



Lismore South Public School— Flood Recovery Rebuild

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR)

Report prepared for NSW Department of Education (DoE)

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the Widjabul Wia-bal, their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with the Widjabul Wia-bal to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML’s Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
24-0233A	1	Draft Report	29 October 2024
24-0233A	2	Draft Report—WWGAC review	6 November 2024
24-0233A	3	Final Report	5 December 2024
24-0233A	4	Final Report—updated architectural drawings	13 February 2025
24-0233A	5	Updated Final Report	19 February 2025
24-0233A	6	Updated Final Report—updated architectural drawings	6 June 2025

Quality assurance

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

It aligns with best-practice heritage conservation and management, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* and heritage and environmental legislation and guidelines relevant to the subject place.

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Mural featuring leaves with Aboriginal flag designs on a wall at Lismore South Public School. (Source: © GML)

Executive summary

The NSW Department of Education (DoE) engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR) for Lismore South Public School (LSPS, the study area), Lismore. This ACHAR has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the study area prepared under Part 5 of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

This report aims to:

- identify, assess and report on Aboriginal heritage values within the study area;
- involve the Widjabul Wia-bal Aboriginal community in decisions with respect to their heritage;
- determine how the LSPS redevelopment project may harm these values; and
- establish the mechanism for conservation and mitigation of harm to these values.

This cultural heritage assessment has confirmed the study area holds social value to the Widjabul Wia-bal community as a component of their traditional lands, and as part of the wider cultural landscape of Lismore. The site does not hold aesthetic, historical or scientific values. A field survey undertaken with representatives from the Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation (WWGAC) did not identify any Aboriginal objects or sites within the study area and it was agreed that the study area holds low Aboriginal archaeological potential. No archaeological test excavation was undertaken for this project.

DoE proposes to undertake redevelopment of the study area as a component of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery project. The activity is for demolition of the existing school buildings and construction of new school facilities on the existing site including two-storey school buildings and supporting infrastructure including carparks, playgrounds and play equipment, installation of services and landscaping. The proposed activity would not result in harm to the identified Aboriginal heritage values of the study area.

Based upon the findings of this report, the following actions are recommended to manage Aboriginal heritage during the proposed activity:

- A Stop Works Procedure should be developed for the project and communicated to all staff and contractors.
- A heritage induction and cultural awareness training should be provided to all staff and contractors involved in the redevelopment so that workers are aware of their statutory obligations regarding Aboriginal heritage and understand the cultural significance of the study area as part of the wider Lismore landscape. The cultural awareness training should be presented by a representative of WWGAC.
- Interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage and values should be included in on site interpretation.

Contents

1	Introduction to the project.....	2
1.1	The project and project area	2
1.2	Objectives of this Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment	3
1.3	Statutory context	3
1.3.1	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	3
1.3.2	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.....	4
1.3.3	Approach to Aboriginal heritage management	5
1.3.4	The Burra Charter process	5
1.4	Who undertook the project.....	7
1.5	Endnotes	9
2	Understanding the study area	12
2.1	The Widjabul Aboriginal people	12
2.2	Environmental setting of the study area	13
2.2.1	Geology and soil landscapes.....	14
2.2.2	Landforms	16
2.2.3	Water resources	16
2.2.4	The climate	17
2.2.5	Ecology	17
2.2.6	Summary of the local environment	18
2.3	Previously identified Aboriginal heritage	18
2.3.1	AHIMS register	18
2.3.2	Previous heritage investigations	22
2.4	History of the recent land use	25
2.5	Archaeological predictive model	31
2.5.1	Summary	32
2.6	Endnotes	33
3	Aboriginal community consultation.....	35
3.1	Introduction	35
3.2	The process of consultation	35
3.2.1	Stage 1: Notification of project.....	36

3.2.2	Stage 2: Presentation of information	36
3.2.3	Stage 3: Gathering information.....	36
3.2.4	Stage 4: Review of draft report.....	37
3.3	Endnotes	37
4	Investigations into Aboriginal heritage	39
4.1	Archaeological survey	39
4.1.1	Survey sampling strategy	39
4.1.2	Field methods	39
4.1.3	Survey results	40
4.2	Geotechnical and contamination investigation monitoring	46
4.3	Aesthetic aspects	47
4.4	Traditional connections	47
4.5	Landscapes.....	47
4.6	Synopsis of Aboriginal heritage investigations	48
4.7	Endnotes	48
5	Aboriginal heritage significance assessment	50
5.1	Significance assessment	51
5.1.1	Social value	51
5.1.2	Historical value	51
5.1.3	Scientific value	51
5.1.4	Aesthetic value	51
5.2	Statement of significance	52
5.3	Endnotes	52
6	The proposed project activity.....	55
6.1	Proposed activity	55
6.2	Harm to Aboriginal objects and values	56
7	Aboriginal heritage management measures	59
7.1	Mitigation measures	59
8	References.....	62

9	Appendices.....	66
	Appendix A	
	AHIMS Search 911350	
	Appendix B	
	Aboriginal Community Consultation Records	

Acronyms and definitions

Acronyms	Definitions
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ATR	Archaeological Technical Report
DP	Deposited Plan
DoE	Department of Education (NSW)
EPA Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>
GML	GML Heritage Pty Ltd
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LSPS	Lismore South Public School
NPW	National Parks and Wildlife
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NRFR	Northern Rivers Flood Recovery
NSW	New South Wales
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
PCT	Plant Community Type
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
SWP	Stop work procedure
TU	test unit
WWGAC	Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation

1 Introduction to the project

1 Introduction to the project

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the rebuild of Lismore South Public School (the activity). The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (T&I SEPP) as “development permitted without consent” on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

The activity will be carried out at Lismore South Public School (LSPS) located 69-79 Kyogle Street, South Lismore (the site).

The purpose of this report is to identify whether the study area possesses or has the potential to possess Aboriginal heritage archaeological sites, places, objects, landscapes and/or values, in accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines for Aboriginal heritage assessment. This report provides a significance assessment of the identified archaeological Aboriginal sites, places, landscapes and/or other values. An impact assessment and management recommendations are provided to assist the NSW Department of Education (DoE) with their future responsibilities for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area.

1.1 The project and project area

The site, located at 69–79 Kyogle Street, South Lismore, consists of two separate land parcels situated on either side of Wilson Street (Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3). The proposed activity will be undertaken on the eastern parcel, where most of the school's existing structures are located. The western parcel contains sports fields and temporary learning facilities. Figure 1.3 outlines the school's boundary, covering approximately 2.5 hectares. Due to flood damage, the existing buildings on the eastern parcel are currently unused, and students are temporarily using facilities on the sports field and oval, located on the western side of Wilson Street, adjacent to the primary school.

The study area is located within the Lismore City Council local government area (LGA), and covers the following Lots/Deposited Plans (DPs):

- Lot 21 DP 448737;
- Lot 22 DP 448737;
- Lot 23 DP 448737;
- Lot 1 DP 64010;

- Lot 26, DP 448737;
- Lot 1 DP 158407; and
- Lot 2 DP 158407.

The study area is situated within the boundary of the Widjabul Wia-bal native title area (National Native Title Tribunal number NC2013/005).

1.2 Objectives of this Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

Our objectives for the assessment were to:

- consult with the Widjabul Wia-bal representatives who can speak for Country;
- understand and record Aboriginal heritage places and values, and determine whether these are part of a larger Aboriginal cultural landscape and/or Aboriginal traditions;
- involve the Widjabul Wia-bal in the cultural heritage values assessment process and determine best practice options for the future management of the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- determine how the proposed activity may impact the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values, aiming to minimise impacts through sensible and pragmatic site and land management; and
- provide clear recommendations for the conservation of Aboriginal heritage values and relevant impact mitigation strategies that benefit both Aboriginal cultural heritage and the proponent.

1.3 Statutory context

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage is principally protected under two Acts:

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

1.3.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Indigenous occupation of NSW) under Section 90 of the NPW Act, and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) under Section 84 of the NPW Act.

Aboriginal objects and places are afforded automatic statutory protection in NSW whereby it is an offence (without the Minister's consent) to harm an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place.

The NPW Act defines an Aboriginal object 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.

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects and places applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. Sites of traditional significance that do not necessarily contain material remains may be gazetted as 'Aboriginal Places' and thereby be protected under the NPW Act. However, areas are only gazetted if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

A strict liability offence applies for harm to or desecration of an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place.¹ The definition of 'harm' includes destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place. The strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects has a number of defences. The two defences relevant to the proposed activity are the statutory defence of due diligence through complying with an adopted industry code or compliance with the conditions of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

The potential for Aboriginal objects, sites, places and/or values within the study area, and for the proposed activity to impact such objects, has been assessed and the results are presented in this report.

1.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EPA Act provides a statutory framework for the determination of development proposals. It provides for the identification, protection and management of heritage items through inclusion in schedules to planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) or Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). Heritage items in planning instruments are usually historic sites but can include Aboriginal objects and places.

The EPA Act requires that appropriate measures be taken for the management of the potential archaeological resource by means consistent with practices and standards adopted in meeting the requirements of the NPW Act.

The study area is in the Lismore City Council LGA and comes under the Lismore Local Environmental Plan (2012). There are no currently listed heritage items in the study area.

1.3.3 Approach to Aboriginal heritage management

In NSW Aboriginal heritage assessment and management is underpinned by several guidelines and policies. Our approach is based on the following guidelines:

- *Guide to Determining and Issuing Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits* (2009);²
- *Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* (2009);³
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010);⁴
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (2010) (the Due Diligence Code);⁵
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010) (the Code of Practice);⁶
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (2011);⁷ and
- *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the Burra Charter).⁸

1.3.4 The Burra Charter process

The Burra Charter process (Article 6) outlines a three-stage process for the assessment and management of heritage. The three stages are:

- 1 develop an understanding of heritage significance;
- 2 develop policy that is appropriate to the significance; and
- 3 undertake management in accordance with the policy.

The Burra Charter's explanations for heritage provide the basis for definitions used in this report. The Burra Charter's Indigenous Practice Note provides further guidance for application of the Burra Charter to Aboriginal heritage. We have used the following definitions:

Article 1.1—Place

Place means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.⁹

'Place' includes locations that embody spiritual value (such as Dreaming places, sacred landscapes, and stone arrangements), social and historical value (such as massacre sites), as well as scientific value (such as archaeological sites). In fact, one place may be all of these things or may embody all of these values at the same time.¹⁰

Article 1.2—Cultural Significance

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.¹¹

Article 1.10—Use

Use means the functions of a place, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.¹²

Article 1.11—Compatible Use

Compatible use means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Article 8—Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate setting. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.¹³

Places of significance to Indigenous people require a holistic approach to 'setting'. 'Setting' may encompass the broadest of experiential factors including a sense of 'intrusion' occasioned when people of the 'wrong' gender, age or level of initiation trespass on defined areas, as well as auditory and visual intrusion.

For some Indigenous peoples, nature and culture are indivisible. The social significance and spiritual significance of a place for Indigenous people may be wholly or partly dependent on the natural environment that the place forms a part of, including aspects such as biodiversity, and totemic and resource species.¹⁴

Application to the current assessment

To implement the Burra Charter process, we have undertaken the following steps:

Step 1—Understand the place

This involved investigation into the environment, archaeology, history and literature. Field survey was undertaken in collaboration with the Widjabul Wia-bal. The outcome of the Step 1 investigations was the development of archaeological and landscape maps and plans that show the known sites, places and values connected to the study area. The approach followed the notion that the study area is part of an Aboriginal cultural landscape, and the study area represents a small zone within this landscape.

Step 2—Assess cultural significance

A preliminary indication of cultural significance considered aesthetic, historic, scientific and social aspects to the study area. This preliminary assessment of value should be used for future assessments, noting both that ‘cultural significance may change’¹⁵ and ‘tangible heritage should not be emphasised at the expense of intangible heritage’.¹⁶

Step 3—Identify factors and issues

The results from Steps 1 and 2 were used to identify key future management factors and/or issues. The issues and factors define future needs, opportunities and constraints connected with possible future compatible use.

Step 4—Develop policy

The outcome from Step 3 was applied to develop appropriate management policy, in consultation with the Aboriginal community and in accordance with relevant NSW statutory processes.

1.4 Who undertook the project

This project has been undertaken by the following people. Each person’s role and affiliations are detailed.

Table 1.1 Investigators and contributors.

Person	Affiliation	Role
Sophie Jennings	GML	Project Director and author
Andie Coulson	GML	Project Manager and author
Jacob Kiefel	GML	Archaeologist and author
Auntie Queenie Speeding	WWGAC	WWGAC cultural officer, participant in field survey, monitoring geotechnical and contamination investigations
Lena Logan	WWGAC	WWGAC cultural officer, monitoring geotechnical and contamination investigations
Noel King	WWGAC	WWGAC cultural officer, participant in field survey

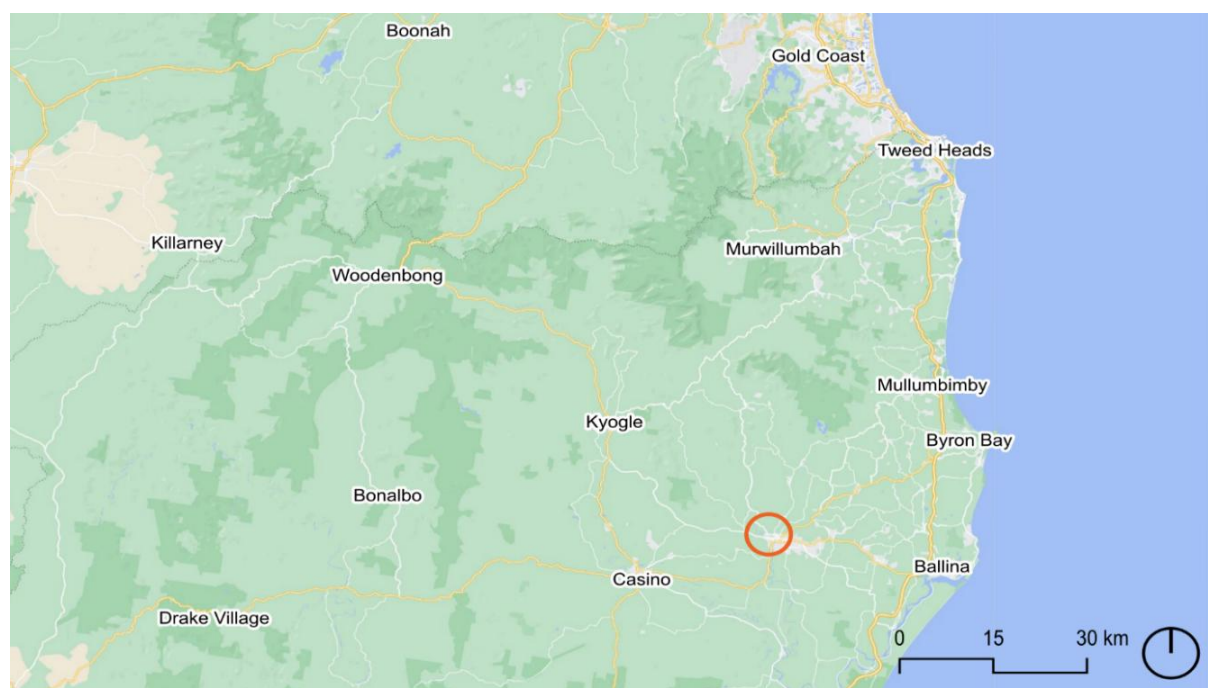


Figure 1.1 Location of the study area in NSW. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 1.2 Location of the study area in the Lismore region. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 1.3 Lismore South Public School. The proposed activity area (the study area) is outlined in orange on the right. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024)

1.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW), 'Fact sheet 1', September 2010.
- ² Department of Environment and Climate Change, *Guide to Determining and Issuing Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits 2009*.
- ³ Department of Environment and Climate Change, *Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage 2009*, Department of Environment and Climate Change (NSW),
- ⁴ Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW).
- ⁵ Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.
- ⁶ Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, 2010.
- ⁷ Office of Environment and Heritage NSW, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW 2011*, Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet, Sydney South,
- ⁸ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC,

- ⁹ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, Article 1.1.
- ¹⁰ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, p 2.
- ¹¹ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, Article 1.2.
- ¹² Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, Article 1.10.
- ¹³ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, Article 8.
- ¹⁴ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, p 5.
- ¹⁵ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, p 4.
- ¹⁶ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, VIC, pp 2 and 4.

2 Understanding the study area

2 Understanding the study area

The purpose of this chapter is to provide contextual information to inform our understanding of Aboriginal occupation, use and connections within the study area. This section is separated into the following parts:

- Section 2.1 identifies the traditional Aboriginal connections with the study area;
- Section 2.2 provides an overview of the existing environmental setting;
- Section 2.3 presents the outcomes of relevant prior Aboriginal heritage work;
- Section 2.4 details the recent history of land use; and
- Section 2.5 outlines a predictive model of the archaeological potential for the study area that synthesises the information from Sections 2.1 to 2.4.

2.1 The Widjabul Aboriginal people

The study area is situated within Wiyabal (also spelt Wiyabul, Widjabul) Country. Widjabul Wia-bal is a component of the Bundjalung language group/nation. Wiyabul Country covered much of the area around modern-day Lismore between Tuckean Swamp to the south and the Nightcap Range to the north. Wiyabul were part of a much larger group referred to as the Bundjalung, a major language group extending from Tenterfield to the Clarence and Logan rivers. Other dialect groups of the Bundjalung include the Nyangbal between Evans River and Broken Head and the Miyanbal south of the Evans River. These dialect groups (or clans) had shared mythology, ownership, traditions and connection to the Richmond and Tweed valleys. Specific resources and areas with foods, materials (such as stone and ochre), water and places of tradition, creation and ceremony were owned and controlled by specific people or groups. Access to some areas was controlled through a complex system of social control and trade, and this is reflected through the movement of certain goods and materials.

Archaeological evidence of the long history of Aboriginal connections with the Northern NSW coast dates back at least 7500 years ago. Studies have suggested a change in stone tool technology about 2,000 BC and another shift to bone and wood around 1,000 BC.

British colonisation of Lismore from the 1840s marked the beginning of great environmental, cultural, demographic and economic upheaval for the Bundjalung. The earliest recorded interaction between Europeans and the Bundjalung people occurred on 15 May 1770 as the *Endeavour* passed the mouth of Richmond River. Joseph Banks reported observing around 20 Aboriginal people carrying leaves along a beach but who made no recognition of the boat.

The first recorded interactions between the Bundjalung and Europeans occurred in the 1820s, following the establishment of the Moreton Bay penal colony in 1823. Three Aboriginal people lived among the colonists and escapees are known to have lived with Bundjalung groups.

By the 1840s, squatters and cedar farmers had begun settling the upper Richmond River valley, including modern-day Lismore. It has been estimated that approximately 2000 Wiyabul people lived in the general area at the time of colonisation. Colonisation caused significant physical and social dislocation for Aboriginal people by hindering their access to traditional lands and resources, exacerbated by colonial violence and introduction of new diseases.

As the nineteenth century progressed, policies of assimilation and control increasingly characterised interactions between colonial authorities and the Wiyabul people. Many were forced to relocate to reserves and missions. Run by the Aborigines Protection Board (formed in 1883) and religious groups, these places attempted to Christianise and educate Aboriginal people about western practices in preparation for work as labourers, farm hands and domestic servants. In 1903, the Protection Board set aside 420 acres along Dunoon Road as an Aboriginal Reserve approximately 10 kilometres (km) north of Lismore township.¹ Other reserves on Wiyabul land included Box Hill at Coraki and Cabbage Tree Island near Wardell.

During the early twentieth century, Widjabul Wia-bal continued to be forcibly removed from camps established close to town centres, being moved to reserves further from areas of European occupation. Despite continuing dispossession of their lands, the Widjabul Wia-bal maintained their connections to Country which was recognised by the determination of native title on 19 December 2022.

2.2 Environmental setting of the study area

The study area's 'environment' forms a component of the traditional lands and Country of the Widjabul Wia-bal. Understanding the environment through the geology, soils, landforms, water and ecology is important to understand the context of long-term Aboriginal connections to the land. Combining basic environmental information with the history and contemporary connections starts to provide an understanding of the local and regional cultural landscape. Describing and mapping the landscape contextualises the physical data, and underpins intangible connections inherent in most Aboriginal cultural landscapes. An overview of the baseline datasets for geology, soil, landforms, water, the climate and ecology is provided in this section.

2.2.1 Geology and soil landscapes

The study area overlies alluvial floodplain deposits underlain by Lismore Basalts, a constituent unit of the Lamington Volcanic Complex consisting of Miocene-aged tholeiitic basalts (Figure 2.1).² The basalts provide the primary parent material for the landscape mapped across the study area: the Leycester soil landscape (Figure 2.2).

The Leycester soil landscape is an alluvial soil landscape associated with level to gently undulating alluvial plains with extremely low relief (<5m generally) and slope of 0–2%, with local steeper areas and narrow inset terraces.³ Soils are deep (>200cm), and usually comprise up to 50cm of brownish black to dark reddish brown light to medium clay with faint orange and brown bottles (A horizon) over brownish black to dark reddish brown medium heavy clay with faint red and brown mottles (B horizon). These deposits develop as deposited layers over time, which means that archaeology recovered from within the soil profile could be stratified, with older archaeology located deeper in the profile.

Aboriginal archaeological excavations in the region have found that archaeology tends to be restricted to the upper A topsoil horizons. No Aboriginal objects have conclusively been proven to be in situ within a B horizon, although very few archaeological excavations have investigated them. There are two possible reasons for this. Subsoils may represent older surfaces which predate Aboriginal occupation of the region. Alternatively, subsoils often form through subsurface soil formation processes, such as clay illuviation, which preclude the movement of artefacts into them.

