

**Proposed Facilities Upgrade of
Hunter River High School,
36 Elkin Avenue, Heatherbrae,
Port Stephens Council LGA, NSW**
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Prepared for The APP Group on behalf of the NSW Department of Education

June 2023

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



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1.2	Client Review of ATR – includes the results of the Phases 2 & 3 of the test ex	NS	APP & SINSW	1/06/2023	APP	2/06/2023
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Executive Summary

Kayandel has been engaged by The APP Group (Project Manager) on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to assess the potential impacts that the proposed works (refer to Section 1.2) may have on Aboriginal heritage within Hunter River High School.

As part of their investigation, GML (2020) identified that the School contained areas of archaeological sensitivity, particularly associated with the Tea Garden Variant A soil landscape. Kayandel has prepared this ACHAR to document the archaeological investigation of the portion of the area of archaeological that will be impacted by the proposed works.

For a copy of the Archaeological Technical Report (ATR), which documents the Aboriginal archaeological test excavation, refer to Appendix XX.

Three (3) Aboriginal sites have been identified as a result of Kayandel's archaeological excavation (refer to Figure 11):

- ✦ HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School);
- ✦ HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School); and,
- ✦ HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School).

The results of the test excavation indicate that the archaeologically sensitive landform identified by GML (2020) has low to moderate archaeological potential.

In consideration of previous disturbance, the archaeological context and the significance of the above Aboriginal sites within the Subject Area, it has been determined that no further investigation is required to inform the Development Application.

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be necessary to impact any of the identified Aboriginal sites (refer to Figure 11).

Obligations

1. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be sought for the portions of HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) that will be impacted by the proposed development;
2. Site Cards are to be prepared for all Aboriginal sites identified during the undertaking of the Aboriginal archaeological excavation that are not currently recorded on AHIMS; and,
3. Aboriginal Site Impact Recording (ASIR) forms must be completed for each of the Aboriginal sites, detailing the impacts of test excavations and should be lodged with the AHIMS Registrar in a timely fashion.

Recommendations

The following management principles and recommendations are based on:

- ✦ The legal requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), whereby it is illegal to damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal relic without first obtaining the written consent of the Director General of National Parks & Wildlife Service;

- ✦ The legal requirements of the *Heritage Act 1977*, whereby it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit;
- ✦ The requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010b);
- ✦ The requirements of the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011); and,
- ✦ The findings presented within this ACHAR, and the accompanying ATR (refer to Appendix XX).

Kayandel recommends the following:

1. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be sought for the portions of HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) that will be impacted by the proposed development (refer to Figure 12). This AHIP should be sought for all known and unknown Aboriginal objects within the extents of the Aboriginal sites shown in Figure 12 as a strategy to minimise the risk of delays during works that may result from unexpected finds;
2. It is recommended that the AHIP be for a period of 2 years to allow sufficient time for construction works to be completed;
3. Should the design and/or extent of the proposed subdivision be altered in such a way that would impact the registered Aboriginal Sites within the Subject Area, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* must be obtained prior to any works commencing;
4. Consultation continues to inform RAPs about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the project area throughout the life of the project. This is in line with advice received from Heritage NSW. In the event that Kayandel is not responsible for the maintenance of this consultation, the responsibility will fall to the Project Manager and/or the Proponent.
 - a. A period of no longer than 6 months between contact with the RAPs must be upheld for the consultation to be considered 'continuous'. If a period of longer than 6 months occurs between contact with the Aboriginal stakeholders, consultation will need to be re-started;
5. All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
6. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. A Heritage NSW officer

will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence; and,

7. If, during development works, suspected historic cultural heritage material is uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) should be notified and works only recommence when an approved management strategy has been developed.

Disclaimer: This archaeological assessment and the management recommendations contained herein, will be independently reviewed by the Heritage NSW, and the relevant Aboriginal community. Heritage NSW and the Aboriginal community will make consideration of the findings of the consultant's report and the recommendations in relation to the management of cultural heritage. Formal approval for all actions outlined should be sought from the relevant authority prior to the completion of any works. At no time should automatic approval of the management recommendations stated herein be assumed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Kayandel has been engaged by The APP Group (Project Manager) on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to assess the potential impacts that the proposed works (refer to Section 1.2) may have on Aboriginal heritage within Hunter River High School.

In 2020, GML (2020) produced an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report in relation to the Subject Area.

As part of their investigation, GML (2020) identified that the School contained areas of archaeological sensitivity, particularly associated with the Tea Garden Variant A soil landscape. Kayandel has prepared this ACHAR to document the archaeological investigation of the portion of the area of archaeological that will be impacted by the proposed works.

For a copy of the Archaeological Technical Report (ATR), which documents the Aboriginal archaeological test excavation, refer to Appendix XX.

The Proponent will use the ACHAR to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* for the Aboriginal sites identified in Figure 11. The AHIP application will be lodged with Heritage NSW.

1.1 Location of the Subject Area

The Subject Area is situated within the Port Stephens Council Local Government Area (LGA) (see Figure 1). It lies south of the Raymond Terrace, on the western side of the Pacific Highway.

The Subject Area is approximately 9ha. It is located at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Avenue, Heatherbrae and comprises of the following properties (refer to Figure 2):

- ✦ Lot 1 DP579025;
- ✦ Lot 1 DP540114; and,
- ✦ Lot 1 DP120189.

1.2 Proposed Development Works

The project is to upgrade the Hunter River High School to meet EFSG Stream 6 core facilities. This will entail additional new general learning spaces including support classes and refurbishment of existing general learning spaces. In-line with this, external works will require to be planned and developed that includes the public domain, transport & traffic and parking. The project scope including costs and timing has now been finalised for this first stage of work. This stage of work has been informed by priorities identified by stakeholders focusing on the provision of the following:

- ✦ Provision of 8 new support classrooms including new Emotionally Disturbed (ED);
- ✦ Behaviourally Disturbed (BD) classrooms;
- ✦ Core facilities upgrades;
- ✦ New administration building (reduced in size from FBC allocation);
- ✦ New gymnasium; and,
- ✦ Refurbishment to existing nominated classrooms:
 - Building A - refurbishment;
 - Building C – Hospitality Kitchen converted to Visual Arts Space;
 - Building E – Support Classrooms converted to Movement Hub; and,

- o Building H – Computer Lab converted to Food Tech.

Refer to Figure 3 for the proposed masterplan.

1.3 Study Aim and Objectives

This study aims to produce a report detailing the Aboriginal heritage within the portion of the Subject Area that will be impacted by the proposed works. This ACHAR presents sufficient information to facilitate an informed decision regarding the potential impact of the proposed works on known and unknown Aboriginal heritage.

The report has been prepared per the specifications of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (Code of Practice)* (DECCW, 2010b) and *The Guide for Investigating, Assessing, and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011).

The following tasks have been undertaken to achieve these aims:

- ✦ A review of background information, including landscape and ethnographic history as described in the *Code of Practice* (DECCW, 2010b);
- ✦ A review of archaeological context, including identification of known Aboriginal sites in the Subject Area, through a search of Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and an analysis of existing archaeological reports relating to the Subject Area and its immediate environs;
- ✦ Detailing the consultation undertaken with Aboriginal community stakeholders;
- ✦ An archaeological field survey of the Subject Area;
- ✦ Characterisation of the nature of any archaeological deposits that may be encountered;
- ✦ Development of informed mitigation measures and management recommendations for any sites located within the proposed development area; and,
- ✦ Articulation of the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavation methodology, based on evidence of Aboriginal objects identified in the surrounding area, and levels of previous ground disturbance.

1.4 Limitations

The advice in this report is limited to Aboriginal heritage.

This report is based on a review of available Aboriginal archaeological assessments (sourced from AHIMS, grey literature and Kayandel's report library) and field investigations. It is possible that further Aboriginal archaeological assessments or the emergence of new analysis of the Aboriginal archaeological landscape within the Heatherbrae area may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

Ground disturbance through past land uses influences both the potential for the destruction or survival of Aboriginal sites and objects in areas of significant disturbance. Clearing and use of land for agricultural practices limits the survival of Aboriginal sites and objects. Therefore, areas that have undergone more intensive past land use and disturbance may be limited in their ability to truly represent the Aboriginal archaeological landscape of the greater area in which it is situated.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in Section 2. This is made on the basis of our experience of working with the NSW Aboriginal heritage and European heritage systems and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations, and

guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

The results from the 'AHIMS Database Search' (Section 6.2) are valid for 12 months (from the date of the search). If the report has not been finalised and/or it is necessary to update the report, and the previous AHIMS database search is over 12 months old, it will be necessary to undertake another search of AHIMS again to ensure the information is still current. If the AHIMS search results identify additional Aboriginal sites which will result in significant changes to the assessment, it will be necessary to update the report to consider these results.

The 'Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance' (Section 9.2.3) made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the Aboriginal archaeological landscape within the Heatherbrae area and physical evidence in a different way.

1.5 Personnel

The qualifications of the Kayandel team are included in Table 1.

Person	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Britt Andrews	B. Arts (His. and Anc. His. and Arch.) - B. Com. and Media Studies (Digital Media and Com.)	>2year	Background research, report drafting, and consultation with the Aboriginal community
Amber Hewson	B. Arts (His. and Anc. His. and Arch.) Indigenous Studies and French	<1 year	Background research, report drafting
Natalie Stiles	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad. Cert. Arts (Arch), MGIS&RemoteSens	>10 years	Report review, mapping, field survey and consultation with the Aboriginal community
Lance Syme	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad. Dip. (Heritage Cons.), M. ICOMOS	>20 years	Project supervision, report review

Table 1: Kayandel personnel involved in the preparation of this report

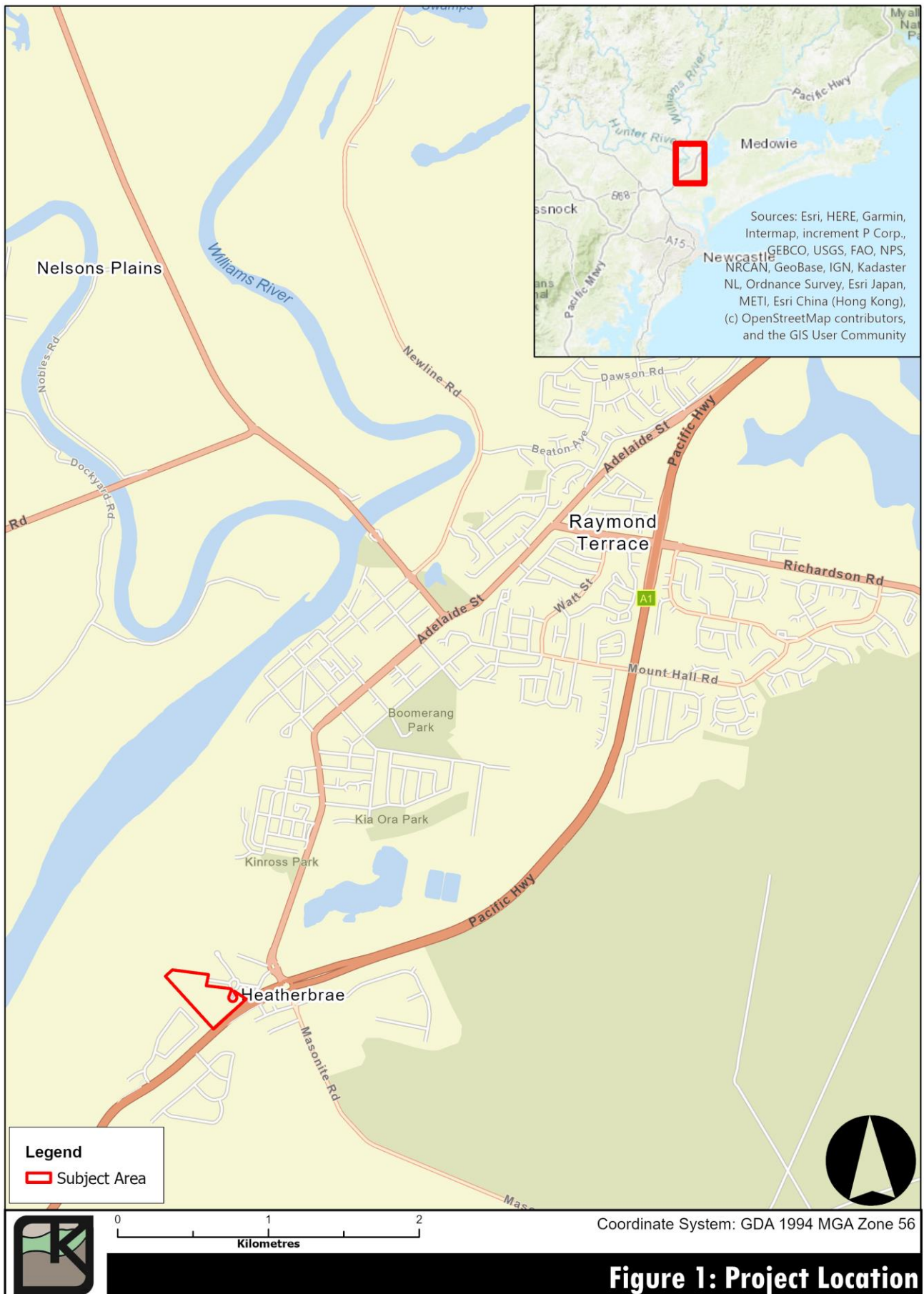






Figure 3: Proposed Masterplan

2 APPLICABLE POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage in Australia is protected and managed under a variety of legislation. The following section provides a summary of the Acts which are relevant to the management of cultural heritage in NSW. It is important to note that the discussion of the Acts presented in Section 2 of this report, are a guide only and are not legal interpretations of the legislation by the consultant.

2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The purpose of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (*Heritage Protection Act*) is the preservation and protection from injury or desecration of areas and objects in Australia and in Australian waters that are of particular significance to Aboriginal people in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

Under the *Heritage Protection Act* the responsible Minister can make temporary or long-term declarations to protect areas and objects of significance under threat of injury or desecration. The Act can, in certain circumstances, override state and territory provisions, or it can be implemented in circumstances where state or territory provisions are lacking or are not enforced. The Act must be invoked by or on behalf of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or organisation.

2.1.2 Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)




The *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (*EPBC Act*) took effect on 16 July 2000. Under Part 9 of the *EPBC Act*, any action that has, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance (known as a controlled action under the Act), may only progress with approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. An action is defined as a project, development, undertaking, activity (or series of activities), or alteration to any of these. Where an exception applies, an action will also require approval if:

It is undertaken on Commonwealth land and will have or is likely to have a significant impact;

1. It is undertaken outside Commonwealth land and will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land; and,
2. It is undertaken by the Commonwealth and will have or is likely to have a significant impact.

Under Section 28 subsection (1) "The Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency must not take inside or outside Australian jurisdiction an action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment inside or outside Australian jurisdiction." The *EPBC Act* defines 'environment' as both natural and cultural environments and therefore Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage items included on the Register of the National Estate are regarded as part of the cultural environment.

The *EPBC Act* includes provisions to protect matters of national environmental significance (NES) and Commonwealth land. Lists and registers made under the *EPBC Act* include:

-  The *Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No.1) 2003*;
-  The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*; and,
-  The *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003*.

Approval under the *EPBC Act* is required if you are proposing to take an action that will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the National Heritage values of a National Heritage place and/or any other NES matter. This action must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Heritage. The Minister will decide whether an action will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

The heritage provisions of the *EPBC Act* allow for a transition period whilst the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists are finalised. During this transition period the Register of the National Estate acts in conjunction with the formative National and Commonwealth lists to provide full coverage for items already identified as having cultural heritage significance.

2.1.3 Native Title Act 1993 (Amended)

The *Native Title Act of 1993*, as amended, recognises, and protects native title, and provides that native title cannot be extinguished contrary to the Act. The National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) is a Commonwealth Government agency set up under this Act to mediate native title claims under the direction of the Federal Court of Australia.

The National Native Title Tribunal maintains the following registers:

- ✧ National Native Title Register;
- ✧ Register of Native Title Claims;
- ✧ Unregistered Claimant Applications; and,
- ✧ Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

The objective of a search of the NNTT registers is to identify possible Aboriginal Stakeholders that would not perhaps receive representation as part of the Local Aboriginal Land council or Elders groups.

The Subject Area is not the site of any Native Title applications or determinations.

2.2 New South Wales Legislation

The following New South Wales legislation protects aspects of cultural heritage and is relevant to development activities in the Subject Area.

2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (EP&A Act)* requires that consideration be given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. This includes impacts on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage items and places. The Act also requires that Local Government Areas (LGAs) prepare Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and Development Control Plans (DCP) in accordance with the Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. LEPs often list locally significant heritage items. Three parts of the *EP&A Act* are most relevant to Heritage. Part 3 relates to planning instruments, including those at local and regional levels; Part 4 controls development assessment processes; and Part 5 refers to approvals by determining authorities.

2.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* provides for protection of Aboriginal objects (sites, relics, and cultural material) and Aboriginal places. Under the Act (Section 5), an Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

An Aboriginal place is defined under this Act as an area that has been declared by the Minister administering the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

Under Section 86 of the Act it is an offence to knowingly destroy, deface, damage or desecrate, or cause or permit the destruction, defacement, damage or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without the prior written consent from the Director-General of Heritage NSW (formerly the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE)). In order to obtain such consent, a Section 90 an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application must be submitted and approved by the Heritage NSW Director-General. In considering whether to issue a permit under Section 90, Heritage NSW will consider:

- ✦ The objectives and justifications for the proposed activity;
- ✦ The appropriateness of the methodology to achieve the objectives of the proposed activity;
- ✦ The significance of the Aboriginal object(s) or place(s) subject to the proposed impacts;
- ✦ The effect of the proposed impacts and the mitigation measures proposed;
- ✦ The alternatives to the proposed impacts;
- ✦ The conservation outcomes that will be achieved if impact is permitted;
- ✦ The outcomes of the Aboriginal community consultation regarding the proposed impact and conservation outcomes;
- ✦ The views of the Aboriginal community about the proposed activity; and,
- ✦ The knowledge, skills, and experience of the nominated person (s) to adequately undertake the proposed activity.

Under Section 89A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974*† it is a requirement to notify the Heritage NSW Director-General of the location of an Aboriginal object. Identified Aboriginal items and sites are registered with the Heritage NSW on AHIMS.

2.2.3 The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) (Amended 1999)

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act)* provides protection for items of 'environmental heritage' in NSW. 'Environmental heritage' includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects, or precincts considered significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural, or aesthetic values. Items considered to be significant to the State are listed on the State Heritage Register and cannot be demolished, altered, moved, or damaged, or their significance altered without approval from the Heritage NSW.

Items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) require consent of the Heritage NSW to undertake work or development which alters, moves, deposits, or damages any part of the heritage item, place, precinct, land, its relics, or any vegetation.

Relics are afforded automatic protection under Section 139 of the *Heritage Act* which applies to all land in New South Wales. Under Section 41(1) of the *Heritage Act* and the *Heritage Amendment Act 2009* (No. 34) a 'relic' is defined as:

Any deposit artefact, object, or material evidence that:

(a) Relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) Is of State or local significance.

Section 146 of the *Heritage Act* requires that the accidental discovery of relics should be reported in writing to the Heritage NSW. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area. Alternatively, an applicable gazetted 'exception' might apply.

If Heritage NSW believes that a heritage item or place needs to be conserved, it can make a recommendation to the Minister, who decides whether to place protection on that item. There are two types of protection available: interim heritage orders and listing on the State Heritage Register. These forms of protection are 'binding directions', which means that the heritage item that is protected in one of these ways cannot be demolished, redeveloped, or altered without permission from Heritage NSW.

The *Heritage Act* does not apply to Aboriginal "relics" (any deposit, object, or material evidence). These items are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*; however, some aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage management and protection are covered by provisions of the *Heritage Act*.

2.2.3.1 State Heritage Inventory Search

A search of the State Heritage Inventory for Heatherbrae was undertaken as part of preparing this assessment (refer to Appendix III). No items listed on the State Heritage Inventory were identified within or abutting the Subject Area.

2.3 Local Government Controls

2.3.1 Port Stephens Local Environmental Plan 2013

Heritage is dealt with under Section 5.10 and Schedule 5 of the *Port Stephens Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013*. Section 5.10 (1) outlines the objectives of the clause, including:

(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

The clause states that development consent is for the following activities:

- a) Demolishing or moving a heritage item, Aboriginal Object, or building within a conservation area;
- b) Altering a heritage item that is a building;
- c) Disturbing or excavating an archaeological site;
- d) Disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance;
- e) Erecting a building on land on which an Aboriginal object is located, or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance;
- f) Subdividing land on land on which an Aboriginal object is located, or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance.

Section 5.10 (8) Specifically applies to *Aboriginal Places of Heritage Significance* and outlines the level of assessment and notification which needs to be undertaken for development affecting Aboriginal places, prior to granting development consents.

Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage lists places of heritage significance registered on the local listing. These items are primarily European and post-contact sites; however, occasionally, Aboriginal places are included on Schedule 5.

2.3.1.1 Schedule 5 Search Results

A search of Schedule 5 for Heatherbrae was undertaken as part of preparing this assessment (refer to Appendix IV). There are no Schedule 5 items abutting the Subject Area.

2.4 Non-Statutory Listings

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) is a community-based organisation with independently constituted Trusts in each state and territory. The NSW National Trust compiles a heritage list primarily of historic places, but they also include some Aboriginal and natural places. Listing helps to provide recognition and promote public appreciation and concern for local heritage.

The National Trust Register has no legal foundation or statutory power but is recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance to the community of particular items and is held in high esteem by the public.

2.4.1 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list.

The RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.

Items entered in the RNE prior to its closure in 2007 as identified as “registered”. The existence of an entry for a place in the RNE does not in itself create a requirement to protect the place under Commonwealth law. Nevertheless, information in the register may continue to be current and may be relevant to statutory decisions about protection.

2.4.1.1 Register of the National Estate Search

A search of the Register of the National Estate was undertaken as part of preparing this assessment. No items were identified during the search (refer to Appendix V).

3 PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Heritage NSW recognises and values Aboriginal cultural heritage. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation is present as objects throughout the NSW landscape, and cultural heritage is present in the memories, stories and relations Aboriginal people have with their traditional land or Country. Aboriginal cultural heritage is an essential part of Aboriginal people's cultural identity, connection, and sense of belonging to Country. Heritage NSW recognises that Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge should be provided an opportunity to inform Heritage NSW of the cultural significance of objects or places and have an input into the management of their cultural heritage. To this end, they produced the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a).

In recognising the rights and interests of Aboriginal people in their cultural heritage, Heritage NSW acknowledges that Aboriginal people:

- ✦ Are the primary source of information about the value of their heritage and how this can be protected and conserved;
- ✦ Must have an active role in any Aboriginal cultural heritage planning process;
- ✦ Must have early input into the assessment of cultural significance of their heritage and its management so that they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards their heritage; and,
- ✦ Must control the way in which cultural knowledge and other information relating specifically to their heritage is used, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value (DECCW, 2010a, p. 2).

Heritage NSW sets out a process for identifying Aboriginal parties who may have information on the cultural significance of objects or places and providing Aboriginal people with opportunities to comment on the methods used to identify and assess objects or places, and opportunities to contribute to the development of management options and recommendations (DECCW, 2010a, p. 7).

The process must be followed if an application is made to Heritage NSW under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* as amended. Consultation for the current study was carried out in accordance with the specified requirements (DECCW, 2010a).

Kayandel undertook consultation with the identified Aboriginal stakeholders known to hold cultural knowledge relating to the Subject Area and who were generally accepted within the Aboriginal community as being the holder of a right to speak for the *country* in which the Subject Area is located. The purpose of this community consultation was to understand the cultural values of the Subject Area and to understand the community's views and concerns about the proposed development.

The objectives of Aboriginal community consultation were to:

- ✦ Give Aboriginal people an opportunity to comment on the design of the field methods for identifying Aboriginal objects or places within the Subject Area;
- ✦ Obtain information about the cultural significance and values of any Aboriginal objects or places within the Subject Area;
- ✦ Give Aboriginal people an opportunity to contribute to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations; and,
- ✦ Give Aboriginal people an opportunity to comment on any draft report.

3.1 Consultation Process

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), provides guidance about the appropriate manner in which consultation with the Aboriginal community should be undertaken.

There are 4 Stages to the consultation process established by the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a). Each Stage is discussed separately in the following Section.

A log of all consultation with the RAPs for the current study is included in Appendix XIX.

3.1.1 Stage 1 – Notification of Project Proposal and Registration of Interest

As there was not an approved determination of native title in relation to the Subject Area, the identification of RAPs was carried out in accordance with the specifications of Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a). Kayandel made enquiries with the following (see Appendix VI and Appendix VII):

- ✦ Heritage NSW;
- ✦ Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- ✦ The Registrar, *Aboriginal Land rights Act 1983*, for a list of Aboriginal owners;
- ✦ The National Native Title Tribunal for a list of registered native title claimants, native title holders and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements;
- ✦ Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited);
- ✦ Port Stephens Shire Council; and,
- ✦ Hunter Local Land Services

Correspondence from these organisations is included in Appendix VIII to Appendix XI.

The Aboriginal groups and individuals that were identified by the various organisations as having a potential interest in the cultural heritage of the Subject Area as a result of these enquiries are listed in Appendix XII.

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), an advertisement for the project was placed in the *Newcastle Herald* on Wednesday, October 26th, 2022 (refer to Figure 4). There were two responses to this advertisement (Rose Nean and Karuah Indigenous Corporation).

In addition to the advertisement, Kayandel wrote to the organisations and individuals outlined in Appendix XII inviting them to register their interest in being consulted for the project. Refer to Appendix XIII for copies of the registration emails.

Table 2 identifies the Aboriginal stakeholders who have registered for inclusion in the project's consultation process.

Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation – Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Kayandel has been commissioned by the NSW Department of Education (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae, Port Stephens Council LGA, NSW 2324.

The Applicant for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, should one be required, will be the NSW Department of Education, GPO Box 33, Sydney NSW 2001.

Aboriginal organisations or Aboriginal persons who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects in the area are invited to register an interest in consultation. The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist in:

- 1) Assessing the Aboriginal heritage value of the area;
- 2) Preparing an application for an AHIP under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*; and,
- 3) To assist the Director-General (Chief Executive) of Heritage NSW to consider and determine the application.

Registrations should include the name of a contact person, address and other relevant contact details. The names of registered Aboriginal parties will be passed on to Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council and Heritage NSW unless a request to the contrary is made.

To register your interest, please contact:
The Project Manager, c/- Kayandel
PO Box 440, Picton, NSW 2571
(02) 4627 8622 **info@kayandel.com.au**

The closing date for registrations is 9th November 2022. Registrations received after this date may not be included in the consultation process.
Note: registering for consultation does not guarantee employment.

Figure 4: Public Advert in the *Newcastle Herald*, October 26th, 2022

Registered Aboriginal Party	Representative/Contact	Identified By	Date Registered
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Amanda AHCS	Amanda De Zwart	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Gomery Cultural Consultants	David Horton	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group ¹	Phil Khan	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Karuah Indigenous Corporation	David Feeney	Public Advert	15/09/2022
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	David Ahoy	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Mur-Roo-Ma Inc.	Bec Young	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd	Leonard Anderson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Wattaka Pty Ltd	Des Hickey	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jamie Merrick	Heritage NSW & Port Stephens Council & ORALRA	15/09/2022
Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation	Candy Towers	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Robert Syron	-	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Carol Ridgeway-Bissett	-	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Rose Nean ²	-	Public Advert	15/09/2022

Table 2: RAPs at the closing of the registration period

3.1.2 Stage 2 – Presentation of Information about the Proposed Project

On the 2nd November 2022, information about the project was provided to the RAPs (see Table 2) in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Project Methodology, outlining the project details, background research, the test excavation methodology, and the project timeline (refer to Appendix XV).

Comments received from the RAPs in response to this document are provided below in Table 3 (see Appendix XVI).

RAP Submission	RAP's Comment	Kayandel's Response
Gomery Cultural Consultants	On what I have been reading, I encourage to do test excavation, on the grounds of what sites are already in their vicinity, any objects found, of significance should test excavation be open up greater than 50 by 50.	Kayandel acknowledges the archaeological sensitivity of the Hunter River High School. Your comment about the expansion of the 50cm x 50cm test pits where artefacts of significance are identified is addressed in Phase 3 of the test excavation methodology.
Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd	Where has the Aboriginal (local) information come from, Why hasn't a 'Walkover' been conducted. Which member of your staff is Aboriginal. A desktop study is not good enough as the topography changes daily and nobody but a Local Aboriginal person can	As mentioned in the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Project Methodology, GML undertook a site inspection as part of preparing their Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report for the Subject Area. As part of preparing their report, GML undertook

¹ Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group withdrew from the consultation process on 9th June 2023.

² Rose Nean withdrew from the consultation process on 2nd June 2023

RAP Submission	RAP's Comment	Kayandel's Response
	conduct 'Impact Statements' etc. I personally will not divulge any information on this Proposal unless an onsite meeting is held with the RAP's and Proponents and I'll reserve all comments if not until the final report.	consultation with Worimi LALC (GML, 2020, p. 3). Kayandel will advise the Proponent of your request for an onsite meeting to be held.
Amanda AHCS	AHCS myself has read over the Methodology and is happy with the methodology. AHCS has no comments on the methodology.	Noted
Rose Nean	The proposed Methodology for the project is well documented and is clear that the Subject area is of Cultural significance, through research and AHIMS register has identified many artefacts, burial, scarred trees and evidence of the Worimi nation.	Noted
	All artefacts and sites found are collected and recorded, measured and sealed bagged for further investigation by the Archaeologist Team.	Noted
	The subject area has connections to the Wonaruha people and artifacts and areas of significance that have been identified in the Hunter Valley.	Noted
	Cultural Protocols, include Welcome to Country, Local Elder, Communication of daily works, debrief each day to discuss and issues with Archaeologists Team.	Noted
	ACHAR Methodology has covered the Project Brief.	Noted
Karuah Indigenous Company	Karuah Indigenous Company is happen with the methodology for the Hunter River High School	Noted

Table 3: RAP Comments and Kayandel's Response related to the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Project Methodology

3.1.3 Stage 3 – Gathering Information about Cultural Significance

In fulfilment of the Stage 3 requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), Kayandel asked the RAPs to provide any cultural information that may be relevant in undertaking the assessment of the proposed works (refer to Appendix XV).

Rose Nean noted in her comments that the “subject area connections to the Wonaruha people”.

No other comments regarding the cultural significance of the site were received in response to the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Project Methodology.

During the Phase 1 test excavation, Bec Young from Mur-Roo-Ma, a Worimi traditional owner, had advised that the area had cultural significance to the Worimi. She also noted that the Pacific Highway had been constructed on traditional travel routes.

3.1.4 Stage 4 – Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

In fulfilment of Stage 4 requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), Kayandel provided the Draft ACHAR and ATR to the RAP's on 2nd June 2023. Where written responses have been received from RAP's they have been presented in Appendix XVII.

On the 2nd June 2023, Rose Nean advised that she did not wish to continue being consulted with on the project.

