

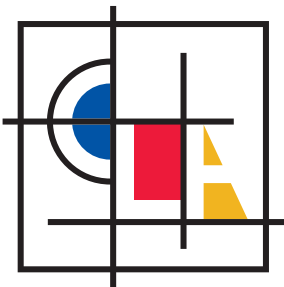
# Statement of Heritage Impact

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**168 Hawkesbury Road Springwood  
St Columba's College**

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## Proposal: Classroom Block



**CRACKNELL  
&  
LONERGAN**  
ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

**DA-ISS**

Prepared on 3 Dec 2021(Rev)

Prepared for ALLEANZA ARCHITECTURE

## Contents

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# Executive Summary

## Prepared On:

29 Sep 2021 [DRAFT]  
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22 Aug 2022 [Revised]

## Project Address

168 Hawkesbury Road Springwood  
Springwood

## Prepared For:

Alleanza Architecture

## Prepared By:

Cracknell & Lonergan  
Architects Pty Ltd

SEE Setup By: KT

SEE Response: PV

Draft Reviewed By: PL

## Project Summary

The development relevant to this Statement of Heritage Impact is located at St Columba's School, 168 Hawkesbury Road Springwood, known formally as: 1/-/DP133438, 2/-/DP133438, 56/-/DP751635, 57/-/DP751635 and 7/-/DP1227294 and the proposal seeks removal of existing demountable buildings and provides a new two storey classroom block, designed by Alleanza Architecture and improves school amenity on the site.

This revised Statement of Heritage Impact reflects the changes made to the proposed development by Alleanza Architecture following Blue Mountains City Council letter dated the 17th June 2022, 'Land use application at St Columba's Catholic College' and of which Council raises their key concern being the setback between the proposed building and the heritage listed buildings to the north of the site.

With respect to 168 Hawkesbury Road Springwood, the subject site is a heritage item, WL001 listed in Schedule 5 of the BM LEP 2015 known as St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst). The heritage item is assessed as of potential state level significance although it has not yet been listed on the State Heritage.

The site is considered significant, as its history can be traced back to the Catholic priesthood in the late 19C that housed aspirant seminarians in the site's awe inspiring building, a fine exemplar of Federation Romanesque style and in part, derived from the Spanish Mission architectural style. St Columba's has state significance as evidence of the enthusiasm to enter the Catholic priesthood in the late 19C and first half of the 20C and of the confidence of the church hierarchy to house the aspirant seminarians in such awe inspiring buildings.

In 2009 Hubert Architects, in conjunction with Ian Jack Heritage Consulting prepared a Conservation Management Plan for the site and provides a comprehensive assessment of the site. The 2009 CMP has been revised by Cracknell & Lonergan Architects and accompanies the development application.

The proposed development is sited close to two heritage buildings on site, the former Seminary assessed as of exceptional significance and the former Recreation Hall, now the Drama Room assessed as of high significance and as such the proposed development is subject to the Blue Mountains Local Environment Plan 2015, Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation controls which seeks relevantly at 5.10(1)

*(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the Blue Mountains and*

*(b) To conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views.*

and where the Burra Charter 2013 defines: "Fabric means all the physical material of the place including elements, fixtures, contents and object"

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

*"Setting means the immediate and extended environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural significance and distinctive character"*

Views are not defined but it is reasonable to assume views in this context are to and from the items.

The proposed development is necessary to improve amenity on the site and will not have adverse impact on the heritage significance of the heritage buildings nor the grounds.

5.10 (2) sets out the works to these places which require consent

*“(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)-*

*(i) a heritage item,*

*(ii) an Aboriginal object,*

*(iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*

*(e) erecting a building on land-*

*(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, -*

In this instance consent is required for new works on the Grounds of St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst).

Clause 5.10.3 sets out circumstances where consent is not required. The proposal includes works not of a minor nature, and do require consent, though due to the buildings close proximity to the heritage buildings an assessment as required by Cl 5.10.4 or Cl 5.10.5 is outlined in this document.

Clause 5.10.4 requires the council to consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item.

With consideration of the heritage impacts to the heritage items, the former Seminary the former Chapel, the former Recreation Building and the Grounds the proposal is acceptable.

This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

This report assesses the proposal on the subject site and its effect on the heritage context, to assist council in assessing the effect.

Clause 5.10.5 requires “Heritage assessment, and that the consent authority may, before granting consent to any development—

*(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or*

*(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or N/A*

*(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).*

The subject site is located within the vicinity of the Heritage listed buildings.

Clause 5.10.5 requires *“The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.”*

The CMP prepared for the site was completed in 2009 and it provides a comprehensive assessment of the site.

Clause 5.10.6 States that the council may *‘after considering the heritage significance of an item, require a heritage conservation management plan’*. This document provides heritage management policy and recommends ways in which the heritage significance, fabric, setting and views can be conserved.

5.10.10 offers incentives in respect of the use for any purpose of a heritage item on the proviso that certain matters are met; a, b, c, d and e, this is not applied to in this report.

Many of the terms used in the LEP are not defined, and where no definition is found in the dictionary within the LEP the definitions are those set out in Article 1 of the Burra Charter, our practices follow the practices set out in the NSW Heritage Manual and in all respects follow the parts of the NSW EPAA 1979 and the regulations of 2004.

This report presents an overview of the planning that is relevant to the application, the history, fabric and cultural significance of the site. It sets out the proposal and identifies where and how the proposal impacts the significance, including fabric setting and views, and provides policy and guidance as how to mitigate adverse impacts by recommendation.

In the preparation of the designs, the applicant has sought our advice and the application now represents that advice and is acceptable on heritage grounds as it meets the objects of 5.10.1(b)

After assessing the significance of the site, impact on the significance of the site, as well as statutory and development controls (LEP and DCP), the Statement of Heritage Impact concludes that the proposed works do not have an adverse impact on the significance of the heritage item, and development should not be restricted on the grounds of heritage.



**Peter Lonergan**

Director

Cracknell Lonergan Architects Pty Limited  
NSW Architects Registration No. 5983

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Compliance Table Summary

The following table provides a summary of the legislative considerations assessed and considered within this report. Relevant assessable criteria are addressed in subsequent sections.

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>Heritage Act 1977</b>		
Part 1, Cl. 3 - Objects of the Act	COMPLIES	168 Hawkesbury Road Springwood, the subject site is a heritage item, WL001 listed in Schedule 5 of the BM LEP 2015 known as St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst). St Columba's has state significance as evidence of the enthusiasm to enter the Catholic priesthood in the late 19C and early 20C of the confidence of the church hierarchy to house the aspirant seminarians in such awe inspiring buildings. (Statement of Significance)
Part 3, Interim Heritage Orders	N/A	There are no identified interim heritage orders in place for the subject site.
Part 4, Effects S57 Exemption S60 Application	N/A	The proposal does not require a S57 or S60 application to be lodged to the NSW OEH.
NSW Office of Heritage & Environment Questions Heritage Items (Local and/or State Significant)	COMPLIES	The subject site is a heritage item WL001 listed in Schedule 5 of the BM LEP 2015 known as St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst). The proposed development demonstrates that the impact to the heritage item, The Main Building (former Seminary), the Drama Room (the former Recreation Building), the Library (the former Chapel) and the Grounds is minimised through a number of sympathetic design and interventions, thereby conserving the environmental heritage of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area
<b>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</b>		
Part 2A Objects of Act	CONSIDERED	The subject site is located in the vicinity of known places of Aboriginal significance. The extent of existing development on the subject site renders the subject site as unlikely to hold Aboriginal archaeological evidence.
Part 6 Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places Div 1 S.84 Aboriginal places S.86 Harming or desecrating S.89 (a) Notification Div.2 Aboriginal Heritage Impact (AHIP)	CONSIDERED	An AHIP is not required to commence work, however it is recommended that all site personnel are made aware of obligations under S.86 and S.89A of the NPW Act, that should any potential archaeological object to be discovered all work is stopped, the recommended authorities be notified and an AHIP be sought as required.

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Compliance Table Summary

The following table provides a summary of the legislative considerations assessed and considered within this report. Relevant assessable criteria are addressed in subsequent sections.

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>Local Environmental Plan</b>		
<p>1.2 Aims of Plan</p> <p>(d) to ensure that development does not result in adverse impacts on the values of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area,</p> <p>(e) to conserve and enhance, for current and future generations, the ecological integrity, environmental heritage and environmental significance of the Blue Mountains,</p>	COMPLIES	<p>(d) The significant visual links the site affords, views, buildings' setting and curtilage are carefully considered so as the heritage buildings and the heritage place retain their heritage significance aesthetic and historical.</p> <p>(e) The proposal carefully considers and respects the sites grounds and cultural significance of the heritage buildings and place, ensuring the conservation of the environmental heritage.</p>
<p>2.1 Land Use Zone</p> <p>SP2: Infrastructure - <i>To provide for infrastructure and related uses</i></p> <p>E2 Environment Conservation: <i>To protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.</i></p> <p>RE2 Private Recreation : <i>To enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes. Permitted with consent: Educational establishments</i></p> <p>E4 Environmental Living: <i>To ensure that the form and siting of buildings are appropriate for, and harmonise with, the bushland character of the locality.</i></p>	COMPLIES	<p>SP2:The proposal provides for a classroom facility and incorporates typical infrastructure such as communication, sewage,water and electric system</p> <p>E2:The proposal is sited on the existing demountable site and does not impact the bushland areas. The proposal protects, manages and restores the bushland areas- the Blue Mountains</p> <p>RE2: The proposed use is compatible and consistent with the zoning as it provides educational establishment.</p> <p>The proposal provides for a walkway between the heritage buildings and the proposed development, which is landscaped and serves as a circulation zone, is an interactive area for students and an activated setting to the Main Building.</p> <p>The walkway is carefully managed and acts as a visual corridor, allowing significant views to and from the bushland beyond.</p> <p>E4: Careful design considerations such as reducing the buildings bulk and height enable the proposed development to be subservient to the MainBuilding (the former seminary) The materials employed reference earthy tones to the bushland surrounds and the Main Buildings sand coloured rockfaced sandstone walls enabling the new classroom block to meld in with the heritage site and the environs.</p>
<p>4.1 Minimum Subdivision Lot Size</p> <p>The subject site has multiple allocations of Minimum Subdivision Lot Size; these are 1200sqm and 30 hectares.</p>	N/A	
<p>4.2 Rural Subdivision The subject site is not in a locality with applicable Rural Subdivision.</p>	N/A	

## 1.2 Compliance Table Summary

The following table provides a summary of the legislative considerations assessed and considered within this report. Relevant assessable criteria are addressed in subsequent sections.

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
<p>4.3 Height of Buildings The subject site has a maximum Height of Building of 8m.</p> <p>a) Ensure that the bulk of development is not excessive and relates well to the local context and</p> <p>e) Ensures and appropriate height transition between new buildings and heritage items.</p>	COMPLIES	<p>The proposed building exceeds the maximum height. The existing c2013 buildings on site also exceed the maximum height.</p> <p>The Proposed Building relates proportionally: its height does not exceed that of the Main Building height. The north component of the Proposed Building is marginally higher than the south component optimising the north light and views whilst the south side is lower in scale and appropriate as it addresses and does not overwhelm the Main Building.</p> <p>The Proposed Buildings footprint is appropriate in size and does not dominate the site and there is respectful separation between the Proposed Building and the heritage buildings.</p>
4.4 Floor Space Ratio The subject site does not have an allocated Floor Space Ratio as it is not a Residential Property.	N/A	
4.6 Variations to Development Standards	N/A	
<p>5.10 Heritage</p> <p>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the Blue Mountains,</p> <p>(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views</p>	COMPLIES	<p>(a) The proposal retains and improves views between the buildings, to and from the buildings and to the surrounding bushland.</p> <p>(b) The proposal carefully considers and respects the sites grounds and cultural significance of the heritage buildings on site. It does not include changes to the heritage buildings' fabric and only improves the setting and heritage values of the buildings</p>
<b>Development Control Plan</b>		
Locality Considerations	COMPLIES	The proposed building is a two storey teaching facility to the north part of the campus and replaces existing demountable classrooms that are intrusive to the heritage place and below appropriate standard of classroom amenity.
Design Considerations (New Construction)	COMPLIES	The new building is contemporary and interprets the Main Building Federation Romanesque and Library 20C ecclesiastical architecture, yet respects its integrity by not directly copying or mimicking its aestheticism.



## 2.0 Setting and Context

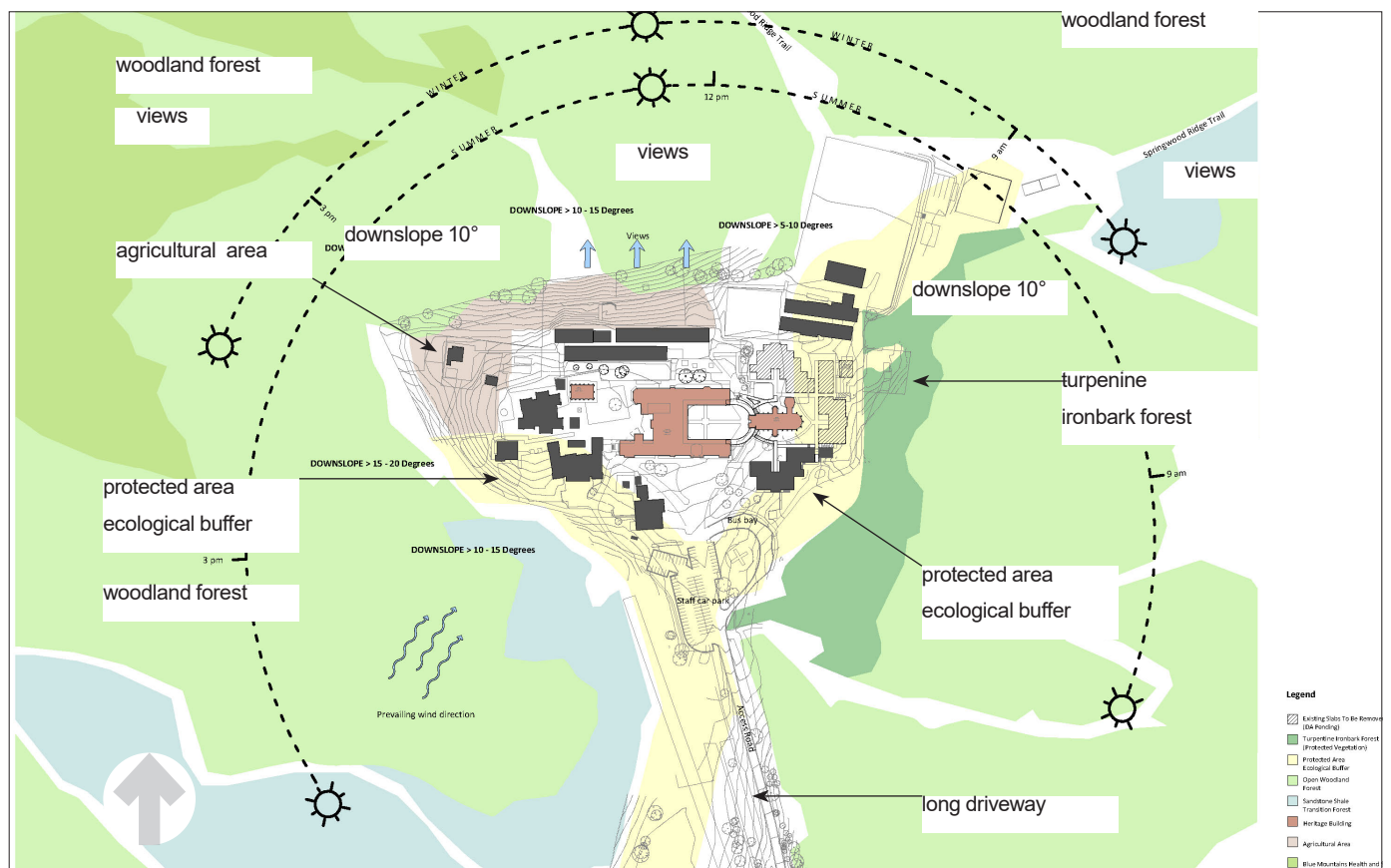
### 2.1 Setting and Locality Context

The subject site is at No. 168 Hawkesbury Road, Springwood labelled formally as 1/-/DP133438, 2/-/DP133438, 56/-/DP751635, 57/-/DP751635 and 7/-/DP1227294.

St Columba's College is on a large area of land on the west side of Hawkesbury Road and the present area of the Catholic schools property at Winmalee is 234.8 hectares. The college is at the end of a long drive from Hawkesbury Road which also serves St. Thomas Aquinas Primary School and St Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church. The St Columba's College campus comprises a group of buildings in a cleared area of bushland.

The surrounding bushland provides the setting for the place and includes elements such as a grotto and a weir on Springwood Creek. The subject site topography is flat, its perimeter defined by a downslope of 10-15 degrees, providing views to its surrounds which are open woodland forest. To the east of the site is protected vegetation, identified as Turpentine Ironbark Forest whilst the immediate area around the group of buildings is buffered by an ecological area and to the north west of the group of buildings is a designated agricultural area. The St Columba's property is acknowledged as significant for its natural and cultural values.

The Land Zoning of the property is E2 - Environmental Conservation; E4 - Environmental Living; RE2 - Private Recreation and SP2 - Infrastructure.

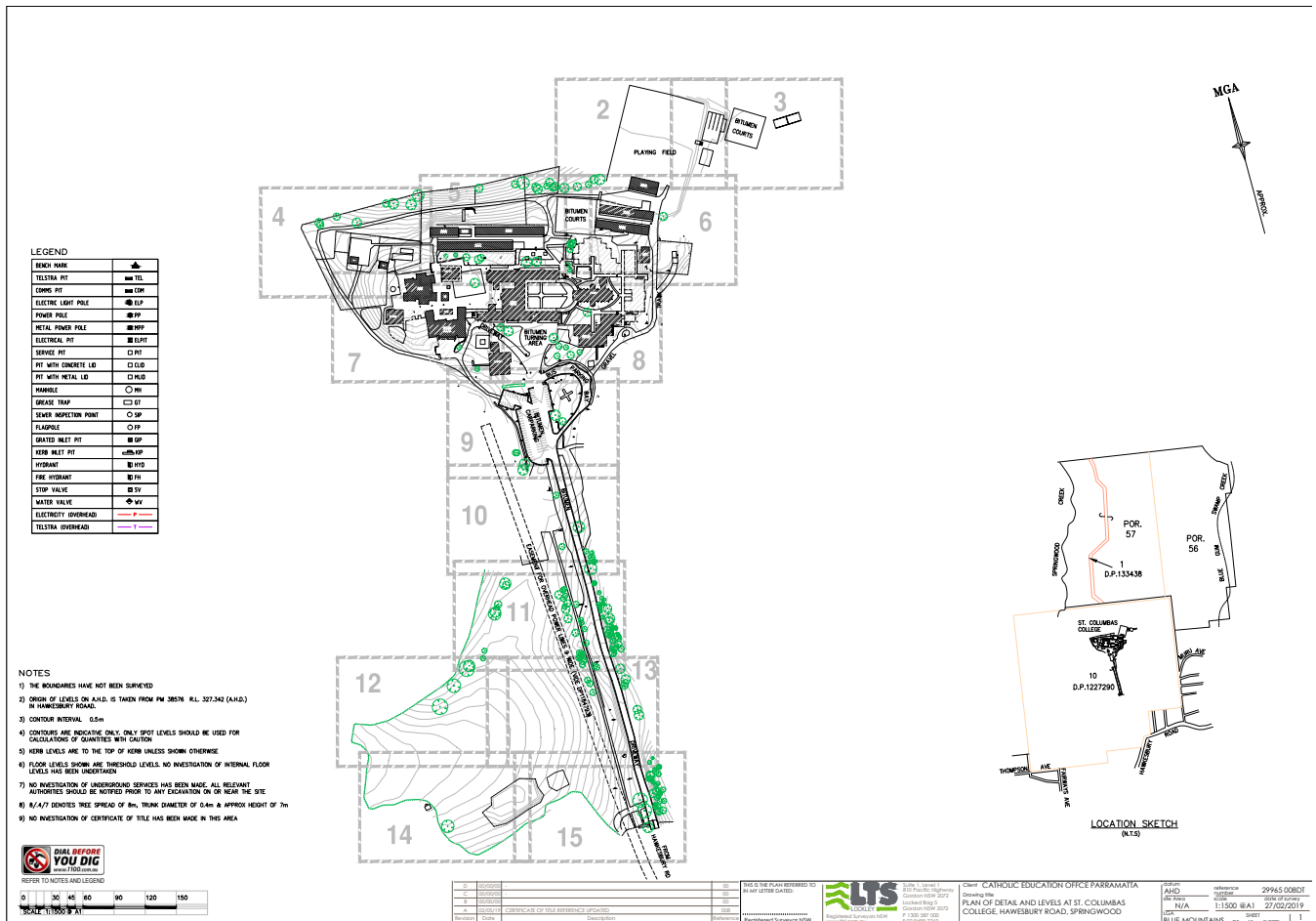


Site Analysis - Alleanza Architecture

## 2.0

The NSW Government Spatial Services Six Maps viewer identifies the subject site as including lots 7/-/DP1227294, 56/-/DP751635, 57/-/DP751635 and 1/-/DP1334368. (2021)

The 2019 Site Survey, shown below prepared by LTS Lockley Surveyors shows the subject site comprising a large single allotment and identified as Lot 10 in DP1227290).



Site Survey Plan- LTS Lockley 27.02.2019



## 2.0 Setting and Context

Aerial Map of the College  
Campus 2022  
Alleanza Architecture



Aerial Map of the Location  
- Alleanza Architecture

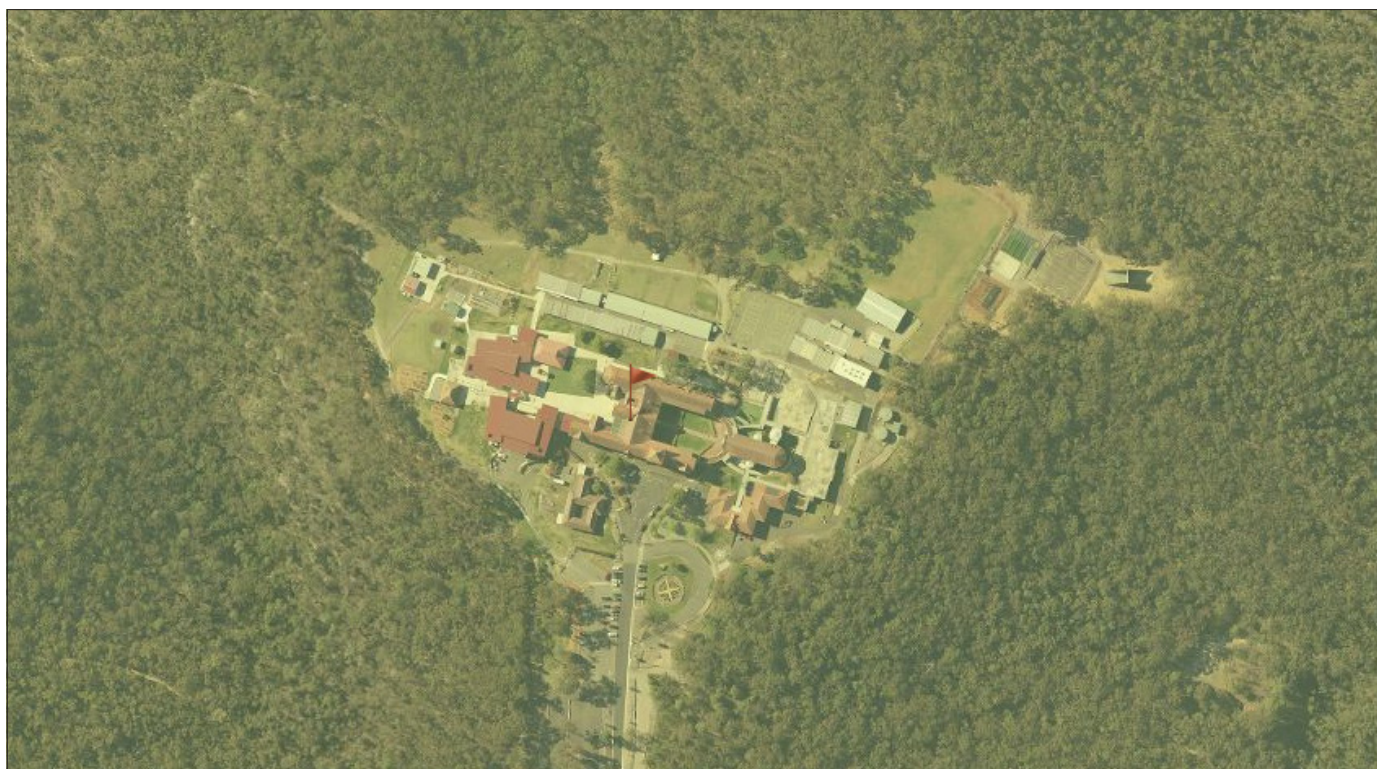




## 2.0 Setting and Context



NSW SIX Maps Imagery - Aerial Map of Site Location



NSW SIX Maps Imagery - Aerial Map of Site Location

## 2.0 Setting and Context

### 2.2 Existing Site Condition

The site has a land area of 243ha and the subject site, cleared area of bushland is occupied by a collective of buildings that housed seminarians to enter the Catholic priesthood in the late 19C and known as St Columba's College. The Seminary closed in 1978 and reopened in 1979 as St Columba's High School. This was a non-boarding, co-educational school, which involved considerable changes to the internal fabric of the religious building.

The surviving extent of the original buildings and its landscape setting are identified in the accompanying photographic archival record, following a site visit on the 4th August 2021 by Cracknell & Lonergan Architects.

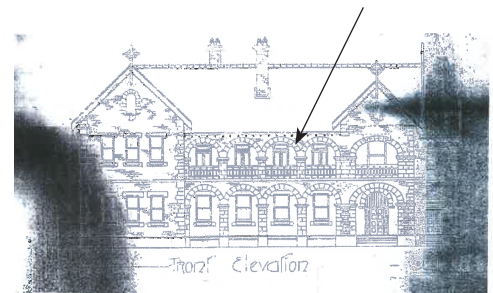
Entry to the site is to the west of Hawkesbury Road and through a set of entry gates which were originally a pair of stone gateposts, though were stolen in 2013. Following the main drive and to the east of the drive, before reaching the college is the site of the former cottage 'Elmhurst', a Federation Bungalow cottage that was destroyed by the 2013 bushfires. Its remnants are fenced and stands today as a heritage item.

The main road follows north to a turning circle, to the front of the Main Building, of which is the most prominent building on site and of very high quality in design and of which provides principle views to the site upon entering.

To the west of the road before entering the turning circle, is a building known as The Convent, a community courtyard house built in 1953 for the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady Help of Christians. In 2019 the building was renovated and is now the schools Performing Arts Centre. Car parking is located to the south of the Convent and a bus turning circle is located on the east side of the access road. To the north of the bus turning circle is the Sciences Building constructed in the 1990s and one of few classroom blocks remaining following 2014 fires. The east and west areas to the front of the Main Building include formal landscaped gardens comprising formal hedging and mature trees.

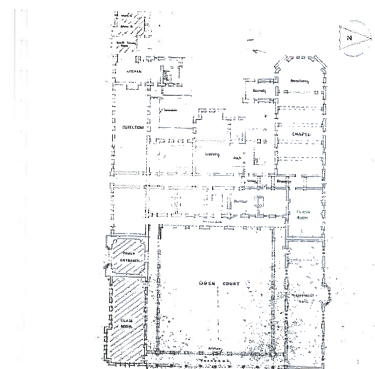
The Main Building as referred to on the Alleanza architectural plans is the former Seminary and the most prominent of the group of buildings on site. It is a two storey building with its main entry on the south side through a 3 storey tower. The building is u shaped and includes a two storey arcaded cloister to the east formed by the central, north and west wings and the arcades are used for circulation and an integral part of the character of the building.

The south wing of the Main Building extends west beyond the central wing. At each of the south elevation are gabled breakfronts.



East elevation of the original St Columba's 1909. Shows the arched detail to the arcade.

Source: CMP prepared by Hubert Architects in conjunction with Ian Jack Consulting 24 Nov 2008



Plan of ground floor of the Seminary in 1956. Shows court yard and arcaded cloister.

Source: CMP prepared by Hubert Architects in conjunction with Ian Jack Consulting 24 Nov 2008



## 2.0 Setting and Context

The east side of the cloister is marked by two curved colonnades, north and south leading to the Library which was the original chapel

The main entry is through the open archway at the base of the tower into the cloister. The tower is topped by a pyramidal glazed tiled roof with a copper belfry and a cross finial. The building has rock faced sandstone walls with decorative lintels to the windows in the tower and below the gables. A secondary porch towards the west end of the south elevation has arched double hung French windows and a pair of 3 panelled doors with a tall arched fanlight. At the centre of the west wing facing the courtyard a gabled breakfront leads to a pair of 4 panelled doors with lead-light toplight.

The building is of high quality standard in ecclesiastical design and construction, and is a fine exemplar of Federation Romanesque style and is in part, derived from the Spanish Mission architectural style, though a restrained example of the Spanish Mission style. The architect of the original seminary was James Nangle (1868-1941) and the current condition of the building is good. Post war architects Hirst and Kennedy designed later additions to the Main Building and the 1960 chapel- now the Library.

The Library is Post War Ecclesiastical design and its connecting walkways is a good example of late 20C ecclesiastical architecture. It is well sited, at the east end of the seminary complex and rather than continue the general form, massing, materials and detailing of the Main Building it was designed by adding a contemporary design whilst respecting the scale, planning and form of the former Seminary.

Concrete paths lead in a cross formation from the Main Buildings tower entry and the central wing breakfront. Arcade were incorporated into colonnades around the central court yard - built in 1933 and later in 1934 to the north side, which features brick chimneys with terracotta pots.

The Library: A cream brick building with parapeted gabled roof on a east west axis. The entry is through the west end on axis with the central block of the seminary. The building has brick fin buttress and brick piers either side of the entry doors Apsoidal side chapels are towards the east end of the building and recess covered with hemispherical vault or semi cone.

Seminary use of the building came to an end in 1977 and in 1978 the Seminary was converted into a co-educational regional high school and renovations and additions followed. As previously mentioned the classrooms to the east of the Library, built in the 1990s had burnt down, in 2014 and to the west of the Seminary was the Recreation Hall which was converted to a performance space known as the Drama Room.

Demountables are located to the north of the Main Building and were built between 1934- 2004. These are to be demolished and replaced with the new classroom block, the Proposed Buildin



View to the Library looking south



Brick fin buttresses and cream coloured brick finish to the Library

## 2.0 Setting and Context

The site of the Elmhurst Cottage remains is fenced and the gate displays Elmhurst 1894.



The entry to the driveway front .



The Federation dwelling's remaining brick base and evidence of external internal walls, indicating the room layout.





## 2.0 Setting and Context

Aerial view of the entry and turning circle to the foreground of St Columbas College.



Aerial view of The Convent built 1953.



The Main Building in the distance- the most prominent building on site and the 3 storey tower





## 2.0 Setting and Context

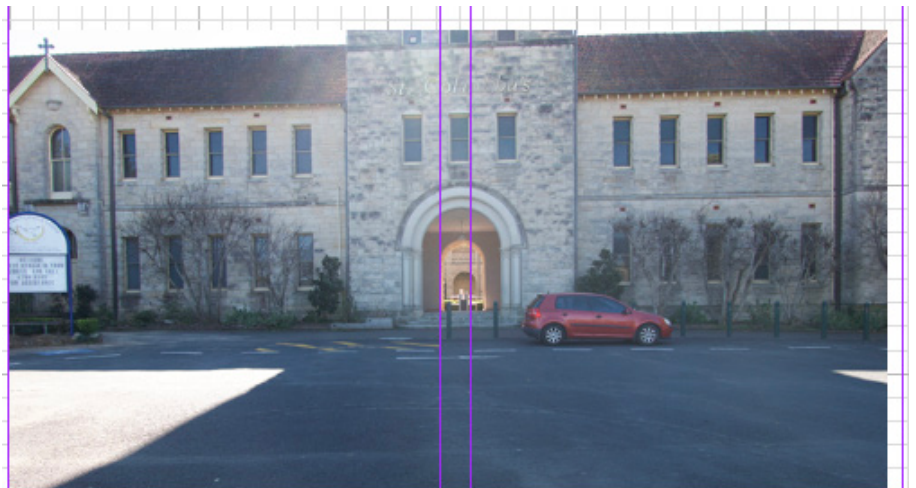
Following the long drive from Hawkesbury Road the entry to the College is marked by these stone gateposts.



Forecourt includes formal gardens.



The entry to the Main Building, a tower was added as a focal point and part of the 1933 additions to the original building.  
To the west is the gabled breakfront - part of the original 1909-10 building.





## 2.0 Setting and Context

The gabled break-front is a feature of the Main Building.



The courtyard of the Main Building and view to the Library.

The walkways are characteristic of architectural style, late 20C ecclesiastical architecture and connects the buildings- as such the buildings work in unison on site.



The arcade to the north wing of the Main Building, completed in 1934.

The arcade became incorporated into a colonnade around the central courtyard and is an integral part of the character of the building.





## 2.0 Setting and Context

The gabled roof, arched arcade and walkways are characteristic of the college and are referenced in the proposal.

The grounds include formal gardens.



View to the Library showing the brick fin butress and brick piers and the apsidal side chapel. The Library is a good example of late 20C ecclesiastical architecture.



View to the Library and the Main Building and series of chimneys. Style indicators that are repeated.

The sandstone material is used and in this photo serves as the surrounds to the new turfed area.





## 2.0 Setting and Context

The walkway connects the buildings on site.



View to the north facing facade of the Main Building- presents as modulated.  
Windows, vents and chimneys are repeated.



The mature trees to the north of The Main Building- to be retained in the proposal.





## 2.0 Setting and Context

View to the area between the Main Building and the Drama Room.



The Drama Room



View to area between the Main Building and the Drama room



### 2.3 Site Context and Views

The current setting of St Columbas College is that it is surrounded by bushland that provides additional curtilage to the cleared bushland and enables district views are available from many viewing points within the grounds of the subject site.

The Main Building (the former seminary) is the centrepiece of the site and its tower added in 1933, provides the strong focal point within the site. Views of the Main Building from the south are of high significance and Policy 10 in the CMP states that *'New development on the site should not inhibit these views'*. The Proposed Building is sited to the north of the Main Building and does not inhibit views to the Main Building upon approach from the south. These views are conserved as recommended in the CMP.

New courts and turfed area are sited where demountable classrooms (subsequently burnt down in 2013) were located. This open area is to the north and east of the Library and the re-adaptive use of the area, new turfed area, basketball court, volleyball court and 3 x handball courts netball courts provides expanded open curtilage and district views to the surrounding bushland, though partially obscured to the north where existing demountable are currently located.

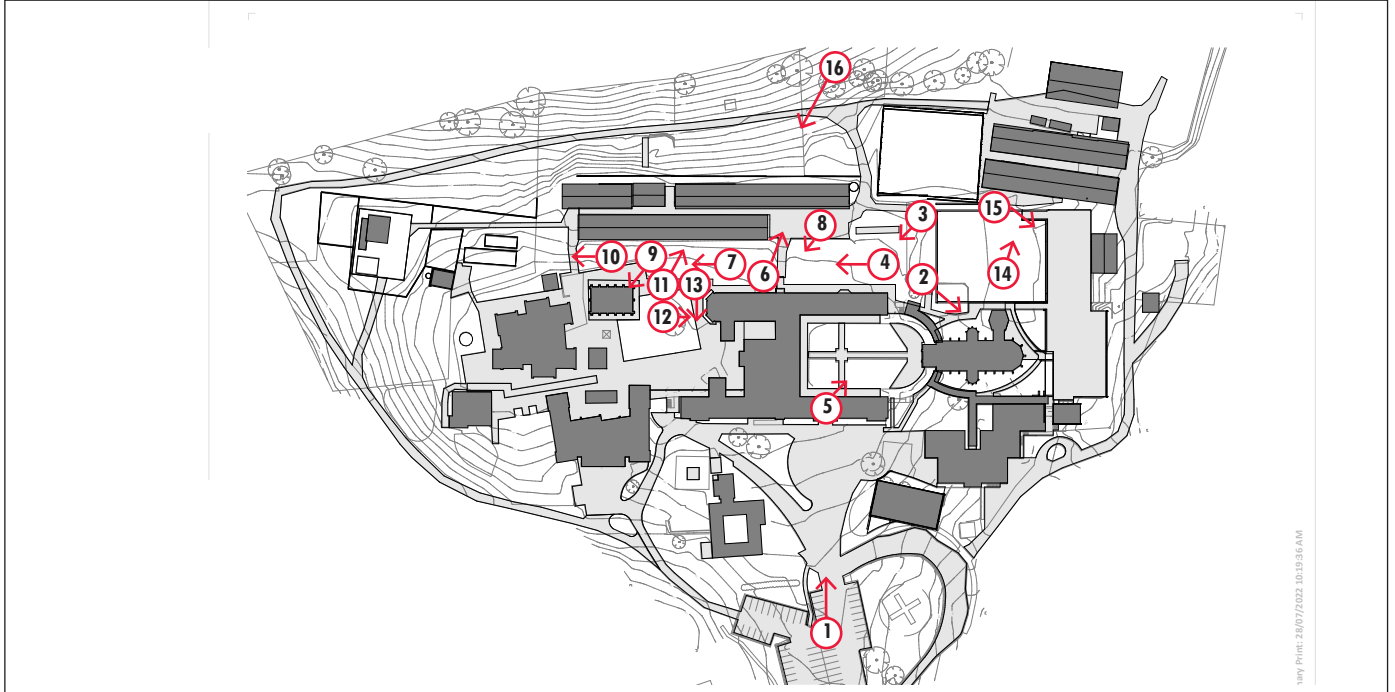
The landscaped area to the north of the Main Building and the Drama Building features a mix of landscaped elements, different materiality, clumps of plantings, two mature trees, pockets of grass areas, variation in levels, hard surfaces and ramps. The area is considerable in area though detracts and competes with the Main Building and the Drama Room, diminishes the buildings' setting and their appreciation.

Views to and from the heritage buildings are visible though partially obscured by the mix of elements and generally there is a lack of connectivity between the heritage buildings.

Based on a site visit the following images attached show the heritage buildings' context, the existing demountables, and impact on views that are available on the site.

## 2.0 Setting and Context

### 2.3.1 Site Context and Views - Physical Evidence



Site plan dated 2022 and view indicators



Photo 1: Views of the Main Building from the south are of high significance and conserved.



## 2.0 Setting and Context

Photo 2: Views to the north and east of the Library the new site accommodating basketball, volleyball, handball courts and grassed area provides expanded curtilage and views to the bushland.



Photo 3: The landscaped garden to the north of the Main Building, contains a mix of landscaped elements which detracts from the heritage buildings. The two mature trees to be retained.



Photo 4: View corridor from east to west and visa versa and some district views to and from the grounds.





## 2.0 Setting and Context

Photo 5: View from the Main Building to the landscaped garden and view to the demountable showing ramp and grassed area.



Photo 6: The views to the demountable from the Main Building are not aesthetically pleasing. The mix of landscaped elements are detracting. District views are available above that of the roof height line.



Photo 7: View corridors are evidenced, from east to west and vice versa and some district views to and from the grounds.



## 2.0 Setting and Context

Photo 8: South view to the Main Building and mix of detracting building elements, materials and levels.



Photo 9: The setting to the Drama Room includes a podium though the building cannot be fully experienced due to lack of curtilage.



Photo 10: View corridor from east to west.  
The Drama Room connected to the demountable by a ramp and is detracting.





## 2.0 Setting and Context



Photo 11: The curtilage to the Drama Room.



Photo 13: North view to the area between the Drama Room and the Main Building, lack connectivity between the buildings.  
View to demountables beyond.



Photo 13: North view to the area between the Drama Room and the Main Building, lack connectivity between the buildings.  
View to demountables beyond.

## 2.0 Setting and Context

Photo 14: View to north-east sited demountables..



Photo 15: View to the south-east and beyond the basketball courts is surrounding bushland.



Photo 16: View to the south- to the Main Building and obscured by the demountables.





### 3.1 Inventory Statement

Sourced from the NSW Heritage Inventory for the HCA, this record provides a detailed assessment of the historic cultural and social significance of the area.

St Columba's College is on a large area of land on the west side of Hawkesbury Road. The college is at the end of a long drive from Hawkesbury Road which is marked by a set of stone gateposts at the south end of the site. On the east of the drive, before reaching the college is the cottage, Elmhurst. St Thomas Aquinas School and Church are on the eastern side of the property.

The college is a group of buildings in a cleared area of bushland. The most prominent of the buildings is the former seminary. To the west of the seminary is the west block which was the original accommodation building for the seminary. A library, originally built as a chapel, is at the east end of the seminary building. 1990's school buildings are located to the east of the chapel. A timber belfry is to the south of the west block. A laundry block is located further east. Playing fields are to the north of the school buildings and seminary and a car park is to the south of the complex. A 3-storey accommodation block is located to the north of the seminary.

#### West block

The west block is a single storey hipped roof building with gablet vents at the east and west ends. It has an encircling verandah on turned timber columns under the main roof slope.

The walls are buttressed sandstone and the roof is corrugated steel.

High waisted french doors with 2 pane toplights open to the east verandah. Windows are 2 over 2 pane double hung.

#### Seminary

The seminary building is a 2-storey building with its main entry on the south side through a 3-storey tower. The building has a U-shaped 2 storey arcaded cloister to the east formed by the central, north and south wings. The east side of the cloister is marked by curved colonnades leading to the library. The south wing extends west beyond the central wing. At each end of the south elevation are gabled breakfronts.

The main entry is through a large open archway at the base of the tower into the cloister. The tower is topped by a pyramidal glazed tiled roof with a copper belfry and a cross finial. The building has rockfaced sandstone walls with decorative lintels to the windows in the tower and below the gables.

A secondary entry porch towards the west end of the south elevation has arched double hung french windows and a pair of 3 panelled doors with a tall arched fanlight.

At the centre of the west wing, facing the courtyard, a gabled breakfront leads to a pair of 4 panelled doors with a leadlight toplight. The floor to the breakfront is paved with tiles. The remainder of the cloister is paved in concrete. Concrete paths lead in a cross formation from the tower entry and the central wing breakfront.

The first floor arcade has a timber balustrade. Paired french doors open to the arcade. The north wing has brick chimneys with terracotta pots.

## 3.0 Documentary Evidence

A mature Bunya pine is at the east end of the north wing. *Note: This has since been removed*

### Library (former chapel)

A cream brick building with a parapeted gabled roof on an east-west axis. The entry is through the west end, on axis with the central block of the seminary. The building has brick fin buttness and brick piers either side of the entry doors. Apsoidal side chapels are towards the east end of the building.

The windows have sandstone reveals and aluminium windows with leadlight sashes.

### Bell Tower

The bell tower is timber framed with timber cross bracing and splayed sides. A pyramidal roof over the bell is made of mini-orb and has wide eaves.

### Laundry Block

The laundry block a single storey building is of random coursed rockfaced sandstone and has door openings on the north side. The original roof has been replaced by a flat metal roof.

### Elmhurst

Elmhurst is a 1 1/2 storey house with a hipped and gabled roof and a bullnosed verandah on the south, east and west extending along the hipped roofed rear wing. Projecting gabled fronts are on the east and west sides. The east gabled front is crossed by the verandah, the west gabled front terminates the verandah.

The roof is an M form hipped roof of corrugated steel and there are brick chimneys with rendered corbels. The bargeboards are simple.

The verandah has stop chamfered posts and beams.

The walls are tuckpointed red brick.

The house is entered through a 4 panel door with and 8 pane coloured glass toplight and etched glass sidelights on the south elevation. French doors with 8 pane toplights flank the front door.

9 over 1 pane double hung windows are at high level in the gables. The west gabled front has a bay window

A skillion at the north end of the rear wing has an arched entry on the east side and has a skillion outhouse beyond.

*Note: Elmhurst has since burnt down. Its remnants are fenced and stands today as a heritage item.*

### 3.2 The Traditional Custodians of the Land

The following is an extract from the Godden Mackay Pty Ltd (GML) Heritage Management Strategy (HMS) for the St Columba's landholdings at Springwood conducted in 2013 and provides a detailed Aboriginal Ethno-history assessment of the historic cultural and social significance of the area.

*“ Prior to European settlement of the Springwood area, the primary Aboriginal tribes occupying the Sydney region were the Darug (who lived on the Cumberland Plain and hinterland), the coastal Guringai (north and south of Broken Bay), the Darkinjung (who occupied the sandstone country of Wollombi and Broken Bay), and the Tharrawal (who occupied the sandstone to the south of the Georges River). The mountains and slopes above the Hawkesbury River were the territory of the Darug people. The Gundungurra language/dialect was spoken from the southern rim of the Cumberland Plain, west of the Georges River, as well as the southern Blue Mountains.*

*Local clan membership was the major component of social organisation. Local clans had patrilineal descent and totems were inherited through the father. According to Mr Des Dyer, a local Darug man, the totem for people of the lower Blue Mountains was the emu, which was protected and not hunted. Rather, these groups lived by fishing, gathering bush foods and hunting. A great range of edible fruits were available in the rainforested areas and steep gullies of the Blue Mountains escarpment*

*Aboriginal people occupied the Blue Mountains for at least 14,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. Archaeological evidence from sites suggested that prior to 3000–4000 years ago, the mountains were mainly visited on a seasonal basis to collect particular temporary food sources and for ceremonial occasions by peoples living permanently on the mountain fringes and in the lowlands.<sup>14</sup> In the lower Blue Mountains, present-day Darug Traditional Owner groups have identified many stone cairns which they believe were associated with ceremonial activities or are directional markers.<sup>15</sup> Around 3000–4000 years ago, archaeological evidence indicates that the mountains became permanently occupied by Aboriginal people, perhaps as a consequence of new resource (food) extraction techniques and/or possible social and demographic reasons which are unknown.”*

### 3.3 Post-1788 Development Context

The present area of the Catholic school's property at Winmalee is nearly 500 hectares (1215 acres). Almost exactly half of this consolidated land-holding is the original grant to William Lawson senior, of Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth, made in 1839. After reverting to the crown, the land was owned successively by Sir Henry Parkes, the premier of New South Wales, and Sam Lees, an alderman and mayor of Sydney.

The sub-division of Lees' property in 1890 did not result in many sales, but about 6 hectares were sold to a man called Ipkendanz, who in 1894 built Elmhurst and established an orchard.

In 1908 Cardinal Moran, Catholic archbishop of Sydney, bought first Elmhurst and then the remainder of Lees' unsold estate. St Patrick's Seminary at Manly, opened in 1889, had been the realisation of Moran's ideal of an Australian priesthood 'Australian born, of Irish descent, largely Australian trained, but with a Roman gloss' (O'Farrell 10). By 1909 there were 83 students crowding St Patrick's and Moran decided to build a junior college at Springwood to relieve the accommodation pressure at Manly.

Father Cregan was instructed to build a suitable seminary, dedicated to St Columba, the Irish monk who had established Iona in Scotland in the sixth century. The architects were Nagle and Nurzety, the contractors Wheelwright and Alderton. The first section, classrooms, dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, dormitories above, was opened in 1909 and the first 26 students admitted in 1910.

Elmhurst, which is 700 metres from the seminary, became a presbytery and staff accommodation, with four students also lodging there in 1913. The orchard established by Ipkendanz was maintained and some degree of self-sufficiency on the 16 hectares of cleared land was encouraged, with a piggery, milch-cows and an apiary. Water was pumped up from a weir across Springwood Creek to the west.

Pressure of numbers, as students numbers reached 60, prompted the building of a new wing in 1923, with extra classrooms and dormitories above, as well as a chapel and a free-standing recreation hall built entirely by the students themselves and completed only in 1929.

In 1933 the courtyard was completed, with its south wing containing more classrooms and dormitories, the Academy Hall and a spire visible from some distance. This 1933 wing was designed by William Gilroy and built by Butcher.

would after three years go on to St Patrick's or to Rome, was added in 1958. A new chapel, designed by Sidney Hirst, was constructed in 1960, replacing the cloister which connected the east ends of the north and south wings.

With a sharp decline in candidates for the priesthood in the 1970s, St Columba's became redundant as a seminary, since St Patrick's could now accommodate the 40 students remaining at Springwood. St Columba's Seminary therefore closed in 1978 and reopened in 1979 as St Columba's High School. This was a non-boarding, co-educational school, which involved considerable changes in the internal fabric of the old residential, all-male institution. The school started with 114 day students and grew rapidly to the present 1000. The former dormitories and the accommodation wing were progressively remodelled between 1986 and 1995 to serve the needs of the school. The 1960 chapel was converted in 1996 into a new school library, dedicated to Doc Joiner.

The separate convent building, housing the Congregation of Our Lady Help of Christians, who had assisted the seminarians since 1926, was erected in 1953.

The southern grotto some 600 metres to the west of the entrance to the College at Kable's Springs was built about 1910 and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The northern grotto, on Lot 56 was dedicated to St Joseph. The southern grotto is close to the site of the abattoirs operated up to 1907 by Bill Rayner, a local butcher, on lease from Sam Lees.

A new church was recently built on an elevated site above the Hawkesbury Road.

A heritage study for St Columbas was prepared in 1995 (Perumal Murphy WU Pty Ltd).

### Details for Construction Dates

West block 1909

North Wing 1923; South Wing, 1933

Recreation Hall, 1929

Congregation of Our Lady Help of Christians Convent, 1953 Grotto, 1910

Library (former chapel) 1960

Elmhurst 1894



### 3.4 Historical Maps & Subdivision Pattern



First section St Columba's Colleghe in process of building. Foundation stone laid and blessed by Cardinal Moran 6 January 1909. Blessed and opened by Cardinal Moran 4 October 1909. First 26 Students 1910. Photograph dated 1909



Construction Workers - 12 - Tub and washing board. College in background. Grouped in front of bag and bark hut. Photograph dated 1909



## 3.0 Documentary Evidence

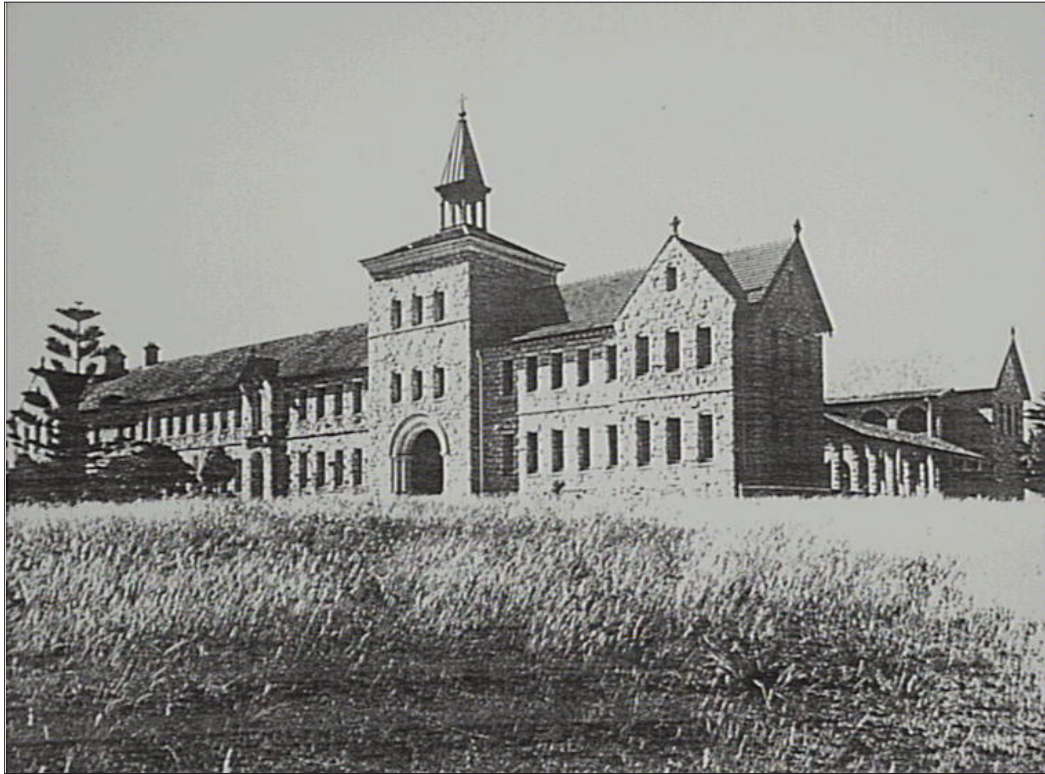


Completed first section of college, built in sandstone. Photograph dated 1909.



Extensions to St Columba's Chapel, Dormitory and Classroom 1923. Front view showing, as well, a number of cars of the day.

## 3.0 Documentary Evidence



[https://library.bmcc.nsw.gov.au/client/en\\_AU/search/asset/1014500/0](https://library.bmcc.nsw.gov.au/client/en_AU/search/asset/1014500/0)



New Wing 1958; New Chapel 1960; more information back of picture. Photograph dated 1958

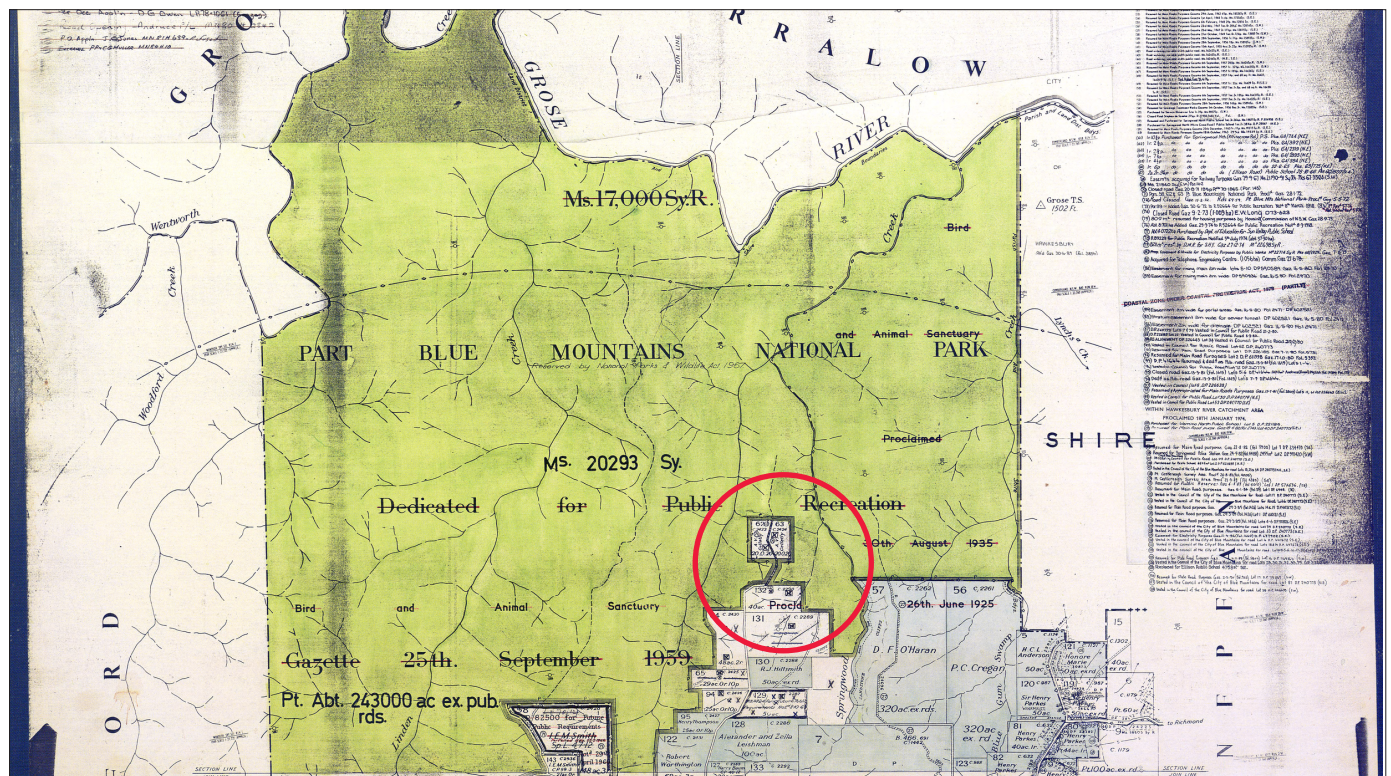


## 3.0 Documentary Evidence

### 3.4 Historical Maps & Subdivision Pattern



Map pf Coomassie parish, county of Cook, 5th ed 194, Lands PMapMN 01 14004001



County of Cumberland Plan - Approximate Site Location Highlighted in Red



## 4.0 Statement of Significance

### 4.1 NSW Heritage Office

The NSW Heritage Office - Heritage Inventory provides the following statement of significance for the subject site and It is found though that the heritage item is assessed as of state level significance, yet has not been listed on the State Heritage Register. The NSW Heritage Inventory states in the Statement of Significance:

St Columba's has state significance as evidence of the enthusiasm to enter the Catholic priesthood in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century and of the confidence of the church hierarchy to house the aspirant seminarians in such awe-inspiring buildings. Its relationship as a junior college to the even more lordly St Patrick's at Manly is of high significance in many aspects of the fabric and the education offered at Springwood. The impact of a large educational institution, first of 100 young men and then 1000 young persons, on the 500 hectares of bushland around has also been of high local significance. The Grotto tracks, constructed to allow religious devotional activity in the bushland setting, have historical significance at the State level.

St Columba's College is a fine example of the Spanish mission style applied to a religious building. The main seminary building is of very high quality in its design and construction. The strong influence of Spanish monastic architecture is unusual in the Australian context. Various additions to the complex have been undertaken in a highly sensitive manner.

The chapel and its connecting walkways is a good example of late twentieth century ecclesiastical architecture which has been well sited and designed at the east end of the seminary complex.

The Hawkesbury Road gates to the site are a fine set of wrought steel gates with sandstone gateposts providing an important marker for the College. Their realignment has compromised their streetscape quality.

Elmhurst is a good representative Federation bungalow which retains a sense of its original rural setting.

Note: The Item Details W1001 St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds, Gates; Elmhurst) is attached in Appendix B.

**4.2 Blue Mountains 2015 LEP:** The subject site at 168 Hawkesbury Road Springwood, is listed in Schedule 5 of the Blue Mountains LEP 2015 known as St Columba's College (buildings and interiors, grounds; gates and remains of Elmhurst) and is locally listed heritage item, WL001.

### 4.3 Locality Statement (DCP)

The proposed site and locality is not listed within the DCP and as such there is no applicable statement of significance for the site.

## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact

### 5.1 Pre Lodgement

The applicant had a Pre- Lodgement consultation with Blue Mountains City Council on the 3 February 2021. Council published an appraisal of the proposal presented and provided advice and comments to assist the applicant.

As a result, general comments, Land Use Advice, were made on key issues such as building height, site coverage, impact on protected area, bushfire, landscaping, heritage, access traffic, and landscape design.

Relevantly in respect of heritage matters were raised and are as follows:

The proposal to acknowledge the high significance of the heritage site and allow for respectful and meaningful curtilage for the heritage building (former seminary) and drama room (former recreation hall).

The proposal is sited very close to the main building(former seminary)- assessed as of exceptional significance in the CMP.

The proposal is sited very close to the drama room(former recreation hall)- assessed as of exceptional significance within the complex. A meaningful heritage curtilage to be considered.

It was noted that the landscaping to the north of the main building provides a good setting to appreciate the Northern façade of the Main building and provides a meaningful separation between the existing demountable buildings and the heritage item. While the garden is assessed as of low significance, the Turpentine trees appear to be significant (subject to arboriculture advice) in contributing positively to the setting of the main building. If the trees are proposed for removal, suitable replacement trees should be included in the landscape plans. A sensitive landscape setting will allow for the appreciation of the main building and the drama room to the north and will allow for a respectful curtilage between the heritage buildings and the new development.

Design Concerns: Form & Proportion: Size of proposed footprint not to dominate the site plan . To be taken into consideration.

Roof form: Roof of the proposed building to be sympathetic and subservient to the former seminary building which is of exceptional significance.

Height: Ensure and in accordance with LEP Clause 4.3(1) that the bulk of development is not excessive and relates well to the local context and appropriate height transition between new buildings and heritage items.

The proposed development will have a significant impact on the setting of St. Columba's College, which has been assessed as of potential state significance and to be taken into consideration.

Considerations to mitigate heritage impacts are also essential in allowing for a suitable development that will help in the long term conservation of this significant site, which will in turn help.

Aboriginal Heritage A search of the AHIMS register on the OEH website on 15 December 2020 has shown that aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the site. Aboriginal heritage is to be addressed in the SEE.

Note: The Aboriginal heritage is addressed in this SHI.

The Pre-Lodgement document is attached to this report. Appendix B.



## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact

### 5.2 Post Lodgement

In a letter issued to the Applicant, the Catholic Education Office Diocese of Parramatta and titled - 'Land Use application at St Columba's Catholic College' and dated the 17 June 2022, Blue Mountains City Council provided key concerns regarding the setback between the proposed building and the heritage listed buildings to the north of the site and the subsequent adverse impact on the heritage buildings and their setting.

Relevantly in respect of heritage matters were raised and are as follows:

Council's heritage assessment concluded that *'the cumulative impact of the size of the development, the proximity of the proposed development to the existing heritage buildings, which also encroaches on the existing setting with mature Turpentine trees and other trees, does not allow for a respectful or meaningful curtilage and will have an irreversible impact on the setting of the St Columba's College complex and the heritage buildings'*.

- An increase in the separation between the proposed building, the Main Building and the heritage significant Drama room was requested by Council and the above mentioned turpentine trees (trees 7 and 8 on the arborist plan) sited to the north of the Main Building be retained.

This revised Statement of Heritage Impact reflects the changes made to the proposed development including the retention of the two mature trees.

- That verification is sought by Council that a visual inspection of the area be carried out in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW, 2010 and that the expertise of the authors be clarified, regarding the Due Diligence assessment.

An Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence assessment in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage guidelines 'Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW' was undertaken within the study area comprising the landholdings, situated between Springwood and Winmalee north of the Hawkesbury Road in the lower Blue Mountains and includes the St Columba's campus site, the St Thomas Aquinas Primary School and the St Thomas Aquinas Church. The archaeological investigation was carried out by suitably qualified experts and their qualifications are outlined in Table 1.1 of a report Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy Final Report of St Columba's Springwood, prepared in July 2013 by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd. Please see Appendix D for the report.

Permission was granted by the applicant, the Diocese of Parramatta to include the reports in this SHI that were prepared by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd and the report St Columba's Springwood-Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines, please see Appendix E for the report ,outlines a series of management guidelines provide the issues relating to the care of identified Aboriginal sites and cultural, social and scientific value embodied within the Aboriginal heritage in the area. It is noted that the information provided in the reports *'is restricted to the managers and users of St Columba's landholding and not be provided to the wider public or those who do not require specific knowledge of the location of Aboriginal sites contained within the St Columba's landholdings'*- ( Source: St Columba's Springwood-Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines.

An updated AHIM database search using the NSW OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was conducted by Cracknell & Lonergan Architects dated 2021.

## 5.2 Post Lodgement

- That the revised Conservation Management Plan submitted by Cracknell and Lonergan Architects reference the 2009 CMP by Hubert Architects and Ian Jack heritage architecture consultants.

The Conservation Management Plan prepared by Pamela Hubert for Hubert Architects in conjunction with Ian Jack for Ian Jack Heritage Consulting dated the 26 October 2009, is referenced in Cracknell & Lonergan's revised Conservation Management Plan.

- Clarity of materials and finishes for assessment of the proposed development is required.
- An updated Arboricultural Impact Assessment and an amended and detailed Landscape Plan and Specification be submitted.

This revised Statement of Heritage Impact reflects the changes made to the proposed development including the updated Landscape plan Arborist report.

## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact

### 5.2 Proposal

The proposed building at St Columbas Catholic College is designed by Alleanza Architecture to provide a two storey teaching facility to the north part of the campus and replaces existing demountable classrooms that are intrusive to the heritage place and below appropriate standard of classroom amenity.

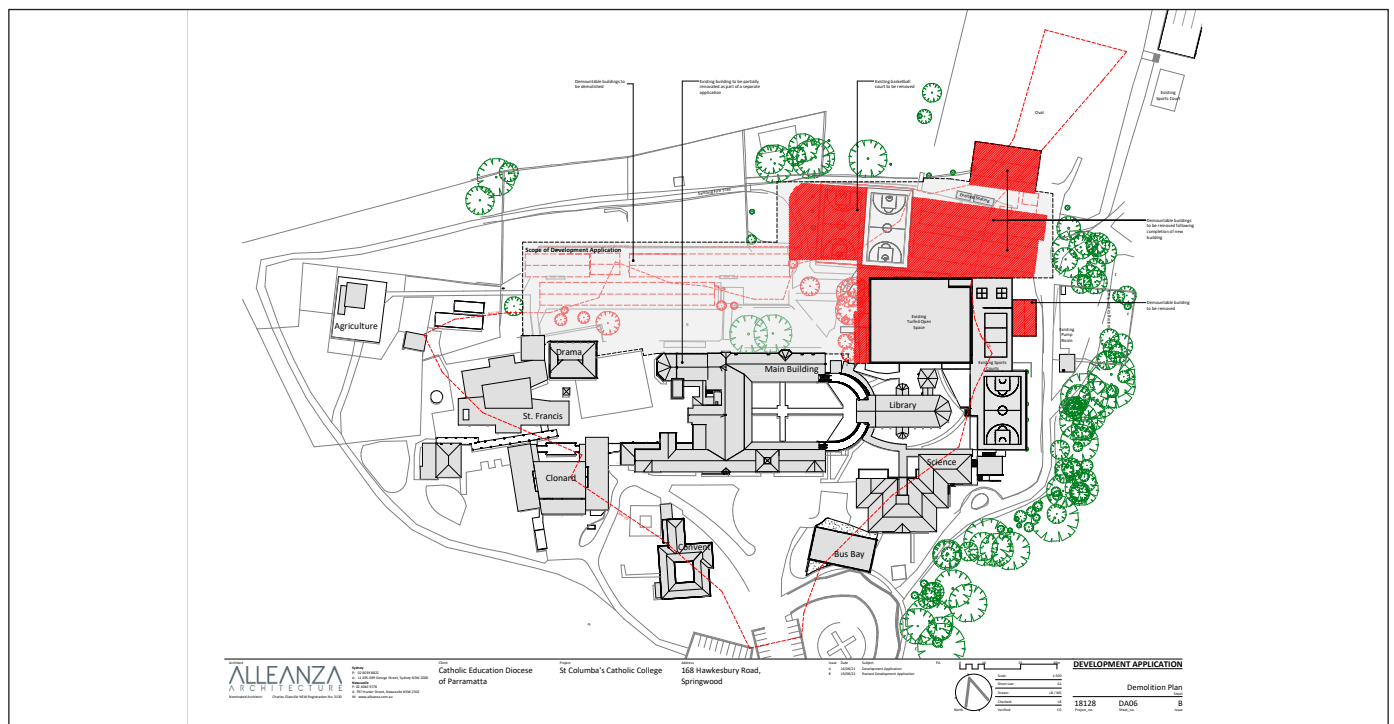
The new classroom facility, the Proposed Building, is rectilinear in plan and sited to the north of the Main Building. The proposal includes removal of an existing basketball court, one of a pair that are located to the north-east of the proposal allowing for additional area to which the new facility can accommodate.

The two storey facility, the Proposed Building includes:

Ground Floor: Creative hub including fabrication, visual arts, workshop rooms, associated storage rooms and a covered outdoor arts court and fabrication area.

First Floor: Direct teaching rooms, inquiry hubs, breakout rooms and a 'learning street' that extends the length of the first floor.

To the east of the campus were a group of demountable classroom blocks built in 1995 and subsequently burnt down in 2014 and the remaining fabric, the ground level concrete slab has been reconstructed to provide open turfed area, new basketball court, a volley ball court, 3 x handball courts and new ramps and pathways. The adaptive reuse of this area affords open area to the north of the existing Chapel and with it open district views to the turpentine ironbark forest. To the immediate north of this area are the remaining of demountable buildings of which will be demolished in the future.



Demolition Plan - Alleanza Architecture



# 5.0

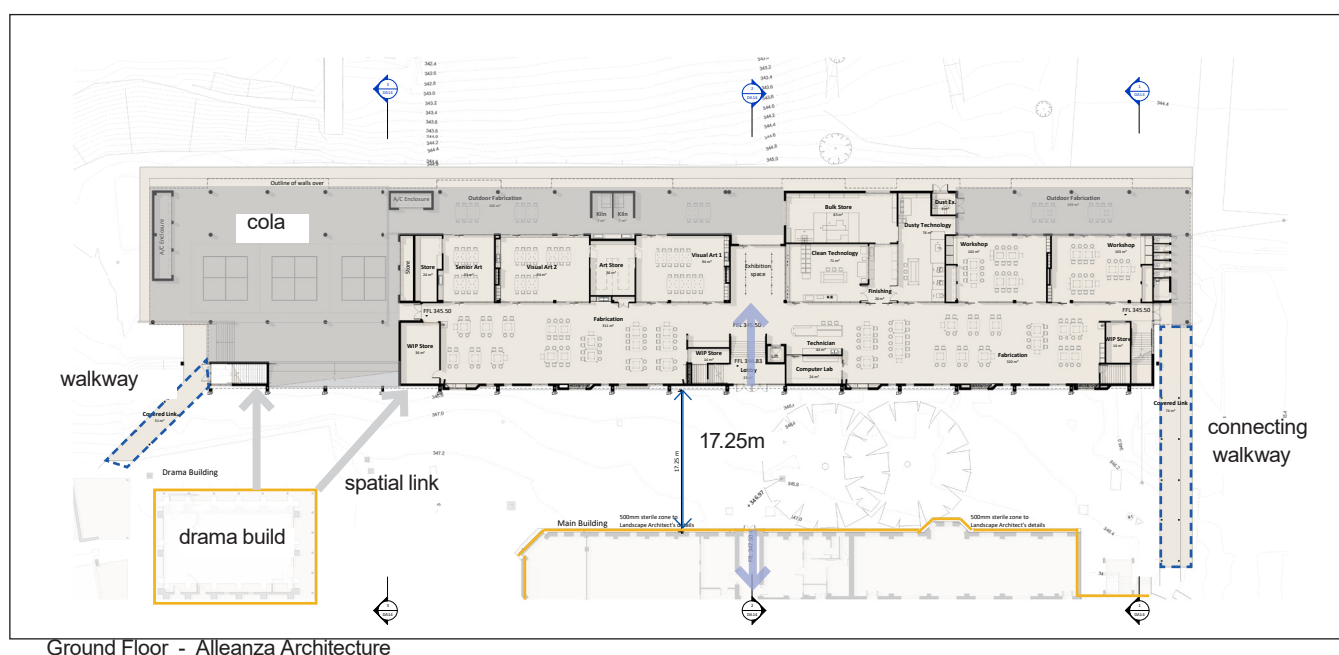
The new classroom block, the Proposed Building is rectilinear in plan and parallel to the Drama and Main Building (the former Seminary). The distance between buildings is 17.25m metres in depth, provides appropriate separation and the open area, the walkway is landscaped (including the two mature Turpentine trees) serves as circulation space and links the buildings, both spatially and visually.

The Proposed Building ground level is set down below that of the sites ground level thereby reducing the classroom block's bulk and height, is lower in height to the Main Building and in effect is subservient to the Main Building.

Ground floor: The west side of the Proposed Building aligns with the Drama Building and extends to the east, terminating beyond the Main Building. The west portion of the Ground Floor is open covered area known as COLA, Covered Outdoor Learning Area - the first floor level is supported by a series of columns. This covered circulation area extends around to the north face and to the front of hub of visual arts facilities that are set back and accommodates areas: Arts Court and Outdoor Fabrication. The COLA areas provide outdoor teaching and recreation zones and provides an extended curtilage to the Drama Building and provides meaningful spatial relationship between the buildings.

The entry Lobby to the Proposed Building is to the centre of the building and sited directly opposite the main entry to the Main Building. To either side of the central Lobby, the ground floor is open teaching space and designated as Fabrication, whilst the north side of the ground floor comprises a run of classrooms for Visual Arts and Workshops.

Covered walkways to the far west and to the far east, connect the Proposed Building to the Drama Building and to the Library respectively. The walkways are light in materiality and construction and do not impact the heritage significance of the place, provide connection between the buildings and reflects the sites late 20C ecclesiastical architecture, walkway between the Library and Main Building.



## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact

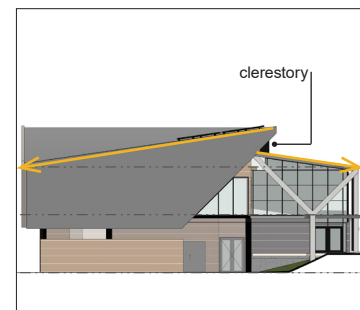
**First Floor:** The first floor comprises a hub of classrooms to the north side and to each classroom are teaching sectors including Inquiry Hub, Direct Teaching and corner room Breakout. The south side is an open elongated circulation area known as Learning Street, an indoor area that students play in.

The built form to the Proposed Building is articulated, its massing comprising two components, the north and south sides each side with skillion roof and fall to the north and south respectively. The north facing roof fall is marginally higher than the south side roof and delineated by means of a strip of clerestory glazing that extends the full length to the ridge. The clerestory furnishes the inner depths of the building with light and ventilation and delineates the shift in height from the north built form component to the south side component.

The south side component is appropriately lower in height to the north component is scaled appropriately and does not overwhelm the Main Building allowing the building to retain it's heritage integrity and be appreciated by staff and students.

The Proposed Building addresses both the Main Building and the Drama Room and the facade, linear in form comprises a series of triangular truss like frames and columns - similar to layered pilasters which are applied to a facade. The architectural treatment of the facade is resonant of the modulation evident in the Main Buildings fenestration, the courtyards arched colonnade and connecting walkways.

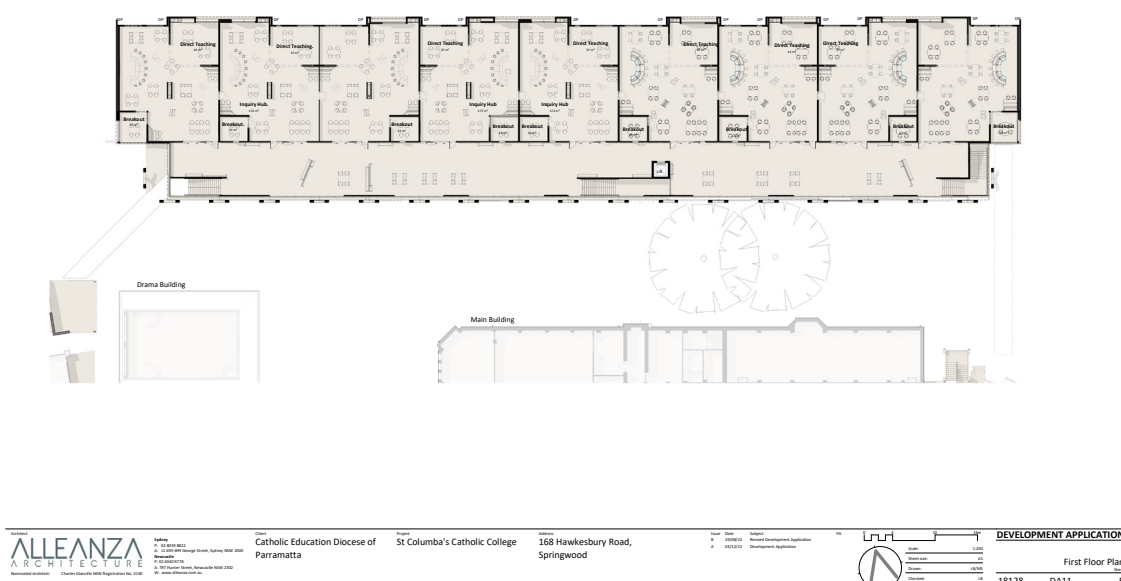
The Proposed Buildings series of columns is a contemporary interpretation of a colonnade and contributes to the walkway evoking order and formality. Furthermore the walkway is the setting to the Main Building and Drama Room and its rectangular form, acts as a nexus and allows for connection between the heritage buildings and the Proposed Building. It creates a visual corridor and enables unobstructed views to and from the Drama Building, the Library and district views beyond.



The roof is articulated- north and south components and clerestory delineates the built forms



The Walkway allows for respectful separation between the buildings



First Floor - Alleanza Architecture

## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact

The north component to the Proposed Building is larger in built form - its frontage to the bushland, comprises a larger and extensive planar raked roof that captures north light via solar panels (located near the ridge) whilst the remaining planar form is broken down in massing by a series of hipped roofs that merge into the skillion roof - with projecting gables to each hipped form.

The gabled ends are to the first floor only, in all 3 x large and 3 x small and are glazed and comprise rectangle windows which are recessed and accentuated by deep reveals. The gabled ends, referencing the Main Building gabled roof and breakfronts, project slightly over the ground floor and between the gables the wall is punctuated with a series of rectangular shaped windows that overall create a facade that activates the frontage. The north facing orientation furnishes the run of classrooms with natural light, is energy efficient and enables extensive views to the bushland.

The ground floor comprises the covered outdoor learning area and to the west of the building the outdoor area increase in size accommodating the COLA area and features columns that allow slot views to and from the Drama Room, the Main Building and the bushland beyond. The covered outdoor learning area to the front of the Drama School provides for an expanded curtilage to the heritage building, improved connectivity and visual links that activate the setting.



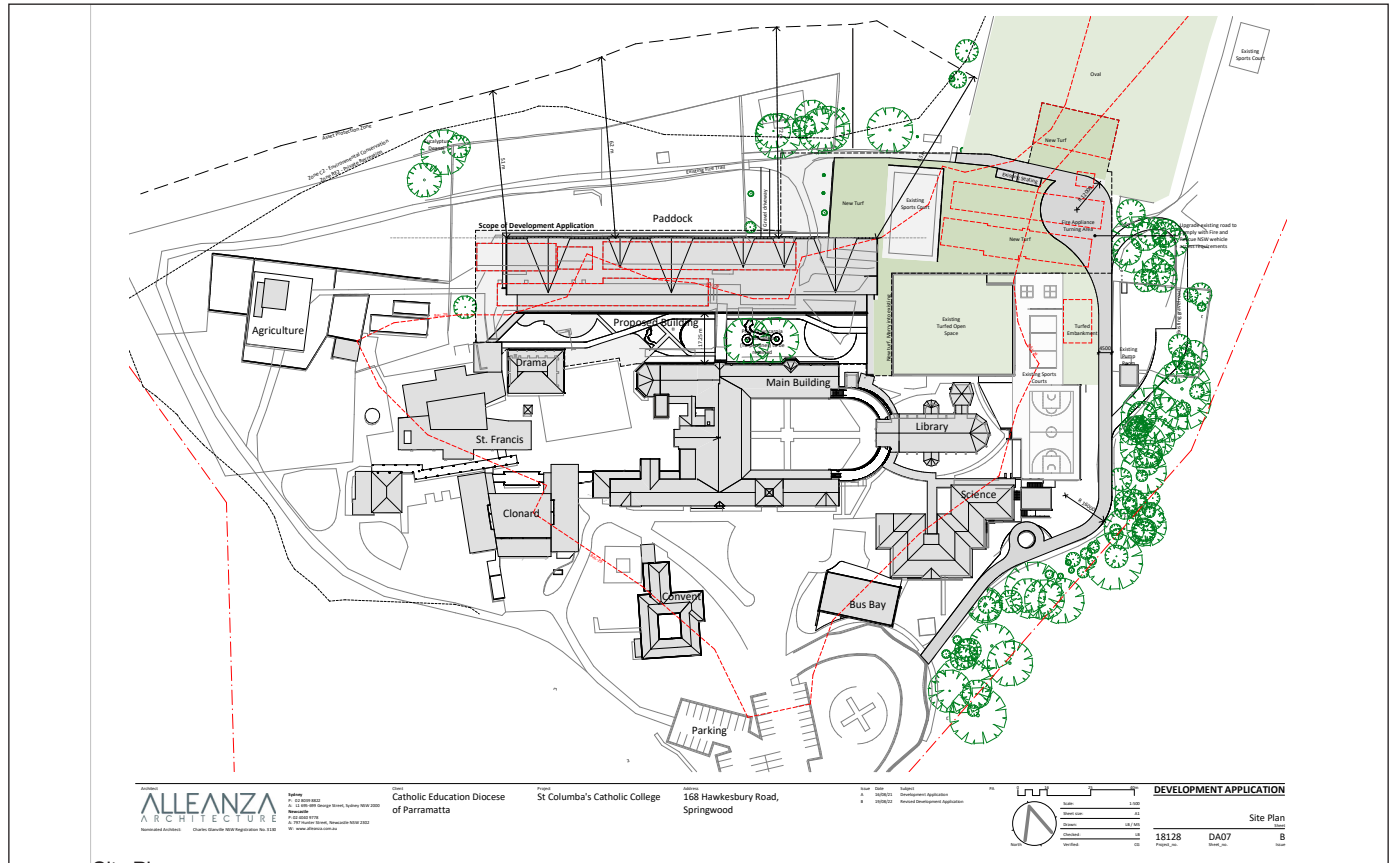
The contemporary colonnade opens up to the west end and provides expanded curtilage to the Drama Room



The north facing facade includes expansive window that furnishes the run of classrooms with natural light and enables extensive views to the bushland.