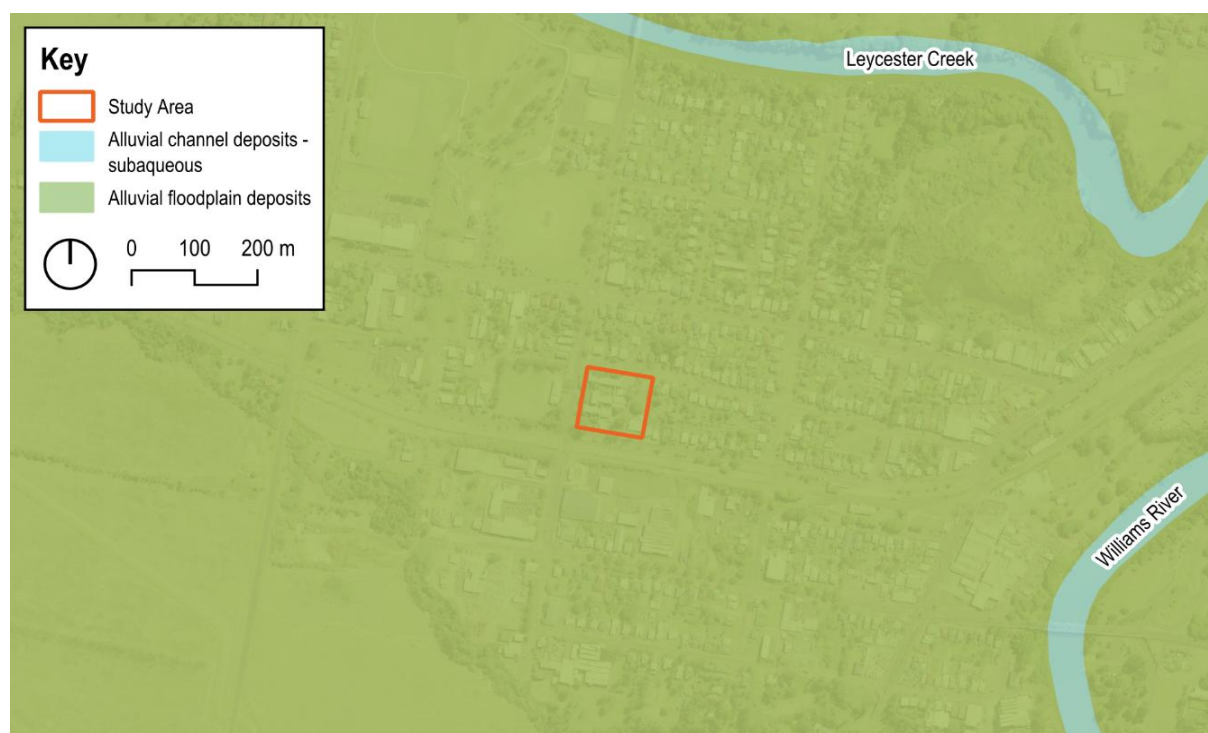


Figure 2.1 Geology of the study area and surrounds. (Source: Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development NSW with GML overlay, 2024)

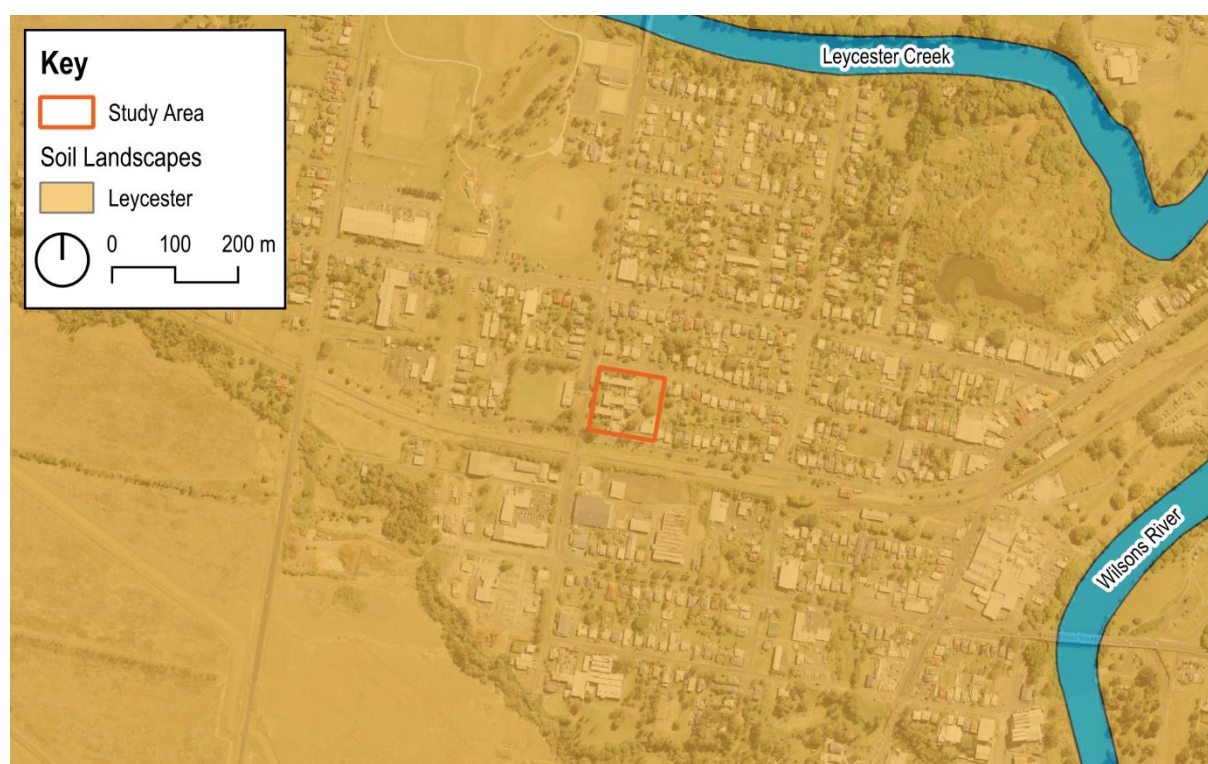


Figure 2.2 Soil landscapes of the study area and surrounds. (Source: NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water with GML overlay, 2024)

2.2.2 Landforms

The study area forms part of South Lismore on a floodplain landform with a very gently inclined northwards slope towards the Leycester Creek. The study area has very low relief (<1m, approximately 10–11m above sea level) and a level (<1%) modal terrain slope. This has resulted in a level plain erosional landform pattern (Figure 2.3).⁴



Figure 2.3 Topography of the study area and surrounds. (Source: NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water with GML overlay, 2024)

2.2.3 Water resources

The availability of water has significant implications for the range of resources available and the suitability of an area for human occupation. The study area is situated within a well-watered landscape, which would have provided access to both water and riverine flora and fauna resources (Figure 2.4). The study area is approximately 1.2km west of the confluence of Leycester Creek, an eighth order stream, and the Wilsons River, a seventh order watercourse. The confluence of the watercourses forms an eighth order watercourse which flows south past the study area, forming part of the Richmond River before meeting the Pacific Ocean at Ballina.

South Lismore is traversed by a number of creeks that flow into Leycester Creek and Wilsons River. The closest waterway to the study area is Hollingworth Creek, located approximately 295m south of the study area at its closest point. Hollingworth Creek is a fourth order watercourse which flows roughly east to Wilsons River.

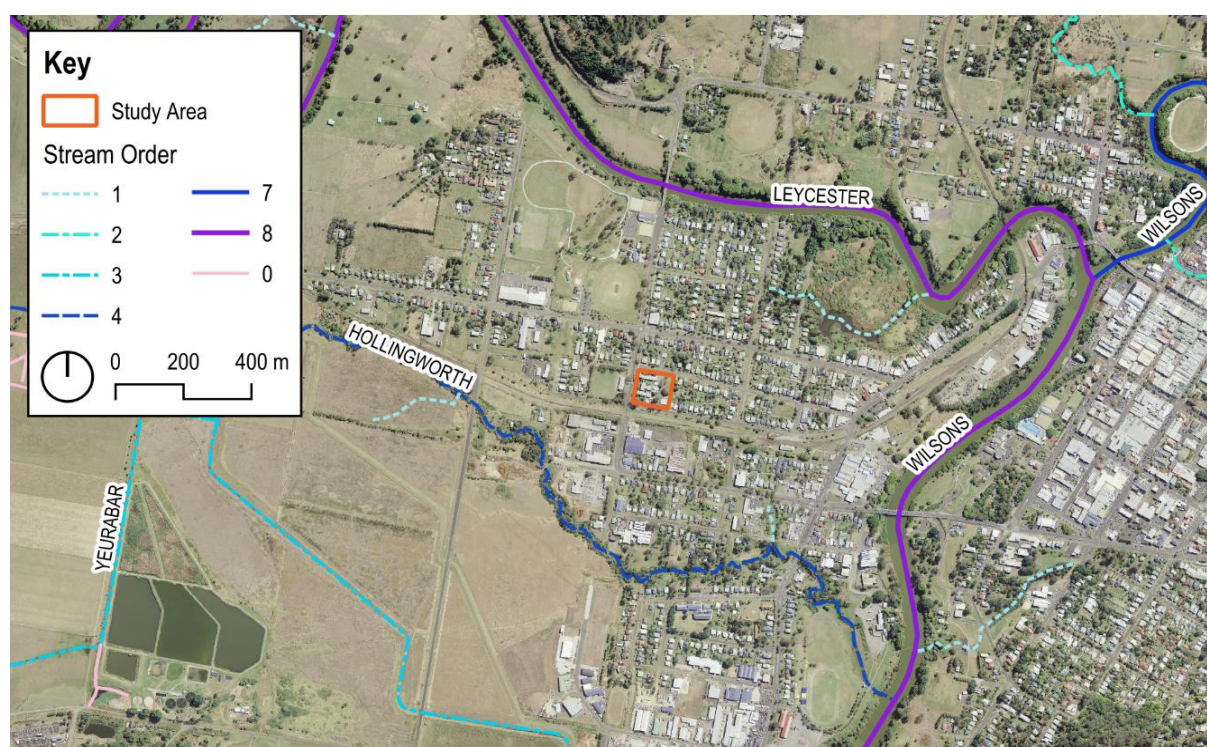


Figure 2.4 Hydrology of the wider area. Stream order 0 refers to non-natural watercourses, eg man-made irrigation channels. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay, 2024)

2.2.4 The climate

Lismore currently experiences a humid subtropical climate with mild to warm temperatures year-round and high annual rainfalls. The hottest month tends to be January, with a mean maximum monthly temperature of approximately 30°C and mean minimum temperature of 18°C. The coldest month of the year is recorded as July by the Lismore Centre Street station, with a maximum of 19.9°C and minimum of 6.5°C. March is typically the wettest month with a mean monthly rainfall of between 181–188mm. July tends to be the driest month, averaging 36.5mm to 50.4mm.

2.2.5 Ecology

Prior to land clearance, the Leycester soil landscape upon which the study area is situated would have supported wet sclerophyll open forest. Pre-clearing vegetation is likely to have comprised forested wetlands, in the coastal floodplain wetlands vegetation class.

Inferred pre-clearance vegetation mapping suggests that the study area likely contained or was situated near to two plant community types (PCTs), the Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Red Gum Forest PCT and the Far North Creekflat Paperbark Swamp Forest PCT.⁵ Common species associated with these PCTs include melaleucas including Broad-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Swamp Box/Swamp Mahogany (*Lophostemon suaveolens*), Red Gums (*Eucalyptus tereticornis* or *Eucalyptus seeana*), Swamp She-oak (*Casuarina glauca*) and acacias, with a grassy ground cover.

The study area would have access to a variety of both flora and fauna resources, including fibres and wood for creation of tools, utensils and weapons; medicines, and food. The study area's proximity to Leycester Creek, Wilsons River and lower order tributary streams would have provided access to riverine flora and fauna resources.

2.2.6 Summary of the local environment

The study area is situated on a level to very gently inclined floodplain landform, on the depositional Leycester soil landscape. The floodplain is bisected by a number of tributaries of Leycester Creek and Wilsons River, and would have provided access to water and riverine resources. The alluvial soils of the study area are deep, and have the potential to hold a stratified archaeological deposit.

2.3 Previously identified Aboriginal heritage

2.3.1 AHIMS register

A search of the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database of an area 30km (north to south) by 30km (east to west) was undertaken on 18 July 2024, reference number 911350 (Appendix A). The results of the search are shown in Table 2.1, Figure 2.5, Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7. The search identified 111 recorded Aboriginal sites and two Aboriginal Places. Six restricted sites were present within the AHIMS search boundary; Heritage NSW confirmed these sites to be outside the study area and have therefore been excluded from this analysis.⁶

No previously recorded Aboriginal sites were identified in the study area.

Table 2.1 Results of the AHIMS search.

Site feature	Frequency	Percentage
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	11	10.5%
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming, Habitation Structure and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	1.0%
Artefact	45	42.8%
Artefact and Modified Tree	2	1.9%
Burial*	1	1.0%
Ceremonial Ring	6	5.7%
Grinding Groove	9	8.6%
Grinding Groove and Stone Arrangement	1	1.0%
Habitation Structure	3	2.8%
Habitation Structure and PAD	3	2.8%
Modified Tree	11	10.5%
Shell	2	1.9%
Stone Arrangement	5	4.7%
Stone Quarry	1	1.0%
Not a Site	4	3.8%
TOTAL	105	100%

* Burial site 04-4-0259 (Reburial Site South Lismore) may refer to the reburial of artefacts recovered during the Masters Site, South Lismore project, as opposed to an ancestral remains site.

The four sites classed as 'not a site' have been excluded from the following analysis.

Two Aboriginal Places were returned within the search area; Parrots Nest (Goorumbil), approximately 7.5km southwest of the study area; and Cubawee, approximately 5.8km west of the study area.

Parrots Nest (Goorumbil) is a sacred place (djurbil, or juribihl) of the Goorumbil people, a subgroup of the Widjabul. Knowledge of the site is carefully protected. Parrots Nest contains sacred cultural trees, art, stone arrangements, axe grinding grooves and carved trees.⁷

Cubawee, meaning 'a place of full and plenty', was a self-managed and self-reliant First Nations settlement from the 1930s to the 1960s. First Nations people established Cubawee following their move from the Modanville reserve after a white manager was appointed in 1929. Cubawee was declared an Aboriginal reserve in 1932. At its most populated in the 1950s and 1960s, Cubawee was home to more than 100 people.

Cubawee formed a site of resistance, outside of the day-to-day control of the Aboriginal Protection Board. The site is connected with Frank Roberts, leader of Cubawee, who led resistance against the Aborigines Welfare Board's attempts to move the community on from Cubawee, and a key campaigner for improvement of conditions at Cubawee. Cubawee continues to be used as a meeting place and a site of cultural knowledge and tradition sharing.⁸

Of the 101 unrestricted sites (excluding 'not a site' listings), artefact sites are the main site type, with modified trees and Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming sites forming the two next most common site types.

Sites across the search area tend to be located in association with waterways. Approximately 50% (47 of 101) of sites are located within 100m of waterways, jumping to 82 of 101 sites (81%) within 200m of waterways. Artefact sites are particularly closely correlated with proximity to water, with 38 of 47 sites comprising or containing artefact(s) situated within 200m of a waterway. Of these, 19 (40%) are within 100m of a waterway. 94% (44 of 47) of sites with an artefact component are situated within 300m of the closest waterway.

There are four sites within 1km of the study area, comprising two artefact sites (04-4-0082 and 04-4-0099); one habitation structure site, North Lismore Fringe Camp (04-4-0112); and one shell site (04-4-0098). The closest of these to the study area is 04-4-0082, 'Lismore 1', situated 765m west of the study area. The site comprises a single medium-grained quartzite flake, later utilised as a core, with evidence of removal of five flakes. The site was identified in a ploughed field in a 1996 survey, approximately 80m from Hollingworth Creek.

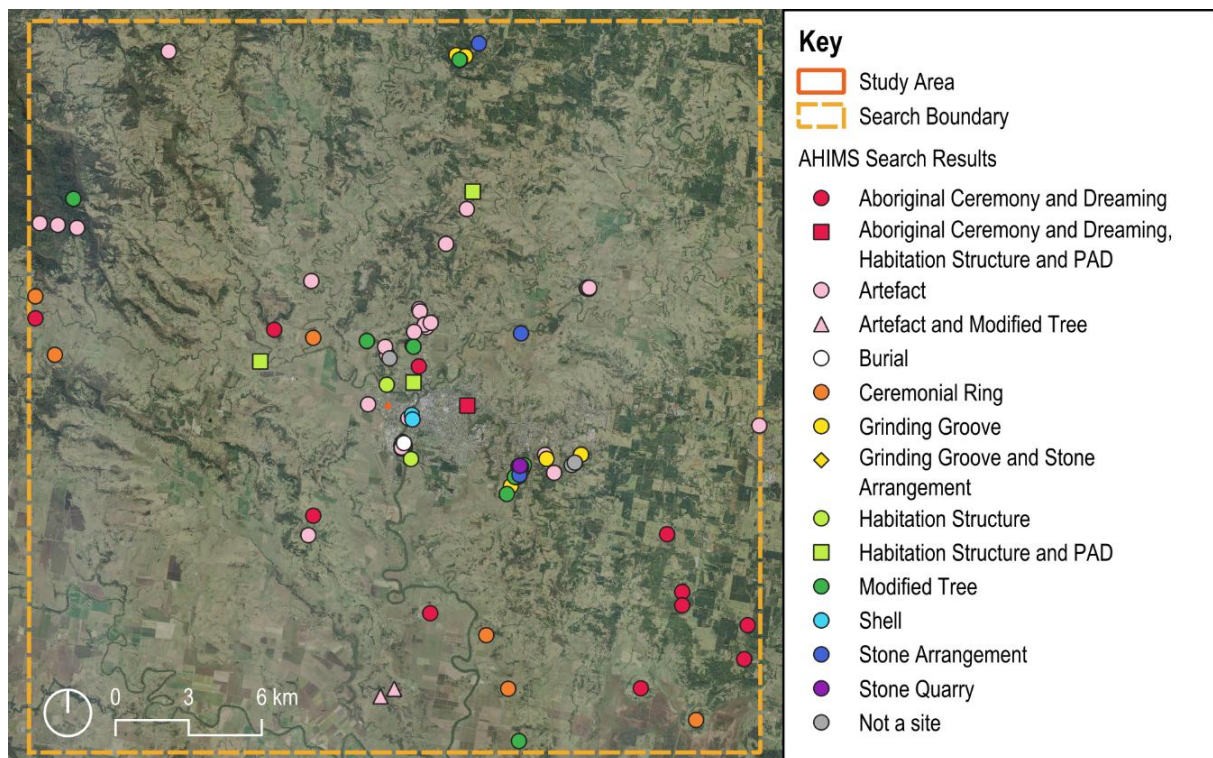


Figure 2.5 Heritage NSW AHIMS search results for the Lismore region. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.6 AHIMS results in Lismore. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.7 AHIMS results within close proximity of the study area. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS with GML overlay, 2024)

2.3.2 Previous heritage investigations

The study area is located in a region that has been subject to some prior Aboriginal heritage assessment. While a number of archaeological surveys have been undertaken across the Lismore area, archaeological test excavations in floodplain landforms in Lismore have been comparatively limited.

A review of key local Aboriginal archaeological and heritage reports has been undertaken and a summary of relevant prior Aboriginal reporting is provided below.

Northern Rivers Flood Recovery: Lismore South Public School—Aboriginal Due Diligence—EMM, 2023⁹

An Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment including a site inspection of LSPS was conducted by EMM in 2023 for the present study area. Based on assessment of the archaeological and environmental context of LSPS, EMM found that there was no evidence to suggest that subsurface archaeological deposits, or PAD, beyond background scatter would be encountered in the study area, and that the study area had no key landscape features and was located at too great of a distance (+200m) from a waterway that would indicate the study area may have formed a focus of past Aboriginal occupation.

On the basis of the outcomes of site inspection of LSPS, EMM concluded that the study area had been subject to low intensity earthworks to prepare the area for construction of the school facilities and to level the recreational area, with areas of more intense ground disturbance associated with the preschool, basketball court and play equipment. EMM suggested that this would have resulted in impact to most of the natural ground surfaces of the school. No Aboriginal sites or objects were identified during the site inspection.

EMM concluded that the LSPS site held a low level of subsurface archaeological sensitivity, and recommended that proposed school reconstruction works could proceed under an unexpected finds procedure.

Commercial Development and Associated Floodway Channel, Masters Site, Bruxner Highway, South Lismore—Salvage Excavation—Virtus Heritage, 2015¹⁰

Virtus Heritage conducted archaeological assessment and excavation works for the Masters Site, South Lismore, comprising approximately 12 hectares between Bruxner Highway and Wilsons River, located 1.6km southwest of LSPS.

Initial construction works were commenced, monitored by representatives of Ngulingah Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), which resulted in identification of Aboriginal stone artefacts, subsequently registered as AHIMS sites 04-4-0196, 04-4-0197 and 04-4-0198 (MBD South Lismore 1–3). A due diligence report was then prepared by Ian Fox & Associates, which identified an additional artefact site (04-4-0199, MBD South Lismore 4), and two areas of PAD. Prior to preparation of the project's ACHAR, construction was resumed, resulting in substantial disturbance of the investigation area, including displacement of previously identified and registered Aboriginal objects, and partial destruction of the PADs as identified in the due diligence assessment.

An AHIP was sought and approved for archaeological management of the site. Under the AHIP, a program of surface collection, monitoring, and testing and salvage excavation of remnant areas of PAD was conducted.

A total of 121 artefacts were recovered from all archaeological works under the AHIP, including:

- 63 artefacts recovered from eight locations during surface collection. The sites included MBD South Lismore sites 1–4 as identified during the early stages of the project, and four additional locations, listed to AHIMS as MBD South Lismore sites 5–8. All sites were described by Virtus as low density (21 artefacts or less), and were situated on terrace (3), knoll (1) and modified landform (4) contexts. All landforms exhibited evidence of disturbance from historical and/or recent land use, including land clearing, previous construction, and from construction works associated with the Masters building and floodway channel development. The locations contained between 1 and 21 artefacts each.