During phone calls on the 9th June 2023 to confirm receipt of the reports, Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group advised they did not wish to continue being consulted.

During the phone calls, Kayandel also discussed the requirement for an AHIP for the project and that the density of Aboriginal objects was insufficient to justify further salvage from an archaeological perspective. In addition the preference for reburial of Aboriginal objects was discussed along with alternatives such as presentation of Aboriginal Objects in the school reception area. Kayandel has made file notes of these conversations.

All comments received in writing or verbally have recognised the need for the AHIP to be approved. There has been one request for community salvage. Rob Syron identified an initial preference for the Aboriginal objects to be displayed and used for teaching and educational purposes, but during discussions around the long terms management risks and obligations that this presented, he agreed to reburial.

4 STUDY METHODS

A breakdown of the various tasks that have been undertaken to achieve the objectives of this assessment is provided below.

The process for Aboriginal community consultation is set out in Section 3 above.

Details about the Aboriginal archaeological methodology are provided in Appendix XV.

4.1 Background Research

Prior to the fieldwork, the following tasks were undertaken:

- ✦ A search of the AHIMS maintained by Heritage NSW was obtained to determine whether any sites or areas of sensitivity had previously been recorded within or near the Subject Area. This search also assisted with the development of a local site distribution model;
- ✦ A search of the AHIMS report catalogue was conducted to identify previous archaeological studies that had been carried out in and near the Subject Area. The reports identified were able to provide information on the local archaeological context and assisted with the development of predictions for site location within the Subject Area;
- ✦ Published archaeological texts and grey literature regarding the Heatherbrae area were consulted to assist with the development of regional and local archaeological contexts for the Subject Area;
- ✦ Kayandel's library was searched, and an internet search was carried out to identify any Aboriginal history, ethnography, environmental and climate information relevant to the Subject Area;
- ✦ A predictive model for the Subject Area was prepared.

4.2 Field Inspection Methodology

The Subject Area had previously been inspected by GML (2020) as part of preparing their Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report. Kayandel undertook a field survey concurrently with the test excavation.

The aim of both GML and Kayandel's surveys were to record the characteristics of the Subject Area (including identification of landforms), any physical evidence of Aboriginal land use and any information that could inform predictions about Aboriginal objects within the Subject Area.

The portion of the Subject Area that is proposed for new impacts was divided into 3 Survey Units (SUs) that utilised the boundaries of the Subject Area to establish the survey limits. The SUs were assessed using pedestrian survey (transects), which was undertaken in accordance with the specification for archaeological survey contained within Burke and Smith (2004).

The following tasks were carried out during Kayandel's survey:

- ✦ Landform units were inspected for any potential of archaeological sensitivity across the Subject Area;
- ✦ Ground surface exposures were inspected for archaeological material; and,
- ✦ Large mature trees were inspected for signs of cultural modification.

The survey team walked transects targeting exposures and mature trees for inspection. Visibility variables were recorded for all transects within the Subject Area.

Details and results of the site inspection are outlined in Section 7.1.

5 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

The natural environment of an area influences not only the availability of local resources such as food and raw materials for artefacts but also determines the likely presence and/or absence of various archaeological site types that may be encountered during a field investigation. Landforms, soil types, and soil depths in combination with the underlying geology have implications for subsurface archaeological deposits in a study such as this.

Resource distribution and availability (such as the presence of drinking water, plant and animal foods, raw materials of stone, wood and vegetable fibre used for tool production and maintenance) is strongly influenced by the nature of soils, the composition of vegetation cover and the climatic characteristics of a given region.

The location of different site-types (such as open campsites, culturally modified trees, rock-shelters, middens, grinding grooves, engravings etc.) are strongly influenced by factors such as these along with a range of other associated features which are specific to different land systems and bedrock geology.

The environmental background is important in order to give context to the archaeological record. With respect to Aboriginal archaeology, land formation processes may impact upon the type and frequency of archaeological remains encountered. Past climatic conditions may also impact upon the location and types of resources available, which in turn would impact upon settlement and mobility patterns of past Aboriginal groups in the area.

Heritage NSW requires a review of the landscape context to assist in the determination or prediction of the potential of a landscape to have accumulated or preserved objects, the ways Aboriginal people may have used the landscape in the past, and the likely distribution of the material traces of Aboriginal land use (DECCW, 2010b, p. 8).

Detailing the environmental context of a study region is an integral procedure for modelling potential past Aboriginal land-use practices and/or predicting site distribution patterns within any given landscape. The information that is outlined below is considered pertinent to the assessment of site potential and site visibility within the specific contexts of the current study.

5.1 Climate

The climate in the region surrounding the Subject Area mostly warm and temperate.

According to the recordings of the Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at the nearby Williamstown RAAF (Station Number 061078), annual mean maximum temperatures have ranged between 17.2°C-28.3°C over the past 73 years, with the highest recorded temperature of 45.5°C in January 2020 and the lowest of 9.2°C in July 1990 (Bureau of Meteorology, 2022).

Rainfall data has also been taken from Williamstown RAAF AWS. Rainfall is spread fairly uniformly throughout the year but with a moderate summer-autumn dominance in March and April for an annual average of 128.3mm. Lowest recorded monthly rainfall is 0.00mm in July 1970 and August 1995. The highest recorded monthly rainfall is 599.5mm in February 1990 (Bureau of Meteorology, 2022).

Overall, the climatic conditions in the Subject Area can be characterised as very mild and would have been suitable for year-round hunter-gatherer occupation of the Subject Area.

5.2 Geology

Geological information can contribute to archaeological studies by providing information on the nature of rock resources, as well as informing soils and landforms.

Heatherbrae is located in the far northern border of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The larger-scale geology of the Sydney Basin Bioregion is characterised by marine deposition events from the Carboniferous to the early Permian. Numerous coal deposits accumulated before large river systems covered the region in quartz sandstone, known as the Hawkesbury sandstone. The Hawkesbury sandstone, which forms the bedrock for all of the Sydney Basin, dates to the mid-Triassic. This bedrock of sandstone is then capped by a thin layer of shale (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

The Sydney Basin Bioregion consists of a geological basin filled with near horizontal sandstones and shales of Permian to Triassic age that overlies older basement rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The sedimentary rocks have been subject to uplift with gentle folding and minor faulting during the formation of the Great Dividing Range. Erosion by coastal streams has created a landscape of deep cliff gorges and remnant plateaus (Branagan & Packham, 2000; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

During the last interglacial period, approximately 120,000 years ago, a series of transgressive dune complexes (the Inner Barrier) built up due to the rise in sea level, forming an extensive dune field. The southern border of the dune field runs from approximately Tomago across to Williamstown and on to Lemon Tree Passage. During this time, the Hunter River flowed into what is now Fullerton Cove. As sea level fell during the last glacial period, the active deposition of sand ceased and the former beach sands were subject to reworking, forming the aeolian dune formation today.

The Hunter region is a complex of Permian shales, sandstones, conglomerates, volcanics and coal measures. Bounded on the north by the Hunter Thrust fault and on the south by cliffs of Narrabeen Sandstone. Pleistocene coastal barrier system in Newcastle bight (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

The Subject Area is principally located within a part of the Tomago Coastal Plain and comprised of Quaternary sands without any naturally occurring stone outcrops. The landscape in this region has developed over the last 120,000 year as a series of estuarine clays and transgressive dune systems, creating an Inner Barrier of Pleistocene age (>10,000 years ago) and an Outer Barrier of Holocene age (from 10,000 years ago), separated by a low-lying swampy depression (Rose, W.H., & D.R., 1966) (refer to Figure 6).

5.3 Soil Landscape

Murphy (2000, p. 9) suggested that most Australian soils might be of great antiquity. The Last Glacial Maximum, a very cold phase between 30,000-21,000 BP, may have rejuvenated extensive soil erosion and deposition in the eastern highlands and many of today's soils in this region may date from that time (Hope, 2005; Petherick, McGowan, & Moss, 2008). Climate change between 1,500 and 4,000 years ago may have led to a new series of small but significant alluvial deposits on the landscape and a new round of soil formation (Murphy, 2000, p. 9). The antiquity of soils and details of soil development are relevant to the survival of Aboriginal archaeological materials.

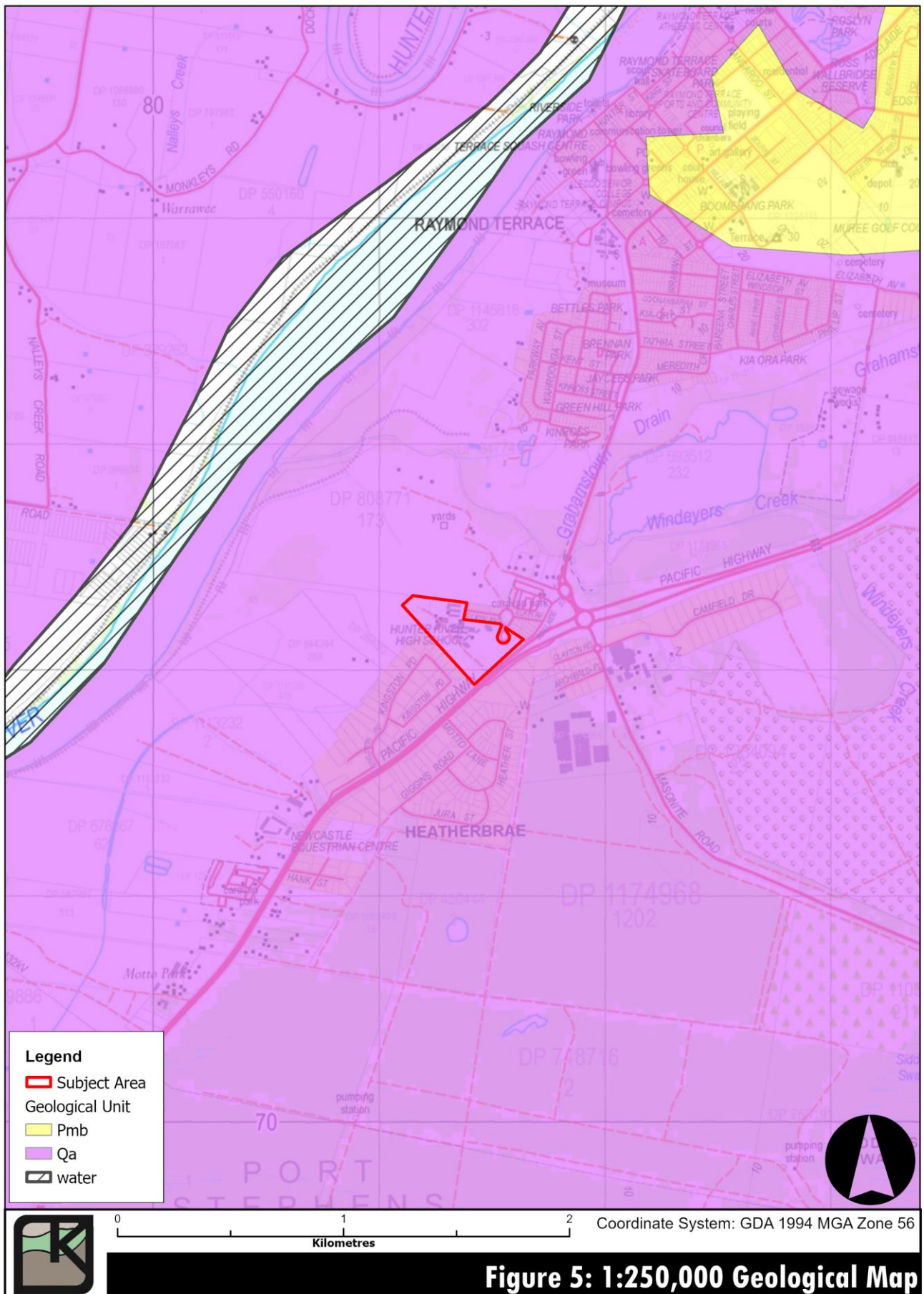
In general, soils consist of A, B and C horizons. The A and B horizon soils are layers that have been modified by weathering and soil development, and the C horizon is weathering parent material. The A1 horizon is usually referred to as topsoil and includes an accumulation of organic matter, is darker

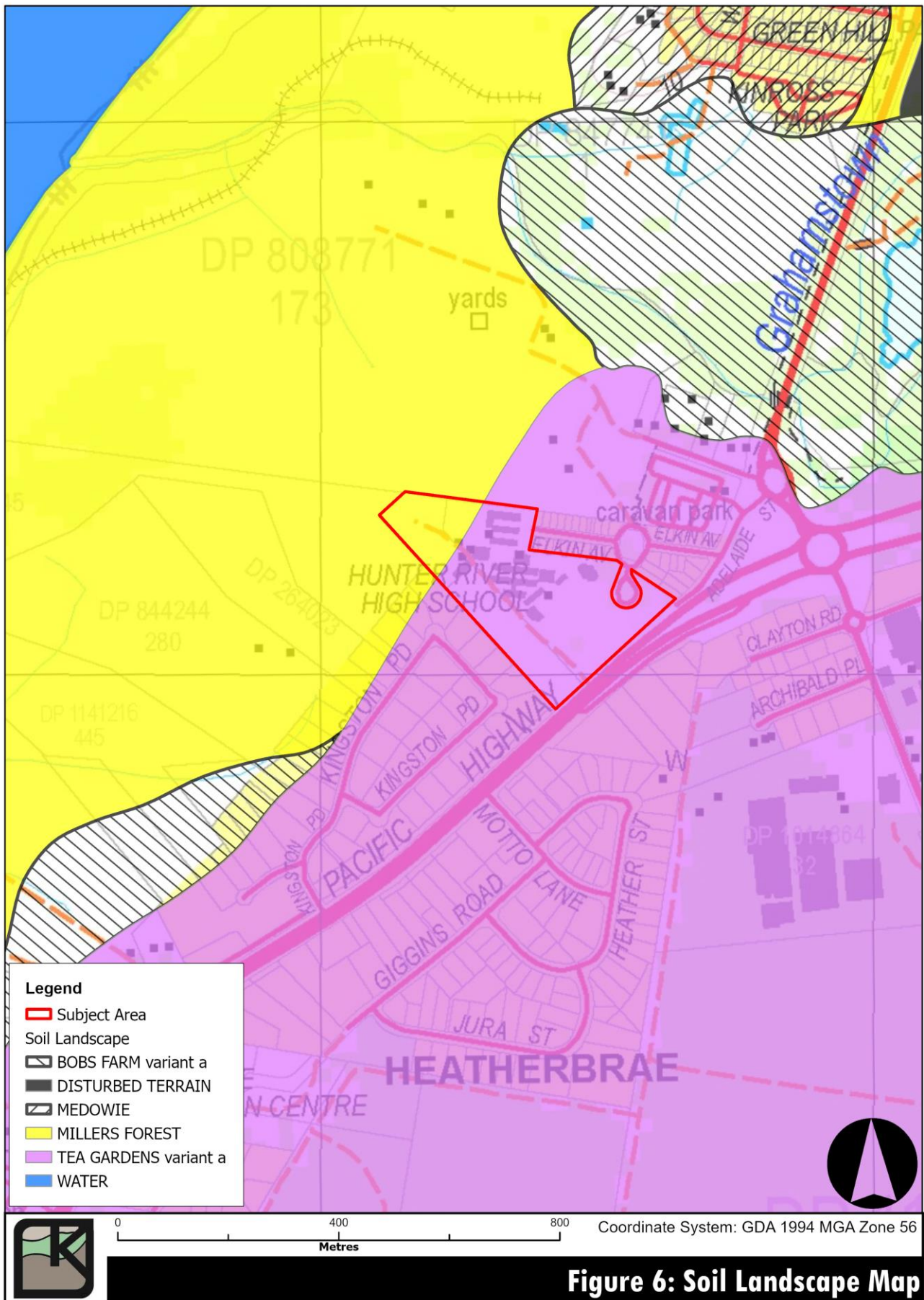
in colour and has more biological activity than other horizons. The A₂ horizon is usually paler in colour than the A₁ and B horizons with less organic matter. It is often the zone of maximum leaching, clay translocation and weathering. When those processes are particularly strong, the horizon is white or grey and may be referred to as bleached. The underlying B horizon is usually more clayey, denser, and stronger in colour (Murphy & Murphy, 2000, pp. 71-73). In open landscape settings (open sites), Aboriginal artefacts are most found in A-horizon soils, and especially the A₂ horizon.

According to the *Soil Landscapes of the Newcastle 1:100 000 Sheet*, the Subject Area is situated across the Tea Gardens Variant A, and Millers Forest soil landscapes (Matthei, 1995).

The majority of the Subject Area is located on the Tea Garden Variant A (tna) soil landscape; a flat aeolian remnant Pleistocene beach ridge. With a low elevation, flat relief and high-water table, the land is subject to seasonal water logging. Predominantly Tea Garden Variant A has similar soils and landscape features to Tea Gardens (tn) but Tea Garden Variant A has been reworked by wind action (it is an aeolian soil landscape, which has implications for the location of Aboriginal archaeology). The result of this is irregular sandy rises and broad deflation basins and swales. Soils generally consist of 35cm of black sandy peat (O horizon) or Brownish black of loamy sand (A₁ horizon), over 20cm of bleached loose sand (A₂ Horizon), which overlays a black loamy sand (B horizon) (Matthei, 1995).

The north-western end of the Subject Area is associated with the Millers Forest (mf) soil landscape, an alluvial flat plain on recent sediments in the Hunter Plain. It is characterised by a low local relief, back swamps and permanently high-water table. The upper 45cm is a brownish black silty clay loam (A horizon), which overlays a brown silty clay (B horizon). This soil landscape is subject to regular flooding (Matthei, 1995).





5.4 Topography and Hydrology

The topography within the Subject Area is predominately determined by the underlying geological formation.

The local landscape contains predominantly low-lying flats with a broad, irregular sandy rises and occasional aeolian deflation basins (refer to Figure 7). The sand plain relief will rarely exceed one metre with a slope gradient of <5%. Where local ridges are evident they tend to be broadly well drained, except for troughs between the ridges that can become seasonally waterlogged with the water table at <100 cm below the surface (Matthei, 1995).

The Subject Area is bordered by three reliable water sources. The largest of the water sources is the Hunter River that is situated to the 1km north-west of the Subject Area. Windeyer's Creek is immediately north of the Subject Area as a tributary of the Hunter River that will generally flow from the east to the northwest. Situated to the southeast of the Subject Area are Siddons Swamp and Blind Harrys Swamp at approximately 2.5km away. The proximity of water courses and swamps would have meant that the Subject Area was situated in a resource rich area that Aboriginal people may have exploited in the past.

5.5 Former Land Use and Disturbance

The land surrounding the Subject Area has not been heavily manipulated, with land clearing to make way for small urban development and grazing. From 1835 to 1955 the land passed between two owners with seemingly very little disturbance to the Subject Area itself, except for initial land clearing.

In 1956 the land was resumed by the government for a high school, which resulted in the development of buildings, most of which are still present today. The school has continued to develop and grow, with new building being constructed from 2014 to 2016. The western portion of the school on the floodplain has been utilised as an agricultural plot and has been disturbed by small-scale farming practices. Historical aerals and satellite images dating 1954-2001 (see Plate 1 to Plate 6) were reviewed as part of preparing this ACHAR. These aerals provide a summary of development at the site and within the surrounding area (refer to Table 4).

Date	Description
1954	The earliest aerial image displays an undeveloped site with residential development along the northern boundary. Elkin Avenue can be depicted in this image. The surrounding area is vacant land.
1966	This aerial image displays early development of the School. Some light residential/commercial development can be depicted to the northeast of the School.
1976	This aerial image displays further development of the site, with some additional buildings and pathways. Further residential/commercial development and associated roads can be depicted to the northeast and major commercial development to the southeast of the School.
1984	This aerial image remains closely consistent with that of the 1976 image. Minor development can be depicted at the School and surrounding areas.
1993	This aerial image displays the site closely consistent with the earlier images. Minor residential development is identified to the north, major residential development is depicted to the southwest and minor commercial development to the southeast of School.
2001	This aerial image displays the site closely consistent with the earlier images, with some minor extension to existing buildings. Pastures are visible to the northwestern corner of the School. Some minor commercial development is depicted in the northeast.

Table 4: Summary of Historic Aerial Photographs

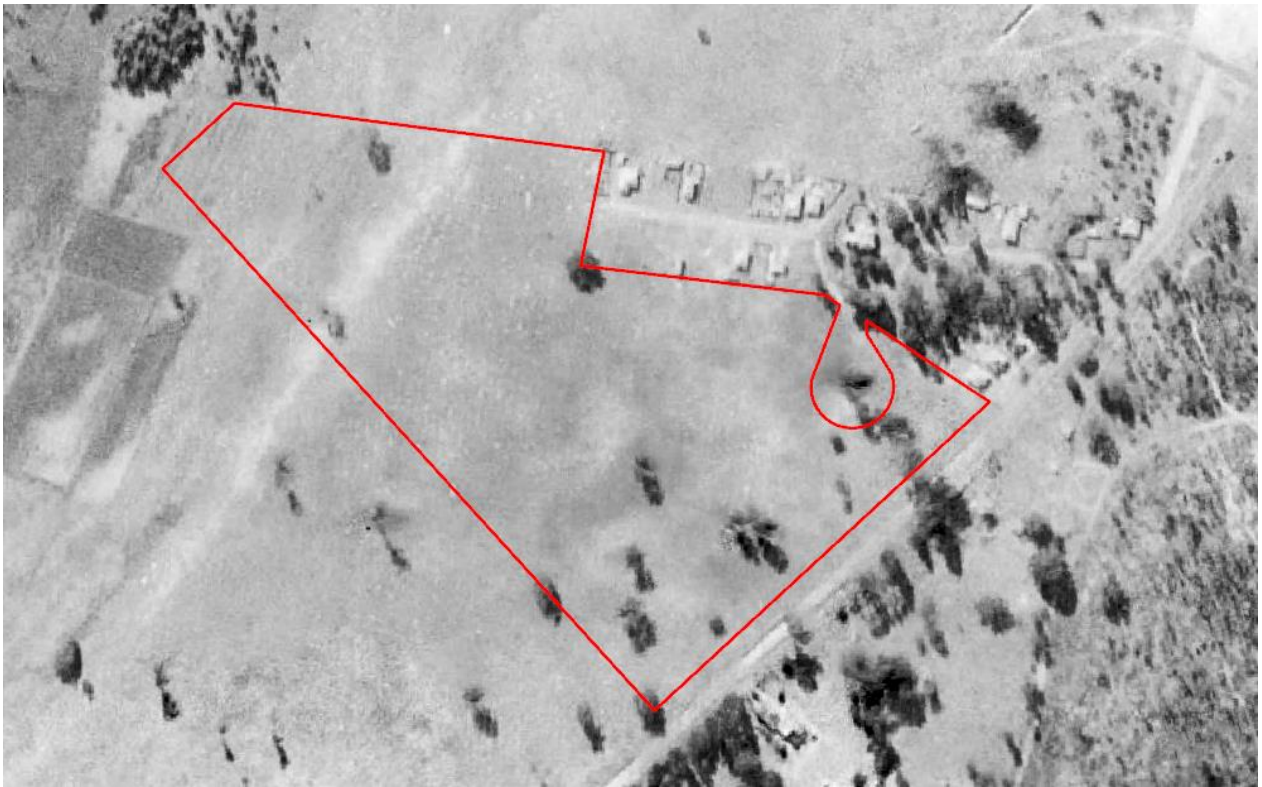


Plate 1: 1954 aerial photograph of Hunter River High School



Plate 2: 1966 aerial photograph of Hunter River High School



Plate 3: 1976 aerial photograph of Hunter River High School



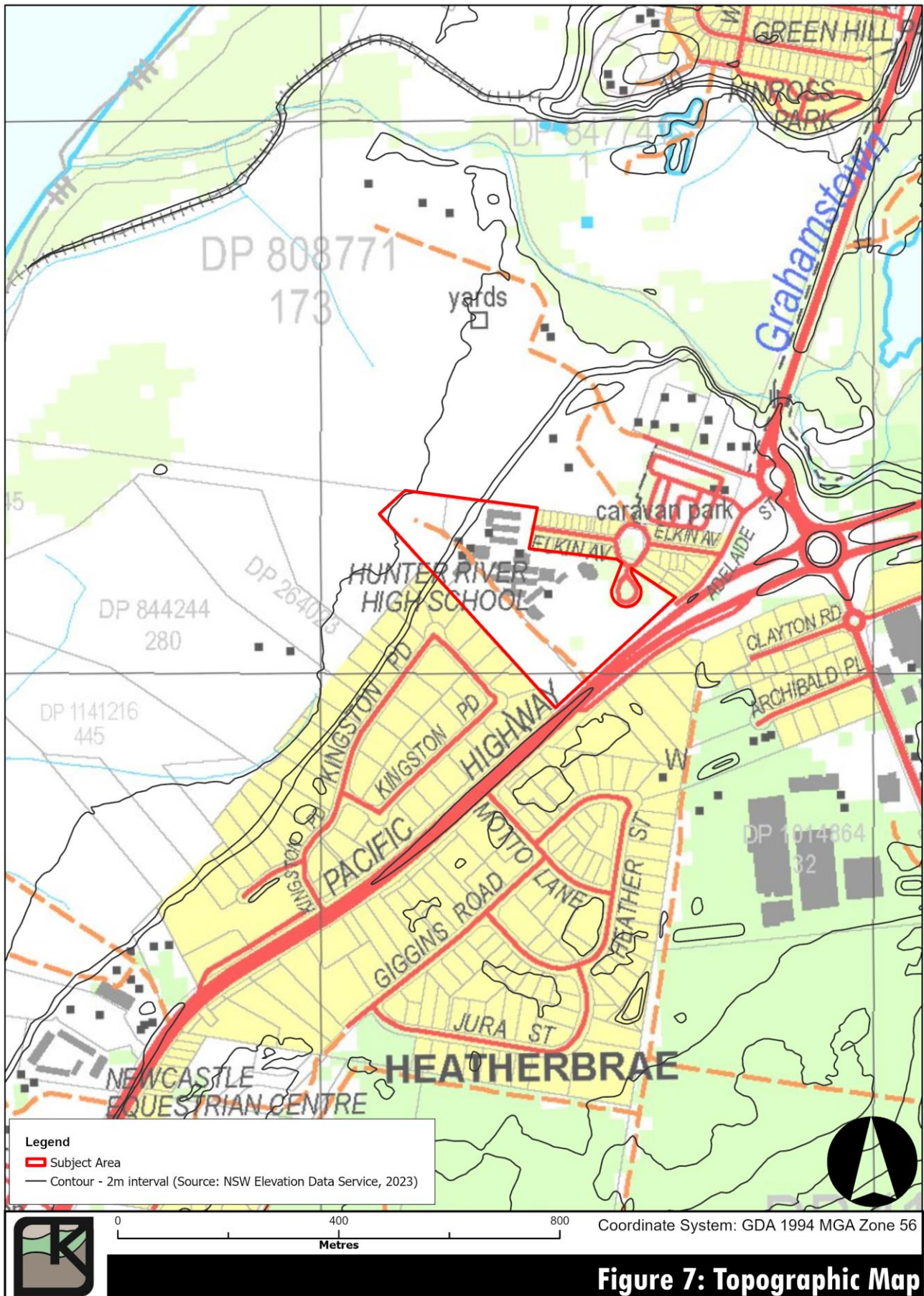
Plate 4: 1984 aerial photograph of Hunter River High School



Plate 5: 1993 aerial photograph of Hunter River High School



Plate 6: 2001 aerial photograph of Hunter River High School



6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

6.1 Ethnohistory

Early ethnohistorical accounts provide a number of different names for Aboriginal groups inhabiting the Hunter River to Stockton Bight area. It is unclear from these sources the nature of the relationship between these groups and the extent of the land occupied and managed by these people. The term Worimi is used by local people today and will be used in this report in reference to the local Aboriginal people. Tindale (1974) describes the Hunter River as the boundary between the Worimi group and the Awabakal group to the south.

Early ethnographic records of the Port Stephens area are limited. Port Stephens consists of the submerged estuary of the Myall and Karuah Rivers. The area was described by surveyor Charles Grimes in 1795 as inhabited by the Worimi Tribe, whom he described as “taller” and “stouter” than Aboriginal people of the Sydney area, utilising a completely different language (Dowd, 2006; McCardle Cultural Heritage, 2015). The local environment was favourable for hunter-gatherer living. The Worimi's non-destructive lifestyle was in such sympathy with the environment that it had already lasted tens of thousands of years and would have continued long into the future if the white invasion had not taken place.

Their knowledge of plants and animals has not been surpassed. Canoes were made from the bark of the Stringybark tree (Punnah) *E. obliqua* or She-Oak. The ends were plugged with clay and when in use a fire always burned on a bed of clay at the back. Paddles made of seasoned hardwood were shaped like a large spoon and these paddles were used in a kneeling position from the middle of the 4.5m canoe. Fishing lines were made from the inner bark of young Kurrajong trees or Sally Wattle twisted and rendered watertight by soaking in the sap of the Bloodwood tree. Women of the tribe had the first joint of their little finger removed to be dropped in the fishing grounds so that fish would be attracted to that hand. It was forbidden to fish if you had just eaten fruit.

Fishing spears were made from the flowering stem of the Gynea Lily or the Grass Tree and tipped with 4 prongs of ironbark, the lot was held together with yellow gum (grass tree). Boomerangs were made from wild Myrtle. The young flowering spikes of the Gynea Lily were roasted in the fire after a long soaking in water. The wild Cape Gooseberries that grew on Cabbage Tree Island were highly sought after. Fern root and daisy yam were eaten when fish were scarce.

McCardle Cultural Heritage (2015) said that in 1830 Robert Dawson described the Worimi Tribe as utilising spears and shields, wearing belts of opossum fur, and using combs formed from the leg bones of kangaroos. Bark was described as an essential material used in the production of numerous items. Notches were cut into trees “large enough only [to] place the great toe in” to enable easy climbing to strip bark “in lengths from three to six feet”. This bark was used for covering huts; bark was also utilised for making string “as good as you can get in England, by twisting and rolling it in a curious manner with the palm of the hand on the thigh” to make nets, fishing lines and bags.

The traditional owners of the Port Stephens area were first encountered by Europeans in late 1790, when a group of escaped Second Fleet convicts were taken in by the Worimi following a sea passage from Sydney Harbour. Four of the five convicts spent almost five years living in the area, with one, John Sutton, dying during that time. In the year 1795, Captain W.R. Broughton (after whom Broughton Island is named) on HM Providence was driven by bad weather past his destination of

Port Jackson into Port Stephens for shelter. He was amazed to discover the survivors living among the Worimi, and proceeded to recapture them (Port Stephens Council, 2012).

At the time of white settlement there was thought to have been a population of about 400 Worimi living around the estuary of Port Stephens. By 1873, only 50 remained and by 1900 there were very few tribal Worimi left.

Social organisation for the Worimi included aspects such as leadership, government, punishments, duels, fights, marriage, totemism and family structure, within a social system that had both spiritual and social significance. Leadership was based around leading men, being older and fully initiated, who acted as general advisers. Disputes between groups for such things as territorial infringement were settled through battles, enacted to satisfy honour rather than being matters of mortal combat. Marriages were arranged by both kindred and parents; a number of patrilineal totemic clans had a bearing on both kinship and marriage, ensuring that strict laws were maintained, preserving tribal strength and avoiding in-breeding (Sokoloff, 1977).