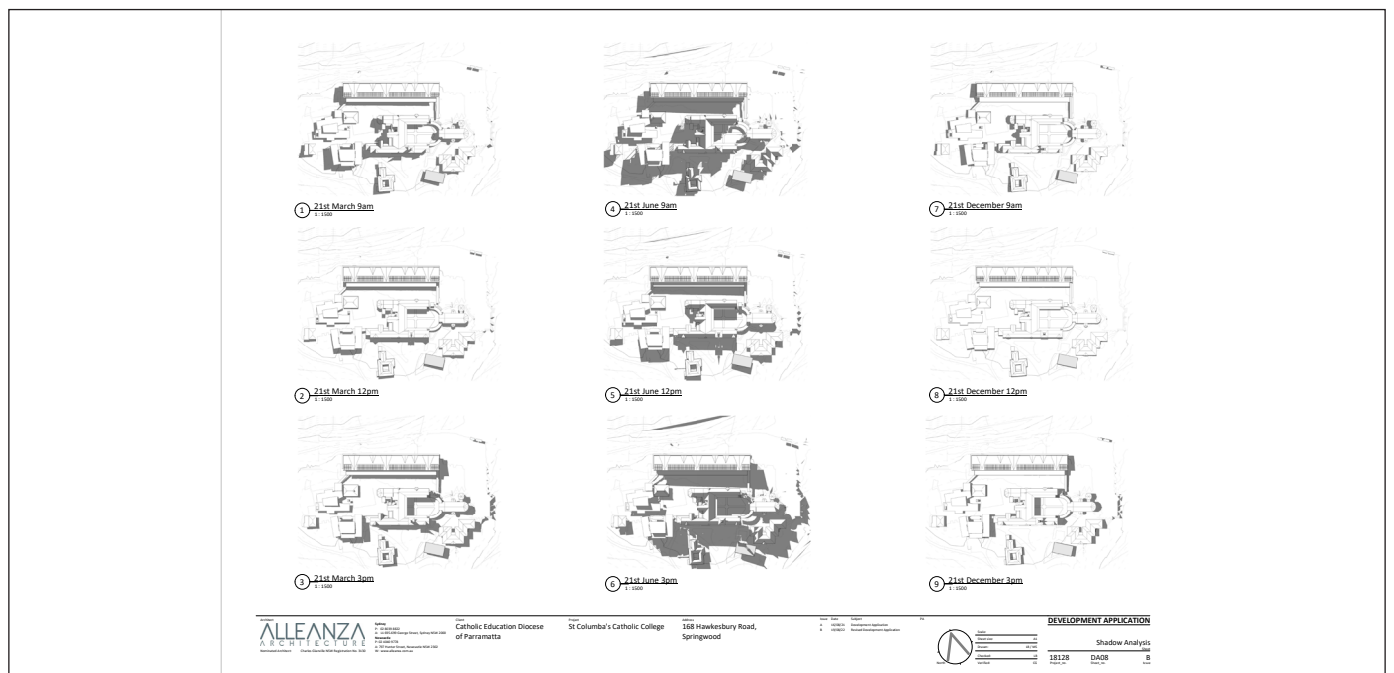


## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact



Site Plan

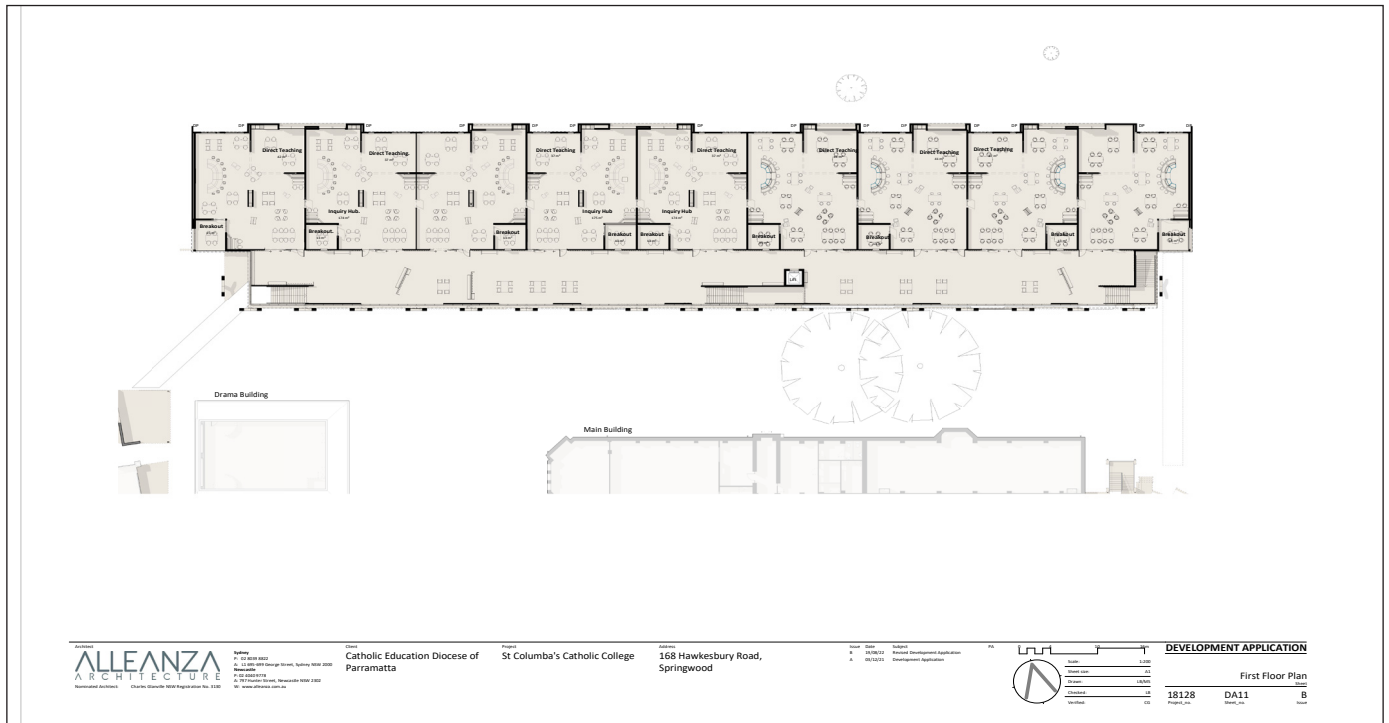
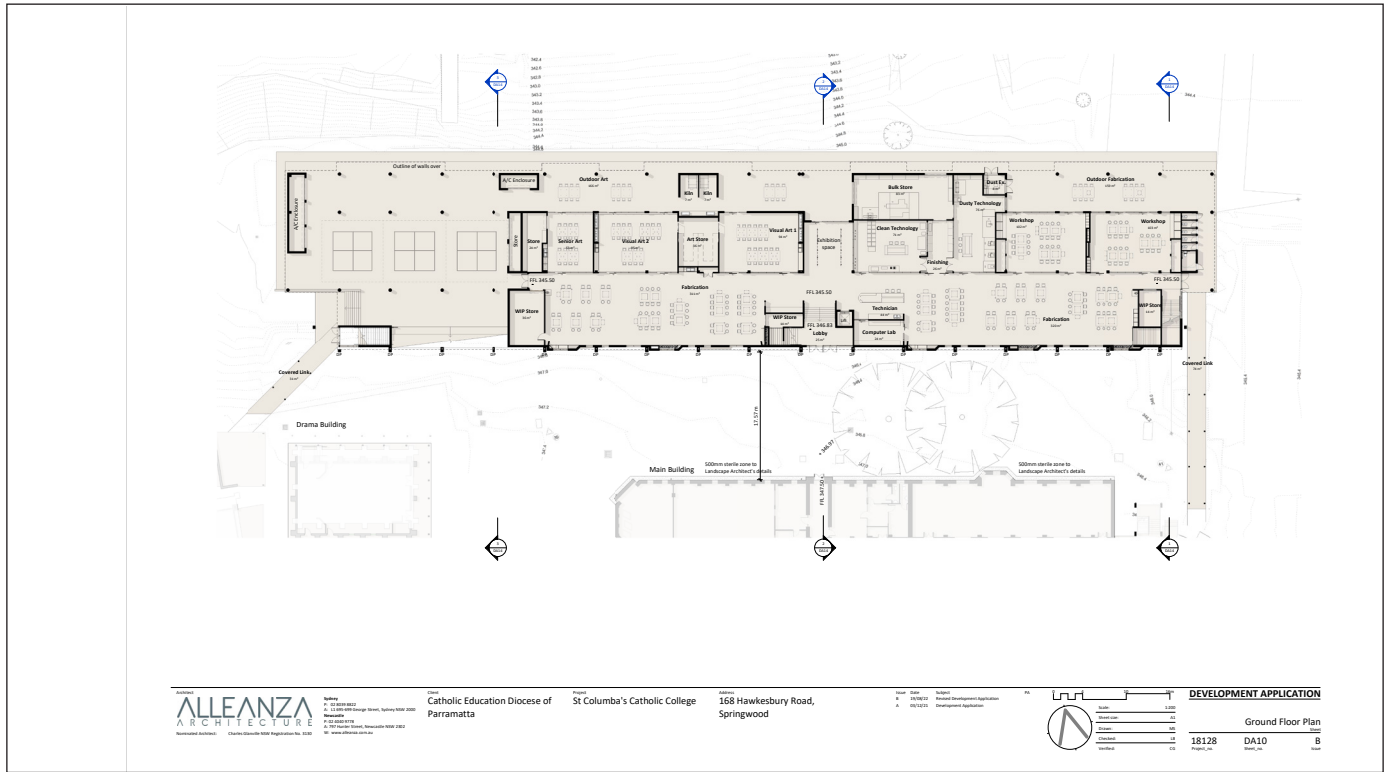
Alleanza Architecture



Shadow Analysis

Alleanza Architecture

# 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact

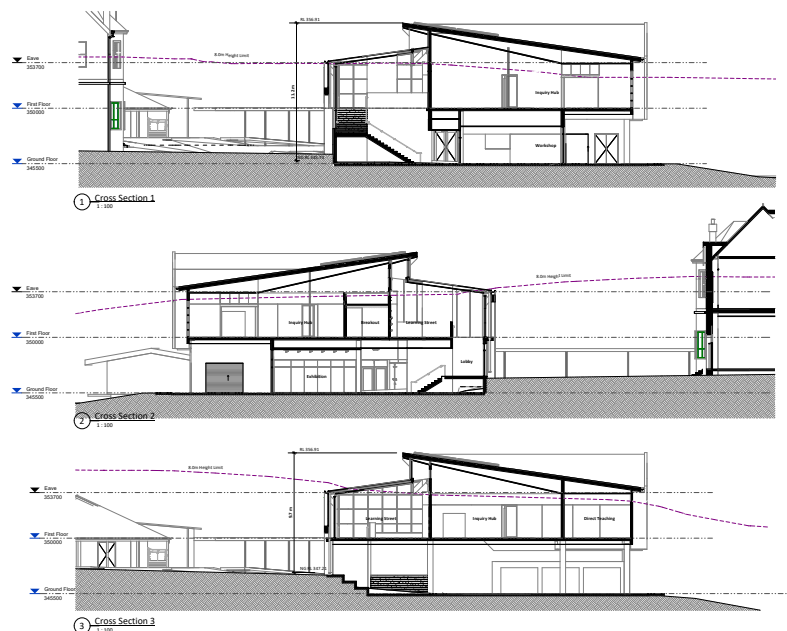


## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact



<b>ALLEANZA</b> ARCHITECTURE <small>Architects &amp; Planners</small> <small>168 Hawkesbury Road, Springwood NSW 2122</small> <small>Tel: 02 9611 1111</small> <small>Email: info@alleanza.com.au</small>	<b>Client:</b> Catholic Education Diocese of Parramatta <b>Project:</b> St Columba's Catholic College <b>Address:</b> 168 Hawkesbury Road, Springwood	<b>Scale:</b> 1 : 200 <b>North Arrow:</b> [Symbol] <b>Proposed Elevation:</b> [Symbol] <b>Ground Floor:</b> [Symbol] <b>First Floor:</b> [Symbol] <b>Eave:</b> [Symbol]	<b>DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION</b> <b>Proposed Elevation:</b> 18128 DA13 B
			<b>Project Name:</b> St Columba's Catholic College <b>Project Address:</b> 168 Hawkesbury Road, Springwood <b>Project Date:</b> 18128 DA13 B

Elevations  
Alleanza Architecture

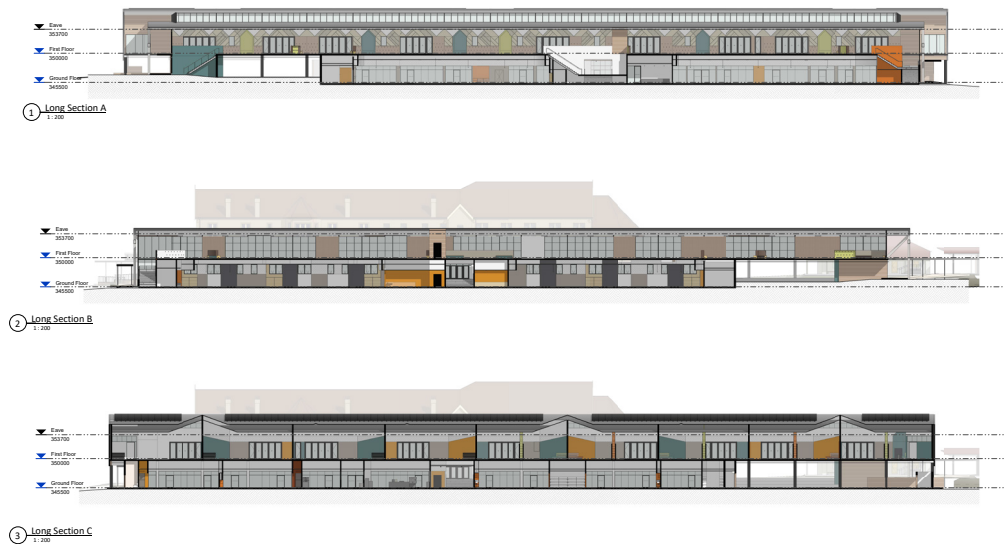


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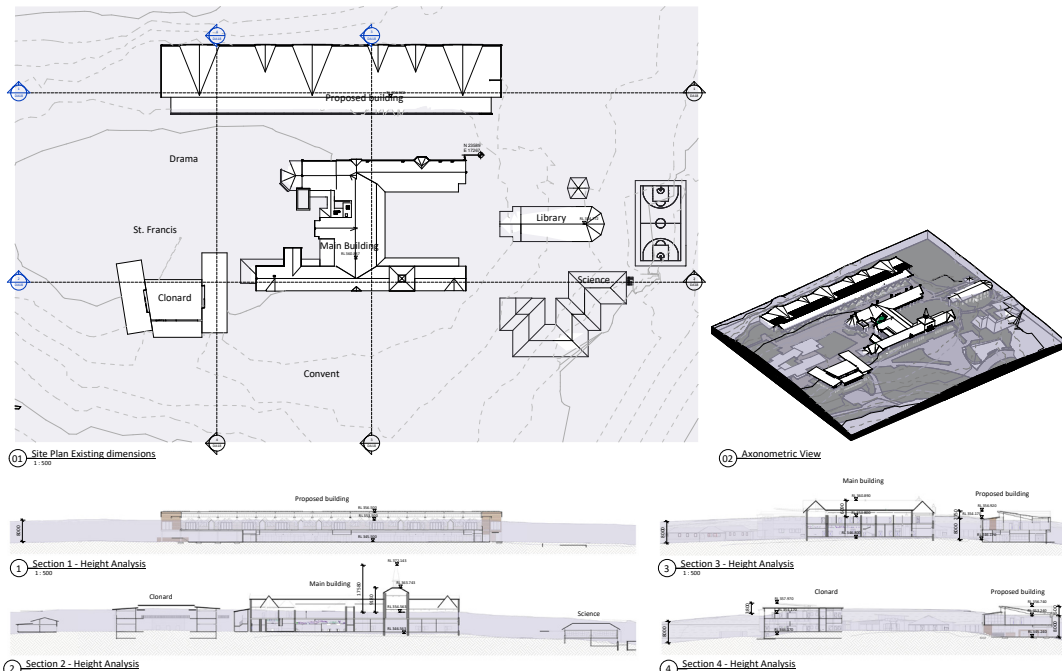
Sections  
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## 5.0

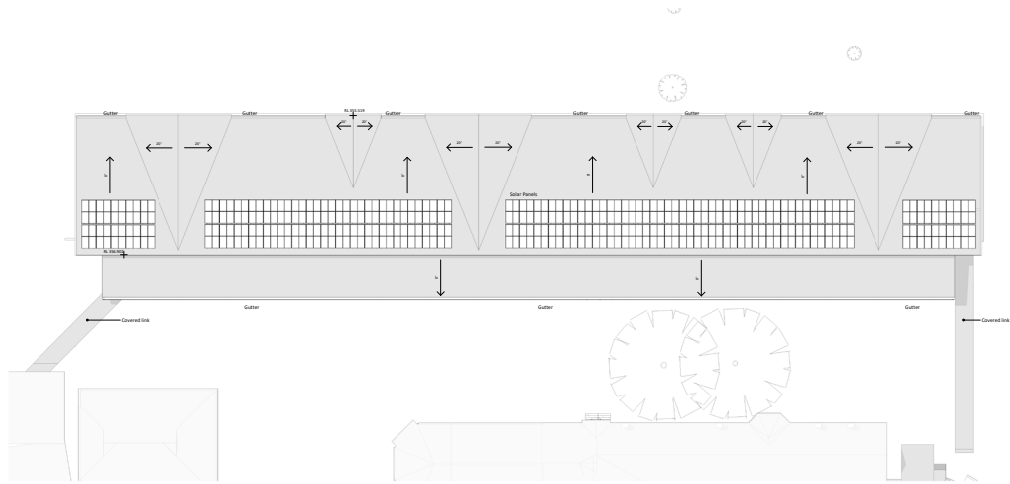
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Sections Sheet 2  
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Height Analysis  
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## 5.0



Roof Plan  
Alleanza Architecture



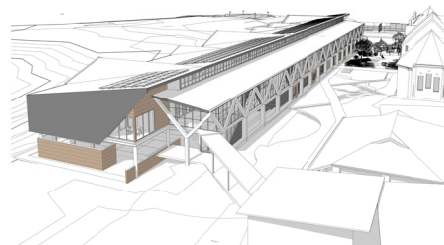
1 North East View



2 North West View



③ South View



4 South West View

Perspectives - below  
Alleanza Architecture





Perspective- View of walkway looking east.  
Alleanza Architecture



Perspective- View of walkway looking west.  
Alleanza Architecture



### 5.3 Material & Finishes

The Proposed Building is sited opposite the Main Building and the Drama Room and the materials and colour palette need to be sympathetic and restrained as to not overpower the heritage buildings.

The materials employed reference earthy tones to the bushland surrounds and the Main Building's sand coloured rockfaced sandstone walls, terracotta roof tiles and brick chimneys.

**North facade:** The proposal's selection of materials to the external walls is a mix of face brick walls, dark hue 'Bowral Brahman Granite' and lighter sand hue in 'Bowral Simmental Silver' and modulated glazed panels. The projecting gabled fronts are clad in vertically grooved through-coloured fibre cement panels in Cemintel Woodlands 'Limed' whilst the receding walls are clad in Cemintel Surround "Blackish".

In all it is a recessive and earthy palette and the columns to the north face and to COLA are painted concrete and finished in black.

The walkway facade is lighter in materiality and palette and reflects the Main Building's rockfaced sandstone walls, finished in 'Bowral Braham Granite' and 'Bowral Simmental Silver' face brick. The external walls to the first floor is glazed whilst some triangles to the colonnade are screened with perforated screens.

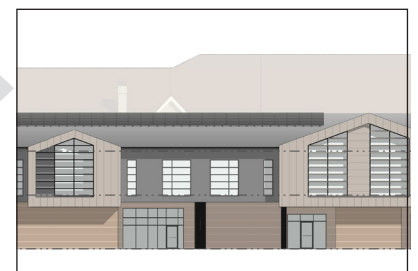
The facade is accentuated by the receding clerestory. The colonnade frame is painted concrete triangles and columns finished in Dulux Dieskau

The glazed walls to the first floor housing Learning Street activates the frontage to the walkway, creates a visually pleasing experience and as a result enhances the setting to the Main Building and the Drama Room.

The roof is skillion and clad in Lysaght Roof metal sheeting. The side walls are clad in perforated metal screen and complements the metal roof.

The new development does not seek to replicate or mimic traditional architectural forms.

The materials and colours are appropriate for its context and also recessive so as not to dominate the Main Building and the Drama Room.



## 5.0 Proposal & Assessment of Potential Impact



The materiality of the Proposed Building is contemporary.



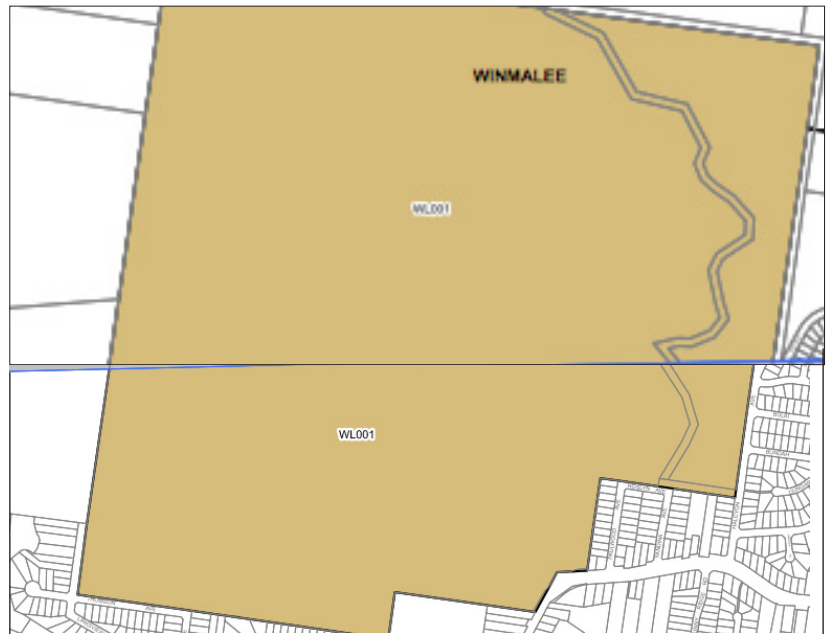
Perspective- View of walkway to Library  
Alleanza Architecture

## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.1 Blue Mountains Council - Local Environmental Plan 2015 Clause 5.10 Heritage

The subject site is a heritage item WL001 listed in Schedule 5 of the BM LEP 2015 known as St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst).

It is assessed as of potential state level significance although it has not yet been listed on the State Heritage Register.



Heritage Map (LEP) - Subject site

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>5.10 Heritage Conservation</b>		
<p>(1) Objectives The objectives of this clause are as follows—</p> <p>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the Blue Mountains.</p>		<p>(a) St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst) as cited in the Statement of Significance is an item of state significance for, <i>'it's enthusiasm to enter the Catholic priesthood in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century and of the confidence of the church hierarchy to house the aspirant seminarians in such awe-inspiring buildings.'</i></p> <p>The proposed development demonstrates that the impact to the heritage item, the sites' awe inspiring buildings is minimised through a number of sympathetic design and interventions, thereby conserving the environmental heritage of the Blue Mountains.</p>



## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.1 Blue Mountains Council - Local Environmental Plan 2015 Clause 5.10 Heritage

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
<p>(1) Objectives The objectives of this clause are as follows—</p> <p>(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,</p> <p>(c) to conserve archaeological sites,</p> <p>(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.</p>	COMPLIES	<p>(b) The proposed development does not include changes to the heritage buildings' fabric and only improves the setting and heritage values of the buildings.</p> <p>There is good separation between the Proposed Building and the heritage buildings. It enables the Main Building to retain and improve its prominence on the site and allow for the north facing facade to be conserved, better interpreted and appreciated. The proposal retains and improves views between the buildings, to and from the buildings and to the surrounding bushland.</p> <p>(c) There are no known potential archaeological sites on the subject site.</p> <p>(d) There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places of heritage significance within the immediate vicinity of the heritage item.</p>
<p>(2) Requirement for consent Development consent is required for any of the following—</p> <p>(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—</p> <p>(i) a heritage item,</p> <p>(ii) an Aboriginal object,</p> <p>(iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,</p>	COMPLIES	<p>(a) The building removed on site are demountable buildings that are outdated and do not have heritage significance.</p>
<p>(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,</p>	COMPLIES	<p>(b) The listed heritage items on site are not affected by the proposed development. There is no alteration to fabric.</p>
<p>(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,</p>	N/A	<p>The proposal does not involve excavation works which may have the potential to affect known archaeological sites.</p>
<p>(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,</p>	N/A	<p>The proposal does not involve excavation works which may have the potential to affect known Aboriginal places of heritage significance.</p>

## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.1 Blue Mountains Council - Local Environmental Plan 2015 Clause 5.10 Heritage

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
(e) erecting a building on land— (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,	COMPLIES	Consent is required as the entire site is listed as a heritage item of state significance 'St Columba's College' is identified as WL001 in the Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2015 and the proposed development is located on the north side of the subject site and within the vicinity of heritage items, The Main Building, The Library and The Drama Building The proposal replaces demountable buildings that are outdated, worn and temporary and do not have heritage significance
(f) subdividing land— (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.	N/A	The proposal does not involve subdivision of land.
(3) When consent not required	N/A	
(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).	APPLIES	This report aims to assist the Consent Authority in making its assessment.
(5) Heritage assessment The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development— (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.	COMPLIES  N/A	(a) St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst) is identified as WL001 in the Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2005 and the proposed development is located on the north side of the subject site. (b) It is not within a heritage conservation area. (c) The report assesses the impact of the proposed development against the cultural and aesthetic significance of the item and the statutory and development controls.
(6) Heritage conservation management plans The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.	COMPLIES	A Conservation Management Plan was prepared in 2009 and has been revised by Cracknell & Lonergan Architects. The CMP accompanies the development application.

## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.1 Blue Mountains Council - Local Environmental Plan 2015 Clause 5.10 Heritage

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
<p>(7) Archaeological sites The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies)—</p> <p>(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and</p> <p>(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.</p>	APPLIES	Refer Section 8 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence -Discoveries made during Excavation and/ or Construction
<p>(8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance—</p> <p>(a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and</p> <p>(b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.</p>	APPLIES	<p>An Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy Report, of St Columba's Springwood was prepared in July 2013 by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd and is attached to this report.</p> <p>An updated Due Diligence Assessment conducted by Cracknell Lonergan Architects on the 29November 2021 are included in this report.</p>
<p>(9) Demolition of nominated State heritage items The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause for the demolition of a nominated State heritage item—</p> <p>(a) notify the Heritage Council about the application, and</p> <p>(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.</p>	COMPLIES	(a) and (b) The buildings demolished on site are demountable buildings, that are outdated, worn and temporary and do not have heritage significance.



## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.1 Blue Mountains Council - Local Environmental Plan 2015


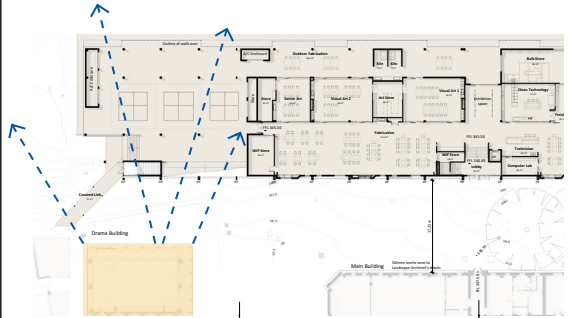
#### Clause 5.10 Heritage

Objectives / Provision	Compliance	Response
<p>(10) Conservation incentives The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or of the land on which such a building is erected, or for any purpose on an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that—</p> <p>(a) the conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent, and</p> <p>(b) the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage management document that has been approved by the consent authority, and</p> <p>(c) the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage management document is carried out, and</p> <p>(d) the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and</p> <p>(e) the proposed development would not have any significant adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area.</p>	N/A	The proposal does not seek incentives.

## 6.2 Blue Mountains Council- Development Control Plan 2015 Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>D1.1. Heritage items</b>		
<p>O1. To ensure that heritage items are retained and conserved, in particular significant features and original fabric.</p> <p>O2. To ensure that changes to heritage items are based on an understanding of heritage significance.</p> <p>O3. To ensure that new development is sympathetic to heritage significance with particular regard to bulk, form, scale, setbacks, style, character, materials and details.</p> <p>O4. To ensure that existing significant settings, plantings and garden elements are protected and integrated into development.</p>	<p>COMPLIES</p> <p>COMPLIES</p> <p>COMPLIES</p> <p>COMPLIES</p>	<p>O1 The proposed development retains the heritage buildings, the Main Building and the Drama Room and proposes no change to them. The Proposed Building is sited to the north of the buildings and removes intrusive demountable buildings.</p> <p>O2 The proposed development does not include changes to the heritage buildings and only improves their setting.</p> <p>O3 The Proposed Building relates proportionally- its height does not exceed that of the Main Building height and is carefully designed, respectful through it's typology, massing, scale and materiality.</p> <p>O4 The existing landscaped area to the north of the Main Building and the Drama Building is not a complementary setting, visibly detracting and features a mix of landscaped elements and materiality, clumps of plantings, pockets of grass areas, variation in levels, hard surfaces and ramps. The area detracts and competes with the Main Building and the Drama Room, diminishes the buildings setting and the connectivity between them</p>
<p>C1. Heritage items are to be retained and conserved, that is:</p> <p>(a) Significant fabric is to be retained;</p> <p>(b) Original principal building forms (including roof pitch, eaves height and chimneys) are to be retained;</p> <p>(c) No alterations or additions are to be made to the original elevations, details, materials or finishes of the principal building form except to allow for restoration and reconstruction;</p> <p>(d) Original verandahs and balconies are not to be infilled or enclosed;</p> <p>(e) Original room layouts of the principal building forms are to be retained.</p>	COMPLIES	(a) - (e) No changes are proposed to the heritage listed buildings.
<p>C2. Changes to the original fabric and layouts of heritage items due to adaptive re-use or redevelopment should be reversible and not remove the capacity to revert to the original or early uses and layouts of the building and grounds.</p>	N/A	No changes are proposed to the heritage items.

## 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015 Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C3. An adequate and respectful curtilage is to be retained around heritage items to preserve their setting.	COMPLIES	<p>The separation between the Proposed Building and the Main Building is respectful and allows adequate curtilage to the Main Building so as not to diminish its heritage significance nor its prominence on the site.</p>  <p>The walkway extends west and terminates opposite the Drama Room where the area opens up by means of the covered outdoor learning space and allows the curtilage to the Drama Room to be expanded. As such the 1930s building can be interpreted and be fully experienced in the round whilst working in unison with the Proposed Building.</p>  <p>The open walkway to the front of both the Main Building and the Drama Room allows for a defined and formal curtilage, forms a nexus between the heritage buildings and activates the Main Buildings visual presence - which is currently lacking.</p>



## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council- Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management

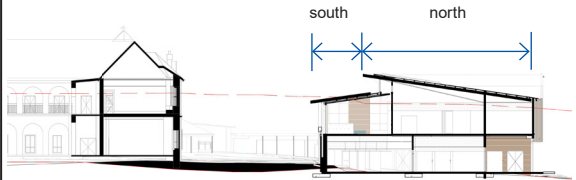
Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C4. Any proposed work to a heritage item is to consider the relative significance of various elements in order to manage the effects of development.	COMPLIES	<p>The proposal carefully considers and respects the sites grounds and cultural significance of the heritage buildings on site and associated walkways characteristic of the late 20C ecclesiastical architecture.</p> <p>The subject site proposed layout aims to provide meaningful relationships between the buildings and create connections.</p> <p>The significant visual links the site affords, views, buildings' setting and curtilage are carefully considered so as the heritage buildings retain their heritage significance- aesthetic and historical.</p> <p>The heritage buildings' awe inspiring architectural style and detail are taken into consideration ensuring the proposal does not dominate the building, nor mimic the building and its identity is kept in its entirety.</p>
C5. Works to a heritage item are to be generally in accordance with D1.9 Development controls for heritage properties and D1.10 Specific building elements in this part.	COMPLIES	<p>The proposed development considers the cultural significance of the site and item, and the statutory and development controls in detail.</p>
C6. A Heritage Impact Statement is required for works to a heritage item that require consent. The Heritage Impact Statement is to be in accordance with the submission requirements guidelines in Part I1.4. Submission Requirements. The scope and nature of the report will depend upon the significance of the item and the proposed degree of change to the item.	COMPLIES	<p>The site of St Columba's College is of high significance.</p> <p>The report assesses the impact of the proposed development against the cultural significance of the site and item, and the statutory and development controls.</p>
C7. Any work to items on the State Heritage Register or sites covered by an Interim Heritage Order requires approval from the NSW Heritage Council under the NSW Heritage Act 1977, as well as by Council under LEP 2015. This can be done though the 'integrated development' process described in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, when Council will refer the application to the Heritage Council for concurrence. Alternatively, the applicant can obtain a Section 63 approval from the Heritage Council to lodge with the development application to Council.	COMPLIES	<p>The subject site is a heritage item WL001 listed in Schedule 5 of the BM LEP 2015 known as St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst).</p> <p>It is assessed as of potential state level significance although it has not yet been listed on the State Heritage Register.</p>
C8. Where relevant, all works are to be consistent with an adopted Conservation Management Plan or Strategy, or the recommended management from a heritage inventory sheet where applicable.	COMPLIES	<p>A Conservation Management Plan was prepared in 2009 and provides a comprehensive assessment of the site. A revised CMP accompanies this DA.</p>

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>D1.5. Development in the vicinity of heritage items or conservation areas</b>		
O1. To ensure that new work is designed and sited to avoid adverse impacts upon the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas and their settings	COMPLIES	<p>The Proposed Building is rectilinear in plan and parallel with the Drama Room and Main Building and forms the north boundary to the proposed walkway.</p> <p>The distance between the Proposed Building and the Main Building is 17.25m and allows adequate curtilage to the Main Building so as not to diminish the Main Buildings prominence or its integrity as a heritage building.</p> <p>The Walkway is a cohesive and an ordered space and acts as a nexus between the two heritage buildings ( Drama and Main Building).</p> <p>The appropriate and meaningful curtilage allows for the heritage buildings visual presence to be activated, fully experienced and appreciated by the users of the place.</p> <p>The walkway extends west and terminates opposite the Drama Room, where the area opens up by means of the Proposed Buildings covered outdoor learning area, COLA. This expands the curtilage to the Drama Room and allows an enhanced setting to the 1930s building and for it to be read in the round.</p> <p>The Proposed Building corresponds to the Main Buildings horizontality and architectural style without it being overwhelming. Careful design considerations such as reducing the buildings bulk and height enable the Proposed Building to be subservient to the Main Building.</p>

## 6.2 Blue Mountains Council- Development Control Plan 2015 Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C1. All development in the vicinity of a heritage item or heritage conservation area is required to consider, and where necessary, mitigate the effects of that development upon the heritage values of properties in the vicinity.	COMPLIES	<p>The heritage values of the heritage item (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst) significant for historical, aesthetic and for social reasons and is representative of 20C ecclesiastical design.</p> <p>The development is respectful through it's building typology and scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The north component of the Proposed Building is marginally higher than the south component optimising the north light and views whilst the south side is lower in scale and appropriate as it addresses and does not overwhelm the Main Building.</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is respectful separation 17.25m between the Proposed Building and the heritage buildings.</li> <li>- The separation between the buildings allows for the two mature Turpentine trees to be retained.</li> <li>- The Proposed Building's location provides sufficient setback to the heritage buildings and sufficient distance within the the Asset Protection Zone.</li> <li>- The Proposed Building is set down approximately 1.7m at the western end of the Main Building and .8m lower than the ground level at the eastern end of the Main Building. As such the Proposed Building is subservient to the Main Building.</li> <li>- The development provides for expanded curtilage and an enhanced setting to the Drama Room.</li> <li>- The walkway is a cohesive and an ordered space that acts as a nexus between the two heritage buildings.</li> <li>-The walkway provides meaningful curtilage to the Main Building allows for it to be interpreted as a heritage building and appreciated by the users of the place.</li> <li>-The materiality and detailing to the Proposed Building is contemporary, responds to the Main Building without it detracting from the heritage qualities.</li> <li>-The proposal does not materially impact the stated significance and only improves the setting and heritage values of the buildings.</li> </ul>



## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

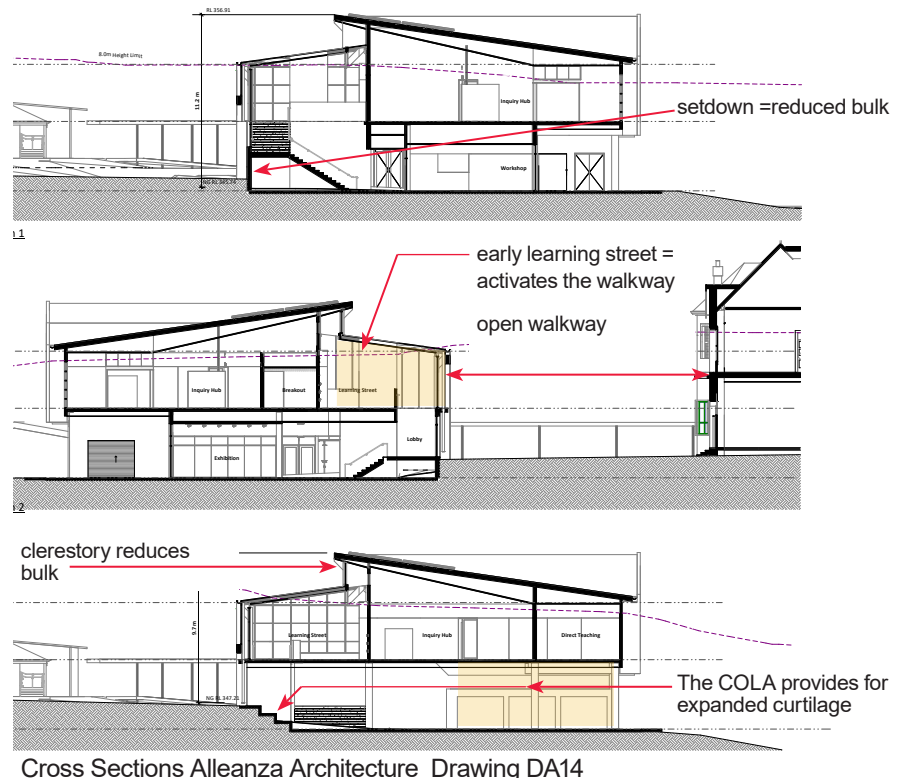
### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C2. Significant development in the vicinity of a heritage item, heritage conservation area, archaeological site or Aboriginal site will require the submission of a Heritage Impact Statement which addresses potential impacts and mitigation of impacts. The Heritage Impact Statement is to be in accordance with the submission requirements guidelines in Part I Schedules.	COMPLIES	This report assesses the impact of the proposed development against the cultural significance of the site and item, and the statutory and development controls.
C3. Where a proposal is minor in scale, scope and size, a Heritage Impact Statement may not be required for an application. In this case the Statement of Environmental Effects is to include a section addressing this component of any application.	N/A	

These cross sections prepared by Alleanza show the Proposed Buildings:

- \* set down
- \* the covered outdoor areas at ground level = curtilage to drama room
- \* the north and south components to the proposed building
- \* the lightweight connecting walkway
- \* the open walkway = adequate separation
- \* learning street = activating the walkway
- \* set down in building massing, defined by the clerestory = delineates north and south and reduces the bulk



## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council- Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>D1.9. Development controls for heritage properties</b>		
<b>D1.9.1. Land uses</b>		
O1. To encourage and provide for the continuation of original uses where practicable. O2. To provide for compatible and sympathetic uses that minimise adverse impacts.	N/A	(a) No change of use is proposed. (b) No change of use is proposed.
C1. Original and early uses are to be continued wherever possible.	COMPLIES	The proposal replaces the demountables that are low quality amenity.
C2. Where traditional uses become redundant or a building's use is proposed to be changed, new uses are to be compatible with the original use of internal and external spaces, and to minimise fabric intervention to suit the new use.	N/A	
C3. Parking, access and other interventions are to be sensitively designed to minimise adverse impacts on the settings of heritage sites where a change of use occurs.	N/A	

## 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

### Part D - Heritage Management

[illegible]



## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council- Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management


Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C4. Council encourages and may require the reconstruction of missing elements including but not limited to original balconies and verandahs, fences, chimneys, joinery and shopfront detailing.	N/A	There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal.
C5. Hidden fabric that comes to light during maintenance or development work or other means should be retained wherever possible for its ability to potentially provide additional historic information.	N/A	There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal.
<b>D1.9.3. Alterations and additions</b>		
<p>O1. To retain the original built form characteristics of significant items as the predominant elements when viewed from all angles.</p> <p>O2. To ensure alterations and additions to a significant item are designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to respect the heritage significance of streetscapes and group views, and</li> <li>(b) to respect the individual significance of heritage items and the group values of heritage conservation areas, and</li> <li>(c) to be consistent with the original architectural style, form, massing, materials and finishes of the item, and</li> <li>(d) to be subservient in detailing to the original architectural style; and</li> <li>(e) not to have an adverse impact on the curtilage and setting of the item. <p>O3. To ensure that the various heights and setbacks of significant buildings within the streetscape are retained, in order to retain streetscape and setting values.</p> </li></ul>	<p>COMPLIES</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>O1 The proposal does alter the heritage buildings' fabric. The most significant item the Main Building is retained in it's entirety as is the Drama Room.</p> <p>O2 N/A</p> <p>O3 N/A</p>
C1. Alterations and additions are not to significantly alter the appearance of principal and significant facades, except to remove detracting elements.	N/A	The proposal is for a new classroom block and does not alter significant facades.
C2. The removal of intrusive elements is encouraged.	COMPLIES	The proposal is for removal of the intrusive existing demountable building and elements to the landscaped area north of the Main Building- which is of low significance.
C3. Reconstruction is to be based on known earlier features. Documentation to support reconstruction proposals may be required. Missing elements should be reinstated from evidence such as old photographs, remnants or evidence on site. If historical evidence is not available, it may be appropriate for similar buildings of the same style in the local area to be used as a guide.	N/A	
C4. Additions are generally to be sited to the rear, and to be visually recessive.	N/A	The proposal is for a new classroom block.

## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council- Development Control Plan 2015

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C5. The height of an alteration or addition to the rear of a building is to generally be below the ridgeline of the main roof of the existing building. An exception may be where a separate pavilion to the rear is not visible from the street.	N/A	
C6. Where possible the use of pavilion forms that are separate from the principal building form are encouraged.	N/A	
C7. Alterations and additions in heritage conservation areas are to respond to and respect the setbacks of surrounding properties.	N/A	
C8. New building forms, roof forms and layouts are to be sympathetic and visually subservient in scale, form and detailing to the existing building where visible from the public domain.	COMPLIES	<p>The Proposed Building is rectilinear in form and parallel with the Main Building and the Drama Room.</p> <p>The new building is carefully sculpted and will result in a well considered composition to the Main Building.</p> <p>The roof to the Proposed Building is simple in form comprising two components, north and south sides and with slight pitch to each.</p> <p>The south side is appropriately lower in height as it addresses the walkway and the Buildings overall level is set below the sites ground level.</p> <p>The open walkway between the Main Building and the Drama Room is appropriate in depth, allowing 17.25m between the two buildings and ensures the Proposed Building does not dominate the Main Building.</p> <p>The proposal responds appropriately to the scale of surrounding heritage buildings and to the heritage place.</p>
C9. New work that impacts upon original fabric or elements should be reversible where possible.	N/A	The proposal does not materially alter the fabric of the heritage buildings.
C10. New work to the rear, particularly where visible, is to follow the traditional hierarchy of diminishing scale and detail in forms, roofs, windows etc.	N/A	

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C11. New work is to respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.	COMPLIES	<p>The colonnade to the Proposed Building is modulated and references the heritage buildings courtyard arcade whilst sympathetic to the building's bay detail, series of windows, chimneys and vents.</p> <p>The height of Proposed Building corresponds to the Main Buildings string course thereby respecting height datum levels.</p>
C12. New materials must respect and respond to the original and early materials of the building, and of the group if part of a larger group.	COMPLIES	<p>The materials and colours employed, reference earthy tones to the bushland surrounds and the Main Buildings sand coloured rockfaced sandstone walls, masonry, terracotta roof tiles and brick chimneys.</p> <p>In all it is a recessive and compatible palette is sympathetic and does detract from the heritage features of the buildings.</p>  <p>Viewing west, the Main Buildings series of modulated windows, bays and gables are reflected in the contemporary interpretation of the Proposed Building.</p> <p>Material colour is light coloured and masonry (brick)</p>
C13. New work is to use traditional building materials and techniques wherever appropriate and possible.	N/A	<p>There is no proposed works to the heritage buildings.</p> <p>The new building is contemporary and interprets the Main Building Federation Romanesque and Library 20C ecclesiastical architecture style indicators such as the arched arcade, the colonnade, gabled parapets, modulated fenestration, connecting walkway, dwellings gabled roof- yet respects its integrity by not directly copying or mimicking its aestheticism.</p>

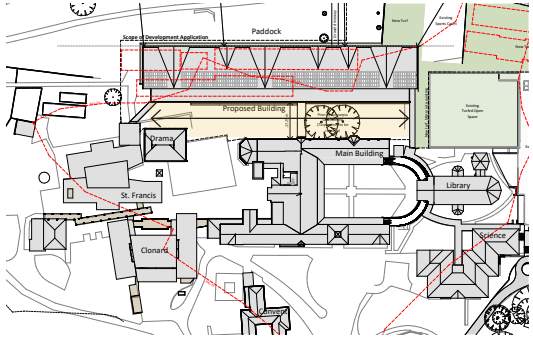


## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015 Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C14. 'Upstyling' (adding additional decoration for visual interest) of exteriors is discouraged.	N/A	There is no proposed works to the heritage buildings.
<b>D1.9.4. Curtilages, settings, gardens and landscape settings</b>		
O1. To protect the setting of heritage items and significant places and properties within heritage conservation areas.	COMPLIES	<p>O1 The proposal is respectful in terms of massing, scale and does not overwhelm the heritage building, nor the heritage place.</p> <p>The distance between the Proposed Building and the Main Building is appropriate and allows adequate curtilage to the Main Building so as not to diminish the Main Buildings prominence or its integrity as a heritage building.</p> <p>The curtilage allows for the mature turpentine trees to be retained.</p> <p>The Walkway extends west and terminates opposite the Drama Room, where the area opens up by means of the Proposed Building's covered outdoor learning area -COLA. This expands the curtilage to the Drama Room and allows an enhanced setting to the 1930s building and for it to be read in the round.</p> <p>The smaller walkways that connect the Proposed Building to the Main Building are lightweight as to not dominate the heritage building and further connect the buildings, resonant of the former chapel and its connecting walkways pertaining to 20C ecclesiastic architecture.</p> <p>The curtilage allows enhanced setting to the heritage buildings which activates and reinforce their heritage significance within the Blue Mountains environment.</p>

## 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015 Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
O2. To ensure that elements, including spatial elements that contribute to the setting of the significant item or streetscapes within the heritage conservation area are retained	COMPLIES	<p>O2 The walkway is a cohesive and ordered space and acts as a nexus between the Main Building, Drama Room and the Proposed Building. It creates meaningful connection between the buildings and enables the collective of buildings to work in unison.</p>  <p>The walkway is landscaped and includes the two mature Turpentine trees which only further contributes to it being a spatially activated space that students can interact in.</p> <p>The expanded curtilage to the Drama Room provides meaningful connection to the Proposed Building, enabling a new outdoor sheltered interactive space for students. It activates the Drama buildings visual presence and is fully experienced and appreciated by the users of the place.</p> <p>The COLA area to the Proposed Building, providing slot district views creates a spatial and visual connection to and from the surrounding bushland.</p>
O3. To retain original plantings and landscape elements that are of heritage significance and contribute to the setting of items and conservation areas.	COMPLIES	<p>The two mature turpentine trees to the north of the Main Building are retained. Refer Arborist report.</p> <p>The two mature Turpentine trees are retained, as they enhance the setting to the Main Building and contribute to the heritage significance of the place.</p> <p>The current plantings to the landscaped area do not contribute to the setting of items and to be replaced with a well considered landscape integrated with the two trees and will improve outdoor amenity, enhance the setting and improve the environmental heritage.</p>

## 6.0 Statutory Considerations

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management

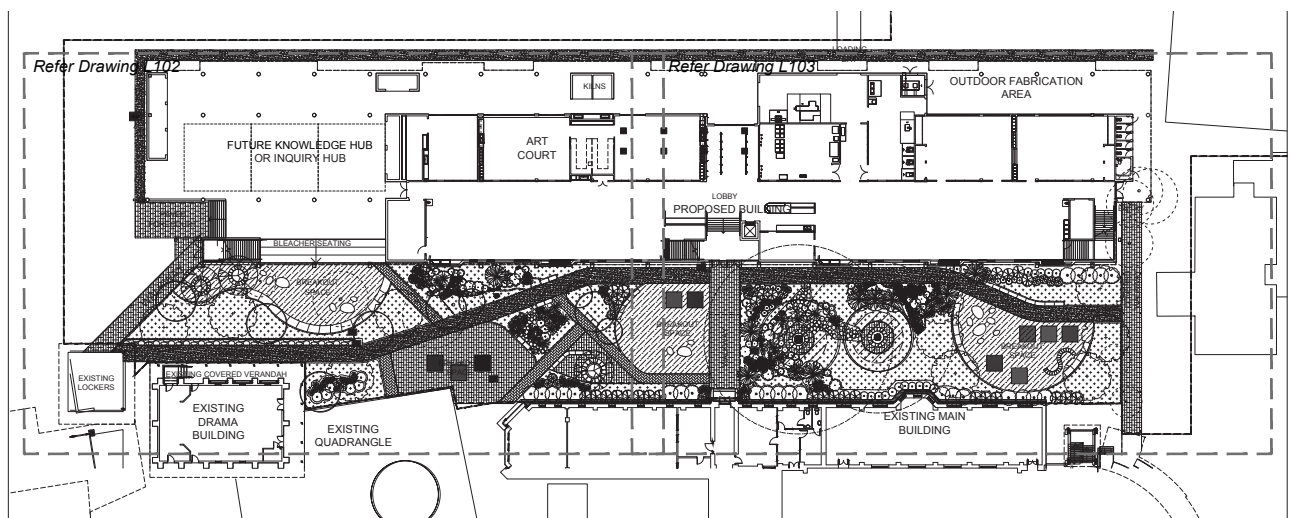
Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
O4. To promote landscaping that is consistent with the character of individual buildings and groups of buildings, and with the character of heritage conservation areas.	COMPLIES	The landscaping to the walkway incorporates link paths, dry creek beds, sandstone log seating, trees and plantings that are more sympathetic to the surrounding environs and aesthetically compatible with the heritage buildings. Elements such as sandstone marries in with the sandstone walls, edging to turfed area and functions as edging and as an interactive feature providing seating. The landscaping is a sensitive response and allows for appreciation of the main building. Refer Landscape Drawings.
C1. For development which affects significant gardens, landscaping, curtilage and/or setting of heritage items and properties within heritage conservation areas, a detailed landscape plan will be required.	COMPLIES	The current landscaping and setting is poor. Proposed landscaping to the walkway retains the two mature Turpentine trees and has been designed to create an improved amenity for the users whilst enhancing the setting. A Landscape Plan accompanies this DA.
C2. Original garden settings, remnants of gardens and individual plantings are to be retained, particularly where visible from the public domain or noted within an approved conservation management plan or heritage inventory sheet.	COMPLIES	The two mature turpentine trees to the north of the Main Building are retained, contribute to the heritage setting whilst remaining landscaping features a mix of built elements, materiality, variation in levels, hard surfaces, ramps and visibly detracting are removed. The new landscaping incorporates the two trees and will enhance the setting.
C3. New work is not to result in the loss of significant garden plantings or garden areas whether directly or through loss of sunlight or access to groundwater.	COMPLIES	The plantings to the garden are not significant do not enhance the setting and detracting.
C4. Significant trees are to be retained in place.	COMPLIES	The two mature Turpentine trees . Refer Arborist report.
C5. Front gardens should include low formal planting and or landscape designs which allow views of the streetfront elevation to be maintained.	N/A	The front gardens, formal in planning are retained.
C6. New plantings are to maintain appropriate curtilages for buildings and protect important views and landscape features.	COMPLIES	The landscaping to the walkway incorporates the two mature trees and new landscaping s provides view corridors and some slot views to the north of the site.
C7. Where mature trees or landscaping require removal to enable development, compensatory replanting with trees and landscaping of equivalent stature and landscape function is to be provided.	COMPLIES	The proposed landscaping is wholly compatible in scale and type of planting specified, contributes to the heritage setting and incorporates the two mature trees. The landscaping contributes to the walkway being an interactive area for students, activates the setting to the Main Building and enables the north facade to be appreciated.



## 6.0 Statutory Consideration2

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015 Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C8. Succession planting programs are to be initiated for significant trees and mature plantings reaching the end of their life cycle.	N/A	Refer Landscape Plan.
C9. The effect of any proposed excavation and landfill as part of development must be considered and minimised in order to avoid adverse impacts on the current and future health of trees located on the development site or adjoining sites	N/A	The landscaping is confined to the walkway.



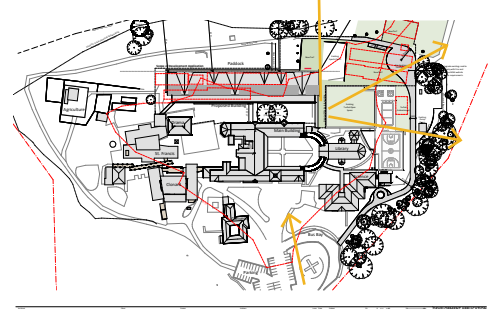
Landscape Plan -Xeriscapes

The landscaping to the walkway uses landscape elements such as through site links, breakout-spaces, dry creek bed, sandstone and off form concrete seating, feature trees and plantings that are appropriate to the scale of the development. It provides improved outdoor amenity, enhanced setting to the Main Building and the Drama Room and improved environmental heritage.

## 6.0 Statutory Consideration

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>D1.9.5 Views</b>		
O1. To conserve significant views and vistas, including immediate street views, district views and distant views to, from and within significant items and streetscapes.	COMPLIES	<p>O1</p> <p>The view to the Main Building travelling north on the main driveway is conserved.</p> <p>The CMP recommends that <i>'the height of new buildings should not exceed the level of the eaves of the main building'</i>. The Proposed Building relates proportionally- its height does not exceed that of the Main Building and is carefully designed, respectful through its typology, massing and scale and does not impact views from the lookout tower of the Main Building.</p> <p>Views to the Main Buildings courtyard facing east, are not impacted allowing the interpretation of the heritage building to be conserved as recommended in the CMP.</p> <p>New courts and turfed area are sited where demountable classrooms (subsequently burnt down in 2013) were located. This open area is to the north and east of the Library and provides expanded open curtilage and peripheral district views.</p>  <p>The existing landscaped area to the north of the Main Building and the Drama Building features a mix of landscaped elements, plantings and levels which detract and compete with the Main Building and the Drama Room. Views to the buildings are obscured and heritage interpretation is hindered. The walkway is carefully managed allowing the interpretation of the Main Buildings stand alone presence to be conserved and visible from east and west viewing points and allows for retention of the two mature Turpentine trees resulting in an activated setting to the Main Building.</p>

## 6.0 Statutory Consideration

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management




Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
O1. To conserve significant views and vistas, including immediate street views, district views and distant views to, from and within significant items and streetscapes.		<p>The walkway is carefully managed and acts as a visual corridor, allowing significant views to and from the Drama Room and Library and the peripheral views of bushland beyond.</p>  <p>Visual corridor: Views to the east.</p>  <p>Visual corridor: Views to the west</p> <p>The siting of the Proposed building allows for a balance between the heritage, bushfire and environment.</p> <p>There are views to and from the subject site and includes peripheral views to the bushland.</p>  <p>Views to the bushland - district views</p>  <p>Having taken into consideration the views encompassing peripheral views, slot views and views via the visual corridor the proposal is not believed to result in any adverse impacts upon the heritage site</p>



## 6.0 Statutory Consideration

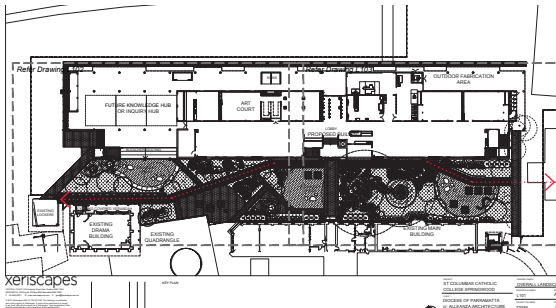
### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

#### Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
<p>O2. To provide additional views from streets and other public spaces where opportunities arise.</p>		<p>The walkway extends west and ends opposite the Drama Room, where the area opens up by means of the Proposed Buildings covered outdoor learning area -COLA. This expands the curtilage enhances the setting to the Drama Room and allows for additional slot views to and from the Drama Room to district views.</p>  <p>The colonnade to the north of the Proposed Building provides a visual corridor providing district views - east and west. Slot views are available on ground floor provided by the outdoor sheltered area.</p>  <p>District views are enabled from the Proposed Building's first floor. The boundaries to the Quadrangle sited between the Main Building and the Drama Room is further defined and framed by the Proposed Building, enhances the setting and results in dynamic views between the buildings.</p> 

## 6.0 Statutory Consideration

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015 Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
O2. To provide additional views from streets and other public spaces where opportunities arise		<p>The landscaping to the walkway provides for a through site link path, a view corridor which has associated green 'rooms' (break out spaces) that provide for the pedestrian different views- to the heritage buildings, distant views to the east and west, slot views and through to the quadrangle.</p> <p>The landscaped elements enable an aesthetic pleasing and varied visual experience for the pedestrian. Refer Landscape Plan Xeriscapes</p>  <p>The proposal improves the amenity of open space in the forms of quality, outlook and new activated views.</p>
C1. Significant and distinctive views in and around conservation areas and their identified significant features are to be retained.	COMPLIES	<p>As identified above the key views of surrounding bushland to and from the Main Building are retained.</p> <p>The historical relationship between the item and its environs is not adversely impacted by the proposal.</p>
C2. Views from public open spaces to skylines, escarpments, and long district views are to be preserved, and adverse impacts minimised.	COMPLIES	District views from the site are preserved.
C3. Locations of new trees are to enable views to be framed and protected when the trees reach maturity.	COMPLIES	<p>The proposed landscaping is primarily to the walkway and planting and landscape elements are appropriate to the scale of the development.</p> <p>It visually softens the walkway and contributes to the pleasant visual experience.</p>
<b>D1.9.6. Commercial, industrial and public buildings</b>		
O1. To retain forms, significant elevations, details and finishes of commercial, industrial and public buildings.	COMPLIES	There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal.
O2. To retain good representative examples of significant architectural styles in the historic development of commercial, industrial and public buildings.	COMPLIES	There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal.
C1. Principal building forms are to be retained.	COMPLIES	The proposed development demonstrates that the impact to the heritage item is minimised through a number of sympathetic design interventions.

## 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

### Part D - Heritage Management

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C2. Significant architectural elevations and significant finishes and details are to be retained.	COMPLIES	The heritage buildings' awe inspiring architectural style and detail are taken into consideration ensuring the proposal references the details without it dominating or mimicking the building.
C3. New work for the adaptive re-use of a building is to be consistent with the overall character of the building type, its architectural style and its context.	N/A	
<b>D1.9.8. Infill development</b>		
C1 For infill development in heritage conservation areas or on heritage sites, applicants are required to provide a Heritage Impact Statement as well as a site and context analysis that identifies the important characteristics and features of the surrounding area. The site and context analysis should follow the guidelines for site and context analysis set out in B1 Site Analysis.	COMPLIES	<p>The Proposed Building is rectilinear in plan and parallel to the Drama Room and Main Building. It is carefully designed - its built form respectful through it's typology, massing, scale and materiality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Proposed Building relates proportionally: its height does not exceed that of the Main Building height</li> <li>- the building's bulk is articulated by north and south components, the north component of the Proposed Building is marginally higher than the south component optimising the north light and views whilst the south side is lower in scale and form, addresses the Main and height enable the Proposed Building to be subservient to the Main Building.</li> <li>- the distance between the Proposed Building and the Main Building is appropriate and allows adequate curtilage to the Main Building so as not to diminish the Main Building's prominence or it's integrity as a heritage building.</li> <li>-the significant visual links the site affords, views, buildings' setting and curtilage are carefully considered so as the heritage buildings retain their heritage significance- aesthetic and historical.</li> <li>- the Asset Protection Zone distance is achieved.</li> </ul>
C2. Infill development is to be sympathetic to existing buildings in siting, scale, form and proportion, without imitating historic detailing. New work must be visually subservient to the existing character within the vicinity, and be able to be understood as new development	COMPLIES	<p>The proposal responds appropriately to the scale of surrounding heritage buildings and to the heritage place. The roof to the Proposed Building is simple in form comprising two components, north and south sides and with slight pitch to each.</p> <p>The south side is appropriately lower in height as it addresses the walkway and the proposed building overall level is set one metre below the sites ground level resulting in it being carefully sculpted not overwhelming and a well considered composition to the Main Building.</p>



## 6.0 Statutory Consideration

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
C4 Materials, finishes, textures and colours are to respond to the historic context. They are generally to be similar or sympathetic to the characteristic materials, finishes, textures and colours of the original significant buildings within the streetscape. Refer to the materials in Part D1 - Table 1 for traditional materials and acceptable solutions for infill.	COMPLIES	The Proposed Building is sited opposite the Main Building and the Drama Room and the materials and colour palette are sympathetic and restrained as to not overpower the heritage buildings. The materials employed are contemporary and reference earthy tones to the bushland surrounds and the Main Buildings sand coloured rockfaced sandstone walls, terracotta roof tiles and brick chimneys.
<b>D1.9.9. Accessibility, fire upgrading and fire safety</b>		
O1. To ensure that the need to provide equitable access, fire safety upgrading of buildings and bushfire protection measures takes into consideration the heritage significance of heritage items and buildings within heritage conservation areas. O2. To ensure that the maximum possible heritage fabric is retained during upgrading processes for access, fire safety and bushfire protection measures.	COMPLIES	O1 The proposed development demonstrates that the impact to the heritage item is minimised through a number of sympathetic design interventions.  O2 There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal
C1. When new elements such as ramps, lifts, railings, signage and alarms are required in order to provide equitable access, adverse impacts upon heritage fabric are to be minimised. This includes heritage spaces, features and building appearance from the street.	COMPLIES	There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal
C2. The installation of new elements such as fire doors, stair nosings, ceiling linings, wall linings, railings, exit signs, fire extinguishers, hose reels, protective materials or treatments and other equipment, and the requirement to re-swing exit doors, is to take into consideration and minimise the adverse impacts upon heritage fabric, spaces, features and appearance from the street.	N/A	There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal.
C3. Alternative solutions, deemed-to-satisfy provisions and negotiated agreements with fire safety and access experts are to be applied wherever possible to maximise positive heritage outcomes.	N/A	Refer Fire Management report.

## 6.0 Statutory Consideration

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
<b>D1.10. Specific building elements</b>		
<b>D1.10.1. Building Materials</b>		
<p>O1. To retain and conserve the original external materials and finishes of heritage items and buildings within heritage conservation areas, and where appropriate, internal materials and finishes.</p> <p>O2. To ensure that alterations and additions to heritage properties are constructed of materials and finishes that adequately take into consideration the existing building type, architectural style and construction period.</p>		<p>O1 There is no fabric altered to the Main Building and the Drama Room as a result of the proposal</p> <p>O2 The proposal carefully considers and respects the sites grounds and cultural significance of the heritage buildings on site and associated walkways characteristic of the late 20C ecclesiastical architecture.</p> <p>The Proposed Building is sited opposite the Main Building and the Drama Room and the materials employed reference earthy tones to the bushland surrounds and the Main Buildings sand coloured rockfaced sandstone walls, terracotta roof tiles and brick chimneys.</p> <p>The proposals selection of materials to the external walls is a mix of face brick walls, modulated glazed panels, vertically grooved through-coloured fibre cement panels whilst the receding walls are clad in fibre cement.</p> <p>The connecting walkways employ light materiality and construction that does not impact the heritage significance of the Main Building, the Drama Room and the Library.</p>
C1. New or replacement materials to heritage fabric and significant forms are to use the materials in Table D1-1 below as a guide to appropriate materials for different architectural elements, periods and styles.	N/A	
C2. New materials are to be compatible in terms of colour, texture, finishes and proportions within a building and a group.	COMPLIES	The materials and colours are appropriate for its context and also recessive so as not to dominate the Main Building and the Drama Room.
C3. Original weatherboards are not to be removed or covered by new cladding.	N/A	
C4. Existing face brickwork and stone walls are not to be coated, rendered or painted.	N/A	
C5. Original render is not to be removed.	N/A	
C6. Mortar colour and type is to be appropriate to the affected brick or stone. New cement and repointing is to match a traditional mortar mix. The use of lime is generally preferred over a high cement content.	N/A	

## 6.0 Statutory Consideration

### 6.2 Blue Mountains Council - Development Control Plan 2015

Objective / Provision	Compliance	Response
<p>C7. The impact of new services is to be minimised and isolated wherever possible. Chasing in to stone or brick is strongly discouraged; conduit and pipe is to be surface-mounted wherever possible.</p> <p>The Proposed Building's footprint is appropriate in size and does not dominate the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is respectful separation between the Proposed Building and the heritage buildings.</li> <li>- The development provides for expanded curtilage and an enhanced setting to the Drama Room.</li> <li>- The walkway is a cohesive and an ordered space that acts as a nexus between the two heritage buildings.</li> <li>-The walkway provides meaningful curtilage to the Main Building allows for it to be interpreted as a heritage building and appreciated by the users of the place.</li> <li>-The materiality and detailing to the Proposed Building is contemporary, responds to the Main Building without it detracting from the heritage qualities.</li> <li>-The proposal does not materially impact the stated significance and only improves the setting and heritage values of the building</li> </ul>	N/A	<p>O3. The landscaped area to the north of the Main Building having low significance is removed. It is not a complementary setting, is not ordered in layout, contains detracting built elements that do not provide for connection between the buildings and prevents the interpretation of the Main Building.</p> <p>The walkway acts as a nexus between the Main Building, Drama Room and the Proposed Building. It creates meaningful connection between the buildings and references the late 20C ecclesiastical architecture that presents connecting walkways, enabling the collective of buildings to work in unison.</p> <p>The covered walkways (east and west) similarly create meaningful connection between the buildings.</p> <p>There is good separation between the Proposed Building and the heritage buildings. It enables the Main Building to retain and improve its prominence on the site and allow for the north facing facade to be conserved, better interpreted and appreciated.</p> <p>The proposal retains and improves views between the buildings, to and from the buildings and to the surrounding bushland.</p>



## 7.0 Impact of Significance

### 7.1 NSW Office of Environment and Heritage

The following table has been adapted for the assessment of adjacent items and assessment of works within Heritage Conservation Areas. It is a summarised version of the more detailed standard response guidelines published by the NSW OEH. The proposal does not materially impact the stated significance and only improves the setting and heritage values of the building

Proposed Change to Heritage Item	[Y/N]	Response
<b>Demolition of a Building or Structure</b>		
Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?	Y	The buildings removed on site are temporary demountable buildings, that are outdated and do not have heritage significance.
Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?	Y	There is no fabric altered as a result of the proposal other than the landscaped area to the north of the heritage buildings. It is low significance.  The heritage buildings, the Main Building, Drama Room and Library are retained in their entirety.
Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?	Y	The demountable class rooms on the north of the site are outdated and temporary structures.
Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought?	Y	This report (prepared by a heritage architect) seeks to demonstrate that the impact of the proposed development will be minimised through a number of sympathetic design interventions.
Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?	Y	This report (prepared by a heritage architect) seeks to demonstrate that the impact of the proposed development will be minimised through a number of sympathetic design interventions.
<b>Minor or Major Partial Demolition</b>		
Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function?	Y	The existing demountable buildings on site are temporary, worn, outdated and are intrusive. The proposal is for removal of the intrusive existing demountable building and elements to the landscaped area north of the Main Building- which is of low significance.
Are important features of the item affected by the demolition (e.g. fireplaces in buildings)?	N	The proposal does not materially impact the stated significance and only improves the setting and heritage values of the building
Is the resolution to partially demolish sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item?	Y	District views to and from the items are enabled and as such, their setting are enhanced.

## 7.0 Impact of Significance

### 7.1 NSW Government OEH

Proposed Change to Heritage Item	[Y/N]	Response
<b>New Development adjacent to a heritage item (including additional buildings and dual occupancies)</b>		
How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?	Y	The proposal is respectful in terms of massing, scale and does not overwhelm the heritage building, nor the heritage place.
Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?	Y	The proposed development is on the same site as the heritage building, the Main Building and the amenity of the School is augmented through the provision of a new teaching facility.
How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?	Y	There is respectful separation between the Proposed Building and the heritage buildings. - The development provides for expanded curtilage and an enhanced setting to the Drama Room. - The walkway is a cohesive and an ordered space that acts as a nexus between the two heritage buildings. -The walkway provides meaningful curtilage to the Main Building allows for it to be interpreted as a heritage building and appreciated by the users of the place.
How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? what has been done to minimise negative effects?	Y	The proposal retains and improves views between the buildings, to and from the buildings and to the surrounding bushland by - providing good separation between the Proposed Building and the heritage building -the development provides for expanded curtilage and an enhanced setting to the Drama Room. - the Proposed Buildings south side is appropriately lower in height and is subservient to the Main Building. the walkway is carefully managed and acts as a visual corridor, allowing significant views to and from the Drama Room and Library and the peripheral views of bushland beyond.
Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? How has this been minimised?	Y	The proposal is respectful in terms of massing, scale and does not overwhelm the heritage building, nor the heritage place.
Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?	Y	The public will be able to view and appreciate the significance of the heritage item.

## 7.0 Impact of Significance

### 7.1 NSW Government OEH

Proposed Change to Heritage Item	[Y/N]	Response
<b>New Landscape Works and Features</b>		
How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?	Y	The landscape area to the north of the Main Building is not original and low significance. The landscaping to the walkway incorporates link paths, dry creek beds, sandstone log seating, trees and plantings that are more sympathetic to the surrounding environs and aesthetically compatible with the heritage buildings. The landscaping is a sensitive response and allows for appreciation of the main building. Refer Landscape Drawings
Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works been reinstated?	Y	The landscape area to the north of the Main Building is not original and low significance.
Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?	Y	Refer Arborist report.
How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?	Y	The current plantings to the landscaped area do not contribute to the setting of items and to be replaced with a well considered landscape, primarily the walkway providing improved amenity, enhanced setting and improved environmental heritage.
<b>Tree Removal or Replacement</b>		
Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape?	COMPLIES	The two mature trees to the north of the Main Building, (2) Syncarpia Glomunulifera Turpentine trees are retained. Refer Arborist report.
Why is the tree being removed?	COMPLIES	The two mature Turpentine trees are being retained. Refer Arborist Report.
Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained?	COMPLIES	An Arborist report - Mark Bury Consulting provides advise and concludes that the two mature Turpentine trees to be retained.
Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species?	COMPLIES	The landscaping to the walkway uses landscape elements such as through site links, breakout-spaces, dry creek bed, sandstone and off form concrete seating, feature trees and plantings that are appropriate to the scale of the development.



## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence

### 8.1 Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence

#### 8.1.1 Acknowledgement of Country

- The subject site is on Gundungurra land of the Darug Nation, who are the Traditional Custodians of the land that covers what is now known as the Cumberland Plain and its associated hinterland,
- Gundungurra land stretches from the southern rim of the Cumberland Plain, to the area west of the Georges River and through the southern Blue Mountains,
- The area has been continuously occupied by Aboriginal people for at least the last 14,000 years and archaeological evidence from sites across the mountains suggest that prior to 3000–4000 years ago, the mountains were mainly visited by people from the mountain fringes and lowlands on a seasonal basis,
- Contemporary local Aboriginal organisations have identified many important sites and objects in the lower Blue Mountains, where the subject site is located, which are believed to be associated with ceremonial activities or used as directional markers. Around 3000–4000 years ago it is likely that the mountains became permanently occupied,
- The Sydney river system, especially the Parramatta, Georges, Lane Cove, Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, were the great links, which enabled extended kin-groups to know each other and to move around quickly. (<https://www.historyofaboriginalsydney.edu.au/place>),
- Documentary and archaeological evidence supports the idea that the subject site and its vicinity has significant cultural importance to the Aboriginal community,
- This significance is illustrated by the high concentration of sites registered in the area on AIHIMS database, mapped during various studies over the years,
- The subject site is within the jurisdiction of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council,
- Today a number of organisations in the area continue to celebrate and preserve Darug culture. These include, but are not limited by, the Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, Darug Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation, Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council and Muru Mittigar.

## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence

### 8.1.2 Land use and historic subdivisions

- In general, government issue of land grants presumed alienation of traditional lands and disruption of connectivity between places of Aboriginal cultural significance,
- The land that now constitutes the St Columba's landholdings and the surrounding Springwood area was well known to the Gundungurra people and is situated on a significant trade and transport route between the Nepean River to the east and the mountains and western plains beyond to the west, v
- A trade route is documented to have followed the Springwood Ridge (site location) after rising from the lower hinterlands of the area now known as the Cumberland Plain,
- The area has evidence of permanent dwelling and tool making sites along its length. Extensive artefact concentrations and shelters with deposits are found on the slopes which run down to Springwood Creek on the west and north-west side of the subject site,
- The permanent water source created by the springs associated with the Springwood and Blue Gum Swamp creeks were likely valuable assets to the Gundungurra people and was later developed into a Catholic grotto ('Our Lady of Lourdes') and is now known as Kable's Spring,
- The spring appears on a European survey plan of the area in 1837 and a private road leading to St Columba's was developed by the early settlers in North Springwood and along which fresh water was regularly carted,
- Land with a constant supply of water of course attracted powerful interests and in 1839 a square piece of country containing 640 acres was granted to William Lawson senior.
- The Lawson property was in a strategic position, for the combination of the track from Springwood to Kable's Spring and the developing Hawkesbury Road, both running through the periphery of the estate, gave Lawson useful access to the new grant.
- Kable's Spring and the Lawson property was acquired by the Catholic church in October 1908.

## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence Assessment

### 8.2.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence Assessment

#### Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd 2013

##### Preamble

An inspection of the site by Godden Mackay Logan of the St Columba's landholdings was carried out to enable assessment and management for current and future developments or activities that may take place across the study area. An Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy Report, of St Columba's Springwood was prepared in July 2013 by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd following the site investigation and in summary the HMS found and recommended the following:

The study area consisted the landholdings, situated between Springwood and Winmalee north of the Hawkesbury Road in the lower Blue mountains and includes the St Columba's Campus site and the St. Thomas Aquinas Primary School. The study area is shown in Figures 1.1 to 1.4 in the report.

An Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence assessment in accordance with NSW Heritage was undertaken in 2012 and it was confirmed that there was the presence of a number of aboriginal objects located within the area of the St Columba's landholdings.

The OEH AHIMS search identified recorded Aboriginal sites (with a 50m buffer) comprising potential archaeological deposits, open camp-sites, stone artefact scatters, shelters with deposit, shelters with art and axe grinding groove sites.

Other Aboriginal sites within the study area that were identified, though not registered with AHIMS and were presented in the report. (Table 3.2)

GML prepared a report, The St Columba's Springwood Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines in 2013 which provides implementation of the Aboriginal heritage management principles and strategies provided in the HMS and in accordance with best practice guidelines such as the Burra Charter.

New Construction/Development must adhere to the statutory requirements of the NPW Act and follow OEH due diligence approach and is outlined in the St Columba's Springwood Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines. Page 19.

Permission was granted by the applicant, the Diocese of Parramatta to include the reports in this SHI that were prepared by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd and the report St Columba's Springwood- Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines, please see Appendix E for the report. It is noted that the information provided in the reports 'is restricted to the managers and users of St Columba's landholding and not be provided to the wider public or those who do not require specific knowledge of the location of Aboriginal sites contained within the St Columba's landholdings'-(Source: St Columba's Springwood- Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines).

An updated AHIM database search using the NSW OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was conducted by Cracknell & Lonergan Architects dated 2021.

## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence

### 8.3.1 NSW Department Planning Industry and Development

*The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (ACHAC) was established in 2006 under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The Committee advises the Minister and the Chief Executive of the Department of Premier and Cabinet on matters relating to identification, assessment and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW.*

*Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected under the following legislation:*

- *the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)*
- *the Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act).*

*Under the NPW Act, an Aboriginal Place may be declared over any area of land in New South Wales if the Minister declares that area is of special significance to Aboriginal culture. This declaration provides legal mechanisms to safeguard declared Aboriginal Places from harm or desecration unless the appropriate permit has been issued. The declaration of an Aboriginal Place does not change the status of or affect ownership rights; but a person must not modify, harm or desecrate a declared Aboriginal Place without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit issued under the NPW Act.*

*Under the NPW Act it is an offence to harm or desecrate a declared Aboriginal Place, which includes removing an object from its location. There are penalties for anyone who knowingly or deliberately collects and removes Aboriginal objects. It is also an offence to unknowingly harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place (e.g. disturb an unrecorded human burial). This second offence is a 'strict liability offence'.*

### 8.3.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

*The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database that contains detailed information on over 93,000 recorded sites and over 13,500 archaeological and cultural heritage assessment reports.*

*Recorded Aboriginal objects and places, and declared Aboriginal Places, are referred to as 'Aboriginal sites' in AHIMS.*

*AHIMS includes information about:*

- *sites reported to the Chief Executive of the Department*
- *sites declared by the Minister for the Environment to have special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.*

*Aboriginal communities use AHIMS to help them identify, manage, conserve and protect local sites and heritage.*

*Government, industry and heritage professionals use AHIMS to access information for land-use planning, regulation and conservation management. The information on the database can also be used for archaeological surveys, cultural heritage research projects, development proposals, property purchases and oral history projects.*



### 8.3.3 AHIMS updated report

An updated Due Diligence Assessment conducted by Cracknell Lonergan Architects on the 29 November 2021 follows the research methodology and structure contained in practice guidelines published by Heritage NSW and an overview of the process is detailed in section 8.7.

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) have issued a code of practice guidelines that defines a 'due diligence' approach to Aboriginal Heritage: Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (13 September 2010). This guideline is designed to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects, and/or Aboriginal Places, and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage impact Permit (AHIP).

This Due Diligence Code of Practice enables reasonable and practicable steps to be undertaken by individuals and organisations in order to:

- Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area.
- Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
- Determine whether an AHIP application (or further investigative works under Part 3: Planning Instruments of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPAA1979) is required.

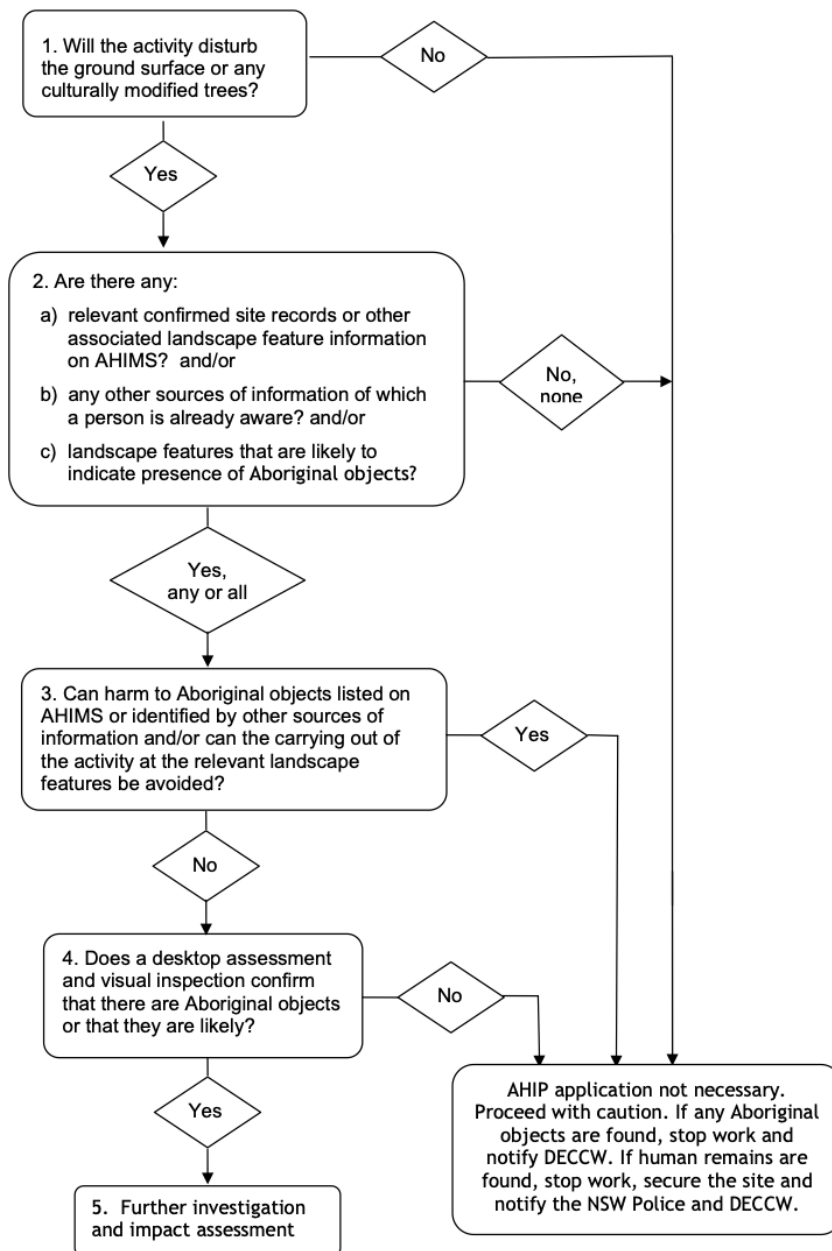
Due diligence is a legal concept that describes a standard of care in considering the likely risks a proposed activity may have and any obligations which may apply. Within the context of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 under which this investigation is primarily undertaken, the OEH has defined due diligence as:

"Taking reasonable and practical steps to determine whether a person's actions will harm an Aboriginal object and if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm."

The process and undertaking of a due diligence assessment is identified and discussed in the subsequent section of this report.

### The generic due diligence process

#### 8 The generic due diligence process



## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence

### 8.3.1 Identification of Relevant Legislation & Policies

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (NSW) 1979, appropriate consideration of relevant legislation, planning instruments, policies and documents are identified as being relevant to the assessment of due diligence for the subject site.

- Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 No. 203
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 No. 80 – Part 6 Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places

In order to administer the aforementioned acts, the NSW Office for Environment and Heritage (OEH) has issued a series of guidelines and policies. The applicability of these documents are dependent upon the nature and scope of each project and assessment within this report has been made with due reference to the following documents:

- Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (NSW OEH, February 2009)
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010
- Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (NSW OEH, September 2012)
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (NSW OEH, September 2010)
- The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 2013)

### 8.3.2 Definitions

For the purposes of the AHIMS process the following definition is taken from the National Parks and Wildlife Act:

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

The definition for Aboriginal places is provided by the NSW Aboriginal Heritage Office:

*Aboriginal places have been defined by the Act as 'areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community'. An area will only be regarded as an Aboriginal Place if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to conclude the area was or is of significance to the Aboriginal community.*

## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence

### 8.4 Geological Context

This section provides information on the topographical context of the subject site that complements/supports the setting and context descriptions, and historical assessment, provided in other sections of this report.

The NSW OEH ESspade Service provides the basis for preliminary soil and geological assessment that will be of assistance in determining the topographical and land features of the locality. This is necessary as part of the consideration of cultural significance to Aboriginal people whose connection to Country is integral with landform characteristics.

The detail investigation is to ascertain the integrity of the makeup of these landscape features of the vicinity and more detailed analysis of the subject site, whether or not the soil makeup is compromised by intervention of the recent past, and ascertain the potential for archaeological deposits.

The geological map locates the subject site as containing or being in close proximity to three geological profiles, some that have relevance for the subject site's former characteristics before development.



site location approximate

Geographical Profile of NSW  
Extract of Faulconbridge  
Source: NSW Planning Industry & Environment  
Espade Database



## 8.4 Geological Context



ESpade Geological map for the Springwood area, showing zones of varying geological/landscape qualities. Subject site circled

### Dominant on subject site:

9030fb 'Faulconbridge' (Residual)

**Geology:** Hawkesbury Sandstone consisting of medium to coarse-grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminite lenses.

**Topography:** Level to gently undulating broad crests and ridges on plateau surfaces. Broad convex ridge crests (300–800 m) are the dominant landform element. Rock outcrop is occasionally present

**Vegetation:** Partially cleared low eucalypt woodland with a dry sclerophyll shrub understorey. Understorey is dominated by members of the families Proteaceae, Fabaceae, Epacridaceae and Myrtaceae.

### West part of the subject site:

9030wb Warragamba (Colluvial)

**Geology:** Narrabeen Group Sandstone which consists of fine-grained lithic sandstone sometimes interbedded with thin shale lenses.

**Topography:** The dominant landforms are moderate to very steep slopes. Narrow sandstone and colluvial benches occur on the slopes which contain sandstone boulders.

**Vegetation:** Wet sclerophyll forest, predominantly uncleared. A good indicator species of this landscape is *Livistona australis* (cabbage palm).

## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence

### North-east part of the subject site:

9030ha 'Hawkesbury' (Colluvial)

Geology: Hawkesbury Sandstone consisting of medium to coarse-grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminite lenses. . The combination of bedding planes and widely spaced joints gives sandstone outcrops a distinctive blocky appearance.

Topography: Rolling to very steep hills. Rock outcrop occurs as horizontal benches and broken scarps up to 10 m high. Boulders and cobbles cover up to 50% of the ground surface. Valleys are narrow and incised.

Vegetation: Mostly uncleared open-woodland (dry sclerophyll) with pockets of tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll) and closed-forest (rainforest).

### South of the subject site:

9030lh Lucas Heights (Residual)

Geology: Mittagong Formation—interbedded shale, laminite and fine to medium grained quartz sandstone.

Topography: Gently undulating plateau, 200–1 000 m in width, with level to gently inclined slope gradients

Vegetation: Extensively cleared to completely cleared low eucalypt open-forest and low eucalypt woodland with a sclerophyllous shrub understorey

## 8.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Due Diligence

### 8.5 Historical and Cultural Context

#### 8.5.3 Aboriginal Land Councils

The Aboriginal Land Councils have been established under the Land Rights Act 1983.

The New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC), located in Parramatta CBD, is responsible for the maintenance and enhancement of Aboriginal culture, identity and heritage and for coordinating with the Local Aboriginal Land Councils

The objectives of each Local Aboriginal Land Council are to improve, protect and foster the best interests of all Aboriginal persons within the Council's area.

The subject site lies within the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council region that includes Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Penrith and Blue Mountains local government areas. The Deerubbin LALC adjoins the (Sydney) Metropolitan LALC and Gandangarra LALC on the south.

*Deerubbin LALC's members support genuine assertions and respectful recognition of traditional ownership (and formal legal recognition of native title) wherever they occur. Deerubbin LALC is skeptical, however, that there are Aboriginal people alive today who credibly lay claim to traditional ownership of its area. European occupation of the area occurred early in the history of the colony of New South Wales and had a devastating impact on the Aboriginal people of the area. Without laying claim to traditional ownership of the area, Deerubbin LALC and its members have been active in seeking to promote and protect the Aboriginal cultural and heritage values of lands in the area. (<https://www.historyofaboriginalsydney.edu.au/west/deerubbin-local-aboriginal-land-council>)*

#### 8.5.4 NSW Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2018

The NSWALC seeks government commitment to work with NSWALC and LALCs towards reform of control in Aboriginal culture and heritage, in particular to make improvements on the regulatory regime in the NPW Act 1974, with the following comments:

*The state of our heritage grows objectively worse. The State of the Environment Report 2011 highlighted that: "One of the main threats to Indigenous heritage places is conscious destruction through government-approved development—that is, development for which decision-makers are aware of (or obliged to be informed about) Indigenous heritage impacts, yet choose to authorise the destruction of Indigenous heritage. This widespread process, combined with a general lack of understanding of physical Indigenous heritage, means that individual decisions on assessment and development result in progressive, cumulative destruction of the Indigenous cultural resource."*

*The State of the Environment Report 2016 reiterates the scale of the problem, highlighting that "incremental destruction" is a key risk to our cultural heritage. The report notes that: "The economic imperatives of development and infrastructure delivery can place great pressure on sensitive Indigenous heritage places and overemphasise the individual 'site', rather than understanding that Indigenous heritage exists at a landscape scale, covering both tangible and intangible manifestations." The cumulative impacts on Aboriginal heritage, along with the high rates of destruction both illegal and legally authorised must be urgently addressed.*

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2018 proposes "a transformative, contemporary and respectful vision for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales", proposing to replace the NSW Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects, with greater focus on negotiations with Indigenous peoples in the early stages of planning.

### 8.6 AHIMS & Environment Context: Desktop investigation

A detailed search using the NSW OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) has been conducted. The search area was conducted on 168 Hawkesbury Road, Springwood known formally as: 1/-/DP133438, 2/-/DP133438, 56/-/DP751635, 57/-/DP751635 and 7/-/DP1227294. For each lot a buffer zone of 50 metres was used.

There are currently 40 registered sites or Aboriginal Places identified within the subject site or within a 50m buffer of the aforementioned lots. These lots are identified in the five extensive search on the AHIMS database included in Section 8.

Identified archaeological deposit for open sites	Number
Open Camp site: artefact valid	14
Axe Grinding Groove: Grinding groove: valid	4
Shelter with deposit: artefact: valid	18
Shelter with Art: Valid	2
Isolated Find: Valid PAD	1
PAD: Valid	1

### 8.7 Recommendations and Findings

The Due Diligence assessment finds that there is evidence of numerous sites of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community on and within the curtilage of the site known as 168 Hawkesbury Road, Springwood.

Despite historic development having previously taken place on the subject site and at the location of the proposed development, it is not unlikely that during construction the presence of potential archaeological evidence of Aboriginal material culture may be uncovered. This assessment has been made by considering the following facts:

- high concentration of known objects and sites in the immediate vicinity,
- the subject site is located on a key historical trade route,
- the subject site has evidence of historical occupation and dwelling,
- the subject site is believed to be the boundary of different language groups and thus likely a place of tradition meeting, trade and ceremony,

However, immediate archaeological investigation is not required and Cracknell & Lonergan Architects agree to be attend the site during the excavation stage to observe possible artefacts and in the event of found artefacts will notify heritage archaeologist consultants Godden Mackay Logan.

With this initial assurance, this report advises that appropriate consideration and implementation of the following two recommendations will help to ensure that the site construction works will be able to proceed smoothly without endangering potential archaeologically and socio-culturally significant Aboriginal artefacts.



### 8.7 Recommendations and Findings

**ONE:** As part of site induction procedures at the commencement and during Construction Works (i.e. After issuance of a Construction Certificate, prior to issuance of an Occupation Certificate):

All site personnel should be made aware that under Section 86 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, harm or desecration to an Aboriginal Object, is a criminal offence.

All site personnel should be made aware that under Section 89A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 that a person who is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object must notify the Office of Environment and Heritage in a timely manner. Failure to do so constitutes a criminal offence.

All site personnel are made aware of the procedures they should undertake in the event of the discovery or suspected discovery of an Aboriginal Object as outlined in Section 2.3 and Recommendation TWO of this report.

That this report be made readily available on site for reference, should the procedures under Section 2.3 and Recommendation TWO of this report be required.

**TWO:** Only in the event where an Aboriginal object and/or artefact is discovered or suspected to be present after commencement and during Construction works (i.e. After Issuance of a Construction Certificate, prior to issuance of an Occupation Certificate):

Any and all works should stop immediately and the NSW OEH should be notified.

