongal, Gomerrigal or 'Windsor' clans (Kohen 1986).

First contact between Europeans and the Darug-speaking people occurred soon after the 1788 arrival of the First Fleet (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2006, p. 35). Governor Arthur Phillip led an expedition to Prospect Hill in 1788 and saw evidence of Aboriginal encampments in the form of huts, campfires, burning trees and

kangaroo carcasses (Western Sydney Parklands, 2022). In 1789 a severe smallpox epidemic spread throughout NSW and killed a large population of the Darug (Irish, 2014, p. 10)

During the late 1700s and into the early 1800s, conflict between settlers and Aboriginal people arose within the Sydney region. Most famously is Pemulwuy's campaign, a Darug man who actively resisted British settlement (Cumberland City Council, 2022; Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2006; Western Sydney Parklands, 2022). His resistance occurred within the Nepean, Georges, and Hawkesbury River districts. Governor King, in 1801, issued a statement encouraging settlers to fire at "natives'' should they approach (K. Smith, 2001, p. 82). Despite the ongoing conflict, reports of peaceful relationships between Aboriginal people and settlers have been documented. Through time, Aboriginal camps appear to become increasingly associated with European homesteads, with many people living, and working, on these estates.

2.3.2 Database searches

i AHIMS

Heritage NSW maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), a database of registered Aboriginal heritage sites in NSW. An AHIMS search was undertaken on 15 March 2023 (ID: 763681). The AHIMS search covered an area of approximately 9 km^2 centred on the project area (data extract provided in Appendix A). The AHIMS data is presented in Table 2.1, Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1.

The search identified 80 Aboriginal heritage registered sites, objects and/or places within the search extent, and no registered Aboriginal Places within the search extent (Table 2.1). A significantly high proportion of the registered sites in the search extent (n=49, or 61%) are listed as being "destroyed" – most likely authorised by the granting of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs) to facilitate residential development of the North West Growth Centre, of which the project area falls within. Of the 80 documented sites, 49 sites (Table 2.2) have been determined to be destroyed, with two deemed only partially destroyed (AHIMS #45-5-4930 and #45-5-3836). This results in 31 valid sites that remain within the locale.

Stone artefact sites are the most prevalent site type in the region (76%) and may also be associated with other sites, such as potential archaeological deposit/s (PAD). A single artefact reburial site is documented within the search area, and is a rare site type for the region, despite the proliferation of sites that have been destroyed to facilitate residential development (n=1, or 1%). Spatial patterning clearly shows a concentration of Aboriginal sites along the riparian corridors of rivers, creeks, and gullies, but this is also dominated by sites in areas that have been previously subjected to archaeological investigation.

There are no previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the project area. The closest recorded site is an isolated artefact (AHIMS #45-5-5674), located ~50 m north-east of the project area and situated in the neighbouring property at 54 Terry Road, Box Hill.

Table 2.1 Summary of AHIMS site types and frequencies within the search area

Site type	Number of instances	Percentage of the total
Artefact	61	76%
Artefact- potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	6	8%
PAD only	12	15%
Reburial	1	1%
Total	**80**	**100%**

Table 2.2 AHIMS Destroyed Status site IDs.

AHIMS Site ID			
#45-5-4510	#45-5-3976	#45-5-4517	#45-5-4514
#45-5-3822	#45-5-3975	#45-5-4504	#45-5-3980
#45-5-4511	#45-5-3873	#45-5-4089	#45-5-3825
#45-5-4516	#45-5-3828	#45-5-3823	#45-5-3826
#45-5-4882	#45-5-4505	#45-5-3978	#45-5-3818
#45-5-4072	#45-5-3824	#45-5-3820	#45-5-4512
#45-5-5288	#45-5-3819	#45-5-4130	#45-5-4509
#45-5-4515	#45-5-5289	#45-5-4519	#45-5-4090
#45-5-4503	#45-5-3829	#45-5-4946	#45-5-4513
#45-5-3977	#45-5-3974	#45-5-3979	#45-5-4852
#45-5-3838	#45-5-3839	#45-5-4915	#45-5-3837
#45-5-3827	#45-5-4508	#45-5-3832	
Total			**47**

ii State Heritage Inventory

Heritage NSW maintains the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), a database of registered heritage listed items in NSW. A search was undertaken 23 March 2023 to identify any potential Aboriginal heritage sites, objects and/or places situated in/ or in proximity to the project area that may not have been recorded in the AHIMS database. The search identified no Aboriginal heritage registered sites, objects and/or places of cultural value within the project area.