In 1841, two stockmen employed by settler Timothy Nowlan of 'Walleroba' station on the Williams River, were killed by Worimi warriors. In reprisal, a detachment of mounted police proceeded to pursue the culprits. They came up with a group at Battle Camp Creek, and in the encounter killed all but one of the group and according to local historian, RL Ford (1995, p 128), Mundiva (Mundiba) was the sole survivor (University of Newcastle, 2017).

6.2 AHIMS Results

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data and GIS imagery, is removed from this ACHAR if it is to enter the public domain.

Kayandel undertook a search of the AHIMS database on the 8th of September 2022, using the Client Service ID 715676, with the coordinates set out in Table 5 below.

	Easting	Northing
Minimum	374385	6365144
Maximum	388385	6379144

Table 5: AHIMS Database Search Criteria
(Zone 56, GDA94)

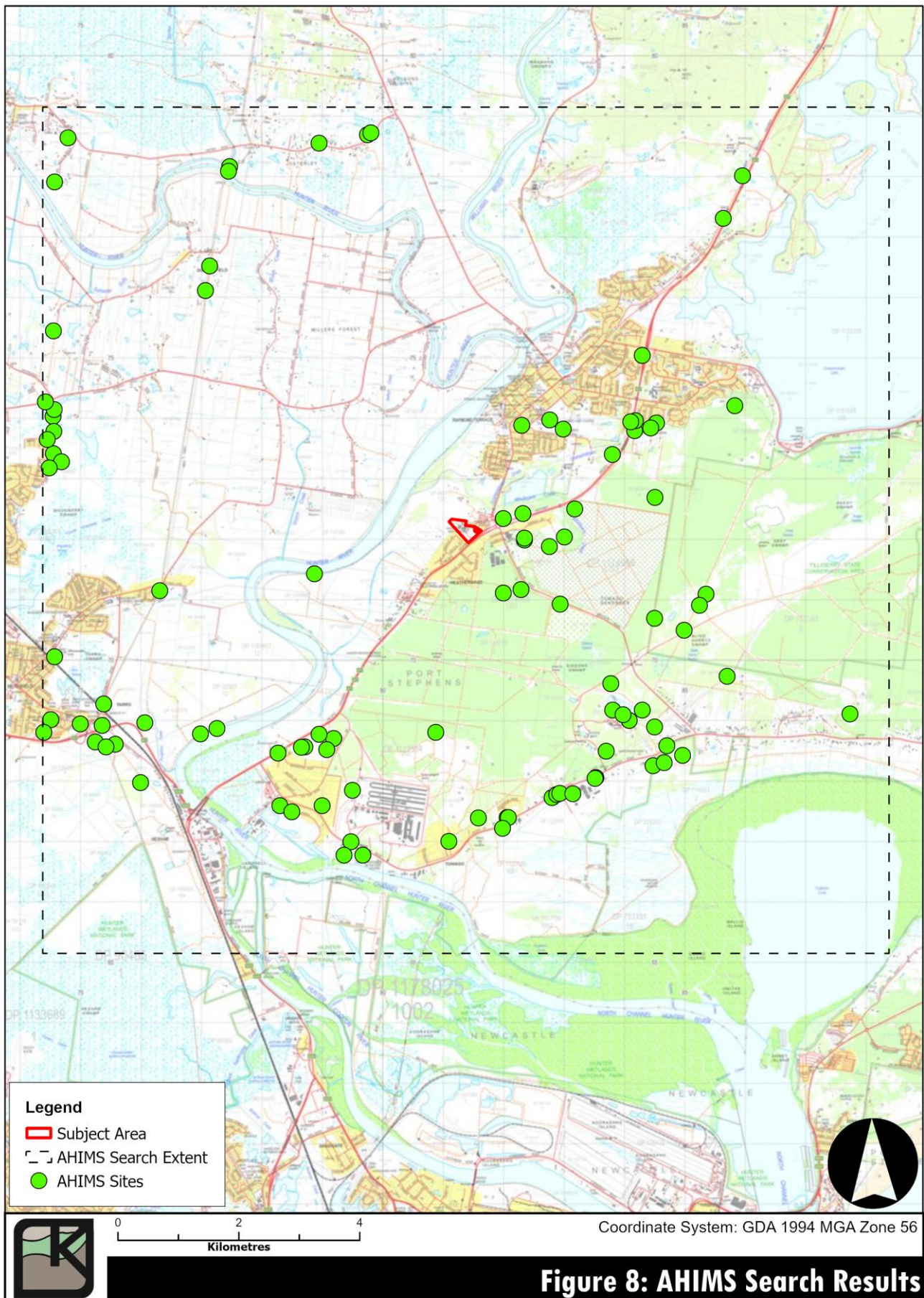
The search area was a 14km square centred upon the Subject Area (refer to Figure 8). The results of the AHIMS search are presented in Table 6 below. A total of one hundred and eight (108) Aboriginal sites have been registered within the search area.

Site Type	Frequency	%
Open Camp Site	57	52.78%
Open Camp Site with Midden	12	11.11%
Open Camp Site with PAD	10	9.26%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	10	9.26%
Not an Aboriginal Site	6	5.56%
Scarred Tree	3	2.78%
Burial/s	2	1.85%
Isolated Artefact	2	1.85%
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	1	0.93%
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	1	0.93%
Bora/Ceremonial	1	0.93%
Grinding Groove with Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.93%
Open Camp Site with Midden and PAD	1	0.93%
Open Camp Site with Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	0.93%
Total	108	100%

Table 6: Site Types from AHIMS Search (Client Service ID 715676)

The AHIMS search indicates that fifty-seven (57) of the one hundred and eight (108) identified sites within the search area are Open Camp Sites, and a further twelve (12) are Open Camp Site with Midden. Ten (10) identified sites are Open Camp Sites with PAD (refer to Table 6).

It should be noted that the distribution of sites in the AHIMS database is a reflection of where site surveys have been conducted where exposure and visibility conditions have enabled the detection of sites, and where sites have survived modern land disturbance. The distribution of sites from AHIMS may not be a true reflection of the existing Aboriginal sites in an area.



6.3 Regional Archaeological Context

Archaeological investigations generally fall into three categories - large projects that have been carried out within a research-orientated academic framework and broad management context; archaeological surveys carried out by interested amateurs; and archaeological investigations which have been carried out within a commercial contracting framework and deal with specific localities subject to development or redevelopment.

The Subject Area is situated on the Tomago Coastal Plain which is a Pleistocene coastal sand barrier of the Newcastle Bight Barrier System. The archaeological resources of the Newcastle Bight Region have a high regional and potentially national archaeological significance in terms of their site form, content and the potential to clearly demonstrate the relationship between the archaeological record and land use patterns in the surrounding landscape. Of substantial archaeological significance is the antiquity of many sites located within the Newcastle Bight Barrier System. Aboriginal occupation of the Hunter Valley and specifically the Newcastle Bight region dates back well into the Pleistocene period, as evidenced by many Carbon-14 dates retrieved during archaeological excavations. One site with early dated evidence is Moffats Swamp, located about 8.5km northeast of the Subject Area. The RPS (2010) report states that extensive excavations were conducted by Baker (1994) across a dune at Moffats Swamp, from which small charcoal fragments were retrieved. These charcoal fragments returned a calibrated date of 17,376 years BP.

The large majority of dated sites are less than 5,000 years old. It has been argued that this is a result of increased populations and 'intensification', during this period. The frequency of sites dating to the last 5000 years may also be a result of the last significant rise in sea level, approximately 6000 years ago. The sea level rise would have submerged many of the older sites along the coastal fringe and forced Aboriginal groups westward to occupy the current coastline.

The Newcastle Bight Study undertaken by Dean-Jones (1990) provides a concept pattern for past Indigenous land use throughout the region. The report highlights that there would have been a wide range of environmental landscapes that would have facilitated Aboriginal populations to prosper due to the abundant resources. Sand dunes stabilized by open dry sclerophyll woodlands provided habitat for numerous fauna species of which the Aboriginal people were able to exploit, while freshwater wetlands would have provided an abundant habitat for bird, animal and plant life. The rich resources of these habitats are reflected in the density of artefacts recorded during the Bight Survey.

Generally, previous archaeological research of the region reveals that freshwater resources such as Galloping, Campvale, and Moffats Swamp have been extensively utilised by Aboriginal people in the past. Such freshwater wetlands would have provided excellent food and water resources for the Aboriginal population (Dean-Jones, 1990).

6.4 Local Archaeology

The Heatherbrae area and surrounding region has been subject to a moderate number of archaeological studies. Most archaeological studies in the Heatherbrae region have been confined to the treatment of specific study areas.

The Table below (Table 7) contains the details of some of the Aboriginal heritage assessments that have been undertaken in the general vicinity of the Subject Area. A brief outline of each report is also provided below.

Citation	Locality	Study Type	Results
Resource Planning (1991)	Raymond Terrace	Archaeological Investigation	Subsurface investigation of RT3 (AHIMS #38-4-0238). Fourteen (14) stone artefacts were recorded near the banks of Windeyers Creek. Nineteen pits excavated with artefact densities ranging from 20 to 312 flakes/m ³ . See detailed comments in Section 6.5.
McCardle Cultural Heritage (2004)	Raymond Terrace	Archaeological Investigation	Investigation of RT1 (AHIMS #38-4-0694) on Mount Hall Road. Isolated artefact with area of PAD.
AHMS (2008)	Salt Ash	Archaeological survey	As a result of survey, no Aboriginal sites or objects were identified.
RPS (2010)	Heatherbrae	Archaeological survey	The sand crest was identified as being archaeologically sensitive
McCardle Cultural Heritage (2015)	Williamstown	Archaeological survey	As a result of survey, no Aboriginal sites or objects were identified.
Biosis (2018)	Raymond Terrace	Archaeological investigation	A total of 61 surface artefacts were recorded across 11 sites within the study area. An additional 22 subsurface artefacts were recovered during test excavations.
GML (2020)	Hunter River High School	Aboriginal Due Diligence Report	No Aboriginal sites or objects were identified. However, an area of archaeological sensitivity was identified.
Jacobs (2021)	Raymond terrace	Archaeological Investigation	Twenty-six (26) Aboriginal sites: 5 artefact scatters, 4 isolated finds, 16 subsurface sites, and 1 area of PAD. A total of 3026 artefacts recovered were recovered from the test excavation.

Shading indicates investigations occurring within the Subject Area

Table 7: Cultural heritage investigations conducted in the Heatherbrae region

6.5 Relevant Archaeological Assessments

This Section discusses previous archaeological assessments that are relevant to the Subject Area. The reports are listed chronologically.

Resource Planning (1991) undertook archaeological investigations on behalf of the Roads and Traffic Authority for The Roads and Traffic Authority. The report covers the subsurface investigations of RT 3 (AHIMS #38-4-0238) which is approximately 400m from the Subject Area (see Figure 9). The report notes that during the initial recording, fourteen (14) stone artefacts were recorded near the banks of Windeyers Creek.

RT3 was considered to have high scientific and cultural significance.

Nineteen (19) pits were excavated at 5m intervals along a 30m section of creek bank, and to a maximum distance of 20m from the bank. A total area of 3.14m² was excavated. The depth of the pits was between 53cm and 100cm.

They documented that RT 3 had artefact densities ranging from 20 to 312 flakes/m³. It was observed that the highest artefact densities were recovered from a band extending away from the bank of Windeyers' Creek. It was also noted that moderate densities (100-200m³) occurred in pits to the west of the high artefact frequencies.

No faunal remains were found at RT 3. It was considered to be consistent with finds of other Pleistocene dune sites at Newcastle Bight. The lack of faunal material is believed to be related to both distance from estuarine shellfish sources, and proximity to freshwater wetlands.

McCardle Cultural Heritage (2004) prepared a test excavation report for the proposed residential subdivision along Mount Hall Road, Raymond Terrace. The study area is 3km north of the Subject Area.

This report covers the subsurface investigations of RT 1 (#38-4-0694) on Mount Hall Road. The initial recording of RT1 was an isolated artefact with an area of PAD, in a road reserve.

The area was identified as being archaeologically sensitive based on the landform and the proximity to water. The major water sources surround the study area are the Hunter River approximately 2km west and the Grahamstown Swamp (now an artificial lake) located 3km east.

Stone artefacts were the only cultural materials retrieved during the excavation work. Artefact types included flakes, flake fragments, flaked pieces and a possible hammerstone.

Nine (9) 2m x 1m test pits were across the hillslope and crest of AHIMS #38-4-0694. Cultural Material was found concentrated along the edge of the crest facing the closest watercourse. Artefact raw material are relatively consistent with those found at sites in the surrounding region, with tuff and silcrete being the most common material.

The distribution of cultural material at site RT1 supports the predictive model of sites being located on level to gently inclined landforms and artefact densities increasing with close proximity to water.

No bone or shell material was encountered during the subsurface investigation.

Artefact Heritage (2019) were engaged by GHD on behalf of City of Newcastle Council to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological Survey Report (AASR) for the proposed development of a 32km shared pathway from Kurri Kurri to Shortland.

Survey Unit 5 is approximately 1.4km long and located on the northern margin of Hexham Swamp leading into the low spur crest landform context of the Tarro area approximately 7km southeast of the Subject Area.

The survey unit on the elevated spur crest at Tarro is located in the Millers Forest estuarine soil environment.

Two previously unrecorded sites (isolated finds) were recorded during the survey.

Jacobs (2021) prepared an ACHAR for the M1Pacific Motorway extension to Raymond terrace on behalf of Transport for NSW. The eastern part of their study area is approximately 1.2km from the Subject Area.

A total of 26 Aboriginal sites, PADs and PAS are located within the study area, including:

- Five artefact scatters;
- Four isolated artefacts;
- Twelve subsurface artefact sites (confirmed PADs) and one extra AHIMS record combining two of these sites (i.e., a total of 12 subsurface artefact sites);
- Four artefact scatters with subsurface artefacts (confirmed PADs); and,
- One area of PAD.

In total, 3,026 stone artefacts were recovered and later analysed during the test excavation program. Of these, 2,123 were recovered from the south side of the Hunter River, principally in the East Maitland Hills landscape region at Black Hill and a Pleistocene dune bordering the Hexham Swamp at Beresfield. The remaining 903 artefacts were recovered from the north side of the Hunter River principally from the Tomago sands.

6.6 Previous Assessment within the Subject Area

GML (2020) prepared an Aboriginal Heritage Due Dilligence Assessment on behalf of APP Corporation for the Hunter River High School. As a result of survey, no Aboriginal sites or objects were identified. However, GML identified that the Hunter River High School holds archaeological sensitivity across areas associated with the Tea Gardens variant A aeolian dune soil landscape (refer to Figure 9). This sensitivity is for buried Aboroginal objects, which could comprise of stone artefacts, hearths and faunal remains.

6.7 Previous Predictive Models

Several predictive models have been developed for the Heatherbrae area during previous archaeological studies.

RPS (2010) prepared the below predictive model for their investigation of Lot 32 Masonite Road, Heatherbrae. The study area approximately 4km southeast from the Subject Area.

- ✦ Artefact Scatters are the most common site to be recorded in Australia and this regional context. There is a lack of naturally occurring raw stone material in the area, Artefact Scatters in the region of the Tomago Coastal Plain tend to be dense and represent multiple stone material types. This reflects a sustained use of the landscape by Aboriginal people in the past. Artefact scatters are typically found on elevated landforms such as stabilised dunes and sand crests because these areas offered a dry and sheltered area for occupation. Artefact scatters also tend to be focused in areas near to water sources such as swamps and deflation basins;
- ✦ Isolated artefacts typically represent a transitory use of the landscape and indicate that the landforms were not occupied for sufficient time in order to compile or discard multiple tools; and,
- ✦ Culturally scarred trees will only be found in areas retaining old growth vegetation.

Biosis (2018) prepared the below predictive model for their investigation of 530 Raymond Terrace Road, Thornton, which is approximately 7km east of the Subject Area.

- ✦ Flaked stone artefact scatters and isolated artefacts - Moderate: Stone artefact sites have been previously recorded in within the study area is association with 1st order drainage lines located upon well drained topographies or on slopes with a gradient of less than 5 degrees.

- ✦ Shell middens - Low: Shell midden sites have not been recorded within the vicinity of the study area. Shell middens are more likely to occur along permanent watercourses, or along the coast of the Newcastle Bight.
- ✦ Potential archaeological deposits (PADs) - Moderate: PADs have been previously recorded in the region across a wide range of landforms including alluvial flats. They have the potential to be present in undisturbed landforms and have been associated with the footslope landform.
- ✦ Modified trees - Moderate: The potential for mature native trees within the study to feature cultural scars is assessed as moderate.

Jacobs (2021) predictive model identified sites consisting primarily of Aboriginal stone artefacts. The salvage strategy recognises that other stone artefacts are likely to occur as low density sites, background scatter and isolated finds throughout the construction footprint

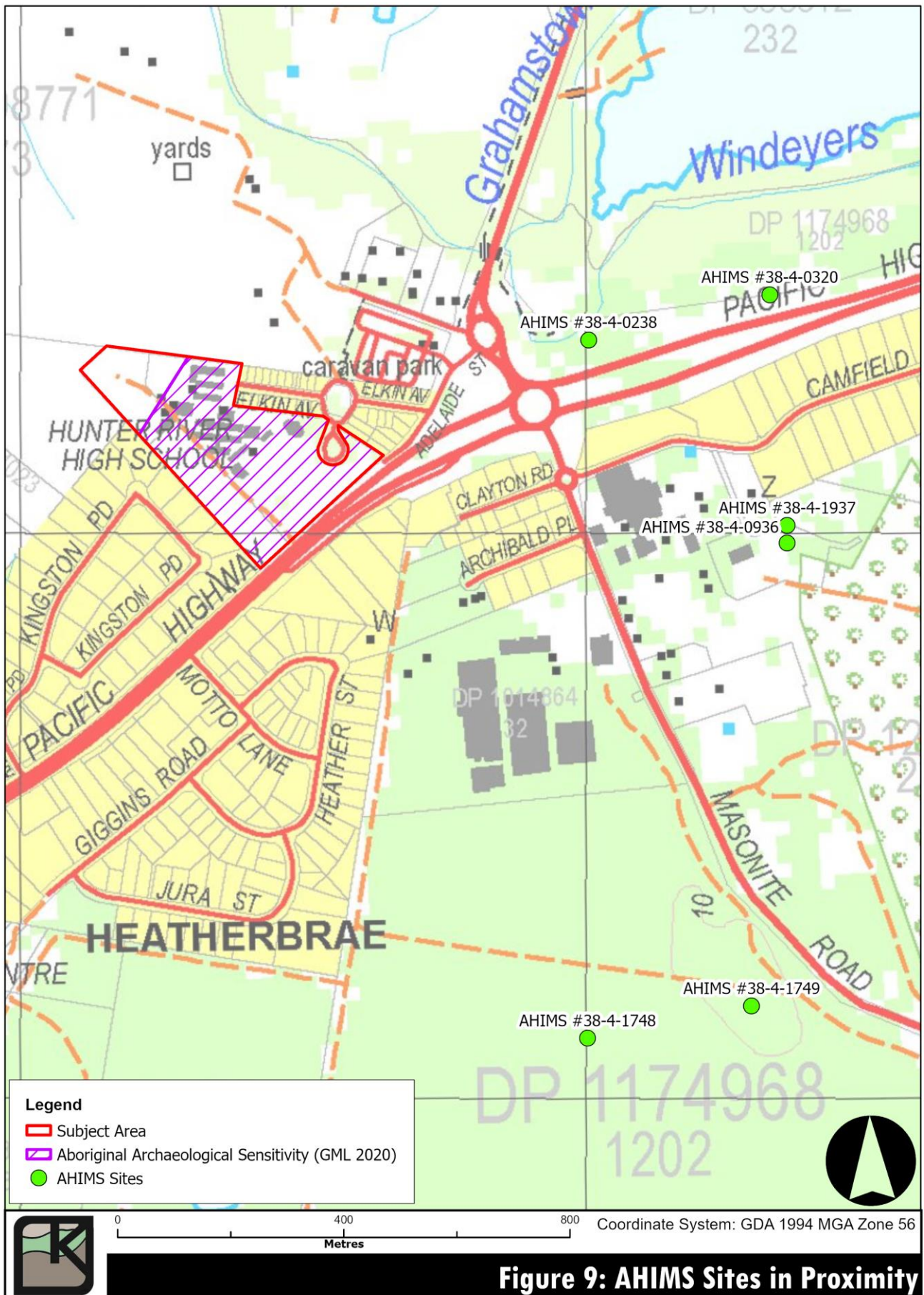
Other types of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites defined by the predictive model were not identified within the project during investigations. These types of cultural heritage sites include:

- ✦ Scar or carved trees
- ✦ Grinding grooves
- ✦ Bora/ceremonial sites
- ✦ Shell midden locations
- ✦ Stone arrangements
- ✦ Burial sites

6.8 Aboriginal Heritage Predictions for the Subject Area

The following predictions for Aboriginal sites to be present within the Subject Area are based on the landforms present:

- ✦ Surface artefacts may occur across the entire Subject Area.
- ✦ Open campsites and isolated artefacts are the most likely site found in the Subject Area.
- ✦ Subsurface archaeological deposits may be present in areas where no visible surface archaeological remains are evident.
- ✦ Burials would not be expected due to the limited depth of soil deposits.
- ✦ The proximity of the Subject Area to several first order streams abutting the interface between the dune and alluvial soils suggests the dune landscape could have been occupied by Aboriginal people over both the Pleistocene and Holocene; and subject to assessment of soil impacts, it is predicted that the Subject Area will hold a general level of sensitivity for Aboriginal archaeological deposits (refer to GML (2020) section 6.7).
- ✦ Tea Garden Variant A holds the potential for archaeological deposits GML (2020).
- ✦ Artefact-bearing deposits are most likely to occur in locations with minimal previous land disturbance; and,
- ✦ As past land use disturbance increases in intensity, the ability for Aboriginal objects to provide spatial and chronological information about past Aboriginal land use will decrease.
- ✦ Rock art/engravings, rock shelters, and grinding groove sites are unlikely to be encountered in the Subject Area due to the lack of suitable sandstone surfaces or outcrops.
- ✦ Scarred and carved trees would not be expected in areas where land clearance has resulted in the removal of old growth trees;



7 RESULTS

7.1 Field Survey

7.1.1 Survey Coverage and Visibility Variables

The effectiveness of an archaeological field survey is heavily reliant upon the obtrusiveness of the Aboriginal site being looked for, and the incidence and quality of ground surface exposure. Visibility variables have been estimated for all areas where a comprehensive survey was carried out in the Subject Area. This data provides a measurement with which to gauge and compare the effectiveness of the survey and the level of sampling conducted. It may also be utilised to determine the numbers and types of sites that may be present, but which could not be identified by the survey due to poor ground visibility and exposure.

Ground surface visibility (GSV) is a measure of the bare ground visible to the archaeologist during the field survey. There are two variables used to assess GSV:

- ✦ The frequency and extent of exposures encountered by the archaeologist; and,
- ✦ The quality of visibility within those exposures.

The major factors affecting the quality of GSV within an area of exposure are the extent of vegetation and ground litter, the depth and origin of the exposure, the extent of recent sedimentary deposition and the level of visual interference from surface gravels. Two variables of GSV were estimated during the survey:

- ✦ A percentage estimate of the total area of ground inspected which contained useable exposures of bare ground; and,
- ✦ A percentage estimate of the average levels of GSV within those exposures. This is a net estimate and accounts for all visual and physical variables that have affected the visibility including the archaeological potential of any sediment or rock exposed.

Various Aboriginal site types exhibit different levels of prominence within the landscape. This is an important factor to consider when assessing the impact on visibility levels. Sites present upon or within rock exposures, such as grinding grooves, engravings and rock shelters, are more likely to be encountered than sites that are located on or within sedimentary contexts with little or no ground surface relief. A common factor affecting visibility is the presence of small rocks, pebbles, and gravels in the exposure. If these particular raw materials are also suitable for stone artefact manufacture, it may make stone artefact identification more difficult.

7.1.2 Survey Units

Pedestrian survey was undertaken in January 2023 by Natalie Stiles. The survey was limited to the portion of the Subject Area that was being impacted by the proposed works. GML (2020) undertook a survey of the entire school as part of the Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment.

The main aims of the field assessment were to identify Aboriginal objects, or areas with potential to retain intact subsurface archaeological deposits, and to assess the overall intactness of the Subject Area.

The field assessment included the completion of visual inspections throughout all portions of the alignment. Detailed inspections were carried out at the location of ground surface exposures, which may have stone artefacts. All mature trees were also inspected for evidence of cultural modification.



SU1

SU1 is orientated northwest/southeast to the southwest of the access road off the Pacific Highway.

SU1 is a flat landform that is covered with a dense layer of grass (refer to Plate 7 and Plate 8). Where there are areas of exposure, the GSV is estimated to be 60%.

The archaeologically sensitive landform identified by GML extends across SU1.



Plate 7: General view looking northeast across SU1



Plate 8: General view looking northwest across SU1

SU2

SU2 extends northeast from the access road off the Pacific Highway towards Elkin Road and includes the southeast portion of the sports field.

SU2 is a flat landform that is covered with a dense layer of grass (see Plate 9 to Plate 12). Where there are areas of exposure, the GSV is estimated to be 90%.

The archaeologically sensitive landform identified by GML extends across SU2.



Plate 9: General view looking east from the southeastern corner of the sports field in SU2



Plate 10: General view looking northwest across SU2 towards SU3



Plate 11: General view looking northeast across SU2



Plate 12: General view looking northwest across SU2 towards SU3

SU3

SU3 extends northeast from the access road off the Pacific Highway towards Elkin Road and includes the northwest portion of the sports field and the long jump.

SU3 is a flat landform that is covered with a dense layer of grass (see Plate 13 to Plate 16). Where there are areas of exposure, the GSV is estimated to be 20%.

The archaeologically sensitive landform identified by GML extends across SU3.



Plate 13: General view looking northwest across SU3 towards the school hall



Plate 14: General view looking southeast across SU3 towards SU2



Plate 15: General view looking southwest across SU3



Plate 16: General view looking southeast across SU3

7.1.3 Survey Coverage Data

The Subject Area was divided into three (3) survey units for ease of recording. These survey units were determined by the changes in landform, or physical barriers such as watercourses and fences. Refer to Table 8 for survey coverage data.

All landforms were sampled during the survey (refer to Table 9). The main areas that were focused upon were the exposures with low levels of disturbance as these areas would be more likely to yield intact Aboriginal artefacts and deposits. The below tables provide a summary of coverage data.

Survey Transects	Landform	Survey Unit (ha)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage Area (ha)	Effective Coverage %
SU1	Flat	1.47	60%	10%	0.09	6.00%
SU2	Flat	1.42	90%	30%	0.38	27.00%
SU3	Flat	1.41	20%	10%	0.03	2.00%

Table 8: Survey Coverage Data

Landform	Landform Area (ha)	Area Effectively Surveyed (ha)	% of Landform Effectively Surveyed	Number of Sites	Number of Artefacts or Features
Flat	4.29	0.50	0.35	1	1

Table 9: Landform Summary

7.2 Summary of the Test Excavation

The Phase 1 test excavation programme was undertaken in January 2023. A total of seventy-nine (79) 0.5m x 0.5m quadrants were excavated during this period. A total of nine (9) stone artefacts were identified from three (3) of the thirty-five (35) Phase 1 test pits.

Due to the test excavation occurring in sand soils, and the expected depth of any archaeological deposit, typically occurring between 20cm and 60cm based on the results of the RT 3 excavation undertaken by Resource Planning (1991), all Phase 1 test pits were 0.5m x 1m, excavated in 0.5 x 0.5m quadrants. Where artefacts were encountered in a 0.5m x 0.5m quadrant, the 0.5m x 1m was expanded into a 1m x 1m.

It was determined from the results of the Phase 1 excavation that more data was required in order to establish the nature and extent of the Aboriginal sites, and sensitive landforms, and as such it was necessary to trigger the commencement of the Phase 2 excavation as detailed in Appendix XV.

In April 2023, the Phase 2 was undertaken in accordance with the test excavation methodology detailed in Appendix XV. The program involved the excavation of four (4) 0.5m x 1m test pits at 10m intervals around SQ14, SQ23 and SQ28, from the Phase 1 excavation (see Figure 7 to Figure 10 of the ATR). Five (5) artefacts were recovered from five (5) of the twelve (12) Phase 2 test pits.

Once the Phase 2 test excavation was completed, the results from both phases were reviewed to determine which test pits had the highest frequency of artefacts. SQ28 from Phase 1 had a total of five (5) artefacts, which was the highest frequency, on this basis, the test pit was expanded.

Area SQ28 was excavated to 3 m², which is the maximum continuous surface area of a combination of test excavation units at any single excavation point that is permitted under the *Code of Practice* (DECCW, 2010b) (refer to Plate 9 of the ATR).




Twenty-two (22) stone artefacts and one (1) ochre nodule were recovered from ten (10) of the fifty excavation areas. A total of 27m² of the Subject Area was excavated, the excavated area had a density of 0.98 artefacts/m² (refer to Table 6 of the ATR).

No Aboriginal objects, deposits, or features of cultural significance were identified during the test excavation programme.

For full details of the test excavation, please refer to Section 7 of the ATR for the project (see Appendix XX).

7.3 Identified Aboriginal Sites

As a result of the current subsurface investigation, three (3) previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites were identified (refer to Figure 11):

-  HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School);
-  HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School); and,
-  HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School).

A description of the Aboriginal sites that have been investigated is provided below.

7.3.1 HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School)








HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School) is a low density artefact scatter comprising of four (4) stone artefacts. Three (3) were recovered from spit 2 of SQ14 a + b, and one (1) spit 3 of SQ43 a.