In the event where the discovery of a potential archaeological object is likely to be or thought to be human skeletal remains, notification to NSW Police as well as the NSW OEH should be done immediately so that the area may be secured and unauthorised access may be prevented.

Consultation should be sought from the Local Government Authority's Heritage Officer.

Consultation should be sought from a suitably qualified Aboriginal Archaeologist or Archaeological Consultancy to determine the condition of the site and to ascertain whether an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required.

If an AHIP is determined to be required, appropriate consultation should be sought with the Aboriginal community through the NSW Aboriginal Land Council and Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and appropriate assessment in accordance with the NSW OEH guidelines should be followed to obtain approval for an AHIP so that site works can re-commence.

If an AHIP is determined to be required, no works should recommence on the site until the NSW OEH and/or other relevant authorities have granted approval.

## 9.0 Recommendations

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There are no further recommendations to be made in this report.

## 10.0 Statement of Heritage Impact

In considering the development at 168 Hawkesbury Road, Springwood known as St Columbas's College the proposed building is to provide a two storey teaching facility to the north part of the campus, replacing existing demountable classrooms that are temporary, worn, outdated and intrusive to the heritage place and below appropriate standard of classroom amenity. The proposal is for removal of the existing demountable buildings and elements to the landscaped area which is of low significance and to the north of the Main Building.

The subject site is a heritage item, WL001 listed in Schedule 5 of the Blue Mountains LEP 2015 known as St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst). It is assessed as of potential state level significance although it has not yet been listed on the State Heritage Register. The site is considered significant, as its history can be traced back to the Catholic priesthood in the late 19C that housed aspirant seminarians.

The current setting of St Columbas College is that it is surrounded by bushland that provides additional curtilage to the cleared bushland and enables district views, available from many viewing points within the grounds.

The proposed development is sited close to two heritage buildings on site, the Main Building (the former Seminary) which is the centrepiece of the site, of exceptional significance and the former Recreation Hall, now the Drama Room assessed as of high significance.

The proposed building does not detract from the heritage buildings, nor does it adversely impact the subject site grounds. The proposal does not materially impact the stated significance and only improves the setting and heritage values of the listed buildings. It responds sympathetically and is carefully designed by its built form respectful through its typology, massing, scale and materiality. District views to and from the items are enabled and as such, their setting are enhanced.

The report has evaluated the context and setting; the cultural significance of the heritage place and the heritage buildings and it has assessed the proposal against the statutory controls and the development controls. It concludes that the proposed classroom block should not be restricted on the grounds of heritage

## 11.0 Appendix A: Select Bibliography of Sources

The following list provides details to some of the resources used in the investigation into the Aboriginal and the history of the locality.

- Colonial history of Sydney, as well as specific details regarding the development of the area.
- Apperly, R, Irving, R, Reynolds, P. 1989, A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture – Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present.
- Attenbrow, V. 2002, 'The People and their country: numbers, names and languages' in Sydney's
- Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records
- Attenbrow, V. 2003, Sydney's Aboriginal Past, University of New South Wales Press, Kensington NSW.
- The Dictionary of Sydney
- The Australian Dictionary of Biography
- Blue mountains Heritage Register Review, Heritage Inventory 2016 Heritage Review SHI Number 1170232 Study number WL1001, St Columba's College, Grounds and Interiors
- Hubert Architects and Ian Jack Heritage Consulting, Draft 24 November 2008, Conservation Management Plan St Columba's Secondary College.
- Godden Mackay Logan & Jo MacDonald CHM, St Columba's Springwood, Aboriginal heritage Management strategy, Draft report 2013.



## 12.0 Appendix B: NSW Heritage Inventory

### NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhurst)

#### Item Details

**Name**

WI001 : St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst)

**Other/Formal Names**

St Columba's College

**Address**

168 Hawkesbury Road SPRINGWOOD NSW 2777

**Local Govt Area**

Blue Mountains

**Group Name****Item Classification****Item Type**

Unknown

**Item Group**

Unknown

**Item Category**

Unknown

**Statement Of Significance**

St Columba's has state significance as evidence of the enthusiasm to enter the Catholic priesthood in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century and of the confidence of the church hierarchy to house the aspirant seminarians in such awe-inspiring buildings. Its relationship as a junior college to the even more lordly St Patrick's at Manly is of high significance in many aspects of the fabric and the education offered at Springwood. The impact of a large educational institution, first of 100 young men and then 1000 young persons, on the 500 hectares of bushland around has also been of high local significance. The Grotto tracks, constructed to allow religious devotional activity in the bushland setting, have historical significance at the State level.

St Columba's College is a fine example of the Spanish mission style applied to a religious building. The main seminary building is of very high quality in its design and construction. The strong influence of Spanish monastic architecture is unusual in the Australian context. Various additions to the complex have been undertaken in a highly sensitive manner.

The chapel and its connecting walkways is a good example of late twentieth century ecclesiastical architecture which has been well sited and designed at the east end of the seminary complex.

The Hawkesbury Road gates to the site are a fine set of wrought steel gates with sandstone gateposts providing an important marker for the College. Their realignment has compromised their streetscape quality.

Elmhurst is a good representative Federation bungalow which retains a sense of its original rural setting.

**Assessed Significance Type**

State

**Endorsed Significance**

Unknown

**Date Significance Updated**

07/24/2010

**File Number**

## 12.0 Appendix B: NSW Heritage Inventory

### NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhusrt)

#### Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette No.	Gazette Number
Local Environmental Plan	10/7/2005 12:00:00 AM	Local Environmental Plan2005	WL001			122
Heritage study			WL001			

#### Heritage Item ID

1170232

#### Source

Local Government

#### Location

#### Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
168	Hawkesbury Road	SPRINGWOOD/NSW/2777	Blue Mountains	Unknown	Cobb	Hawes	Unknown	Primary Address

#### Title Information

Title Information Updated 04/29/2021

Records Retrieved: 5

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1		DP	133438
LOT	2		DP	133438
LOT	3		DP	133438
LOT	56		DP	751635
LOT	57		DP	751635

#### Aboriginal Area

#### Hectares

#### Latitude

#### Longitude

## NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhurst)

Location Validity	Spatial Accuracy	Map Name	Scale
<b>Description</b>			
<b>Designer</b> Nagel and Nurzety (1909); William Gilroy (1933); Sidney Hirst, Chapel (1960)	<b>Builder/Maker</b> Wheelwright and Alderton (1909); Butcher (1933)	<b>Period</b> 1901 to 1950	<b>Updated</b>
<b>Construction Year Start &amp; End</b> #Error	<b>Circa</b> NO		
<b>Physical Description</b> <p>St Columba's College is on a large area of land on the west side of Hawkesbury Road. The college is at the end of a long drive from Hawkesbury Road which is marked by a set of stone gateposts at the south end of the site. On the east of the drive, before reaching the college is the cottage, Elmhurst. St Thomas Aquinas School and Church are on the eastern side of the property.</p> <p>The college is a group of buildings in a cleared area of bushland . The most prominent of the buildings is the former seminary. To the west of the seminary is the west block which was the original accommodation building for the seminary. A library, originally built as a chapel, is at the east end of the seminary building. 1990's school buildings are located to the east of the chapel. A timber belfry is to the south of the west block. A laundry block is located further east. Playing fields are to the north of the school buildings and seminary and a car park is to the south of the complex. A 3-storey accommodation block is located to the north of the seminary.</p> <p><b>West block</b>            The west block is a single storey hipped roof building with gablet vents at the east and west ends. It has an encircling verandah on turned timber columns under the main roof slope.</p> <p>The walls are buttressed sandstone and the roof is corrugated steel.</p> <p>High waisted french doors with 2 pane toplights open to the east verandah. Windows are 2 over 2 pane double hung.</p> <p><b>Seminary</b>            The seminary building is a 2-storey building with its main entry on the south side through a 3-storey tower. The building has a U-shaped 2 storey arcaded cloister to the east formed by the central, north and south wings. The east side of the cloister is marked by curved colonnades leading to the library. The south wing extends west beyond the central wing. At each end of the south elevation are gabled breakfronts.</p> <p>The main entry is through a large open archway at the base of the tower into the cloister. The tower is topped by a pyramidal glazed tiled roof with a copper belfry and a cross finial.</p> <p>The building has rockfaced sandstone walls with decorative lintels to the windows in the tower and below the gables.</p> <p>A secondary entry porch towards the west end of the south elevation has arched double hung french windows and a pair of 3 panelled doors with a tall arched fanlight.</p>			

### NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhusrt)

At the centre of the west wing, facing the courtyard, a gabled breakfront leads to a pair of 4 panelled doors with a leadlight toplight. The floor to the breakfront is paved with tiles. The remainder of the cloister is paved in concrete. Concrete paths lead in a cross formation from the tower entry and the central wing breakfront.

The first floor arcade has a timber balustrade. Paired french doors open to the arcade.

The north wing has brick chimneys with terracotta pots.

A mature Bunya pine is at the east end of the north wing.

#### Library (former chapel)

A cream brick building with a parapeted gabled roof on an east-west axis. The entry is through the west end, on axis with the central block of the seminary. The building has brick fin butress and brick piers either side of the entry doors. Apsoidal side chapels are towards the east end of the building.

The windows have sandstone reveals and aluminium windows with leadlight sashes.

#### Bell Tower

The bell tower is timber framed with timber cross bracing and splayed sides. A pyramidal roof over the bell is made of mini-orb and has wide eaves.

#### Laundry Block

The laundry block a single storey building is of random coursed rockfaced sandstone and has door openings on the north side. The original roof has been replaced by a flat metal roof.

#### Elmhurst

Elmhurst is a 1 1/2 storey house with a hipped and gabled roof and a bullnosed verandah on the south, east and west extending along the hipped roofed rear wing. Projecting gabled fronts are on the east and west sides. The east gabled front is crossed by the verandah, the west gabled front terminates the verandah.

The roof is an M form hipped roof of corrugated steel and there are brick chimneys with rendered corbels. The bargeboards are simple.

The verandah has stop chamfered posts and beams.

The walls are tuckpointed red brick.

The house is entered through a 4 panel door with and 8 pane coloured glass toplight and etched glass sidelights on the south elevation. French doors with 8 pane toplights flank the front door.

9 over 1 pane double hung windows are at high level in the gables. The west gabled front has a bay window

A skillion at the north end of the rear wing has an arched entry on the east side and has a skillion outhouse beyond.

#### Outbuildings to the east of Elmhurst include

- a rusticated weatherboard gabled shed on rendered piers.



### NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhurst)

- a corrugated steel skillion roofed stable with timber log construction and a boarded division
- a gabled brick building with a corrugated roof and exposed rafters.

#### Gates

A set of sandstone gateposts with wrought steel gates stands at the entry from Hawkesbury Road. The gateposts are square with flat caps with a dentilated corbel. The driveway gates have pointed finials. Pedestrian gates are either side of the driveway gates.

The grounds of St Columba's contain two highly significant sites of religious pilgrimage. The southern Grotto, at the base of a waterfall, is indicated on the 1:25,000 Springwood map by the notation "6r", the relative height in metres of the cliff over which the waterfall flows. The northern grotto is close to the north-east corner of Portion 56, near the west bank of Springwood Creek. Its location was shown on the earlier editions of the 1:25,000 Springwood sheet with the word "monument", but the third edition, compiled after the removal of the statues and plaques, no longer shows the location. The remnants of the grottos' constructed features and their associated access tracks have a high level of historical significance and are assessed separately on NPWS SHI form 3900033; and Council's SHI 1173060.

#### Physical Condition

Updated 01/07/2000

St Columba's College: good  
Elmhurst: High - reasonable  
Gates: Medium - reasonable  
Grotto tracks overgrown and eroding

#### Physical Condition Summary

Unknown

#### Archaeological Potential

Updated

#### Archaeological Potential Summary

Updated

Unknown

#### Modifications And Dates

Numerous walkways connecting the school buildings and seminary buildings.

#### Laundry Block

Roof replaced by flat metal roof  
Doors and windows replaced

#### Elmhurst

Metal verandah balustrade  
Concrete verandah floor  
eyelid dormer in south and east roofs  
Internal slopes of roof sheeted over with flat roof.

#### Gates

South gateposts realigned to allow widening of road. Central gateposts relocated behind outer gateposts.

## NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhurst)

### Further Comments

Details for Construction Dates:

West block 1909  
North Wing 1923; South Wing, 1933  
Recreation Hall, 1929  
Congregation of Our Lady Help of Christians Convent, 1953  
Grotto, 1910  
Library (former chapel) 1960  
Elmhurst 1894

### History

#### Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

The present area of the Catholic school's property at Winmalee is nearly 500 hectares (1215 acres).Almost exactly half of this consolidated land-holding is the original grant to William Lawson senior, of Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth, made in 1839. After reverting to the crown, the land was owned successively by Sir Henry Parkes, the premier of New South Wales, and Sam Lees, an alderman and mayor of Sydney.

The sub-division of Lees' property in 1890 did not result in many sales, but about 6 hectares were sold to a man called Ipkendanz, who in 1894 built Elmhurst and established an orchard.

In 1908 Cardinal Moran, Catholic archbishop of Sydney, bought first Elmhurst and then the remainder of Lees' unsold estate. St Patrick's Seminary at Manly, opened in 1889, had been the realisation of Moran's ideal of an Australian priesthood 'Australian born, of Irish descent, largely Australian trained, but with a Roman gloss' (O'Farrell 10). By 1909 there were 83 students crowding St Patrick's and Moran decided to build a junior college at Springwood to relieve the accommodation pressure at Manly.

Father Cregan was instructed to build a suitable seminary, dedicated to St Columba, the Irish monk who had established Iona in Scotland in the sixth century. The architects were Nagle and Nurzety, the contractors Wheelwright and Alderton. The first section, classrooms, dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, dormitories above, was opened in 1909 and the first 26 students admitted in 1910.

Elmhurst, which is 700 metres from the seminary, became a presbytery and staff accommodation, with four students also lodging there in 1913. The orchard established by Ipkendanz was maintained and some degree of self-sufficiency on the 16 hectares of cleared land was encouraged, with a piggery, milch-cows and an apiary. Water was pumped up from a weir across Springwood Creek to the west.

Pressure of numbers, as students numbers reached 60, prompted the building of a new wing in 1923, with extra classrooms and dormitories above, as

## 12.0 Appendix B: NSW Heritage Inventory

### NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhurst)

well as a chapel and a free-standing recreation hall built entirely by the students themselves and completed only in 1929.

In 1933 the courtyard was completed, with its south wing containing more classrooms and dormitories, the Academy Hall and a spire visible from some distance. This 1933 wing was designed by William Gilroy and built by Butcher.

The number of students continued to grow: 100 in 1931, nearly 150 by the 1950s. So a further accommodation wing for students who would after three years go on to St Patrick's or to Rome, was added in 1958. A new chapel, designed by Sidney Hirst, was constructed in 1960, replacing the cloister which connected the east ends of the north and south wings.

With a sharp decline in candidates for the priesthood in the 1970s, St Columba's became redundant as a seminary, since St Patrick's could now accommodate the 40 students remaining at Springwood. St Columba's Seminary therefore closed in 1978 and reopened in 1979 as St Columba's High School. This was a non-boarding, co-educational school, which involved considerable changes in the internal fabric of the old residential, all-male institution. The school started with 114 day students and grew rapidly to the present 1000. The former dormitories and the accommodation wing were progressively remodelled between 1986 and 1995 to serve the needs of the school. The 1960 chapel was converted in 1996 into a new school library, dedicated to Doc Joiner.

The separate convent building, housing the Congregation of Our Lady Help of Christians, who had assisted the seminarians since 1926, was erected in 1953.

The southern grotto some 600 metres to the west of the entrance to the College at Kable's Springs was built about 1910 and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The northern grotto, on Lot 56 was dedicated to St Joseph. The southern grotto is close to the site of the abattoirs operated up to 1907 by Bill Rayner, a local butcher, on lease from Sam Lees.

A new church was recently built on an elevated site above the Hawkesbury Road.

A heritage study for St Columbas was prepared in 1995 (Perumal Murphy WU Pty Ltd).

#### Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 2

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport	Unknown
Educating	Ethnic influences	Unknown

## NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst)

### Assessment

#### Criteria a)

##### Historical Significance

Include

Exclude

St Columba's has state significance as evidence of the enthusiasm to enter the Catholic priesthood in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century and of the confidence of the church hierarchy to house the aspirant seminarians in such awe-inspiring buildings. Its relationship as a junior college to the even more lordly St Patrick's at Manly is of high significance in many aspects of the fabric and the education offered at Springwood. The impact of a large educational institution, first of 100 young men and then 1000 young persons, on the 500 hectares of bushland around has also been of high local significance.

The Grotto tracks, constructed to allow religious devotional activity in the bushland setting, have historical significance at the State level.

#### Criteria b)

##### Historical Association Significance

Include

Exclude

#### Criteria c)

##### Aesthetic/Technical Significance

Include

Exclude

#### Criteria d)

##### Social/Cultural Significance

Include

Exclude

#### Criteria e)

##### Research Potential

Include

Exclude

#### Criteria f)

##### Rarity

Include

Exclude

#### Criteria g)

##### Representative

Include

Exclude



## NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings; Grounds; Gates; Elmhurst)

### Integrity/Intactness

St Columba's College: high  
 Elmhurst: Reasonable  
 Gates: Reasonable  
 Grotto tracks: overgrown and eroding

Updated 08/16/2010

### References

#### References

Records Retrieved: 3

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
Saint Columba's: A Walk through History, 1909 to 1999	Michniewicz, Victor	1999		Written
Saint Patrick's College, Manly: A Historical Overview in H. Tanner and Partners, Saint Patrick's Estate, Manly, Conservation Plan, Volume II	O'Farrell, Patrick	1998		Written
St Columbas Heritage Study, Report prepared for Blue Mountains City Council.	Perumal Murphy WU Pty Ltd	1995		Written

## 12.0 Appendix B: NSW Heritage Inventory

### NSW Heritage Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhusrt)

#### Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 4

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Blue Mountains Heritage Register Review	1999	1170232	Jack, R. I. for University of Sydney	RIJ & PH	Yes
Heritage Study Review, Blue Mountains	1992	1170232	Tropman and Tropman		Yes
Blue Mountains Heritage Study	1983	1170232	Croft & Associates Pty Ltd & Meredith Walker		Yes
Heritage Study Review, Blue Mountains	1983	1170232	Croft & Meredith Walker		Yes

#### Procedures / Workflows / Notes

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
No Results Found							

#### Management

##### Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

##### Management Summary

The 1995 St Columbas Heritage Study may have been incorporated into a current Conservation Plan.

## Office of Heritage & Environment NSW Listing: St Columba's College (Buildings;Grounds; Gates;Elmhusrt)

### Custom

Custom Field1

LEP2005

Custom Field3

Custom Field5

Admin Code1

Admin Code3

Custom Field2

WL001

Custom Field4

Custom Field6

Content added to reference Grotto tracks in Statement of Significance and their SHI forms. Lot and DP for tracks ONLY added. Jim Smith 2010.

Admin Code2

### Stakeholders

Records Retrieved: 0

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Organisation	Position	Mobile	Email
No Results Found						

### Notes

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Stakeholder ID	Type	Date	Added By	Notes	Attachments
No Results Found					

### Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

#### General:



16 April 2021

Reference: O/2232/2020

DFP Planning Pty Ltd  
PO Box 230  
PENNANT HILLS NSW 1715

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Development advice for proposed new Property: St Columba's School, 168 Hawkesbury Road, SPRINGWOOD NSW 2777**

I refer to our site meeting of the 3 February 2021. I apologise for the delay in responding. This letter provides development advice which responds to your preliminary plans for proposed additions to the existing school at the abovementioned property.

The advice and comments are provided by the Council as a pre-lodgement service only and is intended to assist you in your understanding of the planning framework and the development assessment processes applying to this site and the particular proposal as presented to Council under this application. It is not intended to replace or pre-empt the outcome of the development assessment process under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. That process will involve a detailed assessment of the proposal and include community and public authority notification as necessary. An applicant will be required to address any additional issues that may arise during the course of a formal assessment.

The proposal as put to Council is summarised as follows:

- Removal of existing demountable buildings and basketball court;
- New two (2) storey building on the north part of the campus, consisting of:
  - Ground Level - new creative hub (visual arts, multi-media lab, textiles, electronic and engineering labs) and associated storage rooms, and amenities, and covered outdoor learning area; and
  - First Floor - nine (9) general learning areas/inquiry hubs, outdoor learning area and associated directed teaching areas and breakout rooms, and outdoor learning areas. This space will be occupied by Year 7 to Year 9 students

The preliminary plans were prepared by Alleanza numbered 18128 and undated. The plans were supplemented by the presentation provided by Alleanza at the site meeting.

The following documentation was relied upon for the assessment of the proposal:

- Supporting letter with accompanying plans prepared by Alleanza dated 15 December 2020
- SCC Pre DA Meeting - Alleanza Presentation
- Molino Stewart\_Fire & Vegetation Mgmt Plan\_Final(2)
- KHS Ecology & Bushfire\_Flora & Fauna Report\_Dec 2019

2 Civic Place Locked Bag 1005 Katoomba NSW 2780 T 02 4780 5000 F 02 4780 5555  
E council@bmcc.nsw.gov.au www.bmcc.nsw.gov.au  
ABN 52 699 520 223

the city within  
a world heritage  
national park



### Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

- Internal referral (Environmental) - St. Columba's School, 168 Hawkesbury Road, SPRINGWOOD NSW 2777 - X/1002/2009
- Final VMP - St Columbas - X/1002/2009 DA condition 9, 11 & 23
- Development Application X/1002/2009 3//133438 168 Hawkesbury Road SPRINGWOOD NSW 2777 (RFS Advice from 2009)

It was stated by the representatives of St Columbas that the new works will not increase student or staff numbers, with the new works replacing existing demountable classrooms with permanent modern facilities. Further evidence and documentation of these intentions will be required to support a development application for the new works. Any potential to increase the school population needs to be considered in the development application – in order to ensure that adequate services and parking are provided and in order to address holistically the full impacts of the proposed works.

The proposal does not specify an exact figure however it is estimated that the building footprint of the proposed works is approximately 3307m<sup>2</sup> with two storeys and a total height to roof of 11.5 metres. It is noted that the proposed height would be below that of the chapel building and is proposed to be located to the north of the main chapel building.

The proposed location of the new building to the north of the former chapel is generally supported on the basis that the new works will not impact on significant views to the historic buildings on the site from the entrance driveway to the south and also as the building envelope as proposed does not appear to require any additional clearing of the bushland areas to the north.

The proposed height, bulk and scale of the development is however considered excessive and it is recommended that alterations be made to the extent of additional floor space and the height proposed by the new building. It is strongly recommended that the setback to the former seminary and the drama room be increased. Council's heritage advisor has expressed concern in relation to the location of the building and has, in concurrence with Council's environmental scientist recommended that the building be shifted to the south by 6 metres. This can be achieved by reducing the proposed width of the building. The learning street is considered to be wider than necessary and with an average floor area of 215m<sup>2</sup> for each of the class rooms; there is considered to be scope to reduce the overall width of the structure thereby increasing setbacks to the former seminary building and the drama room.

It is also recommended that modifications be made to the overall length of the building to provide improved curtilage around the drama room. It is considered that the

It is noted that the proposed development significantly exceeds the maximum building height for the site which is 8 metres. A key objective of the building height development standard to the assessment of the proposal is to

*4.3 (1)(e) to ensure an appropriate height transition between new buildings and heritage items.*

The proposal will need to be supported by a robust Clause 4.6 variation to the development standard. The extent of the variation is unlikely to be justifiable within the context of the objectives of the development standard and the objectives of the zone.

The following points are considered to be the major assessment issues relevant to the development:

#### **Bulk of building and potential impact on heritage values of the site**

The proposed works are considered to be excessive in size for the purpose of the development which are not to increase the numbers of students at the school but to provide replacement accommodation

### Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

(with the demolition of the demountables) for students and a place for congregation in the event of a fire. The development as proposed has the potential to diminish the heritage values of the site and it is noted that the pre DA letter provided by GML identified heritage impacts due to the lack of appropriate curtilage. It is recommended that the proposed design be amended following and informed by an updated Conservation Management Plan. The following design changes are recommended:

- Reduction in the length of the building – removing the two learning rooms on first floor of the western side of the building and reconfiguring/ reducing the size of the classrooms on the ground floor to provide the covered circulation
- Reduction in the width of the building – to allow for the building to be located at least a further 6 metres from the former seminary building and to provide a curtilage to the former recreation room and to provide for the retention of the landscaped area and trees on site which is considered essential to provide a meaningful buffer between the heritage buildings and the new development
- Removal of the proposed covered walkway between former seminary building and new building – retain the space between the new building and old building as open walkway. The walkways at the western and eastern ends of the building must be provided in a lightweight construction which does not impact on the heritage values of the site.
- Redesign the roof form and simplify the detailing of the proposed building; provide a simple gable roof form which will be subservient to the former seminary building. Reduce the height of the building.
- Provide details of materials and finishes which are informed by the revised CMP and are consistent with the heritage values of the site.

#### Regional development

Proposed development is classed as Regional Development under SEPP State and Regional Development 2011. The proposed works are private infrastructure and community facilities worth over \$5 million dollars. The proposal will be presented to a regional planning panel for determination.

The attached land use advice provides a summary of potential issues which need to be addressed in any Development Application (DA). This Advice responds to the information provided in the application documents submitted as well as matters discussed during the on-site meeting. However, it is only after a detailed assessment of a complete application can all issues be identified and fully considered.

Please note the disclaimer at the end of the report.

I wish you well with any future applications. Should you require any further assistance please phone me on 4780 5000 during office hours.

Yours faithfully



Nuala Cavanagh

Principal Development Advice Team

## Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021



# Land Use Advice

1.0 Application details	
Application number	O/2232/2020
Property address and brief description	<p>St Columba's School, 168 Hawkesbury Road, SPRINGWOOD NSW 2777</p> <p>The subject site on which development is proposed comprises a large single allotment (Lot 10 in DP 1227290, No. 168 Hawkesbury Road) located on the northern side of Hawkesbury Road.</p> <p>This allotment has an area of 234.8 hectares. The St. Columba's College Campus is accessed from Hawkesbury Road via a private driveway which also serves St. Thomas Aquinas Primary School and St Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church. The St. Columba's College Campus is developed in the northern portion of the site and occupies an area of approximately 6.04 hectares of cleared and developed land within a bushland setting. To the north of this site are two additional undeveloped allotments, zoned Environmental Protection under LEP 1991 also owned by St Columba's. Beyond these allotments is the Blue Mountains National Park. To the west of the site is Chapman Parade, characterised by large residential/bushland allotments. To the south and east lies Hawkesbury Road and the suburb of Winmalee</p> <p>The site is bushfire prone/ located within the Hawkesbury Nepean River catchment</p> <p>The site is affected by Protected Areas; however the building envelope of the proposed development is relatively unencumbered by constraints. The vegetation community; <b>C.gummifera E.sparsifolia Open Forest Woodland is located to the north of the proposed development</b></p>
Date of report	12 April 2021
Meeting details	<p><b>Date:</b> 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2021</p> <p><b>Attendees:</b> Nuala Cavanagh (BMCC Principal Development Advice Team, Bronya March (BMCC Environmental scientist) Senthil Kasiannan (BMCC Heritage advisor)/ Mark Chapman (project manager), Amy Cropley (dfp planning) Chris Carpeneter (St Columbas) Charles Glanville (Architect) Liouisi Borg (Architect) Paul Ryan *(Principal St Columbas Catholic College) / consultants</p>
Proposal description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of existing demountable buildings and basketball court;</li> <li>New two (2) storey building on the north part of the campus, consisting of:</li> </ul>

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## Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ground Level - new creative hub (visual arts, multi-media lab, textiles, electronic and engineering labs) and associated storage rooms, and amenities, and covered outdoor learning area; and</li> <li>○ First Floor - nine (9) general learning areas/inquiry hubs, outdoor learning area and associated directed teaching areas and breakout rooms, and outdoor learning areas. This space will be occupied by Year 7 to Year 9 students;</li> </ul>	
	<b>Information provided</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting letter with accompanying plans prepared by Alleanza dated 15 December 2020</li> <li>• SCC Pre DA Meeting - Alleanza Presentation</li> <li>• Molino Stewart_Fire &amp; Vegetation Mgmt Plan_Final(2)</li> <li>• KHS Ecology &amp; Bushfire_Flora &amp; Fauna Report_Dec 2019</li> </ul>	
	<b>Report summary</b>	<p>The relevant issues to be considered are:</p> <p>Heritage impact</p> <p>Bulk, height, scale and location of the proposed building</p> <p>Compliance with Planning for Bushfire Protection (2019)</p> <p>Potential environmental impact</p> <p>Population capacity of school</p> <p>It is clear that a detailed analysis of the requirements for the school has been undertaken and the new facility would provide much improved connectivity around the school and new sheltered outdoor areas. In addition the siting of the new works to north of the existing chapel building will screen views of the new structure and will retain the prominence of the chapel building when entering the school from the access road off Hawkesbury Road.</p> <p>However it is considered imperative that the proposal be redesigned to be consistent with recommendations from a revised Conservation management Plan to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide an increased curtilage to the historic structures on the site;</li> <li>• to retain a landscaped setting and</li> <li>• to maintain the heritage significance of these buildings.</li> </ul> <p>It is imperative that the new buildings be designed to be subservient to the seminary building and to provide space around the former recreation room. The former seminary building needs to retain its position on the site as the predominant building within the site.</p> <p>The works would replace demountables which are sub standard quality for housing school classes and detract from the presentation of the school</p>	



## 13.0 Appendix C: Blue Mountains City Council

### Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

	grounds; the removal of the temporary structures is supported.
<b>Support for proposal</b>	The proposal is considered to be supportable in principle if the matters identified in this report can be appropriately addressed.

2.0 Relevant planning provisions	
<b>Relevant Local and State Environmental Plans</b>	Local Environment Plan 2015 (LEP 2015) State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 – Remediation of Land SEPP 44 – Koala Habitat Protection SEPP (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 20 – Hawkesbury-Nepean River.
<b>LEP 2015</b> Zoning and development standards	In relation to the proposed building envelope: Zone - RE2 Recreation Private  Maximum building height - 8 metres  Heritage item – WL001 St Columba's College (buildings and interiors, grounds, gates and remains of Elmhurst)
<b>Permissibility</b>	Proposed use: The use is defined as an educational establishment and is permissible with consent in the RE2 zone under LEP 2015.
<b>Development type</b>	The proposal is Integrated Development under Part 4 of the <i>Environmental Planning &amp; Assessment Act</i> .  The proposal is also defined as Regional Development in accordance with the SEPP (State and regional Development) 2011 - Schedule 7 (5) as private infrastructure or community facilities (educational establishment) over \$5 million and in accordance with Section 4.5(b) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (the Act) and the consent authority is therefore defined as the Sydney District or regional planning panel for the area.
<b>Other relevant policy documents</b>	Blue Mountains Development Control Plan 2015 Blue Mountains City-wide Section 94A Infrastructure Contributions Plan

## Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

## 5.0 Development standards and controls under LEP 2015 and DCP 2015

## Building height

LEP 2015  
cl. 4.3

The Building Height Map shows a maximum building height of 8 m applies to the site. The proposed works are 11.5 metres high. The variation to the development standard is considerable (43.5%) and unlikely to be supported.

*Building height* is defined in the LEP Dictionary as meaning

*(a) in relation to the height of a building in metres—the vertical distance from ground level (existing) to the highest point of the building, or*

*(b) in relation to the RL of a building—the vertical distance from the Australian Height Datum to the highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like.*

Any development application must contain a contour survey report and section and elevation plans showing the height plane relative to the ground levels on the survey report.

Any proposal for a building height of more than 8m will need to be supported by a variation request under cl.4.6.

The variation to the development standard needs to be supported by a justification that establishes

*(a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and*

*(b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.*

Clause 4.3(1) provides the objectives to the development standard for building heights and includes:

*a) Ensure that the bulk of development is not excessive and relates well to the local context and*

*e) Ensures and appropriate height transition between new buildings and heritage items.*

The proposed height would result in a considerable change to the curtilage of the existing historic built form and is likely to have an adverse impact on the heritage values of the former seminary and the former recreation hall. It is recognized that the location of the new building to the north of the existing historic structures will not impact on the principle views to the site from the driveway entrance to the south. However it is considered important that a reasonable curtilage be retained around all elevations of the former seminary building and drama room in order to be able to 'read' the buildings within the environment.

The roof form of the proposed building is not sympathetic and subservient to the former seminary building which is of exceptional significance. The roof form is primarily a skillion roof, with interspersed dormer roof forms on the northern façade. The southern façade facing the heritage items has an arcaded walkway, of repetitive triangular arches, which is not sympathetic in a heritage setting.

## Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

	<p>The heights may also impact on solar access to the former seminary buildings. Fully detailed shadow diagrams which show the location of windows in adjoining buildings to the north of the proposed building will be required.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the Regional Planning Panel would support a variation to the maximum building height development standard to the extent which is proposed in the preliminary drawings as presented for the pre DA advice. It is considered unlikely that the Clause 4.6 variation to the development standard can be adequately justified.</p> <p>It is recommended that a reduction in the height be provided in modified drawings in conjunction with an increased setback to the former seminary building and the former recreation hall. It is considered that the overall bulk of the new building needs to be reduced by reducing the continuous length of the structure. In particular the transition between the new building and the drama room is considered problematic in terms of heights and scale. It is recommended that the proposed building be reduced in length at the western elevation and a reduction made to the width of the building in addition to reducing the height of the proposed roof forms which may improve the relationship between the new and the historic buildings.</p>	
<p><b>Site coverage</b> DCP 2015 Part B2.4</p>	<p>The site has a land area of 243ha. The maximum permitted building site coverage under cl. 12 of B2.4 of the Blue Mountains DCP is 400m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The proposed works exceed the site coverage permitted by this clause. A variation to this development standard would be required. It is acknowledged that the proposal is replacing existing demountable buildings; however the proposal is increasing the overall building envelope of the school. The stormwater management of the site and the new building will be critical to determining if the proposed additional site coverage is acceptable. A reduction in the overall building envelope from that which is proposed is recommended.</p> <p><i>Site coverage</i> is defined in the LEP Dictionary as meaning <i>the proportion of a site area covered by buildings. However, the following are not included for the purpose of calculating site coverage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any basement,</li> <li>(b) any part of an awning that is outside the outer walls of a building and that adjoins the street frontage or other site boundary,</li> <li>(c) any eaves,</li> <li>(d) unenclosed balconies, decks, pergolas and the like.</li> </ul> <p>Any development application must contain a table showing the calculations for all existing buildings, approved but not yet constructed buildings, and each new proposed building, showing the site coverage areas for each building and the combined total area.</p> <p>Clause 4.4A(6) allows site cover to be exceeded where a report from a suitably qualified person demonstrates that the development would have a</p>	

## Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

### Heritage Matters:

	contributing positively to the setting of the main building. If the trees are proposed for removal, suitable replacement trees should be included in the landscape plans. A sensitive landscape setting will allow for the appreciation of the main building and the drama room to the north and will allow for a respectful curtilage between the heritage buildings and the new development.
<b>Trees</b> LEP 2015 Cl 5.9 DCP 2015 Part C5	Where trees are located within 5m of the proposed works, a report from a qualified AQF4 or AQF5 arborist is required which assesses all trees and determines their health, condition and Safe Useful Life Expectancy and provides justified retention/removal recommendations as well as specified tree protection measures where applicable.
<b>Heritage</b> LEP 2015 Cl. 5.10 DCP 2015 Part D1	<p><u>European Heritage</u></p> <p>The land contains a heritage item (WL001) listed in Schedule 5 of LEP 2015. A Heritage Impact Statement is required to be submitted with a development application.</p> <p>The following documentation is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CMP prepared for the site was completed in 2009 and it provides a comprehensive assessment of the site. Significant changes have occurred to the St. Columba's site including the devastating impacts of the 2013 bushfires. In most circumstances a CMP should be updated every 5-10 years to incorporate significant changes and to ensure that the policies are up-to-date. An update to the CMP is therefore recommended to guide the conservation and management of the site of St. Columba's.</li> <li>A Statement of Heritage Impact (HIS) would be required as part of the DA documentation. The HIS should be in accordance with the submission requirement guidelines in Part I3 of the BM DCP 2015 (p795).</li> </ul> <p><u>Preliminary heritage impact considerations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site of St. Columba's College and grounds are of very high significance. The heritage item is assessed as of potential state level significance although it has not yet been listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). The direct connections with the SHR-listed St Patrick's seminary in Manly establishes the relative/comparative significance of St. Columba's. The proposed development does not acknowledge the high significance of the heritage site and does not allow for a respectful and meaningful curtilage for the heritage buildings of the main building (former seminary) and the drama room (former recreation hall). Compliance with BM DCP D1.1 controls C3, C4 and C8 is required.</li> <li>The proposed development is sited very close to the main building (former seminary). This building is assessed as of exceptional significance in the CMP and the section closest to the proposed development dates to 1923.</li> </ul>



## Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

### Heritage Matters:

		<p>The proposed development is proposed extremely close to the former recreation hall, now the drama room. This building is assessed as of high significance within the complex. This does not comply with BM DCP D1.1 controls C3 and D1.5 control C1.</p> <p>A meaningful heritage curtilage has not been considered between the proposed building and the two heritage buildings of the main building and the drama room.</p> <p>This does not comply with BM DCP D1.1 controls C3 and D1.5 control C1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing landscaping to the north of the main building consists of a garden and two tall Turpentine trees along with a number of trees and shrubs, which are proposed for removal. The landscaping provides a good setting to appreciate the Northern façade of the Main building and provides a meaningful separation between the existing demountable buildings and the heritage item. While the garden is assessed as of low significance, the Turpentine trees appear to be significant (subject to arboriculture advice) in contributing positively to the setting of the main building. If the trees are proposed for removal, suitable replacement trees should be included in the landscape plans. A sensitive landscape setting will allow for the appreciation of the main building and the drama room to the north and will allow for a respectful curtilage between the heritage buildings and the new development. The removal of the significant Turpentine trees is not compliant with BM DCP clause D1.9.4 control C4.</li> <li>The pre-DA letter provided by GML in support of this application has identified the heritage impacts due to the lack of an appropriate curtilage.</li> </ul> <p><u>Design concerns:</u></p> <p>Form &amp; Proportion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed building is a very large building in footprint that dominates the site plan. The proposed building appears much larger than the main building on the site plan due to its form and size. BM DCP clause D1.9.3 controls C8 and clause D1.9.8 control C1, C2 &amp; C4 apply.</li> <li>The siting of the proposed building does not provide for a meaningful curtilage around the main building (former seminary building) and the drama room (former recreation hall). This does not comply with BM DCP D1.1 controls C3 and D1.5 control C1.</li> </ul> <p>Roof form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roof form of the proposed building is not sympathetic and subservient to the former seminary building which is of exceptional significance. The roof form is primarily a skillion roof, with interspersed dormer roof forms on the northern façade. The southern façade facing the heritage items has an arcaded walkway, of</li> </ul>	
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## Development advice letter - dated 16 April 2021

	<p>repetitive triangular arches, which is not sympathetic in a heritage setting. BM DCP clause D1.9.3 controls C8 and clause D1.9.8 control C2 &amp; C4 apply.</p> <p>Development consent is required under clause 5.10 (2) (e) of the BMCC LEP 2015 for erecting a building on land—(i) on which a heritage item is located.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The proposed new building is located very close to the main building and the drama room to its north. The considerations for the location of the new development is primarily due to bushfire threats and not heritage impacts. The proposed development will have a significant impact on the setting of St. Columba's College, which has been assessed as of potential state significance.</li> <li>➤ While bushfire considerations are important in deciding the location of new buildings in the St. Columba's College campus, considerations to mitigate heritage impacts are also essential in allowing for a suitable development that will help in the long term conservation of this significant site, which will in turn help conserve the environmental heritage of the Blue Mountains.</li> <li>➤ The proposed development is very large and located very close to the main building and drama room, assessed as of exceptional and high significance in the 2009 CMP. The development has the potential for adverse heritage impacts on the setting of the main building and the drama room.</li> <li>➤ The removal of the two large Turpentine trees will have a significant impact on the setting of the main building to the north. A landscape setting is essential to provide for a meaningful buffer between the heritage buildings and the new development.</li> </ul> <p><u>Aboriginal Heritage</u></p> <p>A search of the AHIMS register on the OEH website on 15 December 2020 has shown that aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the site. Aboriginal heritage is to be addressed in the Statement of Environmental Effects.</p>
<b>Earthworks</b> LEP 2015 cl.6.14	Earthworks for the proposed development must meet the objectives in cl.6.14(1) and the requirements in cl.6.14(3).
<b>Stormwater</b> LEP 2015 cl. 6.9 DCP 2015 Part C6	<b>Cl. 6.9 Stormwater Management</b> The proposed new school building will have an impervious area of approximately 3307m <sup>2</sup> , or 0.33ha, so DCP C6.1.4 Water Sensitive Urban Design for Large Scale Development Applies. A WSUD strategy is to be submitted with the development application to provide for water conservation and re-use, on-site detention, retention, water quality treatment, infiltration and safe disposal to the receiving natural
<b>Effluent Disposal</b> DCP 2015	The land is unsewered and requires on-site treatment and disposal of wastewater.



17 June 2022

Reference: X/38/2022

Catholic Education Office Diocese of Parramatta  
C/- Dfp Planning  
PO Box 230  
PENNANT HILLS NSW 1715

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Land use application at St Columba's Catholic College, 168 Hawkesbury Road, SPRINGWOOD NSW 2777**

Council is in receipt of the information requested in its letter of 17 February 2022 and the recently submitted Bushfire Assessment Report requested by the Rural Fire Service. The Bushfire Assessment Report has been uploaded to the Rural Fire Service on the Planning Portal.

Council's Development Assessment Engineer has also completed assessment of the amended stormwater plans and no further information is required in this regard.

Council's Heritage and Landscape Assessment Officers have now completed their assessments, including a recent site visit to look at options to extend the APZ to the north of the site a small distance into the C2 zone.

#### 1. Key Concern – Impact on Heritage Listed Buildings and Setting

Council's key concern remains the setback between the proposed building and the heritage listed buildings to the north and the subsequent adverse impact on the heritage buildings and their setting.

Council's heritage assessment has concluded that the cumulative impact of the size of the development, the proximity of the proposed development to the existing heritage buildings, which also encroaches on the existing setting with mature Turpentine trees and other trees, does not allow for a respectful or meaningful curtilage and will have an irreversible impact on the setting of the St Columba's College complex and the heritage buildings.

Retention of the above mentioned turpentine trees (trees 7 and 8 on the arborist plan) is sought not only for their role in mitigating the impacts of the proposed new building on the heritage setting, but also to achieve compliance with Council's Landscape Controls.

To mitigate the impact on the heritage setting and buildings, an increase in the separation between the proposed building, the main building (Former Seminary) and the heritage significant Drama room (former Recreation Hall) is required to provide meaningful curtilage for both of these buildings and retain the mature turpentine trees.

It is acknowledged that the current location of the building has been heavily influenced by the requirement for an asset protection zone (APZ) and the environmental constraints which limit the extent to which that APZ can be provided.

PREFOL

2 Civic Place Locked Bag 1005 Katoomba NSW 2780 T 02 4780 5000 F 02 4780 5555  
E council@bmcc.nsw.gov.au www.bmcc.nsw.gov.au  
ABN 52 699 520 223

the city within  
a world heritage  
national park

In seeking to better balance between the heritage and environmental impacts, Council has identified an opportunity to locate part of the APZ in the C2 Environmental Conservation zone to the north of the site. Please see the plan appended to this letter for details.

Based on this plan, it is Council's assessment that if the proposed building could be relocated so that its northern wall lines up with the northern side of the existing demountables (the black line on Council's APZ diagram). The APZ distances recommended in your recently submitted Bushfire Assessment Report could still be achieved with the encroachment into the C2 zone.

In Council's view this would enable the proposed building to be set back around 6 metres further north from the proposed location, which would provide sufficient setback to the heritage buildings and allow for the retention of the Turpentine Trees and potentially other existing canopy vegetation in this area.

Therefore Council requests that the proposed building be relocated as outlined above.

Please note - Council is supportive of the APZ encroachment into the C2 zone shown on the attached plan, to provide an appropriate balance between heritage, bushfire and environmental constraints. Extension of the APZ into this area simply to meet any RFS requirements that go beyond those recommended in the recently submitted bushfire report, without increasing the building setback as suggested by Council, is not supported.

### 2. Additional Heritage Matters

In addition to the matters raised above further heritage information is requested, as outlined below.

#### 2.1 Due Diligence Assessment:

The HIS provided includes a 'Due Diligence assessment' prepared by Cracknell and Lonergan Architects in Section 8.0. It is unclear if the authors have experience in Aboriginal archaeology and can be considered as experts specified in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, 2010. The Code specifies that a visual inspection of the area is essential to see if Aboriginal objects can be identified or are likely to be present below the surface. *This visual inspection must be done by a person with expertise in locating and identifying Aboriginal objects. This person with expertise could be an Aboriginal person or landholder with experience in locating and identifying Aboriginal objects or a consultant with appropriate qualifications or training in locating and identifying Aboriginal objects* (p13, Due Diligence Code). Therefore, the expertise of the authors should be clarified, or suitably qualified experts must be engaged to prepare the Due Diligence Assessment in accordance with the Due Diligence Code.

#### 2.2 Conservation Management Plan

The 2009 CMP by Hubert Architects and Ian Jack provided a comprehensive assessment of the heritage site. The conservation policies provided in the 2009 CMP were well considered and thorough. However, the CMP requires updating due to the significant changes that have occurred on the St. Columba's site including the devastating impacts of the 2013 bushfires and the 2014 arson attack.



The Revised Conservation Management Plan, submitted as part of the DA documentation is not acceptable in its current form. The draft CMP from 2008 has been used, but the final version of the CMP is dated October 2009. Reference can be made to the Final CMP for relevant sections, or the CMP can be included in the Appendix. A revised or an updated CMP must draw on from the previous document but reproducing entire pages of the CMP within the document is not appropriate or acceptable.

Please refer to the 'Guidance on developing a conservation management plan', prepared by Duncan Marshall and Positive Solutions, 2021 for guidance on preparing a CMP (available at <https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/assets/Guidance-on-Developing-a-Conservation-Management-Plan-25-May-2021-v2.pdf> ).

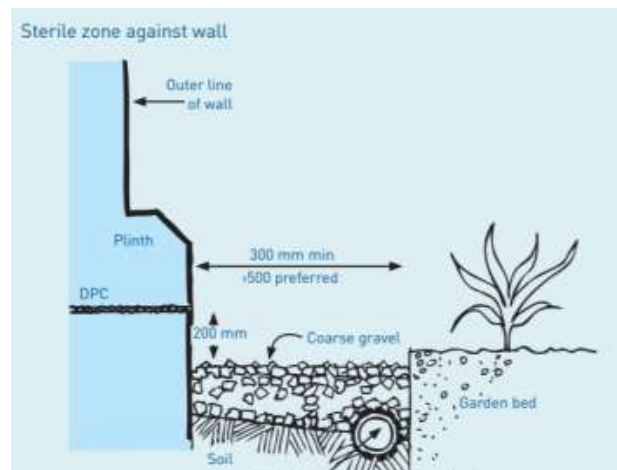
The update to the CMP should also refer to the submission guidelines provided in Part I3.1 of the Blue Mountains DCP 2015

### 2.3 Materials and Finishes

Clarity of materials and finishes is required for assessment of the proposed development. It is unclear from the Architectural Statement on the colours of the proposed bricks – Bowral Simmental Silver and Bowral Blue. The bricks should be trialled on site to check the actual colour. The Simmental Silver appears slightly pink without the ochre or sandstone colour. Bowral website also refers to local colour variability which might reinforce that difference. On the Bowral website and Bowral Brahman Granite appears to be black, not the dark brown as shown on DA16 and the Architectural Statement. The external finishes drawing also shows 2 roof and wall sheeting images being a mid-grey and a black but it is unclear from the coloured-up elevations where the black is proposed as it's shown in shades of grey.

### 2.4 Sterile Zone Along Northern Wall of Main Building

A sterile zone in accordance with the image below, is to be provided along the northern wall of the Main building (former Seminary) to prevent any potential 'rising damp' impacts due to the proposed landscaping works and to help in the long-term conservation of the heritage item (Source: Salt attack and rising damp: A guide to salt damp in historic and older buildings, Heritage Council of NSW).



### 3 Additional Landscaping Matters

In addition to the matters raised in item 1 above, further landscaping information is requested, as outlined below.

#### 3.1 Amended and detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The report provided does not provide a substantial description of the features of each of the trees and does not meet the requirements of Council contained in with DCP 2015 Part I2.1.6 *Arboricultural Survey Report and Arboricultural Impact Assessment*.

Please provide an amended and detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment, consistent with the above mentioned DCP requirements.

Trees 7 and 8 in the Arborists Report, located near the northern side of the main building are the key trees Turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) trees discussed at the start of the letter. Trees Tree 7 is incorrectly identified as a *Banksia integrifolia* in the Arborist Report.

#### 3.2 Amended and Detailed Landscape Plan and Specification

An amended and detailed landscape plan and specifications is required, to meet the DCP requirements outlined below.

- The Landscape Plan is to contain all necessary and relevant detail identified in DCP Part I2.1.8 – I2.1.13 inclusive.
- It is to be based on the amended site layout and the recommendations of the Arborist for tree retention and protection.
- The landscape style and character is to be consistent with the requirements of the DCP 2015 *Part C3.2 Landscape Plans, C3.3 Retention and protection of trees and other vegetation, Part D1.9.4 Curtilages, settings, gardens and landscape settings* and Appendix 4, *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019*.

#### 3.3 Weed Management Strategy

A weed management strategy in accordance with the requirement of BMDCP 2015 Part I2.1.5.

Could you please provide the requested additional information within 28 days of the date of this letter.

Please call the undersigned on 0414 195 568 or email if you have any questions. Council would also be happy to meet with you and further discuss the key matters raised.

Kind regards

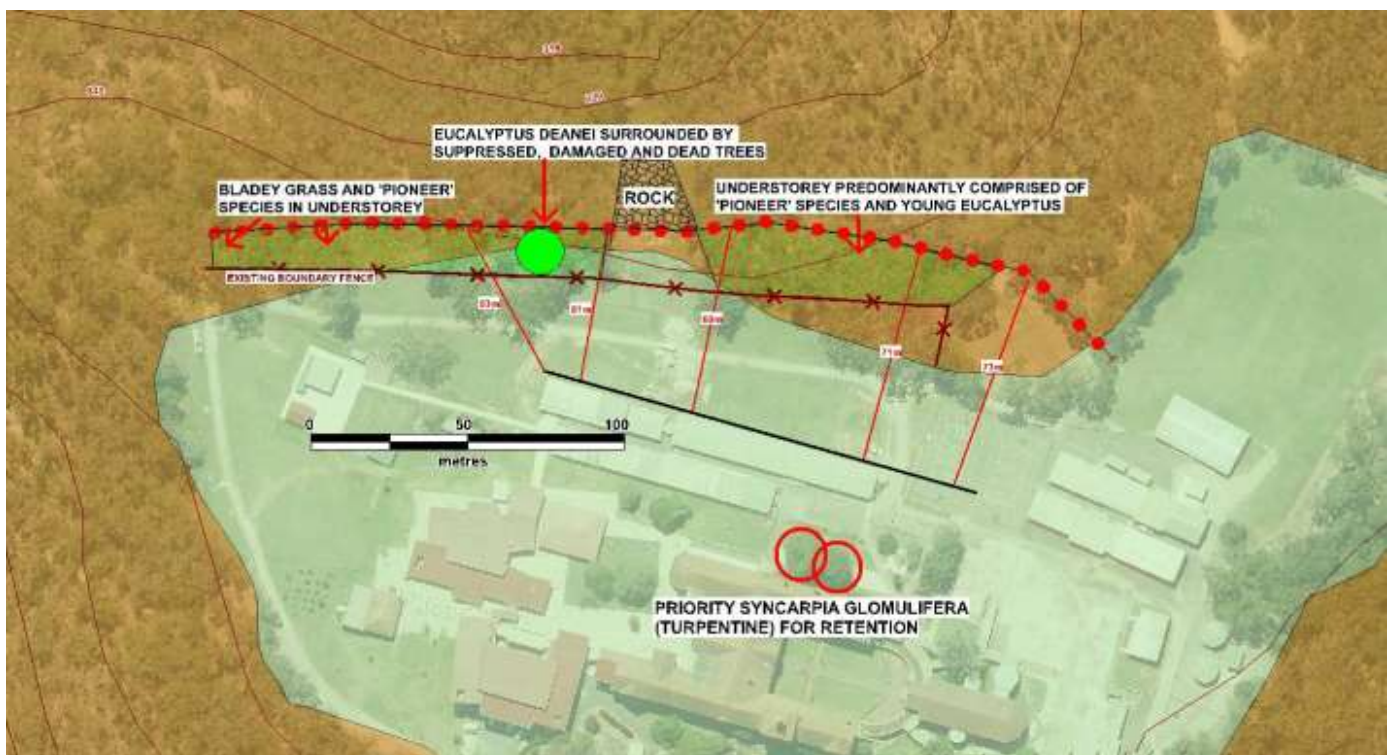


Debbie Pinfold

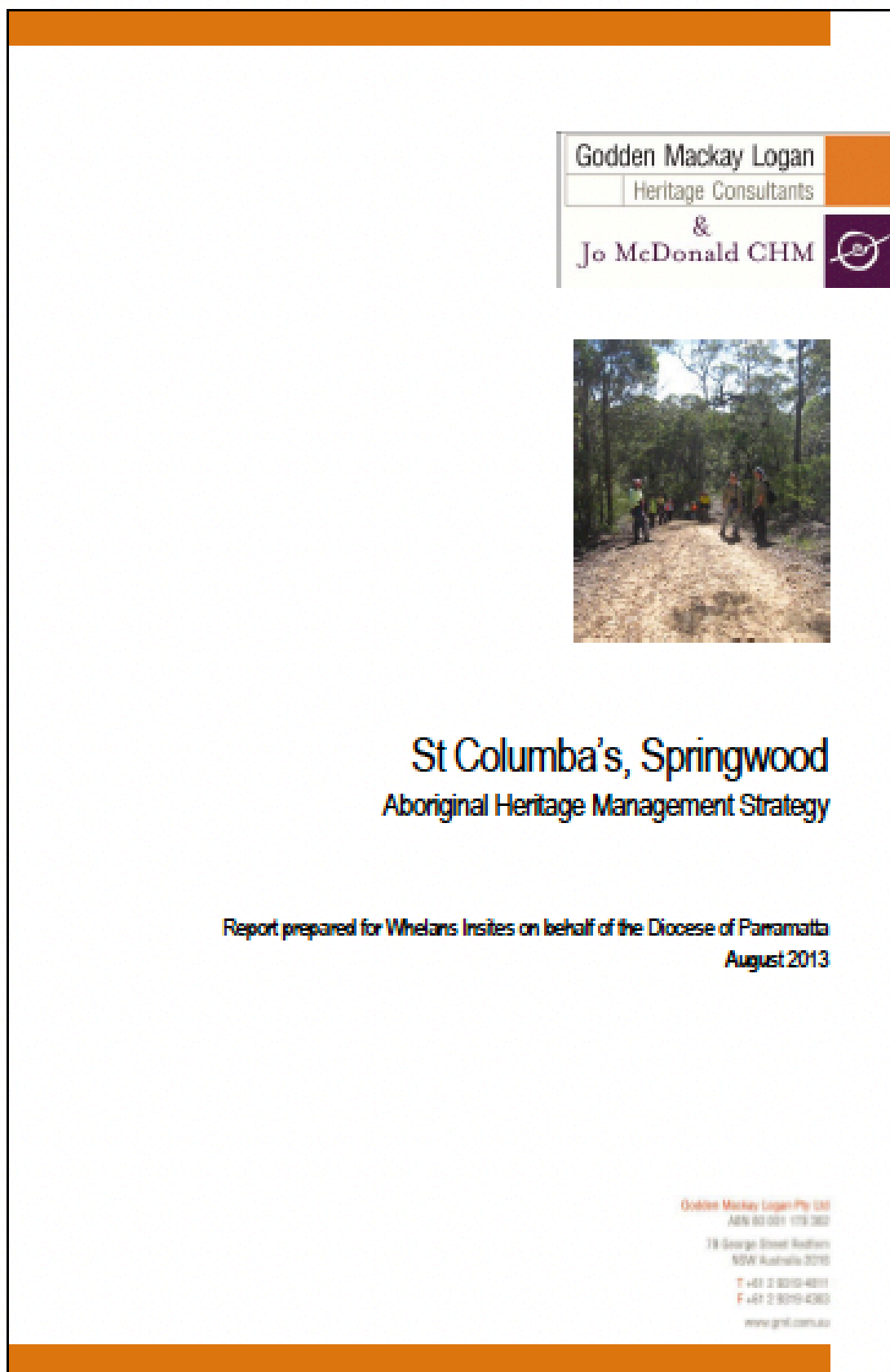
Senior Development Assessment Planner

## Attachment 1

**Council Plan – Possible Extension of APZ into the C2 Environmental Conservation Zone, to Accommodate an Increased Setback to the Heritage Buildings**



(Please note – the asset protection zone extent identified by Council includes APZ distances measured from the southern edge of the existing demountable buildings as shown on the air photo. The APZ distances shown in the recently submitted Bushfire Assessment Report are measured from the wall of the proposed building, which is set back some 6 metres to the south of the existing demountables.)





Godden Mackay Logan &amp; Jo McDonald CHM

## Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled *St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy*, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
12-0102A	1	Draft HMS Report	15 May 2013
12-0102A	2	Revised HMS Report	24 May 2013
12-0102A	3	Revised HMS Report	24 June 2013
12-0102A	4	Revised HMS Report for RAP Review	July 2013
12-0102A	5	Final HMS Report	August 2013

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Cover photo care of Mr Gordon Workman, DLO.

This photo was taken during field inspection and includes the following people: Gordon Morton (DACHA), Dee Dyer (DALC), Krystal Mervin (DCAC), Paul Goddard (DLO), John Reilly (DTAC), Denny Franko (Tocconwell), Diana Cowie (GML), Sam Cooling (GML).

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St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy, August 2013



## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Preamble

Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd (GML) has been engaged by Whelans Insites to prepare a Heritage Management Strategy (HMS) for the St Columba's landholdings at Springwood (the study area, Figure 1.1 and 1.2).

The purpose of this report is to develop and present an Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy that will enable assessment and management for current and any potential future developments or activities that may take place across the study area. This report considers the context of the whole of the St Columba's landholdings, both archaeological and cultural, in order to develop a management strategy that will help to guide and manage Aboriginal heritage values, both tangible and intangible. This document should guide property management and address issues relating to the care of the identified Aboriginal sites and cultural, social and scientific value embodied within the Aboriginal heritage in the area.

An Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence assessment (in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*) was undertaken for a proposed residential development located within the study area (Figure 1.3) in March 2012. The due diligence report was finalised in March 2013.<sup>1</sup> This report confirmed the presence of a number of Aboriginal objects located within the area of proposed residential development, as well as the wider St Columba's landholdings. The Due Diligence report recommended that areas of high archaeological potential and/or significance should be avoided by future development. If avoidance was not possible, further archaeological investigation would be required. The due diligence report also recommended the preparation of an Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy to provide basic heritage management principles and recommendations on the relevant heritage management steps that could be applied to the whole of St Columba's landholdings.

The preparation of this HMS was initiated following the recommendations in the due diligence report, as well as through consultation between the client and the Blue Mountains Council regarding the proposed residential development, for which a Development Application (DA) is being prepared concurrently with this HMS. Although this HMS should accompany the future DA for the proposed residential development, it does not constitute a complete Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) or Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the current or any future proposed developments within the study area.

### 1.2 Study Area

The study area consists of the entirety of the St Columba's landholdings, situated between Springwood and Winmalee north of Hawkesbury Road in the lower Blue Mountains, NSW (Figure 1.1). The study area includes the St Columba's High School, the St Thomas Aquinas Primary School, and the St Thomas Aquinas Church and administrative centre, as well as areas of bushland surrounding these existing developments (Figure 1.2). All the land within the study area (including existing buildings) is managed by the Diocese of Parramatta, with the current predominant uses being St Columba's High School and St Thomas Aquinas Parish and Primary School. The study area has been divided into the following zones for reference purposes throughout this report:

- Environmental Protection.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School and Church Zone.</li> <li>• Residential Development Zone.</li> </ul> <p>These zones reflect the Blue Mountains LEP zoning of the St Columba's landholdings and are illustrated in Figure 1.4.</p> <h3>1.3 Statutory Context</h3> <p>In NSW archaeological remains are afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NPW Act); and</li> <li>• <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (EPA Act).</li> </ul> <h4>1.3.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</h4> <p>All Aboriginal cultural material receives statutory protection under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW) (NPW Act). If Aboriginal cultural material is found, the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) must be informed under Section 89A of the NPW Act.</p> <p>New offences relating to the harm to, or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place were introduced with the <i>NPW Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Places) Regulation 2010</i> on 1 October 2010. The definition of 'harm' now includes to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place. The OEH has stated:</p> <p><i>The most significant change is the introduction of tiered offences and penalties. Offences committed with knowledge, in aggravating circumstances or in relation to an Aboriginal Place will attract higher penalties than previously. There is a new strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects and of harming or desecrating Aboriginal Places.<sup>2</sup></i></p> <p>The strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects has a number of defences. The two defences relevant to this project include the statutory defence of due diligence through complying with an adopted industry code of practice (see due diligence below) or compliance with the conditions of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).</p> <h4>1.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</h4> <p>The <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (EPA Act) provides a statutory framework for the determination of development proposals. It provides for the identification, protection and management of heritage items through inclusion in schedules to planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) or Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). Heritage items in planning instruments are usually historic sites but can include Aboriginal objects and places. The EPA Act requires that appropriate measures be taken for the management of the potential archaeological resource by means consistent with practices and standards adopted in meeting the requirements of the NPW Act.</p> <p>The study area is located within the Blue Mountains Council Local Government Area (LGA), and is therefore subject to the Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2005 (Blue Mountains LEP 2005). The heritage conservation objectives of the Blue Mountains LEP 2005 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To conserve the environmental heritage of the Blue Mountains.</li> <li>(b) To conserve the heritage significance of existing significant fabric, relics, archaeological sites, settings and views associated with heritage items and heritage conservation areas.</li> </ul>	
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<p>(c) To ensure that Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places are conserved, whether or not these sites are identified by an environmental planning instrument.</p> <p>(d) To ensure that the heritage conservation areas throughout the City retain their heritage significance.</p> <p>(e) To encourage public involvement in the conservation of environmental heritage.</p> <p>The Blue Mountains LEP 2005 requires that all developments 'affecting places or sites of known or potential Aboriginal heritage significance' (Section 74), require that the consent authority (ie Council) has:</p> <p>(a) considered a heritage impact statement explaining how the proposed development would affect the conservation of any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at a site, or an Aboriginal place, which has been prepared in accordance with any guidelines for the time being notified to it by the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Conservation, and</p> <p>(b) except where the proposed development is integrated development, notified the local Aboriginal communities (in such a way as it thinks appropriate) of its intention to do so and taken into consideration any comments received in response within 21 days after the relevant notice is sent.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>1.4 Methodology</b></p> <p>The methodology for assessing Aboriginal heritage is guided by legislation and a number of best practice guides. These guides have been produced by the OEH, the <i>Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999</i> (the Burra Charter), as well as the Heritage Council of New South Wales guidelines on assessing cultural significance.</p> <p><b>1.4.1 OEH Guidelines</b></p> <p>In order to administer the NPW Act and EPA Act, the OEH has issued a series of best practice guidelines and policies. The applicability of these depends upon the approval mechanism for a project. The approach to the preparation of this document was based on the following current best practice guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DECC Guide to Determining and Issuing Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (2009);</li> <li>• DECC Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (February 2009);</li> <li>• DECCW Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (April 2010);</li> <li>• DECCW Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (13 September 2010);</li> <li>• DECCW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (24 September 2010); and</li> <li>• OEH Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (April 2011).</li> </ul> <p><b>1.4.2 The Burra Charter</b></p> <p>The future conservation and development of the composite St Columba's landholdings study area should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter and</p>
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## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

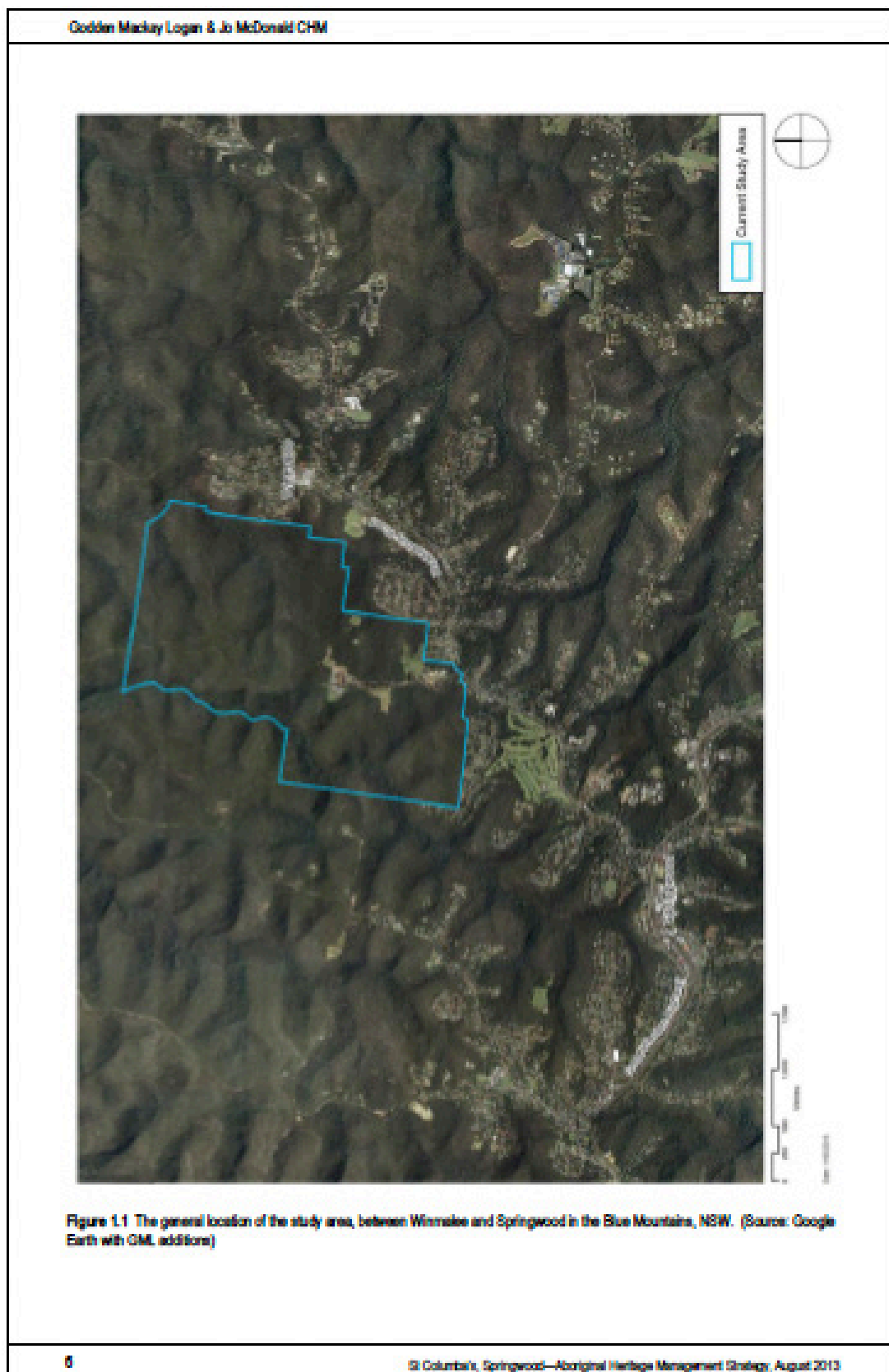
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Table 1.1 Investigators and Contributors

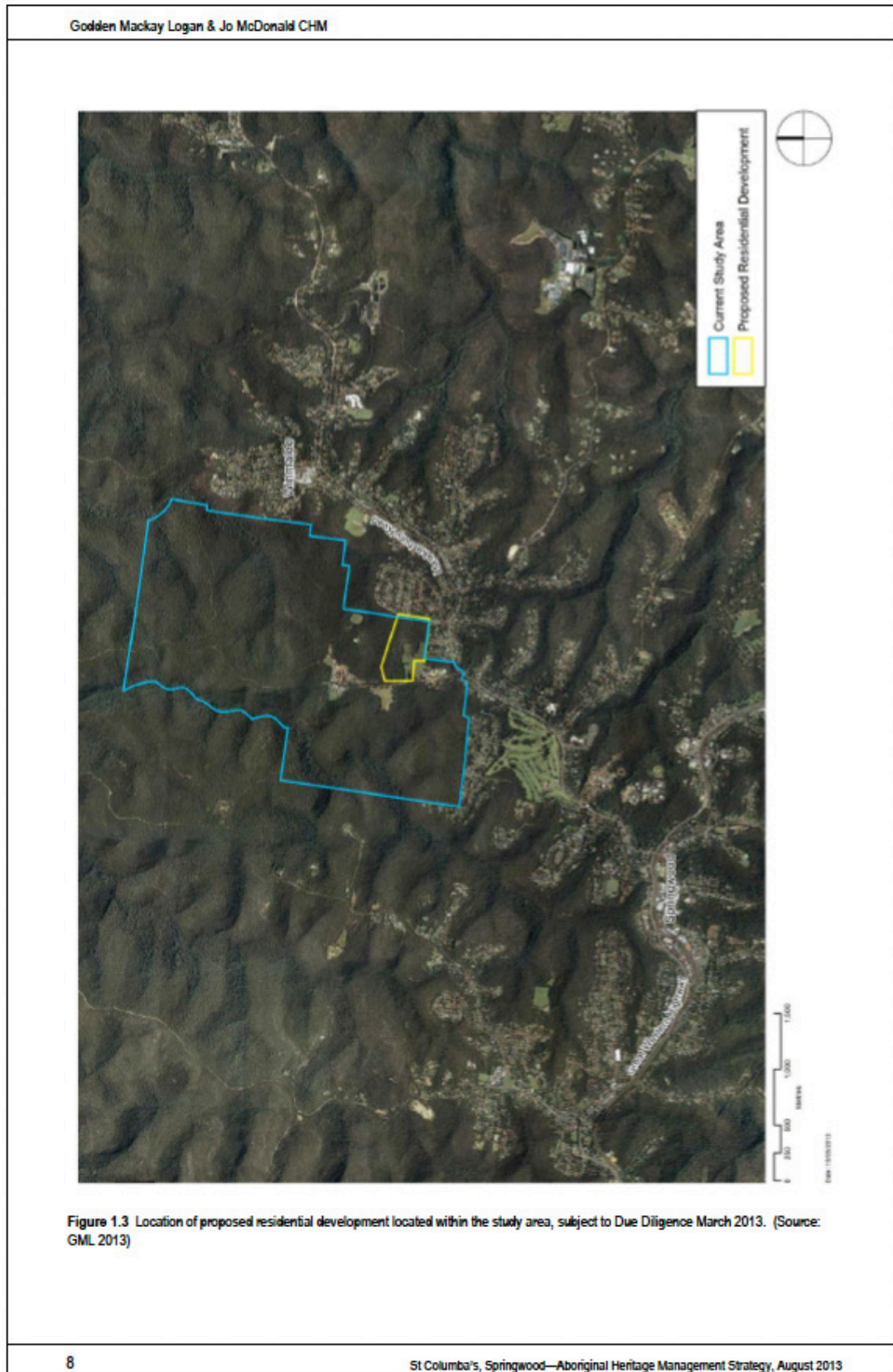
Person (Qualification)	Affiliation	Role
Diana Cowie BA (Hons Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology)	GML	Project manager, report co-author.
Sam Cooling M Arch Sci, BA	GML	Site archaeologist, report co-author.
Dr Tim Owen PhD, B.Sc (International Archaeology)	GML	Responsible Person, report review and quality control.
Gordon Morton	DACHA	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Des Dyer	DALC	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Krystal Morin	DCAC	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Gordon Workman	DLO	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Paul Goddard	DLO	Aboriginal Site Officer.
John Reilly	DTAC	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Denny Franks	Tocomwall	Aboriginal Site Officer.
To add if comment provided at a later date—a representative was not able to attend site inspection day.	DLALC	Aboriginal Representative.
To add if comment provided at a later date—a representative was not able to attend site inspection day.	GAHA	Aboriginal Representative.

GML would also like to acknowledge the continued participation of Peter Laybutt from Whelans Insites, who was also present during the site survey and discussion.

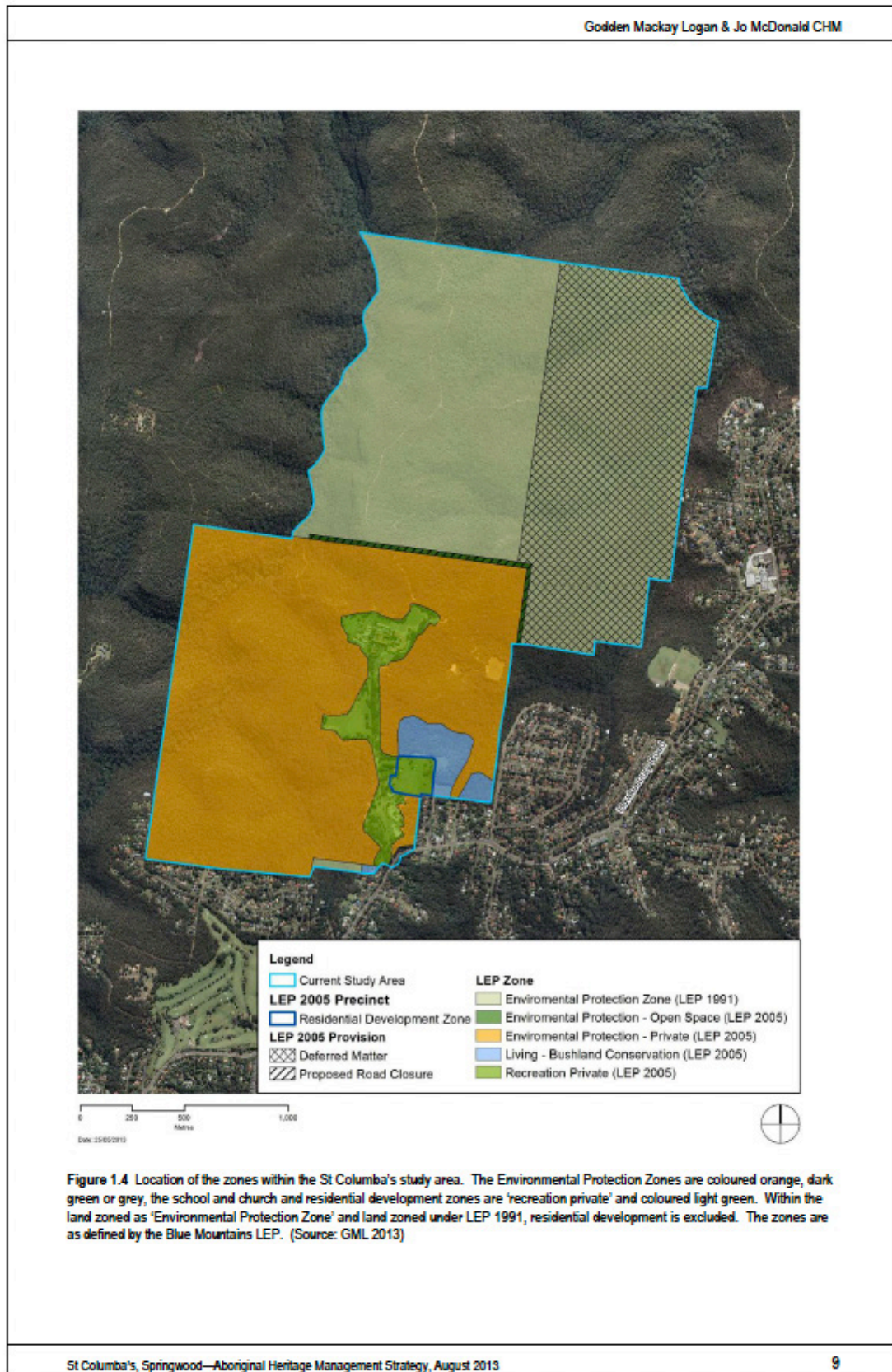














## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

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### 1.7 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> GML 2013 *St Columba's Residential Development Precinct, Springwood. Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report*. Report prepared for Whelans Insites on behalf of the Diocese of Parramatta.
- <sup>2</sup> DECCW 2010. NPWS Act 1974. Fact sheet 1. September 2010.
- <sup>3</sup> Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2005.

## 2.0 Aboriginal Community Involvement

### 2.1 Introduction

Aboriginal community consultation is required in order to make a valid assessment of Aboriginal heritage values; especially those Aboriginal memories, stories and associations between the Aboriginal people and their traditional lands or Country. Aboriginal people frequently express an enduring connection to their Country, a connection that transcends generations, both past and present. The connection is frequently expressed as a sense of belonging, which may manifest through physical objects or place; alternatively, it may be presented as an intangible idea, where an appreciation of an unseen quality or non-materialistic value connects a place in the landscape, tradition, observance, custom, lore belief and/or history to the person or group describing the item, event or value. The notion of intangible, social, or community values is essential to Aboriginal people as 'the effective protection and conservation of this heritage is important in maintaining the identity, health and wellbeing of Aboriginal people'.<sup>4</sup>

In order to identify and address Aboriginal heritage values, the OEH requires proponents to adhere to their guidelines *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (April 2010). In addition to providing a mechanism for engaging the Aboriginal community, the directives in the OEH guidelines must be followed if a future application is to be made under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

These guidelines set out a process for inviting Aboriginal groups to register an interest as part of consultation, including the placing of a local press advertisement, seeking responses on the proposed assessment methodology and seeking comment on proposed assessments and recommendations. The guidelines specify timeframes for each stage of the consultation process.

The Aboriginal community consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with the OEH guidelines. The complete log of all communication between GML and the RAPs is presented in Appendix D. All written responses from the RAPs are attached in Appendix E. The RAPs will have an opportunity to provide comment on this draft report. Responses from the RAPs will be included in Appendix E.

This section contains details of Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for the preparation of this HMS.

### 2.2 HMS Consultation

Aboriginal community consultation for this HMS has been undertaken in accordance with OEH consultation guidelines. The process undertaken up to and including the preparation of this draft HMS is described below.

#### 2.2.1 Registration of Interest (Stage 1)

Letters requesting contact details of Aboriginal people or organisations that may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the study area, and any known heritage issues to be taken into consideration in the area, (Step 1 notifications of the OEH consultation guidelines) were sent on 11 February 2013 to:

- The NSW OEH Planning and Aboriginal Heritage Section;

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- Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW);
- The National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT);
- Native Title Services Corporation (NTSCorp);
- Blue Mountains City Council;
- Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority (SMCMA); and
- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC).

Responses were received from OEH and the Blue Mountains City Council.

Subsequently, those Aboriginal people who were identified during the Step 1 notifications were contacted via letter on 19 February 2013, providing information regarding the project and inviting them to register an interest (Step 2 notifications). An advertisement for inviting registrations of interest by Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge relevant to the project area, with respect to the development of a Heritage Management Strategy, was placed in the Blue Mountains Gazette on 13 February 2013. This advertisement is attached as Appendix B.

The following Aboriginal people registered an interest:

Aboriginal Organisation	Contact Person
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)	Ms Leanne Watson
Darug Land Observations (DLO)	Mr Gordon Workman
Darug Aboriginal Land Care (DALC)	Mr Des Dyer
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)	Ms Sandra Lee
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)	Mr Gordon Morton and Ms Celestine Everingham
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC)	Mr Kevin Cavanagh (CEO) and Mr Steve Randall
Tocomwall	Mr Scott Franks
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc (GAHA)	Ms Sharon Hall

A copy of the notification and the details of Registered Aboriginal Parties were provided to OEH and Deerubbin LALC on 19 April 2013.

## 2.2.2 Presentation of Information (Stage 2)

Each group was provided with the GML Due Diligence Report summarising St Columba's existing heritage knowledge and written details of the proposed HMS project, by post and email, on 19 April 2013. There were no comments received from the RAPs prior to the field inspection. Field inspection for the assessment was undertaken on 29 April 2013 and included representatives from six of the eight RAPs. The field inspection aimed to inspect key sites and places within the St Columba's landholdings and discuss the values, significance and future management of sites and places within the study area. The inspection methodology and HMS project was discussed with the Aboriginal stakeholders prior to and on the day of the survey as mentioned above.



### 2.2.3 Gathering Cultural Significance Information (Stage 3)

During the survey, GML archaeologists discussed local Aboriginal heritage values and patterning with the community representatives. This discussion provided an understanding of the local perspective for Aboriginal habitation and subsistence patterns. At the completion of the site inspection, an open discussion was held during which the sites visited, the cultural significance and the management recommendations for the St Columba's landholdings were discussed by all present. The outcomes of this consultation process underwrite the management recommendations and cultural heritage values and significance assessment presented within this HMS.

A summary of the points discussed during the site visit and meeting held on 29 April 2013 are provided here, and addressed in detail in Section 4.0 and 5.0 of the report.

Representatives from the RAPs discussed the importance of the known sites within the St Columba's landholdings, as well as the significance and use of the area in general. GML acknowledged that cultural knowledge may be restricted, or in some cases inappropriate to share. GML archaeologist Diana Cowie expressed to the RAPs that any highly sensitive cultural information could be imparted to the GML archaeologists if desired; however, with the option that this information not be written down or recorded, that the locations of sites remain unmarked, or any other request regarding sensitivity of cultural information be acknowledged and undertaken.

It has been recorded that Aboriginal people of the region would have travelled from the upper Blue Mountains to the Nepean River on a regular basis. The study area is located along this fairway or walking trail that would have gone from the Nepean River (Yellomundee) to Hazelbrook and into the upper Blue Mountains (and the return path). It was noted that the study area possessed a high level of cultural significance and high potential for Aboriginal artefacts and sites to be present (both registered and unregistered sites). The area of the St Columba's landholdings, the sites, the rock shelters and the land itself is very important and significant to the Darug people.

The community members expressed their sense of connection to this Country and the comfort they felt being on their own land; on their Country.

Aboriginal people would not have occupied this location all year round; rather they would have moved around the area between the Nepean River and the upper Blue Mountains depending on the changing of the seasons, available resources, and in accordance with custom and tradition. It was stated that the rock shelters would have been reused each time the area was visited.

Aboriginal trade routes in the region were considered to be 'mutual ground' between different groups that occupied the region, with main resource areas (ie food, water, medicine) being known and utilised by all regional groups. Modern main roads through and down from the Blue Mountains, such as Bells Line of Road and the Great Western Highway, would have originally been the main Aboriginal trade routes and paths.

One representative present (Mr Des Dyer, DALC) grew up in The Gully, a former Aboriginal fringe camp/settlement. The Gully (Upper Kedumba River Valley) is located in Katoomba and was registered as an Aboriginal Place in 2002. The Gully was an important meeting and camping place for Aboriginal people in the pre-1788 era; and was an established Aboriginal settlement from at least 1894. The Gully became a meeting place for local Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.<sup>5</sup>

A general consensus was reached among the RAPs regarding the management of the rock shelters; that no rock shelters should be impacted at any time by development and should generally



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remain concealed where possible to avoid potential impacts as a consequence of damage, vandalism or increased visitation. The community stated that rock shelters are very important locations to the Aboriginal people as they would have provided a safe haven and protection from the elements. Rock shelters are a tangible connection for Aboriginal people to their ancestors and, consequentially, heritage. Concern was also expressed at the proximity of any proposed works to rock shelters; where consideration must be given to the use of machinery nearby and the possible destructive impact of strong vibrations on the sandstone shelters (refer to Section 6.0).

Opportunities for interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area were briefly discussed, such as the possibility of simple signage acknowledging the traditional owners of the land and alerting visitors to the presence of Aboriginal sites nearby, within areas of bushland and national park (Sections 5.0 and 6.0).

The use of the land by the St Columba's High School and St Thomas Aquinas Primary School for teaching purposes was supported by some of the Aboriginal community members present, as well as the importance of the general awareness of site locations by landowners and the schools. It was suggested that the schools and those who regularly accessed the bushland should have an awareness of the location of Aboriginal sites in order to help avoid accidental impact to Aboriginal sites.

Education and provision of information to the local community with respect to Aboriginal heritage of the land, and the presence of tangible and intangible values was constantly addressed and stated as being of very high importance by the Aboriginal community members present. Possible means of transmitting this knowledge include brochures and signage presenting short stories, acknowledgement of Aboriginal heritage significance and the traditional owners of the land. It was also noted that it was important that all interpretation initiatives should be undertaken in consultation with the local Aboriginal people, and worded as Aboriginal people would tell the stories, not as non-Aboriginal people would tell a story or present information.

Large portions of the Darug culture and history have been lost or destroyed, and the Aboriginal community members present at the meeting stressed the importance of telling the stories that do remain in order to preserve and strengthen local Aboriginal culture and heritage. Community members stated that an understanding and acknowledgement of the heritage values of the land are not just important for the Darug people, but should be available to everybody. The traditional owners of the land are the Darug people, but the land and its values should be available for all to appreciate.

#### 2.2.4 Review of Draft Report (Stage 4)

The consultation process for the St Columba's HMS has provided an opportunity for RAPs to make an informed comment on the cultural significance of the project area. Comments regarding cultural knowledge of the study area as provided and discussed during the site inspection and meeting have been included into this draft HMS. This draft HMS will be provided to all RAPs for review and comment.

This section will be completed following RAP review of the draft report—any information, input or comments the RAPs can provide on the HMS assessment would be greatly appreciated.

### 2.3 Endnotes

- <sup>4</sup> DECCW 2010 (April). *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. DECCW, Sydney.
- <sup>5</sup> OEH Upper Kedumba River Valley- The Gully. Accessed 1 May 2013.

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

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### 3.0 Aboriginal Heritage Context

#### 3.1 Aboriginal Sites within the Study Area

This project has undertaken an assessment of all previous work undertaken within the study area, and summarised all known Aboriginal sites. A summary of these sites, both registered and not registered, is presented below. Details of the exact location of these sites within the study area are restricted information and available only for managers and users of St Columba's landholdings as required. The detailed site descriptions and exact locations of sites should not be provided to the wider public or those who do not require specific knowledge of the location of the Aboriginal sites contained within the St Columba's landholdings.