- 22 artefacts from monitoring of four topsoil stockpiles and the partially excavated floodway channel. Soil from the topsoil piles was spread across the site, then inspected by the Virtus project team and representatives of the LALC. Artefacts identified within the stockpiles and from monitoring of the floodway channel were collected and assessed.
- 36 artefacts from subsurface testing. Two areas were selected for subsurface excavation, corresponding to the knoll and remnant terrace landforms identified as containing PAD in the due diligence assessment. Test units (TUs) measured 1m by 1m, and were dug in 5cm spits. Five TUs were excavated on the knoll landform, and 28 TUs on the terrace landform.
 - On the knoll landform, the A₁ was mostly removed. Where present, the A₁ comprised a recent brown silt/organic deposit. The A₂ soil was a dark brown clayey silt in four of the five TUs, and a dry sandy silt in TU 1, which was found to extend to 1.5m or deeper. The B horizon comprised a red-grey clay at approximately 10cm below ground level in TUs 2–5, and was not intersected in TU 1. The knoll landform was found to be highly disturbed, with only the eastern edge of the landform exhibiting a lower level of disturbance. No artefacts were identified.
 - On the terrace landform, the A₁ was mostly removed. Where present, the A₁ comprised a brown clayey silt. The A₂ was a dark brown clayey silt, increasing in compaction and clay content with depth. Excavations ceased before reaching the underlying B horizon. Eight of the 28 TUs contained artefacts, primarily found within spits 1–3 (0–15cm). Artefact densities varied, with seven of the TUs containing five or less artefacts, and one TU (TU 5) containing 18 of the total 36 artefacts identified during the testing program. In TU 5, artefacts were found down to spit 10 of 12 (ie 50cm depth from the ground surface).

Artefact types identified were predominantly broken flakes, flaked pieces and flakes, with smaller numbers of retouched flakes, hammerstones, cores, blades, heat shatter and a manuport. 'Common opal' was the most common raw material type, with smaller percentages of quartzite, volcanic material, chert and quartz. The common opal material was fine grained and variably coloured, and may be sourced from west of Tintenbar (approximately 24km east of the investigation area) and from the Nightcap Range (24km north of Lismore).

Based on the outcomes of the archaeological investigation and the densities of artefacts recovered, Virtus Heritage suggested the investigation area was likely subject to short term or transient occupation by First Nations people, as opposed to repeated or intensive occupation.

Wiy-abal Aboriginal Clan (Bundjalung Nation) Cultural Heritage & Values Relating to the Lismore City Council Local Government Area—M Collins, 2000¹¹

A cultural heritage and values assessment for the Lismore region was prepared with the aim of documenting and recording Aboriginal sites within Lismore, and to assist Lismore City Council with its understanding of and responsibilities regarding the management of Aboriginal sites. The report was developed with the input of Wiy-abal Elders. The report provides an extensive cultural background and history of the Lismore area.

The report notes key site types within the Lismore region, and provides a predictive model for the region. No sites were identified within the study area.

The report concludes that significant Aboriginal sites are found across the Lismore cultural landscape, often in association with waterways or travel routes (eg ridgelines). While several sites were noted on low-lying areas (ie floodplains), the report notes that other sites may no longer be visible due to their depositional nature, obscuring sites beneath layers of sediment. Sites on floodplains were suggested to be more likely to occur on areas of relatively raised ground. The report concludes that sites are widespread on the lower slopes of ranges, or on hills overlooking the valleys.

South Lismore Sewage Trunk Main—Cultural Heritage Assessment—Ainsworth Heritage, 2007

In 2007, Ainsworth Heritage prepared a cultural heritage assessment for proposed sewerage infrastructure installation. The project area comprised linear corridors, extending northwards into the proposed North Lismore residential subdivision.

An archaeological field survey identified many Aboriginal sites, including grinding bowls, stone arrangements, scarred trees, carved stones and stone funerary mounds. Notably, none of these appear to be registered in the AHIMS database. The veracity of these finds has been questioned and it has been suggested they may, at least in part, represent natural formations and/or colonial sites.¹²

2.4 History of the recent land use

The study area has been subject to a history of extensive recent land use. Prior land uses may affect the ability of the landscape to inform and relate its history of Aboriginal connections. Vegetation clearance, movement of creeks and waterways, cut and fill, some farming activities, and construction etc all change how the landscape appears. These activities can also affect and alter original soil profiles, which may have implications for the intactness of Aboriginal archaeological sites.

Understanding the range and extent of prior recent land use allows a model of Aboriginal heritage sensitivity to be developed. To assess changes to the study area we have undertaken investigations of historical parish maps and historical aerial imagery.

Prior to European invasion, the study area would have been maintained and utilised by the Wiyabul and a part of their traditional lands. European incursion into the Richmond Valley and Lismore began in 1828 with the exploratory voyage of the *HMAS Rainbow*, increasing with the arrival of cedar cutters and squatters into the region in the late 1830s and early 1840s, and an increasing number of pastoral runs across the Richmond Valley by the mid-1840s.¹³ The study area appears to have formed part of Tunstall run, established in 1843 by Adolphus Leycester and Robert Shaw.¹⁴ The run was described as being 19,200 acres in size, capable of grazing 1200 cattle, and was bounded by Leycester Creek to the north, the Wilsons River to the east, and a pine forest and ridge to the south and west.¹⁵ Leycester and Shaw used the property to run cattle. The property was sold on to Henry Garrad in 1849, later becoming subdivided as part of South Lismore.

South Lismore Public School was founded in 1915. Prior to this, the lands now forming the school were owned by a Wm (likely William) Wilson, as indicated by a 1913 parish map of South Lismore (Figure 2.9).

The construction of the current school layout (the extant buildings) was completed in 1978. The previous layout of the school is visible in 1958 and 1971 aerial photographs of South Lismore (Figure 2.11 and Figure 2.12), which show the school consisting of a number of freestanding timber school buildings, with a central grassy field. James O'Brien, Lismore local and previous attendee of LSPS, recalled in a 2022 blog post the replacement of the 'previous timber buildings' with the new brick structures, and use of pile drivers, as part of the 1970s redevelopment of the school.¹⁶ The current layout of the school has varied minimally since its construction. A preschool (Ngunliboo Jarjums) was established in the southeast of the study area in the 2000s.

At present, the school remains vacant following the 2022 floods.

The study area has been subject to impacts from its history of use, predominantly associated with the construction and redevelopment of LSPS. Disturbance from construction of the present school buildings, which appears to have involved a mix of pile excavation and wholesale footing excavation; concreted and brick undercroft areas, asphalt carparks, footpaths, installation and maintenance of services and landscaping is likely to have resulted in impacts to the soil profile within the study area. Impact depth is likely to have been variable, with deeper impacts (>0.5m) from excavation of building footings, piles and services, and shallower/surface impacts (<0.5m) associated with landscaping, concrete slabs/paths, and general site use. It is likely that alluvial deposits, particularly due to the deep nature of the Leycester soil landscape, are still present within the study area, both in less disturbed areas of the site, and potentially capped by disturbed/fill layers beneath existing structures.

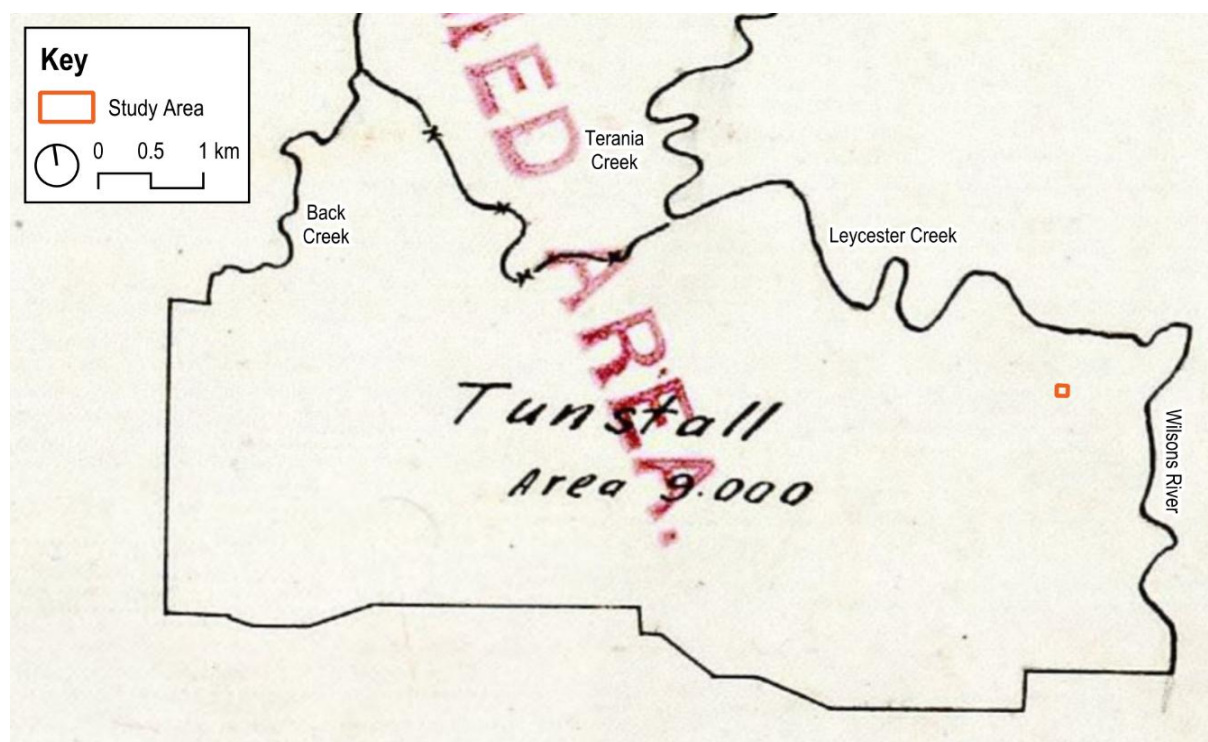


Figure 2.8 Map of Tunstall pastoral run, showing the study area situated within the northeast area of the run. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.9 1913 South Lismore parish map showing the study area. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services with GML overlay, 2024)

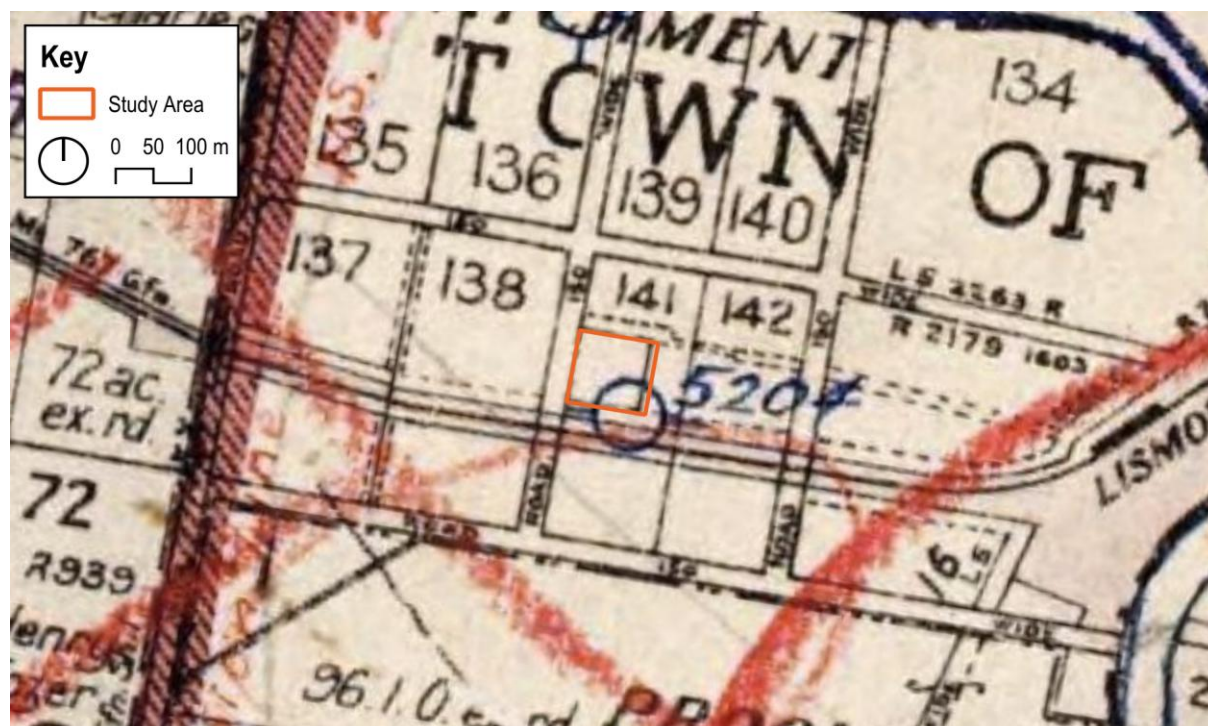


Figure 2.10 1942 South Lismore parish map showing the study area. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.11 1958 historical aerial showing the study area. (Source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.12 1971 historical aerial showing the study area. (Source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.13 1979 historical aerial showing the study area. (Source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.14 1991 historical aerial showing the study area. (Source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 2.15 2024 aerial showing the present layout of the study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024)

2.5 Archaeological predictive model

Aboriginal heritage predictive modelling provides an understanding of Aboriginal sites, places and object distribution with a wider landscape.¹⁷ Through a process of landscape characterisation Aboriginal people and archaeologists are able to infer those locations most frequently visited and used in the past. Such assessment may be used to interpret long term subsistence and habitation patterns. Based upon the landscape context, land use history, regional and local archaeological patterns it is possible to provide a predictive statement for the likely occurrence of Aboriginal archaeological sites/places connected with the study area (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Types of Aboriginal archaeological sites that may be located within the study area.

Archaeological site type	Description and potential location
Stone artefacts	<p>Stone artefact concentrations are collections of stone, frequently brought from other areas, which demonstrate evidence for Aboriginal working, use and/or discard of the stone at a single location. Stone artefact concentrations may be associated with any of the below site types.</p> <p>Where such sites are buried by sediment they may not be noticeable unless exposed by erosion or disturbed by modern activities.</p> <p>These sites may be found within the floodplain landforms of the Lismore region, as indicated by the AHIMS results and local literature (eg the Masters Site and the Lismore Flood Levee System studies).</p> <p>Based on the landform context of the study area, there is a low potential for stone artefacts to be present within the study area.</p>
Isolated finds	<p>Sites consisting of a single stone artefact, isolated from any other artefacts or archaeological evidence. They are generally indicative of sporadic past Aboriginal use of a location.</p> <p>A distinction should be drawn between isolated finds which are a component of the background distribution of objects and specialised objects such as axes, hammer stones, grinding dishes etc which would have been used repeatedly and may have been carried from place to place.</p> <p>As with stone artefact concentrations, isolated finds may be found within the Lismore floodplain landforms. Based on the landform context of the study area, there is a low potential for stone artefacts to be present within the study area as background scatter or general artefact discard.</p>
Hearths (fireplaces) or cooking ovens	<p>Hearths are small concentrations of carbon, frequently with stone or clay heat retainers, used for heating and cooking. They are usually found in association with concentrations of lithics.</p> <p>Cooking ovens are larger features, cut into the ground as a small pit, used to cook animals and plants. These can be associated with carbon and clay heat retainers.</p>

Archaeological site type	Description and potential location
Resource Area	<p>These features could be found in association with a lithics site, if present, within the study area, within areas of intact remnant soils.</p> <p>Resource gathering areas represent landforms that contain a high number of fauna and flora species, which were known Aboriginal resources. Resource areas are frequently associated with permanent water resources, often swamps or marshes, and frequently have recorded sites such as middens nearby. Landforms associated with these sites are often flats with a favourable outlook.</p> <p>The study area is situated on a floodplain landform within the vicinity of a number of major and minor watercourses. The study area likely provided access to a number of flora and fauna resources. The study area likely formed part of a larger resource area associated with the Lismore floodplains.</p>

2.5.1 Summary

The outcomes from the modelling contrasted against the history of recent land use provide an indication of locations and landforms that could be connected with physical (tangible) aspects of Aboriginal heritage. The study area is situated on a very gently inclined northwards sloping floodplain landform to the south of Leycester Creek and west of Wilsons River. The study area has extremely low relief and a level modal terrain slope, and is situated on the alluvial Leycester soil landscape, which is capable of holding a deep alluvial deposit. Impacts from the construction of the school buildings are likely to be variable in depth; however, due to the depth of the Leycester soil profile, construction is unlikely to have removed the soil deposit to a culturally sterile layer across the site.

The study area is a small component of the larger alluvial soil landscape/South Lismore floodplain, and is situated approximately 295m north of its closest waterway, Hollingworth Creek. The study area has no obvious landscape features or micro-topography that would have made it a more desirable location for use by Widjabul Wia-bal in the past, and as such, is unlikely to retain a dense archaeological deposit. The study area can be described as a moderately intact undifferentiated alluvial landform, with proximity to the river.

In summary, based on its landform context, predictive modelling indicates that Lismore South Public School holds a low level of archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects in the form of artefact concentrations and/or isolated artefacts. If present, these sites would likely comprise subsurface deposits, and may be stratified due to the alluvial floodplain context of the study area.

2.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Collins, M, 2000, 'Wiy-abal Aboriginal Clan (Bundjalung Nation) Cultural Heritage & Values Relating to the Lismore City Council Local Government Area', report prepared for Lismore City Council and Ngulingah and Jali Local Aboriginal Land Councils, June 2000.
- ² NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, *MinView*, NSW Government, accessed 28A August 2024, <<https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/#/?lon=148.5&lat=-32.5&z=7&l=>>.
- ³ Morand DT, 1994, *Soil Landscapes of the Lismore-Ballina 1:100,000 Sheets* report, NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation, Sydney.
- ⁴ National Committee on Soil and Terrain et al. 2009, *Australian Soil and Land Survey: Field Handbook*, Third, CSIRO, Clayton, South Victoria, p 26.
- ⁵ NSW Department of Planning and Environment, *Trees Near Me*, © NSW Government, 6 September 2024, <<https://treesnearme.app/explore>>.
- ⁶ Gordon D, (2024) Email:'RE: [Heritage NSW] Assignment: AHIMS search 911350 restricted sites', 18 September 2024.
- ⁷ Heritage NSW, *State Heritage Inventory—Parrots Nest*, NSW Government, accessed 6 September 2024, <<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5062963>>.
- ⁸ Heritage NSW, *State Heritage Inventory—Cubawee*, NSW Government, accessed 6 September 2024, <<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5062869>>.
- ⁹ EMM, 2023, 'Northern Rivers Flood Recovery: Lismore South Public School—Aboriginal Due Diligence', report prepared for School Infrastructure, January 2023.
- ¹⁰ Virtus Heritage, 2015, 'Salvage Investigations for the Commercial Development and Associated FloodwayChannel, Masters Site, Bruxner Highway, South Lismore, NSW', report prepared for Mainbrace Constructions (NSW) Pty Limited, December 2015.
- ¹¹ Collins, M, 2000, 'Wiy-abal Aboriginal Clan (Bundjalung Nation) Cultural Heritage & Values Relating to the Lismore City Council Local Government Area', report prepared for Lismore City Council and Ngulingah and Jali Local Aboriginal Land Councils, June 2000.
- ¹² Everick Heritage Consultants, 2017, 'East Lismore Rezoning, Lismore NSW: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment' report prepared for Roberts and Pollard families, September 2017.
- ¹³ Richmond River Historical Society, *Lismore History*, viewed 6 September 2024, <<https://www.richhistory.org.au/lismore-history/>>;
Lismore City Council, *Early settlers*, viewed 10 September 2024, <<https://www.lismore.nsw.gov.au/Community/Lismores-history/Early-settlers>>.
- ¹⁴ Lismore City Council, *Early settlers*, viewed 10 September 2024, <<https://www.lismore.nsw.gov.au/Community/Lismores-history/Early-settlers>>.
- ¹⁵ Colonial Secretary's Office, 'Claims to Leases of Crown Land Beyond the Settles Districts', *The Maitland Mercury and the Hunter River General Advertiser*, 14 June 1848, Trove, National Library of Australia viewed 10 September 2024, <<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/711233?searchTerm=tunstall>>.
- ¹⁶ O'Brien, J 2022, *South Lismore Public School*, posted 20/7.2022, viewed 10 September 2024, <<https://jamesobrien.id.au/2022/07/south-lismore-public-school/>>.
- ¹⁷ Owen, T and Cowie, D 2017, 'Four Predictive Models to Describe Aboriginal Lithic Artefact Site Patterning on the Cumberland Plain', *Journal of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists*, vol 5, no 2.

3 Aboriginal community consultation

3 Aboriginal community consultation

3.1 Introduction

Aboriginal community consultation is required for any assessment of Aboriginal heritage in order to make a valid assessment of Aboriginal (heritage) 'values'; especially those Aboriginal memories, stories and associations between the Aboriginal people and their traditional lands or Country. Aboriginal people frequently express an enduring connection to their Country, a connection that transcends generations, both past and present. The connection is frequently expressed as a sense of belonging, which may manifest through physical objects or place; alternatively, it may be presented as an intangible idea, where an appreciation of an unseen quality or non-materialistic value connects a place in the landscape, tradition, observance, custom, lore belief and/or history to the person or group describing the item, event or value. The notion of intangible, social, or community values is essential to Aboriginal people as 'the effective protection and conservation of this heritage is important in maintaining the identity, health and wellbeing of Aboriginal people'.¹

GML recognises and acknowledges the continuing Indigenous ownership of the traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions, practices, innovations and intellectual property rights in the materials provided by Aboriginal and Indigenous people, on which research and assessments in our reports may be based, and endeavour to protect the privacy, integrity and wellbeing of participants in this research.