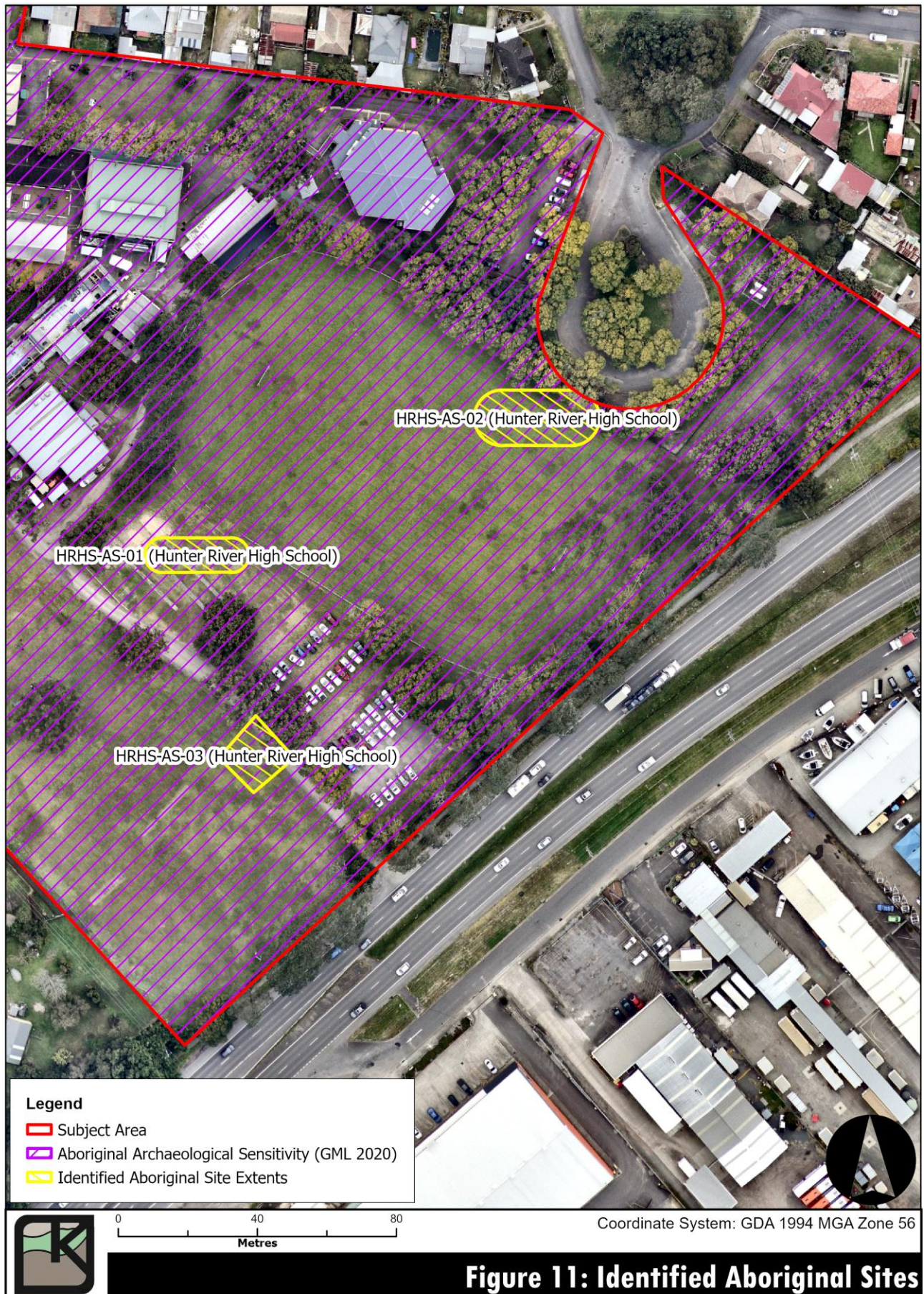
7.3.2 HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School)

HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) is a low density artefact scatter comprising of four (4) stone artefacts. Two (2) artefacts were recovered from spits 1 and 3 of SQ23 a + c, one (1) artefact from spit 5 of SQ46 a, and one (1) from spit 2 of SQ48 a.

7.3.3 HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School)




HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) is an artefact scatter comprising of fifteen (15) stone artefacts recovered from the following test pits and recovered from between spits 2 and 6:

-  SQ28 a;
-  SQ28 b;
-  SQ28 d;
-  SQ37 a;
-  SQ99B d;
-  SQ100A c; and,
-  SQ100A d.



8 DISCUSSION

Three (3) Aboriginal sites have been identified as a result of Kayandel's archaeological excavation (refer to Figure 11):

-  HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School);
-  HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School); and,
-  HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School).

Twenty-two (22) stone artefacts and one (1) ochre nodule were recovered from ten (10) of the fifty excavation areas.

The artefact density from test excavation at Hunter River High School was between 1 and 5 artefacts/m², which was less than what Resource Planning (1991, p. 13) documented at RT 3, with artefact densities ranging from 20 to 312 flakes/m³. It was assessed that part of this reason for the Subject Area having lower artefact densities may have been due to its position in the landscape. Hunter River High School is approximately 450m from southwest of Windeyers Creek, and 520m southeast from the confluence of Grahamstown Drain and Windeyers Creek, compared to RT 3 which was located on the bank of Windeyers Creek.

The test excavation suggested that the artefacts recovered may have represented a background artefact scatter. It is possible that the artefacts could have been discarded (either intentionally or accidentally) by Aboriginal people as they travelled through the landscape, possibly from Windeyers Creek to the main travel routes across the Tomago Coastal Plain.

The results from Kayandel's test excavation indicate that there is potential for the portions of the archaeologically sensitive landform that have not been investigated by this test excavation, to contain archaeological deposit.

Further testing within the Subject Area is not considered to be necessary to inform decisions for the Development Application.

For full details of the investigation undertaken, please refer to Section 7 of the ATR for the project (refer to Appendix XX).

9 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

While all Aboriginal objects are afforded protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* decisions about appropriate management of individual cultural heritage items or sites is usually based on their assessed significance as well as the likely impact of a proposed development and the need for the development. Heritage NSW requires significance assessment in accordance with the processes set out in *The Burra Charter* (DECCW, 2010b, p. 21).

Australia ICOMOS (2013) adopted *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. In *The Burra Charter* cultural significance means "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations". Cultural significance is a concept that helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those that help an understanding of the past, enrich the present, and may be of value to future generations. The Guidelines develop the following definitions:

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture, and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

A place may have *historic value* because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase, or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place, the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

The *scientific or research value* of a place will depend on the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality, or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national, or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

The process of significance assessment has received considerable attention since the early 1980s and criteria for assessing these values have been developed and adapted to deal specifically with Aboriginal cultural heritage.

9.1 Cultural Significance

9.1.1 Cultural Significance Assessment

Cultural significance indicates the importance of a site or feature to Aboriginal communities. This category may include sites, items, and landscapes that people may have traditional ties with, as well as areas that may have contemporary importance to Aboriginal communities. Places of cultural value may have social significance to Aboriginal communities, they may have historic value through association with historic themes (e.g. missions or massacres), or they may take on value because of their rarity or because a place may be able to contribute new information about the past. Places may have aesthetic significance, being natural features with symbolic values, dramatic presence, or tranquil qualities. Cultural significance may not be in accord with the interpretations made by archaeologists – a site may have low archaeological significance but high Aboriginal significance, or vice versa.

9.1.2 Cultural Significance Assessment of the Subject Area

Rose Nean noted in her comments that the “subject area connections to the Wonaruha people”.

No other comments regarding the cultural significance of the site were received in response to the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Project Methodology.

During the Phase 1 test excavation, Bec Young from Mur-Roo-Ma, a Worimi traditional owner, had advised that the area had cultural significance to the Worimi. She also noted that the Pacific Highway had been constructed on traditional travel routes.

9.2 Archaeological Significance

9.2.1 Archaeological Significance Assessment

Scientific or archaeological significance may be assessed by placing a site, feature, or landscape in a broader regional context and by assessing its individual merits in the context of current archaeological discourse. This type of significance relates to the ability of a site to answer current and future research questions, which may be influenced by physical condition (integrity), information potential, rarity, and/or representativeness.

Rarity and Representativeness is an assessment of how rare or common a site or landscape is. In theory, heritage items may be determined to be significant because they are rare forms, or they may be very good typical forms. Whether items are of rare or common forms will depend on the variables used to distinguish them. Open sites, for example, may be distinguished from grinding grooves or scarred trees according to the general type of evidence present (e.g. stone artefacts distinguishable from trees with marks or grooves on rock platforms). To assess rarity and representativeness, site type can be used initially, and then this category subdivided until a satisfactory level of (dis)similarity is achieved. Within the general group “open artefact scatters”, sites may be distinguished according to other variables, such as their content, or their landscape setting. Technically, an assessment of representativeness should identify both what is typical and/or common as well as what is rare.

Research potential is an assessment of the ability of a site or landscape to provide information to answer questions about the past. Several criteria may be considered:

The connectedness of individual sites or landscapes – is the content, site, or landscape part of a complex of related sites or landscapes?

The potential of a site or landscape to provide a relative or absolute chronology extending back into the past; i.e. stratified sequences of cultural materials and/or dateable materials such as organic remains (radiocarbon dating), or sealed or cultural deposits (optical or thermo- luminescence); and,

The ability of the site or landscape to provide a large sample size (large numbers of stone artefacts, art motifs, grinding grooves etc.) about which statistically significant statements can be made.

9.2.2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Area

Rarity and Representativeness

This may be assessed by using site type as the first criterion then landscape, size (number of lithics) and the nature of the lithic content.

Open artefact scatters such as HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) are a common occurrence across the Tomago Coastal Plain, particularly in elevated areas close to permanent water sources (refer to Table 6 and Figure 8).

Research potential

<i>Connectedness</i>	HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) are background artefact scatters that represent discard events by Aboriginal people as they travelled through the landscape, possible from Windeyers Creek to the main travel routes across the Tomago Coastal Plain.
<i>Potential for a Chronological Sequence</i>	<p>In order for chronological information to be gathered, there are several other factors that need to be met. Among these are the presences of an undisturbed stratigraphy suitable for a relative dating sequence and the presence of suitable material to provide samples for absolute dating methods.</p> <p>Charcoal suitable for absolute dating was not encountered within the excavated soil profiles in association with Aboriginal sites or objects and therefore, the sites do not assist in understanding the age of the archaeological deposits being encountered within the Heatherbrae/Raymond Terrace region.</p>
<i>Ability to produce statistically useful samples of objects</i>	<p>The definition of a statistically useful sample is purely dependant on the questions which are being asked of the data.</p> <p>Test excavations within the Subject Area did not produce a statistically viable sample for drawing any meaningful archaeological conclusions about the nature of Aboriginal utilisation practices.</p>

9.2.3 Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance




Based on the investigation by Resource Planning (1991) of RT 3 and Kayandel's test excavation results (refer to Appendix XX), HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School), and the archaeologically sensitive area within the Subject Area have been assessed to have low to moderate archaeological potential and significance. However, this potential may be impacted whether disturbances have occurred to depth of at least 60cm.

10 PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

In Section 1.3 of this report a number of aims and objectives were identified. This ACHAR presents details of archaeological survey and has incorporated the results of the test excavation programme (refer to Section 7 of Appendix XX) into the current archaeological understanding of the Subject Area.

This report has reviewed the available existing documents, including previous archaeological assessments conducted within the Subject Area and the surrounding region (see Sections 6.4 and 6.5). Subsurface test excavations were conducted at discrete locations within the Subject Area, and the significance of the Aboriginal sites identified as a result of this test excavation has been discussed (see Section 9.2).

Three (3) Aboriginal sites have been identified as a result of Kayandel's archaeological excavation (refer to Figure 11):

-  HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School);
-  HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School); and,
-  HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School).

The results of the test excavation indicate that the archaeologically sensitive landform identified by GML (2020) has low to moderate archaeological potential. Based on the results of Kayandel's test excavation there is potential for the un-excavated portions of the archaeologically sensitive landform to contain archaeological deposit. However, this potential may be impacted where disturbances have occurred to depths of 60cms.

In consideration of previous disturbance, the archaeological context and the significance of the above Aboriginal sites within the Subject Area, it has been determined that no further investigation is required to inform the Development Application.

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be necessary to impact any of the identified Aboriginal sites (refer to Figure 11).

11 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING IMPACTS

11.1 Impact Assessment

Portions of the Subject Area will be impacted by (refer to Figure 12 and Figure 13):

- ✦ Earthworks including demolition of the hardstand carpark near the entrance off the Pacific Highway, and the existing driveway from the Pacific Highway entrance,
- ✦ Construction of new school buildings, footpaths and driveways;
- ✦ Laying of associated infrastructure such as services;
- ✦ Re-orientation of sports fields.

Table 10 gives an overview of the level and type of harm which will affect the identified Aboriginal sites during the course of construction works.

Site	Type of Harm	Degree of Harm	Consequence of Harm	AHIP Required
HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School)	Direct	Whole	Complete loss of value	Yes
HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School)	Direct	Whole	Complete loss of value	Yes
HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School)	Direct	Whole	Complete loss of value	Yes

Table 10: Summary of Impact Assessment of the Aboriginal Sites

11.2 Ecologically Sustainable Development

11.2.1 Ecologically Sustainable Development Criterion

Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) (defined in s.6 of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*) requires the integration of economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision-making process. In regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage, ESD can be achieved by applying the principle of intergenerational equity, the precautionary principle and by considering the project's contribution to cumulative impacts.

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

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

Assessing cumulative impacts involves the consideration of the proposed impact in the context of existing developments and past destruction of heritage sites, as well as the population of heritage sites that still exist in the region of interest (Godwin, 2011). The concept of assessing cumulative impacts aims to avoid discussing the impact of a development in isolation and aims to assess the impact in terms of the overall past and future degradation of a region's heritage resource.

11.2.2 Ecologically Sustainable Development Assessment

This report considers ESD principles in the following ways:

Intergeneration Equity	It is recommended that the artefacts recovered during the test excavation be reburied onsite. This would ensure that the artefacts
------------------------	--

themselves will be available for future generations to potentially access.

Precautionary principle

As detailed in this report, the proposed facilities upgrade at Hunter River High School will impact the identified Aboriginal sites. As such it will be necessary to seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact (AHIP) prior to development works impacting HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School).

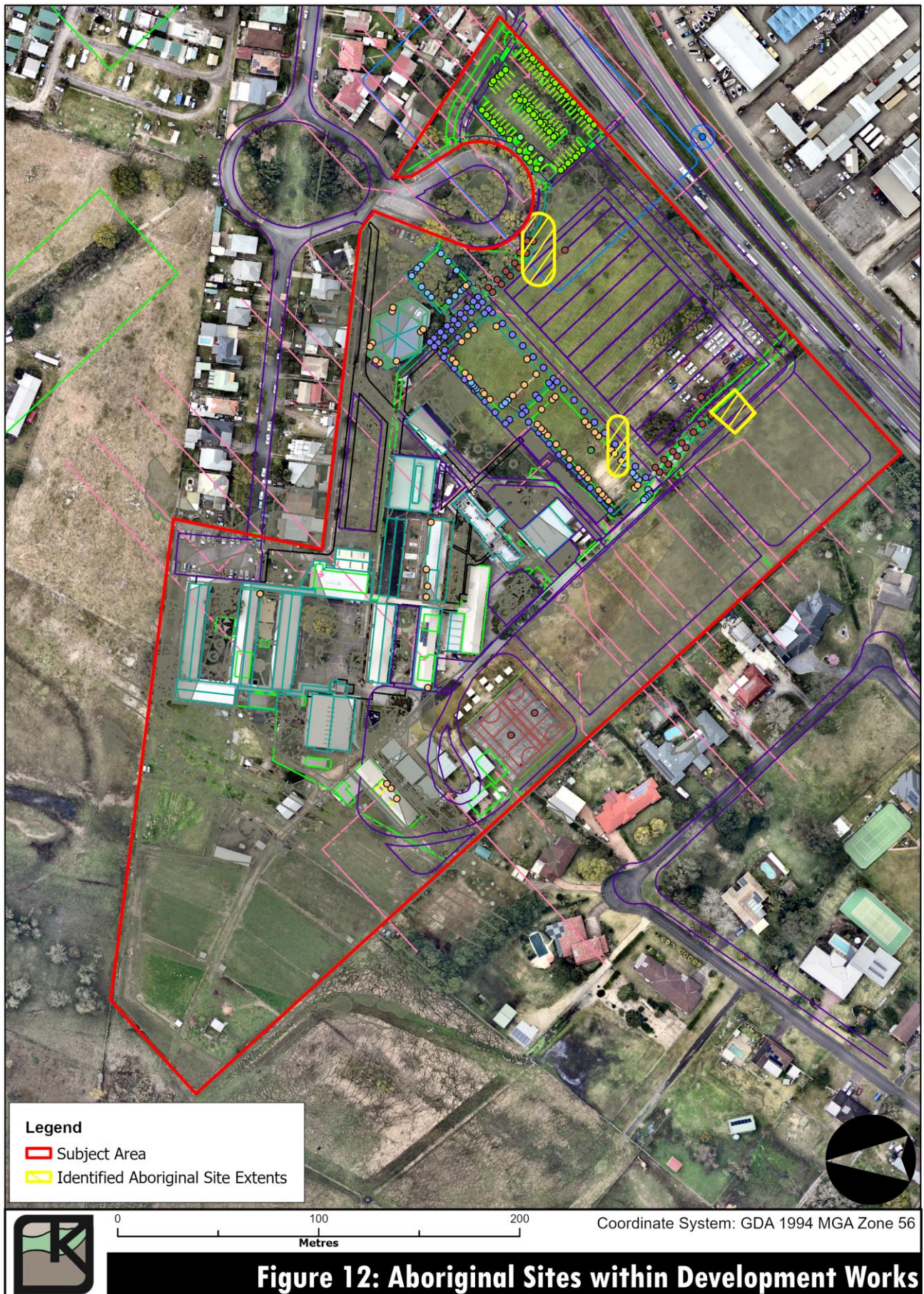
Cumulative Impacts

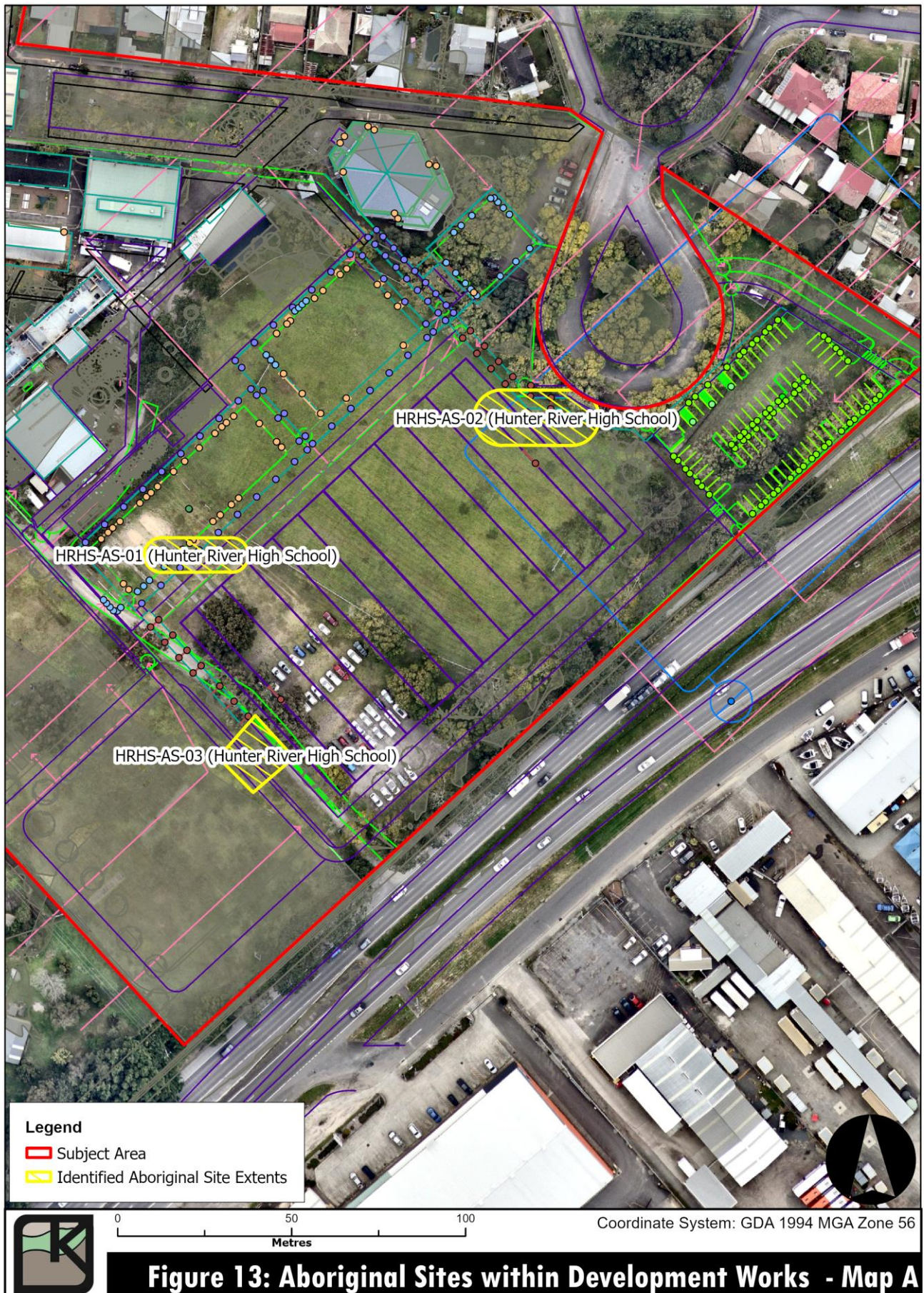
Hunter River High School will impact HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) will be impacted by the development works detailed in Section 1.2 (see Figure 13).

The dispersed nature of the archaeological evidence indicates that the Subject Area was not a focus for occupation. The presence of Aboriginal objects may be explained as discard events as people were transiting through the landscape from Windeyer Creek to the major travel route(s).

For the reasons discussed above and throughout this ACHAR, it is assessed that the cumulative impact to the region's archaeological resource represented by this proposal is minor.

It is therefore considered that while proposed facilities upgrading at Hunter River High School will impact HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School), the overall cumulative impact on the archaeological record for the Heatherbrae region is likely to be minimal.





12 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

12.1 Mitigation Measures

Section 11.2 of the attached ATR (refer to Appendix XX) proposed the following mitigation measures:

1. An AHIP with no mitigation measures is obtained from Heritage NSW to allow impact to the identified archaeological values of the area; and,
2. Salvage excavation of HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School). An AHIP from Heritage NSW would be required prior to salvage excavation occurring.

These options are explored in detail below.

It is recommended that the AHIP be sought for a period of 2 years.

12.1.1 Option 1: Seek an AHIP with No Further Archaeological Works

The option of obtaining an AHIP with no mitigation measures for has been considered for HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) has been considered (refer to Table 10, Figure 12 and Figure 13).

Based on the results of the test excavation, Kayandel does not propose a salvage excavation program of any of the identified Aboriginal site. The results from the test excavations indicates that while artefact have been recovered, is unlikely that Aboriginal stone artefacts in significant frequencies would be recovered during a salvage excavation program (see Section 7 of Appendix XX).

It is recommended that an AHIP be sought for the entire extent of HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) (see Figure 13).

This option is the preferred option for mitigation measure.

12.1.2 Option 2: Seek an AHIP within includes Salvage Excavation

The option of obtaining an AHIP for HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) (see Figure 11) and undertaking a salvage excavation of the site as a mitigation measure has been considered.

Based on the dispersed nature of the archaeology recovered from the test excavation (refer to Appendix XX), Option 2 is not considered to be justified.

12.2 Management Strategies

12.2.1 Long Term Care of Recovered Archaeological Material

It is recommended that the artefacts recovered during the test excavation be reburied onsite.

Once the artefacts are reburied, an AHIMS site card will be prepared with the details of the reburial. This site card will be provided to AHIMS.

In the future, an AHIP will be required if ground disturbance works are to occur at the reburial location.

Alternatively, where a reburial location cannot be agreed upon, the artefacts will be stored in a keeping place.

13 LEGISLATIVE OBLIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific clauses within the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* (as amended) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009* give rise to certain obligations. Recommendations for other tasks and activities to be undertaken come from the application of industry standards. Where an activity or task must be undertaken to comply with relevant legislation it will be detailed in Section 13.1, where a task or activity is recommended to be undertaken to meet the current industry standards it is presented in Section 13.2.

13.1 Obligations

1. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be sought for the portions of HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) that will be impacted by the proposed development;
2. Site Cards are to be prepared for all Aboriginal sites identified during the undertaking of the Aboriginal archaeological excavation that are not currently recorded on AHIMS; and,
3. Aboriginal Site Impact Recording (ASIR) forms must be completed for each of the Aboriginal sites, detailing the impacts of test excavations and should be lodged with the AHIMS Registrar in a timely fashion.

13.2 Recommendations

The following management principles and recommendations are based on:

- ✦ The legal requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), whereby it is illegal to damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal relic without first obtaining the written consent of the Director General of National Parks & Wildlife Service;
- ✦ The legal requirements of the *Heritage Act 1977*, whereby it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit;
- ✦ The requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010b);
- ✦ The requirements of the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011); and,
- ✦ The findings presented within this ACHAR, and the accompanying ATR (refer to Appendix XX).

Kayandel recommends the following:

1. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be sought for the portions of HRHS-AS-01 (Hunter River High School), HRHS-AS-02 (Hunter River High School) and HRHS-AS-03 (Hunter River High School) that will be impacted by the proposed development (refer to Figure 12). This AHIP should be sought for all known and unknown Aboriginal objects within the extents of the Aboriginal sites shown in Figure 12

as a strategy to minimise the risk of delays during works that may results from unexpected finds;

2. It is recommended that the AHIP be for a period of 2 years to allow sufficient time for construction works to be completed;
3. Should the design and/or extent of the proposed subdivision be altered in such a way that would impact the registered Aboriginal Sites within the Subject Area, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* must be obtained prior to any works commencing;
4. Consultation continues to inform RAPs about the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the project area throughout the life of the project. This is in line with advice received from Heritage NSW. In the event that Kayandel is not responsible for the maintenance of this consultation, the responsibility will fall to the Project Manager and/or the Proponent.
 - b. A period of no longer than 6 months between contact with the RAPs must be upheld for the consultation to be considered 'continuous'. If a period of longer than 6 months occurs between contact with the Aboriginal stakeholders, consultation will need to be re-started;
5. All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
6. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. A Heritage NSW officer will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence; and,
7. If, during development works, suspected historic cultural heritage material is uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) should be notified and works only recommence when an approved management strategy has been developed.

13.3 Distribution of Report

One copy of the draft report should be sent to each registered Aboriginal Stakeholders for comment detailed in Table 2, so that their views can be incorporated into the final report.

One hard copy and one digital copy of the finalised report should be sent to:

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

Heritage NSW
PO Box 1967,
Hurstville NSW 1481.

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<https://c21ch.newcastle.edu.au/colonialmassacres/detail.php?r=566>

APPENDIX I. NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST SEARCH RESULTS

Search Results

No results found.

[new search](#)

Enter at least one search criterion.

[Search hints](#)

Place name	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Search"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset form"/>
Street name	<input type="text"/>		
Elkin Ave	<input type="text"/>		
Town or suburb	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text" value="New South Wales"/>
heatherbrae	<input type="text"/>		
Country	<input type="text" value="Australia"/>		
Advanced search options			
List	<input type="text" value="National Heritage List"/>		
Different lists will provide different status and class options			
Local Government Area	<input type="text"/>	Place ID number	<input type="text"/>
Legal status	<input type="text" value="--All--"/>	Class	<input type="text" value="--All--"/>
Keyword Search			
<input type="text"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statement of Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place history	
Latitude/longitude			
N			
Longitude 1	<input type="text" value="S"/>	Longitude 2	<input type="text" value="E"/>
W	<input type="text" value="E"/>	Latitude 2	<input type="text" value="S"/>
S			
<input type="radio"/> Wholly within region			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Wholly or partially within region			
Longitude coordinates should be entered as ddd.mmm.ss			
Latitude coordinates should be entered as ddmm.ss			
Map Ref No			
<input type="text"/>			
1:100,000 eg 2357			
1:250,000 eg SF-50-01			

Search Hints

- Not all fields need to be filled in. The fewer you fill in the more results you will get.
- If you cannot find a place, check spelling and try alternative names. Reduce the number of words that you include and use fewer fields.
- The Local Government field used on its own will provide a comprehensive list of places in an area.

Report Produced: Tue Nov 22 14:16:36 2022

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APPENDIX II. COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST SEARCH RESULTS

Import bookmarks... Getting Started HMS - Start your search

Search Results

No results found. [New search](#)

Enter at least one search criterion.
[Search hints](#)

Search **Reset form**

Place name
Street name
Elkin Ave
Town or suburb
Heatherbrae
Country
Australia

State
New South Wales

Advanced search options

List
Commonwealth Heritage List
Different lists will provide different status and class options

Local Government Area
Place ID number

Legal status
--All--
Class
--All--

Keyword Search

☒ Description ☒ Statement of Significance ☒ Place history

[Latitude/Longitude](#)

N
Latitude 1
Longitude 1 S Longitude 2
W E Latitude 2 S E
S

☐ Wholly within region
☒ Wholly or partially within region
Longitude coordinates should be entered as ddd.mm.ss
Latitude coordinates should be entered as dd.mm.ss

Map Ref No
1:100,000 eg 2357
1:250,000 eg SF-50-01

Search hints

- Not all fields need to be filled in. The fewer you fill in the more results you will get.
- If you cannot find a place, check spelling and try alternative names. Reduce the number of words that you include and use fewer fields.
- The Local Government field used on its own will provide a comprehensive list of places in an area.