Some of the Aboriginal sites within the study area have been recorded in multiple reports at different times. However, the recorded locations of some sites, from the first report and/or AHIMS registration, to the location recorded in the subsequent recording and report, sometimes differs greatly. Where large discrepancies in the locational data for sites exist, such sites have been included twice; once as a registered site and once as an unregistered site to ensure that all known sites are represented, and to reduce the risk that incorrect coordinates are given for sites. Therefore, for the purposes of this HMS, the differing location of these sites has been addressed here, and the sites will be treated as two separate sites.

##### 3.1.1 AHIMS Search

A search of the OEH AHIMS database for St Columba's landholdings with a 50m buffer was undertaken on 11 April 2012. The results of the search are shown in Table 3.1. The search identified 28 recorded Aboriginal sites, which comprised: PADs, open campsites, stone artefact scatters, shelters with deposit, shelters with art and axe grinding groove sites. This search indicated that shelters with deposit constitute the predominant archaeological site type recorded in this area.

Table 3.1 Results of AHIMS search.

Site Feature	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Isolated Stone Artefacts with PAD	1	4
Open Campsites/Stone Artefact Scatters	9	32
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	0	0
Shelters with Deposit	14	50
Shelter with Art	2	7
Axe Grinding Groove	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

The general patterning of Aboriginal sites in the local area shows a strong association with sandstone outcropping and locations with good views and protection. There appears to be a correlation between landform and the location of shelters, where most shelters are located between the 230m to 370m contour lines. This is a consequence of the study area's natural geology, associated with the outcropping of sandstone.



### 3.1.2 Other Sites within the Study Area

Other than those recorded on AHIMS, this project has identified a further 30 Aboriginal sites within the study area that have been recorded through previous archaeological surveys and investigations, but are not currently registered with AHIMS. These sites are presented in Table 3.2 below.

**Table 3.2** Unregistered Sites within the Study Area.

HMS Site Reference Number	Site Name	Site Type	Recorded by
1	S7	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
3	S10	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
9	St Columba's PAD12	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
12	St Columba's PAD1	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
13	S3	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
15	St Columba's PAD11	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
17	Site 18 + PAD	Shelter with Deposit	JMcDCHM 1996
18	St Columba's PAD2	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
21	Site 2	Open Campsite	Stockton 1992
23	S1	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
24	St Columba's PAD14	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
25	St Columba's PAD13	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
26	S2	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
27	S7	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
28	St Columba's PAD5	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
29	St Columba's PAD4	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
30	St Columba's PAD3	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
31	Site 3	Open Campsite	Stockton 1992
32	PAD 16	Shelter with PAD	JMcDCHM 1996
34	PAD 17	PAD	JMcDCHM 1996
42	S6	Open Campsite	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
44	St Columba's PAD10	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
45	St Columba's PAD9	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
46	St Columba's PAD8	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
49	St Columba's PAD6	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
50	St Columba's 4	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
52	St Columba's PAD7	Shelter with PAD	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
54	St Columba's 2	Axe Grinding Groove	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
55	Site 1/St Columba's 3	Shelter with Deposit	Stockton 1992/Brayshaw and Haglund 1995
56	S4	Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw and Haglund 1995

Therefore, a total of 57 known Aboriginal sites are present within the study area. A summary of all Aboriginal sites by site type (both registered and unregistered) are presented in Table 3.3 below. The location of these sites is presented in Figure 3.1. Table 3.5 lists all known sites within the study area.

Table 3.3 Total Recorded Aboriginal Sites.

Site Type	Frequency Registered	Frequency Unregistered	Total	Percentage
Isolated Stone Artefacts with PAD	1	0	1	2
Open Campsites/Stone Artefact Sites	9	3	12	19
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	0	1	1	2
Shelters with Deposit	14	10	24	42
Shelters with Art	2	0	2	4
Shelters with PAD	0	15	15	26
Axe Grinding Groove	2	1	3	5
Total	28	30	58	100

### 3.1.3 St Columba's Aboriginal Site Types

There are currently eight known different Aboriginal site types represented in generally substantial quantities within the St Columba's landholdings. The location of all of these site types is definable by landform. Spatially, the recorded Aboriginal sites in the area are grouped into two main areas. Shelter sites are located by sandstone outcroppings on the edge of ridgelines to the north, south and east of the study area. Open artefact sites and grinding grooves are located on the low, flat land between each of the shelter sites with deposit, in the valleys between the ridgelines, adjacent to creek lines. This site type and spatial positioning based on environmental factors has created a valuable, complex cultural landscape. There is also complexity within a proportion of sites at St Columba's; for example, HMS 40 consists of a number of grinding grooves as well as a bowl shaped feature in a sandstone overhang under a waterfall, in close proximity to an important complex of sites including two shelters, an artefact site and other grinding grooves. There are other sites like this which are part of an important complex of sites and consist of a number of components; for example, a rock shelter with art and deposit. HMS 43 is an open campsite which exhibited valuable complexity purely in its large number and range of artefact types, as well as its variety of raw materials.

Table 3.4 summarises the activities and values that have been identified in relation to the site types at St Columba's. Note that specific sites have been referenced below with AHIMS numbers (where available) and the Heritage Management Strategy Number (HMS #), as presented in Table 3.5 and Appendix A.

Site/Place	Description
Axe Grinding Grooves	Five axe grinding groove sites have been recorded within the study area. Each such site comprises of multiple grinding grooves. Axe grinding grooves are important as evidence of Aboriginal use of the landscape, as well as in the context

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	<p>of a wider range of site types, and form part of the wider site complexes. Axe grinding grooves are representative of locations within the landscape that Aboriginal people undertook axe grinding activities (ie unlike surface artefacts, these site types cannot be moved around the landscape by natural or cultural processes).</p> <p>Therefore, all axe grinding grooves within the study area possess the potential to contribute to the wider archaeological research of the area, and to aid in a greater understanding of Aboriginal use of the study area and the wider region.</p> <p>All registered grinding grooves within the study area are located in areas of bushland that have been subject to very low levels of historical disturbance. Therefore, grinding grooves within the study area are likely to be of good integrity and condition. However, as axe grinding grooves are often located in association with watercourses, they can be subject to natural and cultural (ie changes in hydrology due to nearby development, etc) processes of erosion. Therefore, the level of integrity and condition of these site types requires ground-truthing to accurately assess the level of integrity and condition of each axe grinding groove.</p> <p>The degree of complexity of axe grinding grooves is dependent on location, preservation and proximity to other site types. For example, a single axe grinding groove away from other sites may indicate a less complex site than a group of grinding grooves located in proximity to each other, and to a complex of occupation sites (ie shelters).</p> <p>HMS 40 consists of a number of grinding grooves, as well as a bowl shaped feature in a sandstone overhang under a waterfall, in close proximity to an important complex of sites including two shelters, an artefact site and other grinding grooves. This site would likely be of higher complexity than a single, isolated, shallow axe grinding groove.</p> <p>Unless they are associated with a Potential Archaeological Deposit, axe grinding grooves do not possess the potential for archaeological potential through excavation.</p>
Isolated Finds	<p>Isolated finds are single stone objects at a distance from any further such objects. They are frequently representative of stone object discard following use, or occur as a consequence of erosion or disturbance. Isolated finds provide tangible evidence for the use of a landscape or area by Aboriginal people, but do not provide further evidence or insight without archaeological interpretation and understanding of the surrounding landforms.</p> <p>Only one isolated find; HMS 58 (AHIMS # 45-5-2444) has been registered within the study area and is in association with an area of PAD. This indicates that the isolated find within the study area is likely to be located at or close to its original place of deposition, and therefore is of higher research potential than isolated finds located in a disturbed context.</p> <p>Social value of isolated finds can be dependent on their context. Generally, however, the value of an isolated find is lower than that of a larger or more complex site type. Nevertheless, all physical evidence of Aboriginal land use provides a tangible connection for Aboriginal people to their past, and therefore has value.</p>
Open Campsites	<p>Open campsites are stone artefact concentrations. As is the case for isolated finds, although open campsites are a less common site type within the study area, this is likely due to the poor visibility of the ground surface within the bushland that covers the majority of the study area.</p> <p>Open campsites have social value to Aboriginal people as they are a physical representation of Aboriginal use of the landscape, and of Aboriginal life. The value of open campsites can vary from site to site depending on the context of the site, and what physical evidence it consists of.</p> <p>Open campsites, where located and/or visible, can offer a range of technological and spatial research opportunities in this landscape context.</p> <p>There are 11 open campsites recorded within the study area. These sites present varying levels of research potential, dependent on the size and complexity of the sites.</p> <p>The ground surface of and near open campsites can have the potential for subsurface archaeological deposit. If present, the integrity and condition of these subsurface deposits are likely to differ depending on disturbance levels and proximity to other site types such as shelter and/or grinding grooves.</p> <p>For example, site HMS 43 consisted of a number of important stone artefact types indicating that activities took place at or near this site location; however, the ground surface had previously been disturbed by gravel quarrying, earth removal and ploughing, and therefore retained little potential for spatially intact dense archaeological deposits. This site would be said to be of low integrity due to the high level of disturbance, but potentially of moderate condition due to the residual soil horizons which will contain further archaeological material, albeit in a disturbed context.</p>



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PADs	<p>PADs are areas which have a potential subsurface archaeological deposit.</p> <p>The significance of PADs is to a degree dependent on the nature and extent of the deposit, as can only be confirmed through excavation. However, on a whole, PADs are of social significance to the Aboriginal community as they possess the potential to contain archaeological deposits that may provide new information about Aboriginal life, use of landscape and, particularly in shelters, possess the potential for stratified deposits.</p> <p>All Potential Archaeological Deposits within the study area have varying levels of research potential with the ability to contribute to the archaeological record of the study area and the wider region. However, the amount to which PADs contribute to archaeological research cannot be accurately identified or confirmed prior to archaeological excavation to identify and/or confirm the nature and extent of the deposit.</p> <p>PADs within the study area would possess varying levels of integrity and condition, dependent on the nature and extent of the site, as well as the level of disturbance present.</p> <p>The integrity and condition of PADs could only be confirmed through further investigation (ie archaeological excavation).</p> <p>The complexity of PADs cannot be accurately assessed without further investigation (ie excavation).</p>
Shelters including Shelters with Art, Shelters with Deposit and Shelters with PAD.	<p>Rock shelters are very important locations to Aboriginal people as they would have provided a safe haven and protection from the elements for the local people. Rock shelters are a tangible connection for Aboriginal people to their ancestors and their heritage.</p> <p>Shelter with deposit sites are the most common site type in the study area. As for PADs, shelters with deposit present differing levels of research potential, which is dependent on the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit, as well as the level of disturbance present.</p> <p>Archaeological excavation within one shelter of the study area (HMS 14) was undertaken by Stockton in the 1970s. Although the detailed excavation records from the two excavations undertaken within this shelter are no longer available, the excavation recovered a number of stone artefacts, and most importantly demonstrated a carbon dated chrono-stratigraphic sequence up to 1.4m in depth. This is of very high research value and demonstrates the reuse of this shelter site over a long period of time by Aboriginal people. Further details of the results of this excavation and the nature of the archaeological deposit are presented in Appendix A. Chronology is very important to the local Aboriginal community, particularly considering that the local Aboriginal community (the Darug) have been highly dispossessed from their Country since European occupation of Australia. Other shelters with deposit have the potential for chrono-stratigraphic deposits (dependent on disturbance levels), indicating high integrity.</p> <p>Art located within a rock shelter provides a definitive sign that the shelter was used by Aboriginal people. Shelters with art are site types that are often of high research value and significance. There are two shelters with art identified within the study area (one with a charcoal anthropomorph; and the second with several hand stencils).</p> <p>Shelters with art are more likely to be larger in size than other shelters (ie generally, smaller shelters do not have space or appropriate surfaces for art), as art may have been more likely to be undertaken in shelters of longer stays and/or of greater significance to the Aboriginal people (although this may not be true in all cases). Shelters that were occupied for longer periods, or were revisited over longer periods of time, are more likely to possess an archaeological deposit than shelters that were occupied less frequently.</p> <p>The integrity and condition of a shelter site would be dependent on the degree of use of the shelter by Aboriginal people. This would likely be dependent on the size and aspect of the shelter, its landscape location, as well as its proximity to other sites and more (or less) desirable shelters. For example, the Shelter with Art, HMS 2, also presented with a deposit of two stone artefacts. This may indicate the more intensive or frequent use of this site by Aboriginal people. The integrity and condition of a shelter with art would also be dependent on the level of disturbance present.</p> <p>The integrity of art within shelters would be dependent on the level of natural and cultural processes that the shelter had been exposed to (ie running water, eroded sandstone, animal use, vandalism, modern use, etc).</p> <p>The complexity of shelters is linked to the potential for the shelter to possess a subsurface archaeological deposit. Shelters with PAD have the potential for subsurface archaeological deposit which can inform about Aboriginal life; use of the shelters in the area and the overall landscape; and have the potential to possess chrono-stratified deposits which can provide a chronology for Aboriginal use of the area, inform about the reuse of these shelters over long periods of time, and provide information about changes in technology and landscape use. There are 39 shelters with deposit or PAD located within the study area which, therefore, have archaeological potential. Both shelters with art within the study area are associated with areas of PAD, and therefore have archaeological potential and complexity.</p>
St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy, August 2013	
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## 3.2 The Environmental Context

The purpose of this section is to provide environmental contextual information for use in developing a predictive model of Aboriginal site locations associated with the study area. Interactions between people and their surroundings are of integral importance in both the initial formation and the subsequent preservation of the archaeological record. The nature and availability of resources including water, flora and fauna, and suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items had (and continues to have) a significant influence over the way in which people utilise the landscape.

Alterations to the natural environment also impact upon the preservation and integrity of any cultural materials that may have been deposited; whilst current vegetation and erosional regimes affect the visibility and detectability of Aboriginal sites and objects. For these reasons, it is essential to consider the environmental context as a component of any heritage assessment.

### 3.2.1 Geology and Geomorphology

The primary geology of the study area is Wianamatta Liverpool sandstone and shales including Bringelly Shale, Minchinbury Sandstone and Ashfield Shale overlying Hawkesbury Sandstone (Sydney 1:25 000 Geology Map). St Columba's landholdings straddle the Springwood Ridge. The Hawkesbury Sandstone outcrops as cliff lines around the 300m contour line and the depth of the overlying Liverpool formation of shales is up to 50m deep.<sup>6</sup> The primary mode of geomorphological activity within the study area is erosion; however, the resulting landform system appears to be reasonably stable.

### 3.2.2 Landforms and Landscape Features

Landforms across St Columba's landholdings have a high to very high relief (90m to greater than 300m) and a moderate to steep (10% to 56%) modal terrain slope (Figure 3.1). This has resulted in an erosional landform pattern comprising of rolling mountains increasing to steep mountains in the north and the west (after Speight 1990:26).<sup>7</sup>

The outcome of the erosional landscape pattern is that the steeper mountains contain sandstone rock shelters and the rolling mountains contain small upper flat landforms. Contrast of erosional landform patterning against the AHIMS results (Figure 3.1) appears to suggest the presence of Aboriginal art sites in shelters on the steeper landforms, and other types of evidence on the less steep landforms and in the shelter sites.

### 3.2.3 Soils

The NSW Soil and Land Information System were accessed to determine whether any soil technical reports existed for the study area. Three reports were available relating to sample sites positioned to the east, south and west of St Columba's. The soil logs associated with the sample sites provide the following description:

- Springwood Soil Survey Profile 4 (6km south)
  - A1 30cm fine sandy clay loam of a dark yellowish brown colour (10YR4/4) with coarse gravel and many roots.
  - A2 38cm fine sandy clay loam of dark brown (brownish black 7.5YR3/2) colour with no inclusions and few roots.

- Blue Mountains Land Capability Profile 34 (5km east)

A1 5cm coarse sandy loam of dark brown colour (10YR3/3) with no inclusions.

A2 40cm coarse sandy loam of dark yellowish brown (brown 10YR4/4) colour with no inclusions.

B1 25cm clay loam of strong brown (bright brown 7.5YR5/6) colour with some sand included.

B2 30cm sandy clay of strong brown (bright brown 7.5YR5/6) colour with no inclusions.

- Blue Mountains Land Capability Profile 31 (4km west)

A1 15cm fine sandy clay loam with dull yellowish brown colour (10YR 5/4) and fine gravel inclusions.

A2 15cm light clay with brownish yellow (bright yellowish brown 10YR6/6) colour and fine gravel inclusions.

Field observation of soil horizons indicated that the study area was covered by brown sandy loam over clay. Soil profiles associated with the study area suggest that archaeological deposits are, in general, not deeper than 600mm.<sup>8</sup>

### 3.2.4 Hydrology

The availability of water has significant implications for the range of resources available and the suitability of an area for human occupation. The study area is located within the periphery of a significant network of high order creeks.<sup>9</sup>

The southwestern part of the St Columba's land holdings is drained by Springwood Creek, a second order stream, and its tributaries (Figure 3.1). Blue Gum Swamp Creek, a second order stream, is located in the northeastern part of the study area and travels due north. The eastern portion of the study area drains into Lynch's Creek sub-catchment.<sup>10</sup>

Springwood Creek flows into the Grose and Hawkesbury Rivers around nine kilometres away, while Blue Gum Swamp Creek drains into the Nepean River to the east, around five kilometres upstream of the Grose River.

### 3.2.5 Fauna and Flora

Within St Columba's landholdings and the surrounding area, particularly to the north, west and south, 80% of the natural bushland coverage has been retained. The bushland is sparse dry sclerophyll forest, which includes trees, shrubs, tussock grass and sod grass. Some of the bushland may be classified as woodlands with only a grass understorey. Predominant tree species on the higher ground are Ironbarks and turpentines that have been allowed to grow to great heights. As the landform merges into the lower slopes, medium height dry sclerophyll forest is present with various eucalypts, sheoak and acacia varieties. With the medium height and more open canopy, the lower slopes have a thicker and more diverse understorey. The most typical shrubs in such an understorey include banksias, leptospermum, callistemon, erlostemon, xanthorrhoea, hakea, persoonia, lambertia and occasionally waratahs. In the gullies, sassafra and Christmas bush are present. From the great diversity, density and integrity in the native bushland, the area would have

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been very rich in natural resources and provided an Aboriginal population with a range of food and material resources.

### 3.3 Aboriginal Ethno-history

The following summary of archaeological research from the mountains and plains surrounding the study area is included as contextual background to the study area in its prehistoric cultural landscape. This summary was created by reviewing ethnographic accounts, historic records and archaeological research in the area.

Prior to European settlement of the Springwood area, the primary Aboriginal tribes occupying the Sydney region were the Darug (who lived on the Cumberland Plain and hinterland), the coastal Guringal (north and south of Broken Bay), the Darkinjung (who occupied the sandstone country of Wollombi and Broken Bay), and the Tharawal (who occupied the sandstone to the south of the Georges River). The mountains and slopes above the Hawkesbury River were the territory of the Darug people.<sup>11</sup> The Gundungarra language/dialect was spoken from the southern rim of the Cumberland Plain, west of the Georges River, as well as the southern Blue Mountains.<sup>12</sup>

Local clan membership was the major component of social organisation. Local clans had patrilineal descent and totems were inherited through the father. According to Mr Des Dyer, a local Darug man, the totem for people of the lower Blue Mountains was the emu, which was protected and not hunted. Rather, these groups lived by fishing, gathering bush foods and hunting. A great range of edible fruits were available in the rainforested areas and steep gullies of the Blue Mountains escarpment.<sup>13</sup>

Aboriginal people occupied the Blue Mountains for at least 14,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. Archaeological evidence from sites suggested that prior to 3000–4000 years ago, the mountains were mainly visited on a seasonal basis to collect particular temporary food sources and for ceremonial occasions by peoples living permanently on the mountain fringes and in the lowlands.<sup>14</sup> In the lower Blue Mountains, present-day Darug Traditional Owner groups have identified many stone cairns which they believe were associated with ceremonial activities or are directional markers.<sup>15</sup> Around 3000–4000 years ago, archaeological evidence indicates that the mountains became permanently occupied by Aboriginal people, perhaps as a consequence of new resource (food) extraction techniques and/or possible social and demographic reasons which are unknown.

Aboriginal people were very familiar with the land that now constitutes the St Columba's landholdings and the surrounding Springwood area, as their track to the Nepean River passed through this area. This track was an original Aboriginal trade route between the Nepean River and people in the mountains. It ascended the mountains south of Mahons Creek and north of the junction of Lynchs Creek with Blue Gum Swamp Creek. Where Springwood Ridge turns due south near Grose Head South (the location of a major tool making site) the route followed the ridge down through the land later occupied by St Columba's College.<sup>16</sup> Extensive artefact concentrations and shelters with deposit indicate that past Aboriginal occupation and activities were dense on the slopes which grade down to Springwood Creek on the west and to Blue Gum Swamp Creek on the east of the St Columba's land. This distribution of Aboriginal sites is not uncommon in the lower Blue Mountains and shows a strong Aboriginal presence in the area as well as denoting a landscape highly conducive to Aboriginal occupation.<sup>17</sup> The spring from Springwood and Blue Gum Swamp creeks which runs along the St Columba's property boundaries and nearby rock shelters



was a valuable resource for the Aboriginal population. This spring became known as Kable's Spring and was an important water source for Europeans in the nineteenth century.<sup>18</sup>

Contact between Europeans and the Darug occurred early in the history of the European settlement of Australia as explorers from the settlement at Sydney sought to find paths over the mountain barrier. Initially these meetings were on the eastern fringes of the mountains around the Hawkesbury/Nepean River. In 1813, a path was discovered over the mountains and contact with Aboriginal people living in the upper hinterland was established. It is generally believed that this path may be represented by the road to the south of the study area and north of the Great Western Highway.

As the European settlement of Sydney expanded, the Aboriginal population dwindled rapidly and by the 1840s few Aboriginal people were known to be living in the district. In recent years there has been a revival of Darug culture and the formulation of a number of cultural heritage based organisations that are stakeholders in land management decision-making. These include the Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, Darug Land Observations, the Darug People's Advisory Council and Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments.

The subject land falls within the boundaries of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC). Under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)*, DLALC has a statutory responsibility 'to promote the protection of Aboriginal culture and the heritage of Aboriginal persons'<sup>19</sup> within its boundaries. When consulted in 1996, the then Darug Local Aboriginal Land Council (the predecessor to the Deerubbin LALC) indicated that the area of St Columba's landholdings has high significance to the Aboriginal community.<sup>20</sup>

### 3.4 Relevant Local Literature

Many thousands of Aboriginal sites have been identified during the course of archaeological investigations along the plains, waterways, foothills and escarpments surrounding the Sydney basin including; estuarine middens, engravings, artefact scatters and isolated finds, scarred trees, ceremonial sites, rock shelters, ochre mines, grinding grooves and burial sites. All of these are testimony to the thriving culture that existed in the region for thousands of years before European settlement began. Understanding of prehistoric settlement patterns on the east coast, and environmental, cultural and technological change in the Blue Mountains region during the Holocene has been advanced by the work of a number of researchers.<sup>21</sup>

Archaeological excavations in the Blue Mountains and in comparable sandstone areas such as Mangrove Creek (west of Wyong) indicate that pre-7000 year old habitation sites occurred on the mid-slopes of ridges, near the top of main broad ridges that transect the country, and in valley bottoms.<sup>22</sup> Such research suggests this Aboriginal occupation of St Columba's landholdings may have a great antiquity—possibly extending back to the early Holocene period.

A number of other archaeological studies and academic works have been prepared that include the study area. These works and reports of direct relevance to this HMS are detailed below. The locations of all Aboriginal sites referred to below can be seen in Figure 3.1 with reference to Table 3.2.

#### 3.4.1 Eugene Stockton (1965,<sup>23</sup> 1970,<sup>24</sup> 1992;<sup>25</sup> Stockton & Holland 1974<sup>26</sup>)

Father Eugene Stockton, a Catholic priest and archaeologist, recorded 12 Aboriginal sites within the St Columba's landholdings between the years of 1965 and 1996; in addition to a large number of



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sites within the Greater Blue Mountains area. A number of the sites that are were located within the St Columba's landholdings were excavated as part of his broader research within the Blue Mountains.<sup>27</sup>

Stockton identified that the Blue Mountains had been occupied by Aboriginal people for a long period of time. The period of occupation included the use of two phases of stone tool technology in succession—technological stages known as 'Capertian' technology, followed by 'Bondalian' technology, with the transition between the two occurring around 4000 years ago. His excavation of the Springwood Creek site in 1971 and 1973 yielded an archaeological sequence of Capertian technology from 6050 +/- 170 BP followed by Bondalian technology dating from 2093 +/- 165 BP to the recent past.<sup>28</sup>

Stockton recommended that the greater number of Bondalian to Capertian sites in the region demonstrated an increase in population. During the period of Bondalian occupation, new sites came into use as well as evidence of increased stone tool activity within pre-existing sites. Of note, the stone tool type known as Bondi points have only been found in a few campsites, all of which Stockton has described as being deep roomy shelters. In these shelters, Bondi points were found in abundance; Stockton suggested this was evidence for a 'leisure craft accompanying social interaction at a major base camp'.<sup>29</sup> Aside from local quartz, chert and basalt derived from the Grose River were favoured for tool making. From his research across the Blue Mountains, Stockton mapped the path of Grose River chert and basalt as being 'brought up the steep slopes of Grose Head South, partly retouched at work floors along the Springwood Ridge (T0, T1, T2) and finished in settled areas closer to the main ridge, such as the St Columba's terrain'.<sup>30</sup>

In his most recent work in 1992, Stockton identified that the shale zone below the 300m contour line (Hawkesbury Sandstone outcrops) occasionally yielded worked chert and basalt either in scatters or as isolated finds. However, the area of the St Columba's landholdings that exemplifies this shale zone is densely grassed, meaning that such objects are rarely identified. During Stockton's survey in 1992, seven shelter sites were recorded. One shelter included a shallow deposit comprising of worked chert and quartz flakes, two of which exhibited bipolar retouch. The rock outcropping in which this shelter is located overhangs either side of an ephemeral waterfall on the eastern side of the St Columba's landholdings between Thompson Avenue and Linkview Road.

Stockton's research comprehensively demonstrates the antiquity and abundance of Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Blue Mountains. Of relevance to the current project, Stockton identified landforms, sites and places located within the St Columba's landholdings that are of high social, cultural and scientific value.

#### **3.4.2 Brayshaw and Haglund 1995—St Columba's Springwood, Central Blue Mountains: Aboriginal Heritage**

Brayshaw and Haglund undertook a survey of the St Columba's landholdings in 1995 that recorded a total of 18 Aboriginal sites including seven shelters with deposit, six open artefact sites, three grinding groove sites, one art site and one shelter with art and potential archaeological deposit (PAD). Brayshaw and Haglund also recorded 14 shelters with PAD which they referred to as 'potential sites'.<sup>31</sup> All of these sites were clustered on the edges of the mid-slope (300m contour lines) from the Springwood ridgeline and spurs. Brayshaw and Haglund concluded that a definite pattern of site distribution and density existed throughout the St Columba's landholdings, with the highest density of sites occurring in the headwaters of small valleys. A number of site complexes, geographically and presumably functionally interrelated sites, were also identified. Within their

report, Brayshaw and Haglund presented areas of archaeological sensitivity and management possibilities for identified sites in consultation with the Daruk Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC). The DLALC were, at the time of consultation, opposed to any development that would impact the identified Aboriginal sites in the region.

### **3.4.3 Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd, August 1996—St Columba's Development Concept Review Prehistory Archaeology**

Jo McDonald systematically surveyed areas not surveyed by the Brayshaw and Haglund study in 1995 (as indicated in Figure 3.1). Previously recorded sites (within a zone proposed for development) were revisited. The survey involved a representative from the DLALC.

Most of the area surveyed by McDonald had been identified by Brayshaw and Haglund in 1995 to have low archaeological sensitivity. Nevertheless, JMcDCHM identified two new sites and three PADs—one open site, one shelter with archaeological deposit, two shelters with PAD and one open shelter. This resulted in a combined total of 32 known sites and 19 potential sites being recorded within the St Columba's landholdings up to August 1996. JMcDCHM identified that due to poor ground visibility, as a result of leaf litter and understory, open campsites may be under-represented in the results of surveys within St Columba's landholdings and the surrounding area. Shelter sites, however, are far less likely to remain undetected.

JMcDCHM undertook a significance assessment for all sites previously excavated or salvaged by Stockton (S3, S4 and S6) and determined all sites to be of high scientific significance. The scientific significance of unexcavated sites could not be determined without further archaeological investigation. Sites within the St Columba's landholdings were considered to have special cultural significance to Aboriginal people. The public significance of the St Columba's sites was also determined to be high due to the number, character and presence of site complexes within the St Columba's area, as well as the information obtained from Stockton's excavations.

### **3.4.4 GML 2013—Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment**

GML prepared an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence assessment for a proposed residential development within the St Columba's landholdings in 2012 (finalised in 2013). This report identified the presence of a number of registered Aboriginal sites and objects within the St Columba's landholdings. Although the due diligence assessment was undertaken specifically in relation to the proposed residential development, an assessment of the wider context in which the proposed development was located (i.e. the St Columba's landholdings) was also undertaken.

This report presented the proposed development and considered the impacts that this development could have on Aboriginal heritage values, including disturbance of the ground surface. It was assessed that the development would present a potential impact to a large percentage of the Aboriginal sites within the St Columba's landholdings, either directly (i.e. development) or indirectly (i.e. increased population facilitated by development, recreational use of the bushland, etc). Two Aboriginal sites and an area of high Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity were identified within the proposed residential development area. Both registered Aboriginal sites would require a Section 90 AHIP if they were to be impacted by the proposed development; and the area of high sensitivity would require further archaeological investigation through more detailed community consultation, field survey, and/or test excavation.

The report recommended the conservation of moderate and high heritage value Aboriginal sites in order to reduce the loss of Aboriginal heritage value and the negative effect on the local Aboriginal



community. Where conservation was not possible, the report recommended that further archaeological and cultural heritage value investigation be undertaken prior to development in order to mitigate impact. It was also recommended that the results of the due diligence assessment report should be used to inform an Indicative layout plan (ILP) for the development, where possible.

Opportunities were identified for interpretation of Aboriginal heritage in the region in association with the proposed residential development in order to provide the development with historical precedence and character. An interpretation opportunity that was suggested was the creation of community park and/or nature reserve areas to include archaeologically sensitive areas (this would negate the need for archaeological excavation works or an AHIP for these sites).

The final recommendation of the due diligence assessment report was that an Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy be prepared in order to provide basic heritage management principles and recommendations on the relevant heritage management steps that could be applied to the entire St Columba's landholdings. This document represents the fulfilment of this final recommendation.

### 3.5 Field Inspection April 2013

A field inspection and cultural values discussion was undertaken on 29 April 2013 by Diana Cowie and Sam Cooling (GML archaeologists), representatives from six of the eight RAPs (as detailed in Section 1.6), Peter Laybutt and Myall Stevens from Whelan's Insites.

The aim for the day was to visit a representative sample of site types and locations across the study area, to visit any specific locations as requested by the RAPs, and to discuss the cultural values associated with the study area and suggestions for management of these values and the archaeological sites.

Sites 4 and 5 (both shelters with deposit) were relocated during the field inspection. The inspection demonstrated that Site 4 remained relatively undisturbed (Figure 3.4). However, the sandstone of the shelter was cracked in some places, possibly due to heat from past fires, and the roof was degrading. Some areas within the shelter were demonstrating exfoliation of the sandstone, with the sandstone being quite fragile along the drip line (Figure 3.5). Although the shelter was originally recorded as containing artefacts, no artefacts were located within the shelter of Site 4 during the 2013 inspection.

At the time of the 2013 inspection, Site 5 also remained relatively undisturbed (Figure 3.6). It was clear that the shelter located was HMS Site 5 (as evidenced by the location of the shelter and the presence of a large double trunked peppermint tree at the front of the shelter—as was originally recorded for the site). However, Site 5 was witnessed in 2013 to actually consist of two rock shelters, with one immediately behind the large double trunked peppermint tree, and the second immediately to the right of the first shelter (Figure 3.7). Both shelters were formed from the same sandstone outcrop and both presented with a sandy deposit on the floor. No artefacts were located within either shelter of Site 5 during the 2013 inspection.

Some of the RAPs present commented on the large double trunked peppermint tree at the front of the shelter and thought the tree may bear a possible scar of cultural origin. They also noted that if the marking on the tree was an example of a scar made by Aboriginal people, this would make sense due to the location of the tree in very close proximity to the shelters (Figure 3.8).

The area in the vicinity of Site 35, along a track up and around towards sites 12 and 18, was visited during the site inspection; however, none of the nearby sites were relocated at this time. This was

mainly due to the visibility levels across the site and the density of the bush in this area, making the sites difficult to relocate and access.

An effort was also made to relocate the sites within and surrounding the area that was the subject of the GML 2013 Due Diligence Assessment (ie the proposed residential development). An artefact (a mudstone/chert flake) was located during the 2013 inspection in a soil exposure near a shallow basin to the west of the creek line (Figure 3.9). This artefact was in a similar location to that of Site 43. However, some difficulties were presented in using recorded coordinates to relocate sites in the field, due to known discrepancies between site coordinates and locations between reports. Therefore, it was highly likely that the artefact located constituted part of Site 43, but this could not be said for certain.

An axe grinding groove (assumed to be Site 40) was also relocated at this time (Figure 3.10). In addition, a bowl shaped feature in a sandstone overhang under a waterfall was also identified above and slightly to the southeast of Site 40 during the 2013 site inspection. There was a clear ground groove running north to south from the northern side of the bowl into the bowl, and a natural crack in the stone drained the bowl to the west (Figure 3.11). An Aboriginal representative suggested this could be associated with male initiation.

### 3.6 Synopsis of the Aboriginal Heritage Context Information

The AHIMS database review revealed 28 registered Aboriginal sites or places on or adjacent to the St Columba's landholdings (Table 3.1). The location of the various site types reflects the variation in local topography, geology and resources found in the lower Blue Mountains and adjacent Nepean River Valley and Cumberland Plain to the east. A further 29 Aboriginal sites have been recorded through the course of previous archaeological work within St Columba's landholdings but have not been registered with AHIMS (Table 3.2).

In undertaking an Aboriginal archaeological assessment, predictive modelling is used to gauge the potential for Aboriginal sites and/or objects to be located within the land under investigation. This is based upon previous research, the landscape context and previous developmental impacts in the study area. The model presents predictions about the nature of Aboriginal occupation and use of the site prior to European settlement and based on findings of prior surveys, historical research and community consultation. Site aspect, relief, local environment and access to water are also important considerations.

The occupation sites most favoured in the Blue Mountains were rock shelters; these sites are primarily located along Hawkesbury Sandstone cliff lines and outcrops.<sup>32</sup> The rock shelters include archaeological deposits, potential archaeological deposits (PADs) and sometimes Aboriginal art. Site types that are the next best represented in the area are open campsites containing artefact scatters (32% of all site types in the area). This frequency is considerably lower than for the Cumberland Plain, showing the range of other site types that may be encountered in the mountains that are typically not found on the relatively flat landforms of the Cumberland Plain, such as grinding grooves, rock shelters and art sites.

Given that shelter sites with deposit are the most common site type in the area, the general patterning of Aboriginal sites shows a strong association with sandstone outcropping and locations with good views and protection. Archaeological deposits with stratigraphic integrity are rare in eastern Australia and usually confined to rock shelter deposits such as those excavated by McCarthy at Lapstone Creek and Stockton (HMS 14).<sup>33</sup> If located, open sites such as artefact



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scatters, stone arrangements, engravings, isolated finds, grinding grooves and scarred trees, can offer a range of technological and spatial research opportunities in this landscape context.

The assessment of the local environmental context, combined with known ethnography for the local Aboriginal population, suggests that the region may have supported a semi-sedentary Aboriginal population on a year round basis. This is indicated by the ready supply of fresh water, abundant vegetation (and resultant animal resources), as well as rock outcrops for shelter, art and hand-axe grinding in the region.

Spatially, the recorded Aboriginal sites in the area are grouped into two main areas. Shelter sites are located by sandstone outcroppings on the edge of ridgelines to the north, south and east of the study area. Open artefact sites are located on the low, flat land between each of the shelter sites with deposit, in the valleys between the ridgelines. This is consistent with archaeological models for the Blue Mountains that generally state that Aboriginal occupation sites are likely to be located on major ridge tops. St Columba's landholdings and the wider regional area contain previously recorded Aboriginal sites that are testament to this patterning of Aboriginal sites. Therefore, the study area has the potential for Aboriginal objects associated with sandstone outcrops and overhangs (shelters and grinding locations), ridge top and creek side landforms and/or buried soil horizons below the current surface level.

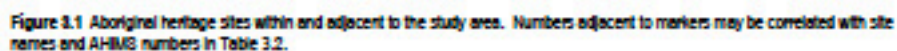
The various types of archaeological evidence (which can be spatially described by landform) may have resulted as a consequence of Aboriginal social rules and laws, where different spaces were allocated for distinct tasks. Whilst difficult to confirm, the patterning of Aboriginal sites across the study area could provide residual evidence of long-term Aboriginal spatial patterning. Future scientific investigation of archaeological deposits and Aboriginal materials should focus on the differences between assemblages on adjacent landforms, which may provide new evidence for the manner of use of the different landscapes within the study area.

The known pattern of Aboriginal sites across the Springwood region, the registered AHIMS sites, and an analysis of landforms and prior heritage reports has allowed tentative mapping for areas with likely Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. The results of this are shown in Figure 2.2. This mapping should be used to underpin Aboriginal heritage management strategies for the study area.

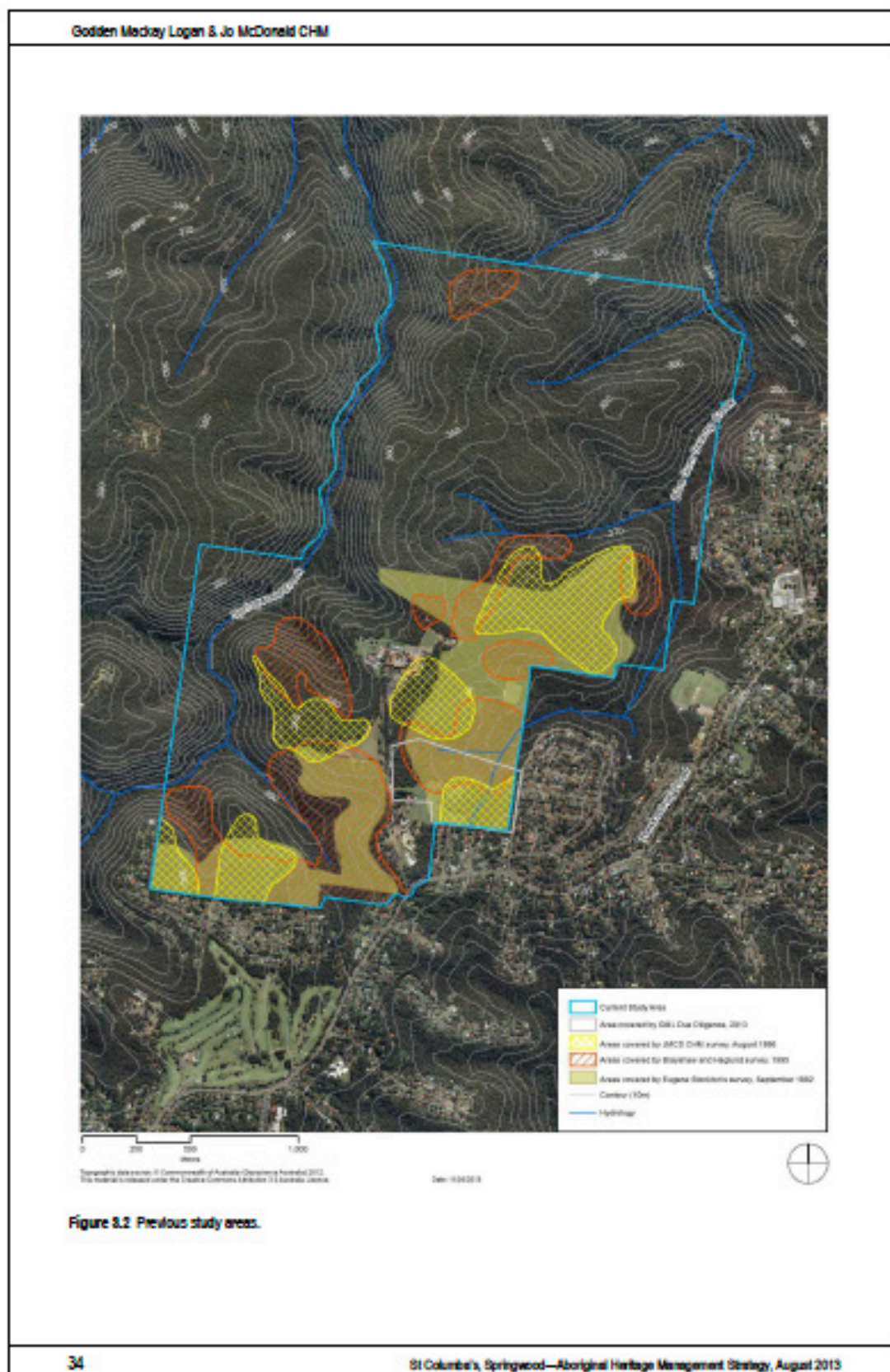
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Table 8.4 Site ID and Key for Figure 3.1 and 3.2 labels.			
Site Key	Site ID	Site Name/s	Site Type
1	87	87, Breyschaw and Haglund	Open Campsite
2	45-5-2337	St Columbas 13	Shelter with Art
3	810	810, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with Deposit
4	45-5-2335	St Columbas 11	Shelter with Deposit
5	45-5-2336	St Columbas 12	Shelter with Deposit
6	45-5-0036	Springwood Creek (St Columba's College)	Open Campsite
7	45-5-2334	St Columbas 10	Open Campsite
8	45-5-0041	Springwood Creek	Shelter with Deposit
9	St Columba's PAD 12	St Columba's PAD 12, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
10	45-5-0039	St Columba's College, 89	Shelter with Deposit
11	45-5-2446	St Columba's, 8C20	Shelter with Deposit
12	St Columba's PAD 1	St Columba's PAD 1, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
13	83	83, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with Deposit
14	45-5-0030	Springwood Creek (Springwood Hawkesbury Rd)	Shelter with Deposit
15	St Columba's PAD 11	St Columba's PAD 11, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
16	8 9, JMCHM 1996	89, JMCHM 1996	Shelter with Deposit
17	Site 18 + PAD, JMCHM 1996	Site 18 + PAD, JMCHM 1996	Shelter with Deposit
18	St Columba's PAD 2	St Columba's PAD 2, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
19	45-5-0037	St Columba's College, 88	Shelter with Deposit
20	45-5-2332	St Columbas 8	Open Campsite
21	Site 2, Stockton 1992	Site 2, Stockton 1992	Open Campsite
22	45-5-2333	St Columbas 9	Open Campsite
23	81	81, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with Deposit
24	St Columba's PAD 14	St Columba's PAD 14, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
25	St Columba's PAD 13	St Columba's PAD 13, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
26	82	82, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with Deposit
27	85	85, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with Deposit
28	St Columba's PAD 5	St Columba's PAD 5, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
29	St Columba's PAD 4	St Columba's PAD 4, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
30	St Columba's PAD 3	St Columba's PAD 3, Breyschaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
31	Site 3, Stockton 1992	Site 3, Stockton 1992	Open Campsite
32	PAD16, JMCHM 1996	PAD16, JMCHM 1996	PAD
33	45-5-0028	Springwood Creek (Springwood)	Shelter with Deposit
34	PAD17, JMCHM 1996	PAD17, JMCHM 1996	PAD
35	45-5-2326	St Columbas 1	Open Campsite
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36	45-5-0032	Springwood Creek	Shelter with Deposit
37	45-5-0029	Springwood (Springwood Creek)	Shelter with Deposit
38	45-5-2339	St Columbes 15	Open Campsite
39	45-5-2340	St Columbes 16	Shelter with Deposit
40	45-5-2342	St Columbes 18	Axe Grinding Groove
41	45-5-2341	St Columbes 17	Shelter with Deposit
42	86	86, Brayshaw and Haglund	Open Campsite
43	45-5-0035	Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek)	Open Campsite
44	St Columbe's PAD 10	St Columbe's PAD 10, Brayshaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
45	St Columbe's PAD 9	St Columbe's PAD 9, Brayshaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
46	St Columbe's PAD 8	St Columbe's PAD 8, Brayshaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
47	45-5-2331	St Columbes 7	Shelter with Art
48	45-5-2445	St Columbe's, SC19	Open Campsite
49	St Columbe's PAD 6	St Columbe's PAD 6, Brayshaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
50	St Columbe's 4	St Columbe's 4, Brayshaw and Haglund	Shelter with Deposit
51	45-5-0031	Springwood Creek (Hawkesbury Road)	Shelter with Deposit
52	St Columbe's PAD 7	St Columbe's PAD 7, Brayshaw and Haglund	Shelter with PAD
53	45-5-2338	St Columbes 14	Open Campsite
54	St Columbe's 2	St Columbe's 2, Brayshaw and Haglund	Axe Grinding Groove
55	Site 1, Stockton 1992	Site 1, Stockton 1992; St Columbe's 3; S12	Open Campsite
56	84	84, Brayshaw and Haglund	Shelter with Deposit
57	45-5-0074	LV2 (Springwood); St Columbe's 11,	Axe Grinding Groove
58	45-5-2444	SCIF 1; PAD 15	Isolated Find
59	45-5-2330	St Columbes 5	Shelter with Deposit
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Figure 3.3 Site 4 shelter. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 3.4 Site 4 shelter carbon staining and exfoliation of sandstone along shelter roof. (Source: GML 2013)



Figure 3.5 Site 5, lower shelter with Aboriginal representatives. (Source: GML 2013)

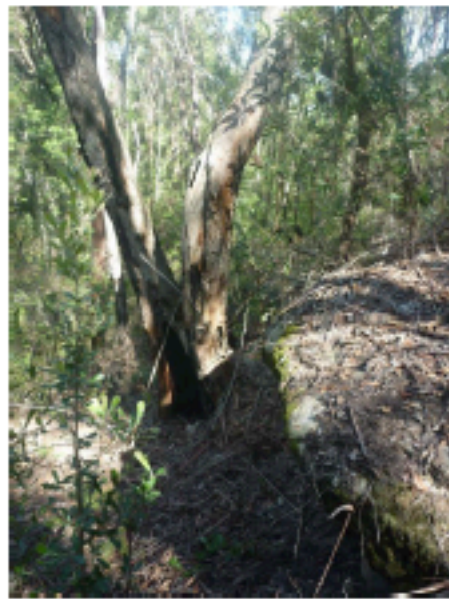


Figure 3.6 Large double trunked Peppermint tree in front of the lower shelter of Site 5. (Source: GML 2013)





### 3.7 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Fr Eugene Stockton 1992, 'St Columba's – Springwood, Investigation of Aboriginal Sites'. Unpublished report.
- <sup>2</sup> Speight, JG 1990 Landforms. In Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook. McDonald, RC et al. Inkata Press.
- <sup>3</sup> Fr Eugene Stockton 1973, Springwood Ck, Excavation, April 1973. Unpublished report, p 1.
- <sup>4</sup> Summerfield, M 1991 Global Geomorphology: An Introduction to the study of landforms. Longman Scientific and Technical, England.
- <sup>5</sup> Blue Mountains City Council 2002, Environmental Management Plan 2002 – Planning Study Volume 1: Planning Framework.
- <sup>6</sup> Attenbrow, V 2002, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Record*, UNSW Press, Sydney p 23.
- <sup>7</sup> Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Record*, UNSW Press, Sydney.
- <sup>8</sup> Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Record*, UNSW Press, Sydney, p 78.
- <sup>9</sup> Croft & Associates Pty Limited and Meredith Walker, Blue Mountains Heritage Study, prepared for the Department of Environment & Planning and the Blue Mountains City Council, 1982, p 29.
- <sup>10</sup> Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, UNSW Press, Sydney, p 134.
- <sup>11</sup> Falsh 1992, p 4 In Jack, I 2010 'North Springwood in the Nineteenth Century: The Site of St Columba's Seminary and High School' In *Blue Mountains History Journal* 1; 2010, p 6.
- <sup>12</sup> Stockton, E 1992, *St Columba's – Springwood Investigation of Aboriginal Sites – September 1992*, p 5.
- <sup>13</sup> Jack, I 2010 'North Springwood in the Nineteenth Century: The Site of St Columba's Seminary and High School' In *Blue Mountains History Journal* 1; 2010, p 7.
- <sup>14</sup> Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW), 85(1)(m).
- <sup>15</sup> Jo McDonald 1996, *Management Requirements for Prehistoric Archaeological Sites at St Columba's, Springwood, NSW*. Consultancy report for Wheelans Australia on behalf of the Catholic Church, August 1996, p 3.
- <sup>16</sup> Lampert, RJ 1971 Burrell Lake and Camerang, *Terra Australis* 1. Canberra: Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University; Dyall, L.K. 1972 'Aboriginal occupation in the Dudley-Jewells Swamp area', *Hunter Natural History* 4.3, 168–177; Mulvaney, DJ 1978, 'The chain of connection: the material evidence', pp 72–94 In N Peterson ed. *Tribes and Boundaries in Australia*, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (AIAS), Canberra; McCarthy 1948, *Lapstone creek excavation: Two culture periods revealed in eastern NSW*, *Records of the Australian Museum* 22:1:1–32; Tindale 1961, 'Archaeological Excavation of Noola Rock Shelter. A Preliminary Report' In *Records of the Australian Museum* 14: 193–196; Stockton 1970, *Archaeological Survey of the Blue Mountains*; Stockton 1974; Johnson, I. 1979, *The Getting of Data: A Case Study from the Recent Industries of Australia*, unpublished PhD thesis, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Department of Prehistory, Australian National University, Canberra; Kelleher, M 2002 *Archaeology of Sacred Space*, unpublished thesis, University of Sydney; McCarthy, FD 1964, 'The Archaeology of the Capertee Valley, New South Wales', *Records of the Australian Museum* 26, pp 197–246; Bowdler 1976; Vinnicombe 1980; Lourandos 1984; Hiscock 1992; Morwood 2000; McDonald 2002; Attenbrow 2002; Attenbrow and Hiscock 2005; Johnson 1977; Tacon et al 2007; McIntyre 1990:26–27.
- <sup>17</sup> Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Record*, UNSW Press, Sydney, p 58.
- <sup>18</sup> Stockton, E 1965, 'Prehistory of St Columba's' In *Manly*, pp 60–65.
- <sup>19</sup> Stockton, E 1970, 'An Archaeological survey of the Blue Mountains' In *Manly*, pp 295–301.
- <sup>20</sup> Stockton, E 1992, *St Columba's – Springwood Investigation of Aboriginal Sites – September 1992*.
- <sup>21</sup> Stockton, E and Holland, W 1974, 'Cultural sites and their environment in the Blue Mountains' In *Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania*, 9: pp 36–65.
- <sup>22</sup> Stockton 1970, Stockton & Holland 1974.
- <sup>23</sup> Stockton, E 1992, *St Columba's – Springwood Investigation of Aboriginal Sites – September 1992*, p 5; Stockton, E. 1973, *Springwood Ck. Excavation*, April 1973.
- <sup>24</sup> Stockton, E. 1992, *St Columba's – Springwood Investigation of Aboriginal Sites – September 1992*, p 5.
- <sup>25</sup> Stockton, E. 1992, *St Columba's – Springwood Investigation of Aboriginal Sites – September 1992*, p 5.
- <sup>26</sup> Brychew, H & Haglund, L 1995, *St Columba's Springwood, Central Blue Mountains: Aboriginal Heritage Report to Blue Mountains City Council*.
- <sup>27</sup> Stockton, E. 1992, *St Columba's – Springwood Investigation of Aboriginal Sites – September 1992*, p 5.
- <sup>28</sup> Attenbrow, V. 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Record*, UNSW Press, Sydney.



## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

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## 4.0 Aboriginal Heritage Significance Assessment

### 4.1 Background to Significance Assessment

Aboriginal heritage sites, objects and places hold value for communities in many different ways. The nature of those heritage values is an important consideration when deciding how to manage a heritage site, object or place, and balance competing land use options.

The approach to the Aboriginal heritage assessment for this project is based upon identifying the key Aboriginal heritage values; values that are likely to be both tangible and intangible. This approach needs to consider the values assessment from the scientific and Aboriginal community perspectives, in accordance with Australian best practice documents.

The primary guide to management of heritage places is the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as:

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

In line with the Burra Charter's four principal values (social, historical, scientific and aesthetic) and the NSW Heritage Office's publication *Assessing Heritage Significance*<sup>34</sup>, four assessment criteria can be used to assess the Aboriginal heritage values of the study area.<sup>35</sup>

The four criteria are:

- Social value<sup>36</sup>: 'an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons'. The assessment of social (or cultural) values is described further below;
- Historic value<sup>37</sup>: 'an item is important in the course, or patterning, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or cultural or natural history of the local area)';
- Aesthetic value<sup>38</sup>: 'an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)'; and
- Scientific value<sup>39</sup>: 'an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)'. The assessment of scientific values is described further below.

Consultation with the RAPs, investigation into the background history of the study area and local region, the due diligence assessment, and field inspections has allowed for an understanding of the key values associated with social value, historic value and scientific value. A detailed assessment of Aboriginal social and cultural heritage values has been sought from the local Aboriginal community through the course of the preparation of this HMS.

#### 4.1.1 Notes on Cultural (Social) Values

Aboriginal community consultation is required in order to make a valid assessment of Aboriginal cultural values; especially those Aboriginal memories, stories and associations between the Aboriginal people and their traditional lands or Country.



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Aboriginal people frequently express an enduring connection to their Country, a connection that transcends generations, both past and present. The connection is frequently expressed as a sense of belonging, which may manifest through physical objects or place; alternatively it may be presented as an intangible idea, where an appreciation of an unseen quality or non-materialistic value connects a place in the landscape, tradition, observance, custom, lore belief and/or history to the person or group describing the item, event or value.

The notion of intangible, social, or community values is essential to Aboriginal people as 'the effective protection and conservation of this heritage is important in maintaining the identity, health and wellbeing of Aboriginal people'.<sup>40</sup>

### 4.1.2 Notes on Scientific Values

The assessment has sought to identify Aboriginal heritage objects and sites within the study area and obtain sufficient information to allow the values of those objects and sites to be determined. Following OEH guidelines for assessing scientific value (OEH 2011), several key criteria have been considered during the examination of the scientific values of the identified sites and places within the subject area. These criteria are:

- Representativeness: how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved and how much connectivity there is;
- Connectedness: whether the site can be connected to other sites at the local or regional level through aspects such as type, chronology, content (ie materials present, manufacturing processes), spatial patterning or ethno-historical information;
- Rarity: whether the subject area is important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practised; and whether it is in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest.
- Research potential: whether the evidence suggests any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history.
- Integrity & condition: integrity refers to the level of modification a site has been subject to (the cultural and natural formation process) and whether the site could yield intact archaeological deposits, which could be spatially meaningful. Condition takes into account the state of the material, which is especially relevant for organic materials;
- Complexity: the demonstrated or potential ability of a site to yield a complex assemblage (stone, bone and/or shell) and/or features (hearths, fire pits, activity areas);
- Archaeological potential: the potential to yield information (from subsurface materials which retain integrity, stratigraphical or not) that will contribute to an understanding of contemporary archaeological interest, or which could be saved for future research potential.
- Education potential: whether the subject area contains teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential; and
- Archaeological landscapes: the study of the cultural sites relating to Aboriginal peoples within the context of their interactions in the wider social and natural environment they inhabited. Landscapes can be large or small depending upon specific contexts (ie local or regional

conditions); they may also be influenced by Aboriginal social and demographic factors (which may no longer be apparent).

## 4.2 St Columba's Aboriginal Heritage Values Assessment

### 4.2.1 Social and Cultural Values

The primary cultural values associated with the study area, as identified by the local Aboriginal community, can be summarised as follows:

- Aboriginal people of the region would have travelled from the upper Blue Mountains to the Nepean River on a regular basis. The study area is located along a fairway or walking trail that would have gone from the Nepean River (Yellomundee) to Hazelbrook and into the upper Blue Mountains (and the return path).
- Aboriginal trade routes in the region were considered to be mutual ground between different groups that occupied the region, with main resource areas (ie food, water, medicine) being known and utilised by all regional groups. Modern main roads through and down from the Blue Mountains, such as Bells Line of Road and the Great Western Highway, would have originally been the main Aboriginal trade routes and paths.
- The St Columba's landholdings have value to the local Aboriginal community, primarily for the ability to connect them to their past both culturally and spiritually. Aboriginal community members expressed a sense of deep connection and comfort being on the land of the study area (being on Country), as well as a variation in this feeling at different locations in the study area.
- Rock shelters, grinding grooves and artefact sites provide a tangible connection for Aboriginal people to their ancestors, their ancestors' activities and their heritage. The community has described rock shelters as very important locations, as they would have provided a safe haven and protection from the elements.
- To the Darug people, the entire area of the St Columba's landholdings is valuable, including all Aboriginal sites.

The study area possesses a high level of cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community.

### 4.2.2 Historical Value

The study area contains a range of Aboriginal sites that demonstrate the historical connection (the course and patterning) associated with Aboriginal occupation of the wider landscape within the Blue Mountains over the Holocene period (ie the last 10,000 years), and possibly earlier. The range of sites are places in the landscape that contain tangible evidence for the long-term occupation by Aboriginal people in the area, with possible evidence for changing patterns in Aboriginal cultural, economic strategies and resource use. These places have an enduring cultural memory for the local Aboriginal community (cultural value), which is personified as a continuation of historical value through their recent memories and connection to the landscape. The historical memory is further exemplified through the Aboriginal community's knowledge of Aboriginal travel through the St Columba's area.



#### 4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

The study area demonstrates aesthetic significance for a number of characteristics that are valued by the local and wider Aboriginal community. The dry sclerophyll forest is aesthetically significant and highly valued for its beauty, sights, sounds, smells and ability to connect people to the appearance of the landscape in bygone eras and the longevity of nature. From the great diversity, density and integrity in the native bushland, local Aboriginal people can appreciate the natural resources that would have provided their ancestors with a range of food and material resources. Local Aboriginal people have described their intangible connection with the former land management regimes by experiencing the bushland as it appears today.

Rock shelters with Aboriginal art exemplify aesthetic significance both for their artistic qualities and as a definitive sign that the shelter was used by Aboriginal people. There are two known shelters with art identified within the composite St Columba's landholdings (one with a charcoal anthropomorph, and the second with several hand stencils). This art is valuable as a visual connection and representation for local Aboriginal people to their ancestors and culture.

#### 4.2.4 Scientific Values

##### Representativeness

The composite St Columba's landholdings contain a diverse range of Aboriginal sites, set within a cultural landscape that is representative of and clearly demonstrates the nature, setting and context of Aboriginal sites and places present in the Blue Mountains area.

The occupation sites most favoured in the Blue Mountains are rock shelters located along Hawkesbury Sandstone cliff lines and outcrops.<sup>41</sup> This is reflected by the number of shelter sites (n=16) in the St Columba's landholdings, which are the most common site type (57% of all sites in the area). The sites present within the composite St Columba's landholdings are therefore excellent representative examples of Aboriginal sites within the context of the Blue Mountains cultural landscape.

##### Connectedness

The range of Aboriginal sites and landscape of the study area may be connected with other Aboriginal sites and places across similar landforms within the Blue Mountains. This connectedness is significant in providing knowledge and demonstrating the trends in occupation and use of the Blue Mountains area. The connectedness with the Blue Mountains area is manifest through the spatial patterning of occupation sites in the cliff lines and outcrops where rock shelters are located, and the grinding grooves and open artefact sites located on the low, flat land between each of the shelter sites with deposit, in the valleys between the ridgelines. Furthermore, ethno-historical information, the rich resources present within the composite St Columba's landholdings (including food and water) and the pattern of Aboriginal site distribution connects the St Columba's landholdings to the thoroughfare used to travel between the Nepean to the upper Blue Mountains and the known strong Aboriginal presence in the area.

##### Rarity

Whilst the study area contains a representative range of Aboriginal sites, one of the excavated rock shelters has yielded a chrono-stratigraphic sequence which is considered rare in the local context.

It is also noted that archaeological deposits with stratigraphic integrity are generally rare in eastern Australia and usually confined to rock shelter deposits.

Further comparative analyses of sites and artefact assemblages post-excavation have the potential to reveal even greater significance in relation to connectedness, representativeness and rarity.

### Research Potential

The study area contains a range of Aboriginal sites, the majority of which may further contribute to the understanding of Aboriginal archaeology in the Blue Mountains region, particularly those sites found along the main thoroughfare from the Nepean to the upper Blue Mountains. This research potential could be realised through:

- scientific investigation of archaeological sites, deposits and Aboriginal materials, which may provide new evidence for use of the different landscapes/landforms for different Aboriginal tasks/activities within the study area;
- open campsites and areas with potential archaeological deposits may offer a range of technological and spatial research opportunities in this landscape context. There are 11 open campsites currently recorded within the study area. These sites present varying levels of research potential, dependent on the size and complexity of the sites, but together present a significant opportunity to analyse Aboriginal technology and use of space; and
- shelters that were occupied for longer periods, or were revisited over longer periods of time, may possess a substantial archaeological deposit. Deposits in shelters are of high research value and represent a significant opportunity for further research into the nature and extent of shelter use by Aboriginal people.

### Integrity & Condition

The environmental protection zone of the study area retains good integrity and condition, which is manifest in the archaeological sites located within this zone (refer to Figure 1.4). All registered grinding grooves and shelter sites within the study area are located in the environmental protection zone, and have been subject to very low levels of historical disturbance.

Erosion has tended to add sediment to soil deposits rather than remove them, though natural erosion and/or degrading sandstone may have impacted shelters and features such as the clarity and depth of grinding grooves, albeit at a slow rate over an extended period of time. Despite these natural events, the bushland zones (in particular Aboriginal sites) within these zones of the study area are likely to be of relatively good integrity and condition, thus contributing to their significance for both research and Aboriginal cultural appreciation and value.

### Complexity

The range of Aboriginal sites located within the study area demonstrates the complexity of the cultural landscape. The study area retains the potential for numerous features, such as hearths, fire pits, activity areas and other subsurface archaeology, to be present, which increases the complexity of the associated archaeological evidence and deposits.

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### Archaeological Potential

The study area contains a number of sites which have moderate to high archaeological potential to yield new information (from subsurface materials which retain integrity, stratigraphical or not) that may contribute to future research, greater understanding of the antiquity and nature of Aboriginal archaeology in the Blue Mountains and the culture, lifestyle, economy and occupation of Aboriginal people in the past. In particular, the rock shelters demonstrably contain subsurface archaeological deposits, possibly with stratification.

### Education Potential

The Aboriginal sites within St Columba's landholdings possess value for their education potential. With the schools located on site, the artefact assemblages within their collections, the integrity and condition of the environmental protection zone, the quantity and range of sites and the plethora of research opportunities; this study area has potential to provide an educational opportunity for scholars, researchers, students of all ages and the general public about past Aboriginal occupation, lifestyle, economy, etc in the Blue Mountains, as well as reconnect Aboriginal people with their heritage.

### Archaeological Landscapes

The St Columba's landholdings are set within a large regional cultural landscape, which demonstrates the relationship between the range of Aboriginal sites and the region's steep mountainous landforms.

Each site within the cultural landscape presents direct evidence for long-term Aboriginal cultural occupation and activities; where the sum of all sites together culminates in a picture of landscape use that characterises the social and scientific values of the place.

The wider archaeological landscape demonstrates how Aboriginal people in the past adapted and utilised a variety of landforms from steep cliffs to flat valleys. Future landscape research and analysis has the potential to reveal more information about Aboriginal land use, occupation and travel as the St Columba's landholdings tie into the landscape of fairway or walking trail that would have gone from the Nepean River (Yellomundee) to Hazelbrook and into the upper Blue Mountains (and the return path).

## 4.3 Statement of Aboriginal Heritage Significance

The long-term academic study of the St Columba's study area has culminated in the identification of a number of tangible and intangible Aboriginal sites, placed within the Blue Mountains bushland setting. The range of sites and intangible connections to this place has given the study area both cultural and scientific value. The combination of Aboriginal sites may be described as a cultural landscape; this cultural landscape would extend beyond the boundaries of the St Columba's landholdings, across similar regional landforms in the Blue Mountains.

Consultation has demonstrated that the local Aboriginal community has a strong and special association with the study area for its ability to connect them to their heritage, both culturally and spiritually, through sites and the experience of place.

The St Columba's landholdings have aesthetic significance for a number of characteristics which are valued by the local Aboriginal people and the wider community. The landholdings exhibit a dry sclerophyll forest which is aesthetically significant and highly valued for its beauty, sights, sounds,

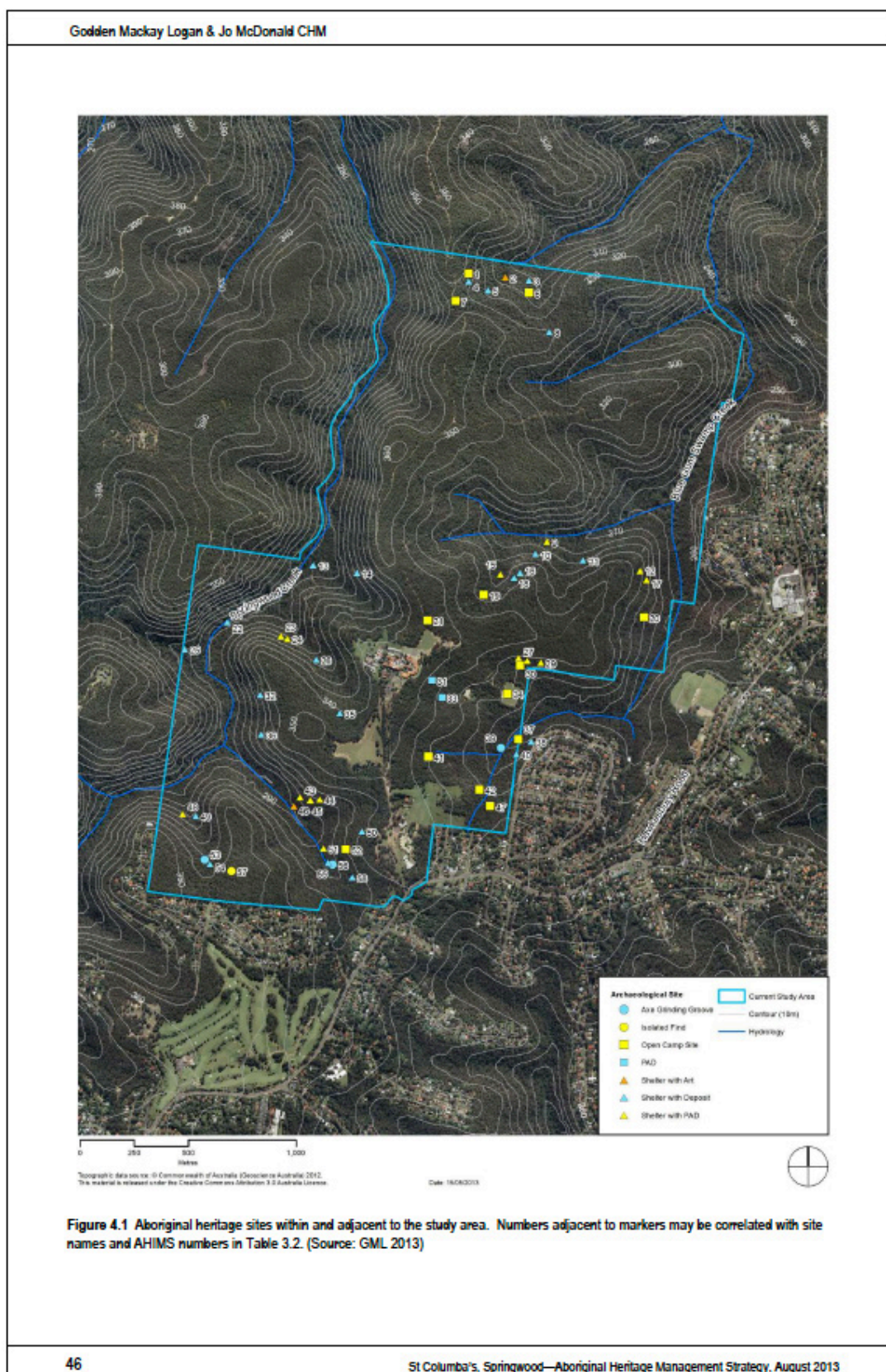
smells and ability to connect people to the appearance of the landscape through time and the longevity of nature. The landholdings contain rock shelters with Aboriginal art that exemplify aesthetic significance both for their artistic qualities and as a definitive sign that the shelter was used by Aboriginal people.

The Springwood area, encompassing the composite St Columba's landholdings, is significant for its historic value in demonstrating the natural history of the Blue Mountains area and the long-term cultural history and patterning of Darug people's occupation, economy and travel through the Blue Mountains area.

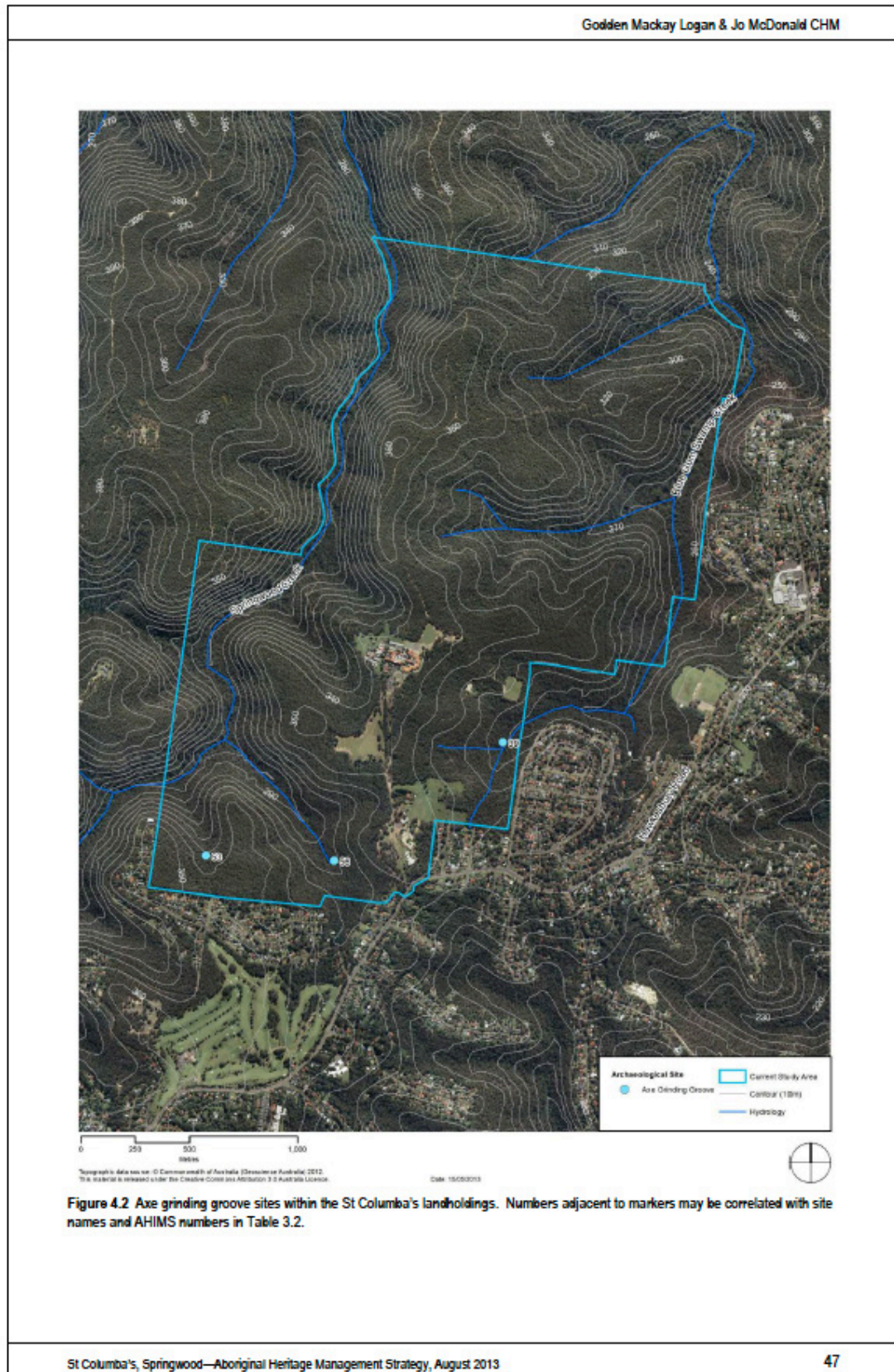
The scientific significance of the composite St Columba's landholdings is exemplified through the diverse range and complexity of Aboriginal sites set within a cultural landscape that is representative of and clearly demonstrates the nature, setting and context of Aboriginal sites and places present in the Blue Mountains area. The composite St Columba's landholdings reflect a high level of connectedness with other Aboriginal sites and places across similar landforms in the Blue Mountains area. This connectedness is manifest in the spatial patterning of sites which demonstrate trends in Aboriginal land use, economy and long-term occupation of the Blue Mountains area. The composite St Columba's landholdings may provide the opportunity to further investigate the different use of landscape and landforms for different Aboriginal tasks/activities to better understand stone tool technologies, and to gain additional information for the archaeological record, including rare chronology and stratigraphic sequences.

Overall, the composite St Columba's landholdings contain a significant range of Aboriginal heritage values, personified through the diversity and complexity of Aboriginal sites and places, described as a cultural landscape. The St Columba's landscape is a high value archaeological and cultural landscape, rich in tangible and intangible values which make it a significant Aboriginal place.

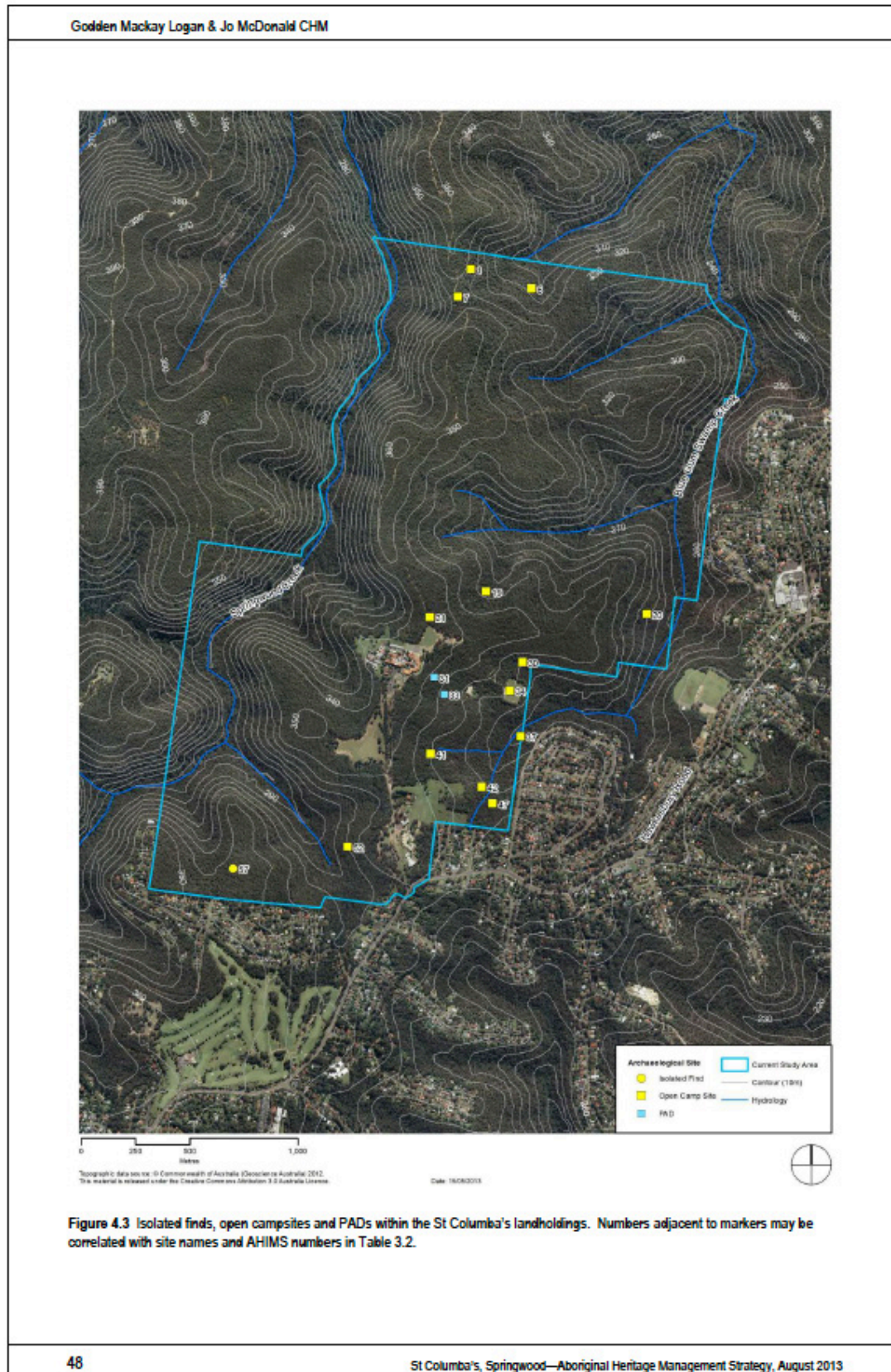


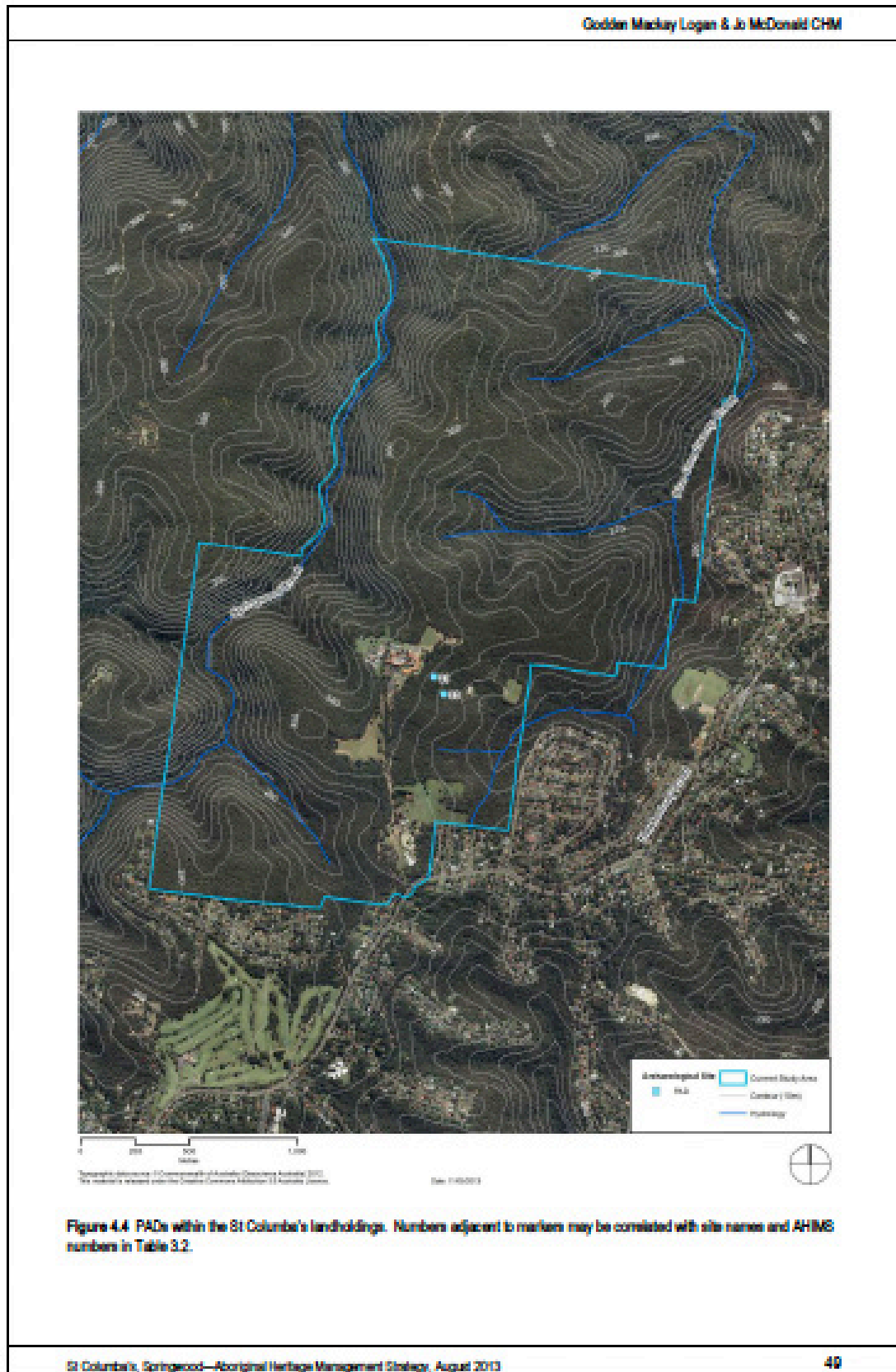




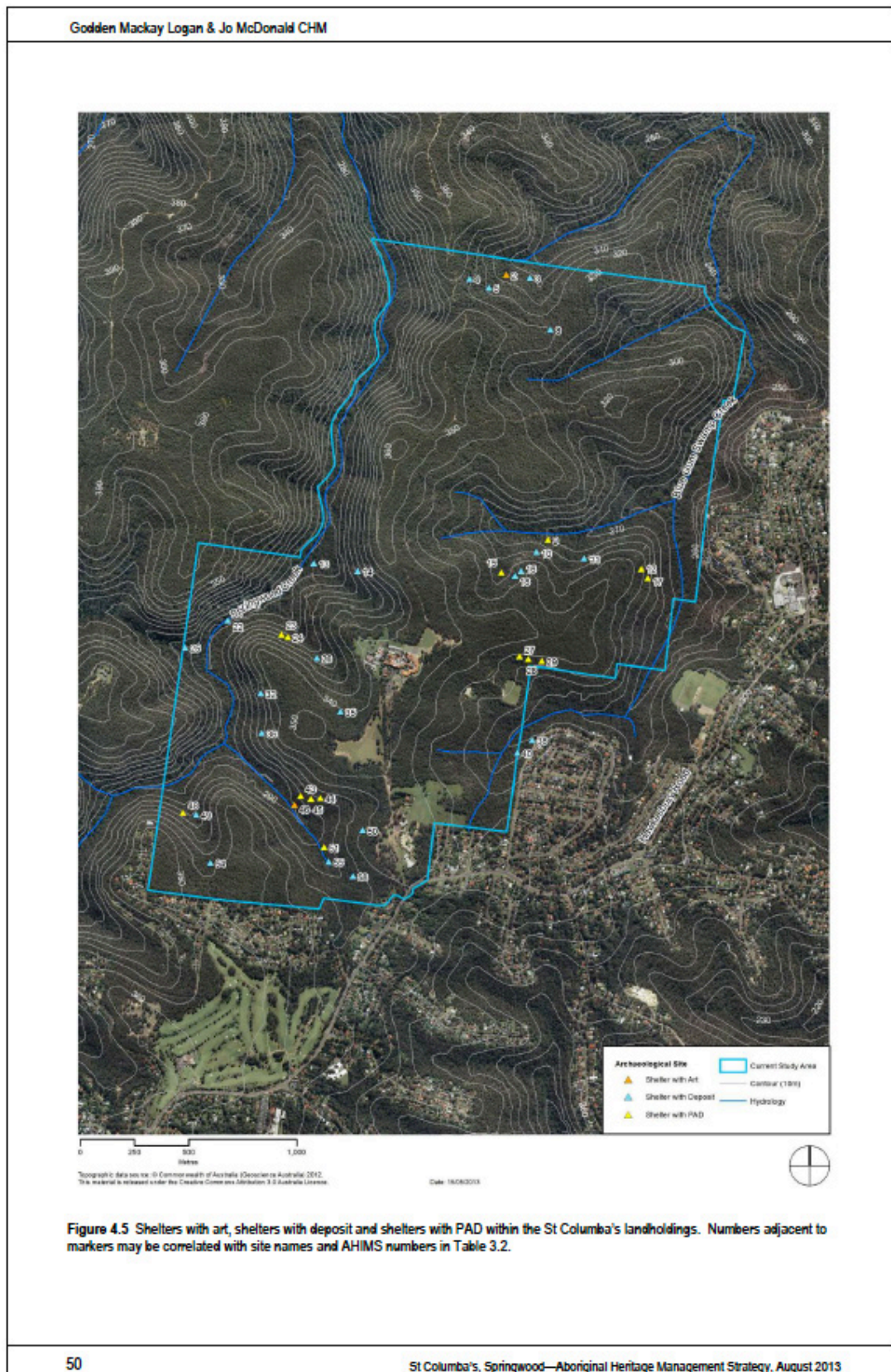






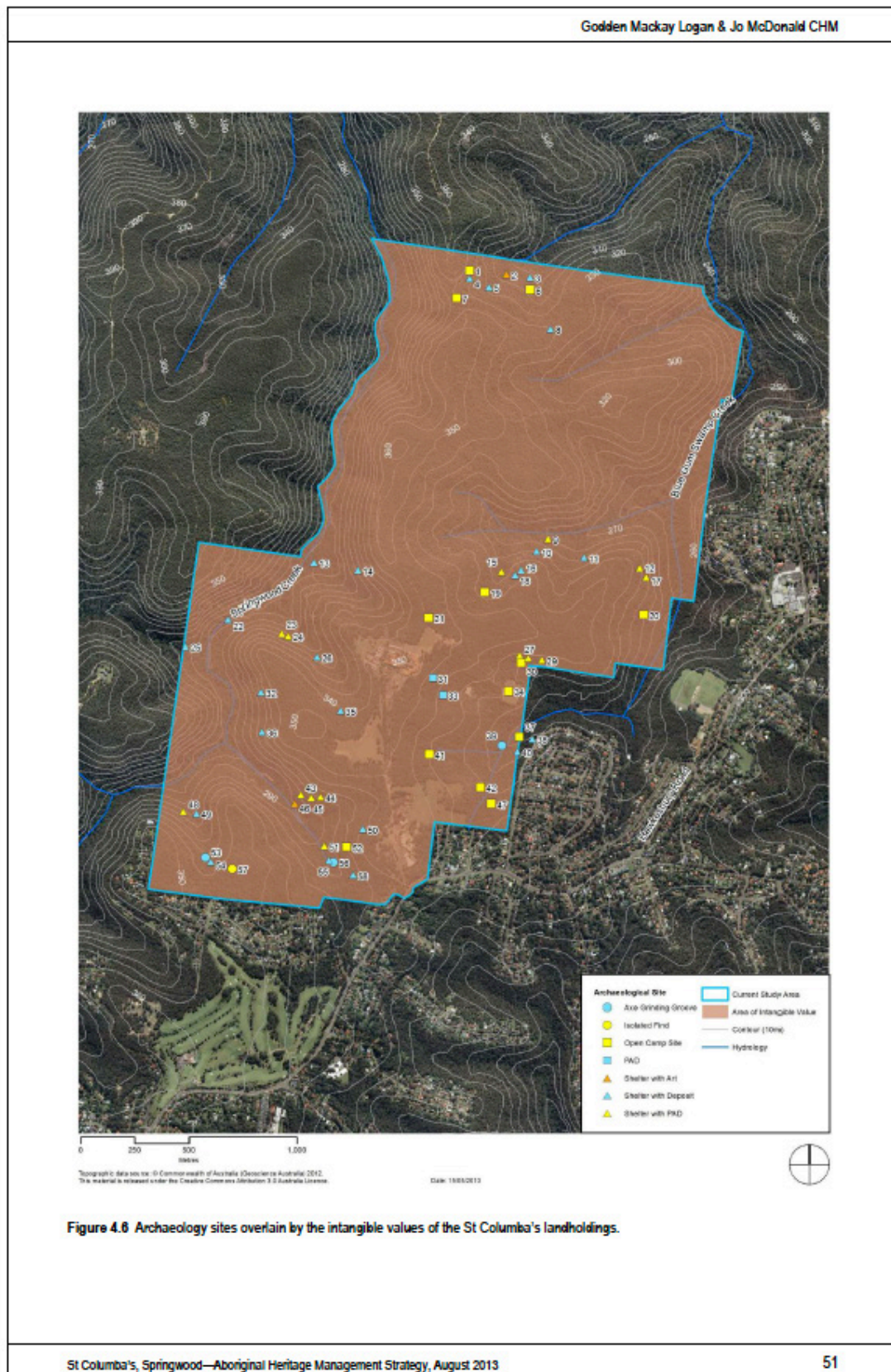








## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy



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## 4.4 Endnotes

<sup>34</sup> NSW Heritage Office. 2001. *Assessing Heritage Significance*.