3.2 The process of consultation

The study area is located within the Widjabul Wia-bal native title area and is subject to the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori Naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). Under the ILUA a modified Aboriginal consultation process for the purposes of Part 6 of the NPW Act applies which provides for the Widjabul Wia-bal to be consulted exclusively in respect of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the ILUA area, including where native title has been determined to be extinguished. A copy of the correspondence from Heritage NSW outlining the modified consultation process is provided in Appendix B.

Adherence with the modified consultation process involves a number of stages that can be summarised as follows:

1. Informing WWGAC about the proposed activity.
2. Providing WWGAC with a proposed methodology for the preparation of a cultural heritage assessment to understand what might be present in the landscape and its cultural significance.
3. Determining the potential impacts of the activity on any identified Aboriginal heritage values and developing proposed strategies to mitigate or manage impacts.
4. Providing WWGAC with the draft report for review and comment.

The complete log of all communications between GML and WWGAC is provided in Appendix B.

3.2.1 Stage 1: Notification of project

Heritage NSW was contacted on 4 April 2024 regarding the modified consultation process required by the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori Naa ILUA. The response provided by Heritage NSW on 15 April 2024 included details of the process regarding notification to WWGAC and the process for consulting on and preparing the ACHAR.

An introductory meeting was held with the WWGAC board members on 28 August 2024. During this meeting GML and DoE presented on the proposed activity for LSPS. Following this meeting, a letter was issued on 30 August 2024 to WWGAC providing notification of the project in accordance with Part 4 22.1 (c) of the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori Naa ILUA.

3.2.2 Stage 2: Presentation of information

A letter was sent to WWGAC on 3 September 2024 providing an outline of the study area, its archaeological context, and the proposed activity. Included was a methodology for undertaking the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and a request for any information on culturally sensitive areas of local traditional knowledge relating to the study area. Stage 2 allowed 28 days for WWGAC to respond.

3.2.3 Stage 3: Gathering information

The proposed methodology included a field survey that was completed on 9 September 2024. During the field survey participants discussed local Aboriginal heritage values, places and sites with the community representatives. This provided an understanding of the local perspective for Aboriginal habitation and subsistence patterns; as well as understanding of some local intangible values and connection with the cultural landscape. The results of the field survey are presented in Section 4.1.

3.2.4 Stage 4: Review of draft report

Following preparation of the draft ACHAR, WWGAC was provided a minimum review period of four weeks to read and comment on the report. All comments received have been summarised in Table 3.1, and written responses are included in Appendix B.

Table 3.1 WWGAC comments on the draft ACHAR.

#	Date Received	Comment
1	12 November 2024 via NTSCorp	<i>Thank you for your email and the draft ACHAR. WWGAC have no further comments to be incorporated into the ACHAR.</i>

3.3 Endnotes

- ¹ Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* 2010, Sydney.

4 Investigations into Aboriginal heritage

4 Investigations into Aboriginal heritage

The background investigations have established the nature of the local environment, the extent of prior heritage works, and known Aboriginal connections with the study area. This section presents the results of our investigations into the Aboriginal heritage of the study area. The outcomes combine to describe the over-arching cultural landscape and provide the basis for the Aboriginal heritage values assessment.

4.1 Archaeological survey

In accordance with Heritage NSW recording requirements, the study area was surveyed according to survey units, landforms and landscapes. All survey units are described in Table 4.1 and shown in Figure 4.1. Details with respect to landform coverage are provided in Table 4.2.

4.1.1 Survey sampling strategy

Archaeological survey of the study area was conducted on 9 September 2024 by Andie Coulson and Jacob Kiefel (GML), Auntie Queenie Speeding and Noel King (WWGAC) and Mark Coyte (DoE). Survey was conducted on foot, and aimed to assess the whole study area, inspecting any soil exposures identified. Survey was external to the existing buildings. The survey route was recorded by handheld GPS. Photographs were taken to illustrate the site condition, and notes were taken on soil condition and evidence of disturbance.

4.1.2 Field methods

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines,¹ the description of survey coverage includes landform units, the total area surveyed within that landform unit and a quantification of the level of exposure and visibility. Heritage NSW has defined exposure and visibility thus:

Visibility is the amount of bare ground (or visibility) on the exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials. It is important to note that visibility, on its own, is not a reliable indicator of the detectability of buried archaeological material. Things like vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stony ground or introduced materials will affect the visibility. Put another way, visibility refers to 'what conceals'.

Exposure is different to visibility because it estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits rather than just being an observation of the amount of bare ground. It is the percentage of land for which erosion and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence on the surface of the ground. Put another way, exposure refers to 'what reveals'.²

The calculation of effective coverage provides a means with which to describe the proportion of the study area in which it is possible to assess the presence or absence of archaeological material. This measure is expressed as a percentage and can be calculated using a number of different techniques. For this study, effective coverage was calculated by multiplying the area surveyed by the percentage of exposure and visibility within the survey unit. The area of effective coverage was then expressed as a percentage of the whole survey unit.

4.1.3 Survey results

The survey inspected all areas within LSPS. The route of the survey is shown in Figure 4.1. Due to the small size of the school, and its homogenous landform, the survey was conducted as a single transect/-survey unit. The survey coverage and landform summary tables are presented below.

The survey did not identify any physical Aboriginal objects. Mature native vegetation was identified within the study area during survey; however, no culturally modified trees were observed.

The extant school buildings were observed to be primarily constructed on pier footings (Figure 4.2, Figure 4.8–Figure 4.10, Figure 4.13), with some areas of more extensive foundations in structures with a ground floor, including the preschool building. Buildings were linked by concrete walkways. The undercroft areas of raised buildings tended to be surfaced in brick or concrete (Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.13). An asphalt playing court and two asphalt parking areas, one fronting Kyogle Street, and one fronting Wilson Street, were also inspected (Figure 4.14 and Figure 4.15). Soils in these areas are likely to have been disturbed via construction of these features, with deeper impacts in the location of pier footings, and shallower impacts under concrete/asphalt slabs.

The level of the school was observed to be slightly higher than the surrounding landform by less than 0.5m (Figure 4.12). This may be as a result of soil buildup within the school from landscaping, or may indicate the surrounding roads have been cut into the landform, or both. The school itself was mostly level, with one raised area roughly central to the school (Figure 4.11). It is unclear if this was a natural rise or landscaped to allow ramp access to the raised ground level of an adjacent building.

Grass cover across open areas of the site was high, and garden beds were overgrown (Figure 4.2, Figure 4.4, Figure 4.5, Figure 4.6). Only one exposure was noted during survey, adjacent to the Kyogle Street carpark area towards the southeast of the site.

The exposure consisted of introduced gravels with patchy expressions of a greyish brown soil (Figure 4.3). It is likely that this material was introduced in this location to stabilise the ground, considering this formed the main access route from the carpark into the centre of the school.

Several instances of Aboriginal motifs in mural and installation art were observed throughout the school, and are shown in Figure 4.16–Figure 4.21. A yarning circle was inspected in the southwest corner of the school (Figure 4.7). These features, while contemporary, reflect the school’s acknowledgment of Widjabul Wia-bal Country and culture, and contribute to the placemaking of the school.

During survey, all survey participants discussed the environmental context of the study area and the proposed activity including site investigations (geotechnical, contamination) and redevelopment of the school. WWGAC representatives Auntie Queenie and Noel flagged that the school, as part of the wider Lismore area, holds Aboriginal cultural sensitivity due to its proximity to important cultural sites. However, based on the landform context of the school and disturbance from existing buildings, the survey team concluded that the study area holds low Aboriginal archaeological potential. Given the low Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area, it was agreed with WWGAC cultural officers that archaeological test excavation in advance of development was not warranted. Mitigation strategies were also discussed on site, and in subsequent correspondence, and are detailed in Section 7 below.

Table 4.1 Survey coverage. After Code of Practice Requirements 9 and 10.

Survey unit	Landform	Survey unit area (sq m)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective coverage (sq m)	Effective coverage %
1	Flat (floodplain)	5,032m ²	5%	5%	12.6m ²	0.25%

Table 4.2 Landform summary—sampled areas. After Code of Practice Requirements 9 and 10.

Landform	Landform area (sq m)	Area effectively surveyed (sq m)	% Landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites	Number of artefacts or features
Flat (floodplain)	10,634m ²	5,032m ²	12.6m ²	0	0



Figure 4.1 Survey route. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 4.2 Photo 1, facing west across grassy area to school buildings.



Figure 4.3 Photo 2, exposure with introduced gravels identified north of the school carpark off Kyogle Street.



Figure 4.4 Photo 3, facing south across the playing field in the northeast corner of LSPS.



Figure 4.5 Photo 4, facing west across the playing field in the northeast corner of LSPS.



Figure 4.6 Photo 5, garden area between school buildings.



Figure 4.7 Photo 6, yarning circle in the southwest corner of LSPS.



Figure 4.8 Photo 7, concrete undercroft area, facing east.



Figure 4.9 Photo 8, facing southeast towards raised classrooms. Note soil buildup between the buildings.



Figure 4.10 Photo 9, facing northeast towards raised classrooms. Photo taken from raised slope area.



Figure 4.11 Photo 10, facing west towards raised sloping area.



Figure 4.12 Photo 11, facing east, showing gentle slope from school site down towards Phyllis Street.



Figure 4.13 Photo 12, brick undercroft area beneath raised classrooms.



Figure 4.14 Photo 13, facing east, showing carpark area off Wilson Street.



Figure 4.15 Photo 14, facing west across carpark area off Kyogle Street.



Figure 4.16 Example of First Nations motifs in mural art at LSPS, depicting a turtle.



Figure 4.17 Example of First Nations motifs in mural art at LSPS, depicting a tree with leaves decorated with Aboriginal flag motifs.



Figure 4.18 Example of First Nations motifs in mural art at LSPS, depicting a turtle.



Figure 4.19 Example of First Nations motifs in mural art at LSPS, depicting hand stencils and a snake.



Figure 4.20 Example of First Nations motifs in mural art at LSPS, depicting hand stencils, dolphins and landscapes.



Figure 4.21 Example of First Nations motifs in mural art at LSPS, depicting native fauna and a boomerang.

4.2 Geotechnical and contamination investigation monitoring

Following discussions with WWGAC and DoE on site during the archaeological survey, and considering the low archaeological potential of the study area, it was agreed that the geotechnical and contamination investigations works would be monitored by WWGAC cultural officers as a precaution. The investigations involved excavation of six boreholes between 3m and 6m deep, and 15 contamination test pits (between 0.8m to 1.5m deep) (Figure 4.22). No Aboriginal objects were identified during the monitoring program.

The borehole logs and contamination test pits recorded between 0.2m to 0.8m of fill (brown or grey silty sands, imported topsoils) overlying a consistent light brown to dark grey-brown alluvial silty clay that continued to at least 6m below the current ground surface. No original topsoils (A₁ horizons) were identified in the borehole logs; they had likely been removed as a result of previous developments on the site including landscaping of the school grounds.

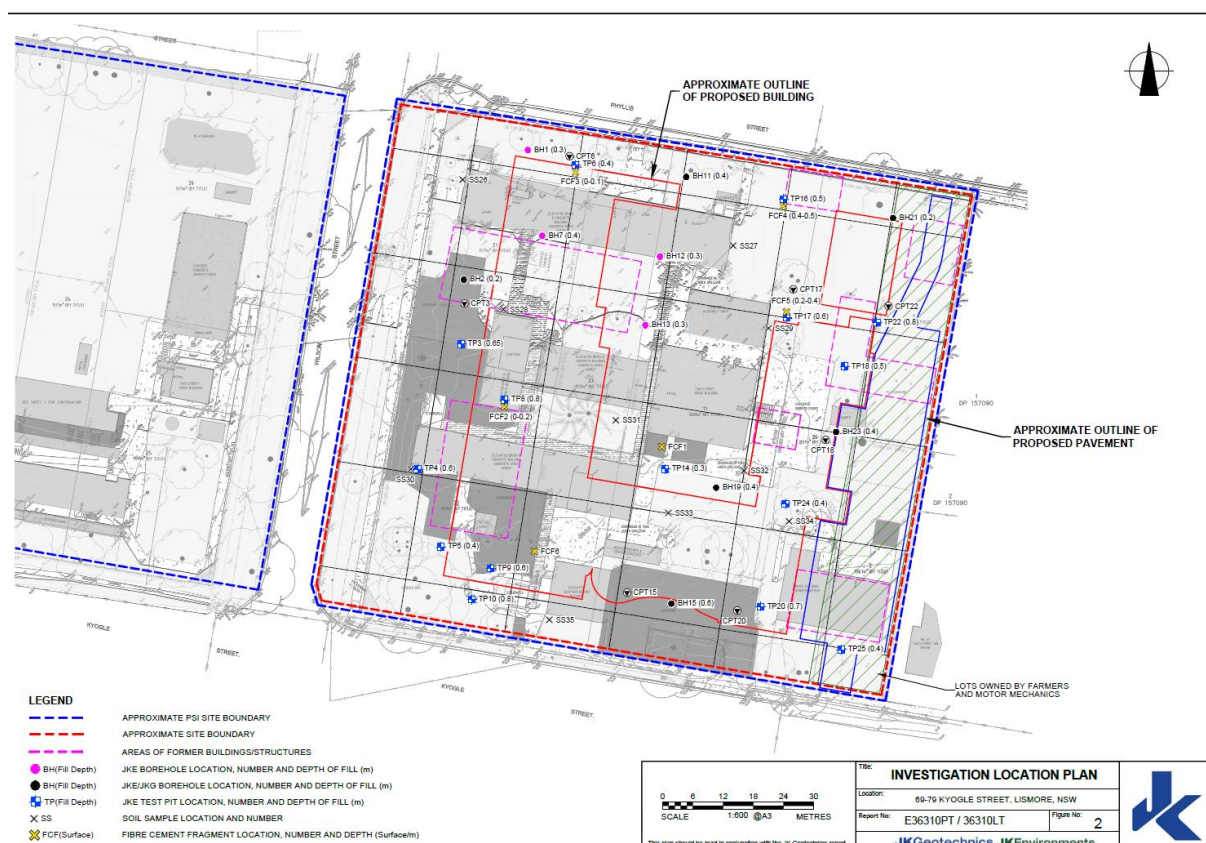


Figure 4.22 Plan showing locations of geotechnical boreholes (black dots) and contamination test pits (blue squares) at LSPS. (Source: JK Geotechnics, 2024)

4.3 Aesthetic aspects

The study area is situated in an urban context. The natural landscape of the floodplain has been extensively altered from its pre-colonisation form, including removal of native vegetation, diversion of natural watercourses, and construction of housing and infrastructure.

As such, the study area is considered not to retain aesthetic landform values. However, the school features several instances of mural art with First Nations art motifs and/or art techniques (refer to Section 4.1.3). These murals reflect the school's commitment to respecting and acknowledging Wadjabul Wia-bal Country and culture, and enhance the aesthetic value of the school.

4.4 Traditional connections

During the field survey, WWGAC representatives Auntie Queenie Speeding and Noel King identified that the site is sensitive in its proximity to key sites within the Lismore cultural landscape. As a part of this landscape, and as a component of the Wadjabul Wia-bal traditional lands, the study area holds traditional cultural connections for the Wadjabul Wia-bal people.

The study area holds low sensitivity for subsurface deposits of Aboriginal objects in the form of stone artefacts.

4.5 Landscapes

The study area forms a component of the Wadjabul Wia-bal traditional lands. The study area is situated on an undifferentiated alluvial floodplain landform. As a result of prior impacts, the study area does not retain aesthetic aspects connected to the pre-colonisation landscape. However, as a component of Wadjabul Wia-bal Country, and the wider Lismore cultural landscape, the study area holds cultural sensitivity for the Wadjabul Wia-bal people, who continue to maintain connection and custodianship for Country, including over the land upon which LSPS is situated. This ongoing connection to Country is also reflected in the determination that native title exists across the Lismore region.

4.6 Synopsis of Aboriginal heritage investigations

The assessment of prior archaeological and heritage studies (Section 2), consultation with the Aboriginal community (Section 3) and new investigations into the study area (this section) have identified aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the Lismore South Public School site. These are outlined in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 Aboriginal heritage connected with the study area.

#	Aspect of Aboriginal heritage	Tangible/Intangible	Description
1	LSPS as a component of the Lismore cultural landscape and Widjabul Wia-bal Country	Intangible	The study area is located on Widjabul Wia-bal Country, within the wider Lismore cultural landscape. The Widjabul Wia-bal retains connection to and custodianship for Country, which is recognised in the positive determination of native title.

4.7 Endnotes

- ¹ DECCW, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010), p 13.
- ² DECCW, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* 2010, Appendix A.

5 Aboriginal heritage significance assessment

The Burra Charter is the best practice guide to managing heritage places. It defines cultural significance as:

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

An assessment of aesthetic and social/spiritual values of Aboriginal cultural significance can only be made by the relevant Aboriginal community because Aboriginal people are the primary source of information about their cultural heritage values. Consulting with Aboriginal people at an early stage of the assessment process ensures they have opportunities to fulfil their heritage obligations. Aboriginal people must have control of their cultural knowledge and how it is used and shared. Restriction of cultural knowledge may be an important part of the value of the cultural knowledge. Management of impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values must involve the relevant Aboriginal people to ensure appropriate management is undertaken in accordance with the cultural heritage values.¹

In line with the Burra Charter's four principal values (social, historical, scientific and aesthetic) and the NSW Heritage Office's publication *Assessing Heritage Significance*,² four assessment criteria can be used to assess the Aboriginal heritage values of a study area.³ The four criteria are:

- Social value:⁴ 'an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons';
- Historic value:⁵ 'an item is important in the course, or patterning, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or cultural or natural history of the local area)';
- Aesthetic value:⁶ 'an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)'; and
- Scientific value:⁷ 'an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)'.

Consultation with Auntie Queenie Speeding and Noel King on behalf of WWGAC, investigation into the background history of the study area and local region, and archaeological survey have facilitated the development of an understanding of the key social, historic and scientific values associated with the study area.

Following OEH 2011,⁸ values are graded in accordance with a basic ranking of high, moderate or low. The ranking is based upon the research potential, representativeness, rarity and educational potential of each value. The grading is stated at the end of each value assessment below.

5.1 Significance assessment

5.1.1 Social value

The study area holds social value for the Widjabul Wia-bal people as a component of the wider cultural landscape of the Lismore area and as part of the Widjabul Wia-bal traditional lands. While WWGAC representatives noted the proximity of the study area to other important cultural sites within the Lismore area, no site-specific social values have been identified in association with the site.

The study area holds contemporary social value to the wider community as an education hub. Incorporation of Aboriginal motifs into mural art and the yarning circle established within LSPS contribute to the placemaking of the school.

The study area meets this criterion at a low level.

5.1.2 Historical value

No First Nations historical connections (ie post-contact First Nations historical associations) were identified in association with the study area. As such, the study area has limited ability to contribute to our historical understanding of the Lismore area. As such, the study area does not meet this criterion.

5.1.3 Scientific value

The site has been assessed as containing low archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects due to prior disturbance and its undifferentiated alluvial floodplain landform context. Any Aboriginal objects, if present, are likely to comprise low density stone artefact concentrations or isolated stone artefacts and are not considered to hold scientific value. However, should these sites be present, they would provide some tangible evidence of the First Nations occupation and use of the Lismore South area.

5.1.4 Aesthetic value

Development of the school and the surrounding suburban area has impacted the character of the South Lismore floodplain landform from its original pre-colonial state. Native vegetation has been extensively cleared.

As a result of the high level of landscape modification, the study area does not hold aesthetic values, and does not meet this criterion.

5.2 Statement of significance

The site holds social value to the Widjabul Wia-bal community as a component of their traditional lands, and as part of the wider cultural landscape of Lismore. The study area has been assessed as holding low archaeological potential due to its undifferentiated landform context and previous disturbance associated with past and current land use. While the site holds low archaeological potential, any Aboriginal objects that may be present within the site could hold limited scientific and research value. No historical associations or aesthetic values have been identified within the site.

An overview of how these cultural values are manifest within the study area is presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Summary of Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

Value	Manifest through	Grade of significance
Social	The study area as a component of the Lismore cultural landscape and Widjabul Wia-bal traditional lands. The study area as an education hub.	Low
Historic	No historic associations identified.	None
Scientific	Low archaeological potential for stone artefacts (artefact concentrations and/or isolated finds).	None
Aesthetic	No aesthetic values identified.	None

5.3 Endnotes

¹ Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* 2010, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, p 2.

² NSW Heritage Office 2001, *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office, Sydney.

³ Office of Environment and Heritage 2011, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, Office of Environment and Heritage, Sydney; this guide provides a background for undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage values assessment in accordance with the Burra Charter and NSW Heritage Office's *Assessing Heritage Significance* 2001. The approach recommended by the OEH has been adhered to for this report.

⁴ NSW Heritage Office 2001, 'Criteria D' in *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office, Sydney.

⁵ NSW Heritage Office 2001, 'Criteria A' in *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office, Sydney.

- ⁶ NSW Heritage Office 2001, 'Criteria C' in *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office, Sydney.
- ⁷ NSW Heritage Office 2001, 'Criteria E' in *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office, Sydney.
- ⁸ Office of Environment and Heritage 2011, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, Office of Environment and Heritage, Sydney.

6 The proposed project activity

6 The proposed project activity

This section provides a description of the proposed project activity, timing for the activity, Aboriginal values that may be harmed (directly or indirectly by the activity) and the objectives of the proposed activity. Aboriginal heritage management policy has been developed to guide and minimise impacts to Aboriginal heritage values.

6.1 Proposed activity

DoE proposes to undertake redevelopment of the study area as a component of the NRFR project. LSPS was heavily damaged in the 2022 Lismore floods, which has rendered the existing school facilities unsuitable for continued use or refurbishment. Given the extensive damage to the existing LSPS infrastructure, DoE is proposing to demolish the existing school buildings and construct new school facilities on the existing site that comply with DoE requirements, and to respond to the flood constraints of the site.

The proposed activity comprises the rebuild of the LSPS on the eastern parcel of the existing site, in South Lismore, and will be delivered in a single stage. The western parcel is out of the scope of the activity. Any works required on the western parcel (such as removal of demountable classrooms) will be subject to separate approval (if required).

A detailed description of the activity is as follows:

- 1 Retention of the existing play equipment, Building K and covered outdoor learning area (COLA) on the western parcel.
- 2 Bulk earthworks, comprising fill and excavation and other site preparation works on the eastern parcel.
- 3 Construction of a new building on the eastern parcel for LSPS including:
 - A one storey building (with undercroft areas below) fronting Kyogle Street containing a general learning space (GLS) hub, hall, library, support hub, administration, and pre-school.
 - Undercroft outdoor learning areas as well as amenities and storage located on ground level.
- 4 Landscaping and public domain works, including tree planting, a games court in the northeast corner and an outdoor playing area adjacent to the preschool.
- 5 A car park on the eastern side of the site, with access from Kyogle Street.
- 6 Waste collection area access from Kyogle Street.
- 7 Multiple entrance points, including:

- Primary and secondary entries distributed on site frontages.
- Vehicular access point to provide access to waste collection/delivery areas and car parking.

8 Ancillary public domain mitigation measures.

The proposed activity is shown in Figure 6.1.

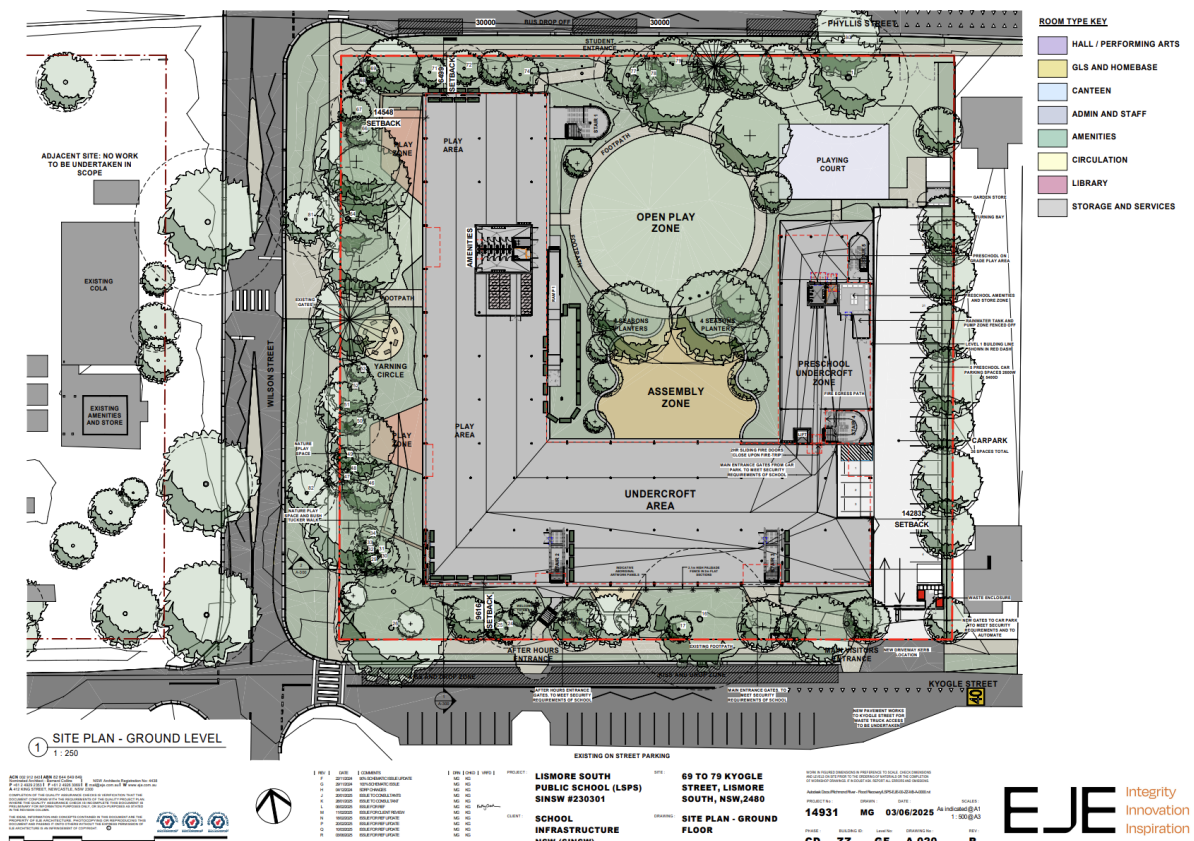


Figure 6.1 Proposed LSPS redevelopment. (Source: EJE Architecture, 2025)

6.2 Harm to Aboriginal objects and values

This assessment has identified Aboriginal heritage values in connection with the study area. An assessment of the proposed activity is able to determine whether these aspects will be 'harmed' either directly or indirectly. This assessment is presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Aspects of Aboriginal heritage and the identified potential harm to Aboriginal heritage.

Aspect of Aboriginal heritage	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
LSPS as a component of the Lismore cultural landscape and Widiabul Wia-bal Country	None	None	None

The various aspects of Aboriginal heritage hold a variety of heritage values (Table 5.1). These values may be impacted by the proposed activity. An assessment of how the values may be directly or indirectly affected by the activity is provided in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Overview of impacts to values and identified potential harm.

Value	Manifest through	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
Social	The study area as a component of the Lismore cultural landscape and Widjabul Wia-bal traditional lands. The study area as an education hub.	None	None
Historic	No historic associations identified.	None	None
Scientific	Low archaeological potential for subsurface stone artefacts (artefact concentrations and/or isolated finds).	None	None
Aesthetic	No aesthetic values identified.	None	None

7 Aboriginal heritage management measures

7 Aboriginal heritage management measures

The recommendations for management of Aboriginal heritage values within the study area are based on consideration of:

- the legal requirements under the terms of the NPW Act, as amended;
- the requirements for considering ecologically sustainable development principles, and applying a cautious approach under the Burra Charter;
- intergenerational equity and its application to the study area;
- the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal heritage and the consequences of continued loss of Aboriginal heritage values;
- the assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values;
- the interests of the local Aboriginal community members who participated in this project; and
- the size of the study area, the extent of Aboriginal heritage values and likely impacts posed by the project activity.

As the study area has been assessed as having low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

7.1 Mitigation measures

This assessment has determined that the proposed activity will not have a significant effect on the environment in terms of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology. Based upon the finding of this report, the following actions are recommended to manage Aboriginal heritage during the proposed activity.

Mitigation number	Aspect/section	Mitigation measure	Reason for mitigation measure
1	Prior to commencement and during any construction work	A Stop Works Procedure should be developed for the project and communicated to all staff and contractors.	Protection of archaeology.
2	Prior to commencement of any construction work	A heritage induction and cultural awareness training should be provided to all staff and contractors involved in the redevelopment so that workers are aware of their statutory obligations regarding Aboriginal heritage and understand the cultural significance of	Protection of archaeology.

Mitigation number	Aspect/section	Mitigation measure	Reason for mitigation measure
		the study area as part of the wider Lismore landscape. The cultural awareness training should be presented by a representative of WWGAC.	
3	General measure	Interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage and values should be included in on site interpretation.	To recognise the Aboriginal cultural values of the study area and wider landscape.

8 References

8 References

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9 Appendices

9 Appendices

Appendix A

AHIMS Search 911350

Appendix B

Aboriginal Community Consultation Records

Appendix A

AHIMS Search 911350

GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills

Date: 18 July 2024

Level 17 323 Castlereagh Street
Haymarket New South Wales 2000

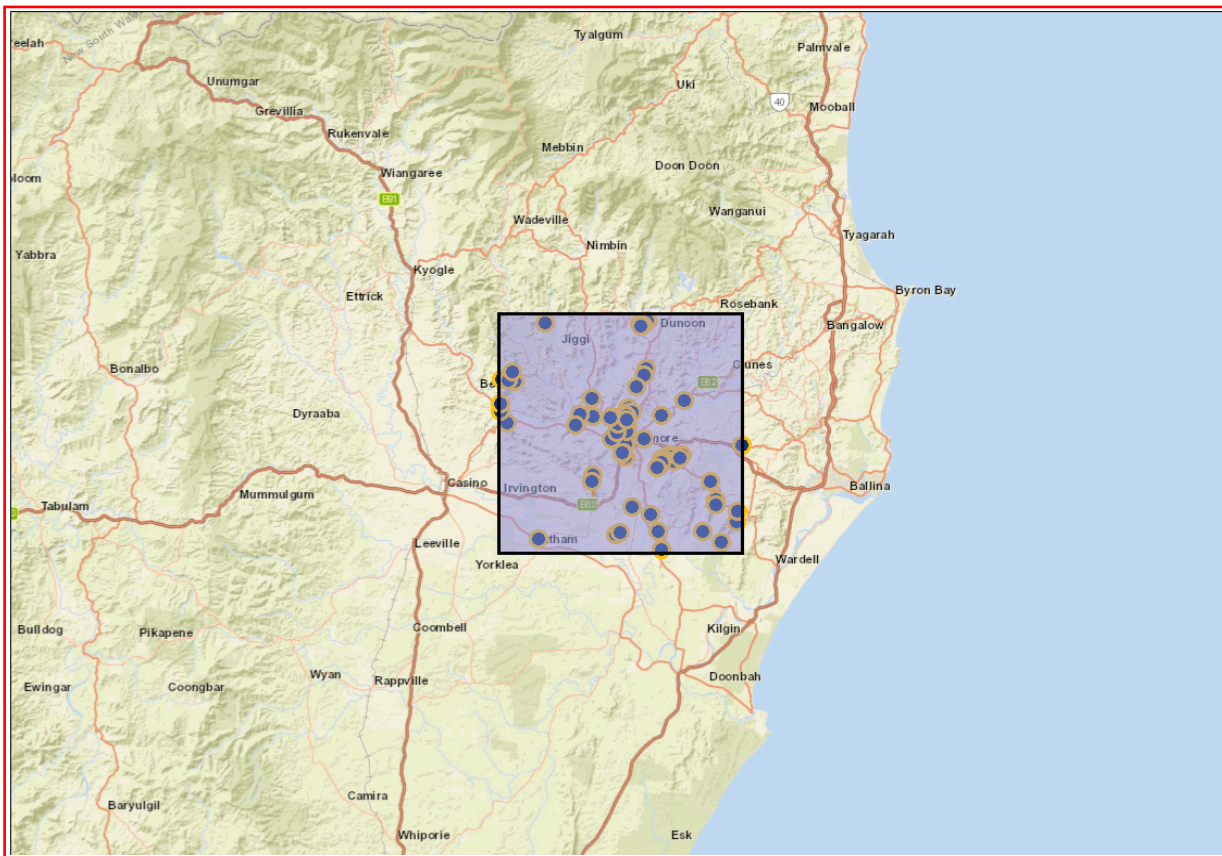
Attention: Andie Coulson

Email: andiec@gml.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 510846.0 - 540846.0, Northings : 6798881.0 - 6828881.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Andie Coulson on 18 July 2024.

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



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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

ID	Aboriginal Place Name
57	Parrots Nest (Goorumbil)
58	Cubawee

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
04-4-0086	Borton Road 2;BR 2; Contact	AGD	56	528700	6820980	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
04-4-0149	AHSLSTM7 Contact	GDA	56	530614	6809808	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		102357,102358,104763
04-4-0159	AHSLSTM17 Contact	GDA	56	532015	6811086	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102357,102358
04-4-0182	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au. Contact Mr.Ashley Moran					Open site	Valid			
04-4-0199	MBD Site South Lismore.04 Contact	GDA	56	526267	6811427	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		103656
04-4-0201	MBD Site South Lismore 06 Contact	GDA	56	526206	6811438	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	3782	103656
04-4-0098	Lismore Flood Levee 2 Contact	AGD	56	526445	6812539	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
04-4-0161	AHSLSTMC1 Contact	GDA	56	533244	6810753	Open site	Not a Site	Grinding Groove : -, Stone Arrangement : -		102357,102358
04-4-0163	AHSLSTMC3 Contact	AGD	56	533390	6810907	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		102357,102358
04-4-0164	AHSLSTMC4 Contact	GDA	56	533135	6810663	Open site	Not a Site	Grinding Groove : -, Stone Arrangement : -		102357,102358
04-4-0328	BGB-005-1 Contact	GDA	56	512665	6821590	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
04-4-0313	P3-STP4-IA Contact	GDA	56	526584	6815565	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
04-4-0318	P4-STP2-IA Contact	GDA	56	527320	6816498	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
04-4-0103	Hospital hill Camp/Rotary Park Camp	AGD	56	528718	6812915	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Habitation Structure : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Katrina Stankowski					Permits		
04-4-0156	AHSLSTM14	GDA	56	530777	6810183	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		102357,102358,104763
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0158	AHSLSTM16	GDA	56	532075	6810921	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		102357,102358
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0184	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact Mr.Ashley Moran	Recorders	Mr.Philip Habgood					Permits		
04-4-0023	Parrot's Nest Hill	AGD	56	522400	6808400	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	97555,102557
	Contact	Recorders	Ray Kelly					Permits		
04-4-0231	Rous Mill North	GDA	56	537645	6805462	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0291	Basin 1 Groove 603	GDA	56	528638	6827390	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Daniel Peterson					Permits		
04-4-0165	AHSLSTMC5	GDA	56	533114	6810667	Open site	Not a Site	Grinding Groove : -, Stone Arrangement : -		102357,102358
	Contact	Recorders	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.David Williams,Mr.Robbie Mazlin					Permits		
04-4-0317	P6-TP1-AS	GDA	56	526852	6817063	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					Permits		
04-4-0080	MacKellar Range 17-1	AGD	56	511180	6820400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102557
	Contact	Recorders	R Hall					Permits		
04-4-0008	Bungabee;Bentley	AGD	56	511800	6815000	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	102557
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		
04-4-0106	Wollongbar	AGD	56	540700	6812100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0150	AHSLSTM8	GDA	56	530945	6810209	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102357,102358,104763

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0203	MBD Site South Lismore 08	GDA	56	526264	6811430	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103656
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Julian Travaglia					Permits	3782	
04-4-0215	MBD Site South Lismore 09	GDA	56	526175	6811612	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103656
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Julian Travaglia					Permits	3782	
04-4-0218	NLPI-06	GDA	56	525546	6815189	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Graham KNUCKEY,Remnant Archaeology					Permits		
04-4-0109	Showground Camp	AGD	56	526733	6814527	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Ms.Katrina Stankowski					Permits		
04-4-0229	McNamees Lookout Meerschaum VA	GDA	56	538212	6800209	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : 1		
	Contact Jali Local Aboriginal Land Coun	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0230	Rous Mill South	GDA	56	537642	6804913	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1		
	Contact Jali Local Aboriginal Land Coun	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0234	Victoria Park	GDA	56	540186	6802704	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1		
	Contact Jali Local Aboriginal Land Coun	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0293	Scarred Tree 602	GDA	56	528512	6827287	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Daniel Peterson					Permits		
04-4-0099	Lismore Flood Levee 3	AGD	56	526300	6812400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Rebecca Edwards-Booth					Permits		
04-4-0309	Bexhill School Site 2	GDA	56	533746	6817920	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact Mr.Ashley Moran	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran,Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					Permits	5068	
04-4-0312	P6-STP2-IA	GDA	56	526883	6816970	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					Permits		
04-4-0315	P4-STP12-AS1	GDA	56	527076	6816437	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					Permits		
04-4-0038	Wyalah Jurraveel Lake	AGD	56	527200	6804400	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	
	Contact	Recorders	Harry Creamer					Permits		
04-4-0007	Tuncester	AGD	56	522400	6815700	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	102557
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
04-4-0010	Bob Durrabbin's Jurraveel; Tuncester	AGD	56	520800	6816030	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	102557
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		
04-4-0151	AHSLSTM9	GDA	56	531153	6810662	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		102357,102358,104763
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0152	AHSLSTM10	GDA	56	530987	6810638	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -		102357,102358,104763
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0153	AHSLSTM11	GDA	56	530959	6810334	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		102357,102358,104763
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0139	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran					Permits		
04-4-0155	AHSLSTM13	GDA	56	530840	6810172	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		102357,102358,104763
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0157	AHSLSTM15	GDA	56	532387	6810348	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102357,102358
	Contact	Recorders	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					Permits		
04-4-0183	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Philip Habgood					Permits		
04-4-0220	Marom Creek Falls	GDA	56	537021	6807830	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0221	Dalwood Falls	GDA	56	540328	6804098	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0259	Reburial Site South Lismore	GDA	56	526226	6811568	Open site	Valid	Burial : 5		
	Contact	Recorders	Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					Permits		
04-4-0024	Tucki Tucki Lismore	AGD	56	530400	6801300	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	206
	Contact	Recorders	Harry Creamer					Permits		
04-4-0113	Gundurimba	AGD	56	526411	6810727	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Katrina Stankowski					Permits		
04-4-0290	Dual Grooves 701	GDA	56	528374	6827484	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Daniel Peterson					Permits		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
04-4-0292	Deep Scarred Tree 601	GDA	56	528527	6827284	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Daniel Peterson					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0288	Sandstone Marker 303	GDA	56	529300	6827962	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Daniel Peterson					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0308	Bexhill School Site 1	GDA	56	533732	6817914	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Ashley Moran	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Ashley Moran,Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					<u>Permits</u>	5068	
04-4-0079	Oaky Ck 4-1	AGD	56	512710	6820210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102557
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	R Hall					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0005	Wyrallah	AGD	56	529500	6803500	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0144	AHSLSTM2	GDA	56	531029	6810606	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -		102357,102358,104763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander					<u>Permits</u>		
04-2-0094	Borton Road 1	AGD	56	527850	6819550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Denis Byrne					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0110	Dunoon Road Reserve	AGD	56	528946	6821694	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Katrina Stankowski					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0114	Cubawee	AGD	56	520226	6814727	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102557
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Katrina Stankowski					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0087	Jiggi 1	AGD	56	516470	6827450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102557
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Adrian Piper					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0089	Borton Road 2;;	AGD	56	528700	6820980	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Denis Byrne					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0097	Lismore Flood Levee 1	AGD	56	526470	6812350	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Rebecca Edwards-Booth					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0162	AHSLSTMC2	GDA	56	533234	6810765	Open site	Not a Site	Stone Quarry : -		102357,102358
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.David Williams,Mr.Robbie Mazlin					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0316	P4-STP15-AS1	GDA	56	527150	6816326	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					<u>Permits</u>		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
04-4-0014	Bentley	AGD	56	511000	6816500	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	102557
	Contact	Recorders	Ray Kelly					Permits		
04-4-0219	NLPI-07	GDA	56	525530	6815190	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Graham KNUCKEY,Remnant Archaeology					Permits		
04-4-0196	MBD Site South Lismore.01	GDA	56	526112	6811457	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103656
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran					Permits	3782	
04-4-0127	Cubawee Aboriginal Place	AGD	56	520226	6814724	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -		102557
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran					Permits		
04-4-0326	Bexhill Public School Site IA 4	GDA	56	533815	6817891	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lynette Kervin,Mr.Aidan Conlon					Permits		
04-4-0321	NRBL IF1	GDA	56	522425	6818217	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	AHIMS APP Users,Miss.Rohani (emm consulting) Dutch					Permits	5197	
04-4-0314	P4-STP9-AS-1	GDA	56	527081	6816431	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					Permits		
04-4-0319	P4-STP6-IA	GDA	56	527326	6816506	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang					Permits		
04-4-0091	Pelican Flood reserve	AGD	56	525160	6800990	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Lisa Southgate					Permits		
04-4-0082	Lismore 1	AGD	56	524650	6812970	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2666,102557
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Jacqueline Collins					Permits		
04-4-0085	Boorie Creek Canoe Tree;BC-CT;	AGD	56	524600	6815570	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	102557
	Contact	Recorders	Denis Byrne					Permits		
04-4-0006	Bentley	AGD	56	511000	6817400	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	102557
	Contact	Recorders	Isabel McBryde					Permits		
04-4-0096	FRI	AGD	56	522200	6807600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		4398
	Contact	Recorders	Alice Gorman					Permits		
04-4-0125	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Claude McDermott,Damien Hofmeyer					Permits		
04-4-0126	Tucki Tucki Scarred Trees	AGD	56	530838	6799157	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		1488

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0233_2

Client Service ID : 911350

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0143	AHSLSTM1	GDA	56	531028	6816070	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -		102357,102358
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0145	AHSLSTM3	GDA	56	530934	6810619	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -		102357,102358,104763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0146	AHSLSTM4	GDA	56	530934	6810611	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102357,102358,104763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0148	AHSLSTM6	GDA	56	530960	6810408	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		102357,102358,104763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0185	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au. <u>Contact</u> Mr.Ashley Moran	<u>Recorders</u>				Open site	Valid			
		<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0202	MBD Site South Lismore 07	GDA	56	526212	6811460	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103656
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3782	
04-4-0216	NLPI-05	GDA	56	525454	6815516	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0100	Pelican Creek Flood Reserve	AGD	56	525720	6801300	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -, Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0111	Boorie Street	AGD	56	526515	6813866	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0112	North Lismore Fringe Camp	AGD	56	525417	6813774	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0200	MBD Site South Lismore 05	GDA	56	526182	6811416	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103656
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3782	
04-4-0198	MBD Site South Lismore.03	GDA	56	526128	6811344	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103656
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3782	
04-4-0249	Lismore Plateau Stone Arrangement	GDA	56	525635	6815043	Open site	Not a Site	Stone Arrangement : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0228	Tuckean Island	GDA	56	535943	6801508	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 18/07/2024 for Andie Coulson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 510846.0 - 540846.0, Northings : 6798881.0 - 6828881.0
with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 111

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.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u> Jali Local Aboriginal Land Coui	<u>Recorders</u>				Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0088	Borton Road 1;Modanville;	AGD	56	527850	6819550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Denis Byrne		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0078	MacKellar Range18-1	AGD	56	511920	6820330	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102557
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				R Hall		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0147	AHSLSTM5	GDA	56	531062	6810450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102357,102358,104763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0154	AHSLSTM12	GDA	56	530965	6810265	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -		102357,102358,104763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0160	AHSLSTM18	GDA	56	530447	6809480	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		102357,102358,104763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Ainsworth Heritage,Mr.Matt Alexander		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0227	North Lismore Plateau Indigenous 08 (NLPI-08)	GDA	56	526643	6816129	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Remnant Archaeology		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0197	MBD Site South Lismore.02	GDA	56	526129	6811385	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 4		103656
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Mr.Ashley Moran,Ngulingah LALC		<u>Permits</u>	3782	
04-4-0289	Groove 302	GDA	56	528747	6827439	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Mr.Daniel Peterson		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0294	Indeterminate Scarred Tree 603	GDA	56	528507	6827293	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Mr.Daniel Peterson		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0090	Booerie Ck. Canoe tree;?;	AGD	56	524600	6815570	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	102557
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Denis Byrne		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0310	Bexhill School Site 3	GDA	56	533756	6817948	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Ashley Moran	<u>Recorders</u>				Mr.Ashley Moran,Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang		<u>Permits</u>	5068	
04-4-0329	Bexhill PS Artefact Reburial	GDA	56	533828	6817940	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Michael Armson		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0327	BGB-005-2	GDA	56	512650	6821586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Forestry Corporation of NSW - Green Hills,Mr.leslie lockwood		<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0320	P3-ST-1	GDA	56	526620	6815521	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.Jason Giang		<u>Permits</u>		

Appendix B

Aboriginal Community Consultation Records

Aboriginal Consultation Log—Lismore South Public School—24-0233A

Stage 1—Notification of Project Proposal

Stage 1, Step 1—Contacting relevant authorities

Body/Group	Contact Information	Date Sent/Date Reply	Response/Comment
Heritage NSW	heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au	Sent 5 April 2024 Reply 15 April 2024	HNSW advised that as the project area is situated within the bounds of the Widjabul Wia-bul Goori naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement area, the Widjabul Wia-bul should be consulted with exclusively in respect of issues relating to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within the ILUA agreement area. HNSW's response outlined the required modified consultation process followed below.

Stage 1, Step 2—Notification to Widjabul Wia-bul Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate (WWGAC RNTBC) and HNSW notification

Initial notification regarding the Lismore South Public School project was provided to WWGAC RNTBC on 30 August 2024 by GML. The project information was provided via a short presentation online at a WWGAC board meeting, with the aim of introducing the GML team and project background.

Formal notification of the Lismore South Public School project was subsequently sent to WWGAC RNTBC via email to NTSCorp on 30 August 2024, in accordance with clause 23.1 of the ILUA.

The following persons were contacted throughout the project:

Name	Organisation	Contact Information
Queenie Speeding	WWGAC RNTBC	qspeeding1957@gmail.com
Noel King	WWGAC RNTBC	nkbj2211@live.com
Matilda Vaughan	NTSCorp (on behalf of WWGAC RNTBC)	mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au
Olivia Charles	NTSCorp (on behalf of WWGAC RNTBC)	ocharles@ntscorp.com.au

Stage 2—Project Presentation and Gathering Information about Cultural Significance of the Proposed Project

Stage 2, Step 1—WWGAC RNTBC Review of ARD/Methodology

A copy of the draft Lismore South Public School methodology was provided via email to WWGAC RNTBC (via NTSCorp) on 3 September 2024.

The ARD review period ended on 1 October 2024. (Minimum 28 days must be provided to review the ARD/methodology per clause 24.2.b of the ILUA).

Stage 2, Step 2—Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey of the Lismore South Public School site was conducted on 9 September 2024. The survey was attended by Auntie Queenie Speeding and Noel King on behalf of WWGAC RNTBC.

Stage 3—Review of draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Stage 3, Step 1—WWGAC RNTBC Review of draft ACHAR

The draft ACHAR was provided to WWGAC RNTBC via email on 6 November 2024. The ACHAR review period ended on 4 December 2024. (Minimum 28 days must be provided to review the ACHAR per clause 24.3.c of the ILUA.)

The following response was received:

Organisation	Date received	Comment
NTSCorp (Matilda Vaughan) on behalf of WWGAC RNTBC	12 November 2024	<i>Thank you for your email and the draft ACHAR. WWGAC have no further comments to be incorporated into the ACHAR.</i>

Stage 3, Step 2—Final ACHAR submission

Organisation	Date Sent	Version
WWGAC, NTSCorp	10 December 2024	Issue 3—updated approvals pathway

Andie Coulson

From: Vanessa Edmonds <v.edmonds@everick.net.au>
Sent: Monday, 15 April 2024 4:29 PM
To: Shelly Merino
Cc: Michael Trajkov
Subject: FW: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for Lismore South Public School at 69-79 Kyogle Street, Lismore.
Attachments: DOC24 271415 HNSW Widjabul Wia-bal ILUA modified consultation process - 15042024.docx; NSW10140_LSPS_Phyllis St_ HNSW_Request for Stakeholders_240404.pdf; Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for Lismore LGA.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Regards Vanessa

Vanessa Edmonds

BA, MLitt, Full Member - AACAI
Principal Archaeologist

6/64 Centennial Circuit, Byron Bay NSW 2480
Ph: 1300 124 356
Mob: +61 429 114 188

Everick Heritage Pty Ltd

ABN 78 102 206 682
Brisbane - Sydney - Melbourne - Byron Bay - Toowoomba
Web: www.everick.com.au

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I acknowledge the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, culture and community. I pay my respect to Elders past, present and future.

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>

Sent: Monday, April 15, 2024 3:56 PM

To: Vanessa Edmonds <v.edmonds@everick.net.au>

Subject: Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for Lismore South Public School at 69-79 Kyogle Street, Lismore.

Hi Vanessa,

Please find attached the Heritage NSW Aboriginal stakeholder list for Lismore South Public School at 69-79 Kyogle Street, Lismore.

regards

Barry Gunther

Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer

Heritage NSW

Department of Climate Change,
Energy, the Environment and Water

<https://url.avanan.click/v2/www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage.YXAzOmV2ZXJpY2toZXJpdGFnZTpOM86ZTYwYzExZWJiYmJlZDAwZTkxZTU4NmJlMzAxMGI4NmE6Njo3NGJlOmQ5NTFkZGVIMWI3MTQ2ZWVhOTM1ZGYyZjAwZjZlNWZhMzljN2JiODVhbnZMwMjRiMmNlMzY3NTU3YTUxYjNmNzU6dDpU>

Locked bag 5020

Parramatta NSW 2124

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

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.

From: Vanessa Edmonds <v.edmonds@everick.net.au>

Sent: Friday, 5 April 2024 3:27 PM

To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox <heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>

Cc: Shelly Merino <s.merino@everick.net.au>; Michael Trajkov <michael.trajkov@tsamgt.com>

Subject: Lismore South Primary School

Please find attached request for stakeholders.

Regards Vanessa

Vanessa Edmonds

BA, MLitt, Full Member - AACAI

Principal Archaeologist

6/64 Centennial Circuit, Byron Bay NSW 2480

Ph: 1300 124 356
Mob: +61 429 114 188

Everick Heritage Pty Ltd

ABN 78 102 206 682
Brisbane - Sydney - Melbourne - Byron Bay - Toowoomba
Web: www.everick.com.au

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If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and then delete it immediately. Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of Environment, Energy and Science.

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4 April 2024

NSW10140

Senior Team Leader
Heritage NSW
PO Box 644
Parramatta NSW 2124
heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: NORTHERN RIVERS FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM - LISMORE SOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOL
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW) proposing to rebuild the Lismore South Public School in response to damage following the Lismore 2022 floods. After conducting feasibility studies for potential redevelopment sites, the department of Education has committed to the rebuild of a new Lismore South Public School on the existing site at 69-79 Kyogle Street, Lismore (The Project Area, Figure 1). The Project Area comprises of fourteen lots described in Table 1. The Project Area is located in the Parish of North Lismore, County of Rous and is within the Lismore Shire and the Ngulingah Local Aboriginal Land Council. The Project Area is also within the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) area which was granted to the Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation in 2023.

Table 1

Project Area Lots
Lots 21 – 23 & Lot 26 / Section 1 / DP448737
Lots 1 & 2 / DP 158407
Lot 1/ DP 64010
Lots 20 – 26 / Section 2 / DP 448737

EVERICK HERITAGE



Figure 1:The Project Area

Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) has been engaged by Schools Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of Lismore South Public School (LSPS).

The proponent details for the Project are as follows:

Schools Infrastructure NSW
Elise Harrison
Project Manager
TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

To facilitate the timing for these urgent flood recovery works and in order to ensure that they fulfill their legal and ethical obligations to identify and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage, our client has instructed us to request input from Heritage NSW with regard to the Widiabul Wia-bal Goori naa Land Use Agreement ILUA (Figure 2), and to forward us the contact details for Aboriginal persons or organisations that may have an interest in the proposed Project Area and who may hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the Project Area. If we could please have your response by 18 April 2024.

NI2022/002 - Widiabul Wia-bal Goori naa Land Use Agreement ILUA

Tribunal file no.	NI2022/002
ILUA name	Widiabul Wia-bal Goori naa Land Use Agreement ILUA
ILUA type	Area Agreement
Representative A/TSI body area(s)	NTSCORP Limited
State or Territory	New South Wales
Primary subject matter	Native Title Settlement
Other subject matter(s)	
Date registered	19/04/2023

EVERICK HERITAGE

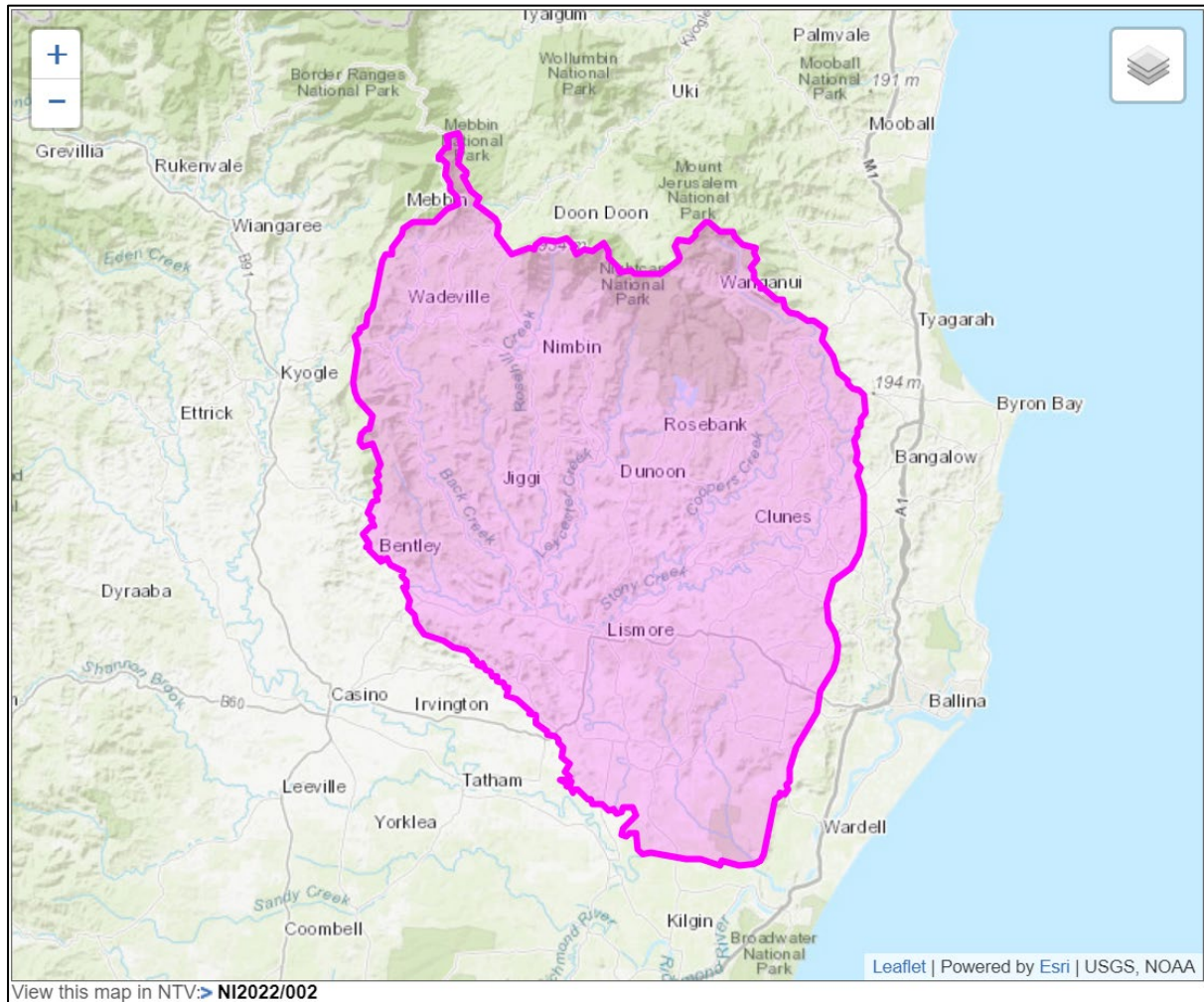


Figure 2: Showing area of ILUA

Yours sincerely,

Vanessa Edmonds
Full Member of AACAI
Principal-NSW

Our ref:Doc24/271415

Vanessa Edmonds

Principal-NSW

Everick Heritage

6/64 Centennial Circuit, Byron Bay, NSW 2481

Subject: Modified Consultation Process – Widjabul Wia-Bal Indigenous Land Use Agreement

Project Name: Lismore South Public School

Project Address: 69-79 Kyogle Street, Lismore

Proponent: Schools Infrastructure NSW

Local Government Area: Lismore

Stakeholder Request Received: 9 April 2024

Dear Vanessa,

Heritage NSW understands that you are seeking to consult with Aboriginal people in relation to an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to be completed for lands that are wholly or partially within the bounds of the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement area (Tribunal Number NI2022/002, hereafter referred to as the agreement area). The bounds of the agreement area can be viewed on the Native Title Vision website ([here](#)).

In relation to this, Heritage NSW advises your organisation of the following:

- The Federal Court has recognised Widjabul Wia-bal's native title
- Heritage NSW acknowledges the significance of Widjabul Wia-bal cultural heritage to Widjabul Wia-bal
- Part 6 (Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) and Regulation 60(3) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW) apply in respect of the agreement area such that Widjabul Wia-bal are the Aboriginal people to be exclusively consulted in respect of issues of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places relating to that area
- an agreement for a modified Aboriginal consultation process for the purposes of Part 6 (Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act and Regulation 60(10) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation has been made in terms set out in Schedule E, Part 4 (Aboriginal heritage impact permits) of the Indigenous Land Use Agreement, which provides for Widjabul Wia-bal to be exclusively consulted in respect of issues relating to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within the agreement area, including where native title has been determined to be extinguished and not to exist
- where any archaeological investigations in the agreement area are undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* referred to in Regulation 5

of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation, the entity undertaking the works are required to consult with Widadjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate exclusively.

To comply with the modified consultation process, the following must be undertaken.

Preliminary

1. Where the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation references consultation with 'registered Aboriginal parties', 'Aboriginal parties', 'Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge' and 'Aboriginal people', these are to be considered as references to the Registered Native Title Body Corporate for the purposes of consultation
2. The applicant is not required to comply with Clause 60(2) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation or clauses 4.1.3-4.1.7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (the Consultation Requirements)
3. All subsequent consultation as required under the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation and the Consultation Requirements is to be undertaken exclusively with the Native Title Holders through the Registered Native Title Body Corporate.

Notification

4. A notice of the activity must be provided to the Registered Native Title Body Corporate and must include:
 - a. the name and contact details of the proponent
 - b. a brief overview of the proposed project that may be the subject of an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, including the location of the proposed project
 - c. an invitation to the Widadjabul Wia-bal, through the Registered Native Title Body Corporate, to participate in a process of consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity and an invitation for the Registered Native Title Body Corporate to inform the proposed application whether any other person must also be consulted
 - d. a statement that the purpose of consultation with the Widadjabul Wia-bal, through the Registered Native Title Body Corporate is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit and to assist Heritage NSW in considering and making a determination with respect to the application
 - e. specify the following:
 - i. the proposed duration of the activity
 - ii. whether a desktop Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System survey of the location has been conducted, and, if so, provide a summary of the results and
 - iii. whether any test excavation, site inspection or monitoring has been or is proposed to be conducted in relation to the proposed activity or the proposed location.
 - f. a statement that if the Registered Native Title Body Corporate intends to participate in the consultation, it must inform the proposed applicant of that intention by a date (which must allow for at least 14 days after the date the notice was given).
5. Within 28 days of giving the notice referenced in Point 4, the proposed applicant must:
 - a. Inform Heritage NSW that it has given notice to the Registered Native Title Body Corporate and
 - b. Provide the Registered Native Title Body Corporate with detailed information regarding the activity that is the subject of the proposed application.

Consultation Regarding Proposed Methodology for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The proposed applicant must:

6. Provide the Registered Native Title Body Corporate with a proposed methodology to be used in the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

7. Give the Registered Native Title Body Corporate a reasonable opportunity (being at least 28 days from the date of providing the proposed methodology) to make submissions on the proposed methodology. Submissions may be in writing or verbal
8. During consultation on the proposed methodology, seek information from the Registered Native Title Body Corporate in relation to the area that is the subject of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report regarding:
 - a. Whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area
 - b. Whether there are any place/s of cultural value to Aboriginal people (regardless of whether they are declared as Aboriginal Places or not) within the area.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The proposed applicant must:

9. Provide a copy of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to the Registered Native Title Body Corporate
10. Give the Registered Native Title Body Corporate a reasonable opportunity (being at least 28 days from the date of providing the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report) to make submissions on the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Submissions may be in writing or verbal.

General

The proposed applicant must:

1. Comply with Clause 61 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation
2. Send a copy of the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report submitted with the application to the Registered Native Title Body Corporate
3. Inform the Registered Native Title Body Corporate that, in accordance with Clause 61(4)(a) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation, the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit applicant must submit a copy of the application and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Note: the application may specify that information provided in the application is confidential.

Please note that where the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is being prepared to inform a project that is declared State Significant Development or State Significant Infrastructure and where no application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit will be required, Heritage NSW advises that consultation be undertaken with the Registered Native Title Body Corporate or other people nominated by the Registered Native Title Body Corporate in relation to Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal Places and the impact of the proposed development on native title.

If you have any questions regarding this advice, please contact Barry Gunther, Aboriginal Senior Assessments Officer, at Heritage NSW on barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Kym McNamara
Manager Assessments
Heritage NSW
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
As Delegate under *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
15 April 2024

19 July 2024

Widjabul Wia-bul Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation
c/o NTSCORP Limited
Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street
Redfern NSW 2016

Our Reference: 24-0233WWGACc1

Re: Northern Rivers Floor Recovery Program—Lismore South Public School and Richmond River High Campus—Aboriginal community consultation

Dear Widjabul Wia-bul Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation,

GML Heritage (GML) has been engaged by Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) to undertake Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments to inform the proposed development of two new schools in Lismore: Richmond River High Campus (RRHC) and Lismore South Public School (LSPS).

To initiate our involvement on this project, we would like to request a meeting with the Widjabul Wia-bul Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation to formally introduce our GML project team and discuss the expectations for the consultation process on these two projects. We recognise that the process for community consultation is defined in Schedule E of the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Land Use Agreement (ILUA), and the consultation process outlined in the ILUA would be adhered to for these projects.

We understand that the former heritage consultant for this project has completed the notification stage providing preliminary information for each project site. The next stage in the consultation process would be to provide a proposed methodology to be used in the preparation of the cultural heritage assessment reports for the RRHC and LSPS school sites.

We look forward to hearing from representatives of the Widjabul Wia-bul Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation.