Report Produced: Tue Nov 22 14:19:19 2022

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APPENDIX III. STATE HERITAGE INVENTORY SEARCH RESULTS

View Results By:
Map
A-Z
Statutory list

Section 1: Aboriginal Places listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act
Contains Aboriginal Places declared by the Minister for the Environment under the National Parks and Wildlife Act. This information is provided by the Heritage NSW.
0 items

Section 2: Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act
Contains heritage items listed by the Heritage Council of NSW under the NSW Heritage Act. This includes listing on the State Heritage Register, an Interim Heritage Order or protected under section 136 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the Heritage NSW.
0 items

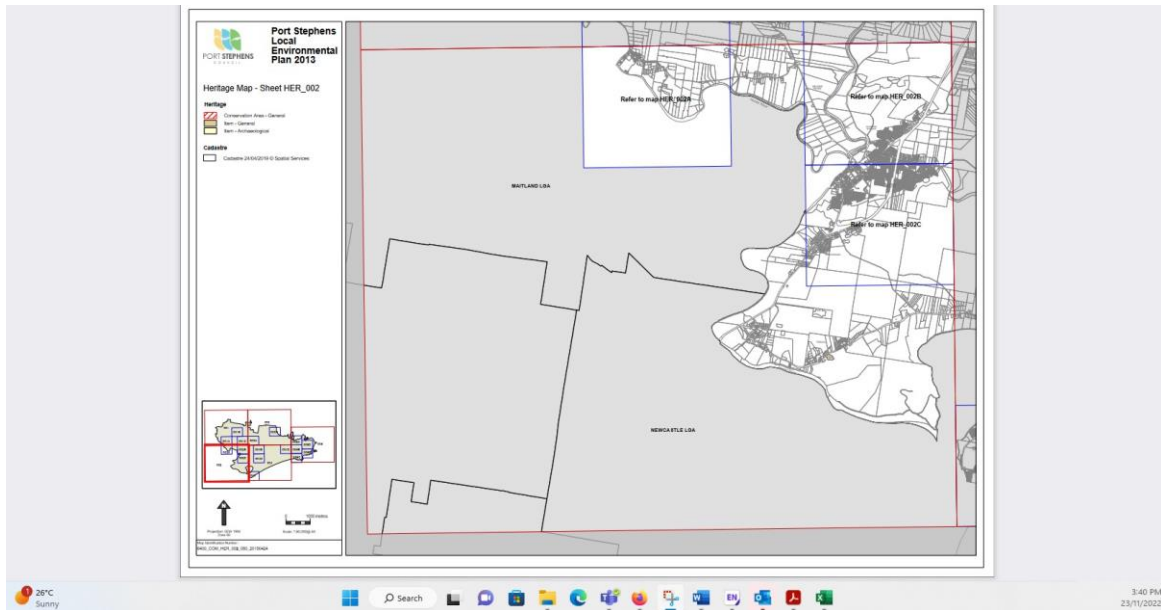
Section 3: Items listed by Local Government and State Agencies
Contains items listed by local councils on Local Environmental Plans under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and State government agencies under s.170 of the Heritage Act. This information is provided by local councils and State government agencies.
4 items

Records Retrieved: 4

Item Name ▲	Location	Local Government Area	Type	Record owner
Moreton Bay Fig Trees	2279 Pacific Highway Road Reserve HEATHERBRAE NSW 2324	Port Stephens	Landscape	LGOV
Tomago # 2 Spray Basin	2034 Pacific Hwy HEATHERBRAE NSW 2324	Port Stephens	Built	SGOV
Tomago # 8 Vacuum Pumping Station	2034 Pacific Hwy HEATHERBRAE NSW 2324	Port Stephens	Built	SGOV
Tomago Sands Scheme	2034 Pacific Hwy HEATHERBRAE NSW 2324	Port Stephens	Built	SGOV

1
Page 1 of 1
10 Items per page

APPENDIX IV. PORT STEPHENS LEP 2022 HERITAGE MAP (SHEET HER_011B)



APPENDIX V. REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE SEARCH RESULTS

Search Results

[new search](#)

No results found.
[Enter at least one search criterion.](#)
[Search Hints](#)

Place name

Street name

Elkin Ave

Town or suburb

heatherbrae

Country

Australia

State

New South Wales

Search

Reset form

Advanced search options

List

Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)

Different lists will provide different status and class options

Local Government Area

Place ID number

Legal status

--All--

Class

--All--

Keyword Search

☒ Description

☒ Statement of Significance

☒ Place history

[Latitude/Longitude](#)

N

Latitude 1

Longitude 1

W

E

S

Latitude 2

Longitude 2

E

E

S

☐ Wholly within region

☒ Wholly or partially within region

Longitude coordinates should be entered as ddd.mm.ss

Latitude coordinates should be entered as dd.mm.ss

Map Ref No

1:100,000 eg 2257

1:250,000 eg SF-50-01

Search Hints

- Not all fields need to be filled in. The fewer you fill in the more results you will get.
- If you cannot find a place, check spelling and try alternative names. Reduce the number of words that you include and use fewer fields.
- The Local Government field used on its own will provide a comprehensive list of places in an area.

Report Produced: Tue Nov 22 14:26:23 2022

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APPENDIX VI. AGENCY LETTERS



P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622

F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-181

Hunter Local Land Services
via admin.hunter@lls.nsw.gov.au

12th September 2022

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Kayandel has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. This assessment will be completed for a Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324. The project is located within the Port Stephens Council (PSC) Local Government Area.

The contact details for the Proponent are NSW Department of Education, GPO Box 33, Sydney NSW 2001.

In accordance with our obligations under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010), we are seeking to identify Aboriginal organisations and people who may have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places for that area.

The cultural heritage assessment may result in an application for a Section 90 Consent under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* and may also be used in the assessment of impact of the project under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*.

Should your organisation know of any groups or people that meet this requirement we request that you supply their name and most recent contact details to enable our firm to make contact and involve them in future aspects of the project.

Should you have any queries please free to contact our office and ask for the Project Manager for Project ID: KA-181.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

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

Natalie Stiles
Team Leader – Heritage
B Arts (Arch/Paleo)
Grad Cert. Arts (Arch)
MGIS&RemoteSens
Associate Member International Council on Monuments and Sites

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth



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Picton NSW 2571

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W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-181

NTS Corp
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

12th September 2022

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Kayandel has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. This assessment will be completed for a Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324. The project is located within the Port Stephens Council (PSC) Local Government Area.

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W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-181

Office of the Registrar - Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW 2124

12th September 2022

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Kayandel has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. This assessment will be completed for a Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324. The project is located within the Port Stephens Council (PSC) Local Government Area.

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Team Leader – Heritage
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Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth



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Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622

F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-181

Port Stephens Council
PO Box 42
Raymond Terrace NSW 2324

12th September 2022

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Kayandel has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. This assessment will be completed for a Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324. The project is located within the Port Stephens Council (PSC) Local Government Area.

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Natalie Stiles
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Sydney

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Brisbane

Perth



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Picton NSW 2571

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F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-181

Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council
2163 Nelson Bay Rd
Williamstown NSW 2318

12th September 2022

Dear Mr Smith,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Kayandel has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. This assessment will be completed for a Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324. The project is located within the Port Stephens Council (PSC) Local Government Area.

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Should you have any queries please free to contact our office and ask for the Project Manager for Project ID: KA-181.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'NStiles'.

Natalie Stiles
Team Leader – Heritage
B Arts (Arch/Paleo)
Grad Cert. Arts (Arch)
MGIS&RemoteSens
Associate Member International Council on Monuments and Sites

Sydney

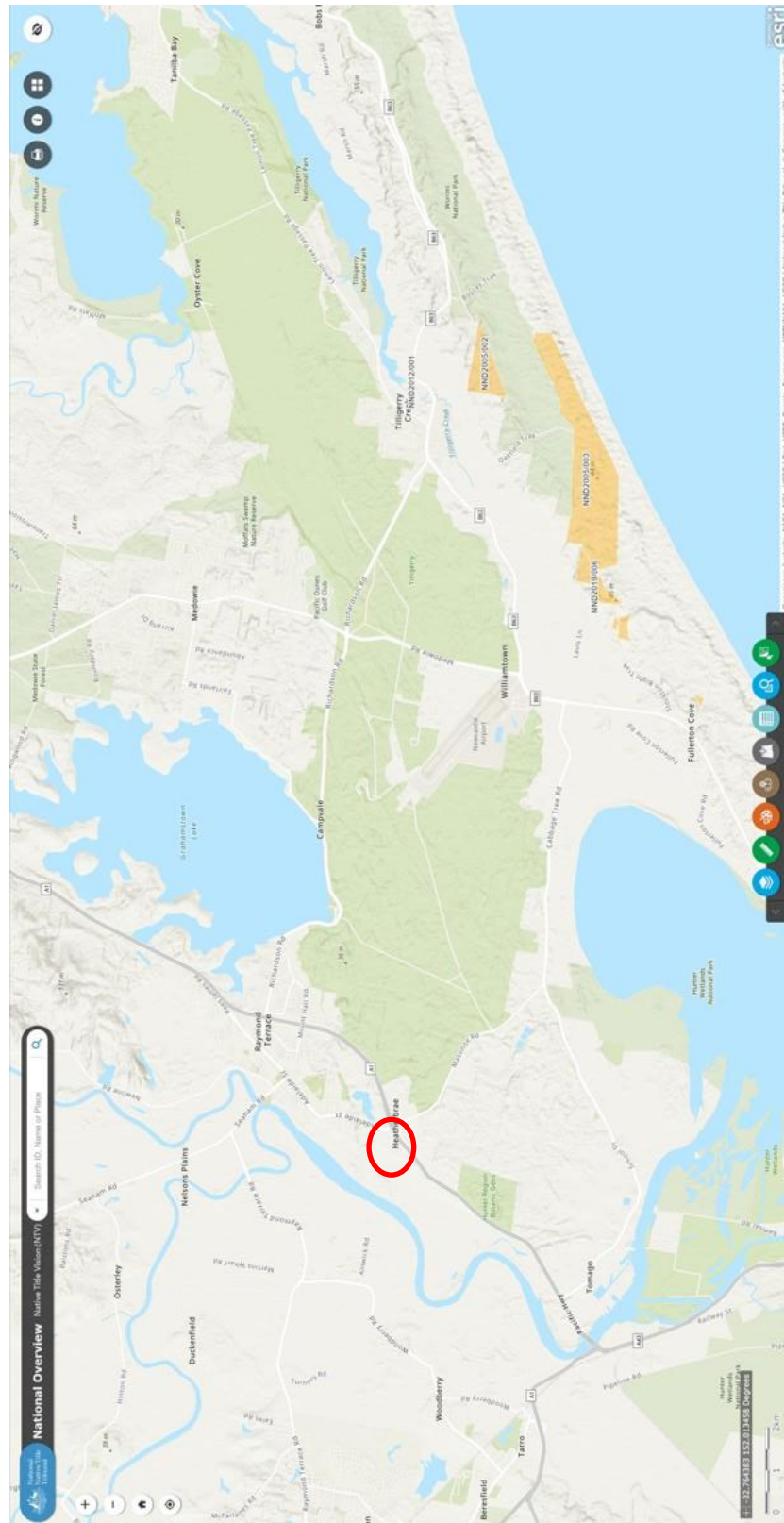
Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth

APPENDIX VII. NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE SEARCH






The Subject Area is circled in red on the below screenshot from the National Native Title Tribunal Spatial Data website.



APPENDIX VIII. PORT STEPHENS SHIRE COUNCIL RESPONSE

RE: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 23...

 Jennifer Underwood <Jennifer.Underwood@portstephens.nsw.gov.au>
To: Divina Alfonso

  Reply  Reply All  Forward 

 You forwarded this message on 21/09/2022 11:56 AM.

Wed 21/09/2022 11:40 AM

Hi Divina

Please contact Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Kind Regards



Jennifer Underwood
Senior Community Development Officer

p 02 4988 0190 | m 0427 477 547
w portstephens.nsw.gov.au



We acknowledge the Worimi people as the original Custodians and inhabitants of Port Stephens.

APPENDIX IX. HUNTER LLS RESPONSE

admin.hunter@lls.nsw.gov.au 14/09 4:25 pm
To Divina Alfonso, cff7dbfe.kayandel.com.au@apac.teams.ms, Toby Whaleboat

**RE: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders -
Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave,
Heatherbrae NSW 2324
Dear**

I am responding to your email dated 12.09.2022

Hunter LLS do not have a full list of all of the relevant Aboriginal Traditional Custodians that are within your project area. Could you please contact the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) for the list of Aboriginal Traditional Custodians that have interest within the project site area. See following link to LALC contact details: https://alc.org.au/land_council/

Also, please check the National Native Title Tribunal and search for Registered Native Title Claims for your area, to view list of Claims please access the following link: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleRegisters/Pages/Search-Register-of-Native-Title-Claims.aspx>

For further questions please contact Toby Whaleboat on details below.

toby.whaleboat@lls.nsw.gov.au
0429 303 765

APPENDIX X. OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR RESPONSE



19 October 2022

By email: divina.alfonso@kayandel.com.au; britt.andrews@kayandel.com.au

Natalie Stiles
Team Leader, Heritage
Kayandel Archaeological Company
PO Box 440
PICTON NSW 2571

Dear Natalie,

**Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation for
proposed facilities upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae:
request for list of potential Aboriginal stakeholders**

We refer to your letter to this Office, dated 12 September 2022, requesting contact information for Aboriginal organisations and/or people who may have cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed facilities upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Avenue, Heatherbrae, as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).

Under Section 170 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)*, the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners (RAO) for New South Wales. The works you are proposing and location are in proximity to an area for which there are Registered Aboriginal Owners: Worimi Conservation Lands.

We suggest you contact the Joint Management Coordinator for the Worimi Conservation Lands, Nadine Russell (nadine.russell@environment.nsw.gov.au; 02 4984 8221; 0484 643 337), to ascertain whether the Boards of Management are interested in the project.

We also suggest you contact Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council on the details provided below, as they may wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

Brendan Smith
Project Officer
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 56
TANILBA BAY NSW 2319
2163 Nelson Bay Rd, Williamstown NSW 2318
Email: andrew@worimi.org.au
Phone: 02 4033 8800

Address: Level 3, 2 – 10 Wentworth Street, PARRAMATTA NSW 2150
Post: P.O Box 787, PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Phone: 02 8575 1160

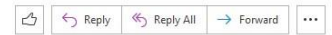
APPENDIX XI. WORIMI LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL RESPONSE

FW: Stakeholders



Jamie Merrick <jamie.merrick@worimi.org.au>
To: Natalie Stiles

FollowUp. Start by Tuesday, 25 October 2022. Due by Tuesday, 25 October 2022.



Tue 25/10/2022 8:04 AM

From: Jamie Merrick <jamie.merrick@worimi.org.au>
Sent: Monday, 24 October 2022 9:10 AM
To: Divina Alfonso <divina.alfonso@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Stakeholders

Hi Divina

Sorry for the late response. The aboriginal stakeholders that Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council have on file for the Port Stephens area are murroomainc1@gmail.com (Bec Young 0402827482) lennie.anderson011@bigpond.com (Lennie Anderson 0431334365) and indigenouskaruah.com (Dave Feeney 0421114853)

Regards,

Jamie Merrick

Snr Site Officer

Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council

P: 02 4033 8800 F: 02 4033 8899 E: sites@worimi.org.au M: 0429 994 292

The Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council respects the privacy of individuals and strives to comply with all areas of the Privacy Act. The contents of this email are intended for the purpose of the person or persons named in either the "To" or "CC" boxes of the email. Any person not named in these boxes in receipt of this email should immediately delete this email and advise the sender accordingly.



Think before you print.

APPENDIX XII. IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

Potential Aboriginal Party	Representative	Identified By	Date Identified
A1 Indigenous Services	Ms Carolyn Hickey	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
AGA Services	Mr Ashley Sampson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Mr George Sampson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Carol Ridgeway-Bissett	Ms Carol Ridgeway-Bissett	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Crimson-Rosie	Mr Jeffery Matthews	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Ms Lilly Carroll	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Gomery Cultural Consultants	Mr David Horton	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Hunters & Collectors	Ms Tania Matthews	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Mr Phil Khan	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Karuah Indigenous Corporation	Mr David Feeney	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Karuah Local Aboriginal Land Council	-	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Mr Arthur Fletcher	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Lakkari NTCG	Mr Mick Leon	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Mr David Ahoy	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Ms Lea-Anne Ball	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Michael Green Cultural Heritage Consultant	Mr Michael Green	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	-	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Mr Ryan Johnson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Mur-Roo-Ma Inc.	Mr Anthony Anderson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd	Mr Leonard Anderson	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
-	Mr Robert Syron	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
-	Mr Steve Talbott	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Tamara Towers	Ms Tamara Towers	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Wattaka Pty Ltd	Mr Des Hickey	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Widescope Indigenous Group	Mr Steven Hickey	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Wonnarua Elders Council	Mr Richard Edwards	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
Worimi Conservation Lands	Ms Nadina Russell	ORALRA	19/10/2022
Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council	-	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022
		Port Stephens Council	21/09/2022
		ORALRA	19/10/2022

Potential Aboriginal Party	Representative	Identified By	Date Identified
Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation	Ms Candy Lee Towers	Heritage NSW	15/09/2022

APPENDIX XIII. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION INVITATION TO REGISTER

There were 18 Potential Stakeholders identified by Heritage NSW, Port Stephens Council and ORALRA. Letters were issued to all identified Potential Stakeholders (refer to Appendix XII), inviting them to register their involvement with the project. The letter below is an example of that which was sent to the identified community groups.



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Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622

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W. www.kayandel.com

Our Ref: KA-181

Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council
Sir/Madam
2163 Nelson Bay Road
Williamstown NSW 2318

24th October 2022

Dear Sir or Madam,

Re: Registration of Interest for Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Kayandel has been engaged by NSW Department of Education to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324 (refer to Figure 1).

The consultation process, that is being undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010), is to assist in the cultural heritage assessment to seek approval under S.90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and will assist the Director General of Heritage NSW in considering that application.

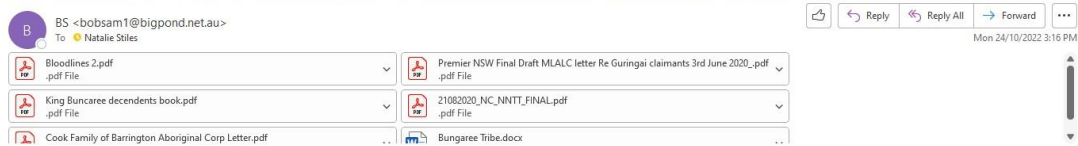
In making our enquires to satisfy Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) your organisation was identified as potentially having an interest in the project area and also being a holder of knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of *Aboriginal objects and/or places* within the subject area.

Should you or your organisation be interested in being consulted in relation to the above project we require your expression of interest to be forward to our office no later than **COB 7th November 2022**. If you are expressing an interest on behalf of an organisation, please nominate an authorised representative to receive all future correspondence.

The contact details for the Proponent are NSW Department of Education, GPO Box 33, Sydney NSW 2001.

APPENDIX XIV. RAP REGISTRATION

Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324



Dear Natalie

Thank you Ref: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Yes I would like to be included please expression of interest forward to your office no later than COB 7th November 2022.

Having said that I would like to share with you the **history of the true Guringai people** and information you have not been told.

The East coast from Sydney to Newcastle is not (Guringai – AKA- Gur-Nagi) nation, tribe, language, clan or sub clan of Aboriginal people this issue has been in all papers.

True Guringai people are north of the Hunter River NSW

The Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1986, National Portrait Gallery ACT, National Parkes NSW, 7 Aboriginal land councils, Destination NSW- Government and Councils and many more have acknowledged Guringai are not from the East coast from Sydney to Newcastle area this including the current Native Title claim group Wonnarua Plains Clan Aboriginal people. See letters PDF (Attached Premier NSW), Australian Newspaper Bloodlines. Lend Lease Australia and Elna Fair have also removed reference to Kuringgai -AKA Guringai now AKA -Guri-Ngai.

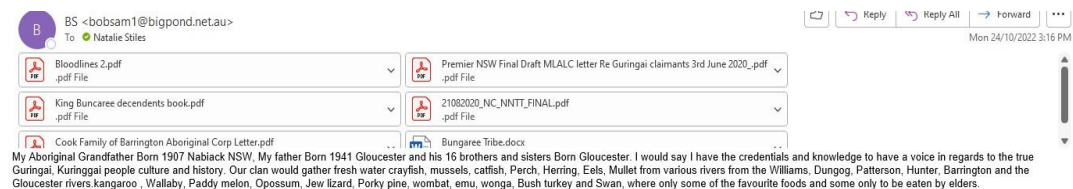
My name is Robert Syron M0407209553

I am a Registered Aboriginal Owner / Traditional Owner "through the legal process through the " Office Of The Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1986.

As a Descendant of Aboriginal (-Malookut-lightning AKA Jack Cook) and (Jessie Cook- Nee Brummy) from the Barrington West Road known as the blacks camp as it was called.

I am also a Descendant of Aboriginal Robert Clarke of the Manning River and many other Aboriginal family's on the East Coast. I served in the RAR- Royal Aust Regiment, Rwandan War veteran 1994-95/ Meritorious Unit Citation, ANZAC Peace Prize 1995.

My aboriginal Grandmother Born 1911 on the Barrington River NSW her mother also born on the Barrington River who's father was Malookut Lightning AKA-Jack cook born on the Barrington River where his and family are buried on the old camp site.



My family The true Guringai people and location -The kabook and Watoo people <https://hunterlivinghistories.com/2018/08/15/the-kabook-watoo/>

Guringai language <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rl0geN8vu0Cw>

The Guringai

The word has been spelt kuringai, Kuring-gai, Cooringay, Guringai, Gooreeggai, Goreeggai, Goureggai, Gingai, Gringai, Corringorri, Guringay and Goringai.

The Guringai people were first recorded 1820s with many different spellings and located from the North of the Hunter river Port Stephens NSW. (see below)

The word Kuringgai was a word made up by John fraser 1892 when the government wanted to find a name for Kuring-gai Chase taken from the Guringai or as he spells it Goringgai 1890 North of the Hunter river

Kuring-gai and Guringai are two different words Gringai also spelt The Cooringay, Guringai, Gooreeggai, Goureggai, Gingai, Gringai, Corringorri kuringai, Kuring-gai and Guringay on our language dictionary – Guthang) Whatever way it has been spelt is not from the southern side of the Hunter River NSW we are from the North side of the Hunter river NSW recorded in the 1800s.

The Guringai.

Please read attachments

Letter to Premier NSW 7 Aboriginal Land Councils

"The Office of the register Aboriginal land Right Act 21082020 with their concerns over the registration of the "Private" land use agreement including an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim made by Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. Claim group are not registered through the legal process as Aboriginal Owners in NSW. The native title claim for the Awabakal and Guringai People (NC2013/002) was discontinued on 28/06/2017 and more."

"King Bungaree decedents Book" Page 4 the discovery of aboriginality, page 7 "Sarah may have been the daughter of Bungaree"

...

Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324



"King Bungaree decedents Book" Page 4 the discovery of aboriginality, page 7 "Sarah may have been the daughter of Bungaree"

News papers

"Guringay voices heard as City of Sydney removes references to Ku-ring-gai/Guringai"

<https://nrl.com.au/guringay-voices-heard-as-city-of-sydney-removes-references-to-ku-ring-gai-guringai/>

Daily telegraph "Misunderstanding: The historical fiction of the word Guringai that has filled a void in our knowledge of the original inhabitants by John Morcombe, Manly Daily February 20, 2015 2:41pm."

<https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/northern-beaches/misunderstanding-the-historical-fiction-of-the-word-guringai-that-has-filled-a-void-in-our-knowledge-of-the-original-inhabitants/news-story/1a5c152c7422b535883621081a2762>

Filling A Void, by the Aboriginal heritage office <http://www.aboriginalheritage.org/news/2015/filling-a-void> (Funded by the Tax payer).

Native Title claim snuffed out

<https://www.newcastleherald.com.au/story/4979415/hearache-after-claim-snuffed-out/>

"The state government recognised the claim group as the descendants of the original inhabitants of the land, but found they were "unable to prove they had followed their traditional laws and customs continuously since the time of white settlement." So how did "tribal elder leader of the Guringai tribe" Laurie Elmsom as per Bloodlines story attached come to the conclusion he is from the Guringai Tribe and Language group?

J. F. Mann Aboriginal names and words of the Cammeray Tribe, (Between 1884-1907) - Page 1 | Transcription Tool (new.gov.au)

TRANSCRIPTION

Aboriginal Names by J.F. Mann 1

Australian Aborigines - A few notes on their language etc.

Information obtained from Long Dick an influential native of the "Cammeray tribe" a son of Bungaree and Queen Gooseberry

Now that England has enjoyed for more than a hundred years her possessory title to Australia inquiries are being made by certain scientists and others, as to their habits and languages in their journeys through this country I have remarked that the languages used by the aborigines differed in the several localities in a manner somewhat similar to that prevailing in the various counties of England Also that place names were given in accordance with the natural formation or product of the locality, whether the items which originated the name were geological animal or vegetable.

Some few words were in common use throughout this territory and extended into Queensland. For instance "Budgey" - good, satisfactory, pretty, "Bell or Ball" a negative - "Mumum or Murry" plenty, many, great, large etc. "Bong Bong" out of sight and others. The word "Budgey" in connection with "Gar" gives a name for the beautiful miniature parakeet now so frequently seen in cages. Gar Gai Galle Galla or also refer to pleasant camping places as "Kuringai Gai", "Bong Bong" is suitably applied to the locality, as the River Wingeecarbee here loses itself in a swamp.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

BS <bobsam1@bigpond.net.au>
To: Natalie Sites

Attachments:

- Bloodlines 2.pdf.pdf File
- Premier NSW Final Draft MJALC letter Re Guringai claimants: 3rd June 2020_.pdf.pdf File
- King Bungeenai descendants book.pdf.pdf File
- 21082020_NC_FINAL_FINAL.pdf File
- Cook Family of Barrington Aboriginal Corp Letter.pdf.pdf File
- Bungeenai Tribecadence.docx File

Research on language.

"Taken from Bungarees son" named Long-Dick, Bolo was Long Dick's traditional name. [Curio \(nsw.gov.au\)](#) See "1842 Mann attached

You will see the words "Black fellow/ Man - **Koorie**", "Woman-**Nugan** or **Nugon**", "Mother- **Niae**".

The word "Nagi - woman" has just been clearly invented and no Aboriginal language group on the East Coast has the word "Nagi" for woman. Koorie is the word for man on this part of the coast not Guri. No aboriginal Tribe has a language called the Men/woman Language.

The word "Kuringa -Gai" also recorded from Bungarees Son named Long-Dick as a place name and not a Tribe, Clan, Nation or Language.

Ref: G. E Ford attached

¹⁰Page 342- chapter 9 G. E Ford Ref "Guri Nagi" the word claimed by the Bungaree alleged Descendants.

⁵⁹ The origin as ‘Goor’nggal’ is shown from the Aborigines at Paterson (i.e. of Boydell’s group), in Mathews’s notebooks transcribed in the footnote above. Given the dates they cite, Wafer & Lissarrague provide a punively cynical view for an etymology: ‘According to James Kohen [1993], Fraser [i.e. by 1892] invented the name “Kuringgal” using Mathews’ Dharug grammar (1901) to add the Dharug possessive case form -nggal to the [Awabakal] word kuri or “man”.

[According to Kohen] Fraser evidently intended the name to mean "belonging to the aboriginal men". But as an alternative to Kohen's impossible claim [cf 1901 v. 1892], Wafer & Lissarrague also give their own interpretation: 'presumably this is supposed to mean [by Fraser] "the language of the people who say kuri to mean man"'.⁸

Page 357 Chapter 9

¹⁰ In the meantime, a literary man, John Fraser, took it upon himself to create a name for these indigenes (who, he wrote) 'are gone long ago', naming them after a cove in Lake Macquarie known to the settlers as Awa-ba. The success of his 1892 book meant that Fraser's artifice has been used ever since for northern Warrungine near the Hunter River. The farther Warranerwa had since adopted another term proposed for near Broken Bay as 'Guringal' by Arthur Capell in a preliminary 1970 article. 'Guringal' had been used by Fraser in 1892 as 'Kuringgal' to designate people who used the common noun kurl for man, which he appeared to have taken from the term Guringal / Gooringal used by the settlers to identify a local group of Kattak language people across the Hunter River at the Paterson / Allyn River tributary.

The **Griŋgala** language was noted [by a member of Boyle's family] witnessing his treatment of the Alyn River blacks' which Walter & Lisnerre arranged, to come to the inevitable conclusion that it was the language of the Griŋgali (their 'Gunging'),⁵⁷ the affiliation of the 'Griŋgali' has been doubted by Gordon Bennett, who was influenced by Fraser and Howitt's books when writing his own history of the Aboriginal tribes north of the lower Hunter River. However, when purporting to reproduce the reminiscences of William Scott, who lived at Port Stephens 1840-1879, Bennett gave the people there as 'Griŋgali' tribe.⁵⁸ Since Boyle's son was identified by Fraser to be his source (as above), I submit that the term **Griŋgali** given by Boyle was the inspiration for Fraser to contrive the name '**Xarŋgal'**, 1862). Capell's (Gunging), 1970) which Fraser applied for Aborigines who used the noun kul (gun) to mean man or mankind. The academic classification of their languages by modern linguists has placed the Kul-Sub-group of the Yuin-Kuri language group which applies for the coastal drainage from the Great Dividing range along the mid-southeast coast of Australia.

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References to the Guringai , Gringai also spell The Cooringay, Guringai, Gooreeggai, Gourenggai, Gingai, Gringai, Corringorri kuringai, Kuring-gai and Guringay on our language dictionary – Guthang) Whatever way it has been spell is not from the southern side of the Hunter River NSW we are from the North side of the Hunter river NSW recorded in the 1900s.

G. E Ford responded to "The Kuringgai Puzzle" before it was even published. Attached

64 Although in 2006 Lissarrague published about *Darkirung* as a foreign language, this was contrary to what she published in 2008 with Wafer, although they did note: 'There may be some systematic phonological differences between Darkirung [language] and HRBB [Threkkeld's language(s)]', footnoting that 'We have set these out in a paper forthcoming called "The Kuringgai Puzzle". This article 'forthcoming' has not been available at the time of completing this chapter.

"The Kuringgai puzzle. BY Linguistics -Wafer, Jim and Lissarrague, Amanda." See attachment

Languages and dialects on the NSW Mid Coast.

*This interpretation of the data fits with the information we have about the location of this language variety and its speakers.

The Carigal were a Broken Bay tribe, and Karr,eē was, we have argued above, the dialect spoken at Brisbane Water, which is the northernmost of the large geographical 'breaks' that make up Broken Bay.

There is some debate about how far south this dialect extended. But our conclusion is that the present state of research does not provide unambiguous support for the notion that it reached further than Brisbane Water. **Capell gives no other justification for calling this dialect 'Kuringgga' than the fact that it was 'convenient'.** We suggest that this nomenclature has several major weaknesses. **The name appears to have been invented by John Fraser,** using morphemes from the Sydney language. There is no evidence that it was ever used by the speakers of the language variety to which the name was applied by Capell, or by their neighbours. And its original use, as the name of a super-language of the central NSW coastal belt, makes it ambiguous.

To avoid ongoing confusion about the referents of this term, we suggest dropping it as a name for the southern dialect of HRLM.

There are two obvious alternative names that would probably have a degree of **authenticity**: **Karl** and **Karikal** (spelt here in the orthography Lissarrague has developed for language revival in HRLM). We have decided to adopt the latter as a more **appropriate name for the southern dialect of HRLM than 'Kuringgai'** (cf. Smith 2004:93).

9.7 Conclusion

We propose the following (hypothetical) picture of the dialectology of the region

attributed by Capell to 'Kuringgai'. The language of Brisbane Water, extending north

through Tuggerah Lakes, was the southern dialect of HRLM (Karikal), and the language of the north shore of Broken Bay, to the west of Brisbane Water, was the coastal dialect of the Hawkesbury-MacDonald River language.¹⁷ The language of the south shore of Broken Bay was the Sydney language. Broken Bay appears to have been the area where the three languages converged, and was thus probably a linguistic transitional zone.

The three languages in question here (the Hunter River-Lake Macquarie language, the Hawkesbury-MacDonald River language and the Sydney language) are the central members of the supposed 'super-language' for which Fraser invented the name 'Kuringgal'. But contemporary research distinguishes as well another language to the north, which we call the 'Lower North Coast' language, and another to the south, called 'Dharawal'.

There were thus five languages spoken in the area attributed by Fraser to 'Kuringgai'; moreover, comparative research suggests that they belong to three distinct language groups.

15 In other words, there appear to be no grounds whatever for grouping them under the single term 'Kuringgai'.¹⁹

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Attachments:

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- 21082020_NC_NHTT_FINAL.pdf
- Premier NSW First Draft M.L.A.C. letter Re Guringga claimants lod June 2020.pdf
- Cook Family of Barrington Aboriginal Corp Letter.pdf
- King Buncaree descendants book.pdf
- Bungaree Tribadocx.docx File

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¹⁰ A handbook of Aboriginal languages of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory A handbook of Aboriginal languages of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory

Jim Wafer & Amanda Ussarrague*

From page 136

Rationale for the grouping of language varieties 6.1

Hunter River-Lake Macquarie Language 6.1.1.1 Awabakal **6.1.1.2 Karikal (Kuringgal)** 6.1.2.1 Wanaruwa 6.1.2.2 Kayawaykal (Geawegal) Earlier researchers (e.g. O'Grady, Voegelin and Voegelin 1966, Oates 1975, and Dixon 2002) have generally recognised that Wanaruwa and 'Awabakal' are dialects of a single language. We propose that this language had other dialects as well, two of which have come to be known (e.g. Brayshaw 1986: 40) by the names 'Kuringgal' and 'Geawegal'. **We use the name 'Karikal' instead of Kuringgal, for reasons we explain below.** And we spell 'Geawegal' in the orthography that Ussaragay (2008b: 117) has developed for HRLM, as 'Kayawaykal'.