<sup>35</sup> OEH 2011 provides a background to undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage values assessment in accordance with the Burra Charter and NSW Heritage Office's *Assessing Heritage Significance* 2001. The approach recommended by OEH has been adhered to for this report.

<sup>36</sup> NSW Heritage Office. 2001. Criteria D

<sup>37</sup> NSW Heritage Office. 2001. Criteria A

<sup>38</sup> NSW Heritage Office. 2001. Criteria C

<sup>39</sup> NSW Heritage Office. 2001. Criteria E

<sup>40</sup> DECCW 2010 (April). *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. DECCW, Sydney.

<sup>41</sup> Stockton, E 1992, *St Columba's – Springwood Investigation of Aboriginal Sites – September 1992*, p 5.

## 5.0 Heritage Management Principles and Strategies

The significance assessment (Section 4) has determined that St Columba's landholdings have significant tangible and intangible social and cultural, aesthetic, historic and scientific/archaeological Aboriginal heritage values. In order to manage the St Columba's Aboriginal cultural landscape, this section establishes a series of heritage principles that will form the basis for future appropriate land curation.

The eleven principles set out in this section are in accordance with best practice guidelines, such as *the Burra Charter*, and provide the basis for management actions.

Heritage management strategies are set out below each principle in this section to assist the managers of the St Columba's landholdings during current and future activities and land management, in accordance with the eleven principles.

The objective of the strategies are to outline the best practice approaches to achieving conservation of heritage values whilst facilitating the users and managers current and future requirements for the landholdings.

### 5.1 Overarching Principles

An objective of the NPW Act is the 'conservation of objects places and features ... of cultural value within the landscape, including ... places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people ...' (s.2A(1)(b)(i)).

The publication, *Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage* (DECCW 2009) provides guidance to proponents in term of ecological sustainability, including the notions of intergenerational equity and precautionary principles. These two principles establish the basis for all of the following heritage management principles.

#### 5.1.1 Principle 1: Intergenerational Equity

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

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

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

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

#### 5.1.2 Principle 2: The Precautionary Principle

*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.*



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*In applying the precautionary principle, decisions should be guided by:*

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

*The precautionary principle is relevant to DECC's consideration of potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage where:*

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

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

## 5.2 Appropriate Aboriginal Heritage Management

### 5.2.1 Appropriate Identification and Consequential Heritage Management

**Principle 3: The objective in managing Aboriginal heritage sites, places and values is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their heritage values.**

This HMS confirms and updates the Aboriginal heritage values associated with the St Columba's study area in accordance with the Burra Charter's core heritage values (social, historical, scientific and aesthetic). The next steps are to protect, conserve, present and transmit those values to all generations, both now and in the future. This is so that all generations may have the opportunity to experience health, diversity, productivity and cultural benefits from the environment and its Aboriginal sites, objects and places.

Action	Implementation
Recognise that the St Columba's landholdings have heritage value at a range of levels.	Managers and staff operating within the landholdings are to be made aware of these values and recognise this HMS as the principal guiding document for managing Aboriginal heritage values at St Columba's.
The HMS will be the primary document on the Aboriginal heritage values of the St Columba's landholdings and its conservation and management.	Refer to this HMS on matters relating to Aboriginal heritage and heritage values, conservation and management.
Notification about this HMS should be given to OEH.	OEH should be advised that this HMS has been prepared for the St Columba's landholdings. OEH should be provided with a copy of the HMS upon completion.

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

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Action	Implementation
Revision of and addition of sites (including PADs) and information about sites and places of Aboriginal heritage value, including buffer zones, to the AHIMS register.	<p>The AHIMS register is to be kept up to date with known and public information about heritage sites and places within the St Columba's Landholdings.</p> <p>It is recommended that buffer zones be established for each identified Aboriginal site on the AHIMS Site card, to allow for uncertainty in coordinates, with a nominal buffer of 50 metres suggested as a general guide. Where specific works are proposed which are likely to impact on areas in close proximity to an identified Aboriginal site, appropriate further consultation with relevant local Aboriginal representatives should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any such work.</p>
Ensure adequate site security.	Maintain appropriate site security for the protection of significant archaeology, natural features and Aboriginal places as identified in the HMS.
Review and update the HMS.	Review and update the HMS every five years or following a major change in circumstances. Information gained from monitoring and reviewing the HMS should feed into the management of Aboriginal heritage and values as part of a continuous improvement process.
All conservation works and planning should be carried out in accordance with this HMS, the Burra Charter, NPW Act and in consultation with the local Aboriginal people.	<p>Manage the site in accordance with this HMS, which is compliant with the Burra Charter principles and contains policies compliant with the NPW Act regulations.</p> <p>Implementation of the HMS strategies and guidelines should be integrated into the operation responsibilities of all personnel, contractors and other site users. Specific roles and responsibilities in relation to the HMS should be clearly set out and communicated to ensure that recommendations are followed through by the appropriate person.</p>
Appropriately qualified personnel, consultants and contractors are to be engaged in any assessment of proposed actions or works at St Columba's.	Engage appropriate expertise for the management, assessment and works; and ensure that all involved are aware of Burra Charter principles for conservation and NPW Act regulations.
Make the HMS accessible as required under legislation.	Relevant St Columba's personnel and contractors are to have access to the information in this HMS (electronically and in hard copy) and have suitable induction, training and development to understand its importance and intent, as well as an awareness of their obligations under the NPW Act, where appropriate.
Manage the archaeological resources at St Columba's.	<p>Understand where the identified Aboriginal archaeological resources are located.</p> <p>Understand that not all Aboriginal sites have been identified and apply the predictive model to areas of the St Columba's landholdings that have not been formally surveyed.</p> <p>Put in place management actions that avoid unnecessary impacts to the archaeological resource and consult with the Aboriginal community over actions that could impact their cultural heritage.</p>
Ensure the key Aboriginal heritage messages are conveyed.	Make available key messages arising from the heritage values as detailed in this HMS to the relevant groups and managers at appropriate levels. These groups could include land managers, caretakers, contractors, teachers and students.
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Action	Implementation
Commence development of an interpretation plan.	Consider preparing an interpretation plan for St Columba's to allow for future interpretation initiatives to convey the values of the place. Basic signage could be considered, acknowledging the Traditional Owners of the land and alerting people to the presence of Aboriginal sites nearby, within areas of bushland and national park.
<p><b>5.2.2 Skills and Standards</b></p> <p><b>Principle 4: The management of Aboriginal heritage places and values should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Aboriginal heritage values.</b></p> <p>In order to successfully manage Aboriginal heritage values, it is essential to utilise the best available experience, knowledge and skills compliant with best heritage standards in order to achieve the objective of protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the values to all generations. The OEH requires that managers and users of the St Columba's landholdings continue to strive for best practice heritage management in accordance with the codes of practice and guidelines issued by OEH in 2010 to provide standards to assist landowners to manage their obligations under the NPW Act.</p>	
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Principle	Action	Implementation
Use best practice knowledge, skills and standards.	Manage St Columba's landholdings in accordance with OEH requirements and procedures.	The Diocese of Parramatta and other organisations that manage and use the St Columba's landholdings have an understanding of the OEH policies and procedures to be followed by personnel and contractors. The landholdings should continue to be managed in accordance with these requirements and their application to conserve identified heritage values.
	Manage the landholdings in accordance with accepted best practice principles and processes for heritage management and conservation.	The Aboriginal heritage values of St Columba's should be managed in accordance with this HMS and accepted conservation principles and processes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999;</li> <li>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents DECCW (OEH) 2010.</li> </ul>
	Ensure best practice heritage management is part of site management operations and planning.	Seek expert advice and supervision on items such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aboriginal heritage values assessment against the NPW Act; and</li> <li>Aboriginal Archaeological assessment advice; and Aboriginal heritage management planning advice.</li> </ul>
	Incorporate new research into HMS and provide to landholding managers.	Provide managers of the landholdings with new research findings to maintain the highest possible management standards.
Incorporate technical expertise and community input in management.	Involve relevant Aboriginal community members and technical groups with consultation when making major decisions, as required.	Develop links and understandings with select relevant community groups for effective partnerships and support in decision-making, such as consultation with the local Aboriginal community.
	Seek advice when referring to previous heritage documentation.	Use the management principles in the HMS. Seek professional Aboriginal heritage advice or guidance to overcome any ambiguities in previous heritage documentation for the site, as required.
<b>5.2.3 Respect for Aboriginal Heritage Values</b> <p><b>Principle 5: The management of Aboriginal heritage sites and places should respect all heritage values of the site/place.</b></p> <p>Management of the St Columba's landholdings should use a holistic approach that respects and integrates consideration of natural values, Aboriginal cultural values, Aboriginal archaeological values, spatial relationships and special attachments to cultural heritage sites.</p>		
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Principle	Action	Implementation
Respect all heritage values.	Management of St Columba's should take a holistic approach to all the heritage values.	Management and decision-making should be undertaken with an understanding of the integrated nature of the natural Aboriginal archaeological and Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the St Columba's landholdings. This will help to ensure consistency in management across the whole landholdings.
	Users/managers of St Columba's need to understand the Aboriginal heritage values across the whole landholdings.	Induction and training should be provided to relevant personnel, managers and contractors working at St Columba's so that management of the place is in accordance with policies to conserve all heritage values of the site. Where appropriate, training should involve the Traditional Owners expertise and delivery.

#### 5.2.4 Legislation

**Principle 6: Aboriginal heritage values should be managed in accordance with the NPW Act and other legislation as relevant to the significance of the values.**

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage is provided statutory protection and control under the NPW Act and the EPA Act (refer to Section 1.3).

As such, Aboriginal heritage places should be managed in accordance with the requirements, policies and conditions of these two acts.

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Action	Implementation
Manage in accordance with relevant legislation.	St Columba's managers should manage the site in accordance with relevant NSW legislation, regulations and codes.
Recognise NSW processes for Aboriginal heritage matters.	<p>St Columba's managers and any other party that might act upon their behalf should follow OEH guideline documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DECC (OEH) Guide to Determining and Issuing Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (2009);</li> <li>• DECC (OEH) Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (February 2009);</li> <li>• DECCW (OEH) Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (April 2010);</li> <li>• DECCW (OEH) Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (13 September 2010);</li> <li>• DECCW (OEH) Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (24 September 2010); and</li> <li>• OEH Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (April 2011).</li> </ul> <p>Where appropriate, future management of Aboriginal heritage values should always be undertaken in consultation with the relevant local Aboriginal representatives in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents</i>, as listed above.</p>
Revision of and addition of sites (including PADs) and information about sites and places of Aboriginal heritage value, including buffer zones, to the AHIMS register.	<p>The AHIMS register is to be kept up to date with known and public information about heritage sites and places within the St Columba's Landholdings.</p> <p>It is recommended that buffer zones be established for each identified Aboriginal site on the AHIMS Site card, to allow for uncertainty in coordinates, with a nominal buffer of 50 metres suggested as a general guide. Where specific works are proposed which are likely to impact on areas in close proximity to an identified Aboriginal site, appropriate further consultation with relevant local Aboriginal representatives should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any such work.</p>

### 5.3 Appropriate Land Use

**Principle 7: The management of the St Columba's landholdings should appropriately consider their use and presentation to maintain consistency with the conservation of their Aboriginal heritage values.**

The St Columba's landholdings sit within an evolving natural and cultural landscape and contain operational schools and a church. They contain significant natural environments, important representative evidence of Aboriginal use and occupation, as well as important elements of historic heritage.

It is important to ensure that the management of the composite St Columba's landholdings is consistent with the conservation of all Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the place. However, this should not impinge upon the conservation of natural and historic values. Rather, conservation should seek to be ecologically sustainable and conserve the significance of all values present at St Columba's, whether known or not yet identified, by taking appropriate measure to identify, record, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their heritage values.

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Principle	Action	Implementation
Management consistent with conservation of heritage values.	Continue the main use of the site for school and church purposes.	The intention is to continue St Columba's primary function and current use.
	Additional/new capabilities and activities at the landholdings do not have an adverse impact on the Aboriginal heritage values of the landholdings.	Any proposed additional capabilities which require new buildings, structures or landscape elements to support the use/s should be appropriately located and designed to avoid adverse impacts on Aboriginal heritage values and/or diminishing the prominence of their importance to the local Aboriginal community.
	Provide access to Aboriginal heritage sites within the environmental protection zones only.	<p>Access to Aboriginal heritage sites within the environmental protection zones may be permitted in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By prior arrangement with the Diocese of Parramatta.</li> <li>As part of cultural days and planned cultural events or education days as arranged by the schools and/or the Diocese of Parramatta.</li> </ul> <p>Access to Aboriginal heritage sites within the St Columba's landholdings cannot be unrestricted due to the policies and requirements around child protection and schools.</p> <p>Access to all other Aboriginal heritage sites outside of the environmental protection zones is not possible at this point in time due to their subsurface nature and the aforementioned policies and requirements around schools.</p>
	Make funding available for heritage management.	<p>Appropriate staffing and funding arrangements, resources and processes should be provided in annual budgets to support the effective implementation of the HMS.</p> <p>Heritage management includes site based heritage conservation and management and, if necessary, the engagement of expert heritage advice.</p>
	Seek opportunities to integrate interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage values of St Columba's with the school curriculums.	The national curriculum contains requirements for education relating to Aboriginal culture. St Columba's heritage resources represent a particular educational opportunity which is rare in the Sydney area. Avenues for education could be explored by the school in collaboration with the local Aboriginal community.
Update and create new heritage management plans.	Undertake future revisions of this HMS.	Revisions of this HMS should be implemented, recorded and managed by St Columba's owners. All new research and their recommendations, where relevant and appropriate, should be reflected in the HMS.
Actions and approvals.	Refer to this HMS to guide proposals and works on the landholdings.	<p>Assess major site works, new development, demolition, planning for development and building works to maintain consistency with the principles of this HMS and not adversely impact upon the heritage values.</p> <p>All proposed actions or activities should be assessed to determine whether they have, will have, or are likely to have an adverse impact on their heritage values and Aboriginal sites, objects and places.</p>
	Refer to the OEH Due Diligence Code of Practice and other relevant OEH guideline documents.	Follow the OEH due diligence processes and impact assessment procedures.
<p>60</p> <p>St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy, August 2013</p>		



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	Identify and appropriately manage potential threats or risks to the Aboriginal heritage values.	Manage Aboriginal heritage values in accordance with this HMS to minimise the risk of adversely impacting Aboriginal heritage values. Seek expert heritage advice in order to determine the potential for adverse impacts.
Principle	Action	Implementation
Actions and approvals continued.	Refer to this HMS in the planning process for arranging an activity at the site.	Refer to this HMS to guide activities and ensure Aboriginal heritage values are managed in accordance with this HMS to minimise the risk of adversely impacting Aboriginal heritage values.
Planning for new development.	Planning for new development is to be based on an understanding of the heritage values of the site.	New development at the site should be managed with an understanding of the heritage values of the site and should follow this HMS. This will ensure opportunities for conservation are considered as part of a future development proposal.
Site maintenance.	Manage site maintenance work in accordance with an understanding of the heritage values of the site.	Maintenance at the site should be managed with an understanding of the heritage values of the site and should follow this HMS. Section 6.3 provides specific guidelines on this. This will ensure minimisation of the risk of harming a site or adversely impacting Aboriginal heritage values.
<p>The actions and implementation guidelines listed above for applying Principle 7 focus on Aboriginal heritage. Additional studies into historic heritage values could facilitate a management strategy for these elements of the landholdings.</p> <p><b>Principle 8: Development should be ecologically sustainable as defined in Section 6 of the <i>Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991 (NSW)</i>.</b></p> <p>Decision-making about any proposed development, change of use or new activity should integrate economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the process. In regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage, ESD can be achieved by applying the principle of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principle described under conservation above.</p> <p><b>5.4 Aboriginal Consultation and Involvement</b></p> <p><b>Principle 9: Aboriginal people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of Aboriginal people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.</b></p> <p>Aboriginal heritage sites, objects and places hold value for communities in many different ways. The nature of those heritage values is an important consideration when deciding how to manage a heritage site, object, place or value.</p> <p>The approach to the Aboriginal heritage assessment should be based upon identifying the key Aboriginal heritage values as has been done in this HMS; values that are likely to be both tangible and intangible. This approach needs to consider the values assessment from the scientific and Aboriginal community perspectives, in accordance with Australian best practice documents.</p> <p><b>Principle 10: The management of Aboriginal heritage places should make timely and appropriate provisions for community involvement, especially by people</b></p>		
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**who: a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place; and b) may be affected by the management of the place.**

People, groups and organisations within the local Western Sydney and Blue Mountains area have an interest in the future management of St Columba's. However, this needs to be balanced to meet school security needs as well as the protection of the Aboriginal sites, the vulnerability of the natural environment and public safety.

Principle	Action	Implementation
Aboriginal people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage.	Engage and consult with the local Aboriginal community about their involvement in conserving and promoting the heritage values.	Acknowledge Aboriginal heritage values, both in the management and interpretation of St Columba's; for example, as suggested by the Aboriginal community, simple signage should be considered acknowledging the traditional owners of the land and alerting people to the presence of Aboriginal sites nearby, within areas of bushland/national park.  Consult with the local Aboriginal community where new development is likely to have an impact on Aboriginal heritage values.  Education represents a considerable opportunity to develop links between the school and the local Aboriginal community.
	Involve the Aboriginal community in the completion of this HMS.	Provide the Aboriginal community with the opportunity to review and comment on this HMS prior to its finalisation.
The management of Aboriginal heritage places should make timely and appropriate provisions for community involvement.	Provide a mechanism for the Aboriginal community to access key Aboriginal sites.	The Aboriginal community values the ability to access their sites and Country. In line with school and operational requirements, a mechanism for access should be arranged.  The Aboriginal community can become positively engaged in managing their heritage sites and values. Visitation by Aboriginal people could be used as an opportunity to understand longer term impacts of factors such as land use or erosion, where the community could be asked to monitor certain sites.
	Engage and consult with the local Aboriginal community about their involvement in promoting the heritage values.	Current and future generations' appreciation and understanding of the heritage values at St Columba's may be facilitated through visitation of sites and places. This may be possible through organised excursions, events, activities or appointments at the discretion of the schools and landholdings management. Events, activities and visitors to the land would be subject to school and operational requirements.

## 5.5 Regular Monitoring and Review for Reporting

**Principle 11: The management of Aboriginal heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Aboriginal heritage values.**

This principle is about ensuring that a system of review, reporting and accountability is in place through a regular revision of the management plan. In managing St Columba's, there should be appropriate procedures for revising the HMS, monitoring and reporting on the condition of the place, the condition of the heritage values and their protection and conservation.

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

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Action	Implementation
Maintain records on the implementation of actions and works in this HMS.	Maintain records linking HMS policies to an activity program to enable monitoring and review of management actions to ensure the conservation of heritage values at St Columba's landholdings.
Review all actions for effect on the condition of the heritage values.	<p>Use records to review completed actions and works for effect on the condition of the heritage values. Maintain an evaluation record for incorporation into future HMSs.</p> <p>Review actions to detect and act upon incremental changes that detract from the condition of the heritage values.</p>
Develop and maintain a central database and library.	<p>Collected data should be retained and stored electronically in a central database or in a dedicated library accessible at the landholdings and by all owners, managers and users subject to confidentiality.</p> <p>Any action undertaken at St Columba's that is related to or directly affects the Aboriginal heritage values or the contribution that the physical environment makes to the heritage values should be recorded. This system could also extend to the management and organisation of all past records including electronic or hard copies of reports, records, maps, plans and historic images.</p> <p>A central database means that all personnel (new, current and future) are able to be up to date and aware of previous decisions and works that have taken place.</p> <p>A central database and library should be maintained and updated on a regular basis to record relevant information relating to St Columba's.</p>
Undertake reviews of the HMS.	<p>The HMS should have a 5 year life. Reviewing the HMS is essential to ensure it adequately addresses current St Columba's management objectives for the landholdings and relevant legislation.</p> <p>Information gained from monitoring and reviewing the HMS should feed into the management of St Columba's landholdings as part of a continuous improvement process.</p>
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## 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

This HMS has:

- identified and assessed the Aboriginal heritage values of the landholdings as a whole;
- updated previous heritage management plans for the composite St Columba's landholdings by compiling and including results of all surveys done to date of Aboriginal heritage and identifying Aboriginal heritage values;
- provided a summary statement of Aboriginal heritage significance for the composite St Columba's landholdings;
- identified the attributes and components of the composite St Columba's landholdings that are intrinsic to its Aboriginal heritage values; and
- provided and explained the heritage management principles and strategies for best practice conservation and monitoring of Aboriginal heritage values at the St Columba's landholdings.

Implementation of this Heritage Management Strategy (HMS) will ensure that the St Columba's landholdings continued use and any future development is compliant with the NPW Act, and the identified Aboriginal heritage values of the landholdings are responsibly conserved and managed.

### 6.1 St Columba's Aboriginal Heritage Values

This HMS determines that the whole of the composite St Columba's landholdings and their context have intrinsic intangible Aboriginal heritage value to the local Aboriginal people, as well as tangible Aboriginal heritage values, and should be managed accordingly.

This report establishes that the composite St Columba's landholdings is a place of high Aboriginal heritage value for its scientific and cultural values—for the presence of a wide variety of sites demonstrating spatial distribution by landform and activities, for the physical sites themselves being evidence of Aboriginal use of the landscape and forming part of the wider site complexes, for its rare chronological sequencing, its connectedness and representativeness, and its exemplary, intact, Blue Mountains bushland setting.

The St Columba's landholdings are a component of the Darug Aboriginal people's cultural landscape and have the potential to contain large numbers of representative archaeological sites which have not been significantly impacted by historical development.

### 6.2 Key Aboriginal Heritage Management Recommendations

The following key heritage management recommendations are provided in light of the Heritage Management Principles and Strategies in Section 5.0 of this HMS:

- All Aboriginal sites, whether known or as yet not identified, are protected under the NPW Act. All means possible should be undertaken to avoid harm to Aboriginal sites and places within the St Columba's landholdings.

Under the Act, harm is defined as to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place. Harm to an Aboriginal site includes all levels of impact, both direct and indirect. An impact to a site or object can include changes to the setting of a site; ground



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disturbance such as soil excavation, movement or erosion, which causes the movement or damage of an artefact or site; touching rock shelters, rock art or artefacts, which leads to their decay or movement; machinery vibrations which can lead to site cracking, decay or collapse; graffiti and graffiti cleaning actions, etc.

- Where it is not possible to avoid harm to an Aboriginal site/place within the St Columba's landholdings, the process for applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit should be undertaken.
- Aboriginal heritage sites and identified Aboriginal heritage values at St Columba's should be conserved and managed.
- Those sites identified within the landholdings that are not on AHIMS should be registered to assist in their ongoing conservation.
- The local Aboriginal community should be engaged and consulted about their involvement in conserving and promoting the heritage values.
- This report should be provided to the schools on site, St Thomas Aquinas Parish Church and all other users and managers to guide their activities and future plans.
- This report should also be provided to BMCC to assist them with review of any future applications and for planning of the local area.

Copies of the draft final report will be sent to all registered Aboriginal groups for comment and feedback on the content, assessment and recommendations. All comments received from these groups will be appended to this report when received. Any future work relating to the Aboriginal heritage archaeology and tangible and intangible values should include consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders as per Section 5.0 of this HMS.

### 7.0 Appendices

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#### Appendix A

Aboriginal Heritage Inventory and AHIMS Site Cards

#### Appendix B

Newspaper Advertisement

#### Appendix C

The Gully Aboriginal Place Information Card

#### Appendix D

Aboriginal Community Consultation Log

#### Appendix E

Aboriginal Community Written Responses

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**Appendix A**

## Aboriginal Heritage Inventory and AHIMS Site Cards



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## Appendix A—Aboriginal Heritage Inventory and AHIMS Site Cards

Note: Specific location information for Aboriginal Heritage Sites is restricted.

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HMS Reference Number	AHIMS Number/Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Easting (AGD Datum)	Northing (AGD Datum)	Notes (refer to AHIMS card for more details).
1	S7	S7, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0036; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Brayshaw and Haglund.
2	45-5-2337	St Columba's 13	Shelter with Art	Restricted	Restricted	Northwest facing shelter 6–7 m southeast of the creek and 5m above it. The shelter is 12m long x 3m deep x less than 2m high. At the northeastern end of the shelter, in a section of overhand facing north, there are at least six faded red hand stencils beneath one other indeterminate motif (AHIMS recording 1995). Two artefacts were identified within the shelter, a yellow quartz flake fragment and a grey chert flake fragment. This shelter is part of an important complex of sites including shelters and artefact sites over an area of 500m x 200m. The site appeared undisturbed in 1995.
3	S10	S10, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0041; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Brayshaw and Haglund.
4	45-5-2335	St Columba's 11	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	The site is located below the ridge line approximately 60m east of Springwood Ridge fire trail. The shelter faces east and overlooks the headwaters of a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek (70m southeast and 10–15m below the shelter). The shelter is 9m long, c2.5m deep and 2m high. The sandy yellowish deposit is at least 25cm deep and sloping out. Four artefacts were identified on the slope in front of the shelter—two chert flakes and two milky quartz flakes. The site remains undisturbed as per inspection in 2013, though the sandstone is cracked (possibly from heat from fires) and the roof is degrading and quite fragile at the drip line. This shelter is part of an important complex of sites including shelters and artefact sites over an area of 500m x 200m.

Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM					
5	45-5-2336	St Columba's 12	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	<p>Restricted</p> <p>Southeast facing shelter with a large double barked peppermint tree at the front. The shelter is 6m long, 2m deep and 1.5m high. It contains a deposit within the shelter and confined behind the tree in front of the shelter. Artefacts identified on the drip line and sloping mass of rock fragments at the foot of a cliff (haus) include a milky quartz bipolar flake and flake fragment.</p> <p>St Columba's 11 is c. 50m to the south on the same elevation and the shelters both overlook a flat area 5m below, at the headwaters of a creek where artefacts have been previously observed (eg St Columba's 10 and between St Columba's 12 and 13 on the north side of the creek). This shelter is part of an important complex of sites including shelters and artefact sites over an area of 500m x 200m. The site remains undisturbed as per inspection in 2013.</p>
6	45-5-0036	Springwood Creek (St Columba's College)	Open Campsite	Restricted	<p>Restricted</p> <p>On ridge overlooking Springwood Creek and Grose River. The site contained six pieces of chert and basalt chips and cores. The nearest water supply is a small rock pool. The Grose River is approximately 300m below.</p>
7	45-5-2334	St Columba's 10	Open Campsite	Restricted	<p>Restricted</p> <p>The site is adjacent Springwood Ridge fire trail, either side of a narrow saddle c.1.6km north of St Columba's Buildings. Artefacts were found on the northern and southern sides of a narrow saddle (c20m wide), in areas which had been burnt. Ground visibility was up to 90%, with sandy soil and sandstone exposed. Artefacts occurred at a maximum density of 3/m<sup>2</sup> in one location north of the saddle, but elsewhere they were very sparse. There were nine artefacts: five chert, three quartz, and one silcrete. The site was recorded as at least partially disturbed in 1996. The site itself may not warrant further investigation if under threat, but its significance enhances by being part of a complex of sites.</p>
8	45-5-0041	Springwood Creek	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	<p>Restricted</p> <p>Rock shelter in the short western tributaries of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. A few pieces of flaked material were identified.</p>
9	St Columba's PAD 12	St Columba's PAD 12, Breychaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	<p>Restricted</p> <p>The shelter is 20m above and overlooks a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek, about 100m southwest of a minor creek confluence. The shelter faces north and is 3m long by 3m wide and 2m high. The sides have been built with stones which have retained a soft loose sandy deposit within the shelter.</p>



Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM					
10 (same as 10)	45-5-0030	St Columba's College, 80/ 89, JMC-HM 1996	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted
11	45-5-0446	St Columba's, 80/90	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	A rock shelter in the first line of sandstone below a ridge top approximately 150m from Blue Gum Swamp Creek. It is also approximately 150m from the shelter site 88 (45-5-0037). The site is below the ridge top. It is 6m x 2m x 3m. A few pieces of flaked material were recorded from the inspection and have a potential archaeological deposit, both within the shelter and in the large flat area outside the shelter. It has experienced historical graffiti.
12	St Columba's PAD 1	St Columba's PAD 1, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Large overhang (15m x 3m x 5m) on hill slope to the east of 80 (HM8 No. 16). It is halfway down the slope, faces north, and 120m from (and 25m in elevation above) a confluence of tributaries flowing into Blue Gum Swamp Creek. Three artefacts were identified on the sandstone ledges at the front of the shelter floor—two quartz and one mudstone flake. The deposit on the shelter floor and amongst the sandstone ledges has low to moderate potential for intact archaeological deposit.
13	83	83, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	The PAD is associated with the shelter which faces east over the creek, approximately 35m below and 120m away. The shelter is 8.3m long, 2.2m deep and 1.05m high. The floor is horizontal to the drip line and the yellow grey sandy deposit is c50cm deep.
14	45-5-0030	Springwood Creek (Springwood Hawkesbury Rd)	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Shelton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0030; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHM8 coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
				Restricted	Large cave well protected from the elements. Rock shelter soil slopes gently to permanent creek (Springwood Creek) approximately 15m away. It is situated 50m upstream of the weir in the lowest cliff line, toward the headwaters of the creek and near the main ridge. It has been the subject of two excavations but the records of these are no longer available. The excavation has been published in Marinkind 1970. The assemblage included five Bondi points, triangular microliths, a fabricator, two sleep scrapers, two concave scrapers, a hammer stone and core ground edge axe in carbon dated chrono-stratigraphic sequence up to 1.4m deep. Collection is purported to now be in the Australian Museum and St Columba's College. This shelter deposit represents one of the most reliable sequences in the Blue Mountains as it was intact (prior to excavation) and has not been affected by differential vertical displacement.
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15	St Columba's PAD 11	St Columba's PAD 11, Breyschaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted	This shelter is about 25m east of a creek and 15m above it. The shelter opens to the west-southwest. It is 12m long by 2m deep and 1.8m high. The sides and front of the shelter have a rock floor with the centre containing a grey sandy deposit approximately 3m x 2m in size and at least 25cm deep.
17	Site 18 + PAD, JMCHM 1996	Site 18 + PAD, JMCHM 1996	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	A site description was not available from previous recording. The only site referred to in the JMCHM August 1996 report was St Columba's 18 (grinding grooves).
18	St Columba's PAD 2	St Columba's PAD 2, Breyschaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted	Situated on a slope above Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The shelter faces east-northeast and is 9.5m long, 3m deep and 1.5m high. The deposit in the centre of the shelter appeared to be 30cm deep in 1995, though was overlain by coarse sand which had degraded from the roof. The potential deposit extends 1.5m outside the shelter.
19	45-5-0037	St Columba's College, 88	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	The shelter is just below the top of the ridge to the north east of St Columba's school, approximately 100m from an upper tributary arm of Blue Gum Swamp Creek and approximately 30m elevation above the creek. The shelter measures 8m x 5m x 3m and faces west-northwest. A few pieces of flaked material identified by E Stockton and two broken industrial mudstone blades were identified in 1996. The floor of the shelter and a large flat area outside the shelter contain PAD. The site is in good condition with no apparent disturbance in 1996.
20	45-5-2332	St Columba's 8	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted	Located on a gentle north facing slope near the headwaters of a small creek which joins a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek below the site. Artefacts were identified to within 10m of the creek in a 30m x 20m area. Twenty artefacts were identified and ranged from chert, milky quartz or grey quartzite. Most were flakes or flake fragments with three cores recorded. A group of rock shelters and PADs were recorded above (at higher elevation) and to the northeast of this site. It appeared to be undisturbed, according to the 1995 AHIMS card.
21	Site 2, Stockton 1992	Site 2, Stockton 1992	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted	No description provided in report.
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22	45-5-2333	St Columba's 9	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted
					Located on a narrow ridge top between Blue Gum Swamp Creek and Springwood Creek. It was situated along a bulldozed track and hence is disturbed. Six artefacts were identified including a cream indurated mudstone core, mainly heat fractured, flint fragments of chert and milky quartz flake cores. The AHIMS card notes that travel from the main ridge to the Goose River would have been easiest along the ridge where St Columba's 9 was located, and this site probably reflects transient use.
23	81	81, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Stockton originally recorded this site and the location of it from Breyshaw and Haglund's work. It has been identified according to the coordinates listed here. This site has been registered as 45-5-28; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
24	St Columba's PAD 14	St Columba's PAD 14, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Located on a southern side of a tributary adjoining Springwood Creek. The shelter faces north-northeast and is 4m long by 2m deep and 1.5m high. The deposit is level, sandy and likely to be less than 30cm deep.
25	St Columba's PAD 13	St Columba's PAD 13, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Located on a southern side of a tributary adjoining Springwood Creek and located 10m east of PAD 14. The shelter faces northeast and is 6m long by 2m deep and less than 1.2m high. The level, sandy floor has a deposit c30cm deep. From this shelter there is a good view of the opposite valley slope and the creek flats.
26	82	82, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0032; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
27	85	85, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0032; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
28	St Columba's PAD 5	St Columba's PAD 5, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	This shelter is less than 20m west of PAD 4 (HMS 29). The shelter faces south and is 8.2m long, 2.2m deep and 1.2m high. The shelter floor is composed of yellow clay approximately 20cm deep. Deposit exists beneath the clay and appears to be sloping.
29	St Columba's PAD 4	St Columba's PAD 4, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	The shelter is approximately 20m from a small creek. It faces south, is 4.5m long by 1.6m deep and 1.7m high. The deposit is likely to be around 30cm or more.

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30	St Columba's PAD 3, Breeghear and Hegland 1005	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted	The shelter is located on a south facing slope overlooking the upper reaches of a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The shelter is 7m long by 2m deep and 0.8m high. It contains a yellow sandy deposit 10cm–30cm deep. The shelter has been impacted by graffiti.
31	Site 3, Station 1002	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted	No description provided in report.
32	PAD16, JMC-HM 1006	PAD with Shelter	Restricted	Restricted	This PAD is located in a gully and the associated shelter measures 3m x 1.5m x 1.5m with a southerly aspect. The deposit is in good condition and has moderate potential for intact artefact bearing deposit.
33	45-5-0028	Shelter with Deposit (Springwood)	Restricted	Restricted	Rock shelter with a small quantity of flaked material and deep sandy soil. Located upstream from the web.
34	PAD17, JMC-HM 1006	PAD	Restricted	Restricted	Open area of PAD 100m x 100m on the flat to gently sloping sandy flat at the confluence above two tributary arms of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. There are tracks which cross this PAD at its lower extent, but otherwise this site has experienced very little disturbance. This area has good potential for intact artefact bearing deposit.
35	45-5-0028	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted	Near the northwestern corner of the playing field. Three artefacts were identified on the southern side of a drainage depression. They were spread along 6m of a track in an area which had been disturbed by earth removal. Two other artefacts were identified on a track 15m to the south. Three artefacts were of chert (two flakes, one core) and the two 15m to the south were mudstone flake/blade fragments. None of the artefacts are in situ and it is not sure where they originated from due to the disturbance in which they were found.
36	45-5-0032	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	Rock shelter containing a little flaked material, some scrapers and fabricators (Auriferous sand). It is located upstream from the web on Springwood Creek. The artefact assemblage is recorded as being in the personal collection of E. Station at St Columba's College, Springwood.
37	45-5-0039	Shelter with Deposit (Springwood Creek)	Restricted	Restricted	Rock shelter with a small quantity of flaked material and deep sandy soil. Located upstream from the web.

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38	45-5-2339	St Columba's 15	Open Campsite	Restricted	<p>Situated on the lower north-northwest facing slope, just above and south of the western arm of the Blue Gum Swamp Creek headwaters. The valley here is fairly open, with gentle lower slopes below a cliff face which contains shelters to the east. The drainage line separating St Columba's 16 and 17 runs through this site. Artefacts were identified in areas of exposure due to erosion. It is likely that this site contains intact subsurface archaeological deposits. The slope below the shelter sites down to the creek has potential archaeological deposits. Ten artefacts were recorded during inspection in 1995 within an area 50m x 50m, mostly chert with two mudstone and one quartz flake. This site is part of a complex of sites including St Columba's 16, 17 and 18.</p>
39	45-5-2340	St Columba's 16	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	<p>Located on the northwest-west facing slope above and south of the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The valley nearby is fairly open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face and a developed ridge top.</p> <p>The southwesterly facing overhang is 7m long by 5m deep and 3.5m high. It has a sloping rock floor with pockets of thin deposit (5cm-10cm deep). The shelter is about 1m above the slope and is easily accessible with a good view over the valley floor and to the opposite slope. Some faint charcoal lines may be traces of art. Three stone artefacts were recorded, one quartz core, one quartz flake and one chert flake.</p> <p>Some graffiti and European debris recorded at the site in 1995. This site is beyond the St Columba's landholdings but may still be affected by activities that could occur within the landholdings. A small drainage line from the south separates this site from the site St Columba's 15. It is part of the important site complex along with St Columba's 15, 17 and 18.</p>
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Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM						
40	45-5-2342	St Columba's 18	Axe Grinding Groove	Restricted	Restricted	<p>These grooves occur on a rock ledge across the northern arm of the two main tributaries from the west which form the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The valley here is open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face to the east. The rock ledge on which the grooves occur is about 8m–10m broad and extends along 20m of the creek bed. The grooves were fairly clear despite being less than 1cm deep and covered in algae in 1995. It is thought these were relocated in the 2013 field inspections and they remain in good condition. Their location was recorded as 276953E, 6271010N (GDA datum). Similarity of alignment, depth and extent of weathering indicate they were probably made at a similar time. This site is part of an important complex of sites including two shelters, an artefact site and the grinding grooves. A bowl shaped feature in a sandstone overhang under a waterfall was also identified above and slightly to the southeast. There was a clear ground groove running north–south from the northern side of the bowl into the bowl, and a natural crack in the stone drained the bowl to the west. This feature was located at 276941E, 6271010N (GDA datum). An Aboriginal representative suggested this may be associated with male initiation.</p>
41	45-5-2341	St Columba's 17	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	<p>Located on the northwest–west facing slope above and south of the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp. The valley nearby is fairly open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face and ridge top (outside the property and now developed). The overhang is 13m long, less than 3 deep and 2m high. The shelter faces west and has a broad, fairly level floor extending out to grade into gentle rocky slope. One quartz core and two to four quartz flake fragments were identified on the rocky slope. This shelter is part of an important complex of shelters. A small drainage channel separates St Columba's 16 and 17. Sand and silt wash into the shelter at the northern and southern ends, but it appeared fairly undisturbed in 1995.</p>
42	S6 same as 45-5-0035	S6, Brayshaw and Haglund 1996	Open Campsite + PAD	Restricted	Restricted	<p>Brayshaw and Haglund recorded this site as E Stockton's Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek) site, which was adjacent to the sandstone quarry. 276750 E, 6270677N is the location recorded by E Stockton for the Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek) site, which contrasts with the mapped location of S6. McDonald 1996 states that Brayshaw and Haglund could not identify the exact site location of Stockton's Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek) site. In 1996, Jo McDonald CHM identified a large area of PAD around the headwaters of two tributary creek lines in this area.</p>
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Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM					
43	45-5-0035	Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek)	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted
<p>Located in a shallow basin at the head of a valley, protected from prevailing westerlies. Sixteen isolated flakes of chert, mostly waste flakes and some poor scrapers were identified by E Stockton. He also noted the following implement types: hammerstone, Windang axe, large cores, side discard and concave scrapers, denticulatae, unifacial pebble implement with a burin edge at one end, fabricator, and other burins. The area has been disturbed by gravel quarrying, earth removal and ploughing and retains little potential for further intact archaeology. He mentioned that Bondi points, elourais and microliths are missing. A Melanesian style polished, rectangular sectioned adze was also found which was recorded as 'probably imported'. Items recorded by E Stockton were collected and are in his collection recorded to be at St Columba's College. During the 2013 inspection, a single mudstone flake was recorded at 278896E, 6270905N (GDA datum).</p>					
44	St Columba's PAD 10	St Columba's PAD 10, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted
<p>SC7 is directly beneath this shelter at the base of the slope. The shelter faces southwest and is 10.5m long, 2.2m deep and 1.6m high. A band of shale is eroding from the base of the rear wall and rocks have been placed at the front of the shelter, potentially to shore up the level floor. The shaley yellow deposit appears to be disturbed and is thought to have low potential.</p>					
45	St Columba's PAD 9	St Columba's PAD 9, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted
<p>Located 50m east of PAD 8 (HMS 45) on the same elevation, the shelter faces southeast and is 10m long by 2.8m deep and 2.2m high. It also has a grey sandy deposit around 5cm deep with pockets of slightly deeper deposit across the sloping floor. There is an overhang to the left of this shelter which has a mainly rock floor.</p>					
46	St Columba's PAD 8	St Columba's PAD 8, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted
<p>Located on a slope overlooking the tributary of Springwood Creek which flows past the 'Grotto'. The shelter faces south and is 10m long by 2m deep and 2m high. The grey sandy deposit within is at least 25cm deep. There is another very narrow shelter to the right of this shelter. The sandstone roof of the larger shelter has weathered considerably and the smaller one has a large rock fall in front of it. The smaller shelter has been allocated limited archaeological potential, if any, by Brayshaw and Haglund 1995.</p>					
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Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM					
47	45-5-2331	St Columba's 7	Shelter with Art	Restricted	Restricted
<p>The site is located on the valley floor on the eastern side of the creek flowing over the 'Grotto' and SC6, at the base of the slope. The rock does not form an overhang. The art consists of a single charcoal infilled, possible anthropomorphic figure 38cm high and 16.5cm across. The figure is situated within an exfoliated area.</p> <p>An area extending approximately 100m upstream from the site and 60m across is relatively level and could potentially contain an archaeological deposit from activities, including possibly camping in this level.</p> <p>The site is in moderate condition due to frequent water flow from an opening below the rock. The creek is less than 10m from the rock face and the whole area may be affected by drainage.</p>					
48	45-5-2445	St Columba's, SC19	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted
<p>Artefacts located on the north side of the creek (upper headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek) on a trail, approximately 5m wide, on the slope. The site is approximately 50m long and 3m wide. Eleven artefacts were recorded in total, primarily consisting of mudstone flakes with one mudstone core and one silcrete broken flake. The site has good condition though artefacts located on the path near to the surface are disturbed by walking and cycling activities.</p>					
49	St Columba's PAD 6	St Columba's PAD 6, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted
<p>The shelter faces northeast and its floor is composed of earth. This site was not recorded in detail by Brayshaw and Haglund, but they did note that graffiti was present in 1995.</p>					
50	St Columba's 4	St Columba's 4, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted
<p>The shelter is 24m long, 5m deep and 3.4m high and opens to the west. It is about 8m above the bottom of the valley. The floor is predominately rock with only a couple of centimetres of deposit. Eight artefacts were recorded and others observed down the slope in front of the shelter. The assemblage consisted of five chert flakes including two microblades, and three quartz flakes/flake fragments. Apparently relatively undisturbed aside from some graffiti in the shelter (1995).</p>					
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Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM						
51	45-5-0031	Springwood Creek (Hawkesbury Road)	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	Large, long, spacious rock shelter opening to the east which contains deposit both within and on a sloping terrace of soil outside the front of the shelter. Excavation has uncovered 120 Bondi points, 18 elouras, 14 geonitic microliths, five serrated blades, six fabricators, one edge ground axe, various types of scrapers and 6.8kg of flakes. There was a difference in the concentration of flaked material across the cave floor with the highest concentration being at the front and sides, and the lowest in the centre. The fireplace was toward the back of the cave. It is associated with a smaller shelter adjacent to it (which does not have evidence of occupation) as well as a campsite, nearby axe grooves and two sources of water. The site has good protection from the weather. The tools from the artefact assemblage are either at St Columba's or Stockton's personal collection or in the Australian Museum, according to AHMS site cards.
52	St Columba's PAD 7	St Columba's PAD 7, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	Restricted	Restricted	The shelter faces southwest and is 7m long by 2.5m deep and 3m high. The deposit within the shelter is probably shallow and composed of yellow sand and clay. The archaeological potential of this shelter has been described as low.
53	45-5-2338	St Columba's 14	Open Campsite	Restricted	Restricted	Located on a sandstone platform near the top of the ridge, with patches of shallow sandy material. The site contained three artefacts: one chert blade and one silcrete flake fragment were 25cm, and a quartz flake fragment located 15m from the other two. The interpretation is that these artefacts were dropped in transit, perhaps at a resting point rather than representing an 'occupation' or activity site. The site is surrounded by shelter sites below the ridge line. The site is undisturbed but has little potential for subsurface archaeological deposit.
54	St Columba's 2	St Columba's 2, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Axe Grinding Groove	Restricted	Restricted	Four grinding grooves adjacent to a rock pool, on a sandstone platform 6m x 2m in a small creek. The grooves ranged from 18mm–36mm long and 6mm–7mm deep. A chert flake was noted 20m to the northeast of the grooves. The site was recorded as in good condition in 1995.
55	Site 1, Stockton 1992	Site 1, Stockton 1992; St Columba's 3; S12	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	This is recorded in Brayshaw and Haglund as 'St Columba's 3'—a shelter with deposit. The shelter faces west and is immediately adjacent to the creek. It is 8.5m long by 2m deep and 2m high. The deposit is yellow and sandy. The front may have eroded away but the centre is around 25cm deep. Eight artefacts were recorded and several others were noted partially embedded in deposit. Artefacts included chert flakes, a chert core, mudstone flakes and a quartz piece. The site was relatively undisturbed in 1995.



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56	S4	S4, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0031; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Brayshaw and Haglund.
57	45-5-0974	LV2 (Springwood); St Columba's 11	Axe Grinding Groove	Restricted	Restricted	The site is located on a rock shelf above a waterfall known locally as 'the Grotto'. Six grinding grooves were recorded at this location, five around a small pool on the western side of the platform and the other near the centre of the platform, between two channels. The grooves were between 5mm and 8mm deep and between 23mm and 29mm long. Impacts to the site include water erosion and channels cut into the platform to drain the pool which cuts one of the grooves. The condition of the site in 1995 was considered 'reasonable'. Adjacent to this site is shelter 56.
58	45-5-2444	SCIF 1; PAD 15	Isolated Find with PAD	Restricted	Restricted	The isolated mudstone flaked piece was identified within an area of PAD defined as being more than 200m by 100m on the flat to gently sloping ridge line. The adjacent headwater area also has good potential for intact archaeological deposit. It is near to HMS 54 and 55 and, together with these sites, may form a complex of activity areas. The site condition is good with little disturbance.
59	45-5-2330	St Columba's 5	Shelter with Deposit	Restricted	Restricted	This shelter is 18m long, 5m deep, 1.5m high and faces southwest. The deposit within is shallow, partially disturbed and only present in the front of the shelter. The shelter is located 2m above a creek and 10m to the west of it. Two artefacts were recorded, one quartz on a rock shelf and one chert broken flake on the talus (sloping mass of rock fragments at the foot of a cliff). Graffiti includes a figure throwing a spear, drawn in charcoal. AHIMS card records this site as partially disturbed by removal of the talus during construction of the track 2m below.
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## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

(S) (IV) 9030 SI/56-5 SYDNEY		45-5-28
SPRINGDOD CREEK / SPRINGWOOD CK.		Locality <input type="checkbox"/> SHELTER GCL.
<u>Military map/other reference</u>	Sydney 1:250,000.SI/56-5 Windsor 1:63,360.573393 3575.4392	
<u>Partoral or other property, park</u>	St.Columba's College Springwood	
<u>Description of site</u>	Rock shelter yeilding a little flaked material upstream from weir	
		 45-5-0028
<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Depth</u>
<u>Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site</u>	Deep sandy soil supports plenty of foliage, mainly bracken and high timber.	
<u>Nearest water supply</u>		
<u>Previous excavation or digging</u>		
<u>Erosion, cultivation or other works</u>		
<u>Assemblages</u>		

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

Site collection deposited Personal collection of E.Stockton at St.Columba's College.Springwood

Associated with

rock engravings  
stone arrangements  
campsite

rock paintings  
axe grooves  
other relics

carved trees  
quarry

Photo record by

Where deposited

Scale chart by

Where deposited

Excavated by

History Recorded by E.Stockton.


Aboriginal meaning and name

Published reference Mankind, 7,4, 295-301

Remarks

NPWS - A 1958


(S) (IV) 9030 SI/56-5 SYDNEY. 45-529

SPRINGWOOD CREEK / Springwood Ck. Locality  SHEETER OCC.

Military map/other reference Sydney 1:250.000.SI/56-5 Windsor 1:63.360.575394 1  
3576 4390

Pastoral or other property, park St.Columba's College , Springwood.

Description of site Rock shelter yielding a little flaked material upstream from weir.

  
45-5-0029

<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Depth</u>
<u>Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site</u> and high timber.	Deep sandy soil supports plenty of foliage, mainly bracken	
<u>Nearest water supply</u>		
<u>Previous excavation or digging</u>		
<u>Erosion, cultivation or other works</u>		
<u>Assemblages</u>		

+



## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

<u>Site collection deposited</u> Personal collection of E.Stockton at St.Columba's College, Springwood.			
<u>Associated with</u>	rock engravings stone arrangements * campsite	rock paintings axe grooves other relics	carved trees quarry
<u>Photo record by</u>		<u>Where deposited</u>	
<u>Scale chart by</u>		<u>Where deposited</u>	
<u>Excavated by</u>			
<u>History</u>	Recorded by E.Stockton		
<u>Aboriginal meaning and name</u>			
<u>Published reference</u>	Mackay 7, 4, 295 - 301		
<u>Remarks</u>			
NWS - A 1958.			

(S) (W) 9030 S1/56-5 SYDNEY. Sydney SE 56-5 File A 1933/A19588

1:63,360 SPRINGWOOD GR 579397 (Windsor map) Locality SHELTER (ARCH. DEP)

Military map/other reference (Windsor 1:63,360) (W on my map) 8398

Pastoral or other property, park St. Columba's College Springwood. 45-5-30

Description of site Large well protected cave beside weir on Springwood Creek 36'x 12'x 12'. Floor in two sections a. at rear rock shelf 7ft in width b. at front, 18" lower earth floor 5'x 14' (long), at least 2' deep. From rock shelter soil slopes gently to creek about 50ft away. Rock shelters yielding a little flaked material occur upstream from weir at GR 575394, 579393, 579390 (H on map-- some scrapers and fabricators). On ridge to west, near Chapman's Pde, is large cave with charcoal drawings and some chert pieces including elouera (556388, CH on map, mentioned in museum records) 1971 - further excavation. April 1973, further excavation, 1971 - to depth of 1.22 m, yielding Bondian industry, from RC date 6050 ± 165 BP. Capertian industry from RC date 6050 ± 170 BP. 1973 excavation extended 1971 trench to reach bedrock at 1.4 m, revealing a possibly Pre-Capertian phase (phase VI), with 3 RC dates, back to 8730 ± 330 BP. See site report.

Length 8' Width 8' / 4' Depth 1'3"

Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site Deep sandy soil supports plenty of foliage, mainly bracken and high timber.

Nearest water supply Permanent water 50 ft away.

Previous excavation or digging

Erosion, cultivation or other works Work connected with the weir and water pump may have caused some disturbance. The cave was a favourite picnic spot. However any disturbance would have been only superficial.

Assemblages Bondi points (5), triangular microliths, fabricator, steep scraper (2), concave scraper (2), hammer stone, core ground edge etc.



45-5-0030

C14 dates 6050 ± 170 (SUA+18) for Cofertian, followed by a gap in accumulation, followed by Gordon, for about 29,30 ± 165 BP (SUA-17) to recent past, Border Point resumed to time of Eivoten contact.

Site collection deposited

Personal collection of E. Stockton at St. Columba's College Springwood.

Associated with

rock engravings  
 stone arrangements  
 campsite

rock paintings  
 axe grooves  
 other relics

carved trees  
 quarry

Photo record by

Where deposited

Scale chart by

Where deposited

Excavated by E. Stockton, P. Geffey (?)

History In 1963 I excavated a pilot trench 8'x 4'x 8". Later another trench was dug alongside 4'x 4'x 1 1/2' (and the first may have been deepened to the same extent). It was well excavated with 9 cuttings and up to 8 spits but unfortunately records are not available. Prospects for further excavation remain. Concentration in 1st trench was 1lb/9 cub.ft.

Aboriginal meaning and name



Published reference Stockton, Holland, Langford Smith "Cultured Sites and their environment in the

Blue Mountains" (1974) and Mankind 1970 pp 295-301.

Remarks The second excavation most of the flaked material occurred in spits 6, a little less in 5 and 7, none in 1-3. Cuttings G H I were most prolific (on previous experience I imagine these were closer to the front of the cave). Cuttings E-1, spits 5 and 7 accounted for all implements. The 1971 excavation went far below the previous attempts;

A/1958

(S) (IV) 9030 SI/53-5 SYDNEY  
 SPRINGWOOD CREEK, BLUE MTS. N.S.W.

File A 1933 / A 1958

Locality RADIO CARBON DATES

Windsor 1:63.360:579397	Sydney 1:63.360	3580 ± 80 B.P.	0 14 Date: 45-5-30
SUA-204 (Charcoal, Phase II, level 5)		615 ± 80 B.P.	
Sample SUA-17 (Charcoal, Phase IV, level 7)		2930 ± 165 B.P.	
SUA-18 (Charcoal, Phase V, level 11)		6050 ± 170 B.P.	
SUA-205 (Charcoal, Phase VI, 98-100cm.)		7450 ± 120 B.P.	
SUA-206 (Charcoal, Phase VI, 112-120cm.)		7465 ± 120 B.P.	
SUA-285 (Charcoal, Phase VI, 130-140cm.)		8730 ± 330 B.P.	

Type of site Large rock shelter close to permanent creek. A trench 2.4 x 1.2 m. was taken down to 1.4 m. (in front of a rock platform). The deposit was largely composed of rock-fall.

Level and depth

SUA-204 : level 5, sample taken from top of level at 20cm.  
 SUA-17 : level 7, 36-44cm.  
 SUA-18 : level 11 68-76cm.

Level depths as per  
 S.end.

OTHER SAMPLES AS ABOVE

Cultural assemblage

Phases I to IV are Bonaparte  
 Phases V and VI are Capertian

Excavated by E. Stockton 1973

Collection deposited in Temporarily at St. Patrick's College, Manly, ultimately  
 Australian Museum

Published reference Stockton, E. & Holland, W. M. : Cultural Sites and their Environment  
 in the Blue Mountains (in press) A.P.A.O. 1974 April

+



Remarks This shelter deposit represents one of the most reliable sequences in the Blue Mountains, because the stony component avoided the problem of differential vertical displacement (cf. Stockton, Shaw Creek Shelter: Human Displacement of Artefacts and its significance, Man kind, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1973, pp. 112-117)

Phase II is Middle Bondaian, i.e. the period of peak concentration and technology of flaked material, which appears about 1000 B.P. in Bondaian sequences in the Blue Mts. and elsewhere. Sample SUA-204 was taken from the top of the phase.

Phase IV is the earliest Bondaian on this site. A sterile gap occurs below, 60-68cm.

Phase V, level 11 is the end of the Capertian, just preceding the occupational hiatus.

Phase VI represents the bottom 50cm. of the deposit. Originally there was a slight impression, based on a couple of larger artefacts, that this might be pre-Capertian. However the C<sup>14</sup> dates show that this phase is close in time to Phase V. The proximity of the dates in Phase V & VI suggest a relatively rapid build-up of the deposit, due to rock-fall

The base of the deposit, a thin band of ironstone overlying clay, was originally taken to be bedrock, but the suitability of this site for occupation and older dates for occupation elsewhere in the Blue Mts. may suggest that the bands of clay and laterite are a relatively recent development and that further occupation levels may underly them.

Further excavation is planned to test this.

Recorded by E. Stockton

NPWS - A 1958

11000000 (1:63344) 574:297 46-5-30

PAGE 1

**SITE RECORDING FORM** JULY 1977

Local or site name: SPRINGWOOD CR. SHELTER W. ☒ Shelter

1:250,000 locality name: North Springwood

Type of relics: ARCH. REMAINS Office Use

1:250,000 Sheet name: Sydney GR: 57883.9 Site No: .....

1:31680 Sheet name: Springwood GR: 578399 Class: .....

Previous Recording : Published: APAO 1973

(if any) NEWS: Site card

Other: .....

Visitation: Very little. Sections damp, mossy & standing in main trench.

Condition: 50% excavation, trenches open & sand filled, diffuse erosion

Importance: Scientific

Recommendations: Trenches need backfilling, sections, clearing and sediment samples while trenches open

Directions for finding site: Sketch plan if possible.

From St. Columbar College take path to weir - site is 50m upstream, in lowest cliff line

*see sketch 114 CC*

---

**Environmental description of site locality:**

Walking time to water (round trip): 2 min

Nature of water source: permanent ck

Aspect: NW

Topographical situation: In valley towards head waters of creek near main ridge

Vegetation and fauna: Blue gum, Peppermint, Sassafras, leptospermum, Acacia sp. Bracken fern, Sarsaparilla, Waratahs

Fauna: Possums, Platypus, echidna, water rat, snakes, lizards, goana, wallaby, Lyrebird, Wonga pigeon, currawongs,

Relationship to other sites: 3 other major sites within a mile

including EGAS (Stockton)

Special (dis) advantages of site

location and other notes: proximity of river, sunshine

Raw material sources: ?

WMA

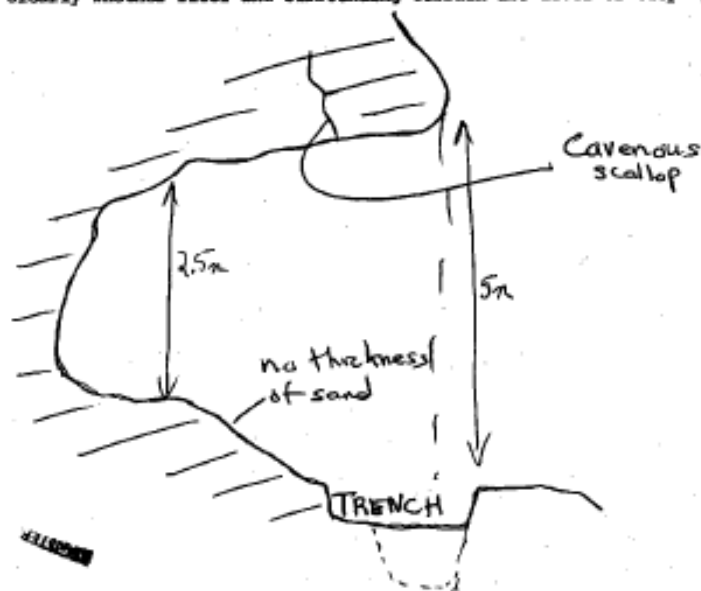
P.T.O. +

# SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

Please annotate sketch with dimensions: LENGTH 10m... WIDTH 4-5m inner  
Percentage floor area with standing room: 100%... 3 m rock platform  
" " " " standing or sitting room: 100%  
" " " " potential archaeological deposits: <25%

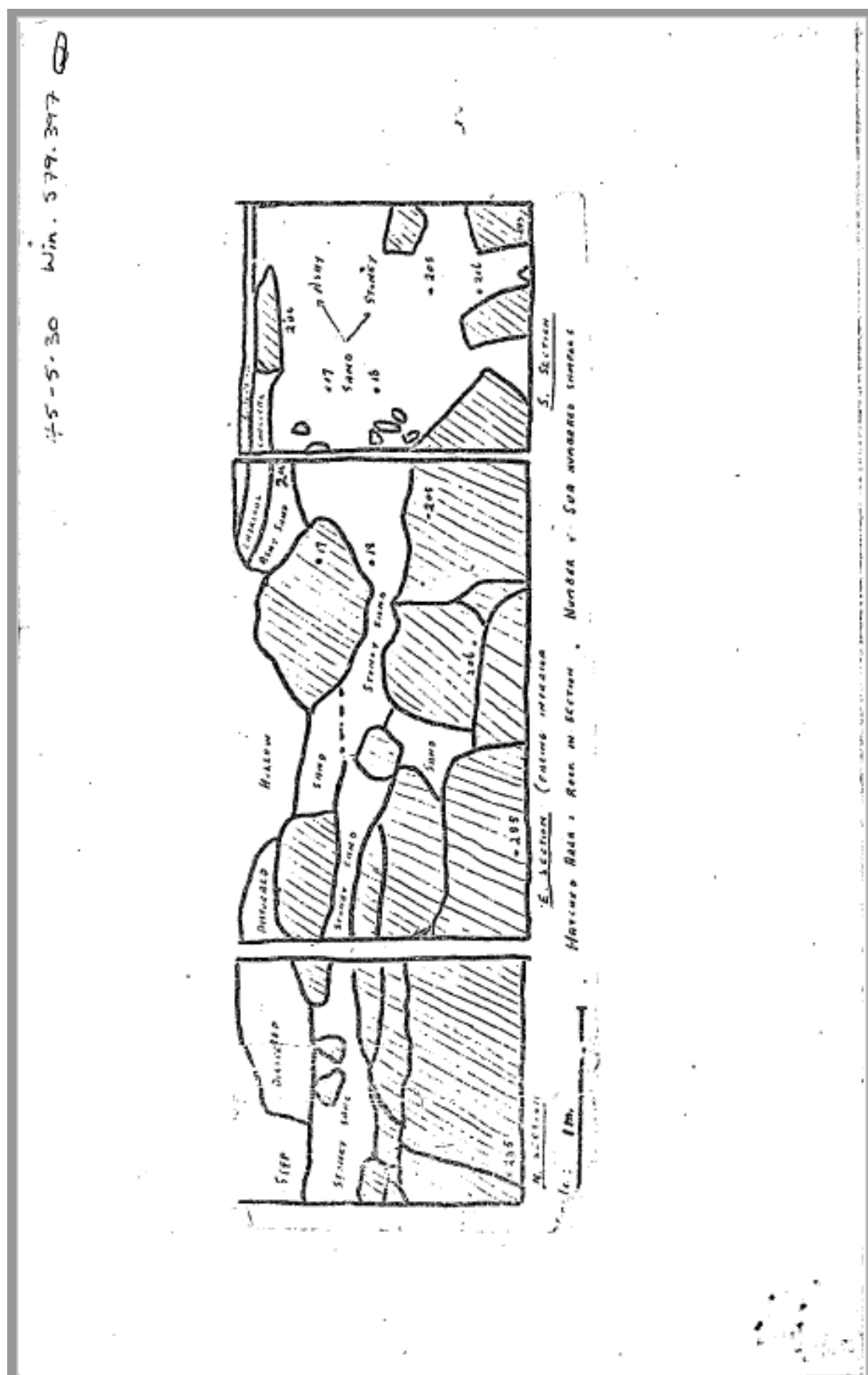
# SKETCH CROSS-SECTION OF SITE

Please annotate with an indication of height at various points, if applicable.  
Indicate clearly whether floor and surrounding terrain are level or sloping.



If applicable:

Rock type: Sandstone with iron stone - active erosion of roof  
State of roof and walls: Active caveous weathering  
Nature of deposits: Sandy with rock fall  
Estimated depth of deposits: Up to 1-4 m





PAGE 2

Local or site name: Springwood CK... Shelter W Site No: .....

SITE DESCRIPTION

Height: 2 1/2 to 5m

Features: See report

REGISTER COPY

(Further notes may be made on last page)

When found: Blue Mtns Survey

Reasons for investigation .....

Present Recorders Ref (if any): .....

Details of artefact collections: Aust Museum, St Columbas College

Other records: .....

Land Status: Freehold Cadastral: .....

Owner: St Columbas College Tenant/Manager .....

Address: Springwood Address: .....

Attitude: ..... Attitude: .....

Importance of site to aborigines: Nil presumed

Source of this information: N/A

Other possible sources of information: .....

Recorded by: IAN JOHNSON Pala Thana Office Use

Address: PREHISTORY Blue Mtns Survey Filed by .....


A.N.U. CANBERRA Date: .....

Date: JULY 77 F.T.O.

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH(S) HERE:

REGISTER COPY



Were any other photographs taken, e.g. colour slides? .....

ANY FURTHER NOTES:

Would pay emptying of trench & construction along length of shelter

+

(S) (IV) 9030 SI/56-5 SYDNEY Sydney 2156-5	45-5-31	(2)
<u>Hawkesbury</u> <u>SPRINGWOOD</u> <u>CK 579382</u>	Locality	<u>SHELTER (ARCH. DEP)</u>
<u>Military map/other reference</u>	Windsor 1163, 360, 379, 382. Sydney 1:150,000 3580.4385	(C on map)
<u>Pastoral or other property, park</u>	Private undeveloped property	
<u>Description of site</u> Large rocky rock-shelter opening east maximum dimensions 35' wide x 9' deep x 5' high. Next to it is another slightly smaller cave with no trace of occupation, C 9 inches of grey soil lies over a rock platform which extends beyond the front of the cave. Beyond this a sloping terrace of soil also yielding flaked material. Cave floor has been disturbed by drip-line, trampling and a hollowing out of a shallow depression in the centre. For details on excavation see below "History" Packed charcoal found at rear 1" below surface.		
<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Depth</u>
<u>Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site</u> Outside the rockshelter the soil is stony and sandy, supporting a thick varied flora (which helps screen the cave front)		
<u>Nearest water supply</u> Permanent water alongside (College Grotto)		
<u>Previous excavation or digging</u>		
<u>Excavation, cultivation or other works</u> Some 50 years ago slaughtering was said to have been carried on nearby (perhaps because of the water supply) Pieces of cement and glass occur embedded in the surface of the soil.		
<u>Assemblage</u> Bondi points (120), cleaveres (18), geometric microliths (14), serrated blades (5), fabricators (6) ground edge axe (1) various types of scrapers		



45-5-0031

# Burials (acid soil)

Site collection deposited St.Columba's College

Private collection of E.Stockton.

Associated with

rock engravings  
stone arrangements  
campfire

rock paintings  
axe grooves  
other relics

carved trees  
quarry

short distance up gully beside road.

Photo record by

Where deposited

Scale chart by E.Stockton

Where deposited

Personal records.

Excavated by E.Stockton

History Excavated 1962. 9" wide pilot trenches run along drip line, in front of rock platform and from front to back of cave( both terrace and floor). Broad trenches were dug inside (the depression) and just outside the cave(6'x3', 5'x4'). Altogether 43 cub. ft(approx) were removed, yielding 15lbs flakes. Maximum concentrations of 1lb/1 cub.ft were obtained, on edge of living area, minimum of 1lb/32 cub.ft in central depression. Areas showing best prospects for future excavation left untouched.

Aboriginal meaning and name

Published reference Mankind 1970 pp295-301

7,47

Remarks Noteworthy was

a. High incidence of Bondi points, b. Great difference in concentration of flaked material on cave floor: highest to front and sides, lowest in centre. c. Fireplace to back of cave.

W.P.W. 4/19 58.



**SITE RECORDING FORM** JULY 1977 **45-6-31** **PAGE 1**

Local or site name: SPRINGWOOD G **Shelter**

1:250,000 locality name: North Springwood

Type of relics: ARCH. DEPOSITS - RANAIAN **Office Use**

1:250,000 Sheet name: Sydney GR: 358.938 Site No: .....

1:71680 Sheet name: Springwood GR: 579.383 Class: .....

1:63360 Wentworth Site 382

Previous Recording: Published: Stockton: ARANA 1970. Unpublished

(if any) NPWS: Site card

Other: .....

Visitation: Nil

Condition: Excavated 1962-4. see site card

Importance: Scientific

Recommendations: ---

**Directions for finding site:** Sketch plan if possible.

**Environmental description of site locality:**

Walking time to water (round trip): 2 min. for semi-permanent, 6 min. for permanent creek

Nature of water source: Semi-permanent and permanent creeks

Aspect: facing NE

**Topographical situation:** Head of creek near main ridge

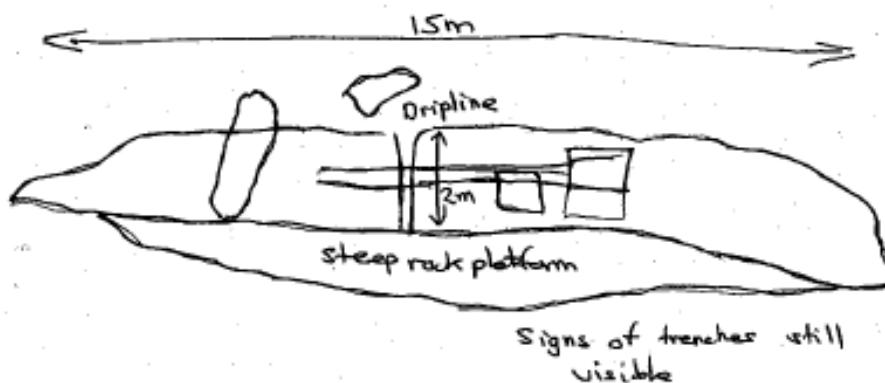
**Vegetation and fauna:** Banksia renata, Euc. cf. Peppermint, bracken fern, grevillea sp., acacia sp., ferns, milax, species sp., Pomum, wattle, small manna tree, grasses, ligules, mokes, lyabird, currawong, boobird, scrub-wrens.

**Relationship to other sites:** Springwood S, E & W within 2 km.

**Special (dis) advantages of site location and other notes:** Good protection, long shelter.

**Raw material sources:** Main rivers

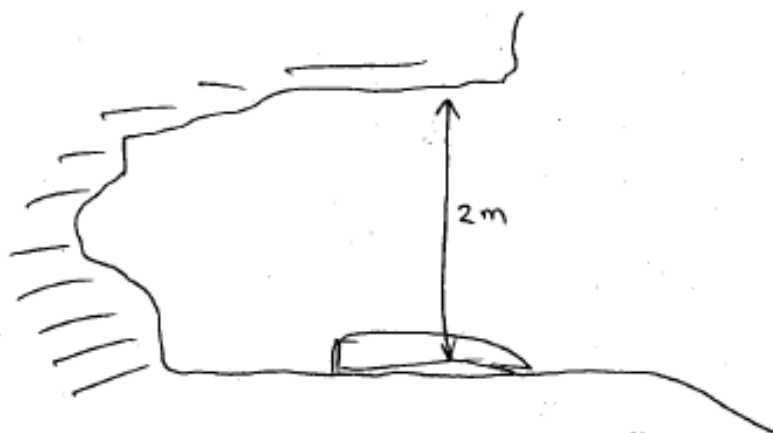
P.T.O. +

SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

Please annotate sketch with dimensions: LENGTH 15m... WIDTH 2m... near 1m very steep rock shelf  
 Percentage floor area with standing room: 80...%  
 " " " " standing or sitting room: 90...%  
 " " " " potential archaeological deposits: 80...%

SKETCH CROSS-SECTION OF SITE

Please annotate with an indication of height at various points, if applicable.  
 Indicate clearly whether floor and surrounding terrain are level or sloping.



If applicable:


Rock type: Sandstone  
 State of roof and walls: .....  
 Nature of deposits: sandy... c. from sky content  
 Estimated depth of deposits: 9"

PAGE 2

Local or site name: SPRINGWOOD 6 Office Use Site No: .....

SITE DESCRIPTION

Height: 2m



(Further notes may be made on last page)

When found: Blue mtna site survey

Reasons for investigation .....

Present Recorders Ref (if any): .....

Details of artefact collections: tools only, St Columbas or Stockton's personal collection, Aust Museum

Other records: .....

REGISTER COPY

Land Status: Freehold Cadastral: .....

Owner: St Columbas College Tenant/Manager .....

Address: Springwood Address: .....

Attitude: ..... Attitudes: .....

Importance of site to aborigines: .....

Source of this information: .....

Other possible sources of information: .....


Recorded by: I.A.N. JOHNSON Office Use

Address: PREHISTORY Filed by Blue Mt North

A.N.U. CANBERRA Date: .....

Date: JULY 77 P.T.O.

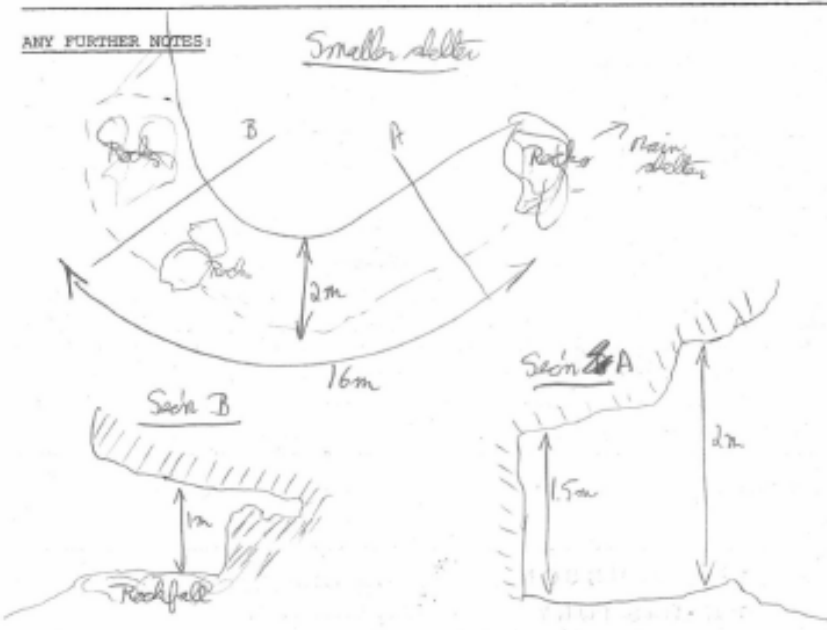
ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH(S) HERE:



Were any other photographs taken, e.g. colour slides? .....

ANY FURTHER NOTES:

*Smaller shelter*





## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

(S) (IV) 9030 SI/56-5 SYDNEY

45-5-32

SPRINGWOOD Ck

Locality

e

SHEETER OCC.

Military map/other reference Sydney 1:250,000.SI/56-5 Windsor 1:63,360.579390  
3579.4391.

(E on map)

Pastoral or other property, peak St.Columba's College Springwood.

Description of site Rock shelter yielding a little flaked material ,some scrapers and fabricators  
upstream from weir on Springwood Creek.



45-5-0032

Length

Width

Depth

Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site Deep sandy soil supports plenty of foliage,mainly bracken and  
high timber.

Nearest water supply

Previous excavation or digging

Erosion, cultivation or other works

Assemblages



Site collection deposited

Personal collection of E.Stockton at St.Columba's College, Springwood.

Associated withrock engravings  
stone arrangements  
campfirerock paintings  
axe grooves  
other relicscarved trees  
quarryPhoto record byWhere depositedScale chart byWhere depositedExcavated byHistory Recorded by E.Stockton.Aboriginal meaning and namePublished reference Markings 7, 4, 295 - 301Remarks

NPWS - A 1958

(S) (N) 9030 S1/56-5 SYDNEY Sydney 31/56-5. 45-5-35 (S)  
 Hawkesbury Rd / SPRINGWOOD CK 585388 Locality OPEN (CAMP SITES)

Military map/other reference Syd 1:250,000 358. 8874  
 Windsor 1:63,360 485 388. ("C" on my map)

Pastoral or other property, park St. Columba's College, dairy area.

Suburb, street, number

Description of site Shallow basin at head of a valley, protected from prevailing westerlies. Disturbed state of site render impossible an estimate of its extent. 16 isolated flakes of chert (mostly waste, some poor scrapers) found nearby at G.R. 582390, 590394, 587387, 583395, 585395 also 581377. (see remarks below)

from Dept. of Lands

	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>
<u>Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site</u>	Clayey soil. Now mainly cleared. Eucalypts, turpentine, tea tree, native grasses.	
<u>Nearest water supply</u>	Almost permanent water occurs in basin.	45-5-0035
<u>Erosion, cultivation or other works</u>	Area much disturbed by gravel quarrying, earth removed, ploughing.	
<u>Assemblages</u>		
<u>Implement types</u>	Hammer stone, Windang axe, large cores, side discoid and oen oave scrapers, deniculate, uniface pebble implement with burin edge at one end, fabricator, other burins.	

Site collection deposited Collection of E.Stockton, of St.Columba's College Springwood.

<u>Associated with</u>	rock engravings	rock paintings	carved trees
	stone arrangements	axe grooves	quarry
	fireplaces	burials	other relics

Photo record by

Where deposited

Scale chart by

Where deposited

History

Aboriginal meaning and name

Published reference Mankind 1970 PP 295-301

The implements differ markedly from those found in 3 rock shelters less than 1 mile distant

Remarks (S,G,W,)-- Bondi points, eloueras, microliths are missing. At corner of Hawkesbury Rd. and Lickaview Ave.(about 58/377) a polished, rectangular-sectioned axe-- Melanesian style-- was found. Geological study being conducted at Sydney University to determine provenance of the basalt shows that it was probably imported(it does not appear to be typical of Blue Mt. basalt.)

A/1958



## 14.0 Appendix D: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

(S)(iv) 7030 31/56-5 SYDNEY.

SPRINGWOOD CREEK

Locality

45-5-36

OPEN

(CAMPSITES)

Military map/other reference Sydney 1:250,000.SI/56-5 Windsor 1:63,360.587413  
3589. #412

Pastoral or other property, park Blue Mountains National Park.

Suburb, street, number Site.T2.

Description of site On ridge overlooking Springwood Creek and Grose River.At end of fire trail near Mt.Gracie. Small site with 6 pieces of chert and basalt chips and cores.

Length

Width

Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site Rocky, sparse soil,typical Blue Mtn.flora.

Nearest water supply Small rock pool (rainwater) and Grose River c.1000ft.below.

Erosion, cultivation or other works

Assemblages




45-5-0036

Implement types

+

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

(S) (IV) 9030 51/56-5 SYDNEY		45-5-37
<u>SPRINGWOOD CREEK / St Columba's College</u>		<u>Locality</u> ● <u>SHELTER OCC.</u>
<u>Military map/other reference</u> Sydney 1:250,000.51/56-5 Windsor 1:63,360.587395 Site B1/2 3587.8445- 3585.8345 ●		
<u>Pastoral or other property, park</u> St.Columba's College.		
<u>Suburb, street, number</u>		
<u>Description of site</u> Rock shelter in the short W tributaries of Blue Gun Swamp Creek. A few pieces of flaked material found.		
	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>
<u>Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site</u>		 45-5-0037
<u>Nearest water supply</u>		
<u>Erosion, cultivation or other works</u>		
<u>Assemblages</u>		
<u>Implement types</u>		

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

Site collection deposited Collection of E.Stockton, St.Columba's College, Stockton.

<u>Associated with</u>	rock engravings	rock paintings	carved trees
	stone arrangements	axe grooves	quarry
	fireplaces	burials	other relics

Photo record by

Where deposited

Scale chart by

Where deposited

History Recorded by E.Stockton


Aboriginal meaning and name

Published reference Mankind 7, 4, 295-301

Remarks

NPWS - A 1958

Additional info.

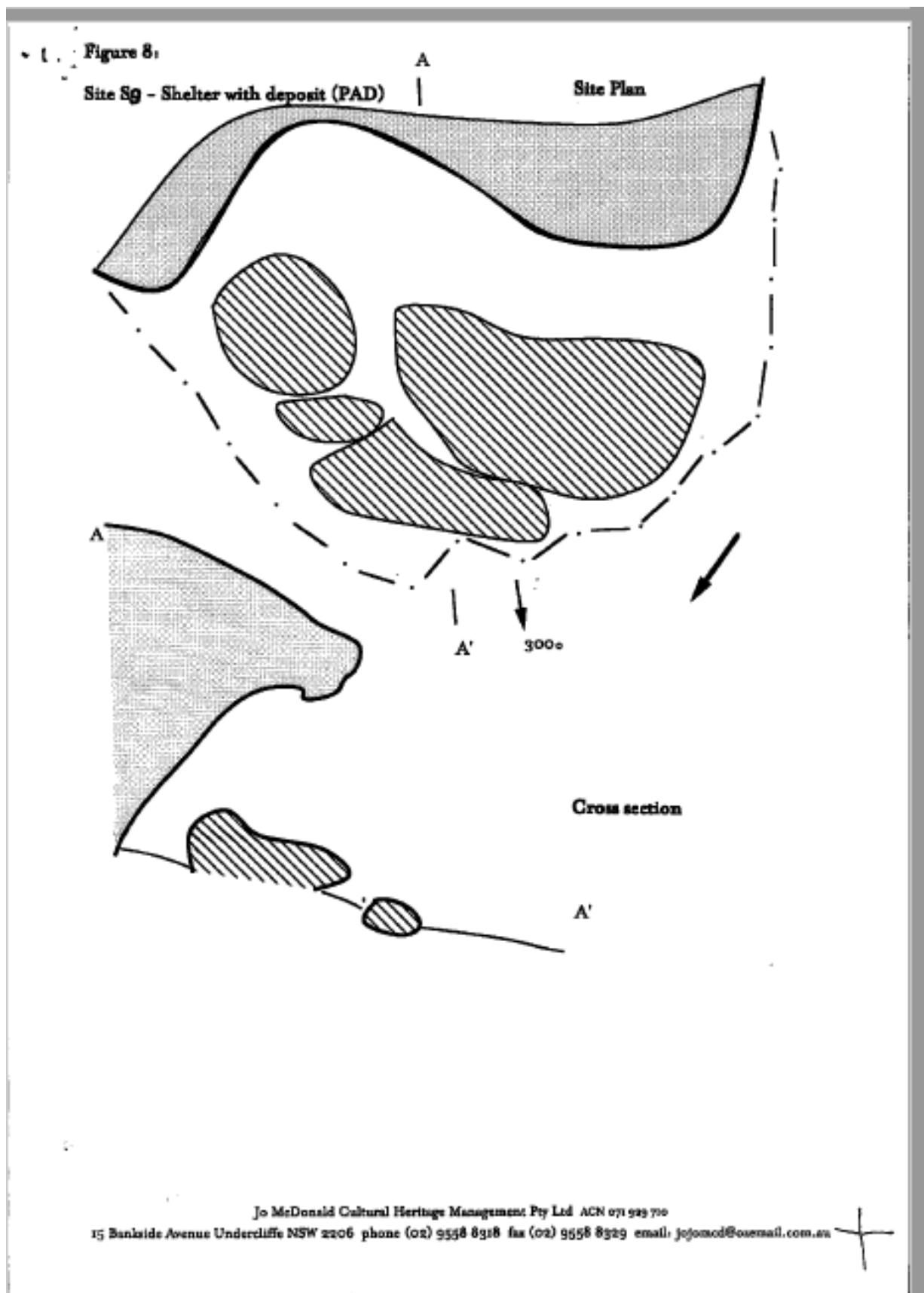


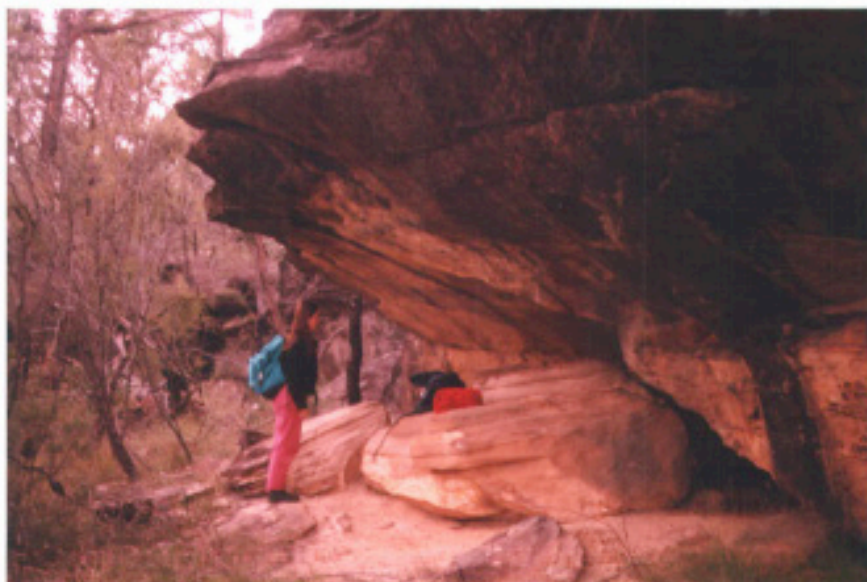
**National Parks and Wildlife Service**  
 BOX 1189, GROSVENOR STREET POST OFFICE, SYDNEY, NSW 2000. TEL (02) 237 6600  
 Standard Site Recording Form

MAP NAME <b>Springwood</b>	EDITION <b>9030-IV-S</b>	SCALE <b>1:25k</b>	REFERENCE <b>N: 6271650 E: 276710</b>	HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY: NWPS site no: <b>45-5-37</b> Site types: <b>shelter, deposit</b> File no: Date: Filed by:
Site name: <b>S8</b>		Locality/property name: <b>St Columba's</b>		Owner/Manager: <b>St. Columba's High School</b>
Local post office: <b>Springwood</b>		Address: <b>Springwood</b>		
NPWS District: <b>Blue Mountains</b>		Region: <b>Central</b>		
Reason for investigation (give P.O. instruction no. where applicable): <b>Arch. survey of areas proposed for housing development + fire buffer zones</b>				
Portion no: <b>DP 57</b>		Other land category:		Plan/sketch/section of site attached? Yes/No
Parish: <b>COOMASSIE</b>		County:		How many? <b>1</b>
Air photo refs. (for stereo pair)				Photos taken? Yes/No
				How many attached? <b>1</b>
How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. turn above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet)) <b>from the playing fields at the northern most edge of the St. Columba's grounds, head east down the vehicle track for approx. 50m, head north into the bush from this point and shelter is just below the top of the ridge.</b>				
Other sites in locality? Yes/No		Site Types include: <b>open sites, grinding rubbers, shelters + deposit</b>		
Are sites in NPWS Register? Yes/No		Unregistered sites — plans for future recording? Yes/No		
Have artefacts been removed from site? Yes/No/don't know. When? <b>possibly in the 1980s</b>				
By whom? <b>E. Stackton</b> Deposited where?				
Is site important to local Aborigines? Yes/No/don't know.				
Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es) <b>Frank Vincent DARUK LALC PO Box 1184 Mt. Druitt Village NSW 2770</b>				
Contacted for this recording? Yes/No (Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?				
Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report). <b>J. McDonald (August 1996) "Management Requirements for prehistoric archaeological sites at St Columba's, Springwood, NSW."</b>				
Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <b>Good. No apparent disturbance.</b>			
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):				
Site recorded by: <b>J. McDonald + S. Garling</b> Date: <b>13/8/96</b>				
Address/institution: <b>J. McDonald CHM 1/L 15 Bankside Ave, Underridgely, NSW, 2205</b>				




SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no:
1. Land form a. beach (hill slope/ridge top, etc):		b. site aspect: 300° West-North-West slope: steep.
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
1. Local rock type: Hawkesbury sandstone	g. Land use/impact: unleared bushland assoc. with high school.	
2. Distance from drinking water: 100m	Source: tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek.	
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): forest		
4. Vegetation: Dry sclerophyll		
5. Edible plants noted: Bicken		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: shelter with deposit.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS</b> <b>Location:</b> This site is located in an overhang under a sandstone outcrop on the first short ridgeline which runs north-east from St Columba's College. It is situated in the first line of sandstone below the flatter ridge top, approximately 100m distance from (and 30m in elevation above) an upper tributary arm of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. It is approximately 400m north-west of the playing fields/hand ball courts.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognizable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mia mia), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved grooves channels, contact sites (missions, massacres, cemeteries) as appropriate.	<b>Description:</b> The shelter measures 8m x 5m x 3m (at dripline). It faces west-north-west (300°). Two broken indurated mudstone flakes were found in the dripline of this shelter. Both were found within the one square metre. 1. Cream indurated mudstone blade 1-2cm, distal end 2. Cream indurated mudstone blade 2-3cm, distal end, bending fracture. Four fragments of flaked white glass (early Ponds cold cream jar?) were also found at the rear of the shelter on the surface. The deposit in this shelter is sandy and on the surface it is yellow and loose. Its probed depth was in excess of 20cm. The floor area with deposit suitable for excavation was 5m x 2m (averaged) and there is a large flat area outside the shelter with PAD. No art was seen on the surfaces of the shelter roof or wall, although these were quite suitable for art. <b>Comment:</b> There is a large boulder within the shelter which contains the deposits and acts as a shelf suitable for sitting upon. The potential of the deposit within and outside the shelter is good. There are few signs of modern disturbance.	





## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

(S) (W) 9030 SI/56-5 SYDNEY.		45-5-39
SPRINGWOOD CREEK / St Columba's College		Locality
<u>Military map/other reference</u> Sydney 1:250,000, SI/56-5 Windsor 1:63,360, 588397 Site B3 3584, 3395		<u>SHELTER OCC.</u>
<u>Pastoral or other property, park</u> St. Columba's College.		
<u>Suburb, street, number</u>		
<u>Description of site</u> Rock shelter in the short W tributaries of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. A few pieces of flaked material found.		
	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>
<u>Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site</u>		 45-5-0039
<u>Nearest water supply</u>		
<u>Erosion, cultivation or other works</u>		
<u>Assemblages</u>		
<u>Implement types</u>		



## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

Site collection deposited Collection of E.Stockton ,St.Columba's College, Springwood.

<u>Associated with</u>	rock engravings	rock paintings	carved trees
	stone arrangements	axe grooves	quarry
	fireplaces	burials	other relics

Photo record by

Where deposited

Scale chart by

Where deposited

History : Recorded by E.Stockton


Aboriginal meaning and name

Published reference Markind 7,4,295-301

Remarks

NEWS - A 1958

Additional info


**National Parks and Wildlife Service**  
 BOX 1189, GROSVENOR STREET POST OFFICE, SYDNEY, NSW 2000. TEL (02) 237 8500  
 Standard Site Recording Form

MAP NAME <i>Springwood</i>	EDITION <i>9030-N-S</i>	SCALE <i>1:25k</i>	REFERENCE <i>277010</i> <i>4271760</i>	HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY: NWPS site no: <i>45-5-39</i> Site types: <i>Shells + deposit</i> File no: Date: Filed by: <i>[Signature]</i>
-------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	--	---

Site name: *S9*      Locality/property name: *St Columba's*      Owner/Manager: *St Columba's High School, Springwood.*

Local post office: *Winnalee/Springwood*      Address: *[Blank]*

NPWS District: *Blue Mountains*      Region: *Central*

Reason for investigation (give R.O. instruction no. where applicable):  
*Arch. survey of areas proposed for urban development + in five buffer zones.*

Portion no: <i>57</i>	Other land category: County: <i>COOMASSIE</i>	Plan/sketch/section of site attached? Yes/No How many? <i>1</i>
Air photo refs. (for stereo pair)		Photos taken? Yes/No How many attached? <i>1</i>

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet).  
*Site is approx. 550m north-west of the eastern playing fields in St. Columba's grounds. Following the first ridge line, site is below the ridge top.*

Other sites in locality? Yes/No: <i>Yes</i>	Site Types include: <i>open sites, shells + deposit, grinding grooves.</i>
Are sites in NPWS Register? Yes/No: <i>Yes</i>	Unregistered sites — plans for future recording? Yes/No: <i>No</i>
Have artefacts been removed from site? Yes/No/don't know. When? By whom?      Deposited where?	

Is site important to local Aborigines? Yes/No/don't know. *Frank Vincent DARUK LALC PO Box 1189*  
 Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es) *Att Drift Village NSW 2770*

Contacted for this recording? Yes/No. *[Blank]*  
 (Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

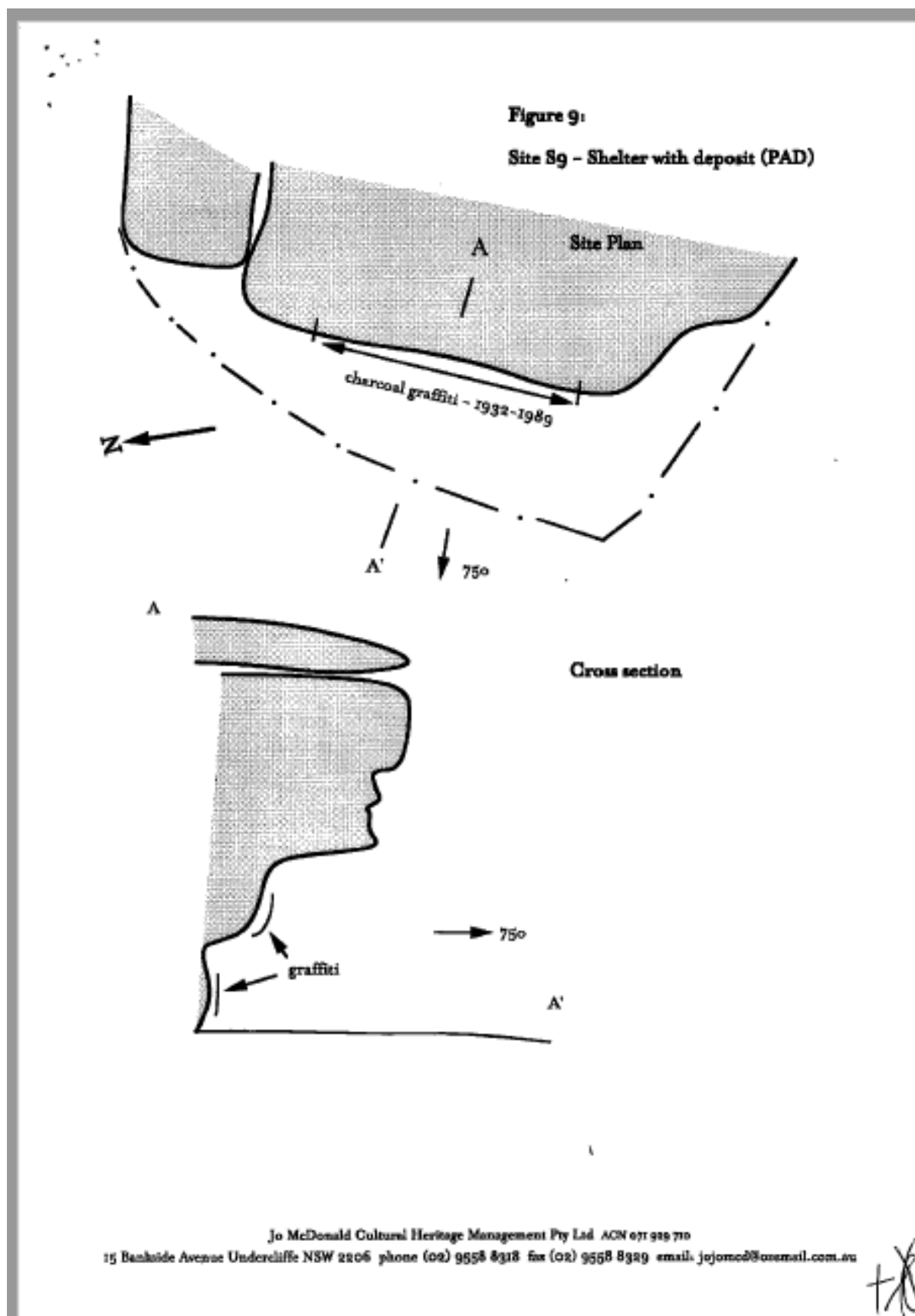
Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report).  
*J. McDonald (August 1996) Management requirements for prehistoric archaeological sites at St. Columba's, Springwood, NSW.*

Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <i>Good - some old graffiti on walls, few other signs of disturbance.</i>
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Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):

Site recorded by: *J. McDonald + S. Gearing*      Date: *13/8/96*  
 Address/institution: *J. McDonald CHM, p/z*  
*15 Bankside Ave, Underriffe, NSW, 2206.*

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no:
1. Land form a. beach (hill slope/ridge top, etc):		b. site aspect: east-north-east (75°) c. slopes:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
1. Local rock type: Hawkesbury sandstone	g. Land use/object: unleased land in St. Col. High School grounds.	
2. Distance from drinking water: 150m	Source: tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek	
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): forest		
4. Vegetation: dry sclerophyll		
5. Edible plants noted: blacken		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: shelter + deposit	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, position. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, lively age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mias), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions masonry, cemeteries) as appropriate	<b>Location:</b> This site is located in an overhang under a sandstone outcrop on the first short ridgeline which runs north-east from St Columba's College. It is situated in the first line of sandstone below the flatter ridge top at its north-western extent. The shelter is approximately 150m from (and 40m in elevation above) a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. It is roughly 150m north-west of shelter site 38, and c.550m north-west of the playing fields/hand ball courts.  <b>Description:</b> The shelter measures 6m x 2m x 3m (at dripline). It faces east-north-east (75°). No artefacts were found on the surface of the shelter floor. The probed depth of the deposit was found to be in excess of 30cm.  The deposit in this shelter is dark brown sandy-loam with a suitable floor area of 6m x 2m. The surface is covered with leaf litter. As with site 38, there is a large flat area outside the shelter with PAD.  <b>Comment:</b> No art was seen on the interior surfaces of the shelter. There was, however, a considerable amount of charcoal graffiti dating to between 1932 and 1989. No artefacts were observed on the surface within the shelter, however the potential of the deposit within the shelter and outside is good. With the exception of the graffiti there are few signs of modern disturbance. The absence of artefacts on the surface (viz. this being a site) is thought to reflect both the recent deposition evident in the shelter as well as the high leaf litter component. It is also not known whether Stockton collected the artefactual material which he observed in this shelter.  Attach sketches etc. eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.	






## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy



## 14.0 Appendix D: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

(S) (IV) 9030 SI/56-5 Sydney.	45-5-41
<u>SPRINGWOOD CREEK</u>	<u>Locality</u> SHELTER CREEK
<u>Military map/other reference</u> Sydney 1:250,000.SI/56-5 Windsor 1:63,360.590413 Site D 2540. 2410.	
<u>Pastoral or other property, park</u> St. Columba's College	
<u>Suburb, street, number</u>	
<u>Description of site</u> Rock shelter in the short W. tributaries of Blue Gun Swamp Creek. A few pieces of flaked material found.	
<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>
<u>Soil and vegetation on and adjacent to site</u>	 45-5-0041
<u>Nearest water supply</u>	
<u>Erosion, cultivation or other works</u>	
<u>Assemblages</u>	
<u>Implement types</u>	

Site collection deposited Collection of E.Stockton, St.Columba's College, Springwood

<u>Associated with</u>	rock engravings	rock paintings	carved trees
	stone arrangements	axe grooves	quarry
	fireplaces	burials	other relics

Photo record by

Where deposited

Scale chart by

Where deposited

History Recorded by E.Stockton.


Aboriginal meaning and name

Published reference Mankind 7,4, 295-301


Remarks

NPWS - A 1958

[ ☒ ] New recording [ ] Additional Info



**National Parks and Wildlife Service**  
 Box 1987, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
**Standard Site Recording Form** Revised 5/88



45-5-0974

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1:250,000 map sheet: Sydney SI 56-5 NPWS Code: 14.5

AMG Grid reference: 276070 mE 6270330 mN  
Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference: ☒ 25K, 50K ☐ 100K ☐ 250K  
Please use largest scale available

1:250, 50K, 100K map name: Springwood 9030-1V-5

Site name: LU2 Locality/property name: \_\_\_\_\_

NPWS District: Blue Mountains Region: Central

Reason for investigation: Local Residents mentioned the area while we were surveying the adjacent Lot 1 DP556569 Moore Drive Springwood NSW for City of Blue Mountains

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-5-974

Site types: Axe Grinding Grooves

Accessioned by: 24 Date: 13 MAY 94

Data entered by: N Date: N

Owner/Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

---

Portion no: \_\_\_\_\_

Parish: \_\_\_\_\_

Photos taken? No

How many attached? \_\_\_\_\_

---

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.) Follow hwy view Rd Springwood for about 150 metres off Hawkesbury Rd To dirt track next to unnamed creek - follow track north about 270 metres to T-intersection with another dirt track - Turn left follow this track till it forks - take right fork till you come to a wooden foot bridge over creek - site is to right of bridge on rock shelf above a water fall. - known locally as "the bridge"

Other sites in locality? YES

Are sites in NPWS Register? \_\_\_\_\_

Have artefacts been removed from site? NO

By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

Is site important to local Aborigines? YES

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): Tony Kondak Danuk LALC PO Box V184 Mt Druitt Village NSW 2770

Contacted for this recording? YES

(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

Site Types include: Rock Shelters + Deposit Grinding grooves

When? \_\_\_\_\_

Deposited where? \_\_\_\_\_

---

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report): Survey for Aboriginal Archaeological Sites at Lot 1 DP556569 Moore Drive Springwood NSW

NPWS Report Catalogue # \_\_\_\_\_

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Checklist:  
 surface visibility  
 damage/disturbance  
 threat to site

Condition of site: Undamaged + likely to remain so. May be covered with silt if development upstream causes an increase in hillside runoff.

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Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary): None

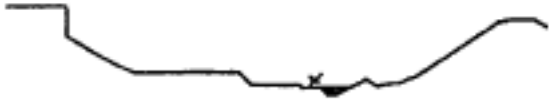
---

Site recorded by: John Edgar

Address/institution: 72 Cairnes Rd Glenorie NSW 2157

Date: 12/5/93



SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-774
1. Land form a. bench/hill slope/ridge top, etc: <i>Top of Waterfall</i>		b. site aspect: <i>NA</i> c. slope: <i>NA</i>
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type <i>Hawkesbury Sandstone</i>		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water: <i>At 5.4</i>		Source: <i>Creek (unnamed)</i>
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <i>forest</i>		
4. Vegetation: <i>Angophora, blood wood, Scribbly gum, Casuarina + shrubby understory</i>		
5. Edible plants noted: <i>Wattle (seeds), Beebung, Dianella, Lomandra, Smilax aust., Bracken</i>		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish): <i>None Noted</i>		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ocher, etc):		
Site type:	DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS. Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<p>CHECKLIST TO HELP</p> <p>length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.</p> <p>DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.</p> <p>ART: area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination.</p> <p>BURIALS: number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.</p> <p>TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.</p> <p>QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.</p> <p>OTHER SITES (eg. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mid mounds), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate.</p>	<p><i>See Attached Sheet</i></p> <p>Attach sketches etc. eg. plan &amp; section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale.</p> <p>Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.</p>	

45-5-974

GRINDING GROOVES:

SITE NAME: LV 2

TOTAL NUMBER: 5 EXTENT: 1m x 1m

NUMBER OF GROUPS: 1

CONDITION: (indistinct/clear outline/etc) Clear


DIMENSIONS:	No.	Length cm	Width cm	Depth cm
	1	29.0	8.0	1.0
	2	23.0	5.0	1.0
	3	26.0	5.0	1.0
	4	15.0	4.0	1.0
	5	25.0	5.0	1.5

SKETCH PLAN: (show context/relation to water/edge of vegetation/direction of water flow/numbering system/  
distance between groups/north point/scale if used/.....)

PHOTOS TAKEN: No

0

[ ] New recording    [✓] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88

1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 14.51

AMG Grid reference 276070 mE 6270330 mN  
Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference 1:250,000 (preferred) [ ] 100K [ ] 250K  
Please use largest scale available

1:250,000, 100K map name: Springwood

Site name: St Columba's, LV2 Locality/property name: \_\_\_\_\_

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation  
Blue Mts City Council Environmental Management Plan Stage 2

Portion no: \_\_\_\_\_

Perish: COONABIE

Photos taken? Yes - see report  
How many attached? \_\_\_\_\_

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)  
Site 300m WNW of entrance gates, immediately below footbridge across creek & above the Grotto.

Other sites in locality? Y Site Types include: Shelter Sites Grinding Grooves

Are sites in NPWS Register? \_\_\_\_\_

Have artefacts been removed from site? N/A When? \_\_\_\_\_  
By whom? \_\_\_\_\_ Deposited where? \_\_\_\_\_

Is site important to local Aborigines? Y  
Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)  
Tony Kondek  
Daruk LALC  
PO Box 1184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y  
(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report)  
St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains Aboriginal Heritage.  
H. Grayshaw & L. Maglind June 1995

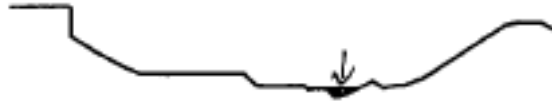
MPWS Report Catalogue # \_\_\_\_\_

Checklist:  
surface visibility, damage/disturbance, threat to site

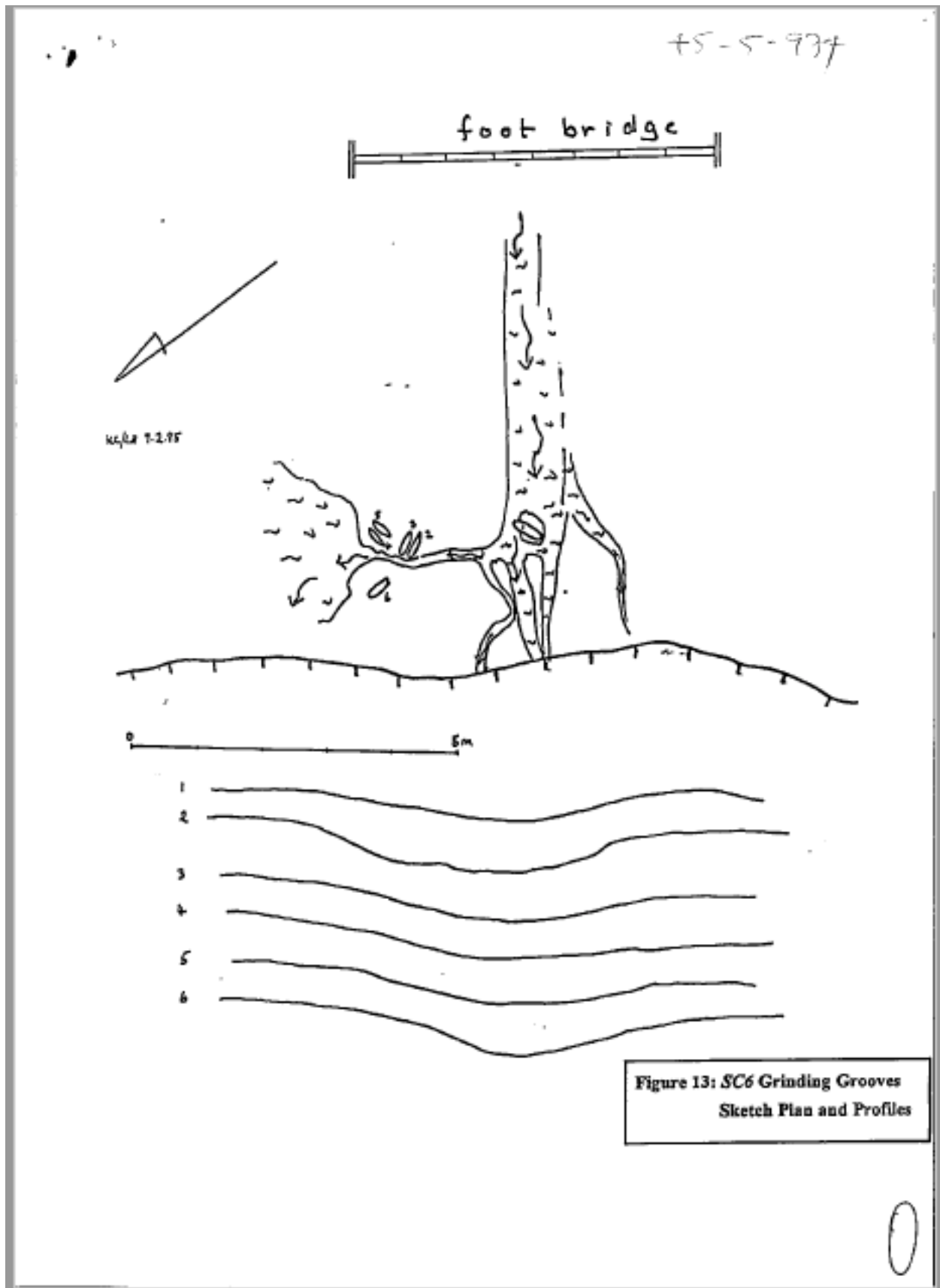
Condition of site:  
Reasonable

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):  
None


Site recorded by: H. Grayshaw & L. Maglind Date: 8.2.95  
Address/institution: 51 Thompson St  
Drumbyne 2047

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no:
1. Land form a. beach/hill/slope/ridge top, etc: <i>creek</i>		b. site aspect:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		c. slope:
		e. Describe briefly:
f. Local rock type: <i>Hawkesbury sandstone</i>		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water: <i>on</i>		Source:
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc):		<i>Forest</i>
4. Vegetation: <i>Sclerophyll forest</i>		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: <i>Grinding Grooves</i>	DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS. Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<p><b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, misa misa), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate</p>	<p><b>Location:</b> 390m west north west of the entrance gates to St Columba's, on a rock platform forming a waterfall over the 'Grotto', a footbridge passes over the southern end of the platform. <b>Description:</b> Six grooves were recorded, five as recorded by Edgar around a small pool on the western side of the platform, and another near the centre of the platform, between two channels along which soapy algae rich water was flowing. Groove 6 is the least eroded. A channel which appears to have been cut into the rock from the small pool to the edge of the platform also cuts into the end of groove 2. Groove profiles were recorded using a profile former. <b>Groove measurements -</b> 1 23x5mm 2 29x8mm 3 28x7mm 4 27x6mm 5 23x6mm 6 25x5mm.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> This site is likely to have been well known for some time, since the path and foot bridge at the 'Grotto' pass almost above it. Eugene Stockton refers to it in his report [1992: App 3], and a NPWS site form was completed by John Edgar, who carried out a survey of an area adjoining part of the southern boundary of the present study area [Edgar 1993]. Adjacent to this site is the shelter Site G [NPWS #45-5-31], partially excavated by Stockton [1970:295], which was not re-recorded.</p>	
<p>Attach sketches etc, eg. plan &amp; section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.</p>		






[ ☒ ] New recording [ ☐ ] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220, Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88



45-5-2326

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY MPWS Code: 14.5

AMG Grid reference: 276880 mE 6271120 mN

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference: [ ☒ ] 25K/50K (preferred) [ ☐ ] 100K [ ☐ ] 250K

Please use largest scale available

25K/50K, 100K map name: Springwood

Site name: St Columba's 1 Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation:  
Blue Mountains City Council Environmental Management Plan Stage 2

Portion no: B-COONASSIE

Parish:

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet.)

see map attached

Other sites in locality? ☒ Site Types include: shelter sites, grinding grooves, glass sites

Are sites in NPWS Register? ☒

Have artefacts been removed from site? ☐ When? ☐

By whom? ☐ Deposited where? ☐

Is site important to local Aborigines? Tony Koudele

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): Daruk LALC

PO Box 1184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? ☒

(Attach additional information separately) if not, why not?

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report):

St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains

Aboriginal Heritage

N. Grayshaw v L. Haglund

June 1995

NPWS Report Catalogue #

Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site

Condition of site: Disturbed

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):

Low significance on all counts

Site recorded by: N. Grayshaw L. Haglund

Address/institution: 51 Thompson St

Drummond 2047

Date: 7.2.95

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2326

Site types: open camp site

Accessioned by: LD Date: 26/3/96

Date entered by: LD Date: 26/3/96

Owner/Manager: St Columba's

Address:

X

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2326
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: N c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury Sandstone		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water: 200m		Source: tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Ck
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): Forest		
4. Vegetation: Eucalyptus - piperrita, angophora costata etc		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: Open Site	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mull mias), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved grooves channels, contact sites (masses massacres ceremonies) as appropriate	<b>Location:</b> Near the north western corner of a playing field and 500m east of the main college buildings. <b>Description:</b> Three artefacts [1-3] were found on the southern side of a drainage depression (below shelter P5 on the opposite side of the depression and 60m to the south of it). They were along 6m of a track in an area which had been disturbed by earth removal, probably during construction of the playing field. Ground visibility in the disturbed area was 90%. Two other artefacts [4-5] were found on a track 15m to the south. 1 Fine grey chert, 14x10x2.5mm, flake, broad plain platform, hinge termination, triangular cross section, microblade technique; 2 Fine grey chert, [10-20mm], flake fragment, several scars removed from dorsal surface; 3 Fine grey chert, [19x16x8mm], broken core, alternating flaking; 4 Yellow mudstone, 22x24x14mm, chunky flake, skew, broad plain platform with some damage, 10% of dorsal surface cortex or weathering; 5 Yellow mudstone fragment [10-20mm]. <b>Comment:</b> None of the artefacts are <i>in situ</i> , nor need they derive from the immediate vicinity.	
Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.		

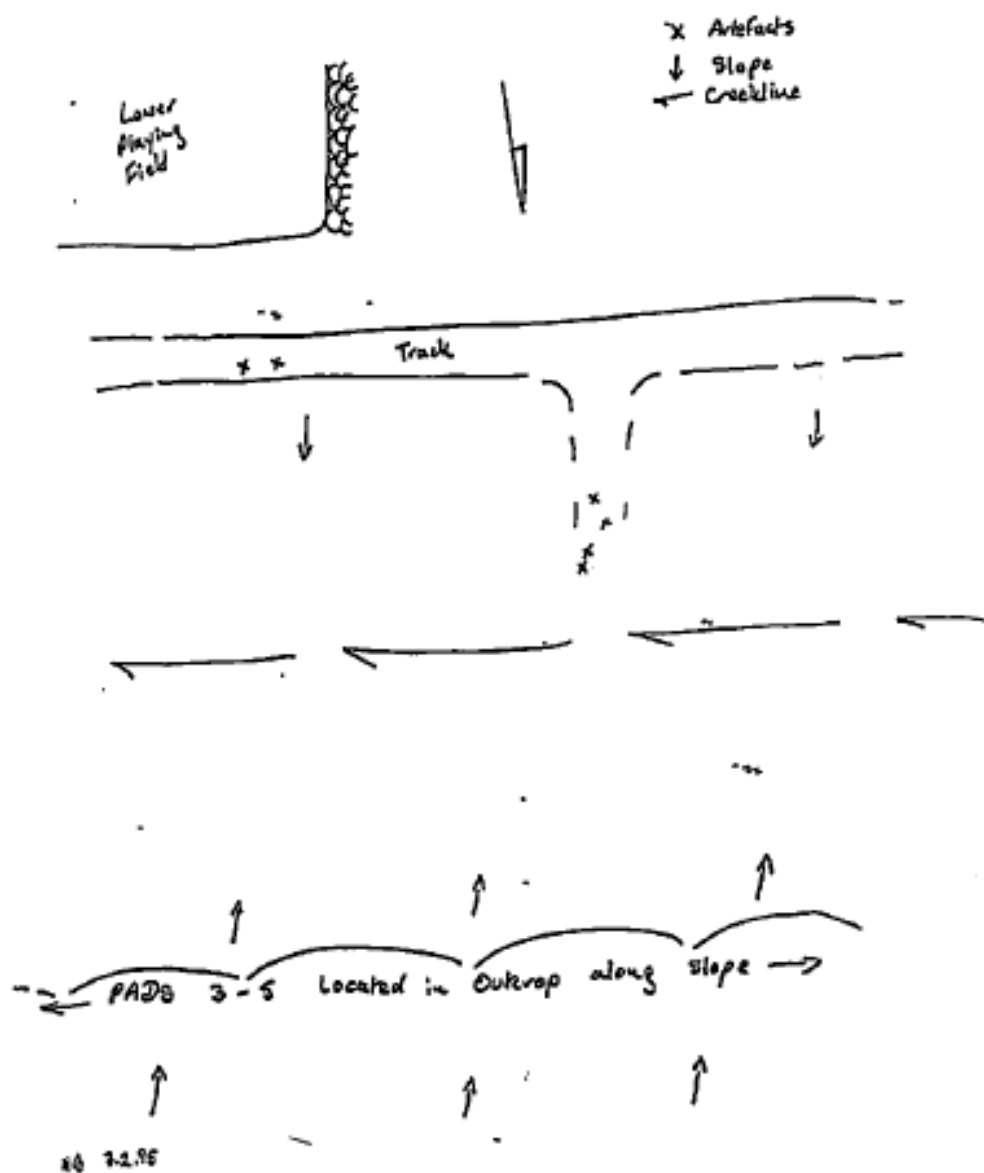


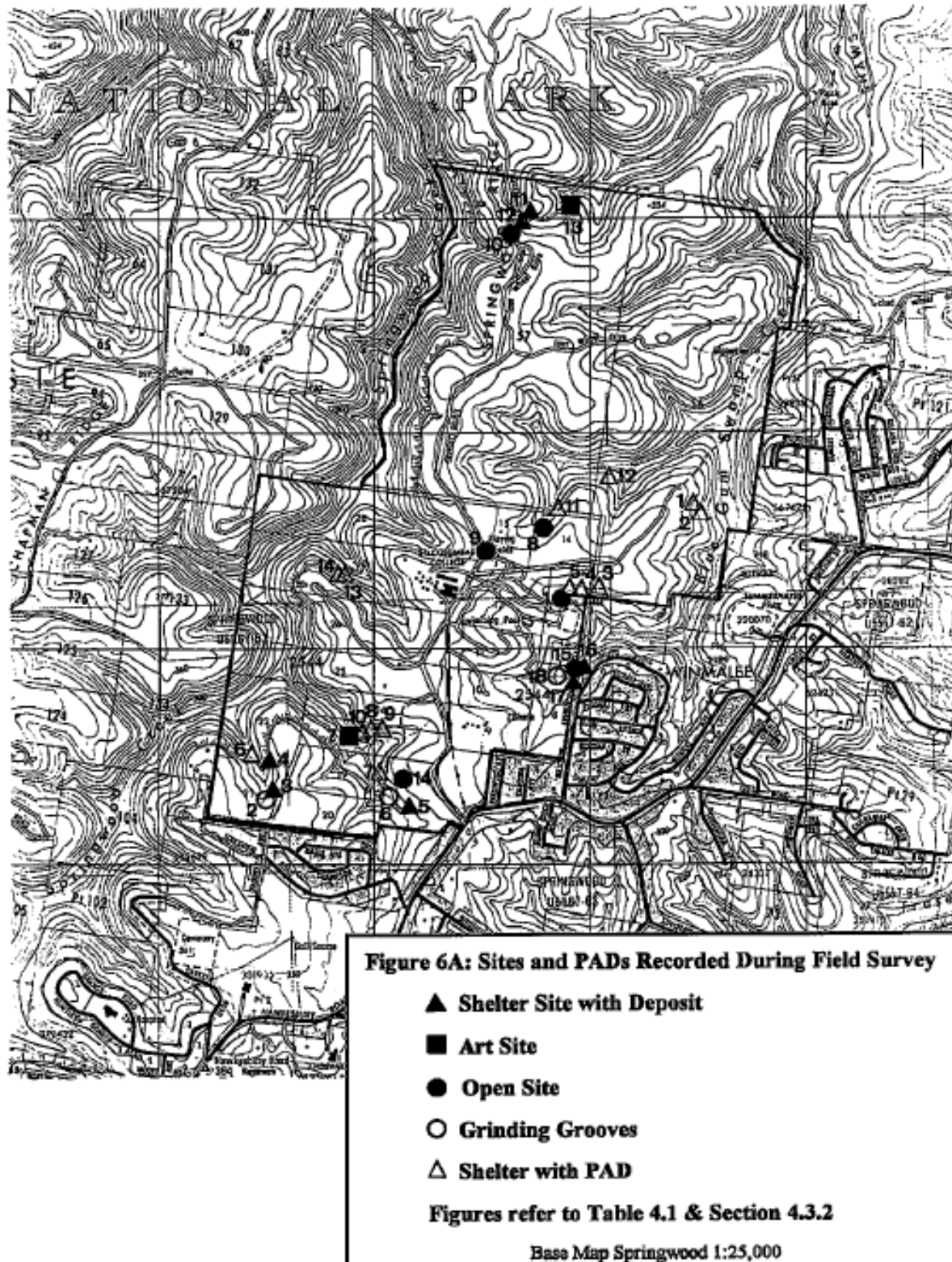
Figure 8: SC1 Open Site Sketch Plan

[not to scale]




*St Columba's, Springwood - Aboriginal Heritage*

16




BRAYSHAW McDONALD PTY LTD 51 Thompson St Drummoyne 2047 [02] 8197962

[✓] New recording [ ] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220, Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88



45-5-2330

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code: 14.5

AMG Grid reference: 276160 mE 6270270 mN

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference: ☒ 25K, 50K (preferred) ☐ 100K ☐ 250K

1:250, 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

Site name: St Columba's 5 Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation: Blue Mountains City Council Environmental Management Plan stage 2

Portion no:

Parish:

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet.)

Site overlooks track 'while leads' to the Grotto & reached from entrance gully 190 St C's, 250m WNW.

Other sites in locality? Y Site Types include: Grinding Grooves Shelter Sites Art Site

Are sites in NPWS Register?

Have artefacts been removed from site? ? When?

By whom?  Deposited where?

Is site important to local Aborigines? Y Tony Kondak

Give contact(s) name(s) + addresses: Donna LALC  
PO Box 1184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y

(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report): St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains Aboriginal Heritage N. Brayshaw & L. Haglund June 1995

Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance, threat to site

Condition of site: At least, partially disturbed, pedregulus appears to have been removed

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary): Subsurface testing required & to be disturbed further

Site recorded by: N. Brayshaw L. Haglund Date: 8.2.95

Address/institution: 61 Thompson St  
Brommbyre 2047

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2330

Site types: Shelter c. deposit

Accessioned by: L.A. Date: 26/3/96

Date entered by: L.A. Date: 26/3/96

Owner/Manager:

Address:

Photos taken? See report

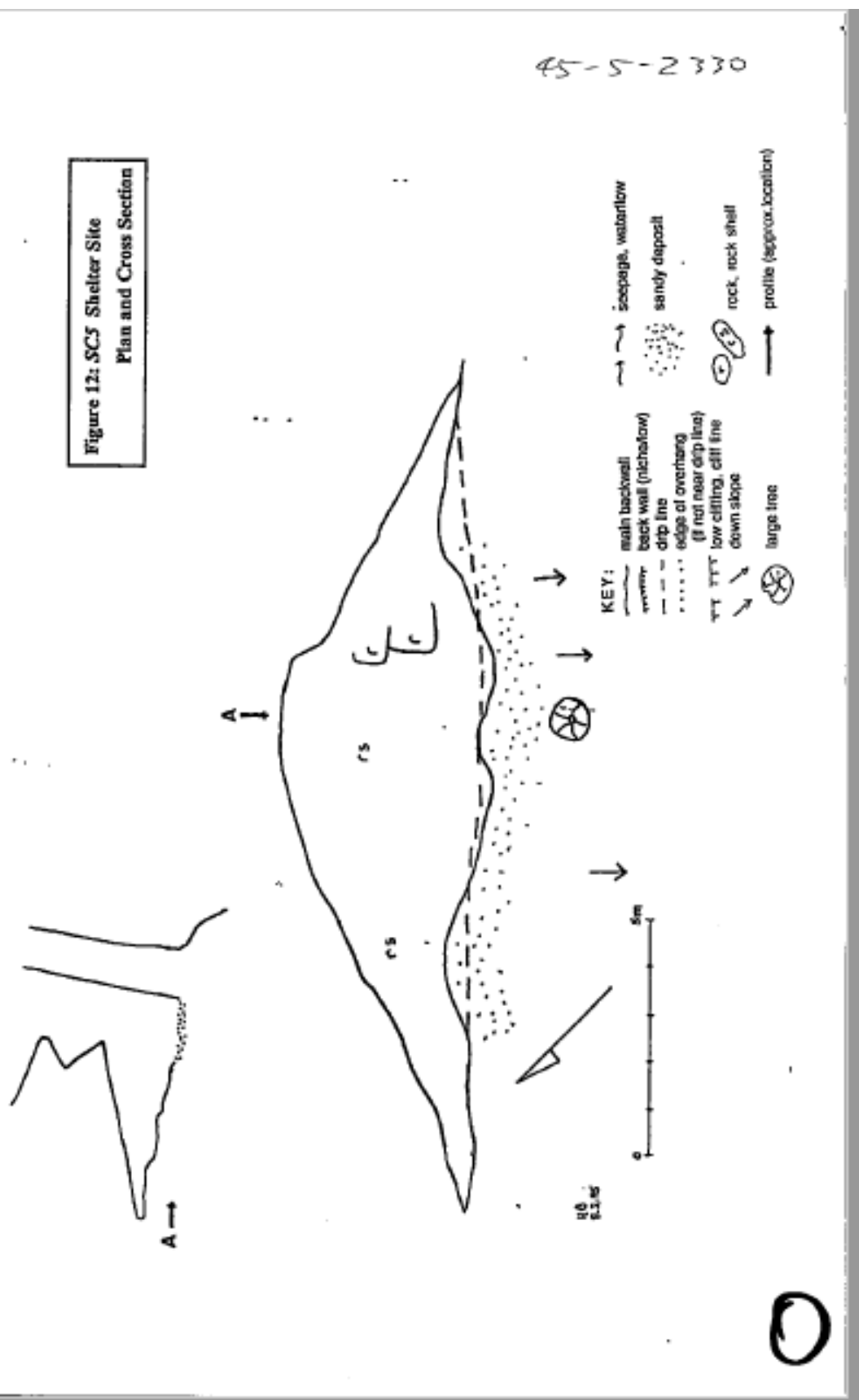
How many attached?

NPWS Report Catalogue #

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 95-5-2330
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: SW c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
f. Local rock type: <i>Hamersley sandstone</i>		g. Land use/vegetation: <i>near track in front of talus.</i>
2. Distance from drinking water: 10m		Source:
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <i>Forest</i>		
4. Vegetation: <i>E. gummitera - E. opacifolia ass.</i>		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: <i>Shelter with Deposit</i>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, elements eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-chert, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES</b> eg. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, msa mias), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (massons massacres cemeteries) as appropriate	<b>Location:</b> 250m west north west of the entrance gates to St Columba's and a few metres west of a foot track leading down towards the 'Grotto'. <b>Description:</b> The shelter is 18m long, 5m deep and 1.5m high, and faces south west. Deposit is shallow, somewhat disturbed and confined to the front of the shelter, elsewhere the floor is rock. Some of the talus may have been removed during construction of the track 2m below. The shelter is 3m above a creek and 10m west of it. Two artefacts were noted, [1] on a rock shelf and [2] on the talus slope. 1 Quartz, 12x7x1mm, bipolar; 2 Weathered chert[?], [56x25x15mm], broken flake, wedge shaped with pebble cortex on 25% of dorsal surface, 1 definite negative scar on dorsal surface. <b>Comment:</b> Graffiti includes a figure throwing a spear, drawn in charcoal.	
Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.		




Figure 12: SC5 Shelter Site  
Plan and Cross Section






[✓] New recording [ ] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88



45-5-2331

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 16.5

250K

2 7 5 8 9 0 mE

25K

250K

6 2 7 0 6 0 0 mN

25K

AMG Grid reference

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference ☒ 1:250 50K ☐ 1:100K ☐ 1:250K

Please use largest scale available

☒ 1:250 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

**HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:**

NPWS Site no: 45-S-2331

Site types: Shelter Sites

Accessioned by: Det Date: 26/3/96

Date entered by: Det Date: 26/3/96

Owner/Manager:

Address:

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Site name: St Columba's Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

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Reason for investigation:

Blue Mts City Council Environmental Management Plan Stage 2

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Portion no: <u>23</u> Parish: <u>Cogswell</u>	Photos taken? <u>Y</u> How many attached?
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How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)

Site is 625 m NW of St Columba's outcrops gates, on the eastern side of the creek, downstream of its mouth.

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Other sites in locality? Are sites in NPWS Register?	Site Types include: <u>Shelter Sites, Grinding Grooves</u>
Have artefacts been removed from site? By whom?	When? Deposited where?
Is site important to local Aborigines? <u>Y</u> Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)	<u>Tony Kondek</u> <u>Daruk LALC</u> <u>PO Box 11844 Mt Druitt Village 2770</u>
Contacted for this recording? <u>Y</u> (Attach additional information separately) if not, why not?	
Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report)	
<u>St Columba's Springwood Aboriginal Heritage</u> <u>Central Blue Mountains</u> <u>H. Grayshaw - L. Haglund June 1995</u>	
Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <u>OK, though rock surface likely to be wet not infrequently.</u>


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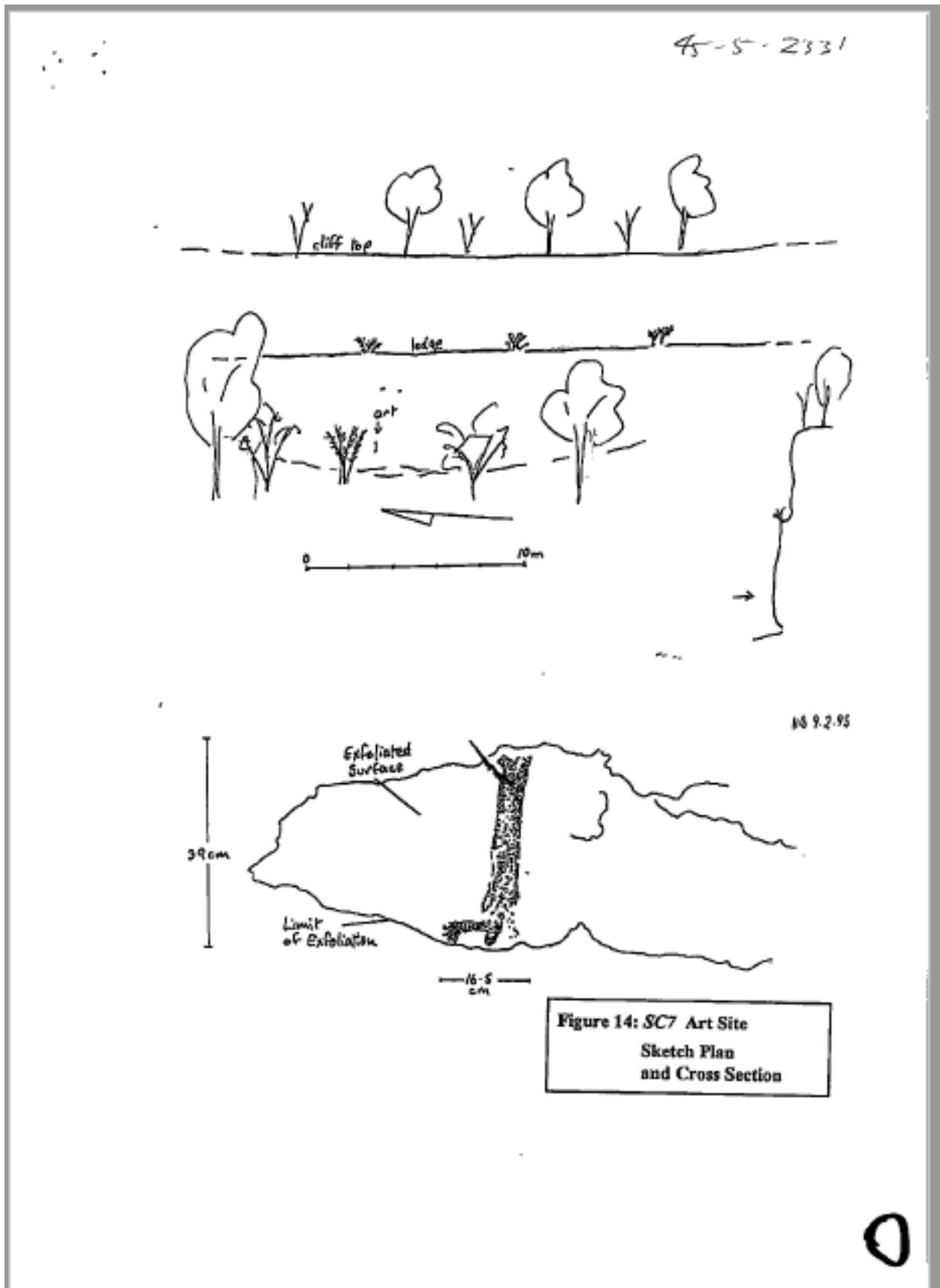
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):

Preserve


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Site recorded by: <u>H Grayshaw</u> Address/institution: <u>St Thompson St</u> <u>Drumoyne 2047</u>	Date: <u>9.2.95</u>
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SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 95-5-2331
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc: valley floor		b. site aspect: W c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury Sandstone		g. Land use/cover:
2. Distance from drinking water: <10m		Source:
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): Forest		
4. Vegetation: Eucalyptus piparata - Angophora costata open forest		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: Art	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mile marks), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions, mass graves, cemeteries) as appropriate.	<b>Location:</b> 625m north west of the entrance gates to St Columba's, on the western side of the creek flowing over the 'Grotto' and SC6, at the base of the slope. <b>Description:</b> One figure was identified 71cm from the base of a slightly beeting rock face 10m high and 40m long: a charcoal in-filled possibly anthropomorphic figure 39cm high and 16.5cm across. Most of the rock face appears likely to be wet at some stage, and the figure is almost entirely encompassed within an exfoliated area. An opening below the rock suggests that water may flow through at times. Soil in front of the rock face is sandy, and level for about 2m. The creek is <10m from the rock face and the entire area is likely to be affected by drainage. The area is sheltered by vegetation, including bracken, fishbone fern and coachwood, but the rock does not form an overhang. <b>Context:</b> An area extending c100m upstream from the site and 60m across, including the junction of a tributary from either side of the creek, is relatively level, although densely vegetated at present, and could be considered a likely camping location or area of potential archaeological deposit.	
	Attach sketches etc. eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.	




[✓] New recording [ ] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88



45-5-2332

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 14.5

AMG Grid reference 276730 mE 6271570 mN

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference ☒ 250K ☐ 100K ☐ 250K

Please use largest scale available

☒ 125K 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

Site name: St Columba's 8 Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation  
Blue Mts City Council Environmental Management Area Stage 2

Portion no: 14

Perish: COOMASSIE

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)  
Site is 180 m N of a vehicle track running E/W along ridge, on eastern side of a small creek.

Other sites in locality? Y Site Types include: Open site, GG, shelter sites

Are sites in NPWS Register?

Have artefacts been removed from site? When? Deposited where?

Is site important to local Aborigines? Y  
Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)  
Tony Kondek  
Daruk LALC  
PO Box V.184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y  
(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report)  
St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains  
Aboriginal Heritage H. Brayshaw + L. Haglund June 1995

Checklist:  
surface visibility.  
damage/disturbance/  
threat to site

Condition of site:  
Area appears undisturbed

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):  
Further investigation required if to be disturbed

Site recorded by: H. Brayshaw L. Haglund Date: 9.2.95  
Address/institution: S. Thompson St  
Drumoyne 2047

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2332

Site types: open camp site

Accessioned by: Ad. Date: 26/3/16

Data entered by: Ad. Date: 26/3/16

Owner/Manager:


Address:

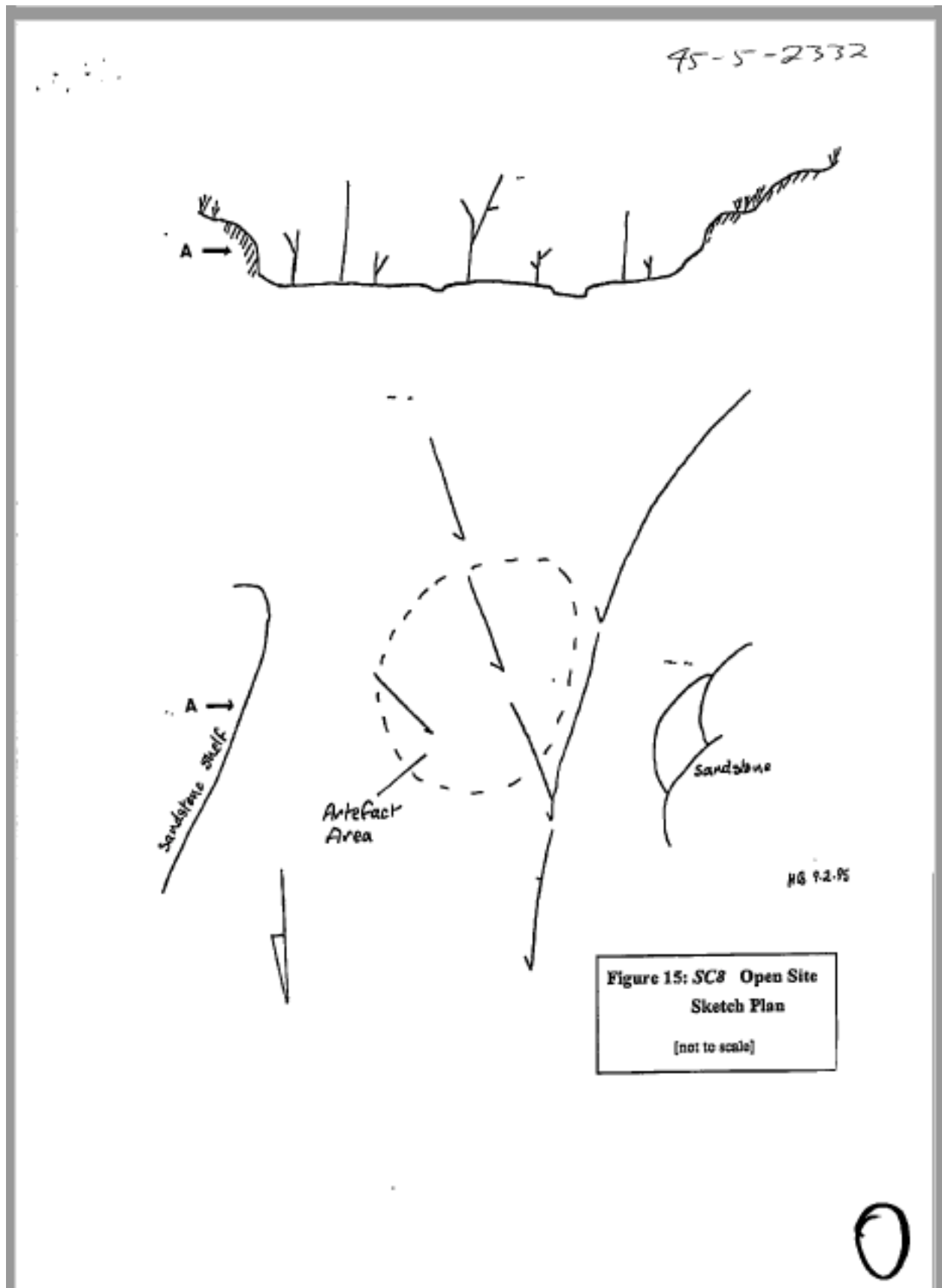
Photos taken? Y see report

How many attached?


X



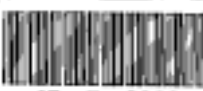
SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2332
1. Land form a. beach (hill slope) ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect N c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury sandstone		g. Land use/effect: recently burnt
2. Distance from drinking water: 20m		Source: in permanent creek
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc):		forest
4. Vegetation: E. gummifera - E. spandifolia etc.		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: open site	DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS.	
<p><b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.</p> <p><b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.</p> <p><b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, polination.</p> <p><b>BURIALS:</b> number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.</p> <p><b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.</p> <p><b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.</p> <p><b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mias), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions, massacres, cemeteries) as appropriate.</p>	<p><b>Location:</b> 250m north east of the playing field close to the college buildings and 180m north of a vehicle track which passes along the northern end of the playing field on the ridge.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The site is near the headwaters of a small creek, on the eastern side. Lower down the creek joins a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The area slopes gently to the north, and artefacts were found to within 10m of the creek in a 30x20m area, at a maximum density of 3/m<sup>2</sup>. Ground visibility was 75% amongst burnt vegetation including banksia, geebung, peppermint and grasses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Cream chert (burnt to grey), 10-20mm, flake fragment, damaged plain platform, heat pitting;</li> <li>2 Milky quartz, 24x15x8mm, L&gt;W, flake, focal platform, feather termination, partly discoloured by fire;</li> <li>3 Milky quartz, fairly crystalline, 10-20mm, flake fragment [tip], feather termination, triangular cross section;</li> <li>4 Greyish chert, 10-20mm, broad [H] platform, heat damaged;</li> <li>5 Milky quartz, 20-30mm, flake fragment with dorsal face 100% cortex;</li> <li>6 Milky quartz, 20-30mm, core fragment, for microblades;</li> <li>7 Grey chert, 10-20mm, flake fragment, hinge termination;</li> <li>8 Grey chert, 32x23x14mm, core, 2 platforms seen, transverse, longest negative scar 32mm, cortex on one side.</li> <li>9 Grey chert, 40-50mm, core [?] fragment [oblong, rectangular - microblades?], heat damaged;</li> <li>10 Grey chert, 24x15x3mm, L&gt;W, flake with damaged tip, broad plain platform, trapezoid cross section, hinge termination;</li> <li>11 Cream-pink silcrete, 29x22x8mm, flake implement with steeply flaked retouch and use-wear on the distal margin and over the butt end as well as some use-wear on the right margin;</li> <li>12 Milky quartz, 18x20x18mm, W&gt;L, flake, bipolar [?], dorsal face 40% cortex;</li> <li>13 Greyish quartzite [?], 10-20mm, flake fragment;</li> <li>14 Greyish quartzite [?], 10-20mm, flake fragment, heat fractured;</li> <li>15 Greyish quartzite [?], 10-20mm, flake fragment, heat fractured;</li> <li>16 Greyish chert, 24x19x8mm, bipolar [?] core but traces of negative scars for microblades on one face. One margin has steep retouch/use-wear. Re-used as implement [?];</li> <li>17 Chert [white patinated by heat], 21x23x8mm, W&gt;L, broad [H] platform, some edge damage;</li> <li>18 Chert, 10-20mm, flake fragment, heat damaged;</li> <li>19 Pink-grey chert, 25x16x4mm, flake, L&gt;W, focal platform, triangular cross section;</li> <li>20 [?] Volcanic/metamorphic, fine grained grey rock, &lt;75mm diameter x 19mm thick, round disk, upper and lower face only slightly rounded - flat, very smooth, some fine batter marks on flattened margin [partly broken].</li> </ol> <p><b>Comment:</b> A rock exposure commences near the site and extends around the ridge. PAD 11 was recorded 70m to the north east, under this exposure, and other shelters with PAD were noted above it further round the slope. Stockton collected artefacts from two shelters in this area, B1/2 and B3, which are in the NPWS register as #45-5-37 and #45-5-39. Another shelter, PAD 12, was noted during the survey near the base of the north eastern end of this ridge.</p>	



[✓] New recording [ ] Additional Info



**National Parks and Wildlife Service**  
 Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
 Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88



45-5-2333

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 14.5

AMG Grid reference 246510 mE 6271460 mN

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference ( ) 250K ( ) 50K ( ) 100K ( ) 250K

( ) 25K, 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2333

Site types: open camp site

Accessioned by: dit Date: 26/5/96

Date entered by: dit Date: 26/5/96

Owner/Manager:

Address:

Site name: St Columba's 9 Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation  
Blue Mts City Council Env. Management Area Stage 2

Portion no: <u>15</u> Parish: <u>COOMASSIE</u>	Photos taken? <u>Y</u> <u>see report</u> How many attached?
---	--

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet))

Site is on a adjacent to a vehicle track near the five gates north of the college buildings

Other sites in locality? Y Site Types include: Open Sites, Shelters, GG

Are sites in NPWS Register?

Have artefacts been removed from site? When? Deposited where?

By whom?

Is site important to local Aborigines? Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)

Tony Wondel  
Deputy LALC  
PO Box V.184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y (Attach additional information separately) if not, why not?

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report)

St Columba's Springwood Blue Mountains  
Aboriginal Heritage  
H. Grayshaw + L. Haglund  
June 1997

NPWS Report Catalogue #

Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <u>Disturbed</u>
--	--

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):

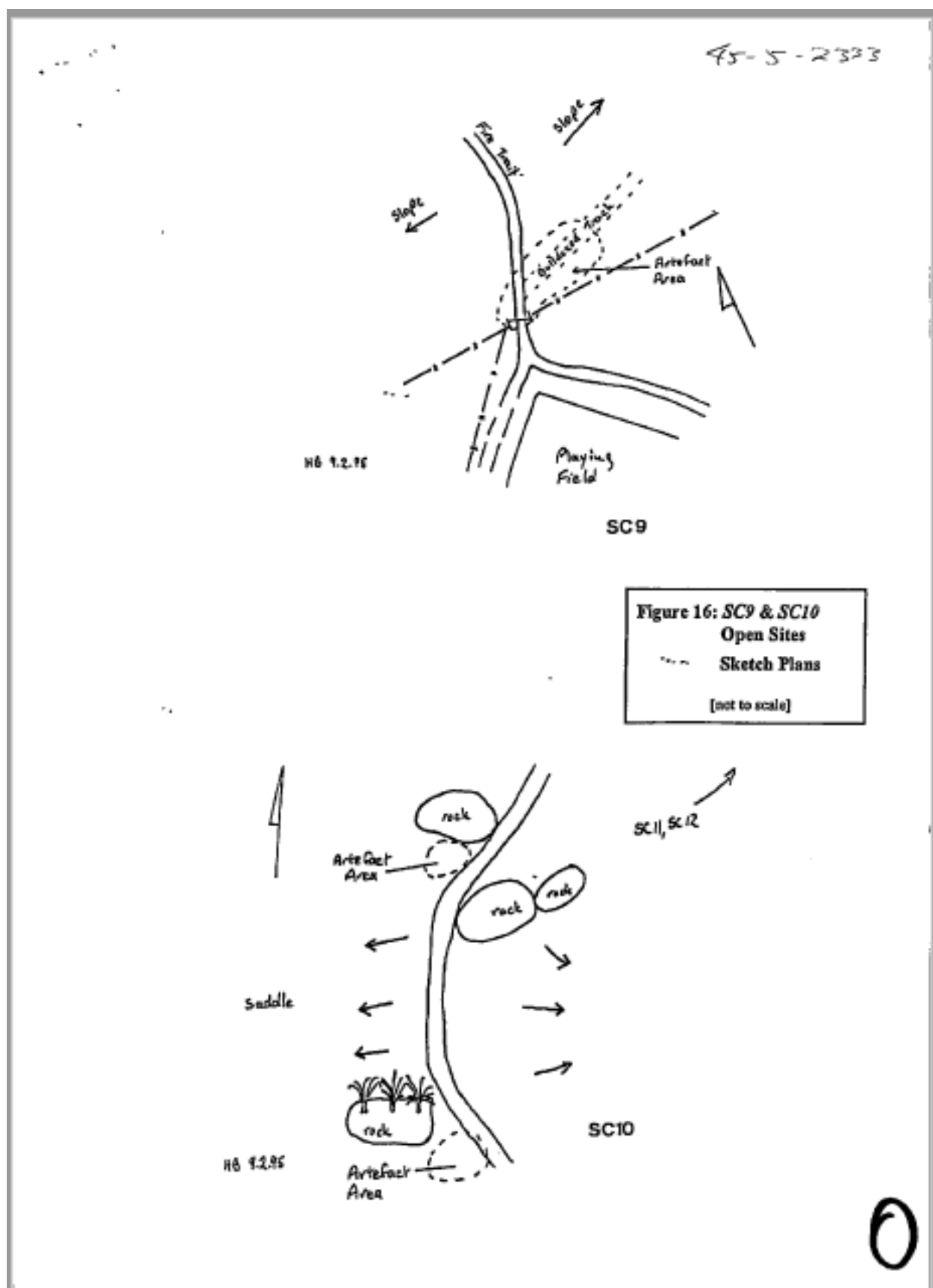
No further investigation or recording warranted.

Site recorded by: H. Grayshaw L. Haglund Date: 9.2.95


Address/institution: St Thompson St  
Drummond 2047

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2333
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top etc:		b. site aspect: N/A c. slope: N/A
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		see below
f. Local rock type: Wonnamatta shale		g. Land use/effect: road, bulldozed.
2. Distance from drinking water: ?		Source:
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc):		Forest.
4. Vegetation: E. gunnifera - E. sparsifolia association		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type:	DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS.	
Open Site	Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<p><b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.</p> <p><b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, zone types, artefact types.</p> <p><b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination.</p> <p><b>BURIALS:</b> number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.</p> <p><b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.</p> <p><b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.</p> <p><b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, etc), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate</p>	<p><b>Location:</b> On and adjacent to a vehicle track near the fire gate at the north western end of the playing field close to the college buildings.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The site is on a narrow section of ridge, almost a saddle, between Blue Gum Swamp Creek catchment to the east and Springwood Creek catchment to the west. Artefacts were found close to the gate and up to 20m away in a bulldozed area to the north east. Visibility was up to 75%, and maximum artefact density 1/3m<sup>2</sup>. All artefacts were in a disturbed situation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Cream indurated mudstone, 30-40mm, core fragment, mainly heat fractured [1 platform?];</li> <li>2 Greyish chert, 10-30mm, flake fragment, heat damaged;</li> <li>3 Grey chert, 30-40mm, flake fragment [butt end of blade?], invasive retouch and use-wear along remnant right margin, broad plain platform [H], tip missing;</li> <li>4 Dark grey fine chert, 10-30mm, flake fragment.</li> <li>5 Milky quartz, 14x14x10, flake core, multiplatform, much rotated, longest scar 13mm;</li> <li>6 Milky quartz, 14x14x10, flake core, multiplatform, much rotated, no complete negative scar.</li> </ol> <p><b>Comment:</b> Travel from the main ridge to the Grose River would have been easiest along the ridge, and this site probably reflects transient use.</p>	
Attach sketches etc. eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale.		
Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.		





☒ New recording    ☐ Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form    Revised 5/88

1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY    NPWS Code: 14.5

AMG Grid reference: 276640 mE    6272930 mN

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference: ☒ 25K ☐ 50K (preferred) ☐ 100K ☐ 250K

Please use largest scale available

☒ 25K ☐ 50K ☐ 100K map name: Springwood

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-S-2334

Site types: open camp site

Accessioned by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Data entered by: DLK Date: 26/3/96

Owned/Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Site name: St Columba's 10    Locality/property name: \_\_\_\_\_

NPWS District: Blue Mts    Region: Central

Reason for investigation: Blue Mts City Council Env. Management Area Stage 2

Portion no: 57

Parish: Coonassie

Photos taken? Y see report

How many attached? \_\_\_\_\_

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff)  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)

Site is on & adjacent to Springwood ridge fire trail either side of a narrow saddle c. 1.6 km N of St Columba's buildings

Other sites in locality? Y    Site Types include: Shelter Sites, Open Sites

Are sites in NPWS Register? \_\_\_\_\_

Have artefacts been removed from site? ?    When? \_\_\_\_\_

By whom? \_\_\_\_\_    Deposited where? \_\_\_\_\_

Is site important to local Aborigines? \_\_\_\_\_

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): Tony Kondek  
Daruk LALC  
PO Box V.184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y

(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report): St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains Aboriginal Heritage    H. Grayshaw & L. Haglund June 1995

NPWS Report Catalogue # \_\_\_\_\_


Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance, threat to site

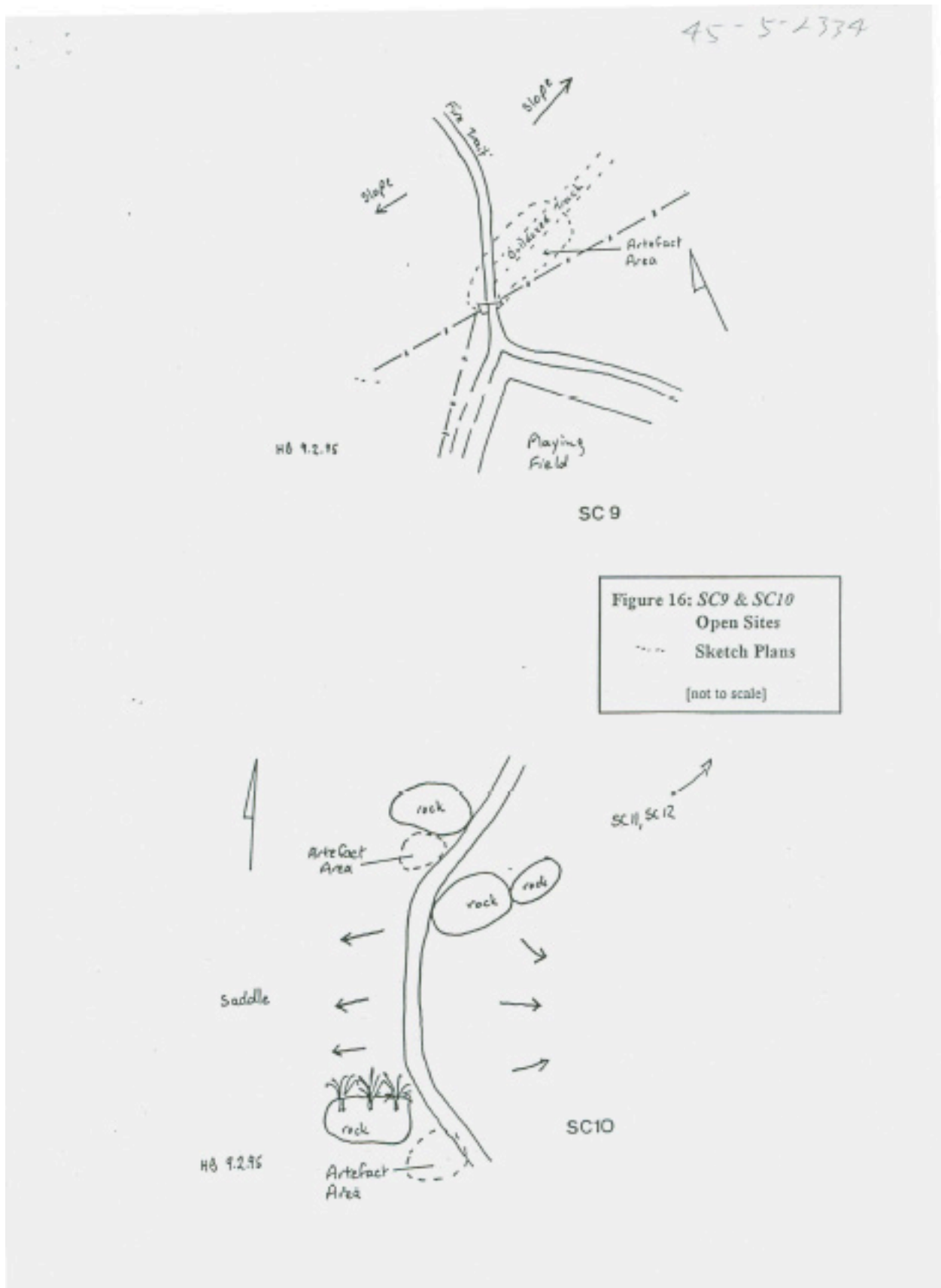
Condition of site: At least partly disturbed

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary): Site itself may not warrant further investigation if under threat but significance enhanced by being part of a complex of sites.

Site recorded by: H. Grayshaw & L. Haglund    Date: 9.2.96


Address/institution: 51 Thompson St  
Cherrybrook 2047

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2334
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc: <u>saddle</u>		b. site aspect: <u>N/A</u> c. slope: <u>N/A</u>
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		<u>see below</u>
f. Local rock type: <u>Hawkesbury Sandstone</u>		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water: <u>?</u>		Source:
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <u>Forest</u>		
4. Vegetation: <u>E. gumifera - E. sparsifolia Association</u>		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: <u>Open Site</u>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. ART: area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. BUFFALS: number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. OTHER SITES EG. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, maa maa), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate.	<b>Location:</b> On Springwood Ridge fire trail, 250m south of the St Columba's property boundary [northern boundary of Portion 57]. <b>Description:</b> Artefacts were found on the northern and southern sides of a narrow saddle [ $<20m$ wide], in areas which had been burnt. Ground visibility was up to 90%, with sandy soil and sandstone exposed. The artefacts occurred at maximum density of $3/m^2$ in one location north of the saddle, elsewhere they were very sparse. 1 Yellow chert, [33]x21x13mm, L>W, flake, broad plain platform, tip damaged, triangular cross section, heat damage on dorsal face; 2 Cream chert [with patina], 30-<40mm, core fragment, some pebble cortex remaining; 3 Milky quartz, 20-<30mm, flake fragment, dorsal face all cortex; 4 White chert [deeply weathered], 34x17x28mm, L>W, chunky flake, large broad platform, steeply triangular cross section; 5 Milky quartz [crystalline], 16x16x3mm, L=W, triangular flake, broad plain platform, feather termination; 6 Cream chert, 10-<20mm, flake fragment; 7 Grey-white-orange chert[?], 43x30x30mm, core fragment, multidirectional and irregular flaking, long axis of core=30mm; 8 Pale grey extremely fine grained silcrete, >20x26x15mm, butt end of flake/blade with regular fine serration along remnant [17mm] right margin, broad plain platform; 9 Milky quartz, 30x33x25mm, cubic core with cortex on two opposing faces and three sides with flake scars, ad hoc irregular flaking. <b>Comment:</b> This site is at least partly disturbed.	
	Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.	





[✓] New recording [ ] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88

1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 14.5

AMG Grid reference 276700 mE 6273020 mN  
Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference (1:250,000) [ ] 1:100K [ ] 1:250K  
Please use largest scale available

(1:250,000) 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

Site name: St Columba's II Locality/property name: \_\_\_\_\_

NPWS District Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation  
Blue Mts City Council Env Management Area Stage 2

Portion no: 67  
Parish: COOMASSIE

Photos taken? Y see report  
How many attached? \_\_\_\_\_

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet)  
Site is below ridge line, 60m east of Springwood Ridge Fire trail, 1.7km N of St Columba's buildings.

Other sites in locality? Y Site Types include: Shelter Sites, Art Sites

Are sites in NPWS Register? \_\_\_\_\_

Have artefacts been removed from site? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_  
By whom? \_\_\_\_\_ Deposited where? \_\_\_\_\_

Is site important to local Aborigines? \_\_\_\_\_  
Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)  
Tony Kondek  
Daruk LALC  
PO Box V.184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y  
(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report)  
St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains Aboriginal Heritage  
H. Grayshaw & L. Haglund June 1995


NPWS Report Catalogue # \_\_\_\_\_

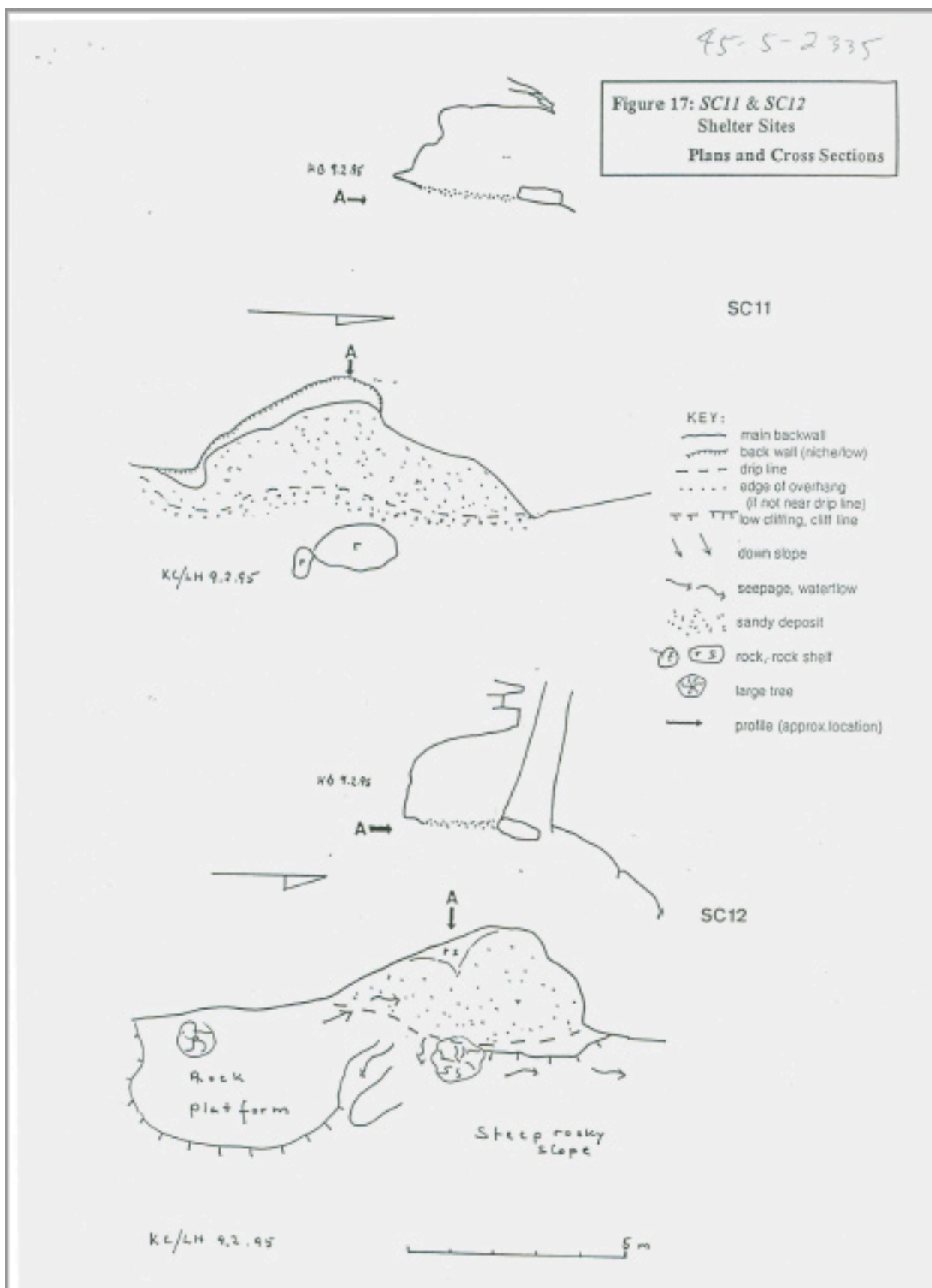
Checklist:  
surface visibility, damage/disturbance/threat to site

Condition of site:  
Rock shelter is cracked.


Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary)  
Protection desirable, because of a complex.

Site recorded by: H. Grayshaw L. Haglund Date: 9.2.95  
Address/institution: St Thompson St  
Drumoyne 2047


SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2335
1. Land form a. beach, fill slope, ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: E c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury Sandstone		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water: 70m		Source: tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): open forest		
4. Vegetation: E. gummitera - E. sparsifolia		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: Shelter with Deposit	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mounds), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate	<b>Location:</b> Below the ridge line and 60m east of the Springwood Ridge fire trail, 150m south of the St Columba's property boundary [northern boundary of Portion 57]. <b>Description:</b> This east facing shelter is near the headwaters of a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek, the creek being 70m south east and 10-15m below. The shelter is 9m long, c2.5m deep and 2m high. The shelter appears to have cracked, perhaps as a result of heat from fire. The area has been recently burnt. The sandy greyish yellow deposit is at least 25cm deep and sloping out. Artefacts were identified on the slope in front of the shelter. 1 Cream chert, 39x23x14mm, L>W, flake, remains of old platform (?) on dorsal ridge (=core rotation); 2 Grey chert, 26x17x9mm, L>W, flake, plain focal platform, plunging termination; 3 Milky quartz, 11x6x2mm, L>W, flake, bipolar(?); 4 Milky quartz, 10-<20mm, core fragment. <b>Comment:</b> This site is about 100m north east of SC70 and 70m south of the open site T2 [NPWS #45-5-36] recorded by Stockton [1970, 1992: App 3].	
	Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.	

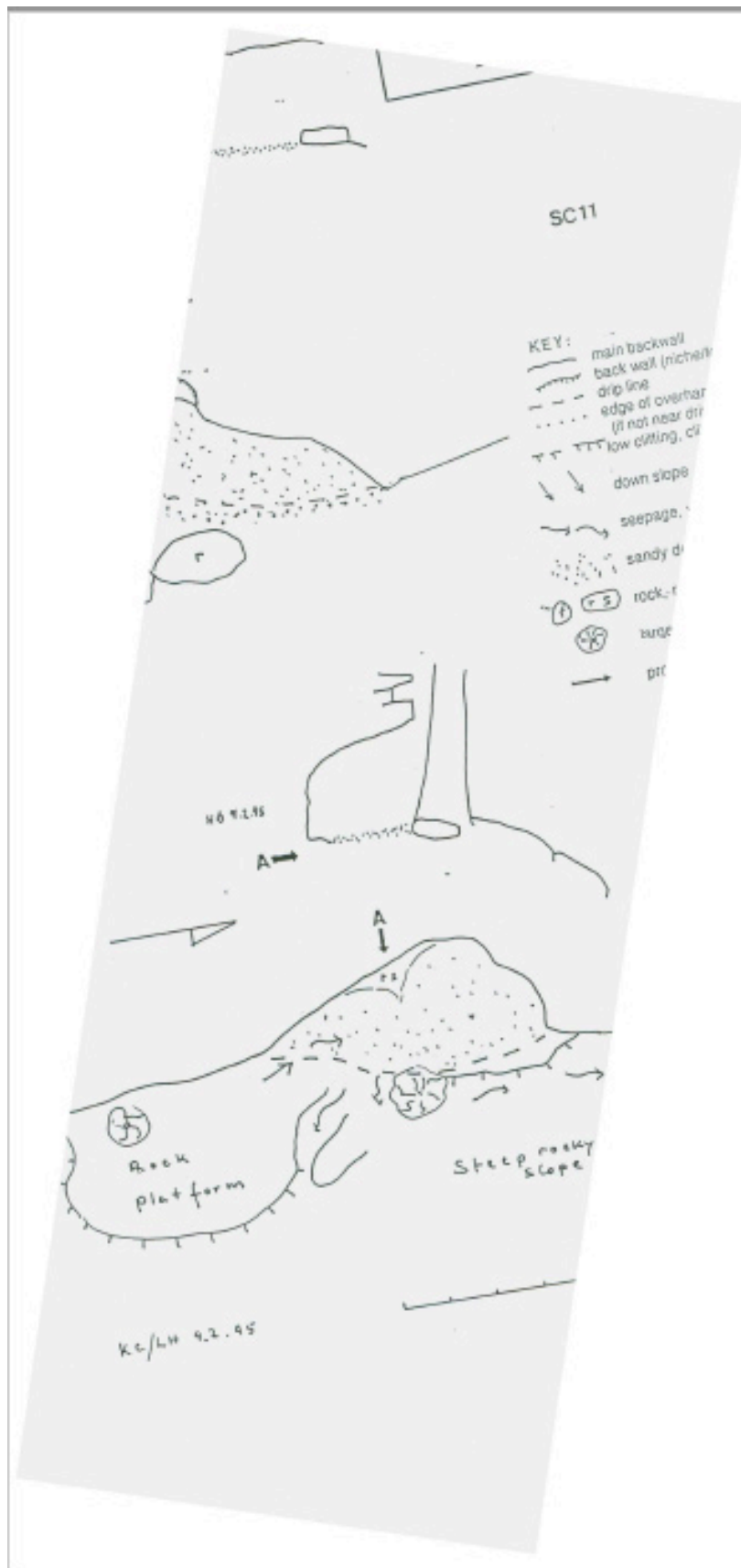




[✓] New recording      [ ] Additional Info	
 <b>National Parks and Wildlife Service</b> Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444 Standard Site Recording Form Revised 9/88	
1:250,000 map sheet: <u>SYDNEY</u> NPWS Code <u>14.5</u> AMG Grid reference <u>276790</u> mE <u>6272980</u> mN Full reference - please include leading digits Scale of map used for grid reference <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25K/50K (preferred) <input type="checkbox"/> 100K <input type="checkbox"/> 250K Please use largest scale available 1:25K, 50K, 100K map name: <u>Springwood</u>	<b>HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:</b> NPWS Site no: <u>45-S-2336</u> Site types: <u>Shelter &amp; deposit</u> Accessioned by: <u>Lab.</u> Date: <u>26/3/16</u> Data entered by: <u>Lab.</u> Date: <u>26/3/16</u> Owner/Manager: Address:
Site name: <u>St Columba's 12</u> Locality/property name: NPWS District: <u>Blue Mts</u> Region: <u>Central</u>	
Reason for investigation: <u>Blue Mts City Council Env Management Plan Stage 2</u>	
Portion no: <u>59</u> Parish: <u>COOMASSIE</u>	Photos taken? <u>Y see report</u> How many attached?
How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet.) <u>Site is 50m east of Springwood Ridge Fire trail,</u> <u>1750m n of St Columba's buildings.</u>	
Other sites in locality? <u>Y</u> Site Types include: <u>Shelter Sites, Open Sites</u> Are sites in NPWS Register?	
Have artefacts been removed from site? <u>?</u> When? By whom?      Deposited where?	
Is site important to local Aborigines? Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): <u>Tony Kondek</u> <u>Daruk LALC</u> <u>PO BOX V.184 Mt Druitt Village 2770</u>	
Contacted for this recording? <u>Y</u> (Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?	
Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report): <u>St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains</u> <u>Aboriginal Heritage H. Grayshaw &amp; L. Haglund June 1995</u>	
Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <u>Appears undisturbed</u>
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary): <u>Preservation desirable - part of a site complex</u>	
Site recorded by: <u>H. Grayshaw L. Haglund</u> Date: <u>9.2.95</u> Address/institution: <u>51 Thompson St</u> <u>Drumoyne 2047</u>	




SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: <u>FS-5-236</u>
1. Land form: a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc.		b. site aspect: <u>SE</u> c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: <u>Hawkesbury Sandstone</u>		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water: <u>100m</u>		Source: <u>tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Ck.</u>
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <u>open forest</u>		
4. Vegetation: <u>E. gummifera - E. sparsifolia assn.</u>		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: <u>shelter with Deposit</u>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, maa maa), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate.	<b>Location:</b> 50m south of SC11, 50m east of the Springwood Ridge fire trail, 200m south of the St Columba's property boundary [northern boundary of Portion 57]. <b>Description:</b> A south east facing shelter with a large peppermint right at the front. The shelter is 6m long, 2m deep and 1.5m high at the drip line. Deposit is mostly confined behind the tree, in front rock slopes down steeply. Artefacts were found on the drip line and talus slope just outside. 1 Milky quartz, 15x12x2mm, flake, bipolar; 2 milky quartz, 10-20mm, flake fragment, cortex on dorsal face, fire damaged. <b>Comment:</b> The shelter overlooks a flat area 5m below, at the headwaters of a creek. Open site SC10 is only 60m to the south west. Artefacts were observed in the area below, between SC12 and SC13, on the northern side of the creek.	
Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.		



# 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

[✓] New recording [ ] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88

1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 19.51

AMG Grid reference: 276870 mE 6273040 mN

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference: ☒ 25K ☐ 50K ☐ 100K ☐ 250K  
(Please use largest scale available)

☒ 25K 50K 100K map name: Springwood

Site name: St Columba's B Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation: Blue Mts City Council Env Management Plan Stage 2

Portion no: 57

Parish: COOMASSIE

Photos taken? Y see report.

How many attached?

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)

Site is 250m E of Springwood Ridge Fire Trail ~ 1800m NNE of St Columba's buildings

Other sites in locality? Y Site Types include: Shelter Sites, Open Sites

Are sites in NPWS Register?

Have artefacts been removed from site? ? When?

By whom? Deposited where?