Yours sincerely,



Sophie Jennings
Associate
GML Heritage Pty Ltd

Sydney Office

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323 Castlereagh Street
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+61 2 9319 4811
heritage@gml.com.au

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+61 3 9380 6933
heritage@gml.com.au

GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd
ABN 31 620 754 761



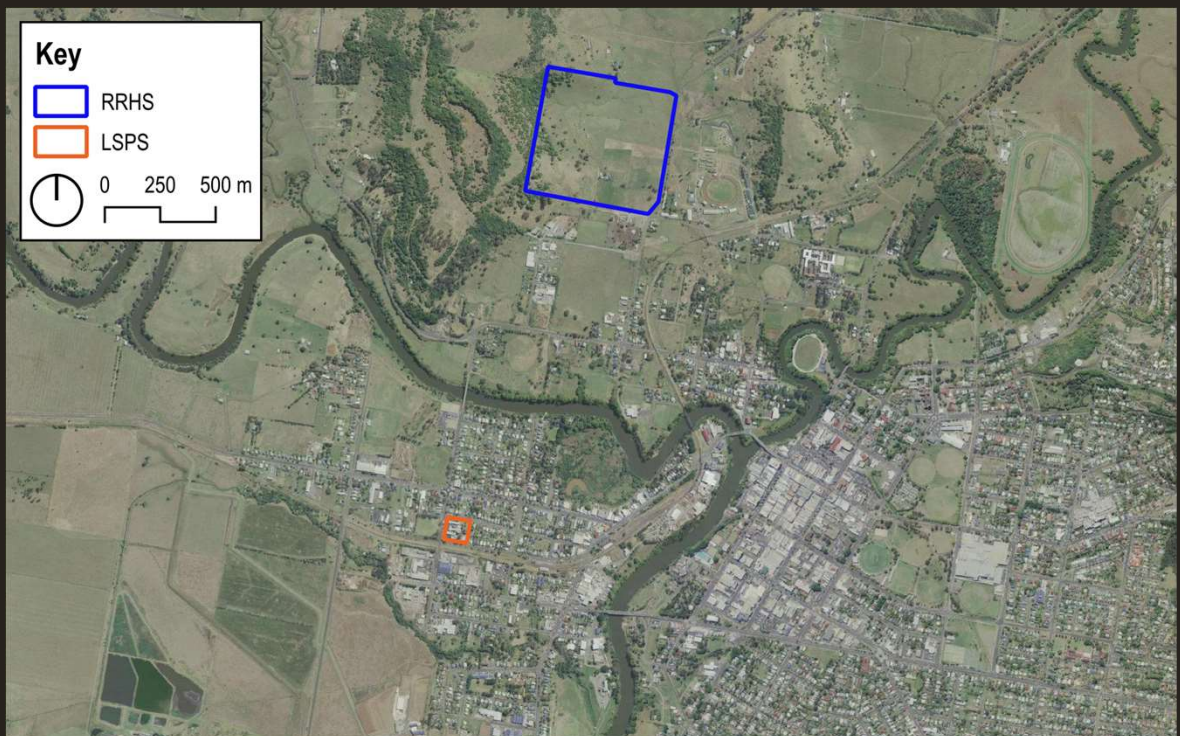
Richmond River High School and Lismore South Public School

Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment—project overview

Project background and introduction

- GML Heritage has been engaged by School Infrastructure NSW to prepare Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments for the Richmond River High Campus (RRHC) and Lismore South Public School (LSPS).
- Purpose is to provide an overview of the projects and seek feedback from WWGAC on approach for identify and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage values at each site.



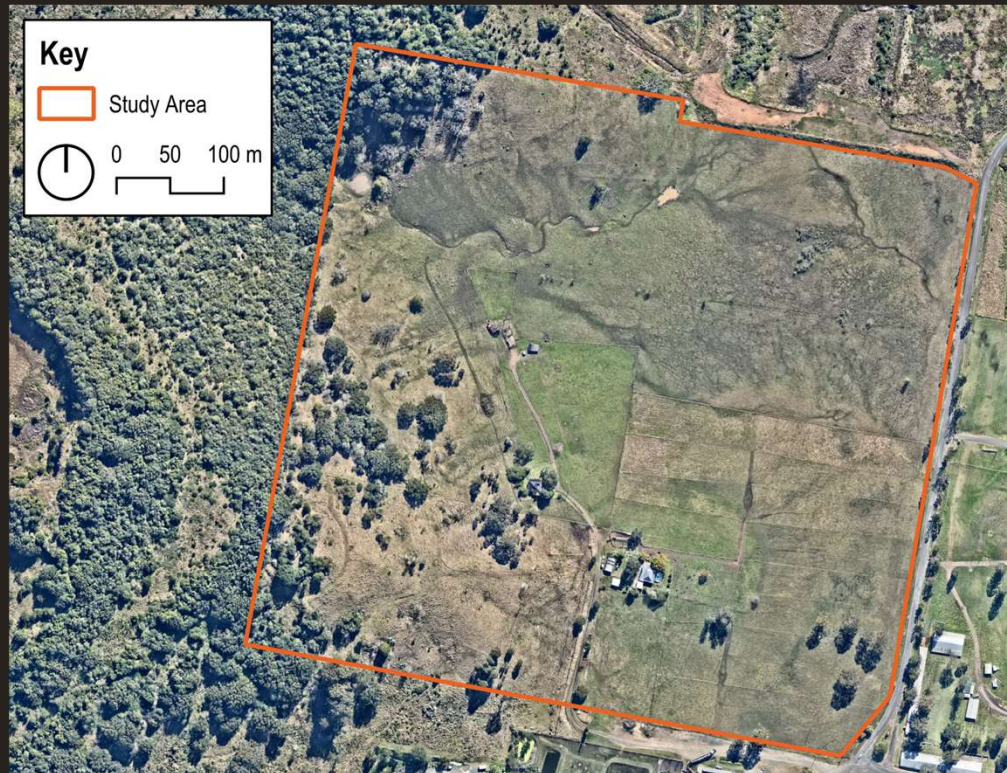
Richmond River High Campus

- The site is located at 163–170 Alexandra Parade, North Lismore.
- No AHIMS sites are registered within the project area.
- Construction of the RRHC will include school buildings, sports facilities, services and associated landscaping works. The school buildings are proposed in slightly elevated areas on the lower slopes of the North Lismore Plateau. Geotechnical and contamination investigations are proposed across the floodplain.
- Previous assessments defined areas of high cultural and moderate archaeological sensitivity. These zones were determined in collaboration with WWGAC. Archaeological field survey and test excavations were recommended.
- Planning pathway: RRHC site will be a State Significant Development project. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is required.



Areas of Aboriginal cultural and archaeological sensitivity as per previous assessments are shaded purple

Richmond River High Campus



Existing site



Proposed RRHC design

Lismore South Public School

- The LSPS project site is located at 69–79 Kyogle Street, South Lismore.
- No AHIMS sites are registered within the project area.
- Proposed works involve demolition of existing buildings and construction of new school facilities on the same site.
- Previous assessments have identified the LSPS site as holding low archaeological sensitivity. No further archaeological management is currently proposed.
- Geotechnical investigations are proposed to inform the building design and engineering.
- Planning pathway: LSPS site will be a State Significant Development project. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is required.



Proposed next steps: Richmond River High Campus

- WWGAC response to the draft ACHA methodology – we would appreciate accelerated methodology approval considering this mirrors previously provided methodology.
- Field survey – suggested for week starting 9 September (~1 day).
 - Purpose of field survey to identify Aboriginal objects and/or sites and assess the potential for subsurface archaeology.
 - Opportunity for discussion and consultation regarding intangible connections to the project area.
 - Understand issues and opportunities relating to cultural heritage and how these might be managed through the project.
- Test excavations – locations to be determined based on field survey. Suggested for week starting 16 September (~1 week after field survey).
- Draft ACHAR for WWGAC review within three weeks of the completion of test excavations.

Phase	9/09	16/09	23/09	30/09	7/10	14/10	21/10	28/10	4/11	11/11
Field survey (1 day)										
Test excavations (5 days)										
Post-excavation reporting										
WWGAC draft ACHAR review (28 days)										
Finalize ACHAR										

Proposed next steps: Richmond River High Campus

Suggested sequence

- Geotechnical and contamination investigations are proposed in any archaeological sensitive area following completion of test excavation.
- Propose to complete geotechnical and contamination investigations outside archaeological sensitive areas at the same time as the test excavation.

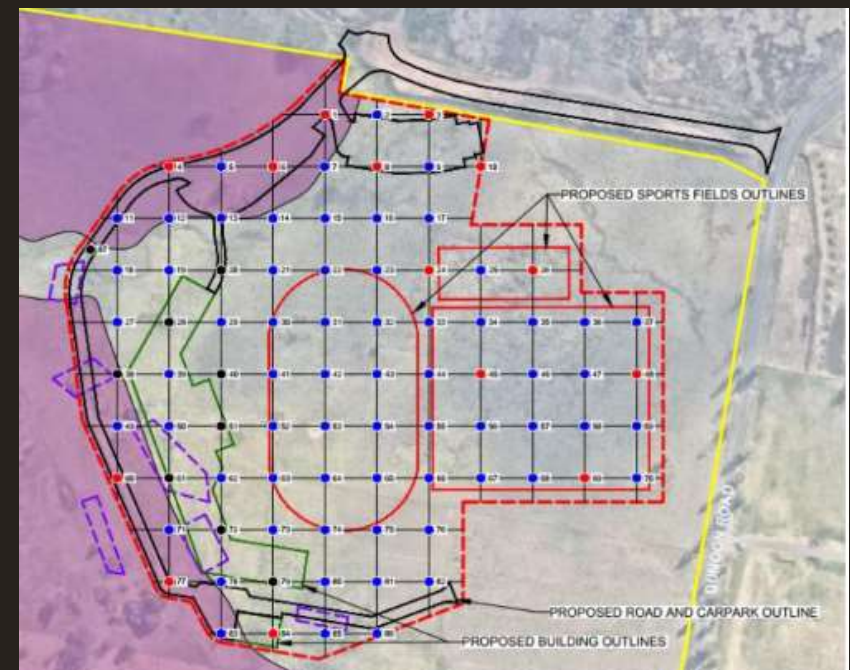
Note

Black dot = Deeper borehole locations (max 9m deep x 100mm dia - 9 total)

Red dot = Shallow borehole locations (max 3m deep x 100mm – 14 total)

Blue dot = Shallow sampling locations (1m x 1m to max 2m deep – 55 total)

Ability to complete geotechnical and contamination bore holing and test pitting at the same time as ACHA field work.



Proposed geotechnical locations. Areas of Aboriginal cultural and archaeological sensitivity as per previous assessments are shaded purple.

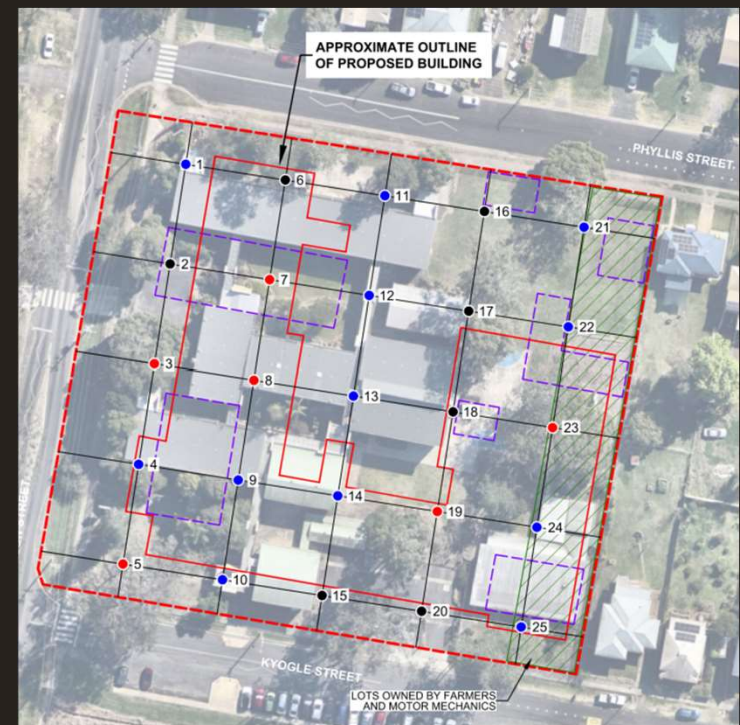
Proposed next steps: Lismore South Public School

- Field survey with WWGAC representatives – suggested for week starting 9 September – in conjunction with Richmond River (~1 day).
- ACHAR timeframe to be determined based on outcomes from field survey.
- Geotechnical and contamination investigations scheduled for 23 September (~1 week) – pending outcomes from field survey.

Phase	2/09	9/09	16/09	23/09	30/09	7/10	14/10	21/10	28/10
Provide Notice of Activity to RNTBC & HNSW									
Provide project information and methodology for WWGAC review (28 days)									
Field survey (1 day)									
WWGAC draft ACHAR review (28 days)									
Finalize ACHAR									

Proposed next steps: Lismore South Public School

- Geotechnical and contamination testing is proposed across the LSPS site.
- Propose to complete testing after field survey with WWGAC representatives.
- Note
 - Black dot = Deeper borehole locations (max 15m deep x 100mm diameter - 7 total)
 - Red dot = Shallow borehole locations (max 3m deep x 100mm – 6 total)
 - Blue dot = Shallow sampling locations (1m x 1m to max 2m deep – 25 total)



Proposed geotechnical and contamination testing locations

WWGAC Engagement

- Request confirmation as to whether engagement be direct to WWGAC or through NTS Corp? Details on proposed legal entity producing invoices required.
- Request confirmation as to whether NTS Corp remain point of contact for consultation or does WWGAC have nominated contact?
- Request confirmation of WWGAC rates for field investigations?

Andie Coulson

From: Sophie Jennings
Sent: Wednesday, 28 August 2024 5:07 PM
To: Matilda Vaughan; Olivia Charles
Cc: Tessa Sharp; Dean Birkett; Michael Trajkov; Jacob Kiefel; Andie Coulson; Elise Harrison; Duncan Jones; Emma Viljoen; Malcolm Taylor; Mark Coyte
Subject: Richmond River High Campus and Lismore South Public School - board meeting presentation slides
Attachments: 240828 WWGAC Board Meeting_presentation.pdf

Dear Tilly,

Thank you to Noel, Auntie Queenie and Gemma for the opportunity to present at the board meeting this afternoon.

As discussed, please find attached the powerpoint presentation for their information and review. We have included an additional slide that shows the proposed scope for contamination and geotechnical testing at Lismore South Public School. We will also provide a methodology for the Lismore South Public School site for review.

We note the following agreed outcomes from the meeting today:

- Request WWGAC approval of ACHAR methodology issued 9 August 2024.
- Field survey with WWGAC representatives at LSPS and RRHC to be scheduled for the week of 9th September – date to be confirmed by WWGAC. We suggest visiting both LSPS and RRHC in the same day.
- Timing and scope for test excavation and geotechnical/contamination testing to be discussed. Option for week of 23rd September, depending on WWGAC representatives availability.
- Process for engagement of WWGAC by GML to be agreed – key points included in last slide of the presentation.

Let us know if you have any queries regarding the above.

Regards,
Sophie
Sophie Jennings
Associate (Archaeologist)
(she/her)

GML Heritage

Level 17, 323 Castlereagh Street, Haymarket. NSW, 2000
T Direct: 02 9318 7575 | T Reception: 02 9319 4811
Availability: Monday to Friday (*alternate Fridays*), 9.00am–5.30pm
www.gml.com.au



We respect and acknowledge the First Nations of the lands and waters on which we live and work, their rich cultural heritage and deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with First Nations to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social, cultural and political justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

We value and encourage working flexibly at GML and I may send you an email outside your normal working hours, but I do not expect a response before you return to work.

The information contained in this e-mail message and any attached files may be confidential and may contain copyright material of GML Heritage Pty Ltd or third parties. Any unauthorised use, disclosure or copying of this e-mail and/or its attachments is prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error please notify the sender immediately by return e-mail and delete all copies of the message and attachments. Before opening or using attachments, please check them for viruses or defects. Our liability is limited to resupplying the e-mail and attached files. Content and views expressed in this e-mail may be those of the sender, and are not necessarily endorsed by GML Heritage Pty Ltd.

Andie Coulson

From: Andie Coulson
Sent: Friday, 30 August 2024 11:01 AM
To: mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au; ocharles@ntscorp.com.au
Cc: Sophie Jennings; Mark Coyte; Dean Birkett; Emma Viljoen; Michael Trajkov; Nicola Carcary; Jacob Kiefel; Tessa Sharp; Elise Harrison
Subject: Lismore South Public School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Attachments: LSPS Stage 1 Notification.pdf

Dear Matilda,

As previously communicated, GML Heritage (GML) has been engaged by School Infrastructure NSW to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHAR) to inform the proposed development for the Lismore South Public School (LSPS) in Lismore.

Please find attached a notification letter regarding the LSPS project, in accordance with the community consultation process as defined in Schedule E of the Widjabul Wia-bul Goori naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement.

Please contact myself or Sophie (cc'd) should you have any queries.

Kind regards,
Andie

Andie Coulson
Heritage Consultant (Archaeologist)
(she/her)

GML Heritage
Level 17, 323 Castlereagh Street, Haymarket. NSW, 2000
T Direct: 02 9318 7554 | T Reception: 02 9319 4811
Availability: Monday - Friday, 9.00am-5.30pm
www.gml.com.au



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30 August 2024

Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation
c/o NTSCORP Limited
Level 1, 44–70 Rosehill Street
Redfern NSW 2016

Our Reference: 24-0233AWWGACc2

Re: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program—Lismore South Public School

Dear Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation,

GML Heritage (GML) has been engaged by School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW, the proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the rebuild of Lismore South Public School (LSPS) (the study area), 69-79 Kyogle Street, Lismore.

We recognise that the Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation (WWGAC) have been identified as the Registered Native Title Body Corporate for the study area. In order to ensure that they fulfill their legal and ethical obligations to identify and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage, our client has instructed us to undertake the modified consultation process for the Widjabul Wia-bal Indigenous Land Use Agreement as outlined in email correspondence received from Heritage NSW on 19 January 2024.

We understand that the Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation have been informed of the LSPS project by SINSW through email and in person. For the purpose of complying with the community consultation process defined in Schedule E of the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), this letter provides formal notification of the LSPS project, which we understand has been previously communicated by SINSW to the WWGAC.

We consider that this previous correspondence and this letter satisfies the requirements of Part 4 22.1 (c) of the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Land Use Agreement (ILUA). Formal notification of the initiation of the consultation process will be issued to Heritage NSW within 28 days.

Details of the project are provided below, and a separate draft methodology for the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process

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Canberra Office

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heritage@gml.com.au

GML Heritage Pty Ltd
ABN 60 001 179 362

Melbourne Office

17 Drummond Street
CARLTON VIC
Australia 3053
+61 3 9380 6933
heritage@gml.com.au

GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd
ABN 31 620 754 761

will be issued to WWGAC for their input and review in accordance with Part 4 24.2 of the the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Land Use Agreement ILUA.

Project details

LSPS was damaged by extreme floods in 2022 and the buildings have been deemed no longer fit for purpose. After conducting feasibility studies for potential redevelopment sites, the department of Education has committed to the rebuild of a new school on the existing site.

The LSPS project site is located at 69–79 Kyogle Street, South Lismore, in the parish of Lismore, County of Rous, and is within the Ngulingah Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and Lismore Local Government Area (Figure 1). The SSD application applies only to the eastern half of the existing school site (eastern parcel), being the area outlined in blue on Figure 1. This project site is comprised of Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of Section 2, DP448737.

The proponent details for the project are as follows:

Schools Infrastructure NSW
Elise Harrison
Project Manager
TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

If WWGAC have any queries in regard to the above, please contact us on (02) 9319 4811.

Yours sincerely,



Sophie Jennings

Associate

GML Heritage Pty Ltd



Figure 1 Plan showing the existing LSPS site outlined in red. The eastern school site, outlined in blue, is the subject of the current SSD proposal. The area outlined in red is the site of temporary school facilities. (Source: Gyde Scoping Report Request for Project-Specific SEARs Lismore South Public School Rebuild 2024)

Andie Coulson

From: Sophie Jennings
Sent: Tuesday, 3 September 2024 1:57 PM
To: Matilda Vaughan; Olivia Charles
Cc: Michael Trajkov; Elise Harrison; Tessa Sharp; Emma Viljoen; Andie Coulson
Subject: Lismore South Public School ACHAR methodology
Attachments: LSPS Stage 2 ACHAR Methodology Letter.pdf

Dear Tilly,

Further to previous correspondence about the Lismore South Public School, please find attached the draft methodology for the ACHAR for the Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation to review and provide comment on.

The GML team would be available to discuss the methodology for the ACHAR with the WWGAC representatives during the field survey next Monday 9 September.

Please let us know if you or the WWGAC have any queries.

Regards,
Sophie

3 September 2024

Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation
c/o NTSCORP Limited
Level 1, 44–70 Rosehill Street
Redfern NSW 2016

Our Reference: 24-0233AWWGACc2

Re: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program—Lismore South Public School Project Information and Methodology

Dear Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation,

GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) has been engaged by School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW, the proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the rebuild of Lismore South Public School (LSPS) (the study area).

This letter provides an overview of the project (consultation Stage 2), the findings of an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment prepared for the project site, and outlines the proposed methodology for the cultural heritage assessment (consultation Stage 3). We recognise the process for community consultation is defined in Schedule E of the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) which will be adhered to for this project.

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Widjabul Wia-bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation (WWGAC) with information on the proposed development and to seek their review and input of the proposed methodology for the assessment process.

Project background

The LSPS is a component of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery (NRFR) project. Due to the damage caused to the existing LSPS buildings during the 2022 flood event, the school is currently operating out of temporary learning facilities on the sports field and oval on the western side of Wilson Street, adjacent to the main school site. Given the extensive damage to the existing LSPS infrastructure, SINSW is proposing to demolish the existing school buildings and construct new school facilities on the existing site that comply with Department of Education requirements, and to respond to the flood constraints of the site.

The project is classified as State Significant Development (Application No. SSD-69750458) under the *Environmental Planning*

Sydney Office

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GML Heritage Victoria Pty Ltd
ABN 31 620 754 761

and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act). Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been issued for the project and Key issue 21 requires the assessment of Aboriginal heritage:

Key issue 21—Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts for any Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the site.

Project site

The LSPS project site is located at 69–79 Kyogle Street, South Lismore, in the parish of Lismore, County of Rous, and is within the Ngulingah Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and Lismore Local Government Area. The SSD application applies only to the eastern half of the existing school site (eastern parcel), being the area outlined in blue on Figure 1. This project site is comprised of Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of Section 2, DP448737.



Figure 1 Plan showing the existing LSPS site outlined in red. The eastern school site, outlined in blue, is the subject of the current SSD proposal. The area outlined in red is the site of temporary school facilities. (Source: Gyde Scoping Report Request for Project-Specific SEARs Lismore South Public School Rebuild 2024)

Project description

The proposed rebuild of the LSPS would involve the following activities demolition of the existing school buildings, and construction of new school buildings on the same site (Figure 2). Construction of the new school buildings would require bulk earthworks to prepare the site, excavation for new services, landscaping including tree planting. A program of geotechnical and contamination investigations is also proposed during the enabling works to inform the new development. The existing buildings, play equipment, and covered outdoor learning area (COLA) on the western half of the site would be retained (Figure 2).

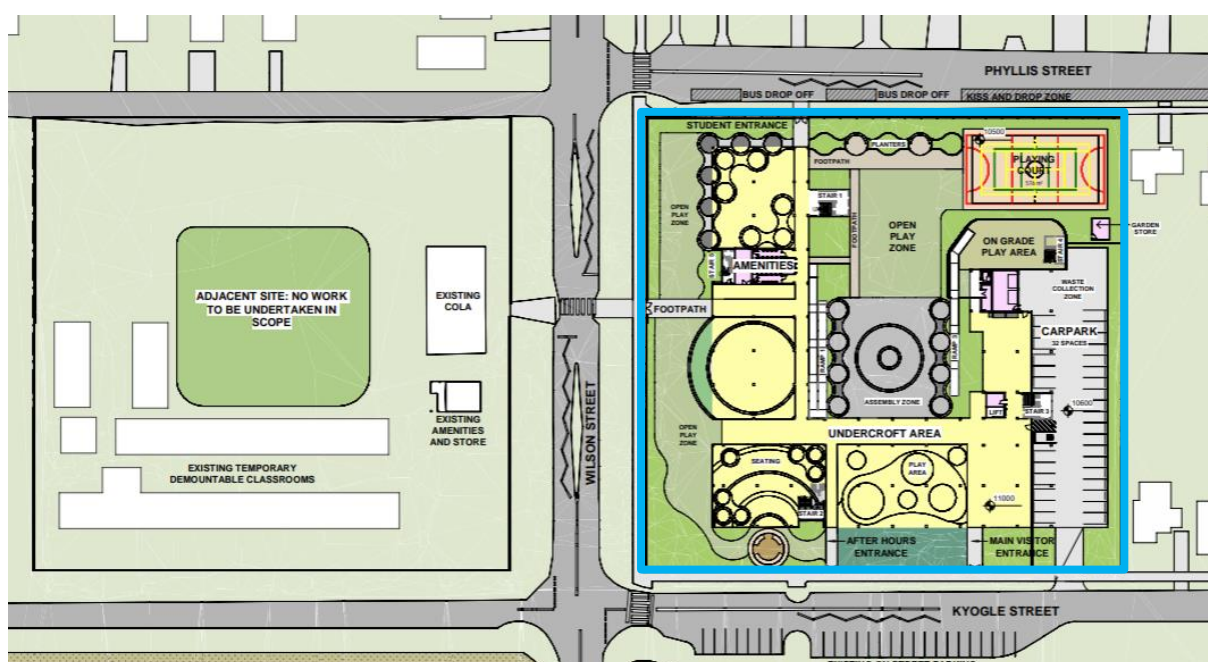


Figure 2 Ground floor plan showing the proposed layout of the new school buildings in the eastern parcel (outlined blue) of the LSPS site. (Source: EJE Lismore South Public School (LSPS) SINSW #230301 Site Plan Ground Floor dwg A-020)

Archaeological context

To undertake the archaeological assessment and prepare management and mitigation measures for Aboriginal cultural heritage, information on the study area has been reviewed. A summary overview of the regional Aboriginal archaeological and environmental context is provided below. This is based on an Aboriginal heritage due diligence (ADD) assessment prepared by EMM in January 2023. The ADD concluded that the site has low archaeological sensitivity and therefore is not expected that Aboriginal objects would be present within the site. The ADD identified that as the new school buildings would be constructed within areas of existing disturbance it would be unlikely for the new development to impact in-situ archaeological deposits. On this basis, the

ADD did not recommend any further archaeological investigation in the form of test or salvage excavation.

A summary of the key findings from the ADD report is presented below.

- A search of Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on 9 September 2022 identified 64 Aboriginal heritage registered sites, objects and/or places within an approximately 5km radius of the project site. No objects or places were registered within the project site. An updated AHIMS search conducted on 18 July 2024 confirms that there are no registered AHIMS sites within the project site (Figure 3).
 - It is noted that the ADD identifies 116 registered sites, of which 40 are restricted. However, a review of the AHIMS data provided in the report appendix lists 64 registered sites, of which 4 are restricted. Based on a review of the data in the EMM report it appears that the total of 116 refers to the different site types (ie artefacts, middens, modified trees) that are recorded for each registered site. The 40 restricted sites are likely an error and should be 4.
- The ADD identified artefact scatters and isolated finds (stone artefacts) to be the most likely site type to occur in relation to the project site. The site registered on AHIMS vary in location but are concentrated along the Wilsons River and associated waterways.
- The project site is located on an elevated plain at between 13m–14m above sea level (Australian Height Datum, AHD), approximately 200m northeast of Hollingworth Creek and 500m south of Leycester Creek. Both these creeks feed into the Wilsons River which is located 700m east of the project site. The project overlies the Leycester soil landscape, an alluvial soil characterised by silt clay fluvial sand and gravel.
- The ADD noted that the project site is just beyond the typical distance from a waterway that one would expect to find significant evidence of Aboriginal occupation beyond what is known as background scatter (the general random discard of cultural materials not associated with specific activities).
- The ADD identified that the project site has been subject to modification as a result of construction and subsequent phases of redevelopment of the LSPS during the twentieth century.
- A site inspection carried out for the ADD noted that the project site had been subject to low intensity earthworks to prepare the ground for construction of the school buildings. Greater levels of impacts were noted in associated with the Preschool and Early Learning Centre, basketball court and play equipment. The site inspection indicated that most of the ground surface had been previously disturbed to varying degrees.

- Based on the lack of landform features within the project site that are typically associated with Aboriginal objects, the past historical disturbance across the site suggests that the potential for identification of Aboriginal archaeology is very low.



Figure 3 Plan showing location of registered AHIMS sites in relation to the study area. (Source: Heritage NSW and Nearmap basemap with GML additions)

Method for Aboriginal heritage assessment

This section presents the proposed methodology for assessing the Aboriginal heritage values of the study area. The objective of the assessment process is to identify the tangible and intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the study area to enable appropriate management of these values as part of the proposed development. The ACHAR would be prepared for this project in collaboration with the WWGAC cultural officers. It would describe the identified tangible and intangible values and present suitable management and mitigation measures which have been developed in collaboration with the WWGAC.

The ACHAR would be developed in accordance with the relevant guidelines, including:

- *Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa Indigenous Land Use Agreement ILUA Schedule E*;
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010);
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011); and
- *National Parks and Wildlife (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulations 2019* (NSW).

Field survey

To understand the study area, it is proposed to undertake an archaeological field survey in conjunction with four cultural officers from the WWGAC. The field survey would be undertaken in line with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. The purpose of the field survey would be to:

- Inspect the LSPS site to verify the findings of the due diligence.
- Record the nature and location of any ground disturbance and soil conditions.
- Liaise with WWGAC Cultural Officers regarding any archaeological or cultural sensitivities of the study area.
- Discuss and develop with WWGAC Cultural Officers appropriate management and mitigation measures with regard to any archaeological or cultural sensitivities within the study area.

The results of the field survey, including any identified Aboriginal archaeological or cultural heritage values within the Project Area would be included in a future ACHAR to be prepared to support the SSD application.

Review and feedback

We would like to receive your comments and feedback on the LSPS project and the proposed methodology for the investigation of the Aboriginal heritage outlined above. We may use and include any information provided in the preparation of the ACHAR which would be submitted as part of the future SSD application. Please specify any culturally sensitive information, or advise us if you do not wish for your responses to be included in the ACHAR.

Any response/feedback can be provided to GML, reference Lismore South Public School Project, by 1 October 2024, either by phone on (02) 9319 4811 or by email to ach@gml.com.au.

Should you wish to provide a written postal submission, these can be sent to:

Andie Coulson, GML Heritage—Level 17, 323 Castlereagh Street, Haymarket NSW 2000.

We look forward to your response, and will provide further project information as it becomes available.

Yours sincerely,



Sophie Jennings

Associate

GML Heritage Pty Ltd

Andie Coulson

From: Sophie Jennings
Sent: Tuesday, 3 September 2024 2:12 PM
To: Matilda Vaughan; Olivia Charles
Cc: Andie Coulson; Jacob Kiefel; Michael Trajkov; Elise Harrison; Nicola Carcary
Subject: LSPS and RRHC Field survey confirmed - 9 September 2024
Attachments: Draft contract_WWGAC.pdf

Hello Tilly,

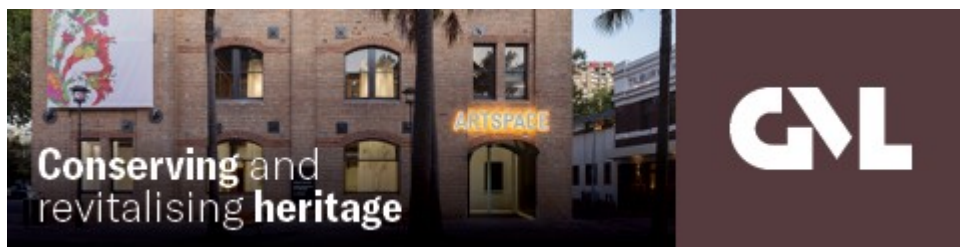
Thank you for your time on the phone yesterday to discuss the arrangements for the field survey at Lismore South Public School and the proposed Richmond River High School site.

Confirming that the field survey for both sites will take place on Monday 9 September. The team are looking to meet at Lismore South Public School at 9.30am on Monday – we will be able to confirm this later in the week, and will provide contact information to the GML personnel who will be on site.

As GML has been instructed to engage the WWGAC for these projects, could you please confirm the contact details and rates for the WWGAC. I've attached GML's standard subconsultant contract that we could engage the WWGAC under, unless they have a specific agreement they would like to provide?

Regards,
Sophie
Sophie Jennings
Associate (Archaeologist)
(she/her)

GML Heritage
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Sophie Jennings

From: Sophie Jennings
Sent: Monday, 16 September 2024 1:42 PM
To: Matilda Vaughan; Olivia Charles; qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbj2211@live.com
Cc: Jacob Kiefel; Andie Coulson
Subject: Confirming dates for test excavation at Richmond River High Campus and geotech investigations at Lismore South Public school
Attachments: 24-0233WWGACc3 RRHC Methodology Letter.pdf
Importance: High

Hello Tilly, Auntie Queenie and Noel,

Following from the field survey with Noel and Auntie Queenie last Monday, below is an update for both Richmond River High Campus and Lismore South Public School including the proposed dates for test excavation (RRHC) and monitoring of geotechnical investigations (LSPS).

The key points are:

- Test excavation is scheduled to start at Richmond River on **Tuesday 24 September** and we anticipate a 3-week program. Can WWGAC confirm their availability to attend.
- Revised test excavation methodology for RRHC is attached for review and agreement by WWGAC.
- Geotechnical and contamination testing will commence at Lismore South Public School on Tuesday 24 September and will run for 4 days. Can WWGAC confirm which days they wish to attend?

Richmond River High Campus

The proposed methodology for test excavation at RRHC has been updated to reflect the outcomes of the field survey. As previously communicated, School Infrastructure NSW are planning a program of geotechnical and contamination investigation. We have developed a sampling methodology that tests the locations prior to Geotech/contamination drilling occurring at each location. The number of test pits to be excavated will be determined based on the results as we are doing the test excavation and would be agreed with the WWGAC representatives on site. As requested by Noel, we have included a row of test pits in an area at the southeast of the site – these locations can be moved if the WWGAC would like to test specific locations.

Test excavation is scheduled to commence on Monday 23 September – Monday will be a set up day and the WWGAC are welcome to attend to assist with the logistics. Excavation of the test pits would commence on Tuesday 24 September with WWGAC representatives. We anticipate the test excavation program will take 3 weeks. We have allowed for 4 representatives as per the ILUA – could WWGAC please confirm how many people they will have available.

Lismore South Public School

As discussed during the field survey, it was agreed that the LSPS site has low sensitivity for archaeological objects and no test excavation is proposed for this site. A program of geotechnical and contamination testing is scheduled to commence and it was agreed that WWGAC representative(s) would monitor the works.

Could the WWGAC confirm which days they would like to monitor the works and the number of representatives who will attend. The proposed schedule for the investigation is as follows:

- Monday 23/9 - mobilisation
- Tuesday 24/9 - Track mounted drill rig works involving 100mm diameter spiral auger. Visibility of soils will be limited to material on the auger which is removed every 1m for the team to take samples and make notes on soil conditions.
- Wednesday 25/9 and Thursday 26/9 - 300 CPT drilling involving a 30mm diameter probe which is pushed into the ground. There will be no soil visibility.
- Thursday 26/9 and Friday 27/9 - Test pits using excavator – test pits will be excavated using a small machine and the soil conditions will be able to be seen in the test pit. The team doing the testing will sieve all fill deposits using to check for contamination (ie asbestos fragments), but do not propose to test the underlying natural soils. Test pits would extend up to 50cm into the natural soils below modern fill layers.

Additionally, there was queries during the field survey about disturbance in the northeast part of the site. SINSW have found two plans that show a service in this area and a small building (now demolished).

Let me know if there are any questions regarding the above.

Regards,
Sophie

Andie Coulson

From: Matilda Vaughan <mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 16 September 2024 4:44 PM
To: Sophie Jennings; Olivia Charles; qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbj2211@live.com
Cc: Jacob Kiefel; Andie Coulson
Subject: RE: Confirming dates for test excavation at Richmond River High Campus and geotech investigations at Lismore South Public school

Thanks Sophie – we will discuss with the board and revert with any comments on the methodology and persons to conduct the work on behalf of WWGAC.

Kind regards,

Matilda Vaughan | Senior Solicitor



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

t 61 2 9310 3188 | m 0429 668 850
e mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au | w www.ntscorp.com.au
Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

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From: Sophie Jennings <Sophie.Jennings@gml.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 16 September 2024 1:42 PM
To: Matilda Vaughan <mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au>; Olivia Charles <ocharles@ntscorp.com.au>; qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbj2211@live.com
Cc: Jacob Kiefel <jacob.kiefel@gml.com.au>; Andie Coulson <Andie.Coulson@gml.com.au>
Subject: Confirming dates for test excavation at Richmond River High Campus and geotech investigations at Lismore South Public school
Importance: High

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Let me know if there are any questions regarding the above.

Regards,
Sophie
Sophie Jennings
Associate (Archaeologist)
(she/her)

GML Heritage

Level 17, 323 Castlereagh Street, Haymarket. NSW, 2000
T Direct: 02 9318 7575 | T Reception: 02 9319 4811
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Andie Coulson

From: Aboriginal Heritage
Sent: Wednesday, 6 November 2024 2:17 PM
To: qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbj2211@live.com; mvaughn@ntscorp.com.au
Cc: ocharles@ntscorp.com.au; Sophie Jennings; Andie Coulson; Jacob Kiefel
Subject: 24-0233A Lismore South Public School ACHAR - Traditional Owners Review
Attachments: LSPS ACHAR.pdf

Dear Aunty Queenie, Noel and Tilly,

Please see attached the draft Lismore South Public School ACHAR for your review and consideration.

In accordance with the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa ILUA (NI2022/002), GML would appreciate comments, questions or requested changes be provided by 4 December 2024.

If you wish to discuss as aspect of the ACHAR further, please feel free to contact myself or GML by phone on (02) 9319 4811. Additionally, a meeting between GML and Widjabul Wia-Bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation can be arranged at your request.

Kind regards,

Jacob Kiefel

Sophie Jennings

From: Matilda Vaughan <mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 14 October 2024 1:01 PM
To: Sophie Jennings
Subject: RE: Lismore South public school - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

thanks Sophie

Kind regards,

Matilda Vaughan | Senior Solicitor



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

t 61 2 9310 3188 | m 0429 668 850
e mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au | w www.ntscorp.com.au
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From: Sophie Jennings <Sophie.Jennings@gml.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 10 October 2024 11:09 AM
To: qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbj2211@live.com
Cc: Matilda Vaughan <mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au>; Olivia Charles <ocharles@ntscorp.com.au>; Jacob Kiefel <jacob.kiefel@gml.com.au>
Subject: Lismore South public school - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Auntie Queenie and Noel,

I hope you are both well.

I'm touching base to follow up on the Lismore South Public School site and provide an update on the reporting for this project.

As the geotechnical and contamination investigations were completed in late September/early October, we are now preparing the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the project site that will include the results from the field survey that was done with Jacob and Andie in early September, plus the results from the on-site investigations.

The ACHAR will follow the methodology that was provided to WWGAC in late August – I've attached a copy again for your refence. We will be providing the draft ACHAR for review by WWGAC in accordance with the consultation requirements, but I wanted to touch base in advance to see if there was anything specific you would like included in the report.

Let us know if you have any queries. If you would prefer to discuss over the phone I can be contacted on 0468 541 212.

Regards,
Sophie

Sophie Jennings
Associate (Archaeologist)
(she/her)

GML Heritage
Level 17, 323 Castlereagh Street, Haymarket. NSW, 2000
T Direct: 02 9318 7575 | T Reception: 02 9319 4811
Availability: Monday to Thursday 9.00am–5.30pm
www.gml.com.au



We respect and acknowledge the First Nations of the lands and waters on which we live and work, their rich cultural heritage and deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with First Nations to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social, cultural and political justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

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Sophie Jennings

From: Aboriginal Heritage
Sent: Tuesday, 12 November 2024 11:51 AM
To: Sophie Jennings
Subject: FW: FW: 24-0233A Lismore South Public School ACHAR - Traditional Owners Review
Attachments: LSPS ACHAR.pdf

Hi Sophie,

See below – WWGAC have no comments for the LSPS ACHAR.

Kind Regards,
Jacob

From: Matilda Vaughan <mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 12 November 2024 11:07 AM
To: Aboriginal Heritage <ach@gml.com.au>
Cc: Olivia Charles <ocharles@ntscorp.com.au>; nkbj2211@live.com; ashleymoran1073@gmail.com
Subject: RE: FW: 24-0233A Lismore South Public School ACHAR - Traditional Owners Review

Dear Jacob,

Thank you for your email and the draft ACHAR.

WWGAC have no further comments to be incorporated into the ACHAR.

Kind regards,

Matilda Vaughan | Senior Solicitor



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

t 61 2 9310 3188 | m 0429 668 850
e mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au | w www.ntscorp.com.au
Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

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Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Aboriginal Heritage <ach@gml.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 6 November 2024 2:47 PM
To: Matilda Vaughan <mvaughan@ntscorp.com.au>
Subject: CM: FW: 24-0233A Lismore South Public School ACHAR - Traditional Owners Review

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Hi Tilly,

Apologies, looks like I misspelled your email address.

See below correspondence regarding the draft Lismore South Public School ACHAR (attached to this email).

Kind Regards,
Jacob

From: Aboriginal Heritage <ach@gml.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 6 November 2024 2:17 PM
To: qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbj2211@live.com; mvaughn@ntscorp.com.au
Cc: ocharles@ntscorp.com.au; Sophie Jennings <Sophie.Jennings@gml.com.au>; Andie Coulson <Andie.Coulson@gml.com.au>; Jacob Kiefel <jacob.kiefel@gml.com.au>
Subject: 24-0233A Lismore South Public School ACHAR - Traditional Owners Review

Dear Aunty Queenie, Noel and Tilly,

Please see attached the draft Lismore South Public School ACHAR for your review and consideration.

In accordance with the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa ILUA (NI2022/002), GML would appreciate comments, questions or requested changes be provided by 4 December 2024.

If you wish to discuss as aspect of the ACHAR further, please feel free to contact myself or GML by phone on (02) 9319 4811. Additionally, a meeting between GML and Widjabul Wia-Bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation can be arranged at your request.

Kind regards,

Jacob Kiefel

Andie Coulson

From: Sophie Jennings
Sent: Tuesday, 10 December 2024 4:30 PM
To: qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbj2211@live.com; Matilda Vaughan
Cc: Olivia Charles; Andie Coulson
Subject: 24-0233A Lismore South Public School ACHAR - changes to planning approvals pathway
Attachments: LSPS ACHAR FINAL.pdf

Dear Aunty Queenie, Noel and Tilly,

With regard to the Lismore South Public School project, please be advised that the planning approval pathway for the project has changed. This change has not affected the recommendations of the ACHAR – a copy of the revised ACHAR is attached for your reference.

School Infrastructure are now seeking approval for the project under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (T&I SEPP) as “development permitted without consent” on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Previously, the project was approved as a State Significant Development and the ACHAR had been prepared to satisfy the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).

We will keep you informed of the project status as it is progressed. Please feel free to contact me on 9318 7575 if you have any queries.

Best Regards,
Sophie

Sophie Jennings
Associate (Archaeologist)
(she/her)

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From: Aboriginal Heritage <ach@gml.com.au>

Sent: Wednesday, 6 November 2024 2:17 PM

To: qspeeding1957@gmail.com; nkbi2211@live.com; mvaughn@ntscorp.com.au

Cc: ocharles@ntscorp.com.au; Sophie Jennings <Sophie.Jennings@gml.com.au>; Andie Coulson <Andie.Coulson@gml.com.au>; Jacob Kiefel <jacob.kiefel@gml.com.au>

Subject: 24-0233A Lismore South Public School ACHAR - Traditional Owners Review

Dear Aunty Queenie, Noel and Tilly,

Please see attached the draft Lismore South Public School ACHAR for your review and consideration.

In accordance with the Widjabul Wia-bal Goori naa ILUA (NI2022/002), GML would appreciate comments, questions or requested changes be provided by 4 December 2024.

If you wish to discuss as aspect of the ACHAR further, please feel free to contact myself or GML by phone on (02) 9319 4811. Additionally, a meeting between GML and Widjabul Wia-Bal Gurrumbil Aboriginal Corporation can be arranged at your request.

Kind regards,

Jacob Kiefel