6.1.1.2 Karikal (Kuringgai)

We begin our discussion of the dialect that has been called “Kuringgai” by making a distinction between two phonologically similar but disparate dialect names. The name “Guringay” (Gringai), which will be discussed below under the section on the Lower North Coast language, is distinguished from “Kuringgai” by the absence of a velar stop after the velar nasal (i.e. there is no g after the ng).

The origins of "Kuringgal", as with the name "Awabakal", are probably attributable to John Fraser.¹⁰⁴ According to James Kohen [1993: 14], Fraser invented the former name by using Mathews' Dharug grammar (1901) to add the (Dharug) possessive case form -nggal to the (HRLM) word *kuri* or "man". Fraser evidently intended the name to mean something like "belonging to the (Aboriginal) men".

More evidence

In the 1883 article John Fraser "I owe special acknowledgments to Mr. C. Naseby, Maitland (for the Kamilaroi tribe) and Mr. J. W. Boydell, Camryallyn Gresford for the Gringai tribe. Both of these men have had an intimate acquaintance with these tribes for more than thirty years (1882-199). Mr. J. W. Boydell and William Scott in the book "The port Stephens Blacks" would have known each other

Written by JOHN FRASER 1890. This story was long before his print in 1892 totally contradicts his later work 1892-93 and is proof of where he got the idea from that the kuring-gai were one super tribe and 'd.c. of Mr Oliver's letter'. John Fraser said in 1892: "I assured myself" that the country thereabout was occupied by subtribes of the Kuring-gai." Fraser has spell it "Goringai, kuring-gai and Kuiz-gi on his map 1892."

Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954). Thursday 12 June 1890, page 4

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—When the municipalities of the North Shore combine and adopt the native name of their district, as Mr Oliver very fitly suggests, it is to be hoped that the spelling of the name will receive attention. For, although Cammeray is not a monstrosity like Wooloomooloo or Woolahra, yet the spelling of it might be improved. The C should give place to K, for C in English is a redundant letter, representing the sound either of K or of S, and should not be used here in our native words. The termination "ray" might, I think be written "ara", for "ara" and "ara" are established forms in the aboriginal languages. The whole name would thus be Kamara, which, certainly, is prettier and easier to pronounce than St Leonards. But as our blacks make the "y" and the "oy" sounds to be nearly alike, the name might also be written Komara; to this we have a parallel in the name Kamilaroi. Mr Oliver is right as to the location of the Kamilaroi tribe. Many years ago I had the privilege of long and interesting conversations about that tribe with a gentleman who had been one of the pioneer settlers in their district 50 years ago. He could speak their language "like a native," was called by them Charley Murrumbidgee, "Charles the Good," was never molested even in those days by any men of the tribe, and his property was always safe in their hands. He had often travelled the main road from Matland to the Lower Namoi, and knew the country well. The limits of the Kamilaroi district, he said, were then the River Gwydir on the north, on the west an irregular line drawn from Widgee, southwards through Coonabarabran and round to Scene on the Hunter, and thence east and north along the dividing Range to the sources of the Gwydir. Beyond the Gwydir was the Lalairai district, akin to the Kamilaroi, but yet considerably different from it, to the west the Wiradjuri, or Wiradjuri, quite different and to the south and east the Guringai, also different from the Kamilaroi.

I know that the Guringai tribe occupied the whole of the east coast from the Hastings and the Manning down to the Hunter, and had several subdivisions named from particular localities in their territory.

These subdivisions correspond with the Cammeray, Cadi, Gwea, "Kc, of Mr Oliver's letter", which were only local portions of one great tribe stretching along the coast from the Hunter, "probably" as far south as the Illawarra district. (LOL)

The language of this tribe was distinct from the Kamilaroi, although, like all the Australian dialects, they had many words in common and the same root-word used in different forms or with different applications. For instance, one would say mura (hand), another would apply the word to the whole of the lower arm, including the hand, so also, mir or mil, the eye, mir, the face. The Kamilaroi says kara-j for wizard, doctor, medicine man, but the Guringai says kara-kal. Of course, variations like these are common in all languages.

The kal, of kara-kal, leads me on to say that cad-gal is neither the name of a language nor of a tribe the gal or kal in this and similar names is merely a suffix equivalent to "belonging to" or "they of." Just as we say a Sydneyite, a Londoner, an Aberdonian, an Englishman, in the local aboriginal dialect, would be called England-kal, and an Englishman England-kal. Those who imagine that our aboriginal languages are only rude gibberish, are vastly mistaken. These languages or dialects are one of the unsolved problems of ethnology, but enough is known of them to prove that they have well defined principles of formation and of grammar which cannot have been the invention of mere savages.

I am, JOHN FRASER.

Mr Oliver's letter did not give this "one great tribe" a name in his letter. It would seem this is how John Fraser "assured himself" it was all Guringai / koringai, kuringgal now called Guringai country.

In John Fraser's work 1882-83

"I assured myself" that the country thereabout was occupied by sub-tribes of the Kuringgal Fraser 1892 Fraser came up with the name Kuringgal to describe a people, our peoples."

John Fraser reported on Guringai 1882 and 1892, he noted the Guringai/Kuringgal, with the latter possibly being a language and the former a group, had country in the area of the Paterson and Chichester/Williams Rivers.

John Fraser published what he said "Re-arranged, condensed, and edited" version of Edward Threlkeld's essay on the Aboriginal language spoken around Lake Macquarie. Ten years prior to this, Fraser had announced that: "The tribes with which I am acquainted are chiefly those of the northern half of our territory, the Guringai, the Kamilaroi, and the Oolalaroi, and to these I add a slight knowledge of the Wiradjuri and Yuin tribes (1882-189-200).

During the 1820s Threlkeld gathered some language from Broken Bay Aborigines, identified as 'Karree' 10 That is now recognised as representing the Carigal, Karigal or -Garigal group of the south Arms of Broken Bay (Pitt Water and Cowan Water). If the location was known as Gari, then Garigal were a local Broken Bay Clan. Language was collected also through Biraban an aboriginal Boy Thelkeld, whose work was on the Awaba AKA Awabakal of Lake Macquarie (recorded as Awaba on the original map).

We-pohing or Biraban was born at Bahababab (Belmont, New South Wales) c.1800. During his childhood We-pohing was kidnapped by the British and raised within the military barracks located in Sydney. Subsequently, We-pohing was assigned to Captain J M. Gill, a member of the 46th Regiment. We-pohing remained with Captain Gill from February 1814 until Captain Gill departed Australia in December 1817. It was at this time We-pohing became fluent in English and was bestowed the name MGill (and its derivatives) as an indication of Captain Gill's "ownership".

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We-pohing commenced assisting Captain Ailman in 1821 with the establishment of a penal colony, assuming the role of regional guide, interpreter and a special constable, with We-pohing utilising his tracking skills to apprehend convicts escaping from Port Macquarie. Prior to his return to ~~Beeswale~~ in 1825 We-pohing married Tipah-mah-ah, with which he had one son, Ye-row-va. From 1825 Biraban served as an informant to the missionary Lancelot Edward Threlkeld teaching him the Awabakal language and cosmology.

Maps by R.H. Mathews - 1897-1917

Initiation Ceremonies of Australian Tribes Author(s): R. H. Mathews Source: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 37, No. 157 (Jan., 1898), pp. 54-73 Published by: American Philosophical Society Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/983608> Accessed: 30-03-2020 09:48 UT

Survivor and dedicated amateur ethnographer R. H. Mathews published several papers that included consideration of the Hunter Valley and adjacent areas, with a particular focus on the Kamilaroi. The map shown below as Map 3-5 information from Mathews (1898). Accompanying an article on male initiation rites, Mathews 1898 had a map (see Map 2) "defining the areas representing the country occupied by each tribe which he numbered 1 to 9." He also in 1898 in addition noted "the people speaking the different dialects prevalent in each district." He indicated that:

"No. 2 includes the country of the Kamilaroi (and others)" (1898:67).

"68 MATHEWS—INITIATION IN AUSTRALIAN TRIBES. [March 18.

No. 4 represents the country occupied by the tribes speaking the Darkinjung, Wamerraw, Warrimere, Wannungine, Dharrook and some other dialects. Their country commences at the Hunter river and extends southerly till it meets and merges into that of the people of No. 3. Their ceremony of initiation is known as the Nararam, which is described in a paper published in Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, Vol. x, N. S., pp. 1-12. Their totemic system is dealt with in Journ. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. xxxi, pp. 170-171.

No. 5. Within this area, which extends from the Hunter river almost to the Macleay, the initiation ceremonies are of the Keaparra type described by me in Journ. Anthrop. Inst., London, Vol. xxvi, pp. 320-340. This tract of country is inhabited by the remnants of the tribes speaking different dialects, some of the most important of which are the following: Watung, Gooreenggal, Miynwa, Moio, Kulback, Bahro, Kararapath, Birapee, etc. North of the Hunter river and extending along the sea coast to about Cape Hawk there is an elementary ceremony called Dhalgal.



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The Origin, Organization and Ceremonies of the Australian Aborigines Author(s): R. H. Mathews Source: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 39, No. 164 (Oct. - Dec., 1900), pp. 556-578 Published by: American Philosophical Society Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/983775> Accessed: 17-02-2020 10:48 UT

Miraheen archive - Ceremonial 1894-1900 (aiatsis.gov.au)

Reference Type: Journal Article"

Record Number: 43

Author: Mathews, R. H.

Year: 1897

Title: The Burbing of the Darkinjung Tribes

Journal: Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria

Volumes: 10 (new series)

Pages: 1-12

Keywords: Ceremonies - initiation

Abstract: This article describes the male initiation ceremony practised by the coastal tribes of Darkinjung people in New South Wales whose territory spreads from Newcastle southerly to about Sydney. Mathews acknowledges the existence of other language groups within the stated area, naming the Wannungine and Dharrook (Dharng) people. Given the inter-communal character of initiation ceremonies, it is possible that the Burbing described here was common to all these tribal groups. Mathews obtained his data when visiting a small remnant of the Darkinjung Tribe who resided on the Government Aboriginal Reserve twelve miles below Windsor on the Hawkesbury River. Two old initiated men—Joe Boobura and Charley Clark—were his informants. The description of the ceremony, which involved tooth evulsion, is organised under the following headings: 'The Main Camp and Burbing Ground'; 'Gathering the Tribes'; 'Daily Performances at the Camp'; 'Taking away the Novices'; 'The Wayout Camp'; 'Ceremonies in the Bush'; 'Return of the Novices'. Mathews believed that the Darkinjung ceremony had been influenced by the larger neighbouring communities of Kamilaroi and Wiradjuri people.

Notes: TRIBES

1. Darkinjung

2. Watung

3. Wiradjuri

4. Kamilaroi

5. Dharrook

6. Wannungine

LOCATIONS MENTIONED

1. Hunter River

2. Jerry Plains

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Bungaree Tribe.docx
docx File

INFORMANTS
Not applicable

CORRESPONDENTS
Not applicable

ILLUSTRATIONS

REFERENCE TO OWN WORK

1. Ground carvings (3).
2. Initiation rites of Kamilaroi, Wiradjuri (12).

Howitt and Eison Papers <https://fromthepage.com/tyay/howitt-and-eison-papers?w@146>

Howitt - Refers to a tribe he calls the **Geaweggal**, as inhabiting part of the valley of the Hunter River extending to each lateral watershed and from twenty to thirty miles along the valley on each side of Glendon. On one of the maps illustrating his work he shows their territory as lying along the north bank of the Hunter from about Temago to Glendon. **Howitt** also applies the name to the aborigines of the district around Dungog on the authority of **J.W. Boydell** of **Camyr Allyn NSW**, who was noted for his keen interest in the natives. (Geaweggal, with the evidence recorded would be a clan of the Gringal and of the Kattang language group).

James Boydell 1820s identified – **Greengai** (I have on map as Geawegai) he refers to them headquartering at Camyr Alyn.. that I have as Alamongarindi Clan (Camyr Alyn) ...

William Scott born 1844 identified **Gringai** Carrington Nsw

Donald Mcrae identified the boundaries of the Tookala – Gringai <https://fromthepage.com/tyay/howitt-and-fison-papers/hw@143/display/452363?translation=false> and <https://fromthepage.com/tyay/howitt-and-fison-papers/hw@144/display/452365> (the first one has been transcribed to Yookala but a month later it is clear it is just a badly written script.) This was knowledge was achieved and taken from local knowledge and family's - Mr Hook and others from the Barrington Gloucester and Dungog areas NSW.

Extracts- "Gringai "From the Barnet River to karuah River - North and South to Myall River to Mount royal ranges East and West."

William Anderson Cawthorne, ca. 1865-187-?, including family details of the **Coringoori Tribe, Patricks Plains, Singleton District, New South Wales, 187-?**

Mathews on his map, mentions the Katthack/ Gathang and the Wamimee or Worimi (145-150), and he did mention the Darkinung. His mention of Goorenggai were the people "Fraser earlier recorded as Kurig-gai / Gringal." Fraser has noted/ spelt it kuringgal, Goringal and kurig-gai and the Wannerawa were the Wonnarua-(Same word spelt differently)

Fraser's map shows Kamalarai the pink area occupying the Hunter Valley and more, and extending off into lands to the northwest. As far as the Hunter Valley is concerned, the Kamalarai are shown as ranging in the east to what appears to be country along Glendon Brook, in the west to the watershed beyond Cassilis, in the north to the watershed beyond Mururundi and in the south to the watershed beyond Barigan. Outside the Valley the Kamilaroi meet the Wiradjit in the southwest and the **Kurig-gal** (Gringai) in the east the Paterson and the **Chichester/Williams Rivers** are shown as flowing through Kurig-gal (Gringai?) country.

Enright described Worimi country extending from the coast westerly to the area of Glendon Brook. **W J Enright 1932 identified the Giringal** "The suffix 'gal,' however, shows conclusively that **"the Geawegal was only a horde, and Kattang was the language," at any rate as far west as Maitland and Paterson.** The Geawegal, he (Howitt) states, spoke the language of and intermarried with those of Maitland and also of Paterson. **The Gringal,** according to the same author, intermarried with the Paterson River natives and those of Gloucester."

Tindale described Worimi country running from the coast inland to about Glendon Brook.

Brayshaw had Worimi country lying east and southeast of Gringai lands, and Brayshaw also described Gringai country in the area of the Paterson and Allyn Rivers.

Arthur Capell in 1970 identified the language to 'more conveniently be called *Kuringgai (Guriga)*', and Guringai is the name applied for use by descendants of the Broken Bay Aborigines "from 1970" to the present day

In 1970, Capell made the following comment:—*Karee, or Kuringgai, is the language of the Pittwater people*, and included the well-known Cammerigal on the extreme south, along the northern shores of Port Jackson, and stretched as far north at least as Broken Bay. This is the basis for the statement above that the "Sydney" language did not cross Port Jackson (1970:24).

Capell's 1970 paper was not complete, he called it 'this initial report' and wrote about 'the monograph that is intended to follow'. He had retired from the Sydney University in 1967, and his last work on Aboriginal languages.

Gordon Bennet Identified the **Giringai** Dungog, Williams and Patterson Rivers

James Boydell 1820s Identified – **Greengai** (I have on map as Geawegal) he refers to them headquartering at Camyr Allyn... that I have as Alamongarindi Clan (Camyr Allyn) ...

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R. H. Mathews 1898 Goorenggail North of the Hunter River No. 5. **North of the Hunter River** Within this area, which extends from the Hunter river almost to the Macleay, the initiation ceremonies are of the Keeparra type described by me in Journ. Anthropol. Inst. London, Vol. xxvi, pp. 320-340. This tract of country is inhabited by the remnants of the tribes speaking different dialects, some of the most important of which are the following: Watjung, **Goorenggail**, Minyowa, Molo, Kutnack, Balree, Kararrap, Birrapec, etc. North of the Hunter river and extending along the sea coast to about Cape Hawk there is an elementary ceremony called Chalgai.

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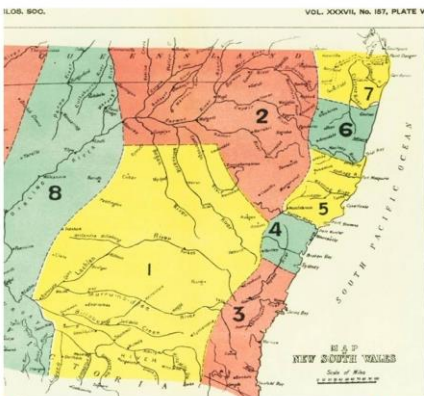
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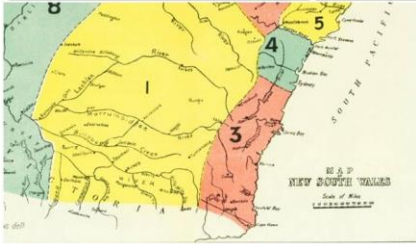
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BS <bbsam1@bigpond.net.au>
To: Natalie Stiles

Attachments: Bloodlines 2.pdf, 21082020_LHC_NHTT_FINAL.pdf, Premier NSW Final Draft MIALC letter Re Guringai claimants 3rd June 2020..pdf, Cook Family of Barrington Aboriginal Corp Letter.pdf, King Bunceane descendants book.pdf, Bungaree Tribe.docx

Mon 24/10/2022 3:16 PM



John Fraser 1890 "I know that the Guringai Tribe occupied the whole of the east coast from the Hastings and the Manning down to the Hunter, and had several subdivisions named from particular localities in their territory."

Howitt - Refers to a tribe he calls the Geawegal, as inhabiting part of the valley of the Hunter River extending to each lateral watershed and from twenty to thirty miles along the valley on each side of Glendon. On one of the maps illustrating his work he shows their territory as lying along the north bank of the Hunter from about Tomago to Glendon. Howitt also applies the name to the aborigines of the district around Dungog on the authority of J W Boydell of Camry Allyn NSW, who was noted for his keen interest in the natives, (Geawegal is a clan of the Guringai and of the Kattang language group.

Dr. Elkin at Port Stephens recorded "Worimi are a clan of the Kattang"

W J Enright 1932 identified the Guringai "The suffix 'gal' however, shows conclusively that "the Geawegal was only a horde, and Kattang was the language," at any rate as far west as Maitland and Paterson. The Geawegal, he (Howitt) states, spoke the language of and intermarried with those of Maitland and also of Paterson. The Guringai, according to the same author, intermarried with the Paterson River natives and those of Gloucester."

Howitt and Fison Papers <https://fromthepage.com/nyay/howitt-and-fison-papers/tw0146>

Claims made by descendants from Bungaree or through his last wife Cora Gooseberry still in the public domain in regards to Guringai, and one of the emails sent to me by Laurie Bimson.

From: Amanda De Zwart <Amandahickey@live.com.au>
Sent on: Thursday, October 27, 2022 11:30:41 PM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324
Attachments: Confirmation of Insurance (3) (1).pdf (321.44 KB)

Hi Natalie

AHCS would like to Formally register a interest in the project Upgrade of Hunter River High School 36 Elkin Ave

AHCS Holds strong cultural knowledge to the land and holds Cultural knowledge to determine Aboriginal heritage and artefacts.

Attached is my current insurance

If you need anything else please let me know

Mobile 0434 480 558
Email amandahickey@live.com.au

Have a great weekend

Amanda AHCS

From: Carolyn H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent on: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 12:04:53 AM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324
Attachments: A1.PL.2023.pdf (71.27 KB), A1.WC.2023.pdf (24.4 KB), 2NSW Member Certificate 2022 - A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD.pdf (2.65 MB)

Hi

Thank you for your email, I would like to register in being involved in all levels of consultation for this project.
Including, Meetings, Reports, Sharing Cultural Information, and available Field Work.

About the founder Carolyn Hickey

I am a Traditional Owner with over 25 years' experience in helping preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage on projects.
I hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and values that exist in the project area.
I have attached A1 Indigenous Services Insurances.

When Selecting Groups for Engagement.

Please consider that **A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD** is a member of the **NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

We carry the NSWICC Assured logo showing that **A1 Indigenous Services** has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a **100% First Nations Owned Indigenous Business** That has demonstrated compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD Represents over 100 Indigenous Locals

Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Avenue, Heatherbrae, Port Stephens Council
LGA, NSW
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

From: Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>
Sent on: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 5:31:24 AM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Re: EOI - Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324
Attachments: 20221024_KA-181_You_have_been_identified_letter_Corroboree_Aboriginal_Corporation.pdf (870.01 KB)

Follow up: Follow up
Start date: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 12:00:00 AM
Due date: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 12:00:00 AM

Dear Natalie

We are registering Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation in a full capacity. We have worked on a vast number of projects as Cultural Heritage Officers in the project area. We are currently involved on many projects in the subject area. My family and other family members have lived in the area and family currently reside in the surrounding areas. We are registering in a full capacity. We are Aboriginal people who are culturally & heritage aware. We have the necessary ability, experience, skills, insight and the knowledge to identify artefacts on field work. And as Aboriginal People we connect thru the land, thru our Ancestors and our Heritage. Therefore we are able to participate on all levels. We have worked with many archaeologists across a broad landscape. We have consulted with most archaeological companies over many years on projects. We have all the relevant insurances and safety gear. We are all fit, capable and adapt to a vast landscape. Contact is preferred via email: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com. The contact number, email and contact person is also listed in the signature. Please do not disclose any of our details to LALC. We have responded for inclusion, to participate on all levels. Thanks.

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Director
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
Mob: 0411591112
Ph: 0288244324
E: corroboreecorp@bigpond.com
Address: PO Box 3340
ROUSE HILL NSW 2155

CAC acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea & community. We pay our respects to them and their

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent on: Sunday, October 30, 2022 10:12:47 PM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324
Attachments: 20221024_KA-181_You_have_been_identified_letter_Murra_Bidgee_Mullangari_Aboriginal_Corporation.pdf (929.3 KB)

Hi Natalie
Please register our company for the above project, we have been doing aboriginal cultural heritage projects for over 26 years.
Kind regards
Darleen Johnson
0490051102

On Monday, 24 October 2022 at 03:06:18 pm AEDT, Natalie Stiles <natalie.stiles@kayandel.com.au> wrote:

From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent on: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 12:27:37 AM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>; Britt Andrews <britt.andrews@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: RE: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324
Attachments: Icare cover 31.12.2021 to 31.12.22.pdf (24.26 KB), Public Liability cover 2022 to 2023.pdf (153.85 KB)

Hi Natalie/ Britt,

Thank you for informing us that **Kayandel Archaeological Services** will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the **Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324**, & that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too to be involved in the community consultation process.

As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 50yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.

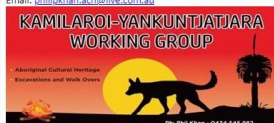
I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working group's Public Liability Insurance & Workers Compensation certificate.

Our Rates - \$112.50 per hour, \$450 half day & \$900 full day (Exc. GST)

Our RAPS have up to 15yrs Cultural Heritage experience in - field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving, identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings.

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0434545982 or Stefanie on 0451068480.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan - Director
Ph: 0434545982
Email: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au



From: Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated <lowerhunterai@gmail.com>
Sent on: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 5:45:02 AM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Follow up: Follow up
Start date: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 12:00:00 AM
Due date: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 12:00:00 AM

Hi Natalie
On behalf LHAI, I would like to register an interest in the Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324.

On Mon, Oct 24, 2022 at 3:06 PM Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au> wrote:



From: Lennie Anderson<011.lennie.anderson@bigpond.com>
Sent on: Monday, October 24, 2022 5:20:10 AM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324

Hi Natalie,

Nur-Ran-Gee Pty Ltd and Myself are indeed interested in the proposed work schedules to be undertaken at the High School! We would gratefully appreciate you sending further information as it is apparent.

Regards

Lennie Anderson OAM ASM
Worimi Traditional Custodian
Senior Fellow in Ceremony
Keeper of the Stories
Native Title Recipient
Indigenous Archaeologist
Public Officer WNTAEOG
Nur-Ran-Gee Pty Ltd (Director)

APPENDIX XV. COMBINED STAGE 2/STAGE 3 DOCUMENT



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Our Ref: KA-181

Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council
Sir/Madam
2163 Nelson Bay Road
Williamstown NSW 2318

8th November 2022

Dear Sir or Madam,

**RE: Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324 -
Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Project Methodology**

Thank you for your registration of interest for inclusion in the Aboriginal community consultation process for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324 within the Port Stephens Council LGA.

The NSW Department of Education (the Proponent) is proposing to undertake a Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324, which comprises of (refer to Figure 1):

- Lot 1 DP579025;
- Lot 1 DP540114; and,
- Lot 1 DP120189.

This Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Project Methodology meets the requirements of 'Stage 2 – Presentation of Information about the Proposed Project' and 'Stage 3- Gathering Information about Cultural Significance' in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010a, p. 12).

Below is the proposed methodology for the project which includes archaeological test excavation. I would like to invite you to review the methodology and provide any comments you may have by **6th December 2022**.

Please note that Kayandel is the primary contact for the Proponent. However, should you be unsatisfied with Kayandel's response to any comments raised, the alternative contact for the Proponent is NSW Department of Education, GPO Box 33, Sydney NSW 2001.

1. Introduction

Kayandel has been engaged to provide advice in relation to Aboriginal heritage as part of Development Application (DA) for the proposed works (refer to Figure 2).

As part of providing advice in relation to Aboriginal heritage, Kayandel will prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to document the process of identifying and describing any Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist within the Subject Area, including any likely impacts to Aboriginal heritage as a result of the project. The preparation of the ACHAR will also include the undertaking of an Aboriginal archaeological test excavation.

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Where necessary, the ACHAR will be used to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which will be lodged with Heritage NSW.

1. Project Background

In 2020, GML (2020) produced an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report in relation to the Subject Area.

As part of their investigation, GML (2020) identified that the School contained areas of archaeological sensitivity, particularly associated with the Tea Garden Variant A soil landscape.

In September 2022, Kayandel was engaged by the Proponent to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological test excavation of archaeologically sensitive areas within the School.



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Figure 2: Proposed Site Plan - Staging



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2. Environmental Context

The Subject Area is primarily located within a part of the Tomago Coastal Plain, and is comprised of Quaternary sands without any naturally occurring stone outcrops. The western quarter of the Subject Area is situated on a level flood plain, rarely reaching an elevation above 2m. A sharp bank separates this from the rest of the Subject Area, a level plain approximately 4m higher than the flood plain.

There are two (2) soil landscapes present within the Subject Area:

- Tea Gardens Variant A; and,
- Millers Forest

The majority of the Subject Area is located on the Tea Garden Variant A soil landscape, a flat aeolian remnant Pleistocene beach ridge. With a low elevation, flat relief, and high water table, the land is subject to seasonal waterlogging. Predominantly, Tea Garden Variant A has similar soils and landscape features to Tea Gardens, but Tea Garden Variant A has been reworked by wind action. The result of this is irregular sandy rises and broad deflation basins and swales. Soils generally consist of 35cm of black sandy peat or Brownish black loamy sand, over 20cm of bleached loose sand, which overlays a black loamy sand.

The northwestern end of the Subject Area is associated with the Millers Forest soil landscape, an alluvial flat plain on recent sediments in the Hunter Plain. It is characterised by a low local relief, back swamps, and a permanently high water table. The upper 45cm is a brownish black silty clay loam, which overlays a brown silty clay. This soil landscape is subject to regular flooding.

The Subject Area lies 850m east of the Hunter River. Due to the poor drainage and high water table, the land between the Subject Area and the Hunter River is prone to seasonal waterlogging. In addition, there is a third order creek system 450m north of the Subject Area.

3. Previous Predictive Model

In 2020, GML (2020) produced an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report in relation to the Subject Area.

As part of their investigation, GML (2020) identified the School as containing areas of archaeological sensitivity across areas associated with the Tea Garden Variant A soil landscape.

As part of the assessment undertaken, the following predictive model was presented:

- The regional archaeological record indicates that the soil landscape Tea Garden Variant A holds the potential for archaeological deposits;
- These sites can be buried deep within the dune sand horizons and have suffered little disturbance as a consequence of land use activities over the past 200 years;
- The sand sheet in which archaeological remains could be present can be several metres in depth;
- The Millers Forest soil landscape has not been previously identified with Aboriginal archaeological signatures;



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- This could be attributed to their flood-prone nature, which has either quickly buried any Aboriginal archaeological deposits, and/or removed it from its original context; or,
- This could be attributed to a lack of archaeological studies conducted within this soil landscape, thus its potential has not been archaeologically tested;
- The Millers Forest soil landscape is assessed to have less sensitivity than that of the adjacent dune system, due to the flood-prone nature of the Hunter River;
- The proximity of the Subject Area to several first order streams abutting the interface between the dune and alluvial soils suggests the dune landscape could have been occupied by Aboriginal people over both the Pleistocene and Holocene; and,
- Subject to assessment of soil impacts, it is predicted that the Subject Area will hold a general level of sensitivity for Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

4. Literature Review

Kayandel has reviewed the closest Aboriginal archaeological report (refer to Table 1).

Archaeological Report	Distance from the School	Summary
Resource Planning (1991)	c. 400m northeast	This report covers the subsurface investigations of RT 3 (#38-4-0238). Resource Planning (1991, p. 3) notes that during the initial recording, fourteen (14) stone artefacts were recorded near the banks of Windeyers Creek. Nineteen (19) pits were excavated at 5m intervals along a 30m section of creek bank, and to a maximum distance of 20m from the bank. A total area of 3.14m ² was excavated. The depth of the pits was between 53cm and 100cm. Resource Planning (1991, p. 13) documented that RT 3 had artefact densities ranging from 20 to 312 flakes/m ² . It was observed that the highest artefact densities were recovered from a band extending away from the bank of Windeyers Creek. It was also noted that moderate densities (100-200m ²) occurred in pits to the west of the high artefact frequencies.