Is site important to local Aborigines?

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): Tony Rendek  
Jaruk LALC  
PO Box 1184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y  
(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report): St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains  
Aboriginal Heritage H. Grayshaw & L. Hargrave June 1995

NPWS Report Catalogue #


Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/threat to site

Condition of site: Appears undisturbed

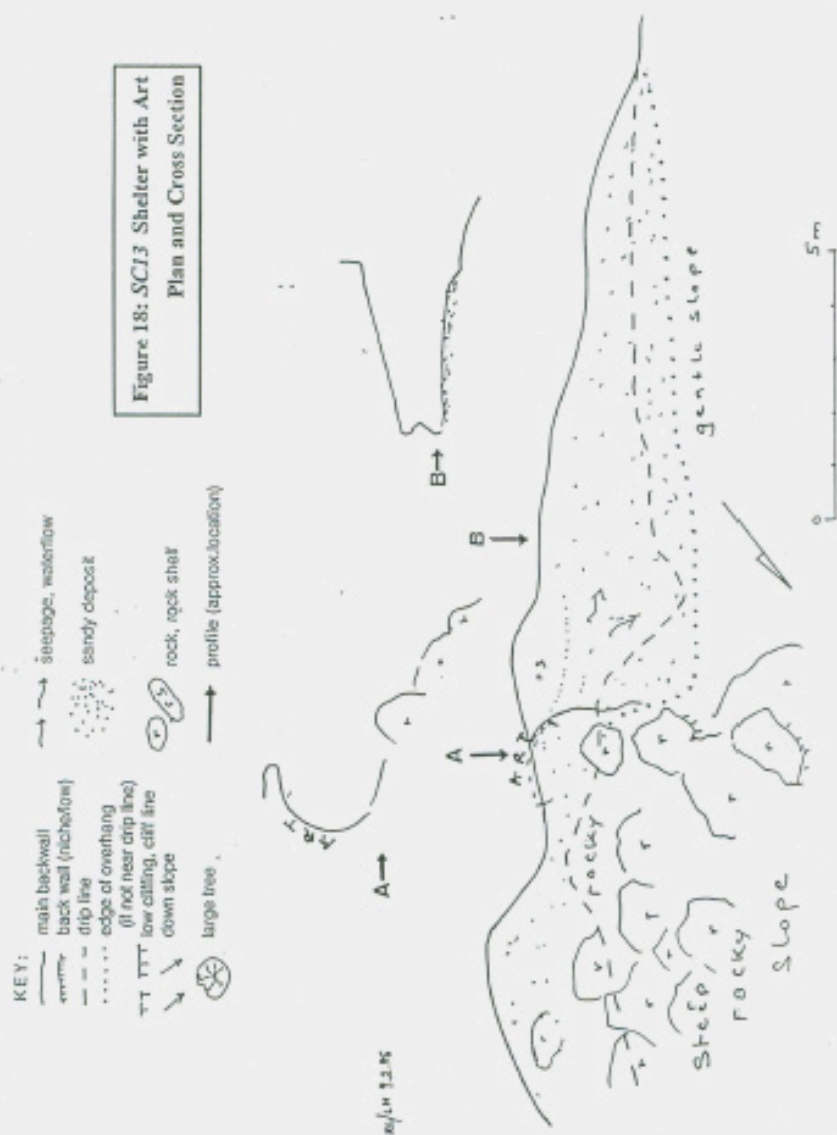
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary): Site should be preserved - part of a site complex.

Site recorded by: H. Grayshaw L. Hargrave Date: 9.2.95


Address/institution: St Thompson St  
Drumoyne 2047

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2337
1. Land form: a. beach, hill slope, ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: NW c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury Sandstone		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water: 210m		Source: tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc):		Open Forest
4. Vegetation: E. Gummifera - E. sparsifolia assoc.		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: Shelter with Art	DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS. Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<p><b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.</p> <p><b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.</p> <p><b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination.</p> <p><b>BURIALS:</b> number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.</p> <p><b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.</p> <p><b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.</p> <p><b>OTHER SITES EG:</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, borings, mounds), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions, massacres, cemeteries) as appropriate.</p>	<p><b>Location:</b> 250m east of the Springwood Ridge fire trail, 100m south of the St Columba's property boundary [northern boundary of Portion 57], and 200m north east of SC12.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> A shelter facing north west, situated 6-7m south east of the creek and 5m above it. The shelter is 12m long, 3m deep and &lt;2m high at the dripline. At the north eastern end of the shelter, in a section of overhang facing north, at least six faded red hand stencils and above these one other indeterminate motif were identified. These figures were confined within a 1.3 x 1.2m area. Only two artefacts were observed in the shelter, but the somewhat compacted yellow sandy deposit is at least 30cm deep.</p> <p>1 Yellow quartz, 20-&lt;30mm, flake fragment [7], cortex on dorsal face;</p> <p>2 Grey chert, 10-&lt;20mm, flake fragment, butt end, shattered broad thin platform.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> Stockton recorded two other sites in this area - D [445-5-41] 140m to the north east on the same side of the creek, overlooking a junction, and N [445-5-37] 150m to the north on the opposite side of the creek. It is obvious that with five shelter sites, art and artefacts visible in three open situations, this 500x200m area represents an important site complex.</p>	
<p>Attach sketches etc, eg. plan &amp; section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale.</p> <p>Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.</p>		






[✓] New recording [ ] Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 596 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88



45-5-2338

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 14.5

250K

AMG Grid reference 276130 mE

Full reference - please include leading digits

250K

6270400 mN

Scale of map used for grid reference: 125K 50K 100K 250K  
Please use largest scale available

125K, 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

**HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:**

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2338

Site types: open campsite

Accessioned by: Det. Date: 26/3/96

Data entered by: Det. Date: 26/3/96

Owner/Manager:

Address:

---

Site name: St Columba's 14 Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation:  
Blue Mts City Council Env. Management Area Stage 2

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<p>Portion no:</p> <p>Parish: <u>COOMASSIE</u></p>	<p>Photos taken? <u>Y</u> See report?</p> <p>How many attached?</p>
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How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)

Site is on a platform of rock near top of ridge, 180m W of access road & 220m NW of entrance gates to St Columbas

---

Other sites in locality?	Site Types include: <u>Shelter Sites, Grinding Grooves</u>
Are sites in NPWS Register?	
Have artefacts been removed from site?	When?
By whom?	Deposited where?

---

Is site important to local Aborigines?

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es):  
Tony Kondek  
Daruk LALC  
PO Box V.184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y

(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

---

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report):  
St Columbas Springwood Central Blue Mountains Aboriginal Heritage  
H. Brayshaw & L. Haglund June 1995

NPWS Report Catalogue #

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<p>Checklist:</p> <p>surface visibility</p> <p>damage/disturbance</p> <p>threat to site</p>	<p>Condition of site:</p> <p><u>Area undisturbed but little chance of deposit or archaeological context.</u></p>
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Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):

This collection of 3 artefacts is of low significance

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Site recorded by: L. Haglund & H. Brayshaw Date: 9.2.95

Address/institution: 1 Cameron St  
Balmalm 2041

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2538
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: N/A c. slope: N/A
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		see below
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury Sandstone		g. Land use/effort:
2. Distance from drinking water: ?		Source:
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): Forest		
4. Vegetation: E. gummitera - E. sparsifolia ass.		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: Open Site	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shells, bones, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, signs, patination. <b>BURIALS:</b> number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, etc), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (mass graves, cemeteries) as appropriate	<b>Location:</b> On a sandstone platform near the top of the ridge, 180m west of the road into St Columba's and 220m north west of the entrance gates. <b>Description:</b> The surface of the area in which the artefacts were found was largely sandstone with patches of shallow sandy material. Two [1-2] artefacts were found 25cm apart, and the third 15m to the north east in a slightly higher area. 1 Cream chert, 45x20x9mm, elongate blade, broad platform, plain, pointed but hinged tip, triangular cross section; 2 Cream silcrete, 10-20mm, flake fragment; 3 Quartz 20-30mm, flake fragment [7]. <b>Comment:</b> It is more likely that these artefacts were dropped in transit, perhaps at a resting point, rather than that they represent an 'occupation' site. In the valley immediately below are two shelter sites [SC3, #45-5-31] and the grinding grooves [SC6 - #45-5-974] associated with the 'Grotto', as well as PAD 7.	
	Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.	

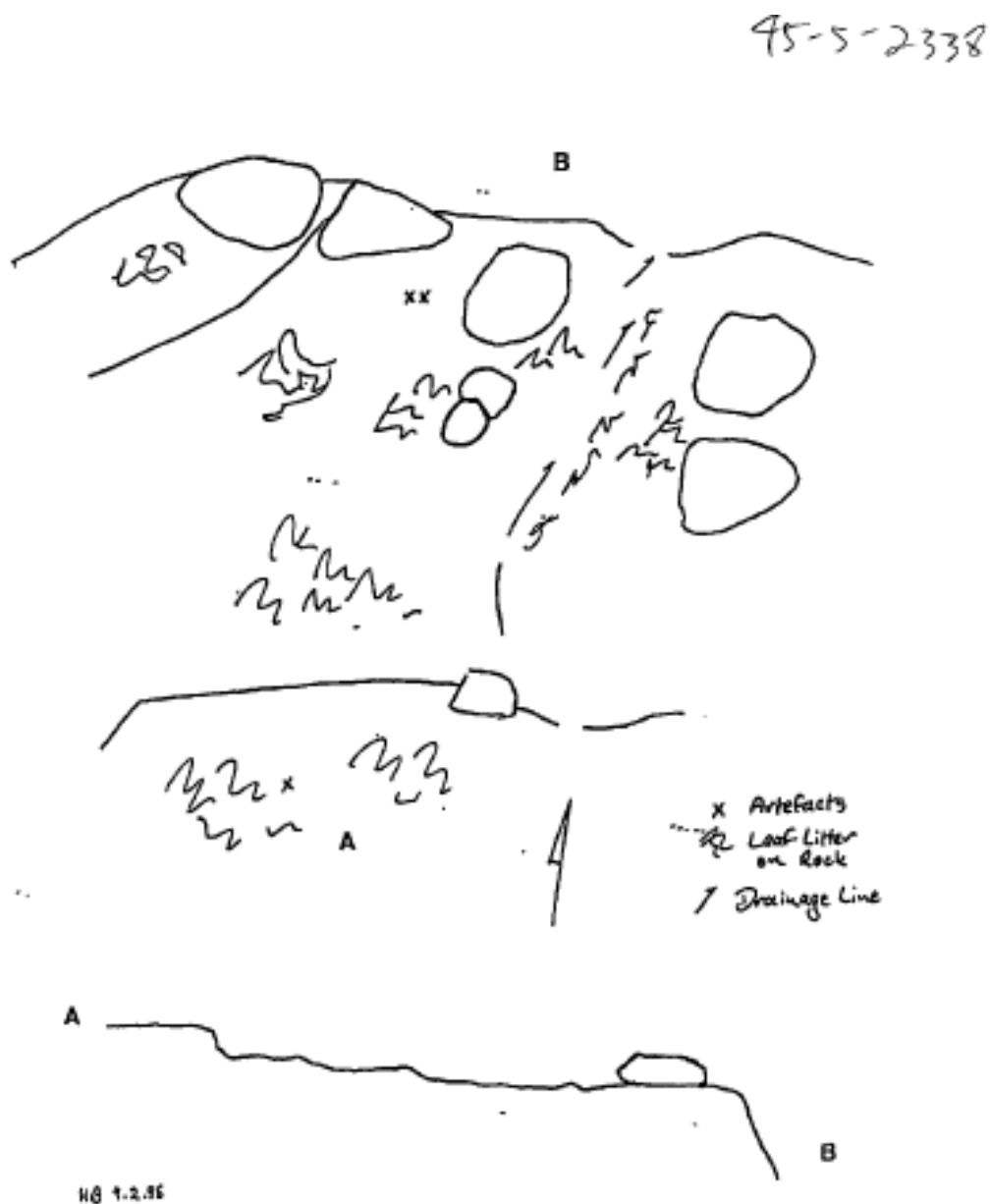

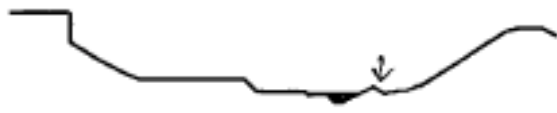


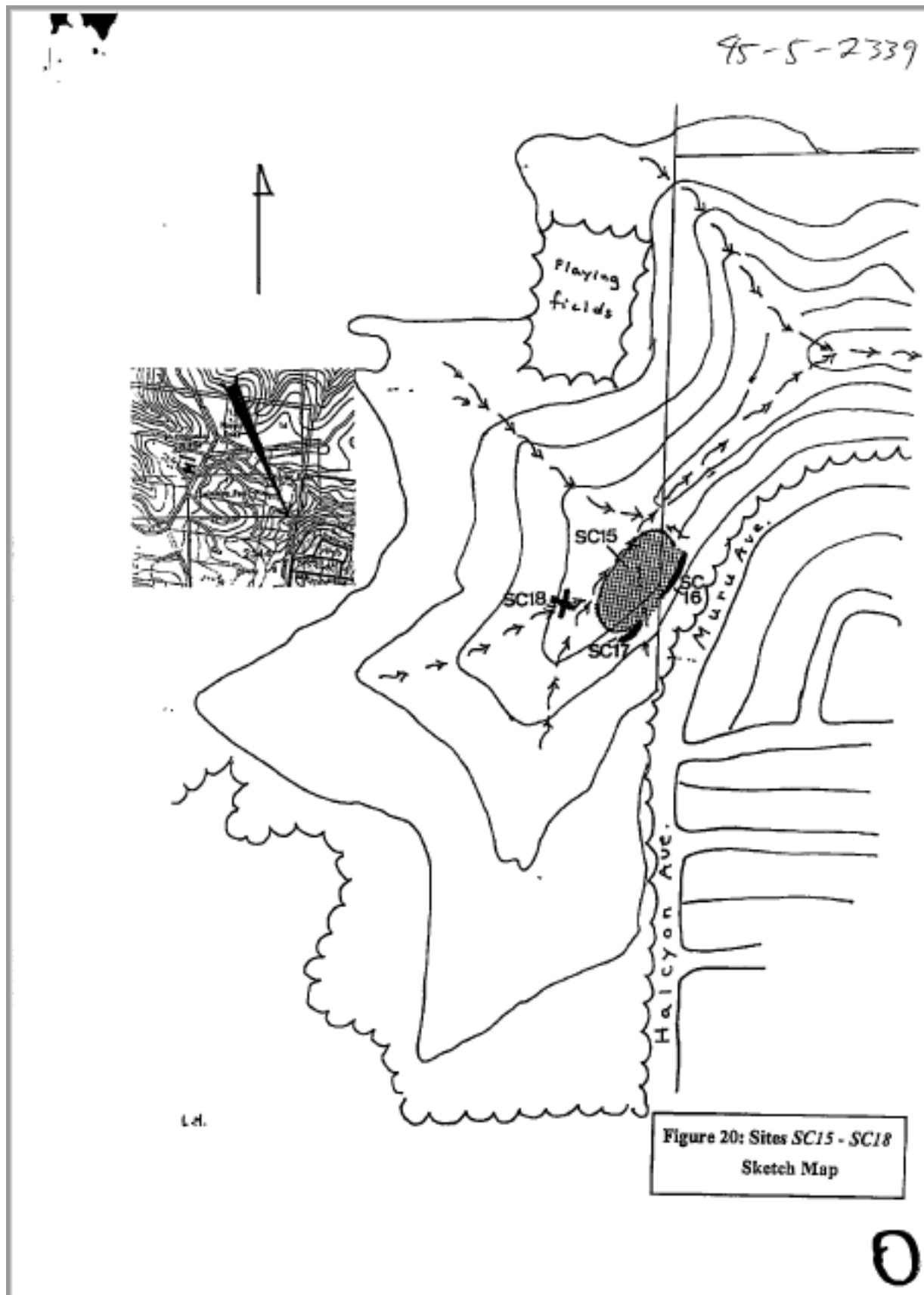
Figure 19: SC14 Open Site  
Sketch Plan  
and Cross Section  
[not to scale]

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 <b>National Parks and Wildlife Service</b> Box 1987, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444 Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88		[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] New recording [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] Additional Info
1:250,000 map sheet: <u>SYDNEY</u> NPWS Code <u>14.5</u>		<b>HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:</b> NPWS Site no: <u>45-5-2339</u> Site types: <u>open camp info</u> Accessed by: <u>Det</u> Date: <u>26/3/96</u> Data entered by: <u>Det</u> Date: <u>26/3/96</u> Owner/Manager: Address:
AMG Grid reference Full reference - please include leading digits Scale of map used for grid reference Please use largest scale available 1:250,000 map name: <u>Springwood</u>	250K <u>276930</u> mE 250K <u>6270910</u> mN 25K 55 25K [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] 250 50K (preferred) [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] 100K [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] 250K	
Site name: <u>St Columba's 15</u> Locality/property name: NPWS District: <u>Blue Mts</u> Region: <u>Central</u>		
Reason for investigation <u>Blue Mts City Council Env. Management Plan Stage 2</u>		
Portion no: <u>13</u> Parish: <u>COOCHESIE</u>		Photos taken? <u>Y - see report</u> How many attached?
How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet.) <u>Site is 100m N of Murr Ave/Holburn Ave intersection</u>		
Other sites in locality? Are sites in NPWS Register?		Site Types include: <u>Shelter Sites, Grinding Grooves</u>
Have artefacts been removed from site? By whom?		When? Deposited where?
Is site important to local Aborigines? Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)		<u>Tony Kondek</u> <u>Daruk LALC</u> <u>PO Box V.184 Mt Druitt Village 2770</u>
Contacted for this recording? <u>Y</u> (Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?		
Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report) <u>St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains</u> <u>Aboriginal Heritage</u> <u>M. Brayshaw &amp; L. Haglund</u> <u>June 1995</u>		NPWS Report Catalogue #
Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <u>likely to</u> <u>contain undisturbed deposit</u>	
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary): <u>Part of a complex. Further investigation would be</u> <u>required if under threat.</u>		
Site recorded by: <u>Laila Haglund</u> Address/institution: <u>11 Cameron St</u> <u>Salman 2041</u>		Date: <u>8.2.96</u>

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2339
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc: <u>lower slope</u>		b. site aspect: <u>NW</u> c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		<u>see below</u>
f. Local rock type: <u>Hawkesbury Sandstone</u>		g. Land use/affect:
2. Distance from drinking water: <u>&lt; 100m</u>		Source: <u>Blue Gum Swamp Ck</u>
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <u>Forest</u>		
4. Vegetation: <u>E. piperata &amp; costata association</u>		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, oolite, etc):		
Site type: <u>Open Site</u>		<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b>  <b>Location:</b> This site is c100m north west of the Murr Ave/Halcyon Avenue intersection, on the western boundary of the St Columba's property. It is on the lower north to north west facing slope just and above and south of the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The valley here is fairly open, with gentle lower slopes below a cliff face [which forms shelter] to the east. Across the creek the slope descends via a series of broad rock shelves which also carry fairly open woodland. A small drainage line from the south [separating sites SC16 and SC17 - see below] cuts through the site. The site extends south of an old fence line running west of south to east of north, is beyond the study area.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Most of the artefacts were seen in the area between the fence and the foot of the cliff where surface exposure was better due to erosion, possibly caused by development on the crest above. The whole slope from below the shelter sites and down to the creek was assessed as having potential archaeological deposit [PAD]. It was not possible on surface inspection to determine the boundaries of the site, but artefacts were seen within an area of about 50x50m. The upper part of the site has been exposed by erosion and by a dirt track, now largely overgrown, which follows the slope close to [and here above] the old fence line. Patches of surface have been severely disturbed, other parts appear more protected and intact.</p> <p>1 Cream chert, 10x17x2mm, W&gt;L, flake, broad plain platform, feather termination, medial scars on dorsal face [core rotated]. Alone, near old fence line;</p> <p>2 Mushroom coloured chert, c12x13x1mm, L=W, flake, damaged platform, hinge termination. Alone, same contour as #1 but just south of small tributary;</p> <p>3 Cream coloured chert, &lt;10mm, flake fragment, weathered. A couple of metres south of #2, probably not <i>in situ</i>;</p> <p>4 Banded grey chert, 14x34x4mm, W&gt;L, flake, some edge damage [accidental?], broad [H] plain platform, feather termination. A couple of metres further south from #3.</p> <p>5-10 Cluster, maximum density seen at the site (6 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>):</p> <p>5 Mushroom coloured chert, 48x11x6mm [tip &lt;13mm thick], L&gt;W, blade, broad plain platform, plunging termination with two medial scars on dorsal face [from a core with at least 2 platforms, at right angles];</p> <p>6 Mushroom coloured chert, 10-20mm, flake fragment [mid part of blade with trapezoid cross section];</p> <p>7 Mushroom coloured chert, 21x13x3mm, L&gt;W, flake, broad plain platform, feather termination;</p> <p>8 Cream/orange indurated mudstone, [34]x[64]x13, W&gt;L, implement with irregular secondary flaking on the dorsal surface from margins towards centre;</p> <p>9 Greyish indurated mudstone or weathered chert, 20-30mm, flake fragment [butt], broad [H] platform, tip damaged, medial scars on dorsal surface [core rotated];</p> <p>10 Quartz (good), 10-20mm, flake fragment, thin.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> It is possible that a few artefacts have washed down from rock shelves on the slope above or from sites SC16 and SC17, eg #1 above, but there are clusters of artefacts of the same material[s] resting on level patches of surface and likely to have been made and/or used there, eg #5-7 above. It should be noted that the lower slope just north of the creek may be archaeologically sensitive.</p>
<p><b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b>  length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.  <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.  <b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination.  <b>BURIALS:</b> number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.  <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.  <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.  <b>OTHER SITES EQ:</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mill mass), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (massons moccasins cemeteries) as appropriate</p>		




[ ☒ ] New recording [ ☐ ] Additional info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220, Tel: (02) 885 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 3/88



45-5-2340

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code: 14.5

AMG Grid reference: 27690 mE 6270900 mN

Scale of map used for grid reference: ☒ 250, 50K (preferred) ☐ 100K ☐ 250K

1:250,000 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

Site name: St Columba's 16 Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation:  
Blue Mts City Council Env. Management Plan Stage 2

Portion no:  
Perish: COOMASSIE

How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)  
Site is 100m N of Murr Ave/Haleys Ave intersection

Other sites in locality? Y Site Types include: Open Sites, Shelter Sites, Grinding Grooves

Are sites in NPWS Register?

Have artefacts been removed from site? ? When?   
By whom?  Deposited where?

Is site important to local Aborigines?  
Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es):  
Tony Wondok, Daruk LALC, PO Box 1134, Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y  
(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report):  
St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains Aboriginal Heritage  
H. Grayson & L. Haglund June 1995

Checklist:  
surface visibility  
damaged/disturbance  
threat to site

Condition of site:  
some graffiti & European debris

Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):  
site beyond study area - part of a complex

Site recorded by: Linda Haglund Date: 8.2.95  
Address/institution: 1 Carrara St, Balmain 2041

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2340

Site types: Shelter Sites, Grinding Grooves

Accessioned by: L.H. Date:

Date entered by: L.H. Date: 26/3/96

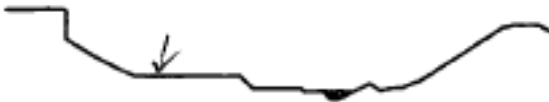
Owner/Manager:

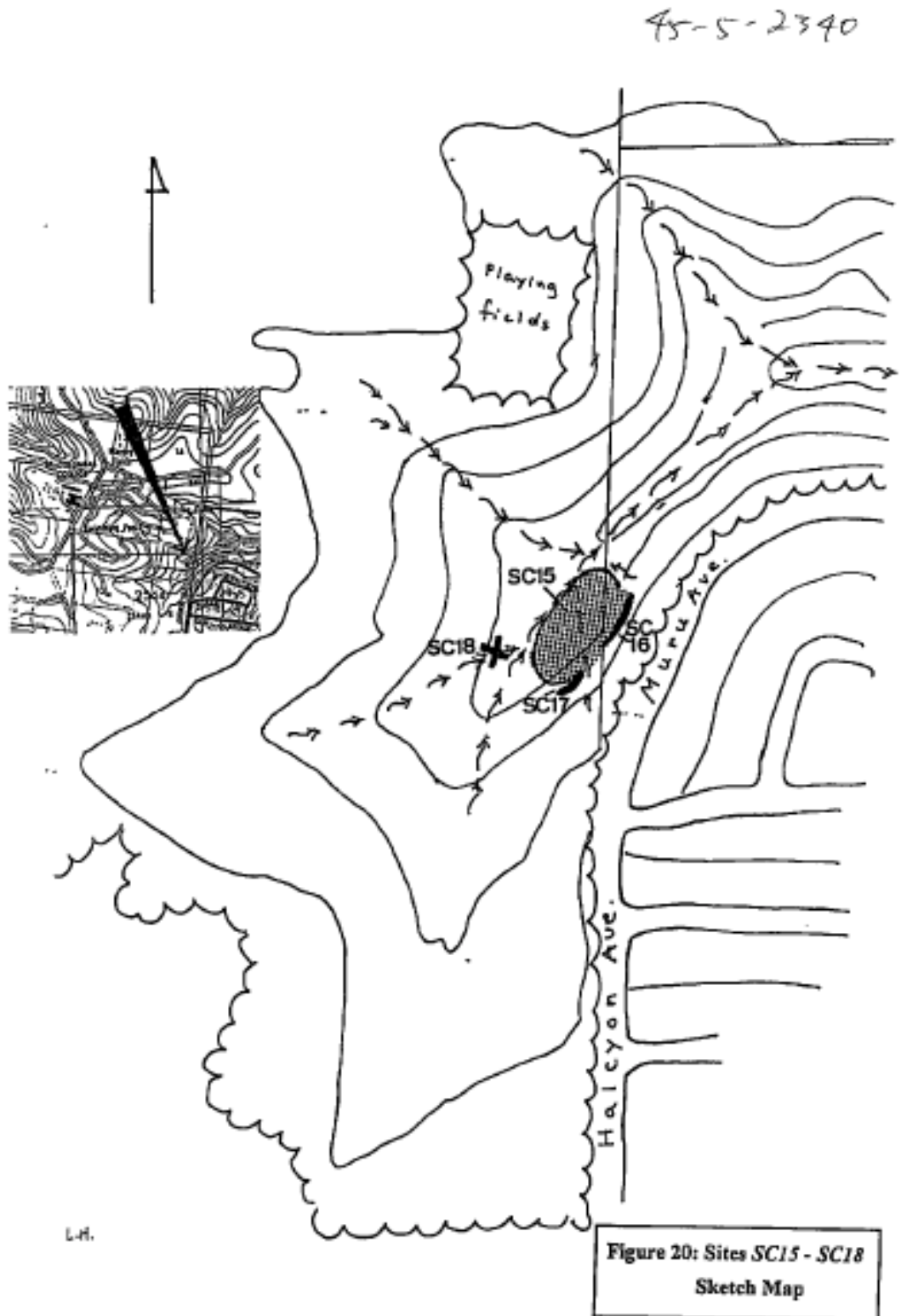
Address:

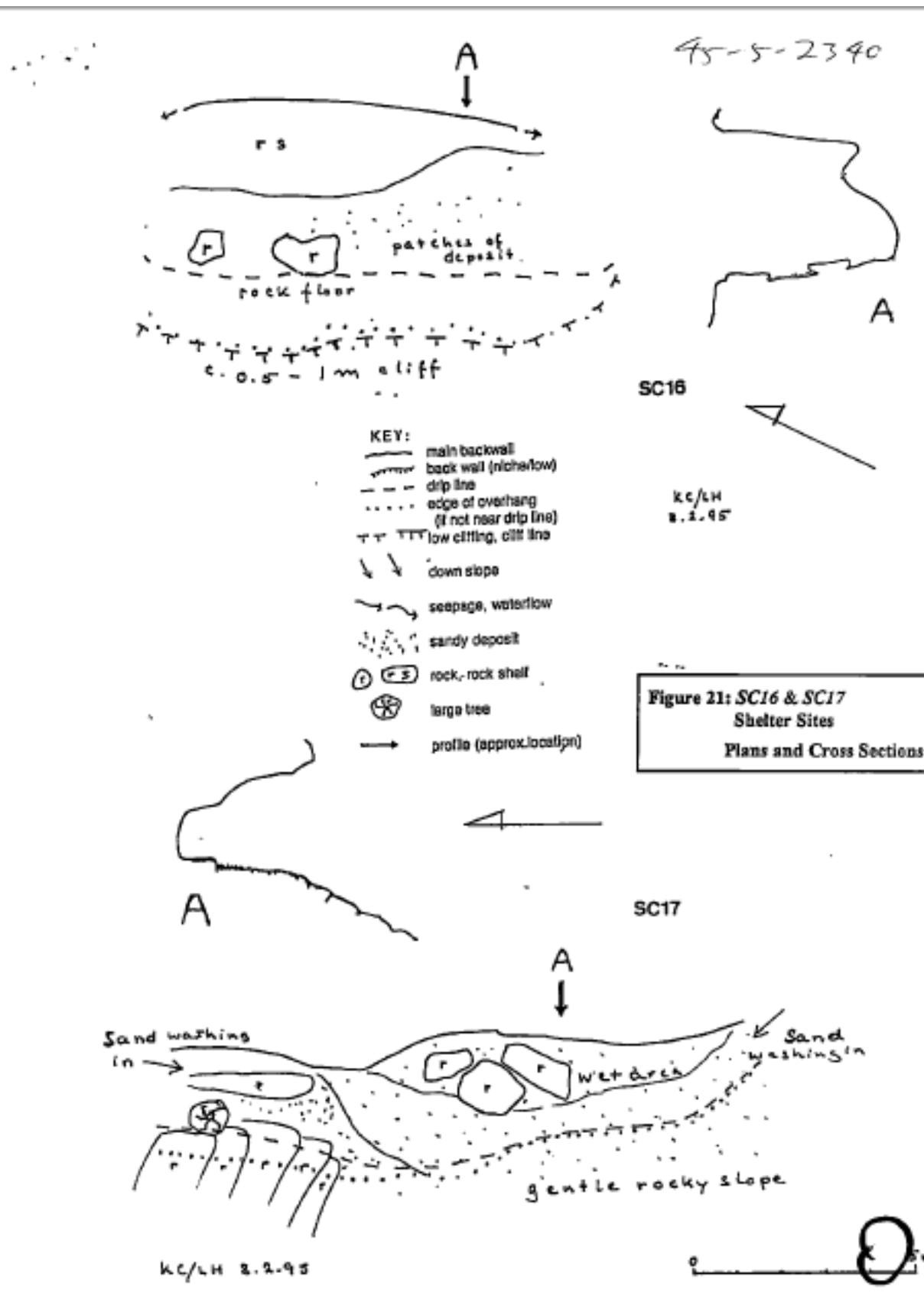
Photos taken? see report

How many attached?




SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 45-5-2340
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: SW c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury Sandstone		g. Land use/affect:
2. Distance from drinking water: 100m		Source: Blue Gum Swamp Creek
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): Forest		
4. Vegetation: E. piperata - A costata		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
<p>Site type:</p> <p>Shelter with Deposit (Art?)</p> <p><b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b>  length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.  <b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.  <b>ART:</b> areas of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination.  <b>BURIALS:</b> number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.  <b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth  <b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.  <b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mia mias), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (masson's massacres cemeteries) as appropriate</p>	<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b>  Note state of preservation of site &amp; contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.</p> <p><b>Location:</b> This site is just to the western side and therefore beyond western boundary of the property, close to Maru Avenue and only about 100m north of the Haleyon Avenue intersection. It is on the north-west to west facing slope above and south of the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. In the vicinity of the site the valley is fairly open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face and developed ridge top. Across the creek the slope descends via a series of broad rock shelves which also carry fairly open woodland. A small drainage line from the south separates this site from site SC15.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The overhang faces south west and is 7m long, &lt;5m deep and &lt;3.5m high at the drip line. It has a sloping rock floor with patches of thin deposit, mostly no more than 5-10cm of sand and rock spalls, but small pockets of sediment in cracks may be 20cm deep. The back wall bulges, leaving the central part of the sheltered floor and the extra metre of open rock shelf at the front as the main useable floor areas. The cavity is about a metre up from the slope but easy to reach and has a good view over the valley floor and opposite slope. Some faint charcoal lines may be traces of art. Stone artefacts were noted on the surface of the deposit.</p> <p>1 Quartz, 24x14x3mm, conical microblade core, one platform of two scars, longest negative scar 25mm, unidirectional flaking.</p> <p>2 Quartz, 14x17x9mm, W&gt;L, flake;</p> <p>3 Fine grained chert, 4x9x2mm, flake, broad plain flat platform.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> Graffiti in the form of writing in charcoal was noted, as were fragments of thick fairly modern glass, some apparently flaked recently (accidentally by dropping on the rock floor?)</p> <p>Attach sketches etc, eg. plan &amp; section of shelter, show relation between site contents. Indicate north, show scale.</p> <p>Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.</p>	






[✓] New recording [ ] Additional info.



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444

Standard Site Recording Form Revised 5/88



45-5-2341

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY NPWS Code 145

250K

AMG Grid reference 276920 mE

Full reference - please include leading digits

250K

6270840 mN

Scale of map used for grid reference: ☒ 250/50K (preferred) ☐ 100K ☐ 250K

Please use largest scale available

60K, 100K map name: Springwood

**HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:**

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2341

Site types: Shelter c. deposit

Accessioned by: L.H. Date: 26/3/96

Date entered by: L.H. Date: 26/3/96

Owner/Manager:

Address:

---

Site name: St Columba's 17 Locality/property name:

NPWS District: Blue Mts Region: Central

Reason for investigation:  
Blue Mts City Council Env. Management Plan Stage 2

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Portion no: 8

Parish: COOMASSIE

Photos taken? see report

How many attached?

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How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet)

Site is 70m NW of Murr Ave/Malyon Ave intersection

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Other sites in locality? 7

Are sites in NPWS Register?

Site Types include: Shelter Sites, Grinding Grooves, Open Sites

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Have artefacts been removed from site?

By whom?

When?

Deposited where?

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Is site important to local Aborigines?

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es)

Tony Kowalek  
Daruk LACC  
PO Box 1184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y

(Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?

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Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report)

St Columba's Springwood Central Blue Mountains Aboriginal Heritage  
H. Graydon + L. Haglund June 1995

NPWS Report Catalogue #

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Checklist:  
surface visibility  
damage/disturbance/  
threat to site

Condition of site:  
Appears fairly undisturbed

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Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):

Part of a complex

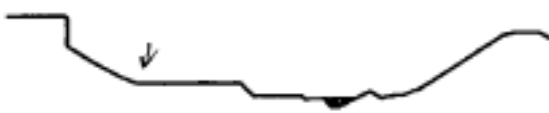
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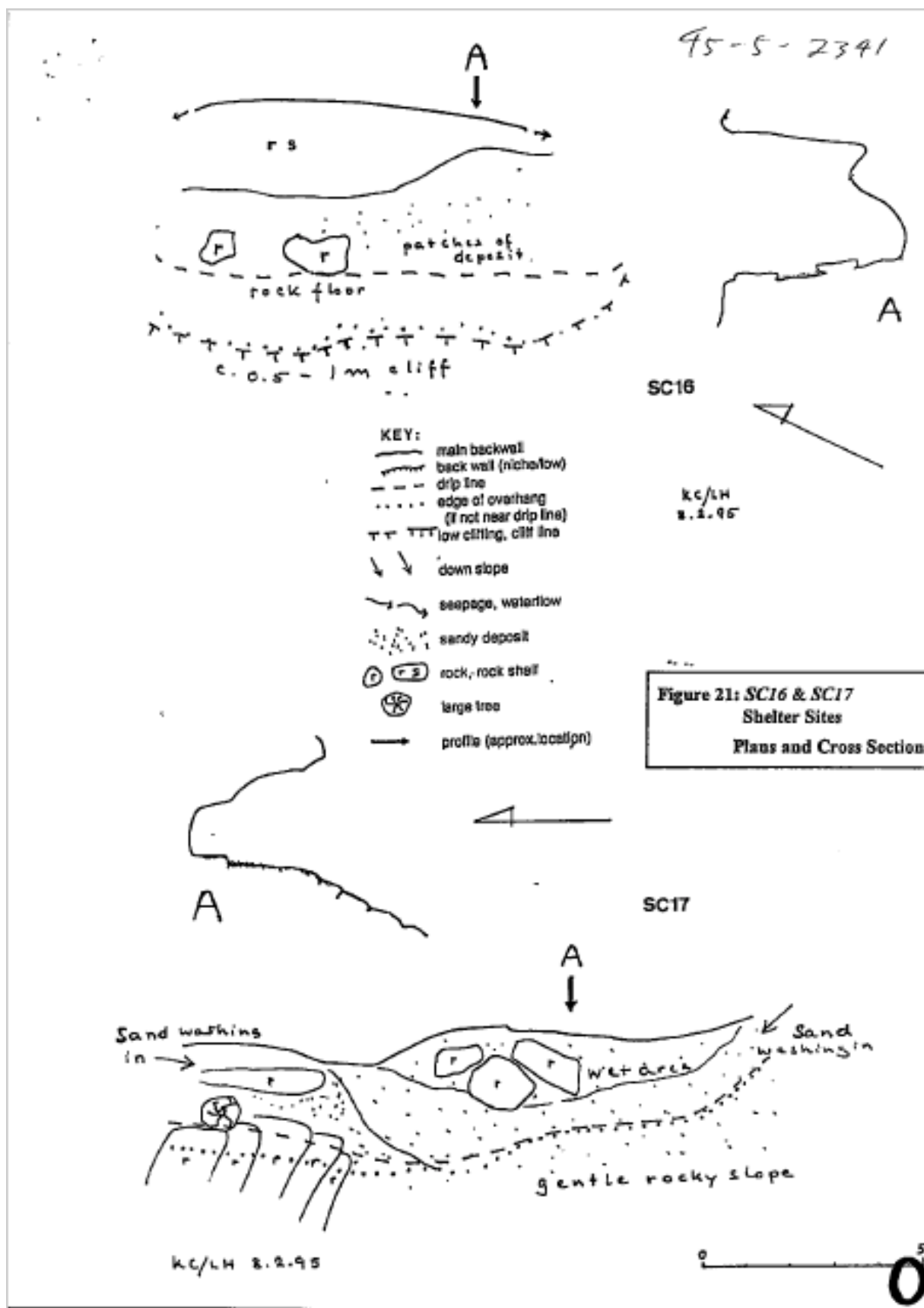
Site recorded by: Laila Haglund

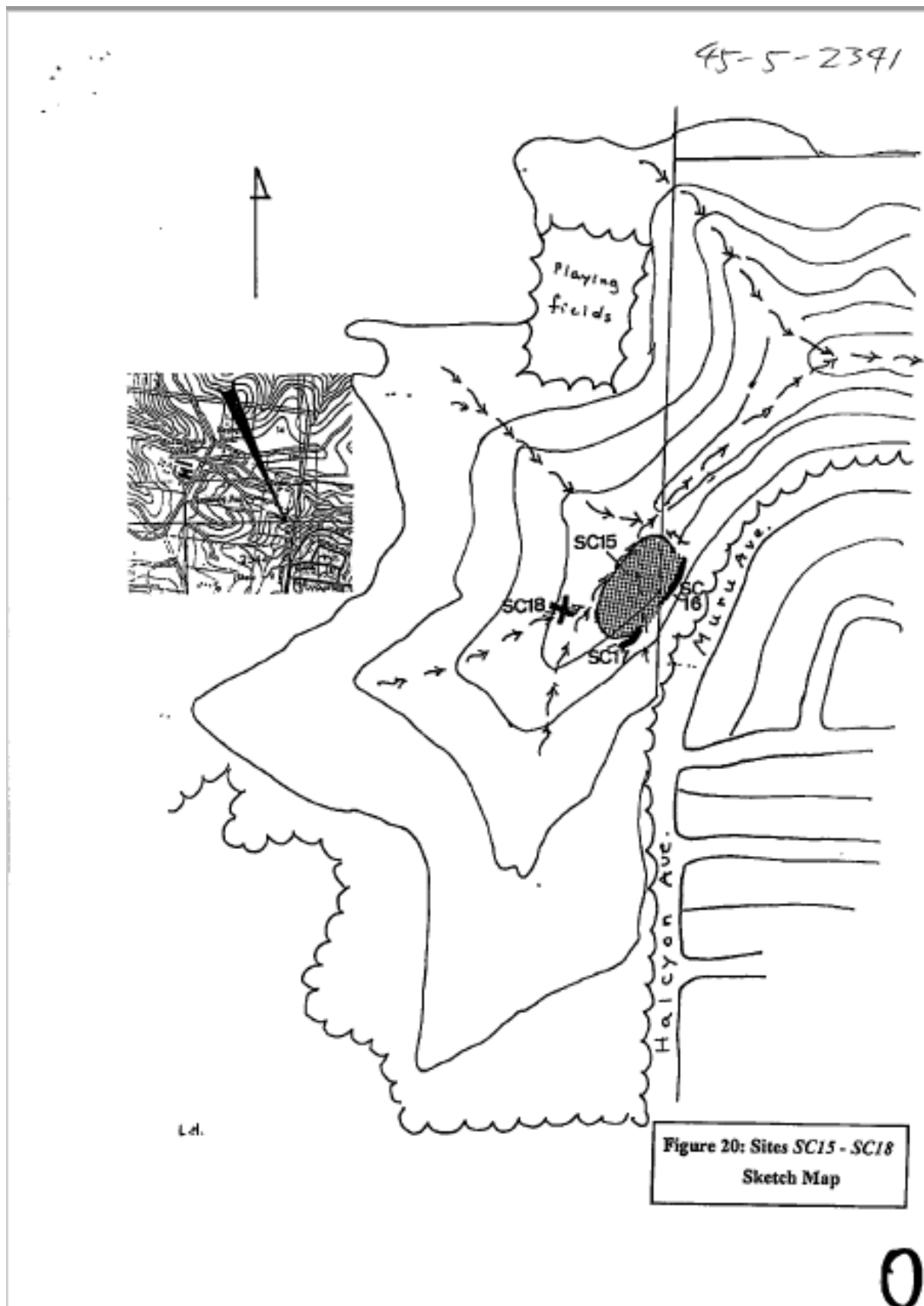
Address/institution: 1 Cammerlin St  
Balmain 2041

Date: 8.2.95




SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 44-5-234
1. Land form: a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: W c. slope:
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: <i>Hawkesbury Sandstone</i>		g. Land use/affect:
2. Distance from drinking water: <i>&lt;100m</i>		Source: <i>Blue Gum Swamp Ck</i>
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc):		<i>Forest</i>
4. Vegetation: <i>E. pilularis - A. costata Assn.</i>		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, oolite, etc):		
Site type: <i>Shelter with Deposit</i>	DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS. Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
CHECKLIST TO HELP: length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shells, bones, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. ART: area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination. BURIALS: number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. OTHER SITES eg. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mounds), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate	<p><i>Location:</i> This site is &lt;50m inside the western boundary of the property, and the Muru Ave/Halcyon Avenue intersection is about 70m to the south east. It is on the north-west to west facing slope above and south of the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. In the vicinity of the site the valley is fairly open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face and developed ridge top. Across the creek the slope descends via a series of broad rock shelves which also carry fairly open woodland. A small drainage line from the south separates this site from site SC16.</p> <p><i>Description:</i> The overhang area is 13m long, &lt;3m deep and &lt;2m high at the drip line. The shelter faces west and has a broad, fairly level strip of floor just inside the drip line extending out to grade into gentle talus slope. The inner central part of the shelter is rather uninviting, with tumbled rock on the floor and some seepage from the back wall (a minor but fairly reliable water supply?). Artefacts were seen on the talus slope.</p> <p>1 Quartz, 33x19x16mm, core [fragment?] on tabular chunk. One face [cleavage] used as a platform [opposite face has fractured irregularly], several flakes taken off, negative scars &lt;16mm long.</p> <p>2-4 Quartz, 10-20mm, flake fragments, one probably bipolar.</p> <p><i>Comment:</i> Sand and silt is washing into the shelter at the northern and southern ends, but the shelter appears fairly undisturbed.</p>	
Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.		






0

☒ New recording    ☐ Additional Info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1987, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form    Revised 3/88



45-5-2342

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1:250,000 map sheet: SYDNEY    NPWS Code: 14.5

AMG Grid reference: 2761850 mE    6270870 mN

Full reference - please include leading digits

Scale of map used for grid reference: ☒ 25K, 50K (preferred)    ☐ 100K    ☐ 250K

Please use largest scale available

1:25K, 50K, 100K map name: Springwood

HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2342

Site types: Sanding Grooves

Accessioned by: [Signature]    Date: 26/3/96

Date entered by: [Signature]    Date: 26/3/96

Owner/Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Site name: St Columba's 18    Locality/property name: \_\_\_\_\_

NPWS District: Blue Mts    Region: Central

Reason for investigation: Blue Mts City Council Env. Management Plan Stage 2

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Portion no: <u>8</u> Parish: <u>Cornwall</u>	Photos taken? <u>See report</u> How many attached? _____
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How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff.  
(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)

Site is 130m NW of Hurst Ave/Hackney Ave intersection

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Other sites in locality? \_\_\_\_\_    Site Types include: scatter sites, open site, grinding grooves

Are sites in NPWS Register? \_\_\_\_\_

Have artefacts been removed from site? ?    When? \_\_\_\_\_

By whom? \_\_\_\_\_    Deposited where? \_\_\_\_\_

Is site important to local Aborigines? \_\_\_\_\_

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): Tony Rendek  
Daruk LALC  
PO Box 1184 Mt Druitt Village 2770

Contacted for this recording? Y

(Attach additional information separately if not, why not?)

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Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report): St Columba's Springwood, Central Blue Mountains  
Aboriginal Heritage    N. Brayshaw & L. Haglund  
June 1995

NPWS Report Catalogue # \_\_\_\_\_

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Checklist: surface visibility: damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <u>Grasses are fairly clear.</u>
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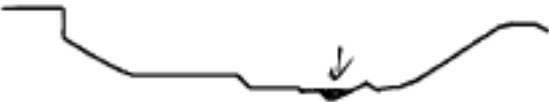
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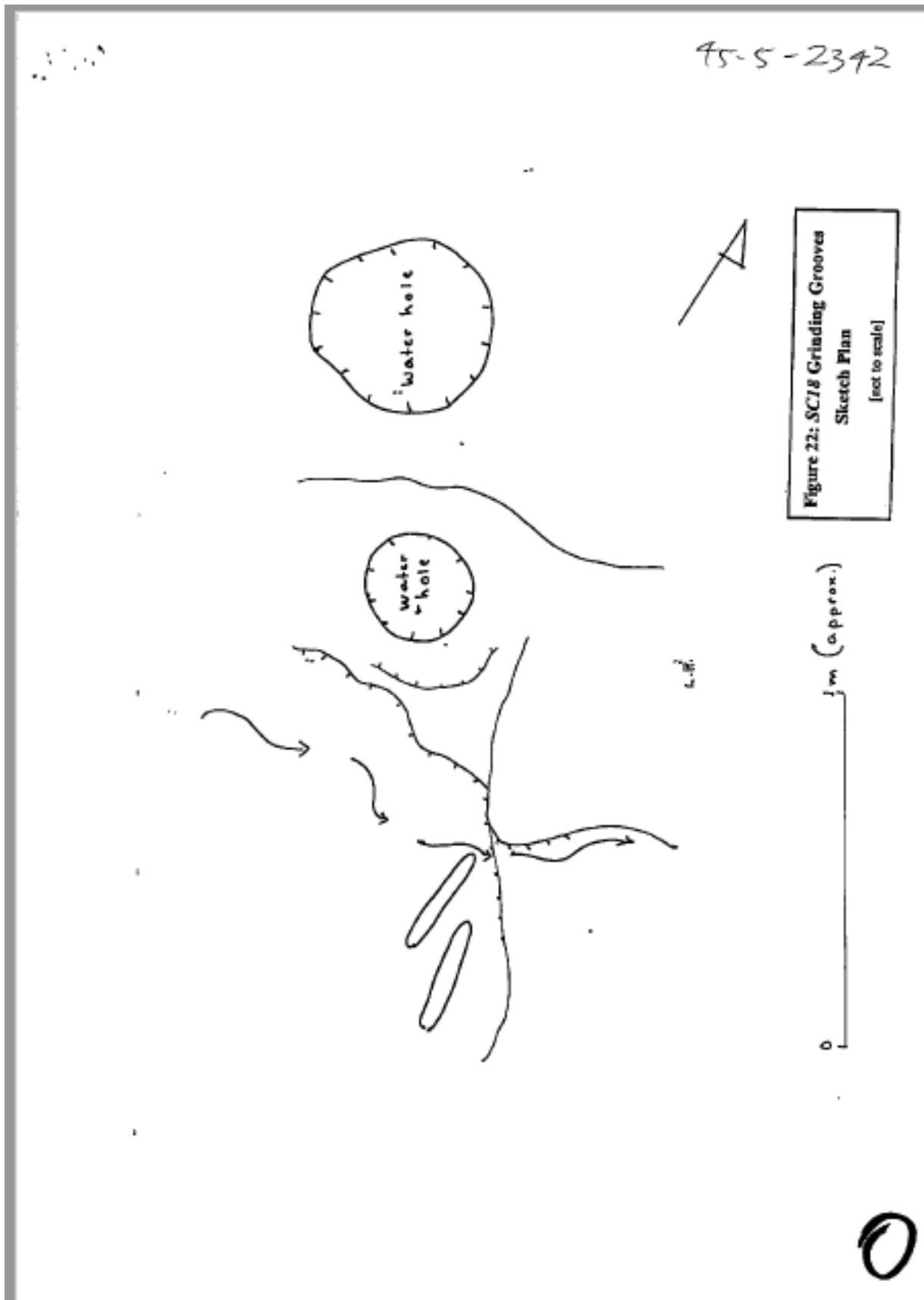
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):  
Part of a complex, which enhances their significance.

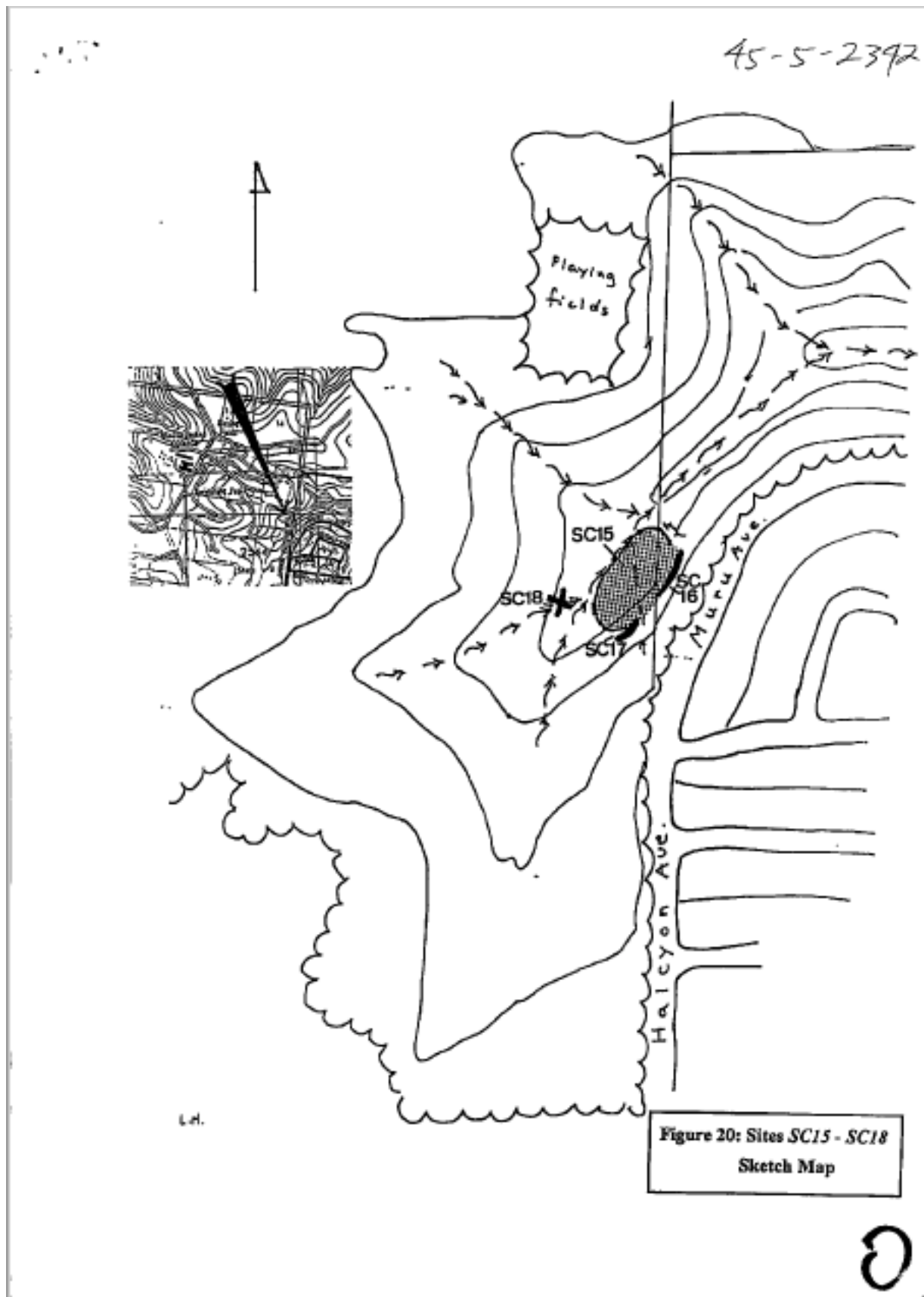
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Site recorded by: Laila Haglund    Date: 8.2.95  
 Address/institution: 1 Cassin St  
Salisbury 2041




SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no: 75-5-2342
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc: <i>creek bed</i>		b. site aspect: <i>N/A</i> c. slope: <i>1/12</i>
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
		
f. Local rock type: <i>Hunterbury Sandstone</i>		g. Land use/effect:
2. Distance from drinking water:		Source: <i>Blue Gum Swamp Creek</i>
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <i>Forest</i>		
4. Vegetation: <i>E. piparata - A. costata association</i>		
5. Edible plants noted:		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, oysters, etc):		
Site type: <i>Grinding Grooves</i>	DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS. Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shells, bones, stones, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. ART: area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, pattern. BURIALS: number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried. OTHER SITES EG. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mid mias), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (massons massacres cemeteries) as appropriate.	<p><b>Location:</b> This site is 100m inside the western boundary of the property, and 130m north west of the Murr Ave/Halecyon Avenue intersection. The grooves occur on a rock ledge across the northern arm of the two main tributaries from the west which form the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> At this point the valley is open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face and developed ridge top to the east. North west of the tributary the slope descends to the tributary via a series of broad rock shelves carrying fairly open woodland. The rock ledge on which the grooves occur is about 8-10m broad and extends along some 20m of creek bed. It is stained red by dissolved iron and is made slippery by algae. Close to two small round hollows in the rock ledge there are two clear grooves. A long axis through the grooves and hollows would be about 2.5m. The grooves measure 29x4.5cm and 21x4.5cm, and are both &lt;1cm deep.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> The grooves are fairly clear, similarity of alignment, depth and extent of weathering suggest that they were close in time.</p>	
	Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale. Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.	






[✓] New recording [ ] Additional info



## National Parks and Wildlife Service

Box 1957, Hurstville NSW 2220. Tel: (02) 585 6444  
Standard Site Recording Form Revised 3/88

  
**45-5-2444**

---

1:250,000 map sheet: SPRINGWOOD NPWS Code

250K

AMG Grid reference 275600 mE

Full reference - please include leading zeros

250K

6270300 mN

Scale of map used for grid reference: [✓] 25K, 50K (preferred) [ ] 100K [ ] 250K

Please use largest scale available

1:25K, 50K, 100K map name: SPRINGWOOD

Site name: SCIF 1 / PAD 15 Locality/property name: St Columba's

NPWS District: Blue Mountains Region: Central

Reason for investigation: Arch. survey of areas proposed for housing development.

**HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:**

NPWS Site no: 45-5-2444

Site types: isolated find

Accessioned by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date entered by: GE Date: 2/8/99

Owner/Manager: St Columba's High School, Springwood.

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Portion no: 201

Parish: COOMASSIE

Photos taken? NO

How many attached? \_\_\_\_\_

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How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff (draw diagram on separate sheet): From Thompson Avenue, head north-east. Site is on flat area of PAD (15).

---

Other sites in locality? yes

Are sites in NPWS Register? yes

Have artefacts been removed from site? NO

By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

Is site important to local Aborigines? YES

Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): FRANK VINCENT DARUK LALC PO Box 1184 Mt Druitt Village NSW 2770.

Contacted for this recording? YES

(Attach additional information separately if not, why not?)

Site Types include: shelter + deposit, open site, grinding stones.

When? \_\_\_\_\_

Deposited where? \_\_\_\_\_

---

Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report): J. McDonald (August 1996) Management Requirements for prehistoric archaeological sites at St Columba's, Springwood, NSW.

Checklist

Surface visibility

Damaged/disturbance

Threat to site

Condition of site: Good - little disturbance, may have been cleared in the past.

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Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):

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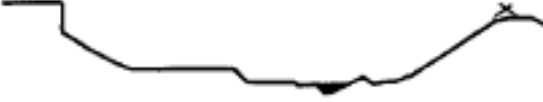
Site recorded by: J. McDonald + Steph Smith



Address/institution: (J. McDonald) CHM P/L 15 Bankside Ave, Undercliffe, NSW, 2206.


Date: 12/8/96

+



SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no:
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc: <u>ridge line</u>		b. site aspect: <u>open</u> c. slope: <u>flat → gentle slope</u>
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		a. Describe briefly:
		
1. Local rock type: <u>Hawkesbury sandstone</u>		9. Land use/effect: <u>uncleared bush land, part of St. Columba's grounds.</u>
2. Distance from drinking water: <u>approx 100m.</u>		Source: <u>minor tributary of Springwood Creek.</u>
3. Resource Zones associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <u>forest</u>		
4. Vegetation: <u>Dry sclerophyll</u>		
5. Edible plants noted: <u>bracken</u>		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ochre, etc):		
Site type: <u>isolated find</u>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SITE &amp; CONTENTS.</b> Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.	
<b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b> length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock. DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density & distribution of these, stone types, artefact types. ART: area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry, pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sides, palmarion. BURIALS: number & condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts. TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth. QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percent age quarried. OTHER SITES EG. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, etc), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions, massacres, cemeteries) as appropriate.	<p><b>Location:</b> This PAD is located north-east of Thompson Avenue and east of the creekline containing sites 2 and S12/3 (grinding grooves and shelter with deposit, respectively).</p> <p><b>Description:</b> This area covers more than 200m x 100m on the flat to gently sloping ridgeline. An isolated artefact was located here, at the foot of a Stringybark tree. Ground visibility in this area was &lt;10% due to leaf litter and understorey. The area of PAD should be considered to include the open headwaters area of the creekline also.</p> <p>1. A grey indurated mudstone flaked piece (3.5-4cm) - heat crazed.</p> <p><b>Condition:</b> This area may have been cleared in the past, but has otherwise suffered very little disturbance. While the ridge area (where the artefact was found) here has fairly thin topsoil, the ground visibility was so low as to suggest that this area requires testing. The adjacent headwater area, as good potential for intact artefact bearing deposit.</p> <p>Attach sketches etc, eg. plan &amp; section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale.          Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.</p>	

 <b>National Parks and Wildlife Service</b> <small>BOX 1188, GROSVENOR STREET POST OFFICE, SYDNEY, NSW 2000. TEL (02) 237 6000</small> <b>Standard Site Recording Form</b> Revised 5/88		 <b>45-5-2445</b>
1:250,000 map sheet: <u>Sydney</u> NPWS Code: _____ AMG Grid reference: <u>276800</u> mE <u>6270600</u> mN <small>Full reference - please include leading zeros</small> Scale of map used for grid reference: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25K, 50K (preferred) <input type="checkbox"/> 100K <input type="checkbox"/> 250K <small>Please use largest scale available</small> 1:250K, 50K, 100K map name: <u>SPRINGWOOD</u>		<b>HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY:</b> NPWS Site no: <u>45-5-2445</u> Site types: <u>open site</u> Accessed by: _____ Date: _____ Date entered by: <u>SE</u> Date: <u>2/3/1999</u> Owner/Manager: <u>St Columba's High School</u> Address: _____
Site name: <u>Scp9</u> Locality/property name: <u>St Columba's, Springwood</u> NPWS District: <u>Blue Mountains</u> Region: <u>Central</u>		
Reason for investigation (give R.O. instruction no. where applicable): <u>Archaeological survey of areas proposed for housing development and fire buffer zones.</u>		
Portion no: <u>8</u> Parish: <u>COOMASSIE</u> Air photo refs. (for stereo pair): _____	Other land category: _____ County: _____ Photos taken? Yes/No How many attached? <u>see report</u>	
How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff) <small>(Draw diagram on separate sheet.)</small> <u>from Elmhurst historic house on St. Columba's, going east along creek line below the house. Artefacts are on the north side of the creek on a trail (approx 5m across) which is on a slope up.</u>		
Other sites in locality? Yes/No Are sites in NPWS Register? Yes/No		Site Types include: <u>shelters + deposit, grinding grooves, open sites.</u>
Have artefacts been removed from site? Yes/No/Don't know: When? By whom? Deposited where?		
Is site important to local Aborigines? Yes/No/Don't know. Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es): <u>Frank Vincent DARK LALC PO Box V184 Mt. Druitt Village NSW 2770</u>		
Contacted for this recording? Yes/No. (Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?		
Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report):		NPWS Report Catalogue #
Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <u>Good - although these artefacts located on the path are disturbed by walkers + cyclists.</u>	
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):		
Site recorded by: <u>Jo McDonald + S. Goring</u> Address/institution: <u>JO McDONALD CHM PTY LTD 15 Bankside Ave, Underridg, NSW, 2206.</u>		Date: <u>12/8/96</u>

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no:
1. Land form a. beach/hill/slope/ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: <i>open</i>
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		c. slope: <i>medium to south (180°)</i>
		e. Describe briefly:
1. Local rock type: <i>Hawkesbury sandstone</i>		9. Land use/effect: <i>uncleared land assoc with High School.</i>
2. Distance from drinking water: <i>10 metres.</i>		Source: <i>minor tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek.</i>
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): <i>forest</i>		
4. Vegetation: <i>dry sclerophyll</i>		Location: This site is located 400m east of the Elmhurst property, downstream of Yandina Avenue. It is within the impact zone for the proposed development concept. It is located on the gentle hill slopes of the upper headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek.
5. Edible plants noted: <i>broken</i>		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, c		
Site type:	DESCRIPTION OF SITE	Description: Artefacts were found on a network of foot tracks (also used by trailbikes) on the eastern slope above the creekline. While having an open aspect, the hill slopes down to the south (180°). There is a long outcrop of sandstone in the creek in this vicinity. No grinding grooves were observed here. Eleven artefacts were found along the tracks and in a small eroded area upslope of this. The deposit in the area is sandy although the geological map indicates that there is a pocket of shale in the vicinity. The maximum artefact density noted was 3/m <sup>2</sup> in an area upslope of the track, i.e. undisturbed.
<i>open artefact scatter</i>	Note state of preservation	
<p><b>CHECKLIST TO HELP:</b></p> <p>length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.</p> <p><b>DEPOSIT:</b> colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.</p> <p><b>ART:</b> area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, patination.</p> <p><b>BURIALS:</b> number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.</p> <p><b>TREES:</b> number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.</p> <p><b>QUARRIES:</b> rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.</p> <p><b>OTHER SITES EG.</b> structures (fish traps, stone arrangements), bone rings, mounds, mythological sites, rock holes, engraved grooves channels, contact sites (missions massacres cemeteries) as appropriate</p>		<p>A<sup>1</sup> 1. Cream indurated mudstone core (flake body) 6cm x 4.5cm x 2.4cm. Single platform, 4 flakes removed;</p> <p>B 2. Indurated mudstone, broken flake 1-2cm;</p> <p>C 3. Indurated mudstone, broken flake 3-4cm, possible r/u one edge. and, 4. Indurated mudstone piece (embedded, not removed for describing &gt; 3cm);</p> <p>D 5. Indurated mudstone broken flake 2-3cm, potlid, 1 surface;</p> <p>E 6. Silerete broken flake 1-2cm;</p> <p>F 7. Indurated mudstone core 3.2cm x 1.7cm x 2.1cm, single platform 3 flakes removed. Flake core body, potlid one surface, triangular in section;</p> <p>8. Indurated mudstone flake 2-3cm, focal platform;</p> <p>9. Indurated mudstone flaked piece 2-3cm;</p> <p>10. Indurated mudstone flaked pieces with r/u 1 edge 1.5cm x 1.3cm x 1.2cm;</p> <p>G 11. Indurated mudstone flaked piece, 2-3cm (heat shatter).</p>
Attach sketches etc, eg. indicate north, show etc. Attach annotated photo		Comment: It is possible that Stockton's site S6 is in this location - the general description on the site card, describes 'quarrying, clearing and other forms of disturbance' and the areas as being 'protected from the prevailing westerlies': this fits well with the area on the opposite side of the creek.

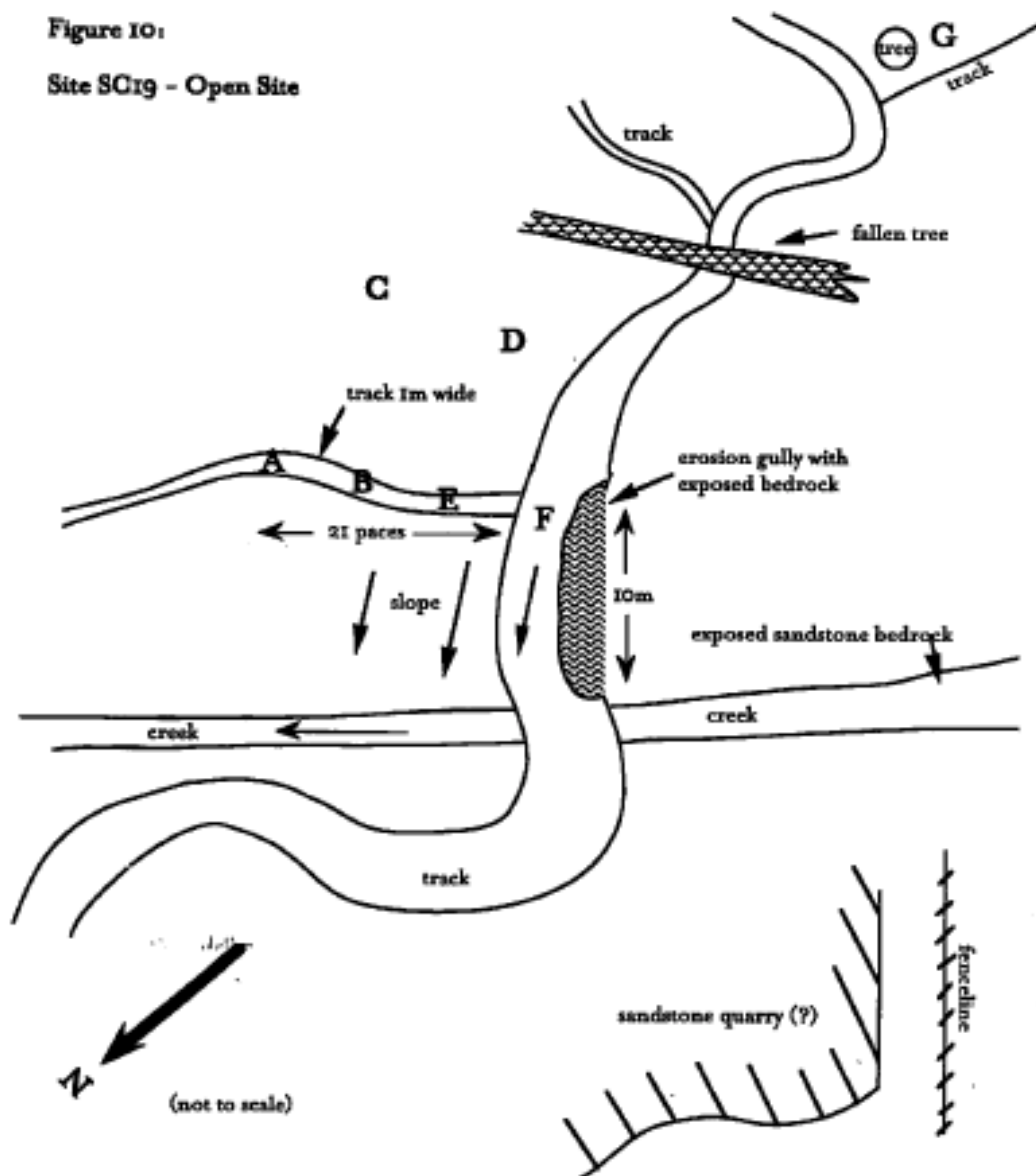
St COLUMBA'S DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT REVIEW  
Preliminary Archaeology

August 1

PAGE 1

Figure 10:

Site SC19 - Open Site





Jo McDONALD CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

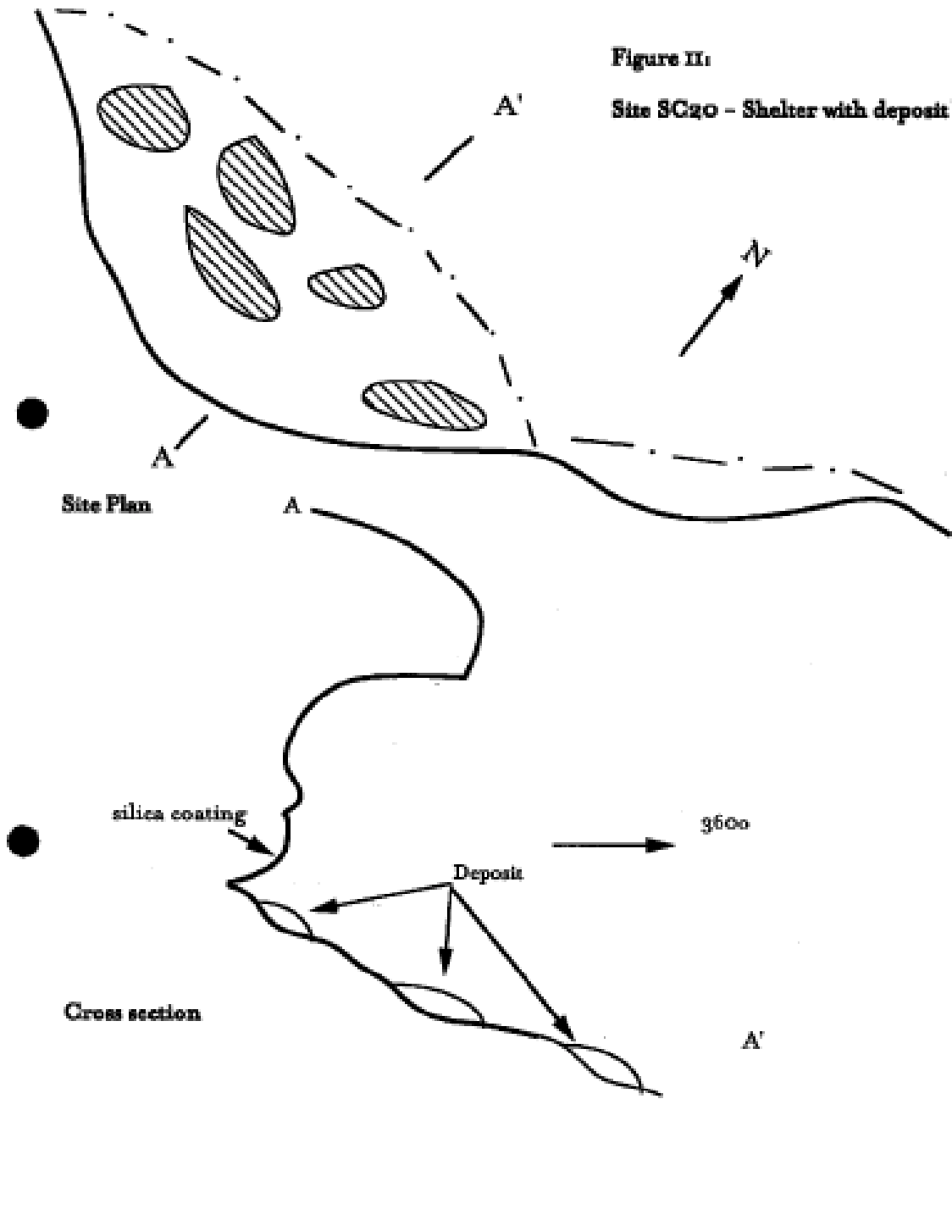
AUGUST 1996

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 <b>National Parks and Wildlife Service</b> <small>BOX 1189, GROSVENOR STREET POST OFFICE, SYDNEY, NSW 2000. TEL (02) 237 0500</small> <b>Standard Site Recording Form</b>				 <b>45-5-2446</b>	
MAP NAME <b>SPRINGWOOD</b>	EDITION <b>9030-IV-S</b>	SCALE <b>1:25k</b>	REFERENCE <b>N: 6271 730 E: 277 230</b>	HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY: NWPS site no: <b>45-5-2446</b>	
				Site types: <b>shelter + deposit</b>	File nos: <b>GE. 2/3/1999</b>
Site name: <b>SC20</b>		Locality/property name: <b>St Columba's</b>		Owner/Manager: <b>St Columba's High School, Springwood</b>	
Local post office: <b>Springwood</b>		NPWS District: <b>Blue Mountains</b> Region: <b>Central</b>		Address:	
Reason for investigation (give R.O. instruction no. where applicable): <b>Archaeological survey of areas proposed for urban development + in fire buffer zones.</b>					
Portion no: <b>DP 56</b>	Other land category:		Plan/sketch/section of site attached? Yes/No		
Parish: <b>COOMASSIE</b>	County:		How many?		
Air photo refs. (for stereo pair)			Photos taken? Yes/No		
			How many attached?		
How to get to the site (refer to permanent features, give best approach to site eg. from above, below, along cliff. (Draw diagram on separate sheet.) <b>Follow track which runs east from the northern St Columba's College playing fields. Site is approx. 150m from the track, ten below in elevation, near to base of slope.</b>					
Other sites in locality? Yes/No.		Site Types include: <b>shelter + deposit, grinding grooves, open site</b>			
Are sites in NPWS Register? Yes/No.		Unregistered sites — plans for future recording? Yes/No.			
Have artefacts been removed from site? Yes/No/Don't know: When?					
By whom? Deposited where?					
Is site important to local Aborigines? Yes/No/Don't know.					
Give contact(s) name(s) + address(es) <b>Frank Vincent DARUK LALC PO Box V184 Mt. Druitt Village NSW 2770</b>					
Contacted for this recording? Yes/No. (Attach additional information separately) If not, why not?					
Verbal/written reference sources (including full title of accompanying report). <b>J McDonald (August 1996) "Management Requirements for prehistoric archaeological sites of St Columba's, Springwood, NSW"</b>					
Checklist: surface visibility, damage/disturbance/ threat to site	Condition of site: <b>Good. Little disturbance.</b>				
Recommendations for management & protection (attach separate sheet if necessary):					
Site recorded by: <b>Jo McDonald + S. Garing</b> Date: <b>18/8/96</b>					
Address/institution: <b>JO McDONALD CHM P/E 15 Banksia Ave, Undercliffe, NSW, 2006.</b>					

SITE POSITION & ENVIRONMENT		OFFICE USE ONLY: NPWS site no:
1. Land form a. beach/hill slope/ridge top, etc:		b. site aspect: 360°/North c. slope: steep.
d. mark on diagram provided or on your own sketch the position of the site:		e. Describe briefly:
f. Local rock type: Hawkesbury sandstone		g. Land use/effect: uncleared bushland in College grounds
2. Distance from drinking water: 40m		Source: tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek
3. Resource Zone associated with site (estuarine, riverine, forest etc): forest		
4. Vegetation: Dry sclerophyll		
5. Edible plants noted: wattle		
6. Faunal resources (include shellfish):		
7. Other exploitable resources (river pebbles, ocher, etc):		
Site type: shelter with deposit.		DESCRIPTION OF SITE & CONTENTS.
CHECKLIST TO HELP:		Note state of preservation of site & contents. Do NOT dig, disturb, damage site or contents.
<p>length, width, depth, height of site, shelter, deposit, structure, element eg. tree scar, grooves in rock.</p> <p>DEPOSIT: colour, texture, estimated depth, stratigraphy, contents-shell, bone, stone, charcoal, density &amp; distribution of these, stone types, artefact types.</p> <p>ART: area of surface decorated, motifs, colours, wet, dry pigment, technique of engraving, no. of figures, sizes, perforation.</p> <p>BURIALS: number &amp; condition of bone, position, age, sex, associated artefacts.</p> <p>TREES: number, alive, dead, likely age, scar shape, position, size, patterns, axe marks, regrowth.</p> <p>QUARRIES: rock type, debris, recognisable artefacts, percentage quarried.</p> <p>OTHER SITES EG. structures (fish traps, stone arrangements, bone rings, mia mba), mythological sites, rock holes, engraved groove channels, contact sites (missions, massacres, cemeteries) as appropriate.</p>		<p><b>Location:</b> This site is located in a large overhang on the hillside to the east of site S9. It is located well down the slope and is outside the impact zone for the proposed development concept. The shelter is approximately 120m from (and 25m in elevation above) a confluence of tributaries flowing into Blue Gum Swamp Creek. It is approximately 150m from and 40m in elevation below the track which runs east from the College's playing fields/handball court.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The shelter measures 15m x 3m x 5m (at dripline). It faces due north (360°). Three artefacts were found on the sandstone ledges at the front of the shelter floor. The deposit in this shelter is yellow sand. There are pockets of deposit amongst the sandstone ledges.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cream indurated mudstone broken flake 1-2cm, focal platform;</li> <li>2. Quartz bipolar, 1-2cm;</li> <li>3. Quartz Flaked piece, 1-2cm.</li> </ol> <p><b>Comment:</b> No art was seen on the surfaces of the shelter wall. The deposit has low-moderate potential for intact artefact bearing deposit.</p>
Attach sketches etc, eg. plan & section of shelter, show relation between site contents, indicate north, show scale.		Attach annotated photos (stereo where useful) showing scale, particularly for art sites.



## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy





## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

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### **Appendix B**

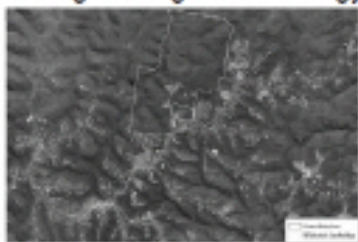
#### **Newspaper Advertisement**

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

## Appendix B—Newspaper Advertisement

The newspaper advertisement inviting interest Aboriginal parties to register to be consulted in relation to this HMS is provided below. It was printed in the Blue Mountains Gazette on the 13 February 2013. Fourteen days were allowed from the date of publication for interested Aboriginal parties to register for the project.

### Aboriginal Community Consultation — St Columba's Springwood Heritage Management Strategy



On behalf of Whelans Insites (and the Catholic Diocese of Parramatta—the proponent), GML + JMcDCHM (heritage consultants) seek registration from local Aboriginal groups and people with respect to the development of a Heritage Management Strategy (HMS) for St Columba's landholdings, Springwood, Blue Mountains City Council area.

The land subject to the HMS is the St Columba's landholdings, Springwood, as shown on the map below. The project relates to the proposed subdivision of a portion of the landholding (the area marked current study area) for a future residential development precinct.

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist Whelans Insites and the Catholic Diocese of Parramatta in the preparation of a HMS to plan for and appropriately manage Aboriginal heritage sites, places, stories and values across the landholdings and specifically in relation to the proposed subdivision.

GML + JMcDCHM invite local Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the Springwood area of the Blue Mountains, to register an interest in a process of community consultation regarding the proposed activity.

Please be advised that the details of all parties who register an interest in the project will be forwarded to OEH and the Local Aboriginal Land Council unless it is specified that these details should not be released.

All registrations of interest should be received by GML no later than 26 February 2012 COB. Written registration should be marked 'St Columba's Heritage Management Strategy' and sent to:

Diana Cowie, GML Heritage Consultants, 78 George Street, Redfern NSW 2016.

Alternatively registration can be made by email (dianac@gml.com.au) or faxed to GML at 9319 4383.

On behalf of Whelans Insites (and the Catholic Diocese of Parramatta—the proponent), GML + JMcDCHM (heritage consultants) seek registration from local Aboriginal groups and people with respect to the development of a Heritage Management Strategy (HMS) for St Columba's landholdings, Springwood, Blue Mountains City Council area.

The land subject to the HMS is the St Columba's landholdings, Springwood, as shown on the map below. The project relates to the proposed subdivision of a portion of the landholding (the area marked current study area) for a future residential development precinct.

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist Whelans Insites and the Catholic Diocese of Parramatta in the preparation of a HMS to plan for and appropriately manage Aboriginal heritage sites, places, stories and values across the landholdings and specifically in relation to the proposed subdivision.

GML + JMcDCHM invite local Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the Springwood area of the Blue Mountains, to register an interest in a process of community consultation regarding the proposed activity.

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## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

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**Appendix C**

The Gully Aboriginal Place Information Card

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Strategy Management

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5/13/13
Upper Kedumba River Valley - The Gully | NSW Environment & Heritage



You are here: [Home](#) > [Cultures and heritage of NSW](#) > [Aboriginal culture](#) > [Places of significance](#) > [Atlas of Aboriginal Places](#)

## Upper Kedumba River Valley - The Gully

[View map showing all Aboriginal Places](#)

### Why is it an Aboriginal Place?

The Gully is a former Aboriginal fringe camp/settlement.

### Why is it important to Aboriginal people?

In the pre-1788 era, the Gully was an important meeting and camping place for Aboriginal people.

Gundungarra people established a permanent residential settlement in the Gully from at least 1894. The Aboriginal settlement at the Gully was outside the control of the NSW Government's Aboriginal Protection Board, which meant that residents were relatively independent, built their own huts, and established a strong community. A culture of sharing was an important feature of life in the Gully: residents shared resources and helped each other, especially during the Depression in the 1930s. Lyn Stranger remembers the Mission Church, which members of the Aboriginal community helped build in 1910, as being 'very important in the community life of the Gully'. It was a meeting place for local Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

In 1957 the residents of the Gully were forcibly evicted to make way for the construction of a car racing track. The eviction caused emotional distress and upheaval for the local Aboriginal community.

Local Gundungarra and Darug ex-residents and their descendants continue to visit the former settlement because many of their relatives were born, grew up, or lived at the Gully. Dawn Colless, a Gundungarra woman, who lived at the Gully as a child, describes her relationship to the place: 'when I go there, I feel the people who have lived there... It is such a special place - a sacred place'.

### What's on the ground?

A few of the walking tracks that formed part of the settlement can still be seen. Fruit trees planted by Aboriginal residents remain, but remnants of dwellings have largely been overgrown by vegetation. Grinding grooves, camp sites and rock wells are evidence of Aboriginal presence before the 1890s.

### Nature of the environment

Katoomba Falls Creek flows through the centre of the area to Katoomba Falls. The Catalina Racing Circuit - a winding strip of bitumen with a large swamp at its centre is surrounded by eucalypt bushland on its northern and western sides and grassed ovals and sports facilities to the south.

### What's the land used for?

The Gully is a public reserve used for recreation and sporting activities. Walking tracks developed by former Aboriginal occupants of the Gully are still used by local residents. The area around Katoomba Falls is used for tourism and has well-maintained walking tracks.


### Land status

The Gully Aboriginal Place is on land owned by Blue Mountains City Council. The Gully Traditional owners and the Blue Mountains City Council put in place a co-operative management agreement in 2008.

### Quotes

Dawn Colless: 'How precious the Gully is... When I walk beside the race track, which I have done many times, there is a peace about the place I can't explain. My link with my great grandparents, Billy and Fanny Lynch and my grandmother Rosie - I can feel their presence. It's as though they never left.' (Johnson & Colless, 124; Sacred Waters, 107)

Val Northey: 'After the race track [was installed], Mum'd take the (grand) kids down there to have a look. But it wasn't the same place anymore. Everything'd gone. It just didn't seem the same place.' (Johnson & Colless, 45)



Procession of Gully people along the old Race track at the Gully celebration

### About this place

**Location:**  
Latitude: -33.7160107571  
Longitude: 150.304452568

**Size (approx):**  
81 hectares

**Date created:**  
17 May 2002  
See [gazetted notice pp. 3120-3121](#)

**Local Aboriginal land council:**  
Deerubbin

**Local government area:**  
Blue Mountains

**Contact:**  
Community Operations Branch, Central Region: (02) 9995 5000

[www.environment.nsw.gov.au/aboriginalplaces/UpperKedumbaTheGully.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/aboriginalplaces/UpperKedumbaTheGully.htm)
1/2

5/13/13

Upper Kedumba River Valley- The Gully| NSW Environment &amp; Heritage

Carol Cooper: 'The Gully is the spiritual place. To me it's a magical place. You have no fear there, you always feel safe. The spirits there, they just look after you... We had such great times there.' (Johnson & Colless, 126)

Merle Williams: 'The Gully traditional owners are delighted that the [Blue Mountains City] council has taken this step [co-operative management] to formalise the involvement of Aboriginal people in the management of The Gully, including the decision-making related to land management activities.' (The Koori Mail, 24 Sept. 2008, p. 36)

#### Further Information

Diane Johnson with Dawn Colless 2002, 'Upper Kedumba Valley, Katoomba: Report on the cultural significance of Upper Kedumba Valley for the declaration as an Aboriginal Place'. Unpublished report to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, New South Wales.

Dianne Johnson in collaboration with the residents of the Gully and their descendants 2007, *Sacred Waters: The Story of the Blue Mountains Gully Traditional Owners*, Halstead Press, Broadway, NSW.

Page last updated: 13 March 2012



**Appendix D**

**Aboriginal Community Consultation Log**

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

Aboriginal Consultation Log						
Stage 1—Notification of project proposal and registration of interest						
Stage 1.1—Compilation of a list of Aboriginal stakeholders						
Body/Group	Contact	Date Sent	Date Reply	Comment	Reference	
CEH EPRG region office	<a href="#">Ms Lou Ewins</a>	11/02/2013	13/02/2013 (received 18/02/2013)	CEH sent a list of Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in projects for the St Columba's area, including phone number and postal address.	12-0102Auehc1	
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	<a href="#">Mr Kevin Cavanagh</a>	11/02/2013			12-0102Auehc1	
The Registrar, Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983	Ms Tabettha Dantelme	11/02/2013			12-0102Auehc1	
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	<a href="#">Ms Kimberley Wilson</a>	11/02/2013			12-0102Auehc1	
Native Title Services Corporation (NTSCORP Limited)	Mr Warren Mundine	11/02/2013	23/02/2013	One Native Title Claimant organisation – Gundungahra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation.	12-0102Auehc1	
Blue Mountains City Council	<a href="#">The Manager</a>	11/02/2013	28/02/2013	A list of 8 groups/organisations that should be notified of the project was provided by email.	12-0102Auehc1	
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority (HNCMA)	The Manager	11/02/2013			12-0102Auehc1	
Approximately 10 days was allowed for these groups to respond.						
St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy, August 2013						





Godden Mackay Logan				
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (GCHAC)	Ms Cherie Carroll Turfine	GML		
Tecumwalli (SF)	Mr Scott Francis	GML		
Blue Mountains Aboriginal Culture and Resource Centre (ACRC)		Blue Mountains City Council		
<b>stage 1.4—Aboriginal notification of the proposed project and an offer to be involved in the consultation</b>				
Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Sent	Reference	
Deerubbin LALC (DLALC)	Mr Kevin Cavanagh	19/02/2013	12-0102Adlaac2 (RP 49889/1514010)	
Gundungarra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc (GAHAI)	Merl Williams	19/02/2013	12-0102Agahac1 (RP 49889/1518018)	
Gundungarra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation (GTCAC)	Sharon Brown	19/02/2013	12-0102Agbaac1 (RP 49889/1517011)	
Dang Gudjodan Aboriginal Corporation (DGAC)	Ms Lesanne Watson	19/02/2013	12-0102Adbaac1 (RP 49889/1513013)	
Dang Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)	Ms Sandra Lee	19/02/2013	12-0102Adlaac1 (RP 49889/1510012)	
Dang Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)	Mr Gordon Morton Ms Celestine Everingham	19/02/2013	12-0102Adbaac1 (RP 49889/1511019)	
Dang Land Observations (DLO)	Ms Gordon Workman	19/02/2013	12-0102Adbaac1 (RP 49889/1512018)	
St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy, August 2019				
				3

Godden Mackay Logan				
Trevor Robinson (TR)	Trevor Robinson	19/02/2013	12-01/02/Mack1 (RP 488801516014)	
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services (AHCS)	Amanda Hickey	19/02/2013	12-01/02/Mack1	
Dang Aboriginal Land Care (DALC)	Mr Des Dyer	25/02/2013	12-01/02/Mack1	
Gurjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (GCHAC)	Ms Cherie Carroll Tunise	25/02/2013	12-01/02/Mack1	
Toomswell (SF)	Mr Scott Francis	25/02/2013	12-01/02/Mack1	
Blue Mountains Aboriginal Culture and Resource Centre (ACRC)		01/03/2013	12-01/02/Mack1	
14 days from the date of the letter were allowed for Aboriginal people to register an interest to be consulted.				
<b>Stage 1.5 – Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP)</b>				
Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Received and comments		
Dang Land Observations (DLO)	Ms Gordon Workman	23/02/2013 by email		
Dang Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)	Ms Leanne Watson	25/02/2013 by email		
Dang Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)	Mr Gordon Morton	25/02/2013 by fax		
	Ms Celestine Everingham			
Dang Aboriginal Land Care (DALC)	Mr Des Dyer	28/02/2013 by email		
Toomswell	Mr Scott Francis	01/03/2013 by letter attached to email		
Gundungama Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc (GAHAI)	Ms Sharon Hall	6.3.13 by phone		

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Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)	Ms Sandra Lee	19.4.13 by phone
Deerubbin LALC (DLALC)	Mr Kevin Cannanagh	19.4.13 by email

The registered Aboriginal parties' names were provided to the OEH and the LALC on 19.4.13.

**Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project**

Stage 2.1 – Presentation of proposed project information and invitation to Project Presentation, Field Survey and Heritage Management Strategy Discussion

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Date Sent	Date Reply	Comments, outcomes and/or issues	Reference
Darug Land Observations (DLO)	19.4.13			13-0102Adsk2 sent via express post and email.
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)	19.4.13			13-0102Adsk2 sent via express post and email.
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)	19.4.13			13-0102Adsk2 sent via express post.
Darug Aboriginal Land Care (DALC)	19.4.13			13-0102Adsk2 sent via express post and email.
Tooomwell	19.4.13			13-0102Abocowal2 sent via express post and email.
Gundungarra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc (GAHA)	19.4.13			13-0102Agaha2 sent via express post and email.

St Columba, Springfield—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy, August 2013

on

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Dangit Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)	10.4.13			12-01102Aduak2 sent via express post and email.
Deerubbin LALC (DLALC)	10.4.13			12-01102Aduak3 sent via express post and email.

Stage 2.2 – Project Presentation, Field Survey and Heritage Management Strategy Discussion Attendance

A field inspection and cultural values discussion was undertaken on 29 April 2013 by Diana Cowie and Sam Cooling (GML archaeologists), representatives from six of the eight RAPs (as detailed in Section 1.6), Peter Laybutt and Myal Stevens from Wheelans Industries.

RAP	Representative	Date	Comments and cultural values identified
DACHA	Gordon Morton	20/4/13	During the survey, GML archaeologists discussed local Aboriginal heritage values and patterning with the community representatives. This discussion provided an understanding of the local perspective for Aboriginal habitation and subsistence patterns. At the completion of the site inspection, an open discussion was held during which the sites visited, the cultural significance and the management recommendations for the St Columba's landholdings were discussed by all present. The outcomes of this consultation process underwrite the management recommendations and cultural heritage values and significance assessment presented within this HMS.  A summary of the points discussed during the site visit and meeting held on 29 April 2013 are provided in the HMS, and are addressed in detail in Section 4.0 and 5.0 of the report.
DALC	Des Dyer	20/4/13	
DCAC	Kyrial Mervin	20/4/13	
DLO	Gordon Workman	20/4/13	
DLO	Paul Goddard	20/4/13	
DTAC	John Reilly	20/4/13	
Tocomaill	Denny Francis	20/4/13	

Stage 2.3 Draft Heritage Management Strategy sent to RAPs: 26 July 2013

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Date Sent	Date Reply	Comments, outcomes and/or issues	Reference
Dangit Land Observations (DLO)	25.7.13	25.7.13	DLO have no concerns with the recommendations, would like to be involved in monitoring of top soil removal and other works on site.	Email

St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy, August 2013



Godden Mackay Logan				
Denug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)	25.7.13	25.7.13	25.7.13	Email
DCAC stated that sites are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Denug people...we support the findings set out in this report, the draft report is very thorough and informative, we are very pleased with the consultation and works for this project...we support the recommendations as the main recommendation is to avoid and preserve the sites, we are also pleased with the inclusion of the connections and significance of this area. In this land we need to look at the benefits of having these sites within school lands, we recommend that they be conserved and cared for by the school as part of the curriculum this will offer protection to the sites and a great opportunity for the school and the catholic diocese.				
Denug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)	25.7.13			Mail 12-0102A 25.7.13
Denug Aboriginal Land Care (DALC)	25.7.13			Email
Toconmell	25.7.13			Email
Gundungah Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc (GAHA)	25.7.13			Email
Denug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)	25.7.13			Email
Deerubbin LALC (DLALC)	25.7.13			Email

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

### Appendix E

#### Aboriginal Community Written Responses

**Cowie, Diana**

**From:** mulgokwi@bigpond.com  
**Sent:** Sunday, 28 July 2013 12:15 PM  
**To:** Price, Kate  
**Co:** Cowie, Diana  
**Subject:** RE:ST Columbas Draft HMS  
**Attachments:** st columbas.docx

Dear Diana and Kate,

I have attached our comments for St Columbas Draft HMS. What a great continuation of our sites this area shows.  
 Regards

Leanne Watson

**From:** Price, Kate <katep@gml.com.au>  
**To:** mulgokwi@bigpond.com;  
**Subject:** ST Columbas Draft HMS

Dear Leanne,

Following the survey work and consultation undertaken at St Columba's in April, please find attached a document presenting the Draft Heritage Management Strategy for the St Columba's landholdings.

On behalf of Whelan Insites and The Diocese of Parramatta (the proponent), GML write to request your cultural feedback and input arising from your involvement in the project on the Draft Heritage Management Strategy. You are invited to provide a response to the attached report and the fieldwork. Things you may wish to share with us could include:

- \* why the survey was important to your group;
- \* what your group has gained from involvement in this work;
- \* more information about the importance of the cultural material / sites within the St Columba's landholdings to you and your group;
- \* any item or sites which have particular importance to you for the way they demonstrate the course, or patterning, of NSW's Aboriginal cultural or natural history (or cultural or natural history of the local area);
- \* any items or sites which have aesthetic importance to you - visually pleasing characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area; and/or
- \* any other observations, opinions, perspectives or corrections.

GML would greatly appreciate your comments and feedback by whichever means is most convenient for you, by 22 August 2013. Comments can be sent to:

Attention: Diana Cowie  
 GML Heritage Consultants  
 78 George Street  
 REDFERN NSW 2016

Alternatively comments can be made by email ([dianac@gml.com.au](mailto:dianac@gml.com.au)) or faxed to GML at 02 9319 4383.

Please mark comments with the project name - St Columba's HMS.

Should you wish to discuss this project further, or provide verbal comment, please call Diana Cowie in the GML office on 02 9319 4811.

All verbal and written comments and feedback regarding the project will be recorded for incorporation into the final report. However, if anything you wish to share is of a confidential nature, please let us know and this will not be provided to any other parties or included within the reports.

Yours sincerely

Kate Price | Heritage Fieldwork Co-Ordinator Godden Mackay Logan | Heritage Consultants  
 78 George St, Redfern NSW 2016  
 Tel: 02 9319 4811 | Fax: 02 9319 4383 | [www.gml.com.au](http://www.gml.com.au)

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## 15.0 Appendix E: Godden Mackay Logan Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy

We support the findings set out in this report, the draft report is very thorough and informative, we are very pleased with the consultation and works for this project.

The application for an AHIP for the future proposed developments should be not be a document to impact all of the sites, we need to preserve the connections in this area, the number of sites is very high, this high number of sites continues onto the Cumberland plain and across the whole area and also west into the Blue Mountains through vast areas. The importance of the connection must be identified and respected.

We support the recommendations as the main recommendation is to avoid and preserve the sites, we are also pleased with the inclusion of the connections and significance of this area.

In this land we need to look at the benefits of having these sites within school lands, we recommend that they be conserved and cared for by the school as part of the curriculum this will offer protection to the sites and a great opportunity for the school and the catholic diosis.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards



Leanne Watson



DARUG CUSTODIAN  
ABORIGINAL  
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756  
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098  
MOBILE: 0415770163  
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com

Attention: Kate Price.

Subject: St Columba's, Springwood – Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy Draft Report.

Dear Kate,

We have received and reviewed the Draft Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy Report , for St Columba's, Springwood.

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote education on the Darug history.

Sites are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the evidence left in the land is highly significant to Aboriginal (Darug) people, Australians and worldwide . We have the oldest continued culture in the world , we need to protect areas such as this.

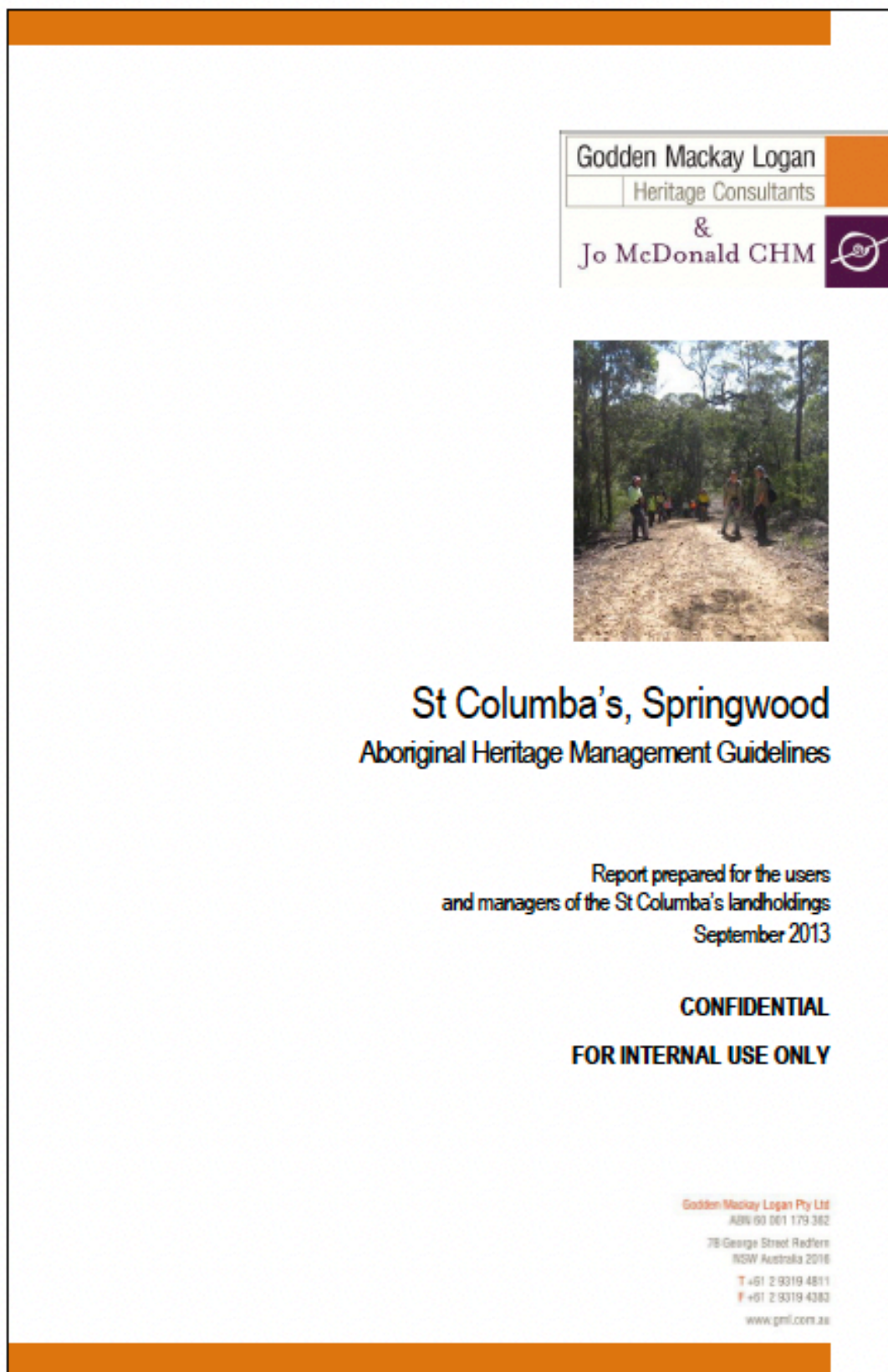
It is evident from the position of this land, very close to Yellowmundi that the survey would show evidence of the significance and complex of continued sites. It is important to look at the regional sites as the connections are very important and can give us vast amounts of information on the movements of people from the Cumberland plain into the mountains, these movements are highly significant to all people.

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## 16.0 Appendix F: GML Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines





Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM

### Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled *St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines*, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
12-0102A	1	Draft Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines	24 May 2013
12-0102A	2	Revised Draft Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines	July 2013
12-0102A	3	Final Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines	September 2013

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## 16.0 Appendix F: GML Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines

Golden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM	
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## 16.0 Appendix F: GML Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines

Goddin Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM
St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines, September 2013

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Preamble

Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd (GML) was engaged by Whelan's Insites to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy (HMS) for the St Columba's landholdings at Springwood (the study area, Figure 1.1 and 1.2) in 2013. The preparation of the HMS was initiated following recommendations within the St Columba's Due Diligence report (GML 2013) for the proposed residential development within the landholdings, as well as through consultation between the client and the Blue Mountains Council regarding the proposed residential development, for which a Development Application (DA) is being prepared.

The significance assessment contained within the HMS (Section 4) determined that the composite St Columba's landholdings have significant tangible and intangible social and cultural, aesthetic, historic and scientific/archaeological Aboriginal heritage values and should be managed in accordance with NSW statutory requirements. The HMS established that the composite St Columba's landholdings are a place of high Aboriginal heritage value for its scientific and cultural values—for the presence of a wide variety of sites demonstrating spatial distribution by landform and activities, for the physical sites themselves being evidence of Aboriginal use of the landscape and forming part of the wider site complexes, for its rare chronological sequencing, its connectedness and representativeness and its exemplary, intact, Blue Mountains bushland setting. The composite St Columba's landholdings are a component of the Darug Aboriginal people's cultural landscape and have the potential to contain large numbers of representative archaeological sites which have not been significantly impacted by historical development.

A series of management guidelines has arisen from the principles and strategies defined in the HMS in response to the significance of the composite St Columba's landholdings. The purpose of this report is to develop and present these Aboriginal heritage management guidelines. This report aims to provide St Columba's landholding managers, staff and users a practical guide to implementation of the Aboriginal heritage management principles and strategies provided in the HMS. The management guidelines provided in this report cover a range of activities and environmental management actions that occur, or could occur, within the landholdings; thus, they also address potential future residential development projects. This document should guide property management and address issues relating to the care of identified Aboriginal sites and cultural, social and scientific value embodied within the Aboriginal heritage in the area. The guidelines provide advice as to what is best practice in terms of ongoing and future operation of the composite St Columba's landholdings.

This document presents guidelines only. All future management of Aboriginal heritage at St Columba's landholdings must still adhere to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and all Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policies.

This is a stand-alone report that provides practical heritage management guidelines; however, it should be referred to in conjunction with the HMS for context.

### 1.2 Aboriginal Heritage Context

This report has considered the context of the whole of the composite St Columba's landholdings, both archaeological and cultural, which has been provided in Section 3.0 of the HMS. This has enabled



Goddard Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM

the development of management guidelines that will help to guide and manage Aboriginal heritage values, both tangible and intangible.

## 1.3 Study Area

The study area consists of the entirety of the St Columba's landholdings, situated between Springwood and Winmalee, north of Hawkesbury Road in the lower Blue Mountains, NSW (Figure 1.1). The study area encompasses the St Columba's High School site, the St Thomas Aquinas Primary School, and the St Thomas Aquinas Church and administrative centre, as well as areas of bushland surrounding these existing developments (Figure 1.2). All the land within the study area (including existing buildings) is managed by the Diocese of Parramatta, with the current predominant uses being St Columba's High School and St Thomas Aquinas Parish and Primary School. The study area has been divided into the following zones for reference purposes throughout this report:

- Environmental Protection.
- School and Church Zone.
- Residential Development Zone.

These zones reflect the Blue Mountains LEP zoning of the composite St Columba's landholdings and are illustrated in Figure 1.4.

## 1.4 Statutory Context

In NSW, archaeological remains are afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:

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

### 1.4.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

All Aboriginal cultural material receives statutory protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act). If Aboriginal cultural material is found, the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) must be informed under Section 89A of the NPW Act.

New offences relating to the harm to, or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place were introduced with the *NPW Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Places) Regulation 2010* on 1 October 2010. The definition of 'harm' now includes to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place. The OEH has stated:

*The most significant change is the introduction of tiered offences and penalties. Offences committed with knowledge, in aggravating circumstances or in relation to an Aboriginal Place will attract higher penalties than previously. There is a new strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects and of harming or desecrating Aboriginal Places.<sup>1</sup>*

The strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects has a number of defences. The two defences relevant to this project include the statutory defence of due diligence through complying with an adopted industry code of practice (see due diligence below) or compliance with the conditions of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

#### 1.4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) provides a statutory framework for the determination of development proposals. It provides for the identification, protection and management of heritage items through inclusion in schedules to planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) or Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). Heritage items in planning instruments are usually historic sites but can include Aboriginal objects and places. The EPA Act requires that appropriate measures be taken for the management of the potential archaeological resource by means consistent with practices and standards adopted in meeting the requirements of the NPW Act.

The study area is located within the Blue Mountains Council Local Government Area (LGA), and is therefore subject to the Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2005 (Blue Mountains LEP 2005). The heritage conservation objectives of the Blue Mountains LEP 2005 are:

- (a) To conserve the environmental heritage of the Blue Mountains.
- (b) To conserve the heritage significance of existing significant fabric, relics, archaeological sites, settings and views associated with heritage items and heritage conservation areas.
- (c) To ensure that Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places are conserved, whether or not these sites are identified by an environmental planning instrument.
- (d) To ensure that the heritage conservation areas throughout the City retain their heritage significance.
- (e) To encourage public involvement in the conservation of environmental heritage.

The Blue Mountains LEP 2005 requires that all developments 'affecting places or sites of known or potential Aboriginal heritage significance' (Section 74), require that the consent authority (ie Council) has:

- (a) considered a heritage impact statement explaining how the proposed development would affect the conservation of any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at a site, or an Aboriginal place, which has been prepared in accordance with any guidelines for the time being notified to it by the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Conservation, and
- (b) except where the proposed development is integrated development, notified the local Aboriginal communities (in such a way as it thinks appropriate) of its intention to do so and taken into consideration any comments received in response within 21 days after the relevant notice is sent.<sup>2</sup>

#### 1.5 Methodology

The methodology for assessing Aboriginal heritage is guided by legislation and a number of best practice guides. These guides have been produced by the OEH, *The Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999* (the Burra Charter), as well as the Heritage Council of New South Wales guidelines on assessing cultural significance.

The assessment of Aboriginal heritage values for St Columba's, as provided in the HMS, have underpinned the management guidelines. The management guidelines reflect practical ways of implementing the principles and strategies defined in this HMS in response to the significance of the St Columba's landholdings.

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Management actions have been described as either all zones of the landholdings or in accordance with specific zones, for example the school and church zone or the residential development zone (defined in Figure 1.4).

#### 1.5.1 OEH Guidelines

In order to administer the NPW Act and EPA Act, the OEH has issued a series of best practice guidelines and policies. The applicability of these depends upon the approval mechanism for a project. The approach to the preparation of the heritage management guidelines in this document was based on the following current best practice guidelines:

- DECC Guide to Determining and Issuing Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (2009);
- DECC Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (February 2009);
- DECCW Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (April 2010);
- DECCW Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (13 September 2010);
- DECCW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (24 September 2010); and
- OEH Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (April 2011).

#### 1.5.2 Heritage Management Principles

In order to manage the St Columba's Aboriginal cultural landscape, the HMS established a series of heritage principles which are in accordance with best practice guidelines, such as the Burra Charter, and should form the basis for future appropriate land curation. The Burra Charter and its accompanying guidelines are considered the best practice standard for cultural heritage management in Australia (refer to Section 1.4.2).

The eleven principles set out in the HMS, which form the basis for management actions, are as follows:

##### Overarching Principles

An objective of the NPW Act is the 'conservation of objects places and features ... of cultural value within the landscape, including ... places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people ...' (s.2A(1)(b)(i)).

The publication, Operational Policy: Protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (DECCW 2009) provides guidance to proponents in term of ecological sustainability, including the notions of intergenerational equity and precautionary principles. These two principles establish the basis for all of the following heritage management principles.

##### Principle 1: Intergenerational Equity

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



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

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

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

#### **Principle 2: The Precautionary Principle**

*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.*

*In applying the precautionary principle, decisions should be guided by:*

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

*The precautionary principle is relevant to DECC's consideration of potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage where:*

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

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

### **1.6 Appropriate Aboriginal Heritage Management**

**Principle 3:** The objective in managing Aboriginal heritage sites, places and values is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their heritage values.

**Principle 4:** The management of Aboriginal heritage places and values should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Aboriginal heritage values.

**Principle 5:** The management of Aboriginal heritage sites and places should respect all heritage values of the site/place.

**Principle 6:** Aboriginal heritage values should be managed in accordance with the NPW Act and other legislation as relevant to the significance of the values.

**Principle 7:** The management of the composite St Columba's landholdings should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Aboriginal heritage values.



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**Principle 8:** Development should be ecologically sustainable as defined in Section 6 of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW).

## Aboriginal Consultation and Involvement

**Principle 9:** Aboriginal people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of Aboriginal people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.

**Principle 10:** The management of Aboriginal heritage places should make timely and appropriate provisions for community involvement, especially by people who: a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place; and b) may be affected by the management of the place.

## Regular Monitoring and Review for Reporting

**Principle 11:** The management of Aboriginal heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Aboriginal heritage values.

An explanation of each of these principles is provided in Section 5.0 of the HMS.

## 1.7 Limitations

This report identifies and provides management guidelines for Aboriginal heritage sites, places, intangible values and landscapes. It does not address historic heritage values, historic archaeology, built heritage or natural heritage values.

## 1.8 Authorship and Contributors

This report was prepared by Diana Cowie and Sam Cooling, GML Consultants; with input and review by Dr Tim Owen, GML Senior Specialist—Aboriginal Archaeology. A list of contributors and Aboriginal community representatives, including affiliations, roles and the qualifications of the GML project team, is provided below in Table 1.1.

While the HMS should accompany the future DA for the proposed residential development; neither the HMS nor this Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines Report constitutes a complete Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) or Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) for the current, or any future proposed developments within the study area.

## 1.9 Aboriginal Community Involvement

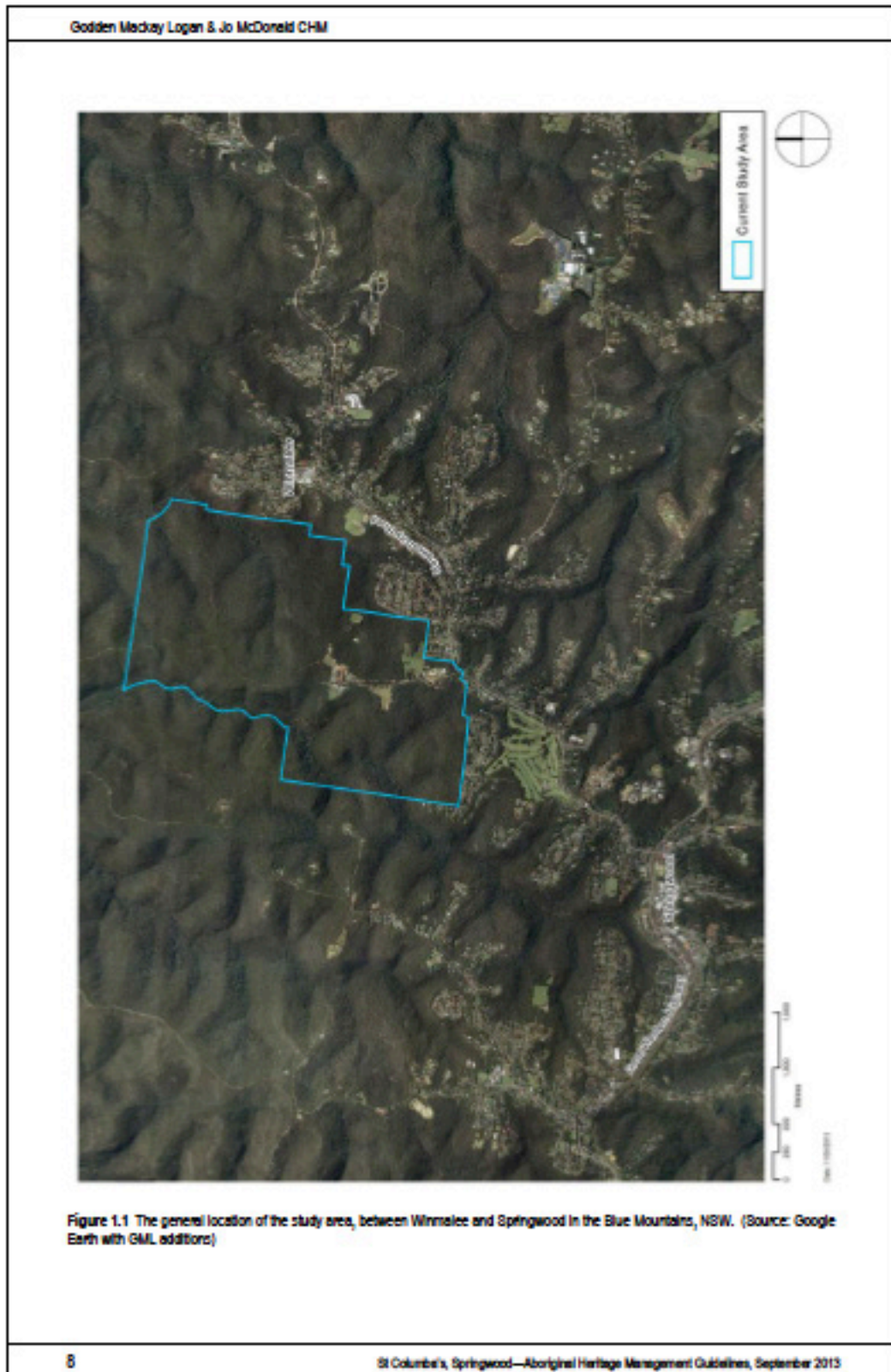
Representatives of eight Registered Aboriginal Parties assisted in field survey, provided input and information on cultural values as part of the HMS. Their input and recommendations have been considered and reflected in the management guidelines presented within this report.

Table 1.1 Investigators and Contributors

Person (Qualification)	Affiliation	Role
Diana Cowie BA (Hons Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology)	GML	Project manager, report co-author.
Sam Cooling M Arch Sci, BA	GML	Site archaeologist, report co-author.
Dr Tim Owen PhD, B Sc (International Archaeology)	GML	Responsible Person, report review and quality control.
Gordon Morton	DACHA	Aboriginal Site Officer.

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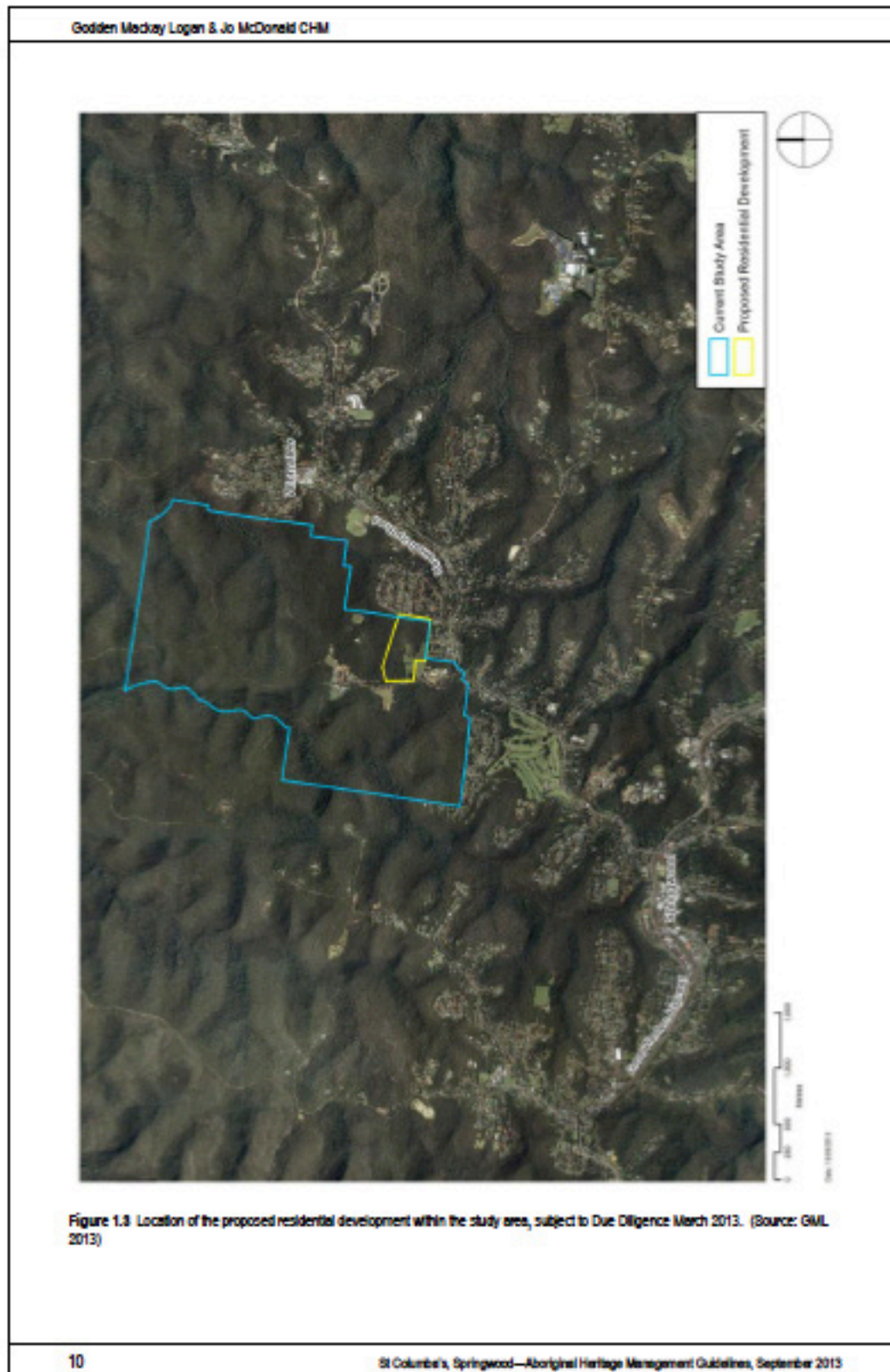
Goddien Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM		
Des Dyer	DALC	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Krystal Menlin	DCAC	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Gordon Workman	DLO	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Paul Goddard	DLO	Aboriginal Site Officer.
John Reilly	DTAC	Aboriginal Site Officer.
Danny Franks	Tocomwell	Aboriginal Site Officer.
To add if comment provided at a later date—a representative was not able to attend site inspection day.	DLALC	Aboriginal Representative.
To add if comment provided at a later date—a representative was not able to attend site inspection day.	GAHA	Aboriginal Representative.
<p>GML would also like to acknowledge the continued participation and support of Peter Laybutt from Whelans Institutes.</p>		
<p>St Columba's, Springwood—Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines, September 2013</p>		

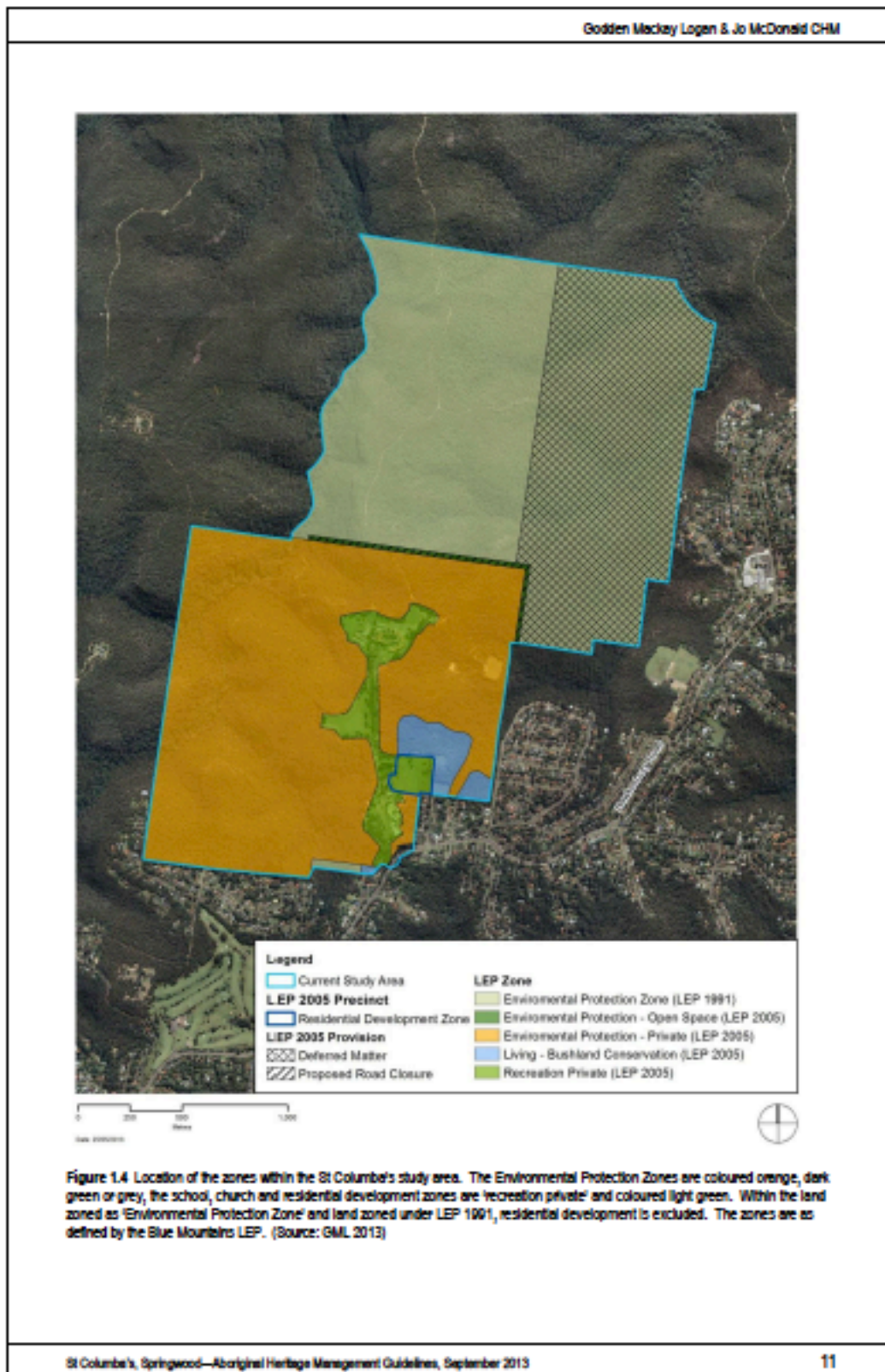












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## 2.0 Management Guidelines

The future conservation and development of the St Columba's study area should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the St Columba's, Springwood, Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy (as listed in Section 1.5.2 above and in HMS Section 5.0). In order to achieve this, the following guidelines have been provided to advise St Columba's managers, staff and landholding users on what is best practice in terms of the ongoing and future operation of the place.

### 2.1 Continued Land Use & Access

#### 2.1.1 Access

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The landholdings are private property and so access to the land could be facilitated through organised events, activities or appointments where the organising committee is aware of the need to conserve Aboriginal heritage sites by avoiding them and any impacts to them through their activities.</li> <li>The location of Aboriginal sites should not be publicised.</li> <li>Only existing tracks and paths should be used.</li> <li>Mechanisms should be put in place to encourage pedestrians to remain within the confines of the existing tracks at all times.</li> <li>If the Aboriginal community needs to obtain access to St Columba's for cultural purposes, the representative from the Aboriginal community should contact the Diocese of Parramatta.</li> <li>Arrangements for access need to be made ideally two weeks in advance of the proposed date. St Columba's will require a list of personnel who require access to the landholdings.</li> <li>In the first instance, the Aboriginal groups should contact the Diocese of Parramatta (Phone: (02) 8838 3400).</li> </ul>
School and Church Zone: Residential Development Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to the school grounds should be managed in accordance with current security procedures, which require visitors to sign in and out.</li> <li>Access to the church areas should continue to be managed as it is currently.</li> <li>Access to the residential development zone should be in accordance with the construction site WHS requirements including all visitors to sign in and out once works have commenced in this zone.</li> <li>Visitors and zone users should be made aware that Aboriginal sites are present within the landholdings and it is essential that these are conserved and not disturbed or harmed in any way.</li> </ul>
Environmental Protection Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities for access to Aboriginal sites as part of events or activities should be discussed with the local Aboriginal community. Activity participants should be informed about the sensitivity and delicacy of these sites and how to avoid disturbing soil deposits, art or artefacts, so as to conserve the features of these sites.</li> </ul>

#### 2.1.2 School Use

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing tracks and paths should be maintained to avoid erosion and impact to Aboriginal sites and heritage values.</li> <li>Use should be confined wherever possible to the existing tracks and paths to avoid erosion and impact to Aboriginal sites and heritage values.</li> </ul>



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School and Church Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zone users should be made aware that Aboriginal sites are present within the landholdings and it is essential that these are conserved and not disturbed or harmed in any way.</li> <li>The landholdings have great education value. Opportunities should be sought for local Aboriginal heritage sites, culture and values to be integrated into the curriculum.</li> <li>Simple signage should be considered acknowledging the traditional owners of the land and alerting people to the presence of Aboriginal sites nearby, and within areas of bushland/national park.</li> </ul>
Environmental Protection Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pedestrian use of existing tracks and paths through the environmental protection zone can continue in accordance with existing environmental policies.</li> <li>Low impact (pedestrian) bush based school activities (such as ecology studies or classes) should aim to avoid known areas with Aboriginal sites.</li> <li>Opportunities for access to Aboriginal sites as part of events or activities should be discussed with the local Aboriginal community. Activity participants should be informed about the sensitivity and delicacy of these sites and how to avoid disturbing soil deposits, art or artefacts within rock shelters, so as to conserve these features.</li> </ul>

## 2.2 St Columba's Landholdings Maintenance

Ongoing estate management is responsible environmental stewardship and sustainable management of the composite St Columba's landholdings. Regular management regimes need to take into consideration the provisions of this HMS and include appropriate measures to conserve and protect the Aboriginal heritage values of the composite St Columba's landholdings.

Bushfire management for the composite St Columba's landholdings is guided by the St Columba's Fire and Vegetation Management Plan (Molino Steward, June 2011). Pragmatic and general heritage management principles, as defined under this section, should apply to management of the composite St Columba's landholdings, both now and in the future.

### 2.2.1 Existing Tracks, Road Management and Vehicle Use

Vehicle use within the composite St Columba's landholdings can have a significant impact on heritage values through erosion and impacts to natural features, watercourses and vegetation. Vehicle use occurs on the bitumen road network within the school and church zone and across a network of graded, dirt track fire breaks. Very limited use of vehicles occurs on landforms where no tracks are currently present.

Attribute	Zone	Management Guidelines
Existing Tracks—Use and Maintenance.	All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the existing road network can occur without further management/assessment.</li> <li>Vehicles should remain within the confines of the existing roads and established parking spaces at all times.</li> <li>Ideally, existing roads should not be widened nor have their routes altered into adjacent undisturbed landforms.</li> <li>If possible, no dirt road or off-road vehicle use should occur during and immediately following periods of high precipitation, as this will lead to erosion and ground surface destabilisation which could impact Aboriginal heritage sites and values.</li> <li>Road management, stabilisation, widening or route alterations have the potential to impact Aboriginal objects and the cultural landscape. Where any of the aforementioned need to be carried out through substantial engineering works, consultation with the Aboriginal</li> </ul>

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Attribute	Zone	Management Guidelines
		<p>community and archaeological assessment should be undertaken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grading of fire breaks that are associated with Aboriginal sites would cause a loss of integrity associated with these sites. However, the sites located in the vicinity of current firebreaks have already been disturbed.</li> <li>In such instances, it may be possible to avoid regreeding the tracks at the locations of Aboriginal sites. Erosion impacts and potholes could be filled rather than graded.</li> <li>Any fill should be brought from off site, cleaned and not containing Aboriginal artefacts (NS river gravels should be avoided).</li> <li>If this is not possible, then minimal disturbance at such locations should be undertaken and existing tracks should not be widened or have their routes altered into adjacent undisturbed landforms.</li> <li>Track management and stabilisation (as a consequence of water erosion) has the potential to impact some Aboriginal sites and landscape. Where tracks need to be stabilised through substantial engineering works, consultation with the Aboriginal community and archaeological assessment should be undertaken.</li> <li>If track management would impact on Aboriginal sites, then mitigation of impacts may be necessary before works commence and the relevant statutory approvals are obtained.</li> <li>Rock crossings are considered a better heritage management option than the use of pipes.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.2 Bushfire Preparedness and Emergency Fire Fighting

Emergency fire fighting or bush hazard reduction work (fuel loading reduction and emergency activities) is subject to the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and emergency activities carried out under the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* are exempt from the NPW Act (refer to OEH Due Diligence Code of Practice for clarification of exempt activities).

Bushfire preparedness activities such as the establishment of Asset Protection Zones and Fire Trails should be subject to the following management policies:

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out a due diligence assessment to ensure identification and awareness of all Aboriginal heritage values.</li> <li>Areas not previously surveyed would require survey.</li> <li>Aboriginal Community Consultation should be conducted and is essential for the development of OEH documents and a Section 90 application.</li> <li>If existing sites or values cannot be avoided and would be impacted, an Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report would need to be undertaken and Section 90 permit(s) would be required.</li> <li>Mitigation should be carried out as required by a Section 90 permit.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.3 Gardens & Ovals

Landscape management (through regular mowing and management of trees) is important to maintain St Columba's operational requirements, especially in terms of bushfire management. The school and church zone contains a number of garden beds and landscaping. The heritage value of these has not been assessed in this report; however, the following management guidelines provide

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Information on the management of gardens and ovals in relation to potential Aboriginal heritage sites and known Aboriginal heritage values. Changes to garden beds and plantings are unlikely to impact Aboriginal heritage values.

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New plantings should be of native species local to the Springwood area.</li> </ul>
School and Church Zone; Residential Development Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aboriginal sites can be mowed as per current regimes, although this should not occur when soils are wet and erosion could occur.</li> <li>Changes to established garden beds can be undertaken as required, provided that new beds do not introduce species that could have an impact on Aboriginal heritage sites (such as through intrusive root systems).</li> <li>New garden beds adjacent to heritage sites should consider the potential physical impacts, such as removal of soil on Aboriginal heritage sites and values (refer to soil excavation and movement provisions in New Roads/Tracks/Services below).</li> </ul>
Environmental Protection Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New garden beds should not be established in the Environmental Protection Zone.</li> <li>There is currently no need for bush regeneration, but should that need arise, revegetation should avoid the known extent of any known and potential Aboriginal sites. Where the extent of a site or potential for an area to contain as yet unidentified Aboriginal sites, survey and potential test excavation may need to occur to define the boundaries within which revegetation should not occur.</li> <li>Weed removal should avoid disturbance to the soil in the location of known and potential Aboriginal sites. Strategies for this can include repeated burning to kill the seed stock of these weeds or poisoning.</li> </ul>

#### 2.2.4 Water and Drainage

Good water management across St Columba's can prevent localised flooding and erosion, which could lead to impacts to heritage values. Inappropriate or excessive irrigation of grassed areas and garden beds has the potential to have an impact on built heritage fabric.

Watercourses should be maintained free of weed and rubbish to ensure their natural flow and course for effective drainage of the landscape. Changes to watercourses may include stabilisation of creek banks, installation of culverts and removal of debris (changes to watercourses associated with track maintenance should refer to that section). Such changes have the potential for impact to the natural setting and Aboriginal sites and values.

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify St Columba's locations subject to regular inundation and flooding. An engineer should determine appropriate hydrological management requirements, if any.</li> <li>Changes to watercourses should be avoided. Should changes be required, any changes to water management should aim to be long term, taking into account the need for future landholdings management and possible future accessibility.</li> <li>New water management works should avoid excavation through Aboriginal sites or areas with moderate or high archaeological potential.</li> <li>Landscape based water management works should avoid all Aboriginal sites.</li> <li>Installation of new water management works should consider the requirements for new construction and new tracks/roads contained in this HMS.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.5 Erosion

St Columba's is set within an erosional soil landscape. Soil destabilisation and erosion can quickly lead to the loss of Aboriginal archaeological sites through diminished site conditions. Erosion occurs across the site, particularly on the steep sandstone cliffs, along the creek corridors, and in connection with fire breaks.

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the erosion management, consideration should be given to the locations of Aboriginal archaeological sites.</li> <li>If sites or areas with PAD are to be actively managed (stabilised) for erosion control, then it may be necessary to undertake archaeological mitigation before erosion control work commences (ie archival recording and/or archaeological collections/excavation).</li> <li>Key Aboriginal sites (such as shelters and grinding grooves) could be included in an erosion monitoring regime. Some of these sites exhibit substantial erosion or degradation, which could lead to the eventual loss of their heritage values.</li> <li>Where possible, users should refrain from driving vehicles following heavy rain in areas of Aboriginal heritage value.</li> </ul>

## 2.3 Future Management Actions

### 2.3.1 Fencing

Localised impacts of fencing are unlikely to impact the physical heritage values although landscape settings of heritage items could be impacted by new fencing.

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of existing fences/barricades should continue in accordance with relevant standards.</li> <li>Substantial new fence routes would require a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), heritage mitigation measures and potentially Council approval.</li> <li>New fence routes should aim to avoid direct and indirect impacts to heritage values and sites.</li> <li>Should Aboriginal sites be impacted by new fencing, relevant statutory permits should be obtained.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.2 Demolition and Remediation

Demolition of buildings is unlikely to impact the Aboriginal archaeological resources or values, except where excavation of subsurface components occurs.

The impacts on heritage values as a consequence of remediation depend upon the location and the type of remediation undertaken. A balance between appropriate environmental and heritage values management may need to be sought for some remediation projects.

Remediation for eroded tracks and watercourses is considered under the existing track management guidelines and the water and drainage guidelines above.



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Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remediation should aim to avoid all heritage items and values.</li> <li>• If heritage sites cannot be avoided as a consequence of remediation, heritage mitigation measures should be implemented.</li> <li>• If excavation will occur as part of demolition, a due diligence assessment should be carried out to ensure awareness of all Aboriginal heritage values and potential.</li> <li>• Remediation and demolition that impacts heritage values is subject to assessment, development of a HIA, heritage impact mitigation and OEH approval.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.3 New Construction/Development

New development within the St Columba's landholdings should adopt a sensitive and appropriate approach to conserving the heritage values of the place. Any new development must adhere to the statutory requirements of the NPW Act and follow the OEH due diligence approach.

Planning for new development should take into consideration the heritage values of the place during the earliest design phases. Requirements for further Aboriginal heritage work should be determined in conjunction with the site selection process.

Further consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders as part of the initial planning stage of any future proposed project would be required. Any future construction will need to take into consideration all of the possible impacts described above, especially pedestrian use, vehicle use, ground disturbance and possibly demolition and remediation. Construction may need to consider offsets for impacts to heritage—for Aboriginal heritage, these may include; survey of impact, cultural heritage mapping, archaeological investigations prior to site works, and development of a specific Plan of Management for Aboriginal heritage during the project.

Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed construction should take into account the heritage sites and values from the earliest stage. As the first step, a due diligence assessment should be undertaken to ensure awareness of all Aboriginal heritage values.</li> <li>• Areas not previously surveyed would require survey which should be undertaken during the site selection process.</li> <li>• The site selection process should apply the Aboriginal heritage predictive model to ascertain a location's likelihood of containing unrecorded Aboriginal objects.</li> <li>• The aim for new development should be the avoidance of all Aboriginal heritage sites.</li> <li>• Aboriginal Community Consultation should be conducted and is essential for the development of OEH documents and a Section 90 application.</li> <li>• Aboriginal consultation should be commenced at the time of site selection so that the Aboriginal community is informed as to the mechanism for site selection and actively participates in managing their heritage values.</li> <li>• If existing sites or values cannot be avoided and would be impacted, an Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report would need to be undertaken and a Section 90 permit(s) would be required.</li> <li>• Aboriginal heritage management and mitigation should be conducted as required.</li> <li>• Construction plans should be sufficiently flexible to avoid small areas with high density archaeological sites.</li> <li>• Consideration must be given to the impact machinery will cause through strong vibrations on sandstone shelters and sites in the vicinity of a development. An assessment of the potential impact and monitoring of these sites during works should be carried out prior to machinery activities commencing.</li> </ul>

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Zone	Management Guidelines
Environmental Protection Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ideally new construction/development should not be undertaken within the Environmental Protection Zone.</li> <li>Should new works be required in this zone, Aboriginal consultation, planning and assessment must be undertaken before site selection is determined (see above). The objective for any new development in an Environmental Protection Zone would be to entirely avoid Aboriginal heritage sites.</li> </ul>
<b>2.3.4 New Roads, Tracks and Services</b> <p>Ground disturbance of any description, including grading, topsoil stripping, trenching, soil excavation and soil movement has the potential to impact Aboriginal heritage sites and values, both those currently known and those not yet identified. The excavation and movement of soil also has the potential to change the appearance of the landscape.</p> <p>The installation of new roads, tracks, fire trails and services such as sewer, stormwater, underground electricity and communications, footings, poles, etc all engage in ground disturbance activities as listed above.</p> <p>Impacts arising from soil excavation can lead to erosion, further soil movement along watercourses, loss of vegetation and can result in a number of accumulative impacts far greater than that associated with the original excavation. Therefore, soil horizons should not be impacted without due reason and consideration of further possible impacts to heritage values. This includes geotechnical works.</p> <p>The following management actions for ground disturbance, if applied, would assist in reducing or mitigating the impact of these activities.</p>	
Zone	Management Guidelines
All Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be aware of all Aboriginal heritage values and avoid them. This may require survey for Aboriginal sites and values where previous survey has not occurred.</li> <li>New tracks should be subject to approval by the BMCC based upon an understanding of the wider environmental impact associated with erosion.</li> <li>Areas not previously surveyed would require survey.</li> <li>If existing sites or values cannot be avoided and would be impacted, then a Section 90 permit(s) would be required.</li> <li>Determination of the location of proposed trenching should avoid the mapped extent of Aboriginal sites and provide at least a 50m buffer between the works area and the site.</li> <li>Consideration must be given to the often overlooked impact machinery will cause through strong vibrations on sandstone shelters and sites in the vicinity of a development. An assessment of the potential impact and monitoring of these sites during works should be carried out prior to machinery activities commencing.</li> </ul>
School and Church Zone; Residential Development Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New roads, tracks and services on previously disturbed land do not require further assessment where it can be foreseen that there is no archaeological potential.</li> </ul>
School and Church Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A due diligence report should be sought to provide consent authorities with documentation demonstrating that due diligence has been carried out.</li> </ul>
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Environmental Protection Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideally, no new tracks, soil excavation or movement activities should occur within this zone.</li> <li>• New tracks should consider their visual impact on the landforms and setting.</li> <li>• All proposed activities with excavations in the Environmental Protection Zone require further environmental/archaeological assessment and community consultation.</li> <li>• Soil excavation and movement can only occur subject to heritage impact assessment, heritage mitigation measures and, if relevant, OEH approval, including a Section 90 AHIP.</li> </ul>
<h3>2.3.5 Aboriginal Community Consultation and Management</h3> <p>In order to gather social and community views and opinions with respect to Aboriginal heritage, the OEH has established a formal process involving identification, registration, engagement and consultation with Aboriginal peoples who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of an Aboriginal object and/or place.</p> <p>This project has engaged the Aboriginal community through the formal OEH process. However, future actions which require an OEH Section 90 approval would need to recommence this process following the steps defined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Informing Aboriginal people about the nature and scope of the proposal.</li> <li>2. Understanding what might be present in the landscape and its cultural significance.</li> <li>3. Determining the potential impacts and the proposed strategies to deal with them.</li> <li>4. Reviewing the report.<sup>3</sup></li> </ol> <p>The guidelines specify timeframes for each stage of the consultation process. Further details pertaining to these stages are described below.</p> <h4>Stage 1: Notification of Project</h4> <p>The aim of Stage 1 is to 'identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project'. The identification process involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial letters sent to select government agencies to determine relevant Aboriginal stakeholder groups to contact; and</li> <li>• placement of a notice in local press inviting Aboriginal people who hold relevant cultural knowledge to register in the process of community consultation.</li> </ul> <p>A letter notifying all Aboriginal people and the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) about the proposed project must be sent to each individual and group identified through the above steps. Aboriginal people have a minimum of 14 days after the letter was sent or the notice was published in the newspaper to register an interest in the project.</p> <p>The outcome of Stage 1 is a list of Aboriginal people who have registered to be involved in consultation for the project—the 'Registered Aboriginal Parties' (RAPs). The RAPs are to be involved for the remainder of the project; no Aboriginal consultation outside of the RAPs is required.</p>	
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## Stage 2: Presentation of Information

A letter is to be sent to all RAPs informing them of the project outline, project impacts, the timeline and milestones of the project. Included is a methodology for undertaking field assessment and a request for any information on culturally sensitive areas of local traditional knowledge relating to the study area.

The OEH has determined that in Stage 2, 28 days must be allowed for the RAPs to respond.

## Stage 3: Gathering of Information

Field assessment could commence four weeks after the Stage 2 package has been sent to the RAPs. During the field assessment, the RAPs may provide knowledge about local traditions and cultural aspects of the study area. Any such information would be presented in the heritage assessment.

## Stage 4: Review of Draft Report

Following client review of the draft Aboriginal heritage assessment, if the client requires an AHIP (ie a Section 87 or Section 90), each RAP must be provided with the draft report for comment. The OEH stipulates that RAPs should be allowed 28 days to provide comment on the draft report. All community comments should be appended to the report and appear in the final Heritage Assessment.



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### 3.0 Summary and Conclusions

The HMS determined that the whole of the St Columba's landholdings have intrinsic intangible Aboriginal heritage value to the local Aboriginal people, as well as tangible Aboriginal heritage values, and should be managed accordingly.

This Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines report has provided heritage management actions to assist St Columba's landholding managers, staff and users in implementing the heritage management principles and strategies presented in the HMS (GML 2013), in accordance with what is best practice in terms of the ongoing and future operation of the place.

Implementation of these management guidelines will ensure that continued use and any future development within the composite landholdings is compliant with the NPW Act, and responsibly conserves and manages the identified Aboriginal heritage values of the landholdings.

#### 3.1 Key Aboriginal Heritage Management Recommendations

The following key heritage management recommendations are provided in light of the Heritage Management Principles and Strategies in Section 5.0 of the HMS:

- All Aboriginal sites, whether known or as yet not identified, are protected under the NPW Act. All means possible should be undertaken to avoid harm to Aboriginal sites and places within the composite St Columba's landholdings.

Under the Act, harm is defined as to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place. Harm to an Aboriginal site includes all levels of impact, both direct and indirect. An impact to a site or object can include changes to the setting of a site; ground disturbance such as soil excavation, movement and erosion, which causes the movement or damage of an artefact or site; touching rock shelters, rock art or artefacts, which leads to their decay or movement; machinery vibrations, which can lead to site cracking, decay or collapse; graffiti and graffiti cleaning actions, etc.

- Aboriginal heritage sites and identified Aboriginal heritage values associated with the St Columba's landholdings should be conserved and managed.
- Where it is not possible to avoid harm to an Aboriginal site/place within the composite St Columba's landholdings, the process for applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit should be undertaken.
- Those sites identified within the landholdings that are not on AHIMS should be registered to assist in their ongoing conservation.
- A mechanism should be put into place for the Aboriginal community to access key Aboriginal sites within the composite St Columba's landholdings.
- The local Aboriginal community should be engaged and consulted about their involvement in conserving and promoting the heritage values.
- This report should be provided to the schools on site, St Thomas Aquinas Parish Church and all other users and managers to guide their activities and future plans.

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- This report should also be provided to BMOC to assist them with review of any future applications and for planning in the local area.

Copies of the draft final report will be sent to all registered Aboriginal groups for comment and feedback on the content, assessment and recommendations. All comments received from these groups will be appended to this report when received. Any future work relating to the Aboriginal heritage archaeology and tangible and intangible values should include consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders as per Section 5.0 of this HMS.

### 3.2 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> DECCW 2010. NPWS Act 1974. Fact sheet 1. September 2010.
- <sup>2</sup> Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2005.
- <sup>3</sup> List taken from DECCW (2010:10).
- <sup>4</sup> DECCW (2010:10).

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### **Appendix A**

Aboriginal Heritage Inventory and AHIMS Site Cards

Appendix A—Aboriginal Heritage Inventory and AHIMS Site Cards						Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM
RESTRICTED						
<p><b>Note:</b> This information is restricted and provided for the managers and users of St Columba's landholdings only. It should not be provided to the wider public or those who do not require specific knowledge of the location of the Aboriginal sites contained within the St Columba's landholdings.</p>						
HIMS Reference Number	AHIMS Number/Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Existing (AGO Datum)	Northing (AGO Datum)	Notes (refer to AHIMS card for more details)
1	87	87, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Open Campsite	276702	6273058	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0036; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Brayshaw and Haglund.
2	45-5-2337	St Columba's 13	Shelter with Art	276871	6273041	Northwest facing shelter 6-7 m southeast of the creek and 5m above it. The shelter is 12m long x 3m deep x less than 2m high. At the northeastern end of the shelter, in a section of overland facing north, there are at least six faded red hand stencils beneath one other indeterminate motif (AHIMS recording 1995). Two artefacts were identified within the shelter, a yellow quartz flake fragment and a grey chert flake fragment. This shelter is part of an important complex of sites including shelters and artefact sites over an area of 500m x 200m. The site appeared undisturbed in 1995.
3	810	810, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	276981	6273027	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0041; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Brayshaw and Haglund.

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4	45-5-2335	St Columba's 11	Shelter with Deposit	276701 Easting as re-recorded in 2013 (GOA datum): 276785	6073021 Nothing as re- recorded in 2013 (GOA datum): 6073180	<p>The site is located below the ridge line approximately 60m east of Springwood Ridge fire trail. The shelter faces east and overlooks the headwaters of a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek (70m southeast and 10-15m below the shelter). The shelter is 6m long, c.5m deep and 2m high. The sandy yellowish deposit is at least 25cm deep and sloping out. Four artefacts were identified on the slope in front of the shelter—two chert flakes and two milky quartz flakes. The site remains undisturbed as per inspection in 2013, though the sandstone is cracked (possibly from heat from fires) and the roof is degrading and quite fragile at the drip line. This shelter is part of an important complex of sites including shelters and artefact sites over an area of 500m x 200m.</p>
5	45-5-2336	St Columba's 12	Shelter with Deposit	276791 Easting as re-recorded in 2013 (GOA datum): 276790	6073081 Nothing as re- recorded in 2013 (GOA datum): 6073182	<p>Southeast facing shelter with a large double banded pebbled surface at the front. The shelter is 6m long, 2m deep and 1.5m high. It contains a deposit within the shelter and confined behind the tree in front of the shelter. Artefacts identified on the drip line and sloping mass of rock fragments at the foot of a cliff (jalus) include a milky quartz bipolar flake and flake fragment.</p> <p>St Columba's 11 is c. 50m to the south on the same elevation and the shelters both overlook a flat area 5m below, at the headwaters of a creek where artefacts have been previously observed (eg St Columba's 10 and between St Columba's 12 and 13 on the north side of the creek). This shelter is part of an important complex of sites including shelters and artefact sites over an area of 500m x 200m. The site remains undisturbed as per inspection in 2013.</p>
6	45-5-0036	Springwood Creek (St Columba's College)	Open Campsite	276681	6073040	<p>On ridge overlooking Springwood Creek and Grose River. The site contained six pieces of chert and basalt chips and cores. The nearest water supply is a small rock pool. The Grose River is approximately 300m below.</p>

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7	45-5-2334	St Columba's 10	Open Campsite	270641	6272931	<p>The site is adjacent Springwood Ridge fire trail, either side of a narrow saddle c.1.0km north of St Columba's Buildings. Artefacts were found on the northern and southern sides of a narrow saddle (c20m wide), in areas which had been burnt. Ground visibility was up to 90%, with sandy soil and sandstone exposed. Artefacts occurred at a maximum density of 3/m<sup>2</sup> in one location north of the saddle, but elsewhere they were very sparse. There were nine artefacts: five chert, three quartz, and one silcrete.</p> <p>The site was recorded as at least partially disturbed in 1998. The site itself may not warrant further investigation if under threat, but its significance enhances by being part of a complex of sites.</p>
8	45-5-0041	Springwood Creek.	Shelter with Deposit	277076	6272788	<p>Rock shelter in the short western tributaries of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. A few pieces of flaked material were identified.</p>
9	St Columba's PAD 12	St Columba's PAD 12, Breyshaw and Hagland 1995	Shelter with PAD	277065	6271817	<p>The shelter is 20m above and overlooks a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek, about 100m southwest of a minor creek confluence. The shelter faces north and is 3m long by 3m wide and 2m high. The sides have been built with stones which have retained a soft loose sandy deposit within the shelter.</p>
10 (same as 10)	45-5-0039	St Columba's College, 80/ 89, JMCCHM 1998	Shelter with Deposit	277011	6271761	<p>A rock shelter in the first line of sandstone below a ridge top approximately 150m from Blue Gum Swamp Creek. It is also approximately 150m from the shelter site 88 (45-5-0037). The site is below the ridge top. It is 6m x 2m x 3m. A few pieces of flaked material were recorded from the inspection and have a potential archaeological deposit, both within the shelter and in the large flat area outside the shelter. It has experienced historical grazing.</p>
11	45-5-0446	St Columba's, 80/20	Shelter with Deposit	277231	6271731	<p>Large overhang (15m x 3m x 5m) on hill slope to the east of 80 (HMS No. 10). It is halfway down the slope, faces north, and 120m from (and 35m in elevation above) a confluence of tributaries flowing into Blue Gum Swamp Creek. Three artefacts were identified on the sandstone ledges at the front of the shelter floor—two quartz and one mudstone flake. The deposit on the shelter floor and amongst the sandstone ledges has low to moderate potential for intact archaeological deposit.</p>
12	St Columba's PAD 1	St Columba's PAD 1, Breyshaw and Hagland 1995	Shelter with PAD	277488	6271683	<p>The PAD is associated with the shelter which faces east over the creek, approximately 35m below and 120m away. The shelter is 8.3m long, 2.2m deep and 1.05m high. The floor is horizontal to the dip line and the yellow grey sandy deposit is c50cm deep.</p>

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13	83	83, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	277488	45271683	Blockion originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0030; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHMIS coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
14	45-5-0030	Springwood Creek (Springwood Hawkesbury Rd)	Shelter with Deposit	276183	45271673	Large cave well protected from the elements. Rock shelter sits slopes gently to permanent creek (Springwood Creek) approximately 15m away. It is situated 50m upstream of the weir in the lowest cliff line, toward the headwaters of the creek and near the main ridge. It has been the subject of two excavations but the records of these are no longer available. The excavation has been published in Menkoff 1970. The assemblage included five Bondi points, triangular microliths, a fabricator, two steep scrapers, two concave scrapers, a hammer stone and core ground edge are in carbon dated chrono-stratigraphic sequence up to 1.4m deep. Collection is purported to now be in the Australian Museum and St Columba's College. This shelter deposit represents one of the most reliable sequences in the Blue Mountains as it was intact (prior to excavation) and has not been affected by differential vertical displacement.
15	St Columba's PAD 11	St Columba's PAD 11, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	276849	45271667	This shelter is about 25m east of a creek and 12m above it. The shelter opens to the west-southwest. It is 12m long by 2m deep and 1.8m high. The sides and front of the shelter have a rock floor with the centre containing a grey sandy deposit approximately 3m x 2m in size and at least 25cm deep.
17	Site 18 + PAD, JMCCHM 1996	Site 18 + PAD, JMCCHM 1996	Shelter with Deposit	277518	45271641	A site description was not available from previous recording. The only site referred to in the JMCCHM August 1996 report was St Columba's 18 (grinding grooves).
18	St Columba's PAD 2	St Columba's PAD 2, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	276811	45271651	Situated on a slope above Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The shelter faces east-northeast and is 9.5m long, 3m deep and 1.5m high. The deposit in the centre of the shelter appeared to be 30cm deep in 1995, though was overlain by coarse sand which had degraded from the roof. The potential deposit extends 1.5m outside the shelter.

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		45-5-0037	St Columba's College, 88	Shelter with Deposit	270771	60271571
19						The shelter is just below the top of the ridge to the north east of St Columba's school, approximately 100m from an upper tributary arm of Blue Gum Swamp Creek and approximately 30m elevation above the creek. The shelter measures 8m x 5m x 3m and faces west-northwest. A few pieces of flaked material identified by E Stockton and two broken indurated mudstone blades were identified in 1990. The floor of the shelter and a large flat area outside the shelter contain PAD. The site is in good condition with no apparent disturbance in 1990.
20		45-5-2332	St Columba's 8	Open Campsite	277500	60271475
						Located on a gentle north facing slope near the headwaters of a small creek which joins a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek below the site. Artefacts were identified to within 10m of the creek in a 30m x 20m area. Twenty artefacts were identified and ranged from chert, milky quartz or grey quartzite. Most were flakes or flake fragments with three cores recorded. A group of rock shelters and PADs were recorded above (at higher elevation) and to the northeast of this site. It appeared to be undisturbed, according to the 1995 AHIMS card.
21		Site 2, Stockton 1992	Site 2, Stockton 1992	Open Campsite	276511	60271461
						No description provided in report.
22		45-5-2333	St Columba's 9	Open Campsite	275583	60271453
						Located on a narrow ridge top between Blue Gum Swamp Creek and Springwood Creek. It was situated along a bulldozed track and hence is disturbed. Six artefacts were identified including a cream indurated mudstone core, mainly heat fractured, flake fragments of chert and milky quartz flake cores. The AHIMS card notes that travel from the main ridge to the Goose River would have been easiest along the ridge where St Columba's 9 was located, and this site probably reflects bendient use.
23		81	81, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	275831	60271388
						Stockton originally recorded this site and the location of it from Breyshaw and Haglund's work. It has been identified according to the coordinates listed here. This site has been registered as 45-5-28; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
24		St Columba's PAD 14	St Columba's PAD 14, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	275801	60271376
						Located on a southern side of a tributary adjoining Springwood Creek. The shelter faces north-northeast and is 4m long by 2m deep and 1.5m high. The deposit is level, sandy and likely to be less than 30cm deep.

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25	St Columba's PAD 13, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	275386	4571327	Located on a southern side of a tributary adjoining Springwood Creek and located 10m east of PAD 14. The shelter faces northeast and is 6m long by 5m deep and less than 1.2m high. The level, sandy floor has a deposit c.30cm deep. From this shelter there is a good view of the opposite valley slope and the creek flats.
26	82	Shelter with Deposit	275900	4571279	Blockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0030; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
27	85	Shelter with Deposit	276032	4571287	Blockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0032; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Breyshaw and Haglund.
28	St Columba's PAD 5, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	276072	4571273	This shelter is less than 20m west of PAD 4 (HIM8 20). The shelter faces south and is 6.2m long, 2.2m deep and 1.2m high. The shelter floor is composed of yellow clay approximately 20cm deep. Deposit exists beneath the clay and appears to be sloping.
29	St Columba's PAD 4, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	277036	4571284	The shelter is approximately 20m from a small creek. It faces south, is 4.5m long by 1.6m deep and 1.7m high. The deposit is likely to be around 30cm or more.
30	St Columba's PAD 3, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	276039	4571253	The shelter is located on a south facing slope overlooking the upper reaches of a tributary of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The shelter is 7m long by 2m deep and 0.8m high. It contains a yellow sandy deposit 10cm-30cm deep. The shelter has been impacted by graffiti.
31	Site 3, Blockton 1992	Open Campsite	276532	4571183	No description provided in report.
32	PAD 16, JMCCHM 1996	PAD with Shelter	275736	4571116	This PAD is located in a gully and the associated shelter measures 3m x 1.5m x 1.5m with a southeasterly aspect. The deposit is in good condition and has moderate potential for intact artefact bearing deposit.
33	45-5-0028	Shelter with Deposit	276579	4571104	Rock shelter with a small quantity of failed material and deep sandy soil. Located upstream from the weir.

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34	PAD17, JUMCHM 1996	PAD17, JUMCHM 1996	PAD	276881	6271121
	45-5-0326	St Columba's 1	Open Campsite	276104	6271031
	45-5-0326	Springwood Creek	Shelter with Deposit	275140	6270033
	45-5-0329	Springwood (Springwood Creek)	Shelter with Deposit	276031	6270011
	45-5-2330	St Columba's 15	Open Campsite	276091	6270901
<p>Open area of PAD 100m x 100m on the flat to gently sloping sandy flat at the confluence above two tributary arms of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. There are tracks which cross this PAD at its lower extent, but otherwise this site has experienced very little disturbance. This area has good potential for intact artefact bearing deposit.</p> <p>Near the northwestern corner of the playing field. Three artefacts were identified on the southern side of a drainage depression. They were spread along 6m of a track in an area which had been disturbed by earth removal. Two other artefacts were identified on a track 15m to the south. Three artefacts were of chert (two flakes, one core) and the two 15m to the south were mudstone flakes/flake fragments. None of the artefacts are in situ and it is not sure where they originated from due to the disturbance in which they were found.</p> <p>Rock shelter containing a little flaked material, some scrapers and fabricators' (AHMUS card). It is located upstream from the weir on Springwood Creek. The artefact assemblage is recorded as being in the personal collection of E Stockton at St Columba's College, Springwood.</p> <p>Rock shelter with a small quantity of flaked material and deep sandy soil. Located upstream from the weir.</p> <p>Situated on the lower north-northwest facing slope, just above and south of the western arm of the Blue Gum Swamp Creek headwaters. The valley here is fairly open, with gentle lower slopes below a cliff face which contains shelters to the east. The drainage line separating St Columba's 16 and 17 runs through this site. Artefacts were identified in areas of exposure due to erosion. It is likely that this site contains intact subsurface archaeological deposits. The slope below the shelter sites down to the creek has potential archaeological deposits. Ten artefacts were recorded during inspection in 1995 within an area 50m x 50m, mostly chert with two mudstone and one quartz flake. This site is part of a complex of sites including St Columba's 16, 17 and 18.</p>					
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39	45-5-2340	St Columba's 16	Shelter with Deposit	276851	6270571
<p>Located on the northwest-west facing slope above and south of the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The valley nearby is fairly open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face and a developed ridge top.</p> <p>The southwesterly facing overhang is 7m long by 5m deep and 3.5m high. It has a sloping rock floor with pockets of thin deposit (5cm–10cm deep). The shelter is about 1m above the slope and is easily accessible with a good view over the valley floor and to the opposite slope. Some flint charcoal lines may be traces of art. Three stone artefacts were recorded, one quartz core, one quartz flake and one chert flake.</p> <p>Some graffiti and European debris recorded at the site in 1995. This site is beyond the St Columba's landholdings but may still be affected by activities that could occur within the landholdings. A small drainage line from the south separates this site from the site St Columba's 15. It is part of the important site complex along with St Columba's 15, 17 and 18.</p>					
40	45-5-2342	St Columba's 18	Axe Grinding Groove	276821	6270541
<p>These grooves occur on a rock ledge across the northern arm of the two main tributaries from the west which form the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek. The valley here is open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face to the east. The rock ledge on which the grooves occur is about 8m–10m broad and extends along 20m of the creek bed. The grooves were fairly clear despite being less than 1cm deep and covered in silt in 1995. It is thought these were relocated in the 2013 field inspections and they remain in good condition. Their location was recorded as 276853E, 6271010N (GDA datum). Similarity of alignment, depth and extent of weathering indicate they were probably made at a similar time.</p> <p>This site is part of an important complex of sites including two shelters, an artefact site and the grinding grooves. A bowl shaped feature in a sandstone overhang under a waterfall was also identified above and slightly to the southeast. There was a clear ground groove running north–south from the northern side of the bowl into the bowl, and a natural crack in the stone defined the bowl to the west. This feature was located at 276841E, 6271010N (GDA datum). An Aboriginal representative suggested this may be associated with male initiation.</p>					

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41	45-5-2341	St Columba's 17	Shelter with Deposit	276514	0270630	<p>Located on the northwest-west facing slope above and south of the western arm of the headwaters of Blue Gum Creek Swamp. The valley nearby is fairly open with gentle lower slopes below the cliff face and ridge top (outside the property and now developed). The overhang is 13m long, less than 3 deep and 2m high. The shelter faces west and has a broad, fairly level floor extending out to grade into gentle rocky slope. One quartz core and two to four quartz flake fragments were identified on the rocky slope. This shelter is part of an important complex of shelters. A small drainage channel separates St Columba's 14 and 17. Sand and silt wash into the shelter at the northern and southern ends, but it appeared fairly undisturbed in 1995.</p>
42	88 same as 45-5-0035	88, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Open Campsite + PAD	276151	0270678	<p>Breyshaw and Haglund recorded this site as E Stockton's Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek) site, which was adjacent to the sandstone quarry. 276150 E, 0270677N is the location recorded by E Stockton for the Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek) site, which contrasts with the mapped location of 88. McDonald 1998 states that Breyshaw and Haglund could not identify the exact site location of Stockton's Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek) site. In 1998, Jo McDonald CHM identified a large area of PAD around the headwaters of two tributary creek lines in this area.</p>
43	45-5-0035	Hawkesbury Road (Springwood Creek)	Open Campsite	275921	0270643	<p>Located in a shallow basin at the head of a valley, protected from prevailing westerlies. Sixteen boulders of chert, mostly waste flakes and some poor scrapers were identified by E Stockton. He also noted the following implement types: hammerstone, Windang axe, large cores, side discard and concave scrapers, denticular, unifacial pebble implement with a burin edge at one end, fabricator, and other burins. The area has been disturbed by gravel quarrying, earth removal and ploughing and retains little potential for further intact archaeology. He mentioned that Bonal points, eouses and microblits are missing. A Melanesian style polished, rectangular sectioned edge was also found which was recorded as 'probably imported'. Items recorded by E Stockton were collected and are in his collection recorded to be at St Columba's College. During the 2013 inspection, a single mudstone flake was recorded at 276804E, 0270605N (GDA datum).</p>
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Goddard Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM						
44	St Columba's PAD 10	St Columba's PAD 10, Breyphaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	270611	6270632	807 is directly beneath this shelter at the base of the slope. The shelter faces southwest and is 10.5m long, 2.2m deep and 1.6m high. A bend of shale is eroding from the base of the rear wall and rocks have been placed at the front of the shelter, potentially to shore up the level floor. The shaley yellow deposit appears to be disturbed and is thought to have low potential.
45	St Columba's PAD 9	St Columba's PAD 9, Breyphaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	275068	6270639	Located 50m east of PAD 8 (HMS 45) on the same elevation, the shelter faces southeast and is 10m long by 2.6m deep and 2.2m high. It also has a grey sandy deposit around 5cm deep with pockets of slightly deeper deposit across the sloping floor. There is an overhang to the left of this shelter which has a mainly rock floor.
46	St Columba's PAD 8	St Columba's PAD 8, Breyphaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	275891	6270601	Located on a slope overlooking the tributary of Springwood Creek which flows past the 'Grotto'. The shelter faces south and is 10m long by 2m deep and 2m high. The grey sandy deposit within is at least 25cm deep. There is another very narrow shelter to the right of this shelter. The sandstone roof of the larger shelter has weathered considerably and the smaller one has a large rock fall in front of it. The smaller shelter has been allocated limited archaeological potential, if any, by Breyphaw and Haglund 1995.
47	45-5-2331	St Columba's 7	Shelter with Art	270801	6270601	The site is located on the valley floor on the eastern side of the creek flowing over the 'Grotto' and 80m, at the base of the slope. The rock does not form an overhang. The art consists of a single charcoal infilled, possible anthropomorphic figure 30cm high and 10.5cm across. The figure is situated within an eroded area.  An area extending approximately 100m upstream from the site and 60m across is relatively level and could potentially contain an archaeological deposit from activities, including possibly camping in this level.  The site is in moderate condition due to frequent water flow from an opening below the rock. The creek is less than 10m from the rock face and the whole area may be affected by drainage.
48	45-5-2445	St Columba's, 8C19	Open Campsite	275370	6270503	Artefacts located on the north side of the creek (upper headwaters of Blue Gum Swamp Creek) on a trail, approximately 5m wide, on the slope. The site is approximately 50m long and 3m wide. Eleven artefacts were recorded in total, primarily consisting of mudstone flakes with one mudstone core and one silcrete broken flake. The site has good condition though artefacts located on the path near to the surface are disturbed by walking and cycling activities.

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Goddard Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM						
49	St Columba's PAD 6, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	275437	6270550	The shelter faces northeast and its floor is composed of earth. This site was not recorded in detail by Breyshaw and Haglund, but they did note that graffiti was present in 1995.	
50	St Columba's 4, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	270200	6270484	The shelter is 24m long, 5m deep and 3.4m high and opens to the west. It is about 8m above the bottom of the valley. The floor is predominantly rock with only a couple of centimetres of deposit. Eight artefacts were recorded and others observed down the slope in front of the shelter. The assemblage consisted of five chert flakes including two microblades, and three quartz flakes/flake fragments. Apparently relatively undisturbed aside from some graffiti in the shelter (1995).	
51	45-5-0031 Springwood Creek (Hawkesbury Road)	Shelter with Deposit	270029	6270405	Large, long, spacious rock shelter opening to the east which contains deposit both within and on a sloping terrace of soil outside the front of the shelter. Excavation has uncovered 120 Bondi points, 18 eburnes, 14 geometric microblades, five serrated blades, six fabricators, one edge ground axe, various types of scrapers and 0.8kg of flakes. There was a difference in the concentration of flaked material across the cave floor with the highest concentration being at the front and sides, and the lowest in the centre. The fireplace was toward the back of the cave. It is associated with a smaller shelter adjacent to it (which does not have evidence of occupation) as well as a campsite, nearby are grooves and two sources of water. The site has good protection from the weather. The tools from the artefact assemblage are either at St Columba's or Stockton's personal collection or in the Australian Museum, according to AHIMS site cards.	
52	St Columba's PAD 7, Breyshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with PAD	270131	6270401	The shelter faces southwest and is 7m long by 2.5m deep and 3m high. The deposit within the shelter is probably shallow and composed of yellow sand and clay. The archaeological potential of this shelter has been described as low.	
53	45-5-2338 St Columba's 14	Open Campsite	275478	6270353	Located on a sandstone platform near the top of the ridge, with patches of shallow sandy material. The site contained three artefacts; one chert blade and one silcrete flake fragment were 25cm, and a quartz flake fragment located 15m from the other two. The interpretation is that these artefacts were dropped in transit, perhaps at a resting point rather than representing an 'occupation' or activity site. The site is surrounded by shelter sites below the ridge line. The site is undisturbed but has little potential for subsurface archaeological deposit.	

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Goddard Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM						
54	St Columba's 2	St Columba's 2, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Aue Grinding Groove	275502	6270334	Four grinding grooves adjacent to a rock pool on a sandstone platform 6m x 2m in a small creek. The grooves ranged from 18mm–36mm long and 6mm–7mm deep. A chert flake was noted 20m to the northeast of the grooves. The site was recorded as in good condition in 1995.
55	Site 1, Stockton 1992	Site 1, Stockton 1992; St Columba's 3; 812	Shelter with Deposit	276050	6270340	This is recorded in Brayshaw and Haglund as 'St Columba's 3'—a shelter with deposit. The shelter faces west and is immediately adjacent to the creek. It is 8.5m long by 2m deep and 2m high. The deposit is yellow and sandy. The front may have eroded away but the centre is around 25cm deep. Eight artefacts were recorded and several others were noted partially embedded in deposit. Artefacts included chert flakes, a chert core, mudstone flakes and a quartz piece. The site was relatively undisturbed in 1995.
56	84	84, Brayshaw and Haglund 1995	Shelter with Deposit	276071	6270331	Stockton originally recorded this site and it has been registered as 45-5-0031; however, there are huge discrepancies in the AHIMS coordinates and those mapped by Brayshaw and Haglund.
57	45-5-0074	LV2 (Springwood); St Columba's 11	Aue Grinding Groove	275601	6270301	The site is located on a rock shelf above a waterfall known locally as the 'Grotto'. Six grinding grooves were recorded at this location, five around a small pool on the western side of the platform and the other near the centre of the platform, between two channels. The grooves were between 5mm and 8mm deep and between 23mm and 29mm long. Inspects to the side include water erosion and channels cut into the platform to drain the pool which cuts one of the grooves. The condition of the site in 1995 was considered 'reasonable'. Adjacent to this site is shelter 56.
58	45-5-0444	8C1F 1; PAD 15	Isolated Find with PAD	276161	6270271	The isolated mudstone flaked piece was identified within an area of PAD defined as being more than 200m by 100m on the flat to gently sloping ridge line. The adjacent headwater area also has good potential for intact archaeological deposit. It is near to HMS 54 and 55 and, together with these sites, may form a complex of activity areas. The site condition is good with little disturbance.

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Godden Mackay Logan & Jo McDonald CHM					
59	45-5-2330	St Columba's S	Shelter with Deposit	270011	6270032
<p>This shelter is 18m long, 5m deep, 1.5m high and faces southwest. The deposit within is shallow, partially disturbed and only present in the front of the shelter. The shelter is located 2m above a creek and 10m to the west of it. Two artefacts were recorded, one quartz on a rock shelf and one chert broken flake on the talus (topping mass of rock fragments at the foot of a cliff). Graffiti includes a figure throwing a spear, drawn in charcoal. AHIMS card records this site as partially disturbed by removal of the talus during construction of the track 2m below.</p>					
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### Appendix B AHIMS Site Cards



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### **Peter Lonergan**

Director, Cracknell & Lonergan Architects Pty Ltd

#### **Introduction**

Peter J. Lonergan is the director of practice and nominated architect (NSW Registration No. 5983) of Cracknell & Lonergan Architects (CLA) Pty Ltd, a private practice established with Julie Cracknell in 1984. Together, Peter and Julie have accumulated over thirty years of experience in the fields of architecture, interior design, heritage conservation, exhibition design and expert consultancy in town planning. As director of practice, Peter has not only been involved in the design of multiple works, but also served as a heritage consultant and consultant in the fields of SEPP65, SEPPARH, Clause 4.6, and various other planning advisory bodies. Today, Peter continues to serve as director of architectural design at CLA, overseeing a diverse range of projects throughout the Sydney Metropolitan Area.

#### **Formal Qualifications**

BArch, UNSW and BSc(Arch) (Hons) UNSW

MBEnv (Building Conservation) UNSW

Certificate Sustainable Design University of Sydney (USYD)

#### **Heritage Conservation design and supervision – Key Examples**

Cultural facilities at Tranby National Indigenous Education and Training, Glebe (architectural and Conservation Management Plan)

Restoration of Jarjum College, Redfern, for the Jesuit Fathers, St Aloysius College

Mechanics School of Arts (The Arthouse Hotel), Pitt Street, Sydney

Masonic Temple, North Sydney

St. Clements Church, Marrickville

Redfern's Cottage, Minto (Heritage Consultant & Conservation Management Plan)

Rosebank College, Five Dock (Heritage Consultant)

#### **Public Art and Exhibition Design – Key Examples**

Yininmadyemi, thou didst let fall, artist Tony Albert, Hyde Park, Sydney, for the City of Sydney, Eora Journey

Always was, Always will Be, artist Reko Rennie, Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, for the City of Sydney, Streetware

Murri Totem Poles, artist Reko Rennie, La Trobe University, Melbourne

Australian Indigenous Art Commission, curated by First Nations curators Brenda L Croft and Hetti Perkins, at the Musée du quai Branly, Paris, for the Australia Council for the Arts, on behalf of the Australian Government, and associated exhibition design and installation at the Australian Embassy, Paris

Installation design and fabrication (Gabriel Pizzi exhibition) at the Australian Embassy, Paris