KEY

Project boundary

Existing environment

- Minor road
- Named watercourse
- Watercourse/drainage line

AHIMS (by site type)

- Isolated artefact
- Low density artefact site (<10)
- Low density artefact site (<20)
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Isolated artefact
- Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Undefined artefact site
- Reburial
- Undefined artefact site

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Source: EMM (2023); DCSSS (2023); GA (2009); Australia latest (2023)

0 250 500 m

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

AHIMS Sites

Aboriginal Heritage
PIHAI- Terry Road
Figure 1.3

EMM
creating opportunities

2.3.3 Previous archaeological investigations

The Cumberland Plain has been subject to extensive archaeological investigation since the 1940s, first as the basis for academic research and more recently for development-focussed projects. Archaeologists have developed a clear understanding of the local archaeological site patterning and general trends of the region.

The banks of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river formed a key focus of Aboriginal occupation in the Cumberland Plain, and some of the earliest evidence for occupation in the Sydney region is preserved within deep sand deposits of the Cranebrook terrace. This River was a focus of Aboriginal activity during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) approximately 21,000 years ago and continued to be utilised throughout the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene periods (18,000 to 5,000 years ago). During these times, people were using the abundant resources of the river, which included the exploitation of exposed alluvial gravel beds for lithic raw materials, and the seasonal freshwater flowing out of the Blue Mountains from summer ice melts (Williams et al., 2013, p. 4621).

As well as utilising the resources of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river, archaeological investigations have demonstrated that Aboriginal populations focussed on the resources that were available along the banks of the region's major, perennial waterways - especially South Creek, Ropes Creek, Cattai Creek, Bells Creek, and Eastern Creek. Most of these sites were occupied within the last 5,000 years (Extent Heritage, 2020b; JMCHM, 1999, 2002, 2005; Kohen, 1986; McDonald et al., 1994; McDonald, 2008; Smith, 1986; White & McDonald, 2010). Overall, proximity to water has been an important factor in Aboriginal site patterning, and open artefact scatters are larger, more complex, and more densely clustered along permanent creek and river lines than ephemeral drainage lines (Kohen, 1986, p. 304). Flood inundation also played a factor in site patterning, with there being a preference for occupation sites being located on slightly elevated terraces and slopes within ~100 m of water, but above the flood zone (Extent Heritage, 2020b, p. 86). Building upon several decades of research, Beth White and Jo McDonald (2010, p. 29) summarised that:

> Topographic and stream order variables correlate with artefact density and distribution. High artefact density concentrations may have resulted from large number of artefact discard activities and/or from intensive stone flaking. Highest artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, especially 50–100 metres from 4th order streams. Upper slopes have sparse discontinuous artefact distributions, but artefacts are still found in these landscape settings.

The archaeology of the Cumberland Plain therefore is characterised by a cultural landscape consisting of foci of activity on slightly elevated terraces along major watercourses, against which a background of low density spread of Aboriginal objects are found in all undisturbed locations. This background of cultural material is generally in the order of <6 artefacts/m^2, with stone artefact scatters and deposits dominating the site types (89%) on the Cumberland Plain (JMCHM, 2005b, p. 11). Areas of extensive occupation or repeated use contained densities >45/m^2 and frequently higher, with densities of >150/m^2 being not uncommon for the largest sites (JMCHM, 1999, p. 25, 2002, sec. 6). The cultural assemblages recovered from sites in proximity to higher order streams and drainage lines tend to show evidence of both a variety of tool types and repeated occupation over time. Some of these high-density sites show evidence of knapping activities, which occur during the manufacture of stone tools. In contrast, the cultural assemblages from sites near low order drainage lines are less varied (as well as fewer in number) and appear to indicate more transient and casual occupation. However, low-density artefact scatters have been found on the surface of all landforms, including creek banks, creek terraces, flats, elevated spurs, crests ridge tops and lower and upper slopes. These results are indicative of a 'background scatter' of occupation occurring across the region with sporadic areas of intensive or repeat usage.

With specific reference to the project area, studies have largely been undertaken in response to the increasing residential development of the North West Growth Centre, the Box Hill and Box Hill Industrial Precincts and related council infrastructure projects. These include desktop assessment, predictive modelling and widespread archaeological test excavation and salvage for the Box Hill and Box Hill Industrial Precincts (AECOM 2011); desktop review, sensitivity mapping, and archaeological field inspection and test excavation for water related services within the north-west and south-west growth centres (e.g. AHMS, 2009; AHMS, 2013), an Aboriginal

heritage assessment for a rezoning proposal in Box Hill north (e.g. Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, 2013), an excavation report for proposed development for the north-west growth centre (e.g. AHMS, 2015), a salvage excavation for the proposed works between Terry Road and Gwen Street, Box Hill (e.g. Extent Heritage, 2020c), and multiple Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (ACHA) for proposed residential developments within Box Hill along Terry Road (e.g. Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, 2009; Extent Heritage, 2018, 2020a). These have generally aligned with the archaeological model outlined above, and suggest that the Aboriginal archaeological resource of the region is dominated by varying densities of stone artefact material on the surface and/or shallowly buried.

2.4 Predictive model

2.4.1 Rationale

The local environment in conjunction with information provided from previous archaeological studies in the local area allows for archaeological predictions to be made for the project area, which identify, locate and map where archaeological resources are likely to remain and survive. A predictive model of Aboriginal site location has been devised on the data presented in the preceding sections. In summary the model has been developed through the analysis of:

- landscape features and disturbance in the project area and its surrounds
- pre-colonial period ecological conditions
- ethno-historical information about Aboriginal life and material culture
- the type and distribution of Aboriginal sites described in previous reports and AHIMS data.

2.4.2 Predictive statement

The project area comprises a simple slope landform on shallow Blacktown soils near (i.e., less than 200 m away from) two unnamed, first-order tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. Based on regional archaeological models these landform characteristics are culturally sensitive, and evidence for Aboriginal occupation will predominantly be in the form of stone artefact sites and associated deposits.

Notably, the number and density of artefacts at any site may be related to the distance to a water source, and the degree of permanence of that source. Archaeological investigations across the Cumberland Plain over the last 40 years have demonstrated that archaeological deposits (containing Aboriginal stone artefacts) associated with low order drainage lines are likely to be relatively sparse, which is consistent with occasional short stay occupation and use, and transit across the landscape. With respect to the Box Hill area, excavations have further revealed that high-density archaeological deposits are generally constrained to elevated landform features near higher-order water courses, rather than on smaller drainage lines. Therefore, it is anticipated that the project area is likely to retain evidence for transient or ephemeral Aboriginal occupation in the form of low-density artefacts or isolated Aboriginal objects. These objects are predicted to occur anywhere across the project area, however landscape de-vegetation and other development activities have likely resulted in the partial removal of the upper soil profile in which Aboriginal objects may occur. A review of historical aerials suggests that Lot 50 has been subjected to more significant landscape disturbance than Lot 52, the latter of which appears to have remained an open farm paddock for at least the past ~70 years.

Other site types such as rockshelters, grinding grooves and engraved art sites are highly unlikely to occur within the project area due to a lack of suitable sandstone geology. Similarly, the project area has previously been cleared of its native vegetation, and it is highly unlikely that the project area will contain culturally modified trees.

3 Site Inspection

3.1 Introduction

A site inspection of 52 Terry Road was undertaken by EMM senior archaeologist Laressa Barry and EMM graduate archaeologist Phillipa O'Brien-Pounde with the assistance of Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council site officer Steven Randall, on 30 March 2023. Access to the property at 50 Terry Road could not be obtained at the time of the initial site inspection; and this property was subsequently surveyed by EMM archaeologist Antonella Skepasianos on 10 August 2023. The primary aims of the field inspection were to:

- Identify Aboriginal archaeological sites and/or Aboriginal places within the survey area and assess their significance. with the assistance of RAP representatives.
- Identify any previously registered AHIMS archaeological sites and/or Aboriginal places within the survey area and assess their significance with the assistance of RAP representatives.
- Characterise the landscape to aid predictions of archaeological potential.
- Identify sites or areas that would require further investigation if planned for development as part of the project.
- Identify sites or areas to be avoided by development, where possible.
- Identify areas with minor or negligible Aboriginal cultural heritage values that are most suitable for development.
- Test the predictive model that evolved out of the previous section in the report.

3.2 Field methods

The site inspection consisted of a pedestrian survey of 50 and 52 Terry Road. The survey team was spaced at intervals of 2-5 m from one another. The inspection targeted areas of ground surface exposure to identify extant Aboriginal objects, and to identify levels of historical disturbance across the site. Mature tree species were also inspected to identify whether they bore evidence of Aboriginal cultural modification, in the form of carving or scarring.

Site recording was completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010c). Documentation of the project area was achieved through photographing landforms, flora, and any signs of previous land disturbance and existing structures on site. Site locations for identified potential Aboriginal cultural material were recorded with a handheld non-differential Garmin GPS unit, which was utilised for the duration of the field inspection.

3.3 Field results

The site inspection comprised a single transect through the property at 52 Terry Road. However, ground surface visibility across Lot 52 was poor due to dense ground coverage, and the lot was characterised by long grass, which hampered the survey effort. Exposures along the existing driveway revealed a soil profile that was characterised by heavy mottled orange-grey clay that had become wet and boggy due to recent rain (Plate 3.1). Attempts had been made to improve drainage on site through the introduction of blue-metal gravels, bricks, and other fill along the existing driveway/access track.

The landscape of Lot 52 within the project area is characterised as a gently sloping open paddock with a singular residential dwelling and manicured lawn fronting Terry Road, and a cluster of industrial sheds to the rear of the

property. This Lot is adjacent to a fenced site that remains undeveloped (Plates 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5). Lot 52 slopes from its highest point along its eastern boundary, close to Terry Road and down to its lowest point in the western portion of the site where the cluster of industrial sheds is located (Plates 3.2 and 3.6). Localised cutting and leveling of the slope landform (no greater than 1 m in depth) occurred in the vicinity of the shed, to facilitate its construction.

Lot 52 contained minimal native bushland vegetation and is now characterised by tall grasses (Plates 3.2, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.7). Vegetation in the project area is almost exclusively ground cover, with a small patch of grass significantly greener and taller than the surrounding turf, which was observed to be caused by the water tank situated on the property (Plate 3.8). A singular eucalypt specimen was observed and noted. However, this eucalypt was an immature specimen and was not of a suitable age or nature that would have been culturally modified (scarred or carved) (Plate 3.9).

Several elements relating to the pastoral and agricultural use of the project area in the historical period remain onsite. There is a residential dwelling towards the eastern portion of Lot 52, and a larger complex of industrial sheds along the western Lot boundary – both of which relate to the twentieth century occupation of the site (Plate 3.3). There is an established vehicle access track, with evidence of tyre marks, bisecting Lot 52, running from the east to west boundaries of the property, terminating at the shed complex (Plate 3.4, 3.10 and 3.11). Stockpiled natural materials, like rock and soil were observed to be deposited along the vehicle track, potentially a result of localised leveling near the shed (Plate 3.12).

Ground surface visibility in Lot 52 was generally low due to the presence of dense and moderately tall grasses, with localised areas of exposure present (Plate 3.1, 3.3, 3.10, 3.11 and 3.14). The site inspection identified that there was no topsoil remaining along the existing driveway, with exposed cracking clay and imported material/fill such as gravel, brick fragments and road base (Plate 3.15). Elsewhere across Lot 52, a very thin lens of silty topsoil was observed in ground surface exposures, primarily along animal trails and bare earthen tracks in the central portion of the Lot. This soil was observed in association with angular gravels and ironstone fragments, and likely reflects deflation of these materials due to sheetwash erosion onto exposed basal (B horizon) clays.

The landscape of Lot 50 is also characterised as a gently sloping open paddock but this lot has undergone a considerable degree of historical disturbance. There is one house erected along the Terry Road frontage; it was erected by the current owner 22 years ago (pers com. 10 August 2023), and replaced a former house that was visible in historical aerials in Section 4.3 above (Plate 3.15). In addition to the house, the property is scattered with several auxiliary farm structures including tank stands, animal pens, and sheds, and there is a retaining wall between the two properties forming part of this site (Plate 3.16). The property is also scattered with access tracks, eroded fence lines, eroded scald marks and former pen locations, and although the vegetation was modestly high thus hindering ground surface visibility, a few areas of ground surface exposure were noted. These areas of ground exposure reveal the presence of highly disturbed and reworked soils, containing modern extruded bricks, scrap metal and modern ceramics. These materials were found within a pale silty clay matrix (Plate 3.17). The south section of Lot 50 is highly disturbed through installation of the dam and there is no evidence of previous standing structures or orchards (Plate 3.18).

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified within Lot 50 or 52; however the inspection was partly hampered by poor ground surface visibility. Inspection confirmed areas of relatively limited historical disturbance in the central portion of Lot 52, with thin topsoil that may retain potential for Aboriginal cultural material in the form of artefact scatters or isolated objects. Lot 50 appears to have been subject to more considerable historical disturbances which has caused reworking of soils, and there appears to be some areas containing imported fill material.

Plate 3.1 Close up view of exposed wet and boggy clay in Lot 52.

Plate 3.2 View north-west showing slope of Lot 52.

Plate 3.3 View south-west showing residential dwelling in Lot 52.

Plate 3.4 View north-west showing structure in Lot 52.

Plate 3.5 View south-east showing residential dwellings adjacent of the project area.

Plate 3.6 View (south-east) from structure showing debris and rubbish within Lot 52.

Plate 3.7 View north-west showing fenced paddock within Lot 52.

Plate 3.8 View south showing pack of greener, taller grass within Lot 52.

Plate 3.9 View south-west showing Eucalypt at the back of the residence on Lot 52.

Plate 3.10 View north-west showing bisecting vehicle track in Lot 52.

Plate 3.11 Close up view of vehicle tire marks within Lot 52.

Plate 3.12 View north-east showing rock pile beside vehicle track in Lot 52.

Plate 3.13 View north-east showing large surface exposure in Lot 52.

Plate 3.14 Close up view of surface exposure materials within Lot 52.

Plate 3.15 View north towards existing dwelling and yard of Lot 50.

Plate 3.16 View west along retaining wall between properties.

Plate 3.17 View south of typical soil exposures within Lot 50, comprising reworked silty clays.

Plate 3.18 View west of substantial dam in Lot 50.

4 Future Aboriginal heritage requirements

EMM employs a rating system as a point of reference for the risk of encountering Aboriginal objects for any given area. This rating system is as follows:

- No potential: Aboriginal objects cannot occur unless artificially imported – typically because of the artificial landform.
- Low sensitivity: it is against expectation that Aboriginal objects will be present, and no further investigation is warranted.
- Moderate sensitivity: Aboriginal objects could be present but in an uneven or highly clustered manner with gaps between sites and investigation would be warranted to determine if the potential development may impact sites.
- High sensitivity: Aboriginal objects are almost certainly present throughout the identified area and investigation would be warranted simply to confirm significance and management requirements.

This assessment has concluded that the project area has moderate archaeological sensitivity. The project area is located on a simple slope landform and is located within 200 m of two low-order unnamed tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. A review of the environmental context and historical aerials suggests that the project area has been subject to varying levels of historical disturbance, with the most significant impacts arising from localised orcharding, dam and dwelling construction. Elsewhere across the project area, and with reference to Lot 52 particularly, historical disturbance has been limited and there remains evidence of (albeit shallow, and/or reworked) topsoils of the Blacktown soil landscape. Based on the above, there is some risk of Aboriginal objects being present within the project area in low-density concentrations. As such, further investigation would be warranted to determine if the potential development may impact sites.

A summary of the due diligence assessment results is presented in Table 4.1 below.

4.1 Next steps

If the business case is successful, EMM understands that the proposed development will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD). Under Part 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, SSD projects require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be developed, and these documents are currently assessed by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE). The SSD process supersedes several other pieces of other legislation, including parts of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In the case of Aboriginal heritage, the cultural heritage assessment and management process is dictated by the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). DPE will liaise and seek advice from Heritage NSW in relation to Aboriginal heritage for both the development of the SEARs, review of the Aboriginal heritage components of the EIS, and the approval conditions.

Based on other projects of a similar size and scope, the SEARs in this scenario would likely require the EIS to identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the project area. This assessment would be documented in the form of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA), which is prescribed in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation in NSW* (DECCW 2010b) and the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (DPE 2011). An ACHA would involve detailed desktop research, more extensive archaeological survey, and likely a small program of test excavations to further characterise and assess the cultural materials within the project area.

The ACHA would also have to assess and document any proposed impacts to Aboriginal heritage. Where impacts are unavoidable, heritage management and mitigation measures must be developed. Commonly in SSD projects, such recommendations would include the need for a heritage management plan to provide the post-approval

framework for Aboriginal heritage, and outline future mitigation measures – these could incorporate salvage excavation, cultural monitoring, interpretation, or other mitigation measures.

Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders would also be required as part of the ACHA, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a). Consultation is a requirement of the ACHA process and aims to identify any knowledge-holders who may assist in identifying cultural values associated with the project area. This process follows a standardised procedure with mandatory feedback periods.

In terms of timeframes for the completion of an ACHA, they can be variable depending on the number of Aboriginal participants requiring consultation and the level of on-site investigation. Commonly, when including both field survey and test excavations, timeframes of 6-8 months should be planned for its completion.

Table 4.1 Due diligence assessment summary

Step	Results	Section in this report
STEP 1: Consider the nature of the activities. Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?	Yes, proposed development of the project area will result in ground surface disturbance. No culturally modified trees have been identified within the project area previously, nor as a result of this assessment.	Section 1.1, Section 2.3.2 and Section 3.3
STEP 2: Check for records of Aboriginal objects and places in area of proposed activity. Are there relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS? Any other sources of information? Landscape features likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	A search of the AHIMS database was completed on 15 March 2023, which identified no previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the project area. The project area is within 200 m of water, a landform likely to retain evidence of Aboriginal occupation.	Section 2.2.4, Section 2.3.2 and Appendix A
STEP 3: Consider the potential impact of the activity on Aboriginal cultural heritage. Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other means be avoided? Can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape feature be avoided?	The specifics of the proposed redevelopment are yet to be finalised. However, the entire project area is within a sensitive landform (<200 m from water), and therefore any activity will be unlikely to avoid this landscape.	Section 1.1
STEP 4: Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects, or that they are likely?	Yes. The project area comprises a simple slope landform on shallow Blacktown soils near (i.e., less than 200 m away from) two unnamed, first-order tributaries of the Killarney Chain of Ponds. Based on regional archaeological models these landform characteristics are culturally sensitive, and evidence for Aboriginal occupation will predominantly be in the form of stone artefact sites and associated deposits.	Section 2.4, Section 3
STEP 5: commence additional investigation and impact assessment	Through application of the due diligence guidelines, it has been reasonably determined that the project area has moderate archaeological sensitivity. Aboriginal objects could be present anywhere within the project area in low-density concentrations, however further investigation would be warranted to determine if the potential development may impact sites.	Sections 4

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Appendix A
AHIMS Site Search

EMM
creating opportunities

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E230233

Client Service ID : 763681

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3835	BH PAD 6	GDA	56	303519	6274378	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-4510	BH-AS3-14	GDA	56	303870	6273977	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3822	BH 5	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Evan Raper,Doctor.Alan W					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-5621	BH-IF-001 (Box Hill)	GDA	56	305907	6275529	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Ms.Natalie Stiles					**Permits**		
45-5-4511	BH-IA1-14	GDA	56	304983	6275608	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-5458	Menin Road IA 2	GDA	56	303614	6275684	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		104807,104808
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**	4901	
45-5-4516	BH-IA7-14	GDA	56	304209	6274898	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4882	Riverstone Isolated Artefact 1	GDA	56	304319	6273887	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kell					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-4879	Riverstone Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	304676	6273828	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kell					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-4072	PAD 1011-6	GDA	56	304763	6273851	Closed site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Mr.Geordie Oakes,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual					**Permits**	4714	
45-5-5466	Regis Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	306063	6275437	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Ms.Isabel Wheeler					**Permits**		
45-5-5288	TR-AS2	GDA	56	305055	6275518	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					**Permits**	4653,4742	
45-5-5013	BH/1	GDA	56	303679	6275021	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Penny Mccardle					**Permits**	4336	
45-5-4874	Box Hill Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	303579	6275012	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-4515	BH-IA6-14	GDA	56	304110	6275058	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane					**Permits**	3838	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 15/03/2023 for Phillipa O'Brien-Pounde for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.6587, 150.8811 - Lat, Long To : -33.6347, 150.9228. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 80

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. 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 : E230233

Client Service ID : 763681

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4503	BH-IA9-14	GDA	56	304130	6274417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Doctor.Andre					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3977	BH AS5	GDA	56	304329	6276034	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3838	BH PAD 9	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3827	BH 10	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4930	OPTR/BH/1	GDA	56	304465	6276019	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Lt					**Permits**	4319,4320	
45-5-3976	BH AS4	GDA	56	304527	6275890	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 7		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3975	BH AS3	GDA	56	304638	6275787	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-5646	MR15-AS-01	GDA	56	305444	6274022	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Apex Archaeology,Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate,Ms.Jenni Bate					**Permits**		
45-5-4877	Box Hill Artefact Scatter 4	GDA	56	305520	6274197	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-5312	MR-AS-01	GDA	56	305640	6273884	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate					**Permits**	4661	
45-5-4076	Isolated Object 1015-5	GDA	56	306068	6275778	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					**Permits**		
45-5-3973	BH AS1	GDA	56	304986	6275850	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3828	BH 11	GDA	56	303928	6275033	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832,102500
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4505	BH-IA10-14	GDA	56	304130	6273877	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3840	BH PAD 11	GDA	56	304373	6274471	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-3824	BH 7	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E230233

Client Service ID : 763681

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3831	BH PAD 2	GDA	56	304509	6275362	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-3819	BH 2	GDA	56	304770	6275650	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-5289	TR-AS1	GDA	56	305372	6275322	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					**Permits**	4653,4742	
45-5-3829	BH 12	GDA	56	304821	6275279	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832,102500
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3974	BH AS2	GDA	56	304893	6275489	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4876	Box Hill Artefact Scatter 3	GDA	56	303805	6274820	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-3839	BH PAD 10	GDA	56	303616	6274122	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Evan Raper,Doctor.Alan Wi					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4508	BH-AS4-14	GDA	56	304010	6274417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Doctor.Andre					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4517	BH-IA8-14	GDA	56	304170	6274518	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4504	BH-IA4-14	GDA	56	304289	6275457	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4089	Artefact Scatter 1028-4	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,AECOM ,					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3823	BH 6	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832,102500
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3978	BH AS6	GDA	56	304766	6274475	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 11		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Syc					**Permits**	4714	
45-5-4074	Isolated Object 1013-5	GDA	56	305372	6275062	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					**Permits**	3997	
45-5-4633	Terry Rd IF1	GDA	56	305371	6275531	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Tamika Goward					**Permits**	3908	
45-5-4834	TR-01	GDA	56	305481	6275123	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E230233

Client Service ID : 763681

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	**Recorders**	Niche Environment and Heritage,Ms.Caitlin Cole					**Permits**		
45-5-5313	MR-IF-02	GDA	56	305535	6273905	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate					**Permits**	4661	
45-5-3820	BH 3	GDA	56	304823	6275276	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-4073	PAD 1012-6	GDA	56	304928	6274108	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan					**Permits**		
45-5-4130	BHIA2	GDA	56	304948	6275417	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-5457	Menin Road IA 1	GDA	56	303651	6275674	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		104807,104808
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					**Permits**	4901	
45-5-4519	BH-IA13-14	GDA	56	303851	6273754	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3981	BH AS9	GDA	56	303998	6274578	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren					**Permits**		
45-5-4946	MCG-IA17	GDA	56	304399	6273971	Closed site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Aus					**Permits**	4714	
45-5-3979	BH AS7	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa					**Permits**	3838	
45-5-3834	BH PAD 5	GDA	56	304440	6275674	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Evan Raper					**Permits**		
45-5-4915	Old Pitt Town Road 001	GDA	56	304853	6275872	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Lt					**Permits**	4281	
45-5-4875	Box Hill Artefact Scatter 2	GDA	56	303668	6274966	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**	4074	
45-5-3832	BH PAD 3 (1033-6)	GDA	56	303961	6273982	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Evan Raper,Doctor.Alan Wi					**Permits**		
45-5-5522	MCG-Reburial	GDA	56	304306	6274034	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-5-4514	BH-IA5-14	GDA	56	304329	6275137	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane					**Permits**	3838	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E230233

Client Service ID : 763681

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3980	BH AS8	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLa						Permits	3838	
45-5-3825	BH 8	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
Contact	Recorders	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney						Permits	3838	
45-5-3826	BH 9	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101832
Contact	Recorders	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney						Permits	3838	
45-5-3836	BH PAD 7	GDA	56	304451	6274791	Closed site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : -		101832
Contact	Recorders	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Mr.Geordie Oakes,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual						Permits	3838,4714	
45-5-4967	OPTR/BH/PAD1	GDA	56	304576	6275947	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Penny Mccardle						Permits	4575	
45-5-5314	MR-IF-01	GDA	56	305580	6274053	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	Apex Archaeology,Ms.Jenni Bate						Permits	4661	
45-5-3818	BH 1 & BH 1 PAD	GDA	56	304900	6275742	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101832
Contact	Recorders	Mr.Evan Raper,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney						Permits	3838	
45-5-4512	BH-IA2-14	GDA	56	304949	6275418	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew McLane						Permits	3838	
45-5-4509	BH-AS1-14	GDA	56	304013	6274937	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren						Permits	3838	
45-5-4506	BH-IA12-14	GDA	56	304109	6273798	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney						Permits	3838	
45-5-4090	Artefact Scatter PAD 1029-46	GDA	56	304385	6274768	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,AECOM ,						Permits	3838	
45-5-4129	BH IA1	GDA	56	304403	6275972	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
Contact	Recorders	South East Archaeology,Andrew McLaren						Permits	3838	
45-5-3830	BH PAD 1	GDA	56	304440	6275674	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
Contact	Recorders	Mr.Evan Raper						Permits		
45-5-4513	BH-IA3-14	GDA	56	304539	6275557	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Andrew McLaren						Permits	3838	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4852	Terry Rd OCS PAD-1	GDA	56	305019	6275257	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Niche Environment and Heritage,Niche Environment and Heritage,Mr.Balazs Hans					**Permits**	4323,4500,4942	
45-5-5674	52A-IA1-21	GDA	56	305040	6275070	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-5-4094	Isolated Object 1036-5	GDA	56	305297	6275030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					**Permits**	3997	
45-5-3837	BH PAD 8 (1031-6)	GDA	56	303763	6274429	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101832
	Contact	**Recorders**	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Evan Raper,Doctor.Alan W					**Permits**	3838	

**** Site Status**

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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