Table 1: Aboriginal archaeological assessments that were reviewed

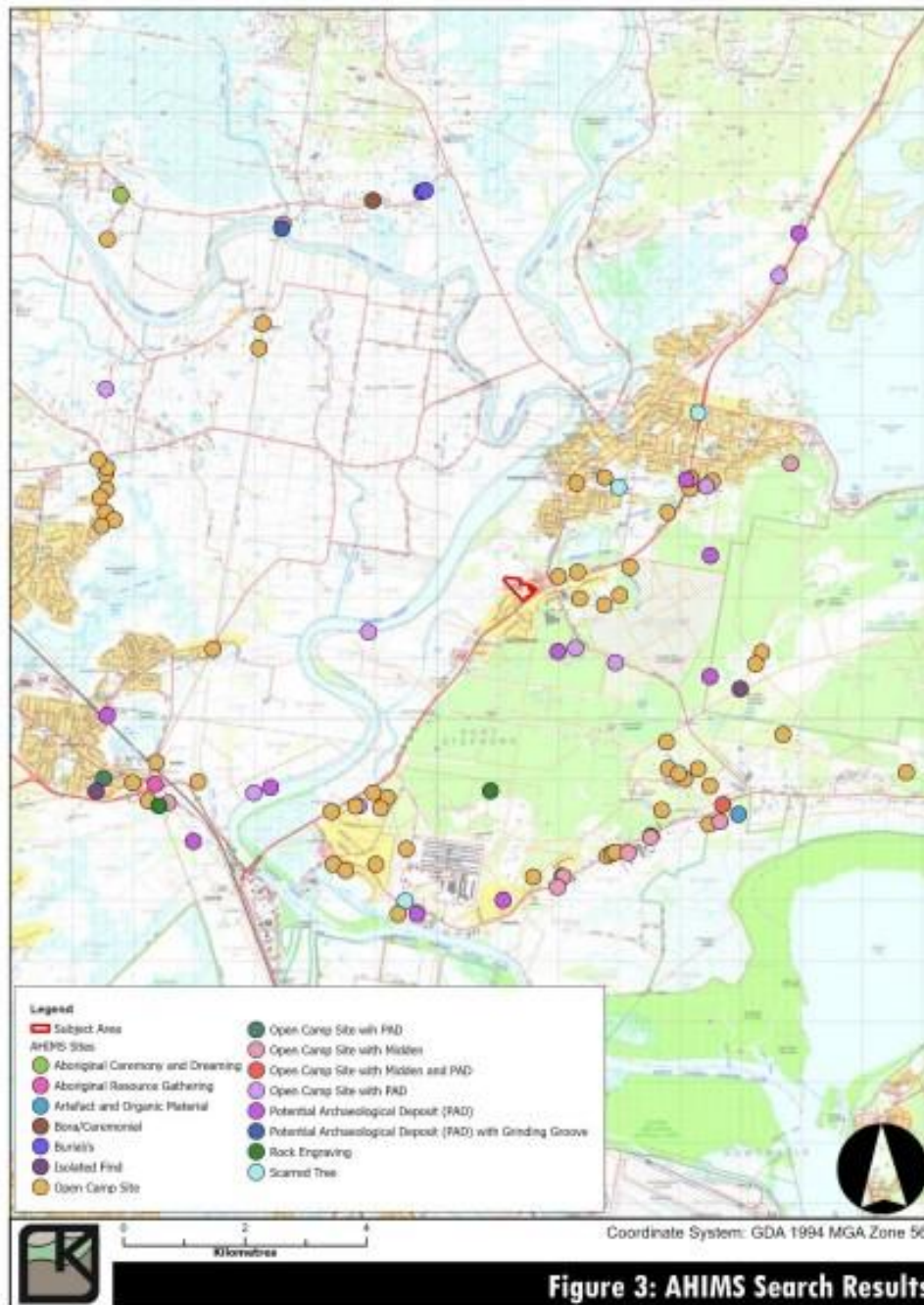


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Figure 4: HRHS Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. Millers Forest, blue zone, has little sensitivity. Tea Gardens Variant A, red zone, has Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity (source: GML [2020])

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5. Proposed Assessment Methodology

As part of undertaking the further investigation, Kayandel proposes to prepare an ACHAR in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010b); and,
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a).

Development of the ACHAR will include the following tasks:

- Aboriginal community consultation;
- Desktop research;
- Archaeological subsurface test excavation;
- Preparation of the ACHAR will incorporate Aboriginal consultation and any cultural information provided, assess potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage, and make recommendations on any Aboriginal heritage sites and/or objects that may be present within the Subject Area;
- Preparation of an Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) which will incorporate the findings of the archaeological test excavation, refining the extent of previously identified Aboriginal site extent(s), as well as defining of the extent of any newly identified Aboriginal site(s); and,
- If Aboriginal sites and/or objects are identified, submissions of site recordings for registration on Heritage NSW's AHIMS database.

Further detail regarding the test excavation is provided below and in Attachment 1.

The Aboriginal archaeological test excavation will be undertaken in conjunction with representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) based on selective commercial engagements determined by the Proponent.

6. Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Methodology

The Aboriginal archaeological test excavation will be implemented according to Requirements 16 and 17 of Heritage NSW's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010b). Refer to Attachment 1 for a copy of the Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Methodology.

Please note the excavation strategy outlined in Attachment 1 has been based on a desktop review of constraints/disturbances identified in GML (2020) and on current aerial imagery. As such, the proposed test pit locations provided in Attachment 1 may prove inappropriate/impractical when on-site. In such a situation, the shape and size of the grid/transects may be revised, and test pit locations may be altered slightly following discussion with any RAP representatives who are on-site for the fieldwork.



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7. Timeline

Kayandel proposes the following indicative timeframes for the project:

- Distribution of this document to Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs): early November 2022;
- End of review period for the proposed methodology: early December 2022;
- Archaeological test excavation: early- to mid-December 2022;
- Distribution of the draft ACHAR and ATR to RAPs for review: early-February 2022.

Kayandel will notify RAPs of definite dates for fieldwork and document delivery as they become available.

8. Information Sought

Kayandel would appreciate your feedback on the methodology proposed for the Aboriginal heritage investigation and assessment of the Subject Area.

In returning your answers, please consider and include the following, where appropriate:

- Any protocols that you would like adopted during the project;
- Identification of any Aboriginal objects of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the activity areas, and how you wish them to be dealt with during the project;
- Identification of any places of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of locally and/or within the Subject Area. Can you please provide details about how you wish them to be dealt with during the project;
- Are you aware of any areas locally and/or within the Subject Area that may be relevant to determining the significance of the Subject Area and any archaeological material that may be recovered;
- Are you aware of any intangible cultural values that may be relevant to determining the significance of the Subject Area;
- Guidance on the protocols, sensitivity, use and/or distribution of any cultural information that you provide Kayandel; and,
- Whether you require any further information prior to Kayandel proceeding with the project.

It is important that you understand that Kayandel will compile and forward the above information for review by the Proponent.

9. Employment Opportunities

In order for RAPs to be considered for the field team, we require that the below table be completed and returned to us. Kayandel will compile the responses from the RAPs and send them through to the Proponent. Please note that Kayandel does not decide who will be involved in field work in any paid capacity.

To avoid disappointment, RAPs should be aware that only a few offers for fieldwork involvement will be made as requirements are limited.

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Any decision to engage RAPs for paid services will be based on local connection, relevant experience, and cost in consultation with the Proponent.

Any decisions are of a commercial nature separated from the process of consultation regarding cultural values and Aboriginal cultural heritage management outcomes. Any RAPs that use aggressive tactics to secure paid fieldwork will not be engaged.

Are you offering fieldwork services? (yes/no) (Note: With the limited scope of the assessment and the likely number of RAPs, a very limited number of these offers will be taken up)	
Will a worker be covered by Worker's Compensation and Liability Insurance? (Certificates of currency will be requested if an offer to provide paid fieldworker is taken up)	
What is your daily rate? (Note: The proponent may set a fixed offer)	
If we have not worked together before, you may like to suggest a consultant archaeologist who can provide a reference.	

If you have any questions about any aspect of this letter, please contact me on (02) 4627 8622.

Yours sincerely,

Brittany Andrews

Brittany Andrews

Research Assistant

B. Arts (Archaeology and Ancient History/History)

B. Communication and Media Studies (Digital Media and Communication)



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References

- DECCW. (2010a). *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*. Sydney South: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW
- DECCW. (2010b). *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Sydney South: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW,
- GML. (2020). *Hunter River High School: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report Report*.
- OEH. (2011). *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*. South Sydney: Office of Environment and Heritage
- Resource Planning. (1991). *Raymond Terrace Traffic Relief Route, Additional Archaeological Investigations - Sites RT1 and RT3*. Prepared for Roads and Traffic Authority NSW.



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ATTACHMENT 1

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

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1. **Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Sampling Strategy**

Rationale: GML (2020) identified archaeologically sensitive landforms within the Subject Area, associated with the Tea Gardens Variant A soil landscape.

Kayandel has been engaged by the NSW Department of Education to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological test excavation within the portion of Hunter River High School that will be impacted by the proposed upgrade. The test excavation will determine whether any archaeological deposits are present within the Subject Area. The results of the test excavations will contribute an understanding of site characteristics, local and regional prehistory, and can be used to inform conservation and harm mitigation measures for the proposed development (DECCW, 2010b, p. 24).

The position of the national Phase 1 test pits have been determined in order to sample the areas that will be impacted by the proposed works. The test excavation is limited to areas of the Tea Gardens Variant A soil landscape, within the proposed impact area (see Figure 5).

Definition of potential archaeological deposit: The areas of archaeological sensitivity recorded by GML (2020) during their previous assessment of the Subject Area.

Comply with methods described in the archaeological Code of Practice: The test excavation would comply with the methods described in the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).

Personnel: Test excavations will be carried out by personnel from Kayandel, together with members of the local Aboriginal community identified during the consultation process.

Research questions: Several research questions can meaningfully be applied to the test excavation program which can guide the required information and outcomes that are proposed to be achieved. These research questions include:

- Are there subsurface archaeological deposits that confirm the recorded area as a site?
- How does the artefactual material and stratigraphy identified at the site compare with other archaeological excavations undertaken in the local area and the region?
- What are the characteristics of the identified archaeological deposits?
- Are there any intra-site variations within the encountered archaeological deposits?
- Are conjoins present within the archaeological deposit?
- Are there any variations between the recovered artefact assemblage and artefact assemblages from other sites in the Heatherbrae area?
- Are additional archaeological features, such as hearths, present in the site area?
- Can chronological dates be obtained (i.e., from *in-situ* charcoal samples) that will aid our understanding of Aboriginal occupation in the region?

Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Methodology

1.1. Test excavation which is not excluded from the definition of harm - Requirement 14

Acts carried out in the course of sub-surface investigation will not be excluded from harm where they are carried out in the area identified in Table 2. In these circumstances it will be necessary to apply for an AHIP.



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Requirement 14 Trigger	Results of Background Research
1. In or within 50m of an area where burial sites are known or are likely to exist	No burial sites have been recorded on the AHMS search undertaken by Kayandel. A review of background information did not identify any of these site types within 50m of the Subject Area.
2. In or within 50m of a declared Aboriginal place	No Aboriginal Places are identified in the Heatherbrae area as per a search of the "Aboriginal Places & State Heritage Register" managed by the Heritage Division.
3. In or within 50m of a rock shelter, shell midden or earth mound	No rock shelters, shell middens or earth mounds have been recorded on the AHMS search within 50m of the Subject Area. A review of background information did not identify any of these site types within 50m of the Subject Area.
4. In areas known or suspected to be Aboriginal missions or previous Aboriginal reserves or institutes	A review of background information, including GML (2020), did not identify any areas known or suspected to be Aboriginal missions or previous Aboriginal reserves or institutes in the Heatherbrae area.
5. In areas known or suspected to be conflict or contact sites	A review of background information, including GML (2020), did not identify any areas known or suspected to be conflict or contact sites.

Table 2: Compliance Table - Requirement 14 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b)

Based on the results detailed in Table 2, Kayandel has not triggered Requirement 14 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b). Therefore, the test excavation can be undertaken in accordance with Requirement 16 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).

Where a Requirement 14 trigger (refer to Table 2) is identified during the undertaking of a Code of Practice test excavation, the test excavation will cease within 100m of the identified extent of the area, and advice will be sought from Heritage NSW prior to works recommencing.

1.2. Test excavation that can be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b) - Requirement 16

The test excavations would be conducted in accordance with Requirement 16a of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).

- Test units will be placed on a systematic grid, with spacing at 5m intervals. Test units may be more closely spaced, to clarify the spatial distribution of objects. Test units may be off-set from the 5m grid to avoid obstacles as necessary.
- Test units would be separated by at least 5m.
- Test units will be excavated using hand tools only.
- Test units will be excavated in 50cm x 50cm squares.
- Test units may be combined and excavated as necessary to understand site characteristics, however:
 - The maximum continuous surface area of a combination of test units will not be greater than 3m²;



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- ii. The maximum surface area of all test units will be less than 0.5% of the site being investigated.
6. Where the 50 cm x 50 cm excavation unit is greater than 0.5% of the area then point 5 (ii) (above) does not apply.
7. The first test unit will be excavated and documented in 5cm spits. Based on the results of the first test unit, 10cm spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) may then be implemented.
8. All material excavated from the test units will be sieved using a 5mm aperture wire-mesh sieve. A smaller mesh may also be used. Wet sieving will be used if possible.
9. Test units will be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, and will continue to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile. However, excavation will cease if/when B-horizon clays, rock or other impenetrable layer is reached, even if objects occur directly on this layer.
10. There is no point 10 in requirement 1.6a of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).
11. Photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile, features and informative Aboriginal objects will be made for each test unit or combined units.
12. Test units will be backfilled as soon as practicable.
13. An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording form will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable after the test excavation (DECCW, 2010b, pp. 26-27).

1.3. Proposed Test Excavation Methodology

The investigations will be proposed to be undertaken in 3 phases, with the design of each subsequent Phase being determined by the results of the earlier Phase(s).

A 20m x 20m grid has been overlain on the areas of archaeological sensitivity that will be impacted by the proposed upgrade (see Figure 5). A sample of the notional test pits presented in Figure 5 will be selected for excavation. Kayandel will undertake infield consultation with RAPs to identify test pits that have potential to contain intact archaeological deposits.

These pit locations have been selected to enable data to be gathered from the proposed impact area, as well as considering existing disturbance levels and proposed disturbances, within the Subject Area.

Phase 1: In order to reach the base of cultural deposits, it may be necessary to expand the original 50cm x 50cm test pit. Where this is required, the test pit will be excavated in 50cm x 50cm quadrants.

In situations where it is necessary to relocate a test pit due flooding or an obstruction (such, as boulders, sandstone platforms, etc.), the test pit will be relocated in either a north, south, east or west direction, and will not be located more than 5m from the original location.

If no Aboriginal cultural material was identified during Phase 1, the test excavation would cease in accordance with the excavation methodology described below.

Phase 2: Investigations would involve the excavation of additional test pits at a distance of 10m where high frequencies of Aboriginal cultural material were identified in



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Phase 1 test pits: If no Aboriginal cultural material was identified the test excavation would cease at Phase 1.

Phase 3: In circumstances where significant artefact types such as backed blades or similar have been identified, or identification of cultural features such as hearths, knapping floors, the 0.5m x 0.5m test pit will be expanded in north, south, east and west directions, in order to make an assessment regarding the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit.

The expanded test pits will not have an area greater than 3m². The excavation of the expanded test pits will be undertaken as per the excavation methodology described below.

Please note the excavation strategy outlined above has been based on desktop information and review of current and historic aerials for the Subject Area. As such the notional test pit locations provided in Figure 5 may prove inappropriate/impractical when on-site. In such a situation, the shape and size of the grid may be revised, and test pit locations may be altered slightly following discussion with any RAP representatives who are on site for the fieldwork.

The spatial extent of the test excavation may extend outside of the presently assessed/mapped site extents, and/or the notional areas of archaeological sensitivity/sensitive landforms, where it is deemed necessary by the supervising archaeologist, that such an extension is necessary in order to meet the objectives of the 'Sampling Strategy' and/or the 'Proposed Test Excavation Methodology'. This excavation must be undertaken on the same grid arrangement, and in the identical manner to the Phase of testing that is being used to justify its completion.

1.4. Objects recovered during the test excavation – Requirements 16b, 19 and 26 (DECCW, 2010b)

Any Aboriginal objects will be managed in accordance with Requirements 16b, 19 and 26 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).

Temporary storage: Any objects recovered during the test excavation will be temporarily removed from the site to the offices of Kayandel at 20 Cherry Road, Lakesland NSW 2571. Once there, they will be cleaned, identified, and recorded by, or under the supervision of lithic specialists (Lance Syme and Natalie Stiles).

Reburial: Any objects recovered during the test excavation will be reburied as per Requirement 16b and 26 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b), pending any agreement reached as to the long-term management of the objects.

Before any objects are reburied, consultation will take place with members of the local Aboriginal community as to the preferred location of both a temporary and long-term 'keeping place'. The wishes of the community will be respected. Any reburial location will be subject to procedures to ensure that it is not harmed.

When objects are reburied, the location of the reburial will be submitted to AHIMS with a site update record card (DECCW, 2010b). If reburied,

- The objects will be placed in a suitable impervious and permanent container and labelled.
- A record of the final location of the objects will be made, including grid co-ordinates, site plan (or mud map), depth of burial, and photographic record of the disposition. This record will be submitted to AHIMS with a site update card.



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Attribute recording: Recording of any objects will include the attributes listed on the AHIMS Artefact Recording Table, in accordance with Requirement 19 (DECCW, 2010b).

- A catalogue of objects will be made.
- Diagnostic artefacts will be photographed and drawn.
- All objects will be bagged in appropriate and identifiable units, which can be cross-referenced to the catalogue.
- Objects will be stored in good quality, double-bagged plastic zip-lock bags.

The bags will be externally labelled using a permanent marker and an independent label on robust material (e.g., tyvek) will be placed inside the bag.

1.5. Cessation of test excavation

Any test excavation carried out must cease in accordance with Requirement 17 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b) when:

- Suspected human remains are encountered;
- Enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects present with regard to their nature and significance, i.e.:
 - Locally or regionally high density of objects;
 - Presence of rare or representative objects; and/or,
 - Presence of locally or regionally significant deposits.

It should be noted that the above triggers are not appropriate for the early cessation of an individual test pit, after it has been opened; each individual test pit must be ceased in accordance with Point 9 of Requirement 16 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).

Alternatively, if an individual test pit has been opened, and Requirement 14 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b), and it is within 100m of the identified extent of the area (refer to 'Test excavation which is not excluded from the definition of harm - Requirement 14'), the test pit can be ceased prior to complying with Point 9 of Requirement 16 of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).



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19

Brisbane

Perth

APPENDIX XVI. COMBINED STAGE 2/STAGE 3 DOCUMENT – RAP COMMENTS

Re: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin...

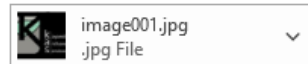


Leanne Kirkman <leannekirkman1964@gmail.com>
To: Divina Alfonso

[Reply](#) [Reply All](#) [Forward](#) [...](#)

Tue 8/11/2022 7:34 PM

[i](#) You replied to this message on 15/11/2022 10:26 AM.



On what I have been reading,,I encourage to do test excavation, on the grounds of what sites are already in their vicinity,,any objects found, of significance should test excavation be open up greater than 50 by 50 thanks david.horton gomery cultural consultations thank you

Re: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin...



Amanda De Zwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>
To: Divina Alfonso

[Reply](#) [Reply All](#) [Forward](#) [...](#)

Thu 10/11/2022 12:11 PM

[i](#) You replied to this message on 15/11/2022 10:24 AM.

Hi Divina

Thank you for quick reply.

AHCS my self has read over the Methodology and is happy with the methodology.

AHCS has no comments on the methodology.

Look forward to working on this project soon

Have a great day
Amanda AHCS

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Re: RAP Works/Heatherbrae Hunter River High School



Rose Nean <rose.nean@yahoo.com.au>
To: Divina Alfonso

[Reply](#) [Reply All](#) [Forward](#) [...](#)

Mon 14/11/2022 2:11 PM

[i](#) You replied to this message on 15/11/2022 10:22 AM.

Hi Divina

The proposed Methodology for the project is well documented,, and is clear that the Subject area is of Cultural significance, through research and AHIMS register has identified many artefacts, burial, scarred trees and evidence of the Worimi nation.

All artefacts and sites found are collected and recorded, measured and sealed bagged for further investigation by the Archaeologist Team.

The subject area has connections to the Wonaruha people and artifacts and areas of significance that have been identified in the Hunter Valley.

Cultural Protocols, include Welcome to Country, Local Elder, Communication of daily works, debrief each day to discuss and issues with Archaeologists Team.

ACHAR Methodology has covered the Project Brief.

I hope this ok

Rose

Re: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin...



Lennie.anderson011 Lennie.anderson011 <le

To Divina Alfonso

Cc murroomainc1@gmail.com; Jamie Merrick;

dave.feeney@bigpond.com

Reply

Reply All

Forward



Wed 9/11/2022 8:10 AM



You replied to this message on 15/11/2022 10:25 AM.

Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Hi Divina,

Where has the Aboriginal (local) information come from, Why hasn't a 'Walkover' been conducted. Which member of your staff is Aboriginal. A desktop study is not good enough as the topography changes daily and nobody but a Local Aboriginal person can conduct 'Impact Statements' etc. I personally will not divulge any information on this Proposal unless an onsite meeting is held with the RAP's and Proponents and I'll reserve all comments if not until the final report.

Lennie Anderson OAM ASM

Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd (Director)

Worimi (Nation) Traditional Aboriginal and Custodian Group

RE: Kayandel Project, KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin...



David Feeney <indigenousskaruah@outlook.com>

To Divina Alfonso

Reply

Reply All

Forward



Mon 5/12/2022 2:58 PM



You forwarded this message on 5/12/2022 2:59 PM.

Hi Divina;

Karuah Indigenous Company is happen with the methodology for the Hunter River High School

Thanks

David J Feeney

Chief Executive Officer

Snr Aboriginal Cultural Officer

Karuah Indigenous Company Pty.Ltd

0421114853

APPENDIX XVII. ACHAR – RAP COMMENTS

Below is an email of the email that was sent to all the RAPs (except for Carol Ridgeway-Bissett). A coverletter was attached to the draft reports that were posted to Carol.

Natalie Stiles via email 2/06 2:34 pm

To jamie.merrick@worimi.org.au, External Communication - KA-181

Kayandel Project KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae

Hi Jamie,

Below is the OneDrive link for the DRAFT Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324 for review and comment:

- https://kayandel-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/natalie_stiles_kayandel_com_au/ERncC0mljfhltYU9hA4V2Yk8m8RfA7nYBa4STW5e4ysFzA?e=dQNGao
- https://kayandel-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/natalie_stiles_kayandel_com_au/EYkhpOtYictltmYheTVKPSgB4zVFWGQt58dHLbe5bGma3A?e=5M0xVh

In Section 12.2.1 of the ACHAR, it is recommended that the artefacts be reburied within the school grounds. Are you happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location? Or is there a location that you would like to suggest?

If you have any comments regarding these draft reports, please provide them by COB Friday 30th June 2023.

Regards,

If you have any issues opening the links just let me know.

Regards

Below are the emails that were received from the RAPs with their comments on the draft ACHAR and ATR.



Rose Nean <Rose.nean@yahoo.com.au>

To: Natalie Stiles



Fri 02/06/2023 16:22

Yamma Natalie,

I was not involved with HRHS excavations I was unsuccessful in being involved from yr company

In regards to 3 Partnerships with Indigenous communities, paragraph 3, pls take my name out.

Rose

...

From: Worimi TOC <worimitoc@hotmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 4, 2023 1:41 PM
To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: Re: Kayandel Project KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae

Good Afternoon Natalie,

I have read the full report.
I am ok with Kayandel consulting with the school for a reburial location.

I'll say cheerio for now,
Candy

Candy Towers

Worimi Cultural Advisor
Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation
ph: 0412 475 362
e: worimitoc@hotmail.com



Guudji Yiigu, I am a Worimi and Yorta Yorta woman from Newcastle NSW, I acknowledge and pay my respects to the traditional owners and custodians of the land on which I live and work, to their continuing connection to land, water, culture and community and pay my respects to the Elders past, present and to our future generations.

----- Original message -----

From: BS <bobsam1@bigpond.net.au>

Date: 6/6/23 10:49 am (GMT+10:00)

To: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>

Subject: RE: Kayandel Project KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae

Dear Natalie

Sorry for the late response after 4 injections for COVID I got it LOL

You said

"In Section 12.2.1 of the ACHAR, it is recommended that the artefacts be reburied within the school grounds. Are you happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location? Or is there a location that you would like to suggest?

Surface artifacts should be put on display in a cabinet in the school head office entry so the younger people and anyone who visits can see what they look like. I don't understand why surface artifacts have to be reburied, it make no since to put surface artifacts back in the ground **"if they are not buried with skeletal remains."**

Surface artifacts Boomerangs, spears, axe heads have been found in paddocks could have been from a battle or just lost when hunting, tool shops, cooking stations have been found also shy why do we have to reburied them.

However I am happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location.

Kind regards Bob

From: Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 2:04 PM

To: bobsam1@bigpond.net.au

Cc: External Communication - KA-181 <cff7dbfe.kayandel.com.au@apac.teams.ms>

Subject: Kayandel Project KA-181 - Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae

Hi Robert,

Below is the OneDrive link for the DRAFT Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324 for review and comment:

- https://kayandel-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/natalie_stiles_kayandel_com_au/ERncC0mljfhItYU9hA4V2Yk8m8RfA7nYBa4STW5e4ysFzA?e=dQNGao
- https://kayandel-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/natalie_stiles_kayandel_com_au/EYkhpOtYictltmYheTVKPSgB4zVFWGQt58dHLbe5bGma3A?e=5M0xVh

In Section 12.2.1 of the ACHAR, it is recommended that the artefacts be reburied within the school grounds. Are you happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location? Or is there a location that you would like to suggest?

If you have any comments regarding these draft reports, please provide them by COB Friday 30th June 2023.

Regards

didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au 9/06 11:59 am
To Natalie Stiles, External Communication - KA-181

- Proposed Facilities Upgrade of Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae

Hi Nat

DNC is happy with everything from our end towards yoUr report

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone

On Friday, June 2, 2023, 2:33 pm, Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au> wrote:

Hi Lilly,

Below is the OneDrive link for the DRAFT Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324 for review and comment:

- https://kayandel-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/natalie_stiles_kayandel_com_au/ERncC0mljfhltYU9hA4V2YkBm8RfA7nYBa4STW5e4ysFzA?e=dQNGao
- https://kayandel-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/natalie_stiles_kayandel_com_au/EYkhpOtYictltmYheTVKPSgB4zVFWGQt58dHLbe5bGma3A?e=5M0xVh

In Section 12.2.1 of the ACHAR, it is recommended that the artefacts be reburied within the school grounds. Are you happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location? Or is there a location that you would like to suggest?

If you have any comments regarding these draft reports, please provide them by COB Friday 30th June 2023.

Regards,



Worimi TOC <worimitoc@hotmail.com>

To: Natalie Stiles

😊 📎 ↩️ ⏪ ⏩ ⋮

Tue 13/06/2023 10:23

Good Morning Natalie,

I do not have any comments to add to report.

I'll say cheerio for now,
Candy

Candy Towers

Worimi Cultural Advisor
Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation
ph: 0412 475 362
e: worimitoc@hotmail.com



WORIMI TOIC

Guudji Yiigu, I am a Worimi and Yorta Yorta woman from Newcastle NSW, I acknowledge and pay my respects to the traditional owners and custodians of the land on which I live and work, to their continuing connection to land, water, culture and community and pay my respects to the Elders past, present and to our future generations.

...

↩️ Reply

➡️ Forward



Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
To: Natalie Stiles

☺️ 📧 ↶ ↷ ➡️ ⋮
Fri 09/06/2023 13:19

Hi Natalie,

Can you please remove our group from this project.

Thank you
Phil Khan

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...



lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
To: Natalie Stiles
Cc: External Communication - KA-181 <cff7dbfe.kayandel.com.au@apac.teams.ms>

☺️ 📧 ↶ ↷ ➡️ ⋮
Fri 09/06/2023 11:59

Hi Nat

DNC is happy with everything from our end towards yoUr report

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)



Amanda De Zwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>
To: Natalie Stiles; Lance Syme

☺️ 📧 ↶ ↷ ➡️ ⋮
Fri 09/06/2023 12:48

Hi Natalie

I have reviewed the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, and support Kayandel's findings.

Thank you
Amanda Dezwart Hickey

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...



WIDESCOPE . <widescope.group@live.com>
To: Natalie Stiles; Lance Syme

☺️ 📧 ↶ ↷ ➡️ ⋮
Fri 09/06/2023 12:53

Hi Natalie,

Widescope supports the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School.

And I am happy with Kayandel consulting with the school about the reburial.

Thanks
Steven Hickey

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...



Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
To: Natalie Stiles; Lance Syme



Fri 09/06/2023 12:44



Contact: Carolyn Hickey
Mobile: 0411650057
Email: Cazadirect@live.com
Address: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745
ACN: 639 868 876
ABN: 31 639 868 876

Hi Natalie,

Thank you for your email, I have reviewed the document, and support the DRAFT Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, at 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324.

Kind Regards
Carolyn Hickey

A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD is now a member of the NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A business or enterprise carrying the NSWICC Assured logo has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a First Nations Business Owner or Entrepreneur and the business must demonstrate compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

(Certificate attached) A certificate confirms that the Enterprise listed above has met all requirements of the NSWICC's Assured Program, operating as a 100% Aboriginal Owned, Operated and Controlled Business. The NSW Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (NSWICC) is the Peak body for Aboriginal Business in New South Wales and a member of the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI)

APPENDIX XVIII. AHIMS RESULTS

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data and GIS imagery, is removed from this ACHAR and the ATR before they are to be entered into the public domain.



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-181

Client Service ID : 715676

Kayandel Archaeological Services

PO Box 440 15 Henry Street
Picton New South Wales 2571

Attention: Lance Syme

Email: lance.syme@kayandel.com.au

Date: 08 September 2022

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 374385.0 - 388385.0, Northings : 6365144.0 - 6379144.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Lance Syme on 08 September 2022.

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:

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



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-181

Client Service ID : 715679

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0249	T 8;	AGD	56	378200	6367400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845,102116,102568
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1808	Hunter River AS1 with PAD	GDA	56	378879	6371426	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits	4421	
38-4-2139	AS01 PAD	GDA	56	379680	6366770	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102064
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0676	Tomaree/Tomago A10	AGD	56	384867	6368228	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : -		102116
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1140	Masonite Rd (Tomago)	GDA	56	385250	6370900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		3572,102116
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-2025	KHW02	GDA	56	385962	6378006	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits	4790	
38-4-1583	HS2A	GDA	56	375255	6368640	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		
	Contact							Permits	3761,3888	
38-4-1883	RVRT IF3	GDA	56	375371	6368912	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1990	TDPO-01	GDA	56	375392	6369273	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits	4340	
38-4-1910	Richmond Vale Rail Trail Isolated Find 2	GDA	56	375434	6368558	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1588	HS 1	GDA	56	375585	6368606	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0648	A2 - Tomaree/Tomago	AGD	56	384377	6368060	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102116
	Contact							Permits	1797	
38-4-1204	Mount Hall Road KF 1 (MHR KF1)	GDA	56	384445	6373835	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 59, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 0		
	Contact							Permits	3240,3269,3272	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/09/2022 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 374385.0 - 388385.0, Northings : 6365144.0 - 6379144.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 108

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.

Page 1 of 8



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-181
Client Service ID : 715679

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-2022	NPS03	GDA	56	379194	6368699	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney CBD,Environmental Resources Management - Brish					Permits		
38-4-1710	TB IF2	GDA	56	374400	6368800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					Permits	3761	
38-4-0752	Thornton A 13 (TA13)	AGD	56	374455	6373219	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		100546
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Peter Kuskie					Permits	3044,3103	
38-4-1139	Minmet Pad	GDA	56	381100	6367000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102116,102403
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Angela Besant					Permits	3026	
38-4-1749	HEATHERBRAE M12RT 2	GDA	56	382293	6371161	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103939
	Contact	Recorders	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Penny McCardle,Mr.Andrew Costello					Permits	4260,4436,4566	
38-4-0936	IEH 2	GDA	56	382356	6371980	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 40		104167
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm,MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Peni					Permits		
38-4-1835	Heatherbrae M12RT 4	GDA	56	382943	6370921	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Newcastle,Mr.Andrew Costello					Permits	4436	
38-4-1750	Heatherbrae M12Rt3	GDA	56	383013	6372034	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103939
	Contact	Recorders	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Penny McCardle,Mr.Andrew Costello					Permits	4260,4436,4859	
38-4-1221	Grahamstown WTP 5/A	GDA	56	383783	6369610	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker,Mr.Peter Kuskie					Permits	3335	
38-4-0237	RT 2;	AGD	56	383700	6373210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1916,1983,2199,102116
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					Permits		
38-4-0694	Raymond Terrace 1 (RT1)	AGD	56	384071	6373602	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98594,99082,102116
	Contact	Recorders	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd					Permits	1975	
38-4-1291	RPS PHWY AS2	GDA	56	378274	6368460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		
	Contact	Recorders	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Miss.Philippa Sokol					Permits		
38-4-0250	T B_A_(T9);	AGD	56	378400	6367300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845,102116,102568
	Contact	Recorders	Pam Dean-Jones					Permits	3993	
38-4-1478	HS1 (Hexham Swamp 1)	GDA	56	375585	6368606	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Jenna Weston,Mrs.Jenna Weston					Permits	3761	
38-4-1293	RPS TAC AS1	GDA	56	381593	6367382	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-181
Client Service ID : 715679

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0837	Beresfield 4	AGD	56	374415	6368820	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		102568
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell									
	<u>Recorders</u> Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Syd									
38-4-0956	Tarro PAD	AGD	56	374476	6369861	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	2141,3761	99903,100146, 102568
	<u>Contact</u> Searle									
	<u>Recorders</u> Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users									
38-4-2017	Boomerang Park (BP-1)	GDA	56	382306	6373883	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> Ms.Suzie Worth,Wanaruah LALC									
38-4-0320	RT 5;	AGD	56	382220	6372230	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1983,102116
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> Doctor.Jo McDonald									
38-4-1937	IEH1	GDA	56	382356	6372011	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		103939
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> MCH - McCordle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,MCH - McCordle Cultural Heritage Pty Lb								4260	
38-4-1520	WESTRAC FACILITY TOMAGO	GDA	56	383155	6367783	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> adw johnson - Hunter Office - Warners Bay									
38-4-0966	Tomago 8 (T8)	AGD	56	383428	6367863	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 13		100057,10211 6,102403
	<u>Contact</u> Searle									
	<u>Recorders</u> Ms.Tracey Skene,Ms.Donna Mckay								2504	
38-4-0967	Tomago 7 (T7)	AGD	56	383428	6367863	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 47		100057,10211 6,102403
	<u>Contact</u> Searle									
	<u>Recorders</u> Ms.Tracey Skene,Ms.Donna Mckay								2504	
38-4-0245	T4	AGD	56	384200	6368980	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845,102116
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> Helen Clemens,Andrew Ross,Pam Dean-Jones								3335	
38-4-0681	PAD 3: Tomaree to Tomago	AGD	56	384400	6370500	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 0		98386,98387,1 00959,102116
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> MCH - McCordle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,ERM - Thornton								1882,1883,1886	
38-4-1811	Hunter River PAD	GDA	56	377268	6368862	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> Mrs.Mary-Jean Sutton,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville									
38-4-2074	ACH_HUN_21720_1_GG2	GDA	56	377456	6378087	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville									
38-4-1753	Repatriated Aboriginal afts	GDA	56	380886	6368803	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u> RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton									

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0751	Thornton A 9 (TA9)	AGD	56	374450	6373840	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Kuskie				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0756	Thornton A 12 (TA12)	AGD	56	374465	6373589	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		100059,100546
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Kuskie				<u>Permits</u>	2112,3044,3103	
38-4-0754	Thornton A 15 (TA15)	AGD	56	374590	6373090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Kuskie				<u>Permits</u>	3044,3103	
38-4-1922	Richmond Vale Rail Trail Isolated Find 3 (RVRT IF3)	GDA	56	375371	6368912	Open site	Not a Site	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pymont,Mr.Ryan Taddeucci				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1965	Tom 2	AGD	56	381965	6367204	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Penny Mccardle				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1963	Tom1 PAD	AGD	56	381984	6367199	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Penny Mccardle				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0964	Tomago 4 (T4)	AGD	56	383419	6367848	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : 2		100057,102116,102403
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Tracey Skene,Ms.Donna McKay,adw johnson - Hunter Office - Warners Bay				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0244	T3	GDA	56	383815	6369170	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845,102116
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Helen Clemens,Andrew Ross,Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>	3335	
38-4-0246	T 5;Tomago	GDA	56	383985	6369090	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1	Open Camp Site	1845,100499,102116
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Neville Baker,Helen Clemens,Andrew Ross,Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>	3335	
38-4-0239	RT 4;	AGD	56	384200	6374850	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	1916,1983,2199,102116
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich				<u>Permits</u>	487	
38-4-2021	NPS02	GDA	56	379080	6368517	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD,Environmental Resources Management - Brish				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0075	Tomago;	AGD	56	379380	6366800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	533,100499,102116,102403,102568
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Helen Brayshaw				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1927	HWC easement Snake Pit Trail IF	GDA	56	384996	6370487	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0414	Masonite Road;	AGD	56	385250	6370900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102116
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Sue Effenberger				<u>Permits</u>	823	
38-4-1476	NBR3/1 Shell Midden	AGD	56	385726	6374016	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -		102630,103447
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Penny Mccardle				<u>Permits</u>	3564	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1381	RPS Fullerton Cove 1	GDA	56	387736	6369106	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 64		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0750	Thornton A 8 (TAB)	AGD	56	374470	6373950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0325	Tarro;	AGD	56	374900	6368750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102568
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1882	RVRT IF2	GDA	56	375434	6368558	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1836	Purgatory Creek 1	GDA	56	376073	6368959	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0238	RT 3;	AGD	56	381900	6372150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1916,1983,219 9,102116
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0242	T 1;	AGD	56	383600	6368300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845,102116
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0679	PAD 1: Tomaree to Tomago	AGD	56	384605	6368389	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Shell : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 0		98386,98387,1 02116,102652
	Contact							Permits	1807,3382,3842	
38-4-1992	TDAP-04	GDA	56	377143	6376519	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits	4340	
38-4-1991	TDAP-01	GDA	56	376320	6371147	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits	4340	
38-4-0150	Hinton;	AGD	56	378850	6378360	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	1333
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1295	TOM 01 Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	379370	6366770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6, Shell : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-2138	TOM01 ARTEFACT SCATTER	GDA	56	379370	6366770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102064
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-2023	KHW01	GDA	56	385640	6377305	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0755	Thornton A 18 (TA18)	AGD	56	374385	6372989	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		100546,10256 8
	Contact							Permits	3044,3103	

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38-4-2041	HN-MF-A01	GDA	56	374559	6375442	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0013	Morpeth,Hinton Trig	AGD	56	374475	6377720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1964	Tom 1	AGD	56	381887	6367026	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0963	Tomago 3 (T3)	AGD	56	382703	6367533	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		100057,10211 6,102403
	Contact Searle							Permits		
38-4-1936	Industrial Estate Heatherbrae 2 (IEH2)	GDA	56	382763	6371874	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103939
	Contact							Permits	4260	
38-4-2018	Boomerang Park (BP-2)	GDA	56	382769	6373970	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0240	RT 1;	AGD	56	384080	6373770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1916,1983,219 9,102116
	Contact							Permits	275,486	
38-4-0151	Green Rocks,;	AGD	56	377370	6377970	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1333
	Contact							Permits	4421	
38-4-1810	Hunter River Isolated Find 1	GDA	56	376994	6368773	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits	4421	
38-4-2020	NPS01	GDA	56	378664	6368552	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0248	T 7;	AGD	56	378900	6367400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845,102116,1 02568
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-1296	AS 01 PAD	GDA	56	379680	6366770	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0149	Kitty's Hollow;	AGD	56	379710	6378530	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	1333
	Contact							Permits		
38-3-0037	Tomago 1,TK1;	AGD	56	385600	6369540	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1339,102116,1 02420
	Contact							Permits		
38-4-0941	Thornton A 14 (TA14)	AGD	56	374355	6373459	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 73		100546

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Kaskie				<u>Permits</u>	3103	
38-4-0152	Nulla Nulla Road;	AGD	56	374700	6378450	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		1333
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Warren Bluff				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1610	HS PCD 1 (not a site)	GDA	56	376000	6367970	Open site	Deleted	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Penny Mccardle				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1581	HS PCD 1(not a site)	GDA	56	376000	6367970	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Penny Mccardle				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0962	Tomago 2 (T2)	AGD	56	382779	6367583	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		100057,102116,102403
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Tracey Skene				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0961	Tomago 1 (T1)	AGD	56	382833	6367605	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 42		100057,102116,102403
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Tracey Skene,Ms.Donna McKay				<u>Permits</u>	2504	
38-4-0965	Tomago 5 (T5)	AGD	56	383419	6367848	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : 1		100057,102116,102403
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Tracey Skene,Ms.Donna McKay,adw johnson - Hunter Office - Warners Bay				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0695	Raymond Terrace PAD 1	AGD	56	384010	6373750	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		98594,102116
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>	1763	
38-4-0243	T 2;	AGD	56	384400	6368700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1045,102116
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Helen Clemens,Andrew Ross,Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>	3842	

** Site Status

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid.

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground.

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified.

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APPENDIX XIX. CONSULTATION LOG

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
September 12th 2022	2:59 PM	Sent Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders letters to Statutory Agencies	DA
September 12th 2022	3:22 PM	Received Automated Response from LLS Admin Hunter Mailbox	DA
September 12th 2022	3:22 PM	Received Automated Response from Port Stephens Council	DA
September 12th 2022	3:22 PM	Received Response from Louise Cassidy of LLS Admin Hunter advising that Hunter LLS do not have a full list of all of the relevant Aboriginal Traditional Custodians that are within project area	DA
September 15th 2022	11:47 AM	Received Comments and Response from Barry Gunther of OEH HD Heritage (Heritage NSW)	DA
September 15th 2022	1:26PM	Received Documents (the DPE RAP list for Hunter River High School) from Barry Gunther of Heritage NSW	DA
September 16th2022	12:19 PM	Sent follow up emails to PORT STEPHENS	DA
September 16th2022	12:19 PM	Sent follow up email to WORIMI LLC	DA
September 16th2022	12:19 PM	Sent follow up email to ORALRA	DA
September 21st 2022	10:41 AM	Received Response (telling to contact Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council) from Jennifer Underwood of Port Stephens Council	DA
September 27th 2022	12:00 PM	Sent follow up email to WORIMI LLC	DA
September 27th 2022	12:00 PM	Sent follow up email to ORALRA	DA
October 11th, 2022	11:32am	Sent a follow up email to ORALA trying to get a response to our letter from the 12th September	NS
October 11th, 2022	11:32am	Sent a follow up email to Worimi LALC trying to get a response to our letter from the 12th September	NS
October 11th, 2022	3:20pm	Spoke with a member of the office staff at Worimi LALC, no name provided. Asked to speak to their Cultural Heritage Officer - was advised that Justin has been off sick and won't be back in until the 17th October. The receptionist has also been off, so she (office staff) isn't aware of what letter I am referring to	AH
October 11th, 2022	3:22pm	As a follow on from my conversation with office staff, forwarded the letter from the 12th September through to mridgeway@worimi.org.au.	AH
October 12th 2022	1:39pm	Called ORALRA to follow up on agency letter - was told they were unable to forward me to the correct person due to WFH, and they would leave a message for them to follow up with me	BA
October 13th 2022	11:19am	Called ORALRA, no answer	BA
October 13th 2022	1:44pm	Called ORALRA to follow up on agency letter - was told they were unable to forward me to the correct person due to WFH, and they would leave a message for them to follow up with me	BA
October 18th 2022	11:21am	Called ORALRA to follow up on agency letter - was told they are unable to give me a timeframe of when I should hear back, but they will leave a message with the manager of the correct department to have them follow up	BA
October 18th 2022	11:26am	Received call from Brendan Smith of ORALRA, who asked me to forward the original letter through to him for review	BA
October 18th 2022	3:06pm	Sent a follow up email to Justin Ridgeway (Worimi LALC) trying to get a response to our letter from the 12th September	AH

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
October 19th 2022	11:49 AM	Received a response from Brendan Smith of ORALRA, noting that the project is in proximity to an area for which there are Registered Aboriginal Owners: Worimi Conservation Lands	BA
October 21, 2022	8:23am	Received a response from Justin Ridgeway (Worimi LALC) advising that he's passed the letter onto Jamie Merrick	AH
October 24th, 2022	11:24am	Called Justin Ridgeway (Worimi LALC) following up on the follow up emails and calls that AH had sent him about seeking a list of potential Aboriginal for the project	NS
October 24, 2022	-	Called Worimi LALC to speak to Jamie Merrick, he is unavailable. Reception not sure when he'll be back	LS
October 24, 2022	3:00pm	Issued letters to potential Aboriginal stakeholders inviting them to register their interest in being included in the consultation process	NS
October 24, 2022	3:17pm	Received registration email from Robert Syron	NS
October 24, 2022	3:23pm	sent email to Robert Syron acknowledging his registration	NS
October 24, 2022	3:44 PM	Received response from Jamie Merrick <jamie.merrick@worimi.org.au>, giving the list for Aboriginal stakeholders from Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council.	DA
October 24, 2022	3:52pm	Sent email to Jamie Merrick (Worimi LALC) asking him to confirm the email for Dave Feeney	NS
October 24, 2022	4:20pm	Received registration email from Lennie Anderson (Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd)	NS
October 24, 2022	4:22pm	Sent email to Lennie Anderson (Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd) acknowledging his registration	NS
October 24, 2022	5:21pm	Received email from Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites advising that they wouldn't be registering in the consultation process for this project	NS
October 24, 2022	6:17pm	Sent an email to Kawul Pty Ltd acknowledging their email	NS
October 24, 2022	6:34pm	Received registration email from Didge Ngunnawal Clan	NS
October 24, 2022	8:33pm	Received registration email from Leanne Kirkman (Gomery Cultural Consultants)	NS
October 25, 2022	12:52pm	Sent email to Didge Ngunnawal Clan acknowledging their registration	NS
October 25, 2022	1:00pm	Sent email to Gomery Cultural Consultants acknowledging their registration	NS
October 25, 2022	2:03pm	Called Carol Ridgeway-Bissett, who stated that she wished to register as a stakeholder for this project	BA
October 25, 2022	2:09pm	Called Jeffery Matthews of Crimson Rosie, who stated that he no longer is involved in consultation on heritage projects, and did not wish to register for the project	BA
October 25, 2022	2:23pm	Received registration email from Bec Young (Mur-Roo-Ma Inc.)	NS
October 25, 2022	2:48pm	Emailed invitation to register to Dawn from Wonnarua Elders Council	BA
October 26, 2022	10:58am	Called A1 Indigenous Services, Carolyn Hickey said she will email through their registration	BA
October 26, 2022	11:00am	Called AGA Services, was advised we had the wrong number	BA
October 26, 2022	11:02am	Called Cacatua Culture Consultants, was asked to resend the invitation to register and they would discuss it tonight and make a decision	BA
October 26, 2022	11:04am	Received registration via email from A1 Indigenous Services	BA
October 26, 2022	11:07am	Re-emailed invitation to register to Cacatua Culture Consultants	BA
October 26, 2022	11:07am	Called Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation, no answer	BA

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
October 26, 2022	11:08am	Called Hunters and Collectors, no answer	BA
October 26, 2022	11:09am	Called Phil Khan of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group, was advised to call his daughter Stef	BA
October 26, 2022	11:10am	Called Stef Khan of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group, was advised she will send through their registration shortly	BA
October 26, 2022	11:25am	Called Karuah Indigenous Corporation, no answer	BA
October 26, 2022	11:26am	Called Karuah LALC, was advised she will pass on the message and get back to me with their answer	BA
October 26, 2022	11:28am	Received registration via email from Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	BA
October 26, 2022	11:34am	Called Lakkari NTCG, number disconnected	BA
October 26, 2022	11:35am	Called Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated, number for David Ahoy disconnected	BA
October 26, 2022	11:36am	Called Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services, they are not currently doing archaeological work and are not interested in being consulted on this project	BA
October 26, 2022	11:39am	Called Michael Green Cultural Heritage Consultant, they only cover the Lake Macquarie area and are not interested in being consulted on this project	BA
October 26, 2022	11:41am	Called Mindaribba LALC, was advised that their CEO has been away and was asked to send the invitation through to their admin email address	BA
October 26, 2022	11:43am	Re-emailed invitation to register to Mindaribba LALC	BA
October 26, 2022	12:47pm	Dialled number - not accepting incoming calls Murra Bidgee Mullangari Corp	AH
October 26, 2022	12:54pm	Called Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd no answer and no message service	AH
October 26, 2022	1:12pm	Called Robert Syron phone rang out	AH
October 26, 2022	1:13pm	Robert Syron called back had a chat to Nat about info he sent through on Monday	NS
October 26, 2022	1:25pm	Called Steve Talbot, someone called Greg answered and said he will get Steve to check his emails this afternoon and reply.	AH
October 26, 2022	1:30pm	Called Tamara Towers - no answer	AH
October 26, 2022	1:36pm	Called Steven Hickey - no answer	
October 26, 2022	1:34pm	Dialled both numbers for Des Hickey - no answer	AH
October 26, 2022	1:39pm	Called Nadina at Worimi Conservation Lands, left message to call back	AH
October 26, 2022	1:42pm	Called Candy Lee at Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation. They are interested but she will get back on Friday via email	AH
October 26, 2022	4:32pm	Received registration email from Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	NS
October 26, 2022	4:45pm	Received registration email from Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	NS
October 26, 2022	5:16pm	Sent Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated an email acknowledging their registration	NS
October 26, 2022	5:16pm	Sent A1 Indigenous Services an email acknowledging their registration	NS
October 26, 2022	5:16pm	Sent Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group an email acknowledging their registration	NS
October 26, 2022	5:17pm	Sent Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation an email acknowledging their registration	NS

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
October 27, 2022	10:53am	Called Worimi Conservation Lands, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	10:55am	Emailed Dawn from Wonnarua Elders Council to follow up on registration invite	BA
October 27, 2022	10:58am	Called Widescope Indigenous Group, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:00am	Called Des Hickey of Wattaka Pty Ltd, who registered via phone for the project	BA
October 27, 2022	11:02am	Called Tamara Tower, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:03am	Called Steve Talbott, Greg answered and said he will get Steve to call back	BA
October 27, 2022	11:07am	Called Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:08am	Called other number on file for Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:15am	Called Karuah Indigenous Corporation, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:15am	Called mobile number for Karuah Indigenous Corporation, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:16am	Called Tania Matthews of Hunters and Collectors, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:16am	Called Cacatua Culture Consultants, confirmed they did not want to register for this project	BA
October 27, 2022	11:18am	Called Karuah LALC, no answer	BA
October 27, 2022	11:19am	Called Mindaribba LALC, advised that their CEO is still off, will be back next week, and that they will get back to us before 7th November	BA
October 28, 2022	10:31am	Received registration from Amanda Hickey (Amanda AHCS)	NS
October 28, 2022	10:46am	Sent email acknowledging Amanda Hickey's (Amanda AHCS) registration email	NS
October 31, 2022	9:13am	Received registration email from Darleen Johnson (Murra Bidgee Mullangari)	NS
October 31, 2022	9:46am	Sent email to Darleen Johnson (Murra Bidgee Mullangari) acknowledging their registration	NS
October 31, 2022	11:12am	Received registration email from Candy Towers (Worimi TOIC)	NS
October 31, 2022	11:18am	Sent email acknowledging Candy Towers' (Worimi TOIC) registration email	NS
November 1st, 2022	2:03pm	Called another mobile number associated with AGA Services, number disconnected	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:07pm	Called Lakkari NTCG, number disconnected	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:09pm	Called Steve Talbott, no answer	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:10pm	Called Karuah Local Aboriginal Land Council, got told they will email me back today	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:12pm	Called Tania Matthews of Hunters and Collectors, advised she will take a look and respond via email this afternoon	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:14pm	Called landline for Karuah Indigenous Corporation, no answer	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:15pm	Called mobile number for Karuah Indigenous Corporation, no answer	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:17pm	Called Tamara Towers, no answer	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:18pm	Called Widescope Indigenous Group, no answer	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:18pm	Called landline for Worimi Conservation Lands, no answer	BA
November 1st, 2022	2:19pm	Called mobile for Worimi Conservation Lands, no answer	BA

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
November 1st, 2022	2:30pm	Emailed AGA Services, Karuah Indigenous Corporation, Lakkari NTCG, Widescope Group, Worimi Conservation Lands, Tamara Towers and Steve Talbott	BA
November 1st, 2022	5:04pm	Donna Hickey emailed registering Steven Hickey/Widescope Group	BA
November 2nd, 2022	12:27pm	Replied to Donna Hickey (Widescope) acknowledging registration	BA
November 2nd, 2022	5:16pm	Received registration email from Rose Nean	NS
November 4th, 2022	5:03pm	Sent email acknowledging Rose's registration	NS
November 8th, 2022	7:21pm	Sent methodology for the Proposed Facilities Upgrade at Hunter River High School, 36 Elkin Ave, Heatherbrae NSW 2324.	DA
November 8th, 2022	7:27pm	Received acknowledgement from Marilyn Carroll-Johnson of Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation saying to forward the email to maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au	DA
November 8th, 2022	7:34 PM	Received comments from Leanne Kirkman of Gomery Cultural Consultations	DA
November 9th, 2022	8:10 AM	Received comments from lennie.anderson011@bigpond.com of Nur-Run-Gee	DA
November 9th, 2022	12:07pm	Had a missed call from David Feeney (Karuah Indigenous Corporation)	AH
November 9th, 2022	2:04pm	Returned missed call to David Feeney (Karuah Indigenous Corporation)	AH
November 9th, 2022	2:09pm	David Feeney (Karuah Indigenous Corporation) called back and registered via the public advert	AH
November 10th, 2022	12:11 PM	Received comments from Amanda De Zwart <amandahickey@live.com.au> of Amanda AHCS	DA
November 11th, 2022	1:34 PM	Received acknowledgement from David Feeney of Karuah Indigenous Corporation	DA
November 14th, 2022	11:46 AM	Received comments with attachment from Rose Nean <rose.nean@yahoo.com.au>	DA
November 16th, 2022	12:06pm	Sent list of RAPs to Heritage NSW	BA
November 16th, 2022	12:07pm	Sent list of RAPs to Worimi LALC	BA
December 5th, 2022	3:10 PM	Received comments from David Feeney of Karuah Indigenous Corporation	DA
March 21st 2023	3:29pm	emailed Candy Lee at Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation to see if available for fieldwork	AH
March 21st 2023	3:30pm	emailed Jamie Merrick to see if available for fieldwork	AH
March 21st 2023	3:31pm	emailed Lennie Anderson (Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd) to see if available for fieldwork	AH
March 21st 2023	3:33pm	emailed David Feeney (Karuah Indigenous Corporation) to see if available for fieldwork	AH
March 21st 2023	3:34pm	emailed Bec at Murrooma to see if available for fieldwork	AH
March 21nd 2023	4:43pm	Lennie Anderson of (Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd) is available for field work	AH
March 21nd 2023	4:39pm	Anthony Anderson of Murrooma is available for fieldwork	AH
March 21nd 2023	7:05pm	David Feeney (Karuah Indigenous Corporation) is available for fieldwork	AH
March 22nd 2023	7:03am	Jamie Merrick of Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council advised he has a rep available for fieldwork	AH
June 2nd, 2023	-	Send an email to the RAPs with OneDrive links for the draft ACHAR and ATR	NS
June 2nd, 2023	4pm	Physical copies of the draft ACHAR and ATR were posted to Carol Ridgeway-Bissett	LS
June 2nd, 2023	4:22pm	Rose Nean sent an email requesting that she no longer be included in the consultation process	NS

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
June 2nd, 2023	5:43pm	Lennie Anderson (Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd) emailed his comments through. He advised that any reburial of artefacts should be undertaken by a representative of the local Aboriginal groups - preferably someone who was involved in the project	NS
June 4th, 2023	1:41pm	Candy Towers (Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation) noted that she read the entire report, and is happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location	NS
June 6th, 2023	10:49am	Bob Syron emailed his comments through - he said that he is happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location. He did suggest that surface artefacts could be displayed at the school	NS
June 7th, 2023	3:44pm	David Horton (Gomery Cultural Consultants) said that he couldn't open the file	NS
June 7th, 2023	3:48pm	Emailed David Horton Dropbox links for the draft ACHAR and ATR	NS
June 9th, 2023	11:59am	DNC (via email) said that they were happy with the reports	NS
June 9th, 2023	12:09pm	Sent acknowledgement email to DNC	NS
June 9th, 2023	12:16pm	Sent acknowledgement email to Candy Towers - asked if she had any comments on either reports	NS
June 9th, 2023	12:30pm	Tried calling Carol Ridgeway-Bissett	LS
June 9th, 2023	12:35pm	Called A1 Indigenous Services to confirm that they had received and been able to access OneDrive links for the draft ACHAR and ATR. Discussed the recommendations with Carolyn and asked whether she would be happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location. Carolyn said that she was happy with the report, and that she would send an email confirming	LS
June 9th, 2023	12:40pm	Called Amanda AHCS to confirm that she had received and been able to access OneDrive links for the draft ACHAR and ATR. Discussed the recommendations with Amanda and asked whether she would be happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location. Amanda said that she was happy with the report, and that she would send an email confirming	LS
June 9th, 2023	12:45pm	Called Steven Hickey from Widescope to confirm that he had received and been able to access OneDrive links for the draft ACHAR and ATR. Discussed the recommendations with Steven and asked whether he would be happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location. Steven said that he was happy with the report, and that he would send an email confirming	LS
June 9th, 2023	12:50pm	Tried calling Darleen Johnson from Murra Bidgee Mullangari	LS
June 9th, 2023	12:44pm	A1 Indigenous Services emailed and said that they supported the draft ACHAR and ATR	NS
June 9th, 2023	12:48pm	Amanda AHCS emailed and said that she supported the draft ACHAR and ATR	NS
June 9th, 2023	12:53pm	Widescope emailed advising that they supported the draft ACAHR and ATR. It was also noted that they were happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location	NS
June 9th, 2023	1:00pm	Called Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group to confirm that they had received and been able to access OneDrive links for the draft ACHAR and ATR. Discussed the recommendations with Stef and asked whether she would be happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location. Stef advised that she was happy with the report	LS
June 9th, 2023	1:10pm	Spoke with Darleen Johnson from Murra Bidgee Mullangari to confirm that she had received the email with the draft ACHAR and ATR, and that she was able to open the OneDrive links with the reports. Darleen	LS

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
		confirmed that she could. We discussed the project and the recommendations in the ACHAR. Darleen had no further comments to add and said that she was happy	
June 9th, 2023	1:20pm	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group emailed requesting that their organisation be removed from the consultation process	NS
June 9th, 2023	1:30pm	Spoke to Carol Ridgeway-Bissett to discuss the project and the draft ACHAR and ATR. She advised that she agreed with the recommendations in the reports	LS
June 9th, 2023	1:40pm	Spoke to Jamie Merrick from Worimi LALC to confirm that he had received the email with the draft ACHAR and ATR, and that he had been able to open the OneDrive links with the reports. Jamie confirmed that he could. We discussed the project and the recommendations in the ACHAR. Jamie said that he had no further comments to add and said agreed with the recommendations	LS
June 9th, 2023	2:10pm	Spoke to Marilyn from Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation about the project and the recommendations. She said that she was out of the office at the moment, and would email a response through once she got back in	LS
June 9th, 2023	2:15pm	Spoke with David Horton (Gomery Cultural Consultants) to confirm that he had received the email that NS sent with the alternative links to the draft reports. We discussed the project and the recommendations. Dave said that he had no further comments to provide	LS
June 9th, 2023	2:20pm	Called Des Hickey of Wattaka to confirm that he had received the email with the draft ACHAR and ATR, and that he had been able to open the OneDrive links with the reports. Des advised that he hadn't had the opportunity to review either report just yet. We agreed that I would call next week	LS
June 9th, 2023	2:25pm	Tried calling Bob Syron - left a message on his voicemail	LS
June 9th, 2023	2:27pm	Called David Ahoy (Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated) to confirm that he had received the email with the draft ACHAR and ATR, and that he had been able to open the OneDrive links with the reports. We discussed the project and the recommendations in the ACHAR. David said that he had no further comments to add and said agreed with the recommendations	LS
June 9th, 2023	2:30pm	Tried calling Bec (Mur-Roo-Ma Inc) - went straight to voicemail.	LS
June 9th, 2023	2:23pm	Tried calling David Feeney (Karuah Indigenous Corporation) - left a message on his voicemail	LS
June 9th, 2023	4:30pm	David Feeney (Karuah Indigenous Corporation) returned my call. He confirmed that he was able to access the reports via the OneDrive link. We discussed the project and the recommendations in the ACHAR. David said that he had no further comments to add and said agreed with the recommendations	LS
June 13th, 2023	10:13am	Candy Towers confirmed that she had no comments to add to the report	NS
June 13th, 2023	2:20pm	Spoke to Bec (Mur-Roo-Ma Inc) she asked me to call her back in around half an hour	LS
June 13th, 2023	2:30pm	Tried calling Bob Syron - left a message on his voicemail	LS
June 13th, 2023	2:34pm	Tried calling Marilyn from Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	LS
June 13th, 2023	2:40pm	Called Des Hickey of Wattaka to see if he had a chance to review the report since we last spoke on the 9/6. Discussed the recommendations with Des and asked whether he would be happy for Kayandel to consult with the school regarding the reburial location. Des said that he was happy with the report; however, he asked that the AHIP include a salvage excavation component.	LS

Date (MONTH DAY, YEAR)	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:
June 13th, 2023	2:50pm	Called Bob Syron to see if he had any other comments on the draft ACHAR and ATR. We discussed the project, his earlier comments from June 6th, and his family's connection to the agree (approx. 30 minutes). As part of discussing his comment about displaying any surface artefacts at the school, and used for teaching/educational purposes, I commented on SINSW's concerns about the long term management risks and obligations that this would bring in response Bob agreed to the reburial. Bob said that he agreed with the rest of the recommendations	LS
June 13th, 2023	3:20pm	Tried calling Bec (Mur-Roo-Ma Inc) - went straight to voicemail.	LS
June 14th, 2023	4:15pm	Spoke with Bec (Mur-Roo-Ma Inc) to see if she'd had a chance to review the report. She agrees with the recommendations	LS

APPENDIX XX. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT