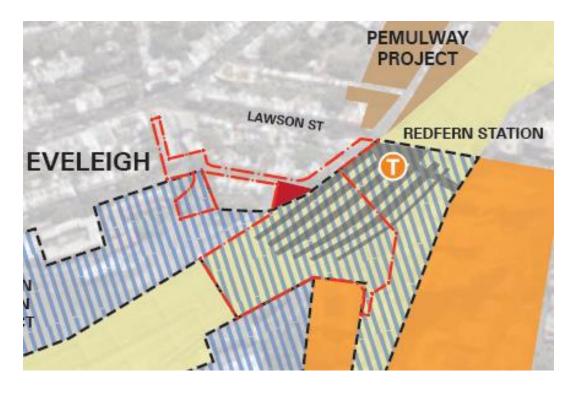
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Redfern Station Upgrade -New Southern Concourse Eveleigh/Redfern New South Wales (City of Sydney LGA)





Benjamin Streat, Sarah Hannan, & Steven J. Vasilakis

Archaeological Management and Consulting Group & Streat Archaeological Services

> for Novo Rail

On behalf of Transport for NSW

> Final V.12 November 2023

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Cover Image Project Area. Design Inc (2021).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Novo Rail would like to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the Eora Nation–Gadigal people– and pay respect to their cultural heritage, beliefs and continuing relationship with the land.

Novo Rail would also like to acknowledge the post contact experiences of Aboriginal peoples who have attachment to the Sydney area.

"We pay our respect to the Elders – past, present and future – for they hold the memories, traditions, culture and hopes of Aboriginal Peoples in the area".

Novo Rail recognises the role of the registered Aboriginal parties in the management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, landscape features and values of this project.

Novo Rail would like to thank the Registered Aboriginal Parties for their participation in this project and for their valuable contribution to this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan which has been enriched by their willingness to share valuable aspects of their cultural knowledge especially in respect of Caring for Country.

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21/08/2023	Consultation Updated	Steven J. Vasilakis (AMAC)
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30/11/2023	Final Version 12	Tom Buratti (Novo Rail)

CONT	TENTS PAGE	
ACKNO	WLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY	ı
DOCUM	MENT REVIEW HISTORY	II
CONTE	NTS PAGE	1
TABLE	OF FIGURES	2
EXECU	TIVE SUMMARY	4
CONTA	ACT DETAILS	9
1.1 I 1.2 S 1.3 S 1.4	BACKGROUND STUDY AREA 1 SCOPE AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION	10 10 10 10 10
2.1	COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS 1 2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 19991 2.1.2 National Heritage List 1	15 15 15 15
2.2	NEW SOUTH WALES STATE HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS 2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 2.2.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 2.2.3 The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 2.2.4 The Native Title Act 1993 2.2.5 New South Wales Heritage Register and Inventory 1999 2.2.6 Register of Declared Aboriginal Places 1999	15 16 17 17
		18
		20
4.1 4.2 1 4.3 3 4.4 1	AHIMS SITE 45-6-2597 4.1.1 AHIMS 45-6-2597 Site Card MEETING SUMMARY: OUTCOMES SURVEY METHODS INSPECTION RESULTS	48 50 52 52 58
		60
5.1 UNE	EXPECTED FINDS AND HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOLS 5.1.1 Flow chart for the discovery of unexpected Aboriginal archaeologic material 5.1.2 Flow Chart for the procedure for the discovery of human remains 6 5.1.3 Contact details	52 53 54
į	5.2.1 Archaeological Excavation 6 5.2.2 Monitoring 6 5.2.3 Community Collection 6 5.2.4 Post Excavation 7	55 59 59 70

6.1 6.2		ILTATION REQUIREMENTS ILTATION LOG SUMMARY	73 78
6.3		TERED STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS TO ACHMP RESEARCH	
		N & METHODOLOGY	87
	6.3.1	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	88
	6.3.2	Biamanga	90
	6.3.3	Cullendulla	90
	6.3.4	Murramarang	90
	6.3.5	Didge Ngunawal Clan	90
	6.3.6		91
6.4		SPECTION/MEETING – 1ST DECEMBER 2020	92
6.5		TERED STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS TO ACHMP	93
	6.5.1	Cullendulla	93
	6.5.2	Biamanga	93
	6.5.3	Verbal Responses Received on 17 th December 2020	93
6.6		IGS, DOCUMENT REVIEW, & CONSULTAION UPDATES	94
	6.6.1	Consultation Update 23 rd February 2021	94
	6.6.2	Dispatch Due Diligence for Review & Comment	94
	6.6.3	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	94
	6.6.4	Teleconference Meeting - AHIMS Site/ACHMP	95
	6.4.5	Consultation Update – 25 th October 2021	95
	6.4.6	Dispatch Urban Design Public Domain Plan (UDPDP)	95
	6.4.7	Consultation Update – 27 th April 2021	95
	6.4.8	Dispatch Updated ACHMP for Review & Comment	96
	6.4.9	Consultation Update – 13 th September 2022	96
	6.4.10	Consultation Update – 13 th March 2023	96
	6.4.11	Consultation Update – 21st August 2023	96
	6.4.11	Dispatch ACHMP with Updated Plan Design	96
6.4		CT DETAILS	97
7.0	CICNIE	ICANICE	
7.0		ICANCE	98
7.1		EOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	98
	7.1.1	Educational Significance	98
	7.1.2		98
7.0		Representative Significance	99
7.2		AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	99
		Historic Significance	99
	7.2.2	•	100
	7.2.3	Aesthetic Significance	100
8.0	REPOR	TING AND REVIEW PROCEDURES	101
8.0 GL	OSSARY	•	102
RFFFR	ENCES		104
		BORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE DOCUMENT: CONTRACTO	
			107
ΔRΩRI			112
			122
<u>L</u> I			
_		_	
IAB	LE OF	FIGURES	
Figure	1-1 Pr	oject area and overview of key features	. 12
Figure	3-1 Si	te plan – Platform level	. 22
Figure	3-2 Si	te plan – Concourse Level	. 23

Figure 3-3	Site plan – Little Eveleigh Street.	24
Figure 3-4	Demolition Plan – Platform Level	25
Figure 3-5	Demolition plan – Street Level	26
Figure 3-6	Ground Floor Demolition Plan- Little Eveleigh Street	27
Figure 3-7	General Arrangement – Concourse Level	
Figure 3-8	General Arrangement/ Zone 1 (work in progress) - Concourse Level	
Figure 3-9	General Arrangement/ Zone 2 – Concourse Level	30
Figure 3-10	General Arrangement/ Zone 3 – Concourse Level	31
Figure 3-11	General Arrangement/ Zone 4 – Concourse Level	32
Figure 3-12	General Arrangement/ Zone 10 – Concourse Level	33
Figure 3-13	General Arrangement/ Zone 4 – Concourse Level	34
Figure 3-14	General Elevations – Concourse Elevations	35
Figure 3-15	General Elevations – Concourse Elevations	36
Figure 3-16	General Elevations – Marian Street Entrance Elevations	37
Figure 3-17	General Elevations – Little Eveleigh Street	
Figure 3-18	General Sections - Concourse long sections	39
Figure 3-19	General Sections – Concourse Cross Sections.	40
Figure 3-20	General Sections – Little Eveleigh Street Sections	41
Figure 3-21		
Figure 3-22		43
Figure 3-23	Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works -	
	Ptae054 - General Arrangement Plan	44
Figure 3-24	Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works -	
	Ptae054 - Layout Plan - Lawson Street Pedestrian & Bicycle Crossin	
		45
Figure 3-25	Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works -	
	Ptae054 - Layout Plan - Little Eveleigh Street Loading Zone	46
Figure 3-26	Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works -	
	Ptae054 - Layout Plan - Wilson Street Traffic Island & Lane Closure.	47
Figure 4-1	Southern view of the western boundary, displaying low vegetation	
	cover	
Figure 4-2	Northern view displaying low vegetation cover	
Figure 4-3	Western view displaying low vegetation cover	
Figure 4-4	An area of high exposure	
Figure 4-5	Two shell fragments on a high exposure area	
Figure 4-6	Project area outlined in red with Registered Site 45-6-2597 in orange	
Figure 4-7	Areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity indicated in blue	61

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC) in conjunction with Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd (SAS) was commissioned by Novo Rail on behalf of Transport for NSW (TfNSW) in October 2020, to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) for the proposed integrated development: Redfern Station Upgrade – New Southern Concourse, located in Eveleigh/ Redfern NSW.

This management plan is to be in place as part of the status of the project as State Significant Infrastructure (SSI-10041). An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and associated documentation are not needed as part of this development due to its status as an SSI. All such conditions and procedures which were the domain of an AHIP have now been replaced by this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP). This is required as part of Development Consent for SSI-10041 (Section 5.16) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979). In compliance with CoA C4-6, this ACHMP is subject to approval by the ER in conjunction with HNSW and will be made publicly available before work.

The SSI conditions concerning Aboriginal Cultural Heritage are outlined in Part C6 and C7 (in draft Conditions of Approval) and the Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Protocol CoA D7-D9.

C6 - The following **CEMP Sub-plans** must be prepared in consultation with the relevant government agencies identified for each **CEMP Sub-plan**:

Required CEMP Sub-plan		an	Relevant government agencies to be consulted for each CEMP Sub-plan	
(a)	Traffic and transport		City of Sydney	
(b)	b) Noise and vibration City of Syc		City of Sydney	
(d)		Soil, contamination and water	Sydney Water and the City of Sydney (if it is proposed to discharge to or impact on their assets)	
(e)	Heritage		Heritage Council, Heritage DPC and City of Sydney	

C7 - The **CEMP Sub-plans** must state how:

Objective	Section/Report
a) the environmental performance outcomes identified in the documents listed will be achieved.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, TAP04- PLN-EN-0007 and Ecological Management Plan, TAP04- PLN-EN-0011
 b) the mitigation measures identified in the documents listed in will be implemented. 	Section 5.0 (Plan of Action).

Objective	Section/Report
c) the relevant terms of this approval will be	complied with; and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, TAP04- PLN-EN-0007
d) issues requiring management during con through ongoing environmental risk and managed.	

In accordance with the Construction Environmental Management Framework (CEMP) the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan requires the following to be addressed in this report.

Object	ive	Section/Report
>	Identify initiatives that will be implemented for the enhancement of heritage values and minimisation of heritage impacts, including procedures and processes that will be used to implement and document heritage management initiatives	Section 5.0 (Plan of Action, Section 6.0 (Aboriginal Consultation) and Section 7.0 Reporting and Review Procedure.
>	The heritage mitigation measures as detailed	Executive Summary, Section 5.0 (Plan of Action, Section 6.0 (Aboriginal Consultation) and Section 7.0 Reporting and Review Procedure.
>	Procedures for interpretation of heritage values uncovered through salvage or excavation during detailed design	Heritage Interpretation Plan (TAP04- PLN-EN-0010)
>	Procedures for undertaking salvage or excavation of heritage relics or sites (where relevant), consistent with any recordings of heritage relics prior to works commencing that will affect them	Historical Archaeological Research Design (HARD) Report, TAP04-PLN-EN- 0008
>	Details for the short and or long-term management of artefacts or movable heritage	Section 5.2.4.1 (Care and Control).
>	Details of management measures to be implemented to prevent and minimise impacts on heritage items (including further heritage investigations, archival recordings and/or measures to protect unaffected sites during construction works in the vicinity	Executive Summary, Section 5.0 (Plan of Action, Section 6.0 (Aboriginal Consultation) and Section 7.0 Reporting and Review Procedure.

Objec	tive	Section/Report
>	Procedures for unexpected heritage finds, including procedures for dealing with human remains	Section 5.0 (Plan of Action).
>	Heritage monitoring requirements	Section 5.2.2 (Monitoring)
>	Compliance record generation and management	Section 5.2.4.2 (Reporting and Interpretation) and Section 7.0).

In accordance with the Revised Management and Mitigation Measures (RMMM) the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan requires the following to be addressed in this report.

SE6 of the RMMM states -

Object	ive	See Section
>	Engagement with the local Aboriginal community is ongoing and would continue throughout the Project. An Aboriginal consultation program would be undertaken during the detailed design of the Project.	Section 6.0 (Aboriginal Consultation)
>	Key focus areas for Aboriginal engagement on this Project include: online engagement, including surveys to understand the cultural values for the area, areas of cultural and social significance as well as memories and aspirations for the area. This information would be used to identify key themes and locations, as well as opportunities to integrate Aboriginal cultural values into the Project design	Heritage Interpretation Plan (TAP04- PLN-EN-0010)
>	meetings to discuss design development and heritage interpretation opportunities	Heritage Interpretation Plan (TAP04- PLN-EN-0010)
>	employment and training opportunities.	Aboriginal Participation Plan and a Social Procurement and Workforce Development Plan

AB1 of the RMMM states -

Objective		See Section
>	Consultation with MLALC and DPC would be	Section 4.0 (Potential
	undertaken in relation to the status of the Wynyard St	Aboriginal Objects and
	Midden' (AHIMS ID #45-6-2597) to amend the status of	Cultural Heritage) and
	the site on the AHIMS register.	section 6.0 (Aboriginal
	·	Consultation).

AB2 of the **RMMM** states – An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Sub-Plan for construction of the Project would include the following mitigation measures:

See Section Objective all relevant contractors and TfNSW personnel would be made aware of the nature and location of previously identified areas of Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) located immediately adjacent to the Project area and avoid impact to these areas. Contractors and Executive Summary, TfNSW personnel would also be made aware of Section 4.5 (Aboriginal TfNSW's legal responsibilities under the National Parks Sensitivity Area), Section and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) and the Heritage Act 5.0 (Plan of Action, Section 1977 and the need to avoid impacts to sites (including 6.0 (Aboriginal heritage interpretation and relevant information in the Consultation) site induction. in the unlikely event that a site or objects (as defined by the NPW Act) are identified during the Project, the procedure outlined in TfNSW's Unexpected Heritage Section 5.0 (Plan of Action) Finds Guideline (Transport for NSW, 2019e) would be followed. Works would immediately cease at the location and the find would be immediately reported to appropriate TfNSW personnel, and the regulator in accordance with legislation. No work would commence in the vicinity of the find until any required approvals have been issued by the regulator

In accordance with the Revised Performance Outcomes (RPO) the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan requires the following to be addressed in this report.

RPO43 of the RPO states -

Objective	See Section
No impacts to Aboriginal sites, objects and places identified in the assessment during construction	Section 4.0 (Potential Aboriginal Objects and Cultural Heritage) and section 6.0 (Aboriginal Consultation).

RPO44 of the RPO states -

Objective	See Section
If an unexpected find is encountered during construction, relevant procedures under TfNSW's Unexpected Heritage Finds Guideline (Transport for NSW, 2019e) are followed.	Section 5.0 (Plan of Action)

An initial assessment was undertaken by Aecom (2020) of which a technical report was produced to assess the potential impacts of the Project on known and potential Aboriginal heritage resources as part of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). As a result of this assessment the following recommendations were made by Aecom.

1. A single Aboriginal site, "Wynyard St Midden' (AHIMS ID 45-6-2597) is currently recorded as lying within the Gibbons Street Reserve. The current assessment has determined that the site is likely invalid. Further investigation

- and consultation with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) would be required to amend this status of the site on the AHIMS register.
- 2. No additional known Aboriginal sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity are located within the Project area. These works proceed without any further archaeological or Aboriginal heritage assessment, approvals or associated constraint.
- 3. Contractors and TfNSW personnel should be made aware of the nature and location of previously identified areas of Potential Archaeological Deposits located immediately adjacent to the Project area and avoid impact to these areas. Contractors and TfNSW personnel should also be made aware of TfNSW's legal responsibilities under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and the Heritage Act 1977 and the need to avoid impacts to sites, through a separate induction document to be made available to all personnel at site inductions and at regular tool box meetings.
- 4. In the unlikely event that a place or object (as defined by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974) is identified during the Project, the procedure outlined in TfNSW's Unexpected Heritage Finds Guideline (Transport for NSW, 2016) should be followed. Works should immediately cease at the location and the find should be immediately reported to appropriate TfNSW personnel, and the regulator in accordance with legislation. No work should commence in the vicinity of the find until any required approvals have been given by the regulator.

This management plan has been devised through the review and compilation of relevant documentation in order to best facilitate in the implementation of mitigation and conservation strategies for the Project. This includes outlining appropriate procedures for addressing both known and unknown Aboriginal objects and features with cultural and archaeological significance. This document has been developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders engaged with the Project.

CONTACT DETAILS

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·	•	3
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Wailwan	Phil Boney	
Wallwall	i illi boney	
Biamanga	Janaya Smith-	
•	Represented by	
	Basil Smith	
Cullendulla	Corey Smith	
	Represented by	
	Basil Smith	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	
Wallanarang	Represented by	
	Basil Smith	
	Dasii Siliilii	
Tocomwall	Danny Franks	
	Scott Franks	
Manuilanai	DI-II IZI	
Kamilaroi	Phil Khan	
	Stef Khan	

1.0 Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC) was commissioned by Novo Rail on behalf of Transport for NSW (TfNSW) in October 2020, to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) for the proposed integrated development: Redfern Station Upgrade – New Southern Concourse, located in Eveleigh/Redfern NSW (hereafter known as the 'Project').

This management plan is to be in place as part of the status of the project as a State Significant Infrastructure (SSI-10041). An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and associated documentation are not needed as part of this development due to its status as an SSI. All such conditions and procedures which were the domain of an AHIP have now been replaced by this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP). This is required as part of Project Approval for SSI-10041 (Section 5.16) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979).

1.2 STUDY AREA

The boundary of the Project is primarily within the rail corridor and surrounds of Redfern Station, of which is bounded by Lawson Street to the north, Little Eveleigh Street to the west, Gibbons Street to the east and Marian Street to the south, comprising of Lot 5 Deposited Plan 1175706 as the main cadastral boundary (Figure 1.1)

The main works associated with the platform redevelopment and concourse will take place within the extent of Redfern station, however additional civil works and landscaping are planned within nearby side streets affected by the pedestrian flow of the station (Figures 1.2-1.3). These works are a part of the wider scope of the Redfern Station Upgrade.

1.3 SCOPE

The aims of this ACHMP are to facilitate the implementation of mitigation and conservation strategies for the Project. This includes outlining appropriate procedures and courses of action for addressing both known and unknown Aboriginal objects and features with cultural and archaeological significance. This document has been developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders engaged with the Project. This is an active document and can be subject to review, if circumstances exist which call upon additional reporting and recording to ensure all information contained within this document remains up to date throughout the course of development until its completion. The ACHMP will also meet the expectations of the Conditions of Approval for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

1.4 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

The analysis of the archaeological background and the reporting were undertaken by Mr. Benjamin Streat (BA, Grad Dip Arch Her, Grad Dip App Sc), Director of Indigenous Heritage in association with archaeologists Ms. Yolanda Pavincich (B. Arch, Grad Dip Cul Her) and Mr Steven J. Vasilakis (B. Arts. Hons.), under the

guidance of Mr. Martin Carney archaeologist and Managing Director of AMAC Group.

1.5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the following for advice and/or input into this assessment:

- Mr. Tommaso Buratti, Novo Rail
- Mr. Larry Melnick, Novo Rail
- Ms. Hanna Barker, TfNSW
- Mr. Danny Franks, Tocomwall
- Mr. Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla, & Murramarang)
- Mr. Phil Kahn and Ms. Jedda Kahn, Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- Ms. Selena Timothy, Metropolitan LALC
- Mr. Phil Boney, Wailwan
- Mr. Paul Boyd, Didge Ngunawal Clan.

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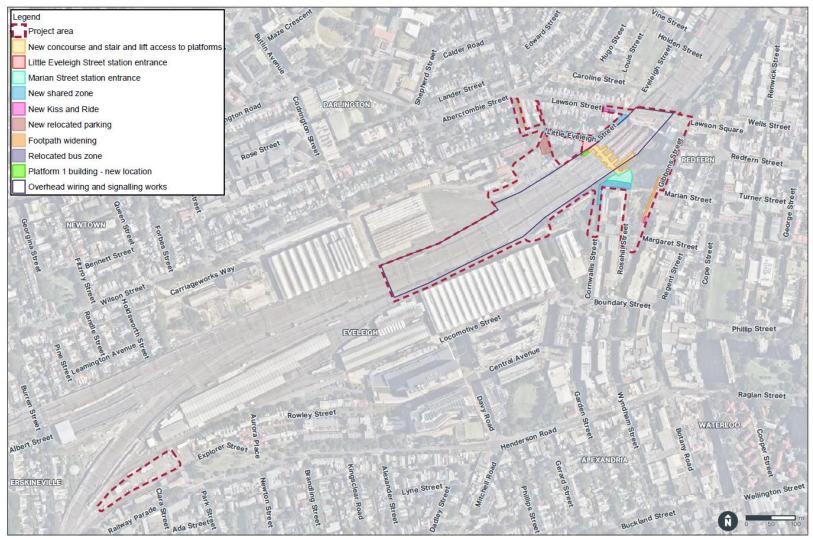


Figure 1-1 Project area and overview of key features. Aecom (2020).

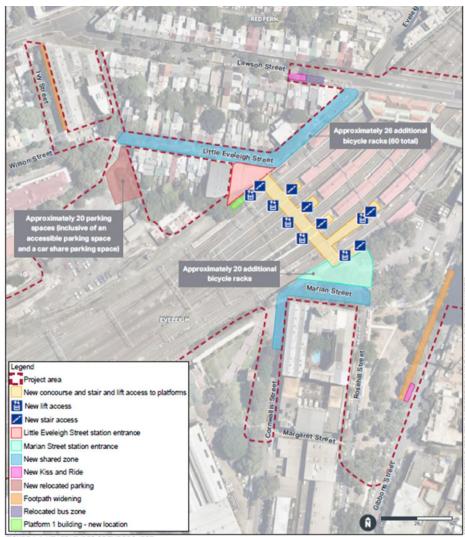


Figure 1.2 Key Features of the Project. Aecom (2020).



Figure 1.3 Indicative cross section – Little Eveleigh Street and Marian Street shared zones. Aecom (2020).

2.0 Legislative Context And Statutory Controls

This section of the report provides a brief outline of the relevant legislation and statutory instruments that protect Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the state of New South Wales. Some of the legislation and statutory instruments operate at a federal or local level and as such are applicable to Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites in New South Wales. This material is not legal advice and is based purely on the author's understanding of the legislation and statutory instruments. This document seeks to meet the requirements of the legislation and statutory instruments set out within this section of the report.

2.1 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS

One piece of legislation and two statutory lists are maintained and were consulted as part of this report: The Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, The National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List.

2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) offers provisions to protect matters of national environmental significance. This act establishes the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List which can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. This Act helps ensure that the natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage values of places under Commonwealth ownership or control are identified, protected and managed (Australian Government 1999).

2.1.2 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List is a list which contains places, items and areas of outstanding heritage value to Australia; this can include places, items and areas overseas as well as items of Aboriginal significance and origin. These places are protected under the Australian Government's EPBC Act.

2.1.3 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. Items on this list are under Commonwealth ownership or control and as such are identified, protected and managed by the Federal Government.

2.2 NEW SOUTH WALES STATE HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS

The state (NSW) based legislation that is of relevance to this assessment comes in the form of the acts which are outlined below.

2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) defines Aboriginal objects and provides protection to any and all material remains which may be evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of lands continued within the state of New South Wales. The relevant sections of the Act are sections 84, 86, 87 and 90. An Aboriginal object, formerly known as a relic, is defined as:

'any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being

habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains" (NSW Government, 1974).

It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or places under Part 6, Section 86 of the NPW Act:

Part 6, Division 1, Section 86: Harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

(1) A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, and
- (b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

- in the case of an individual—500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—2,000 penalty units.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, circumstances of aggravation are:
 - (a) that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or
 - (b) that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.

This subsection does not apply unless the circumstances of aggravation were identified in the court attendance notice or summons for the offence.

(4) A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.
- (5) The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.
- (6) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.
- (7) A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.
- (8) If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused did not know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).

2.2.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) states that environmental impacts of proposed developments must be considered in land use planning procedures. Four parts of this act relate to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- ➤ Part 3, divisions 3 and 4 refer to Regional strategic plans and both Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and Development Control Plans (DCP), which are environmental planning instruments and call for the assessment of Aboriginal heritage among other requirements.
- Part 4 determines what developments require consent and what developments do not require consent. Section 4.15 calls for the evaluation of

The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments and the social and economic impacts in the locality (NSW Government 1979).

This part of the legislation also addresses State Significant Developments as mentioned in division 4.7 with section 4.38 outlining the consent for State Significant Development in relation to the environmental planning instruments.

Part 5 of this Act requires that impacts on a locality which may have an impact on the aesthetic, anthropological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, recreational or scenic value are considered as part of the development application process (NSW Government, 1979).

TfNSW is seeking approval for the Project under Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act. The Project has been declared to be State Significant Infrastructure (SSI). Pursuant to Division 5.2 Subdivision 4, Section 5.23(1)(d) of the EP&A Act, approval under Part 4 of the NSW National Parkes and Wildlife Act 1974, or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) are not required for approved SSI projects. Impacts to Aboriginal heritage values associated with approved SSI projects are typically managed under Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plans (ACHMPs). ACHMPs are statutorily binding once approved by DPC. The requirement to undertake Aboriginal heritage assessments is determined in the preparation of the SEARs as specified under Division 5.2, Subdivision 2, Section 5.16 of the EP&A Act.

2.2.3 The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALR Act), administered by the NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, established the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) and Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). The ALR Act requires these bodies to:

- > take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law.
- promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

These requirements recognise and acknowledge the statutory role and responsibilities of New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council and Local Aboriginal Land Councils. The ALR Act also establishes the Office of the Registrar whose functions include but are not limited to, maintaining the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and the Register of Aboriginal Owners.

Under the ALR Act the Office of the Registrar is to give priority to the entry in the Register of the names of Aboriginal persons who have a cultural association with:

- > lands listed in Schedule 14 to the NPW Act.
- lands to which section 36A of the ALR Act applies (NSW Government, 1974 & DECCW 2010).

2.2.4 The Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (NTA) provides the legislative framework to:

- recognise and protect native title.
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed, and to set standards for those dealings, including providing certain procedural rights for registered native title claimants and native title holders in relation to acts which affect native title.
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title.
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The National Native Title Tribunal has a number of functions under the NTA including maintaining the Register of Native Title Claims, the National Native Title Register and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and mediating native title claims (NSW Government, 1974 & DECCW 2010).

2.2.5 New South Wales Heritage Register and Inventory 1999

The State Heritage Register is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW. The register lists a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. Places can be nominated by any person to be considered to be listed on the Heritage register. To be placed an item must be significant for the whole of NSW. The State Heritage Inventory lists items that are listed in local council's local environmental plan (LEP) or in a regional environmental plan (REP) and are of local significance.

2.2.6 Register of Declared Aboriginal Places 1999

The NPW Act protects areas of land that have recognised values of significance to Aboriginal people. These areas may or may not contain Aboriginal objects (i.e. any physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use). Places can be nominated by any person to be considered for Aboriginal Place gazettal. Once nominated, a recommendation can be made to Heritage NSW/DCP for consideration by the Minister. The Minister declares an area to be an 'Aboriginal place' if the Minister believes that the place is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. An area can have spiritual, natural resource usage, historical, social, educational or other type of significance. Under section 86 of the NPW Act it is an offence to harm or desecrate a declared Aboriginal place. Harm includes destroying, defacing or damaging an Aboriginal place. The potential impacts of the development on an Aboriginal place must be assessed if the development will be in the vicinity of an Aboriginal place (DECCW 2010).

2.3 GUIDELINES

This report has been carried out in consultation with the following documents which advocate best practice in New South Wales:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Survey, Guidelines for Archaeological Survey Reporting (NSW NPWS 1998).
- ➤ Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010).
- ➤ Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010).
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (NPWS 1998).
- ➤ Australia ICOMOS 'Burra' Charter for the conservation of culturally significant places (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

- > Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010).
- Protecting Local Heritage Places: A Guide for Communities (Australian Heritage Commission 1999).
- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (OEH 2011).

3.0 Proposed Activity

TfNSW is seeking approval to construct and operate an upgrade of Redfern Station (Redfern Station Upgrade – New Southern Concourse) ("The Project") as a component of the Transport Access Program. The Project involves the construction of a new pedestrian concourse to the south of the existing Lawson Street concourse providing both lift and stair access to Platforms 1- 10. The new pedestrian concourse would provide a new connection across the railway corridor, extending between Little Eveleigh Street and Marian Street in the suburbs of Redfern and Eveleigh and include associated interchange upgrades (Figures 3.1-3.22).

The key features of the Project include:

- A six-metre-wide concourse between Little Eveleigh Street and Marian Street
- New Stair and lift access from the new concourse to Platforms 1 to 10
- An upgraded station entrance at Marian Street including station services and customer amenities
- A new station entrance at Little Eveleigh Street including station services and customer amenities
- Formalisation of a shared zone on Little Eveleigh Street, including:
 - Safety improvements to vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian interactions
 - Improvements to streetscape such as landscaping, lighting, drainage and pavements
 - Relocation of approximately 20 parking spaces (including 18 resident/ restricted parking spaces, one accessible parking space and one car share scheme parking space)
 - Utility adjustments
- Upgrade to Marian Street/ Cornwallis Street/ Rosehill Street area, including:
 - Extension of existing shared zone including part of Rosehill Street
 - Safety improvements to vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian interactions including footpath widening
 - Improvements to streetscape such as lighting, drainage, landscaping and pavements as well as utility adjustments
 - Changes to street parking arrangements including removal of approximately 16 parking spaces (including relocation of one car share scheme parking space)
- Operation of the Project

Other components of the Project include:

- Relocation of the shuttle bus zone from Little Eveleigh Street to Lawson Street
- Kiss and ride on Lawson Street and associated footpath upgrade
- Kiss and ride on Gibbons Street and associated footpath upgrade
- Footpath widening on Ivy Street
- Relocation of a building on Platform 1 to accommodate the concourse

- Repurposing, relocations and alterations to platform building features and other platform features, including privacy walls, doors, screens and roofing, platform seats and electrical equipment
- Addition of platform canopies
- Platform resurfacing on all platforms and associated drainage alterations
- Installation of station operational components and infrastructure including:
 - Wayfinding and signage
 - Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSI)
 - Rubbish bins
 - CCTV
 - Passenger information system (e.g., passenger information display, public address and hearing loops)
 - Emergency equipment (e.g., for fire and life safety)
- Service relocations and upgrades including
 - Relocation of overhead wiring structures
 - Installation of a new rail signal between Platforms 1 and 2

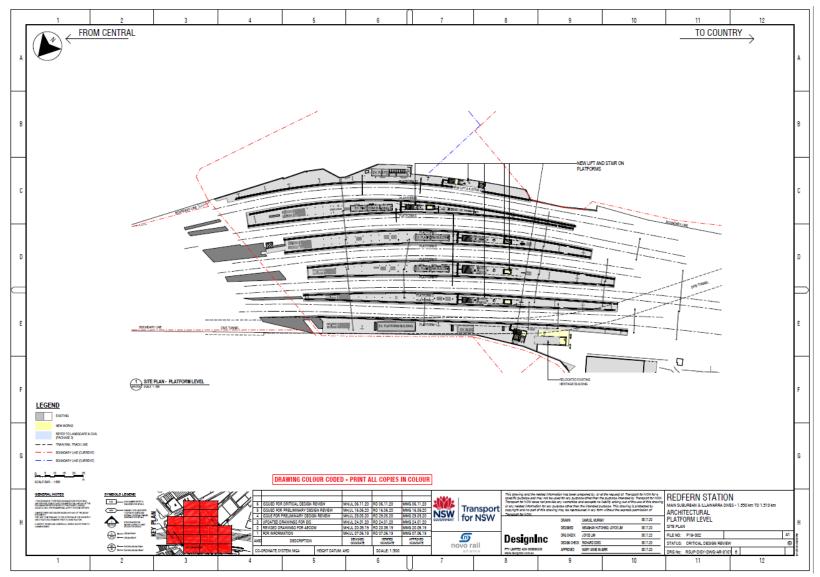


Figure 3-1 Site plan – Platform level.
Design Inc (November 2020) DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0101.

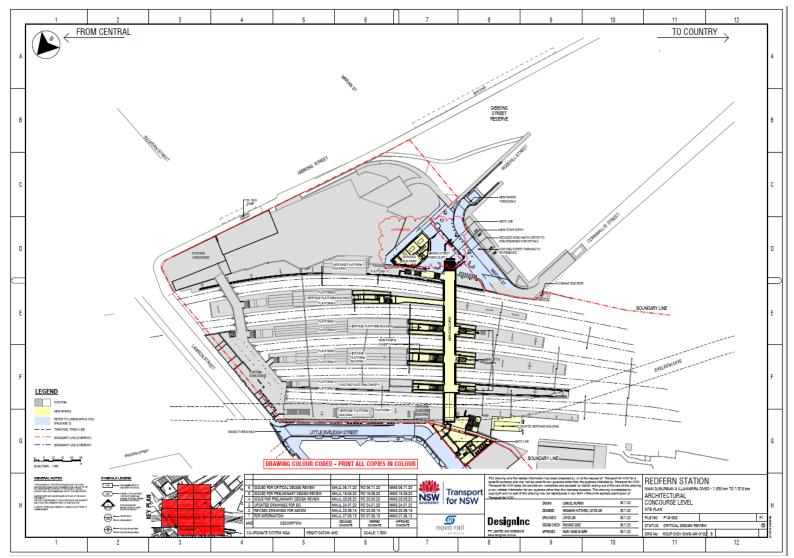


Figure 3-2 Site plan – Concourse Level.
Design Inc (November 2020) DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0102.

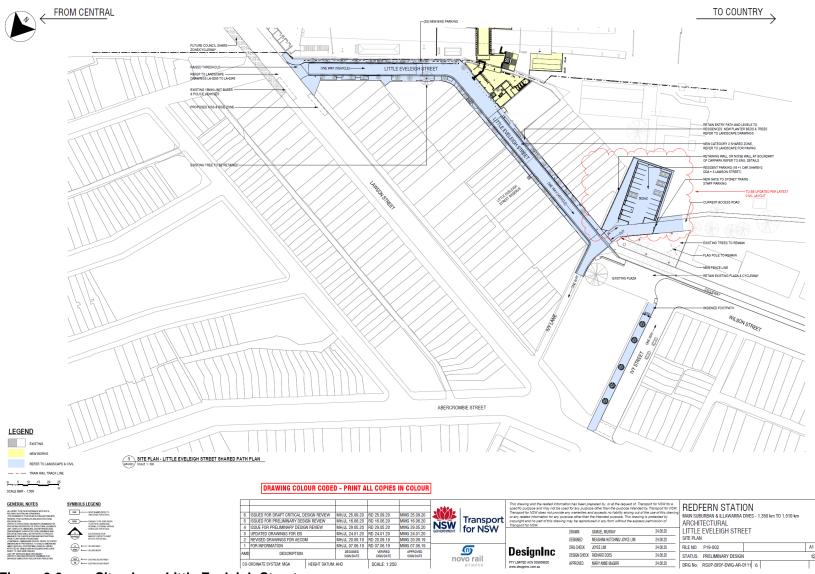


Figure 3-3 Site plan – Little Eveleigh Street.
Design Inc (September 2020) DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0111 AMD.6.

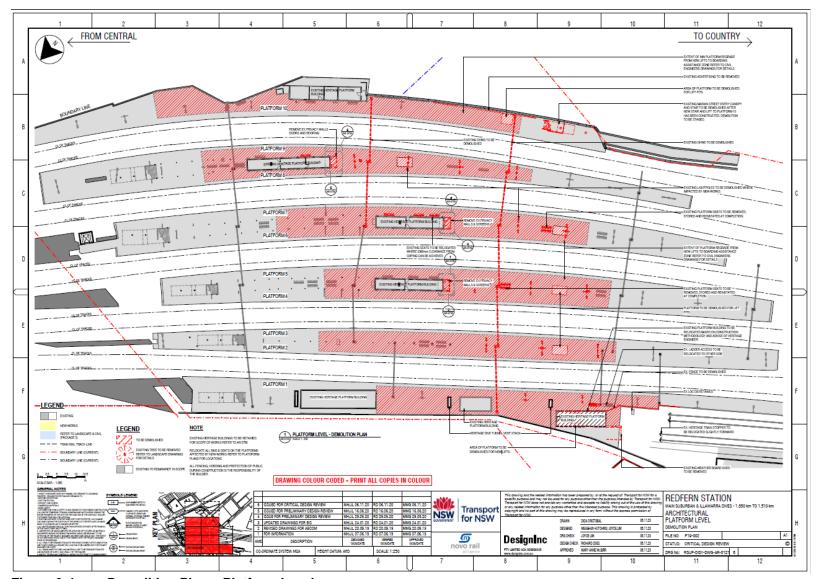


Figure 3-4 Demolition Plan – Platform Level.

Design Inc (November 2020) DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0121.

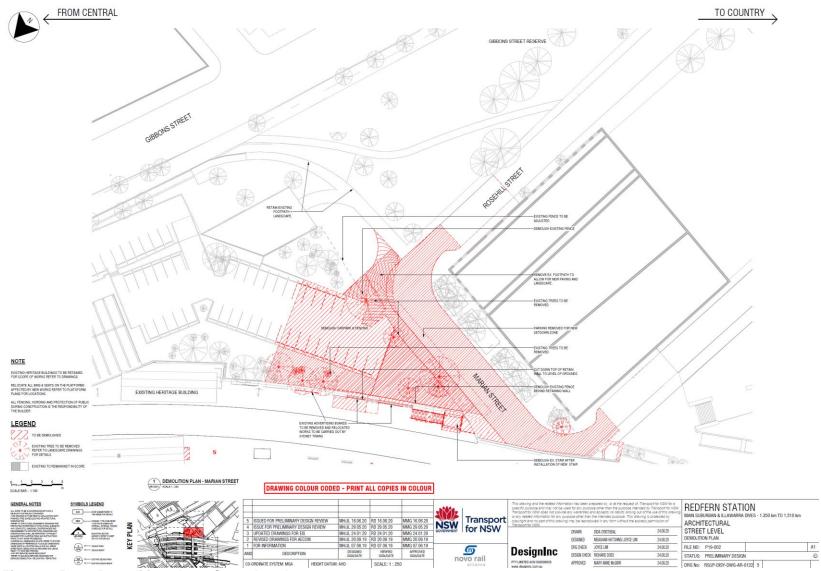


Figure 3-5 Demolition plan – Street Level
Design Inc (June 2020) DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0122 AMD.5.

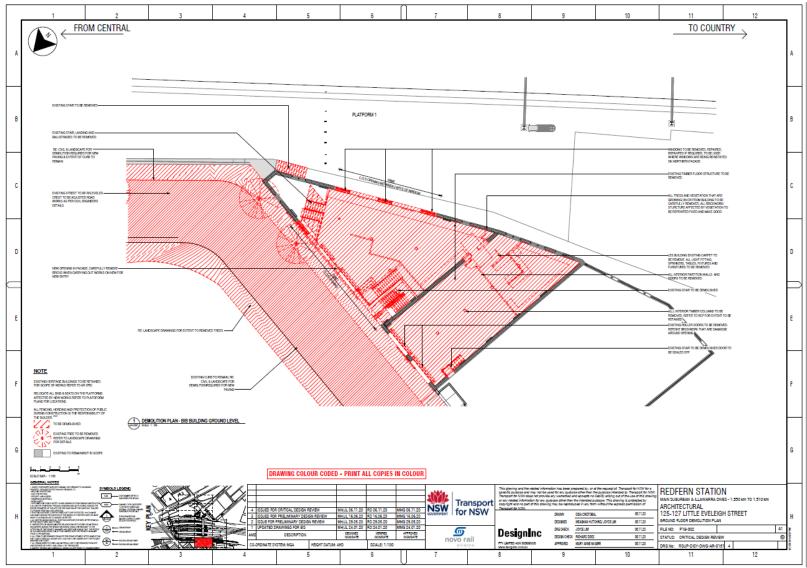


Figure 3-6 Ground Floor Demolition Plan– Little Eveleigh Street.

Design Inc (November 2020) DRG No. DISY-DWG-AR-0131.

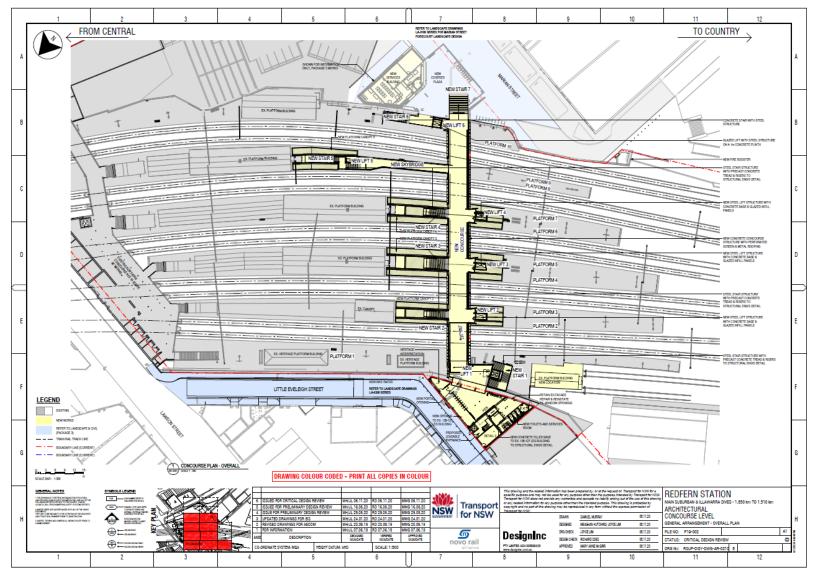
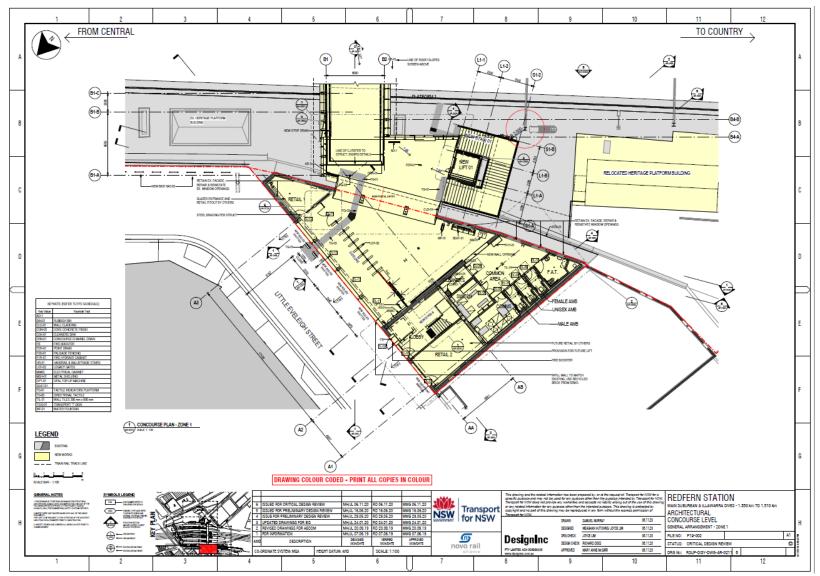


Figure 3-7 General Arrangement – Concourse Level
Design Inc (November 2020) DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0210.



General Arrangement/ Zone 1 (work in progress) – Concourse LevelDesign Inc (June 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0211.

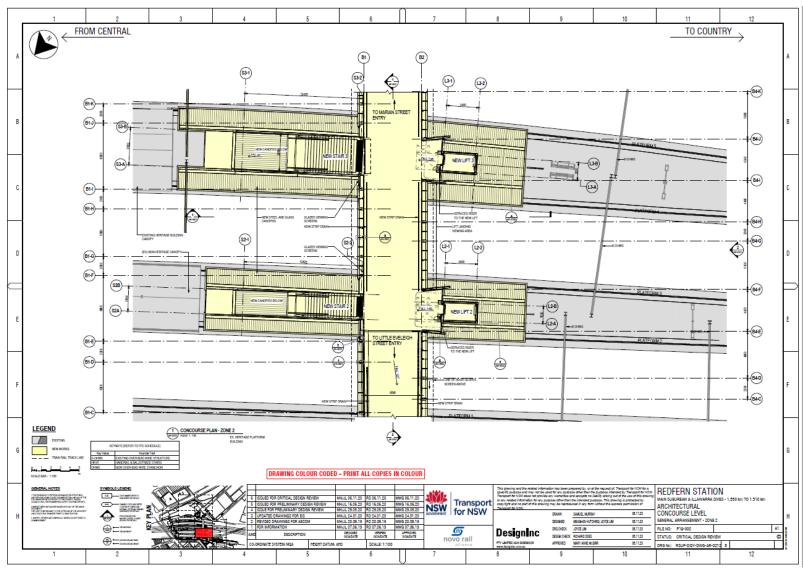


Figure 3-9 General Arrangement/ Zone 2 – Concourse Level
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0212.

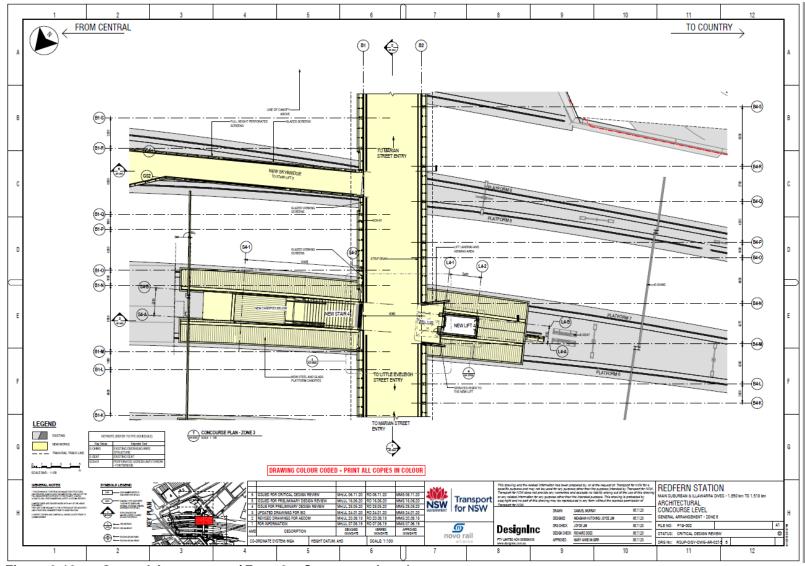


Figure 3-10 General Arrangement/ Zone 3 – Concourse Level
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0213.

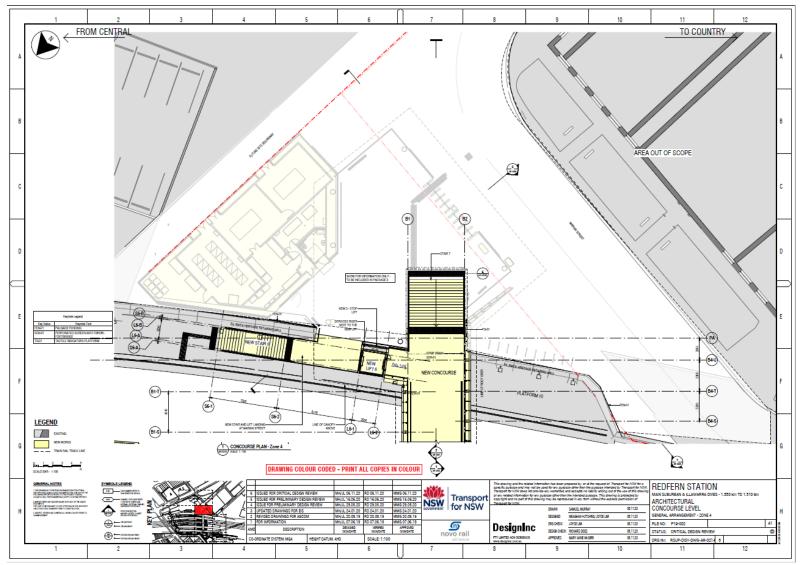


Figure 3-11 General Arrangement/ Zone 4 – Concourse Level.
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0214.

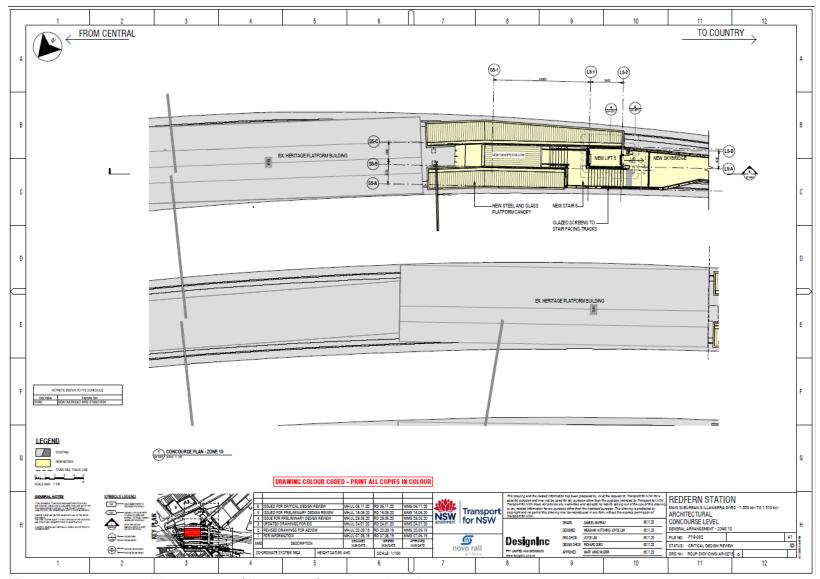


Figure 3-12 General Arrangement/ Zone 10 – Concourse Level.
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0215.

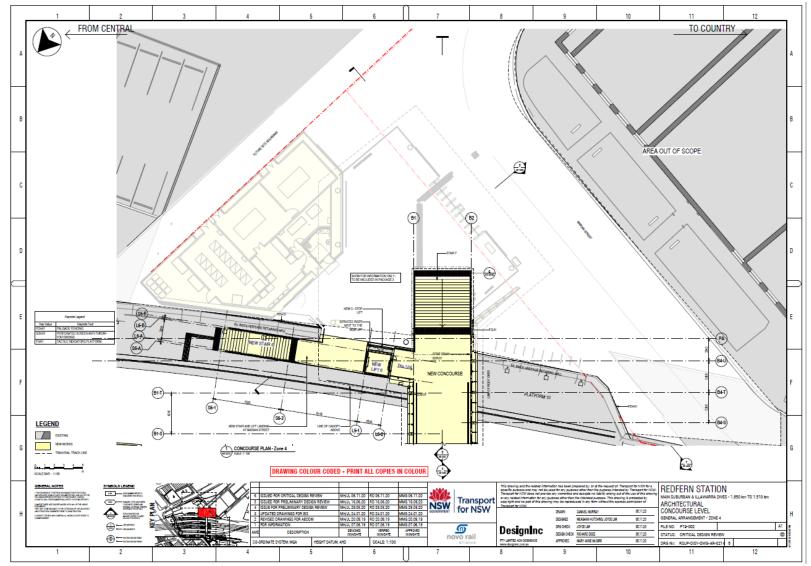


Figure 3-13 General Arrangement/ Zone 4 – Concourse Level
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0214.

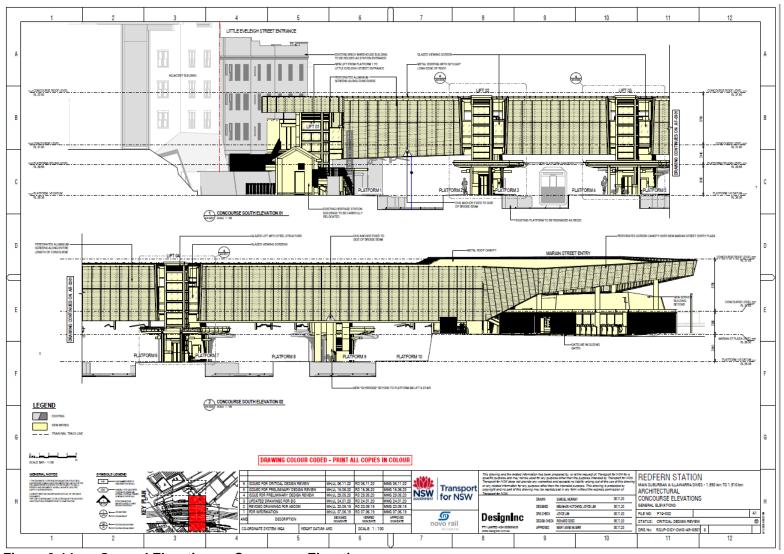


Figure 3-14 General Elevations – Concourse ElevationsDesign Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0301.

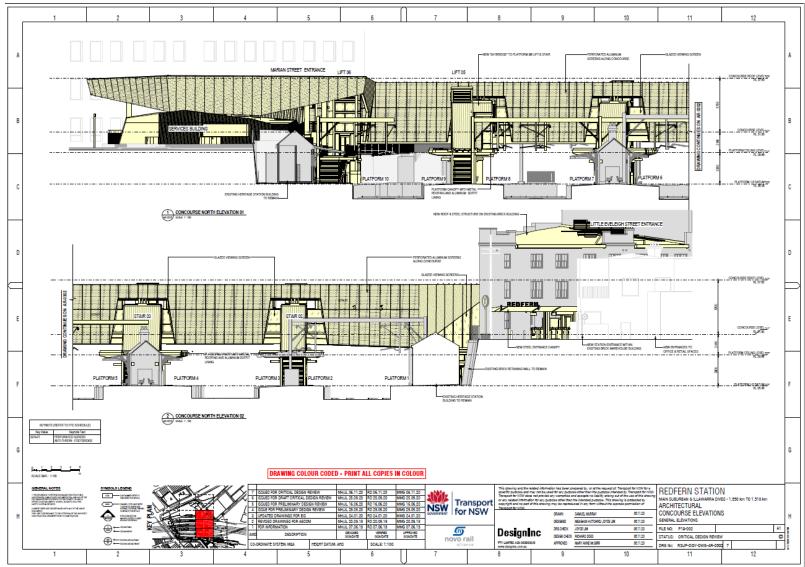
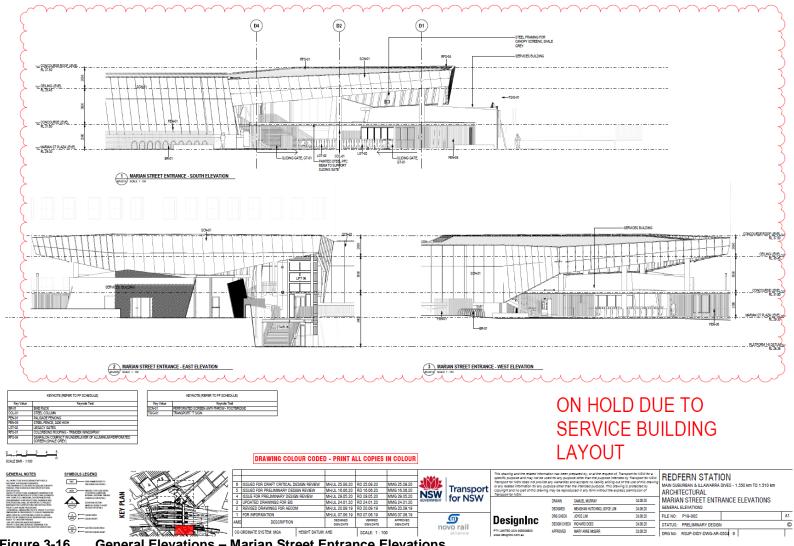


Figure 3-15 General Elevations – Concourse Elevations.

Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0302.



General Elevations – Marian Street Entrance ElevationsDesign Inc (June 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0304 AMD.6.

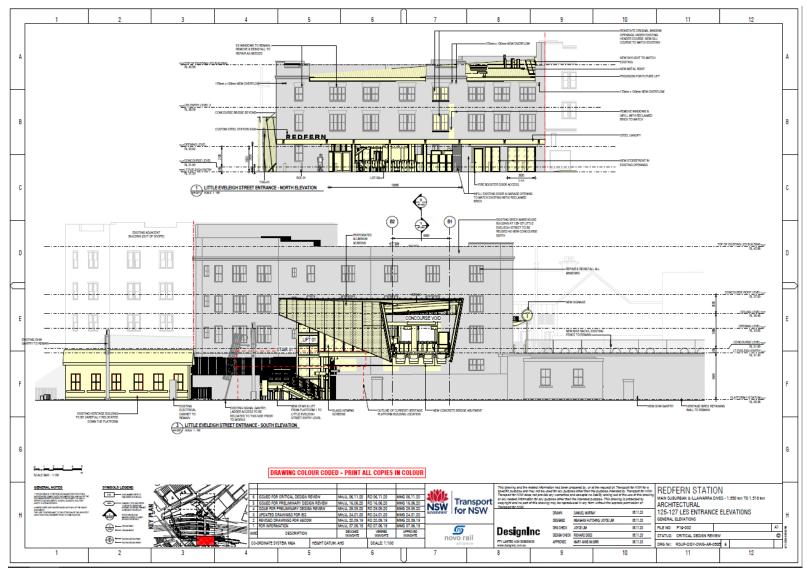


Figure 3-17 General Elevations – Little Eveleigh Street.
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0303.

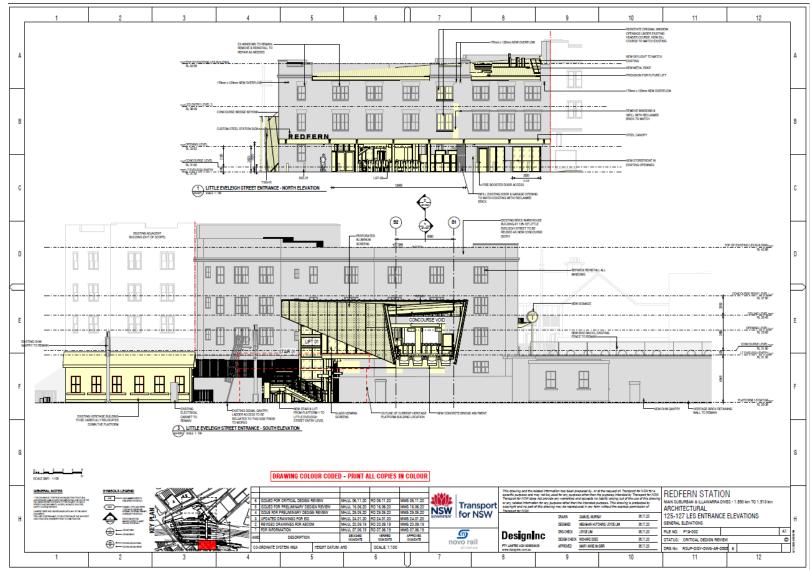


Figure 3-18 General Sections– Concourse long sections.Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0303.

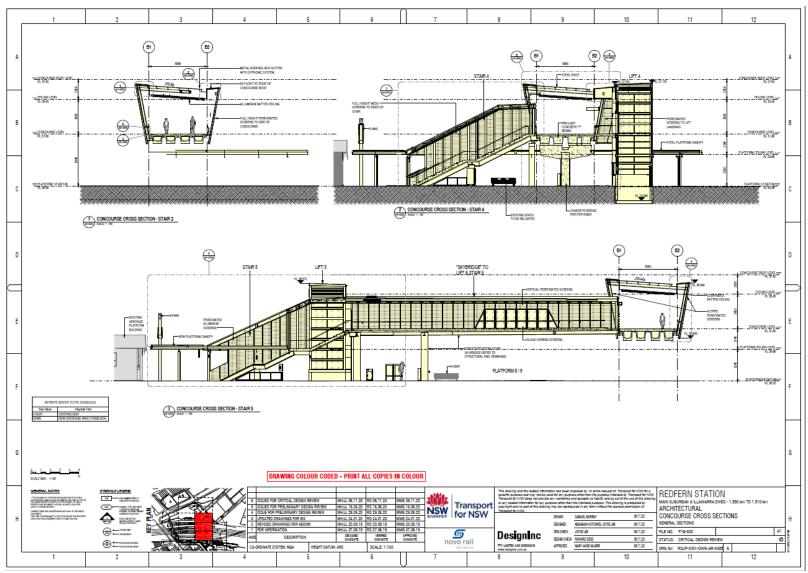


Figure 3-19 General Sections – Concourse Cross Sections.

Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0403.

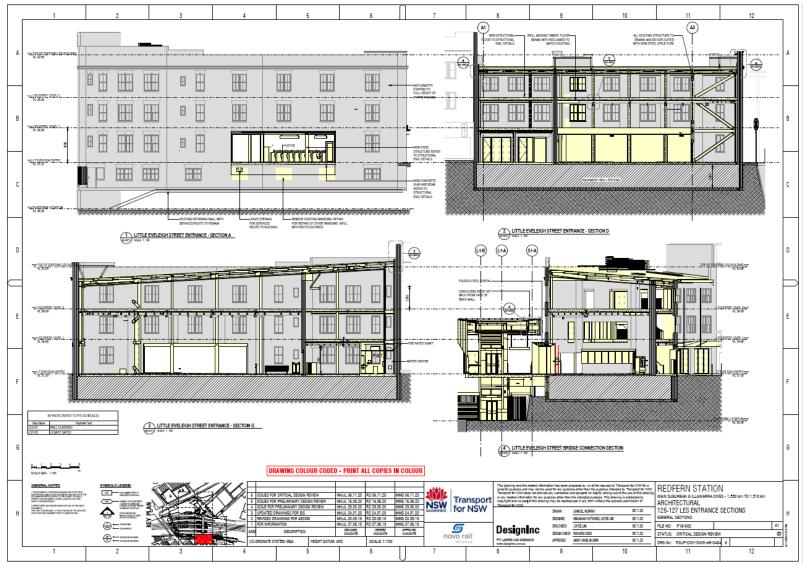


Figure 3-20 General Sections – Little Eveleigh Street Sections.

Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0404.

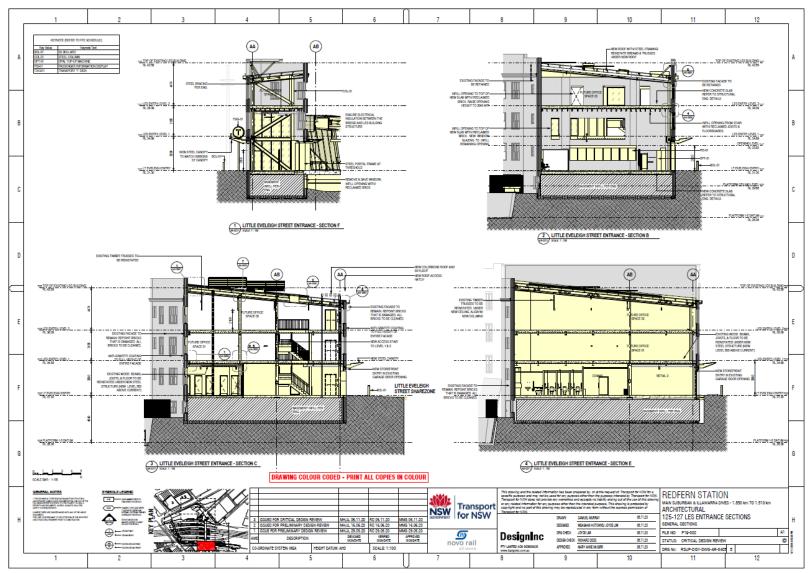


Figure 3-21 General Sections – Little Eveleigh Street Sections
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0405.

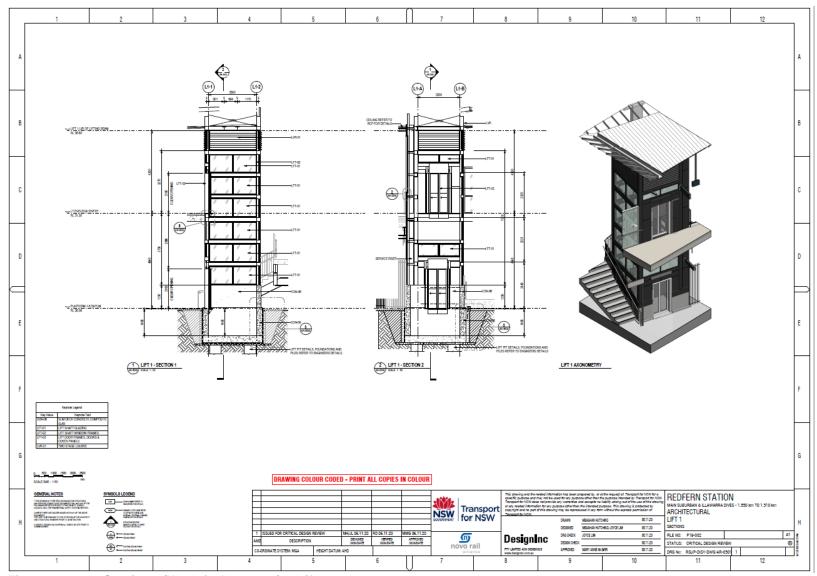


Figure 3-22 Sections (Work in Progress) – Lift 1.
Design Inc (November 2020). DRG No. RSUP-DISY-DWG-AR-0501.



Figure 3-23 Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works - Ptae054 - General Arrangement Plan Novo Rail (September 2023). RSUP-NOVO-DWG-CE-30.

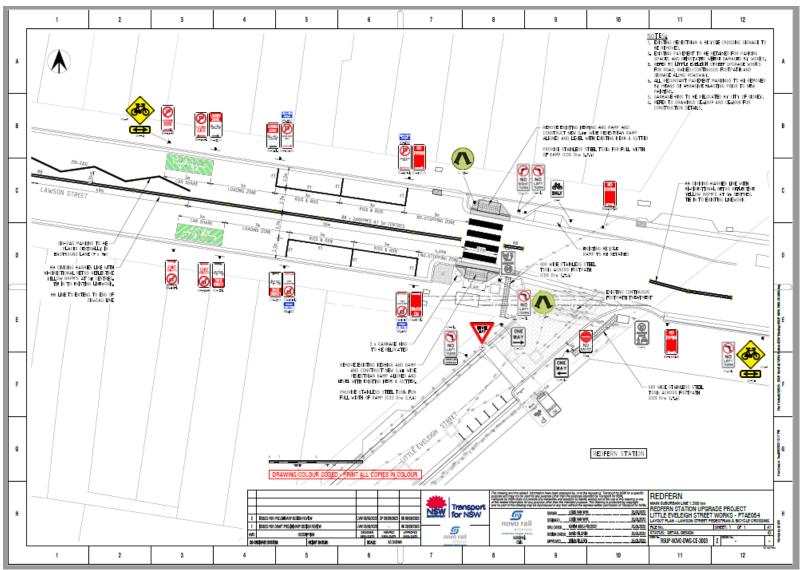


Figure 3-24 Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works - Ptae054 - Layout Plan - Lawson Street Pedestrian & Bicycle Crossing.
Novo Rail (September 2023). RSUP-NOVO-DWG-CE-3003.

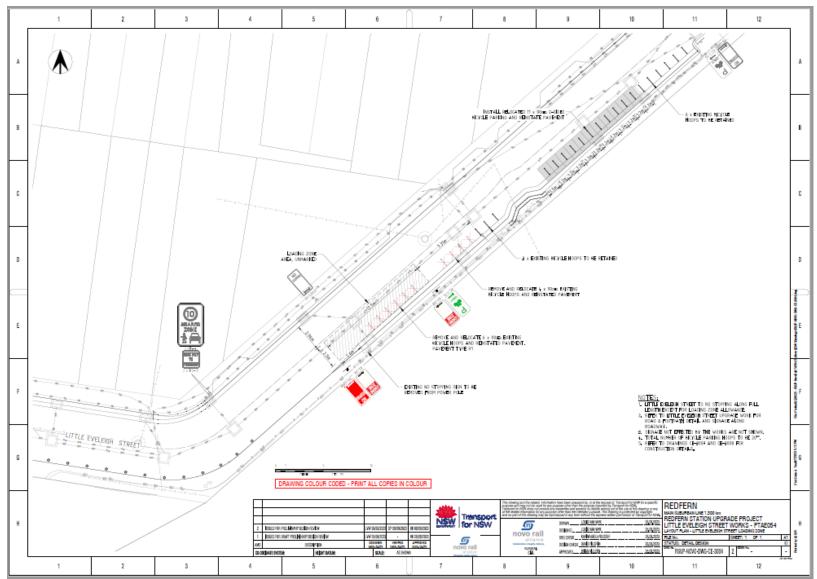


Figure 3-25 Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works - Ptae054 - Layout Plan - Little Eveleigh Street Loading Zone.
Novo Rail (September 2023). RSUP-NOVO-DWG-CE-3004.

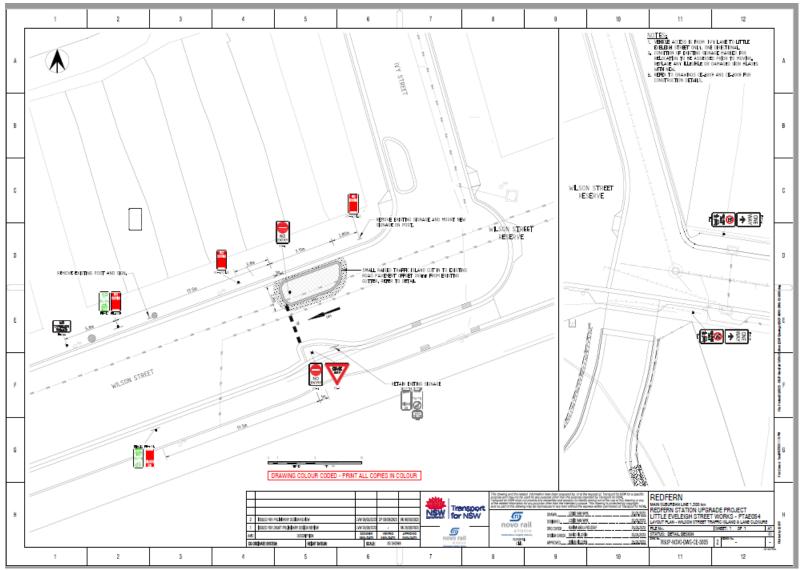


Figure 3-26 Redfern Station Upgrade Project Little Eveleigh Street Works - Ptae054 - Layout Plan - Wilson Street Traffic Island & Lane Closure.
Novo Rail (September 2023). RSUP-NOVO-DWG-CE-3005.

4.0 POTENTIAL ABORIGINAL OBJECTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

As part of the technical report on the Aboriginal heritage undertaken by Aecom (2020), one Aboriginal site (AHIMS ID 45-6-2597) was found to be registered within Gibbons Street Reserve. This initial assessment determined that the site was likely to be invalid as there were discrepancies in the registration as well as past disturbances identified. As a result, further investigation of the registered site and site card have been conducted, including a review of the relevant documentation and a site inspection in order to rectify and alter the site status with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS).

It was also noted during the initial assessment that an Aboriginal sensitivity zone is situation adjacent to one of the work zones of the Project (Figure 4.7).

Both areas of potential cultural heritage are outside the area of direct impact, with the status of registered site 45-6-2597 being subject to review. Therefore, the Project is not considered to harm any known Aboriginal sites, with there being a nil – low potential for *intact* Aboriginal objects and/or features to be present however the possibility of disturbed Aboriginal objects or cultural material remains present. This management plan aims to facilitate in the management and mitigation of any potential Aboriginal objects and/or features that may be present.

4.1 AHIMS SITE 45-6-2597

As part of the technical report on the Aboriginal heritage undertaken by Aecom (2020), there was one Aboriginal site (AHIMS ID 45-6-2597) registered within Gibbons Street Reserve. This area is within the greater work zone of the Project.

AHIMS site 45-6-2597 was recorded as an exposed midden in 1997 and the site card had not been reviewed or amended since. This site card has been included as section 4.1.1. The location as shown by the site card, has the site situated off Wynyard Street and 100m south of Redfern Station, at the park on the west side of the street. This location was inspected by Benjamin Streat of AMAC Group in October 2020 and it was the site of a meeting with all RAPs except Tocomwall on 01/12/2020. It was both clear and observable that no evidence remains of the exposed midden (Figures 4.1–4.5). The visibility of the parkland was moderate with areas of exposure. Of the exposed soil observed, it was clear that the material was introduced. Historical records reviewed for the area of the registered site illustrates excavation of the parkland had occurred (Aecom, 2020 and AMAC 2020). AMAC is in concurrence with Aecom, that the archaeological significance of the site is no longer valid.

However, this does not discount the possibility of Aboriginal and or Cultural material being present in a disturbed stated and all RAPs have indicated the area is of High cultural significance.

The site inspection and meeting/teleconference with the representatives of all RAP groups was held at 4.00 pm on 01/12/2020. This aimed to inspect and survey the site and to review and endorse the ACHMP methodology and agree on points of action for the ACHMP.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan Redfern Station Upgrade – New Southern Concourse

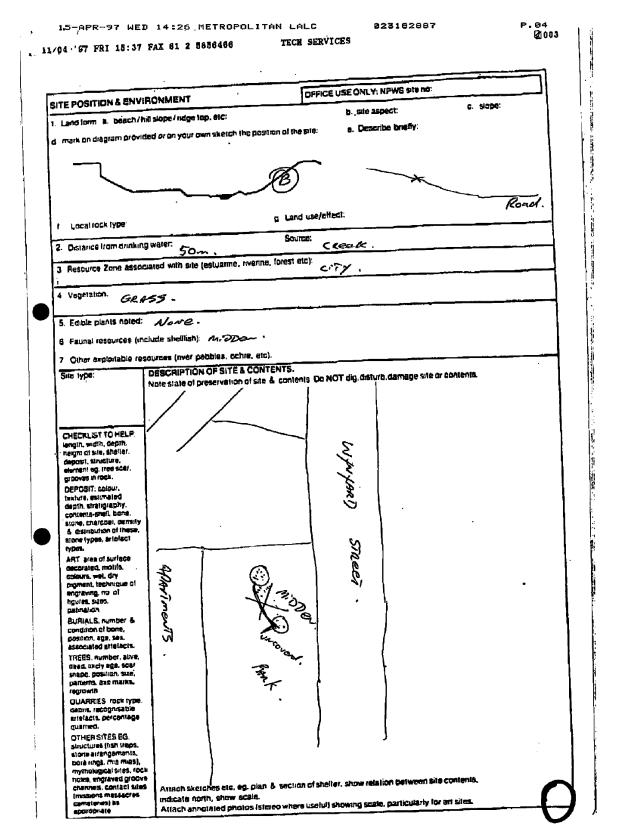
All RAPs were presented with the following suggestions.

- The material at the site is not in situ and is not representative of a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and the site should be reclassified
- The site may contain imported Aboriginal archaeological material and as such should remain under the protection of the NPW Act
- The site has high cultural value due to its location in Redfern and the significance of Redfern to the Aboriginal people of NSW and Australia
- The site has been registered as a Potential Cultural Deposit (PCD) and a site of cultural significance. The amended site card has been reviewed and approved by RAPs. The amended site card was lodged and approved with AHIMS at HNSW. The amended site card is provided in Appendix Two of this ACHMP.

A separate induction document has been created (Appendix One) and all project personnel will be briefed on the location of this area and any management/mitigation measures.

4.1.1 AHIMS 45-6-2597 Site Card

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4.2 MEETING SUMMARY: OUTCOMES

- Mr. Danny Franks of Toc0mwall attended a teleconference and agreed to the draft methodology
- Mr Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla and Murramarang) attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above
- Mr Phil Kahn and Ms Jedda Kahn of KYWG attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above
- Ms. Selena Timothy of MLALC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above
- Mr Paul Boyd of DNC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above
- Mr Phil Boney of WAC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above.

4.3 SURVEY METHODS

The study site was inspected on foot. Where practical the whole of the study area was inspected, however there were a number of limiting factors such as dense grass/weeds covering areas of the site as well as bitumen surface encompassing the western end of the study area. Any areas of exposed soil or areas of erosion were inspected in detail.

All visible landscape units were inspected as well as photographed where informative details as to land use and disturbance could be ascertained. Information was also collected regarding land surface and vegetation conditions as encountered during the survey.

The following broadly outlines the methods adopted:

- field inspections will be carried out on foot
- attempts will be made to relocate the registered sites within the study area and assess their condition
- highly disturbed areas indicated on plans will be inspected to verify the level of disturbance and depending on level of disturbance will be included or excluded from the additional survey
- undisturbed areas will be inspected in as much detail as the remaining surface coverage and environment will allow and the results will be recorded
- areas of exposed ground such as tracks or eroded surfaces which allow good surface visibility will form the focus of the field inspections

4.4 INSPECTION RESULTS

Unit	Landform	Area	Visibility	Exposure	Effective	Effective
		(sq. m)	(%)	(%)	Coverage (sq. m)	Coverage (%)
Unit 1	Ridge	133,700	40%	20%	10,696	8%



Figure 4-1 Southern view of the western boundary, displaying low vegetation cover. IMG_1232 AMAC (2020).



Figure 4-2 Northern view displaying low vegetation cover. IMG_1233 AMAC (2020).



Figure 4-3 Western view displaying low vegetation cover. IMG_1234 AMAC (2020).



Figure 4-4 An area of high exposure. IMG_1235 AMAC (2020).



Figure 4-5 Two shell fragments on a high exposure area. IMG_1237 AMAC (2020).

4.3.1 AHIMS Site 45-6-2597 Location



Figure 4-6 Project area outlined in red with Registered Site 45-6-2597 in orange. Six maps accessed 22/1/2021.

In February 0f 2021 the following excerpt from a letter from AECOM was received regarding with the status of registered site #45-6-2597 was received.

"In November 2020, AECOM contacted former Metro LALC site officer Mr David Watts (now at the Aboriginal Heritage Office) who had recorded the site in 1997. Mr Watts confirmed the location of the site as lying within Gibbons Street Reserve and provided a map via email. During an initial telephone call with Mr Watts he suggested that the site could have comprised fill material that had been imported from elsewhere.

AECOM investigated historical aerial photography for the area. In the 1940s, the footprint was occupied by a large building, likely an industrial warehouse or similar. This was later demolished, likely in the early 1950s, to commence work on the Eastern Suburbs Railway (ESR). It was identified that the whole park fell within the footprint of one of the portals from the ESR. Aerial photography indicated that the area was bulk excavated during the 1950-60s to accommodate a ramp to enable machinery to enter the tunnel and remove spoil. During those works, the entirety of the Gibbons Street Reserve was excavated to at least 20 m and material likely taken off-site.

Subsequently, AECOM arranged for a site visit with current Metro LALC site officer Mr Kevin Telford. AECOM presented the aforementioned information to Mr Telford and he indicated he

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan Redfern Station Upgrade – New Southern Concourse

recalled visiting the area in the 1960s and seeing it excavated for the ESR. Mr Telford also noted seeing underground services running through the park. Mr Telford seemed happy with AECOM's conclusions and supported the assessment that the site was likely comprised of imported fill material, and not of cultural origin.

As the findings indicated that the site wasn't culturally significant based on the aforementioned information, AECOM contacted the AHIMS site registrar Mr David Gordon. Mr Gordon confirmed that the provided information and consultation was sufficient to amend the AHIMS site status. AECOM received email confirmation from Mr Gordon on 7 December 2020 that the site status had been changed to 'not a site', AECOM, per comm 2021).

In an email exchange between TfNSW and AMAC, AMAC advised that this was not the recommendation of the RAPs, and this was not the position of the of AMAC as stated in the ACHMP as dated March 2021.

An email was received in March 2021 from DPIE asking for clarity on this situation and AMAC responded by stating that all RAPs still considered with the status of registered site #45-6-2597 to be "a site" as such the ACHMP should not be altered.

A "Microsoft Teams" Meeting was held in late May of 2021 between AECOM, AMAC, TfNSW and Nova Rail in which the matter was discussed and AMAC was asked to inform all RAPs of the deregistration of the site and to seek their opinion on this matter.

The ACHMP has been altered as above and confirmation has been sought from Heritage NSW regarding this matter and the site is now "not a site."

4.5 ABORIGINAL SENSITIVITY AREA

An archaeological and heritage assessment was undertaken for the North Eveleigh Railway Carriage Workshops by Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS, 2008). As part of this investigation a site inspection was performed which identified two areas that may be a potential archaeological deposit, with the potential for Aboriginal objects to survive within the subsoils. No additional investigation took place. Although outside of the Project area, this area should not be impacted upon. Should impact occur, Section 5.0 Plan of Action should be followed in order to appropriately manage the potential cultural heritage of the sensitivity area. These areas are highlighted in Figure 4.7. A separate induction document has been created (Appendix One) and all project personnel will be briefed on the location of these areas and any management/mitigation measures.



Figure 4-7 Areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity indicated in blue. Aecom (2020).

5.0 PLAN OF ACTION

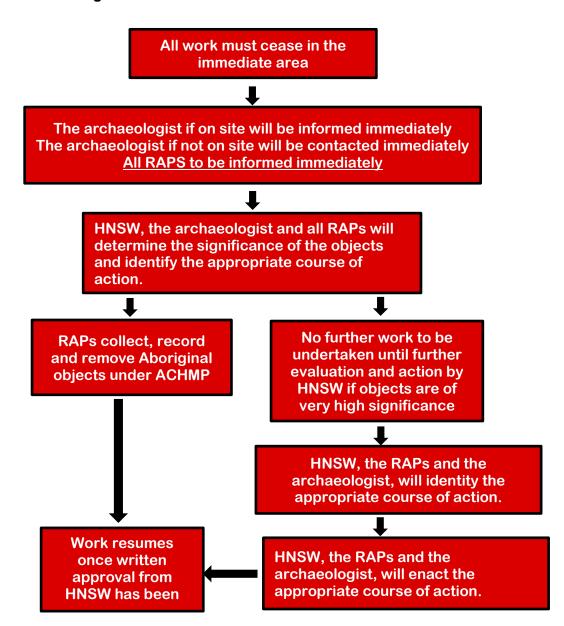
This section of the report outlines the protocols for unexpected finds as well as procedures for undertaking further works if said program were required.

This is in order to systematically record and recover unknown/known objects encountered in order to ascertain the nature and of the finds and their significance in contributing to our understanding of the local landscape and archaeological record.

5.1 UNEXPECTED FINDS AND HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOLS

The following are flow charts for the course of action for the listed potential archaeological constraints that have been reviewed and agreed to.

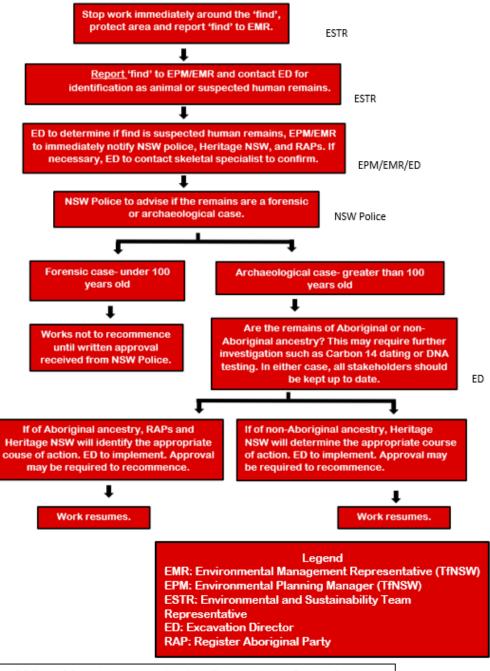
5.1.1 Flow chart for the discovery of unexpected Aboriginal archaeological material



5.1.2 Flow Chart for the procedure for the discovery of human remains

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

During the development should any human remains be discovered the following procedure is to be enacted.



See Section 8.3 Figure 3 from the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure (Document Number TAP04-PLN-EN-0014)

5.1.3 Contact details

The contact details for the following archaeologist, NSW Police, HNSW and Registered Aboriginal Parties are as follows:

Organisation	Contact	Contact Details
NSW Environment Line		131 555
NSW Redfern Police Area Command		PAC Office: 1 Lawson Street Redfern 2016 Phone: 02 8303 5199 Fax: 02 8303 5333
Archaeological Management & Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Mr. Benjamin Streat or Mr. Martin Carney	122c-d Percival Road Stanmore NSW 2048 Ph:(02) 9568 6093 Fax:(02) 9568 6093 Mob: 0405 455 869 Mob: 0411 727 395 benjaminstreat@archaeological.com.au
Heritage NSW (HNSW)	Archaeologist – Head Office	Level 4 Parramatta Square 12 Darcy Street Parramatta NSW 2150
Metropolitan LALC	Selina Timothy	culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	
Wailwan	Phil Boney	
Biamanga	Janaya Smith Represented by Basil Smith	
Cullendulla	Corey Smith Represented by Basil Smith	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith Represented by Basil Smith	
Tocomwall	Danny Franks Scott Franks	
Kamilaroi	Phil Khan Stef Khan	

5.2 ADDITIONAL WORKS PROTOCOLS

This section outlines the various potential archaeological work types that may/ may not take place as well as the appropriate methodology to be adopted, if required. This section aims to provide protocols that can be adopted if the situation of additional works, as a result of Section 5.1 were required. The standardisation of the methodology aims to guide the program and expectations of working operations. These works will only be required if unexpected finds and or Aboriginal archaeological and or cultural material or deposits are located.

5.2.1 Archaeological Excavation

In the event that an unexpected find requires further investigation in the form of excavation, the following methodology is to be adopted. This section also outlines additional excavation activities that may take place or factors and/or limitations that may need to be addressed if the situation arises. Any alterations to this methodology will need to be subject to consultation with the RAPs.

5.2.1.1 Excavation Methodology

The following excavation parameters are proposed:

- All introduced fills and soil horizons will be excavated using plant machinery with a flat edge (mud) bucket until natural soil horizons are encountered.
- ➤ If depths are too great to allow access (1.5 metres in depth) the fill is to be benched out to allow access and meetings with the contractors that 3m x 3m benching exceeded the minimum safe working conditions
- All natural intact pre-settlement soil horizons will be excavated by hand using hand tools
- Excavation units must be excavated in 100cm x 100cm.
- Areas of concentrated artefact activity and/or features which have been identified as a result of the Phase Two or Phase Three: dispersed testing, shall be investigated by extending test excavation trenches by 1sqm units to understand the nature and extent of the area and/or feature.
- ➤ Test excavations units will be combined and excavated as necessary in order to understand the site characteristic for each excavation area.
- ➤ Identifiable features if apparent shall be excavated in full if appropriate and practicable.
- The minimum surface area of a combination of open area excavation will be based on whether there is enough data gained to form a representative sample of the study area.
- ➤ The first excavation unit for each area being investigated will be excavated and documented in 5cm spits. After first excavation unit 10cm spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) will then be implemented.
- All material collected will be issued with the following information pertaining to its recovery job title, excavation unit, spit number and date.
- All material excavated from the test excavation units will be wet sieved using 3mm aperture, wire-mesh sieves.

- Excavation units will be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units and will continue another two spits below said deposit to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile.
- Photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile features and informative Aboriginal objects will be made for each single excavation point.
- Each excavation (trench/pit) unit will have a separate excavation record sheet, upon which the characteristics and nature of the spits and any features will be recorded.
- Should archaeological and cultural material with potential for scientific dating, in particular, material suitable for carbon dating (C14), thermoluminescence dating (TL) and optical luminescence (OSL) dating, be encountered, the relevant samples shall be taken. These shall include but not be limited to charcoal deposits; material with apparent contemporary association with intact deposits and archaeological and cultural material as well as suitable sand/soil deposits with apparent contemporary association with intact deposits and archaeological and cultural material. The dating of specific assemblages will occur if appropriate charcoal samples are located and sand soil cores shall be taken at appropriate intervals or points in the stratigraphic layers from the section face of any given excavation unit.
- Soil samples shall also to be taken to allow soil analysis to take place, if appropriate, these shall include pH measurements and pollen analysis. Analysis of specific assemblages will occur if appropriate soil samples are located and sand/soil cores shall be taken at appropriate intervals or points in the stratigraphic layers from the section face of any given excavation unit.
- Use wear and residue analysis samples shall take place if appropriate and if any material exhibiting any evidence of use wear or residue is identified at any stage during the recovery process, these items shall be bagged separately with the following information: job title, excavation unit, spit number and date.
- After excavation the appropriate AHIMS site card(s) shall be submitted including impact forms to reflect the results and status of the site.

5.2.1.2 Excavation of Archaeological Features

Any archaeological features including but not limited to hearths, shell middens and/or knapping floors if discovered shall be subject to the following.

- Identifiable features, if apparent, shall be excavated in full if the excavation director in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders are of the opinion that the excavation of the feature can contribute substantially to the cultural and archaeological knowledge of the study area and/or the region;
- Once the nature and location of the feature has been established during Phase Two/Three excavations, preliminary recording will be carried out (photographs, profile and plan drawings and GPS location).
- The excavation of any feature shall not extend outside any given excavation square. If needed open excavation units will be combined and excavated as necessary to understand the features characteristics and extent, and to expose the feature in entirety if possible. This ensures the significance of the feature being investigated is clearly understood and it has been adequately investigated and recorded.

- The first excavation unit for each area being investigated will be excavated and documented in 5cm spits. After first excavation unit 10cm spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) will then be implemented.
- In feature excavation, a new spit and/or a new stratigraphic unit will be recorded photographically, with scale -drawn plans of the features if appropriate and noticeable changes have occurred. Information will be recorded on the relevant excavation record sheet and if necessary, within the excavation site diary.
- All material collected will be issued with the following information pertaining to its recovery - job title, excavation unit, spit number and date.
- All material excavated from the test excavation units will be wet sieved using 3mm aperture, nested wire-mesh sieves.
- Should archaeological and cultural material with potential for scientific dating in particular, material suitable for carbon dating (C14), thermoluminescence dating (TL) and optical luminescence (OSL) dating, be encountered, the relevant samples shall be taken. These shall include but not be limited to charcoal deposits; material with apparent contemporary association with intact deposits and archaeological and cultural material as well as suitable sand/soil deposits with apparent contemporary association with intact deposits and archaeological and cultural material. The dating of specific assemblages will occur if appropriate charcoal samples are located and sand soil cores shall be taken at appropriate intervals or points in the stratigraphic layers from the section face of any given excavation unit.
- ➤ Soil samples shall also to be taken to allow soil analysis to take place, if appropriate, these shall include pH measurements and pollen analysis. Analysis of specific assemblages will occur if appropriate soil samples are located and sand/soil cores shall be taken at appropriate intervals or points in the stratigraphic layers from the section face of any given excavation unit.
- ➤ Use wear and residue analysis samples shall take place if appropriate and if any material exhibiting any evidence of use wear or residue is identified at any stage during the recovery process, these items shall be bagged separately with the following information: job title, excavation unit, spit number and date.

5.2.1.3 Flooding/ Inundation

The following measure has been put in place to address disturbance factors such as flooding/ inundation that the study area may be subject to and which has the potential to impact heritage items and/or deposits.

- In the event of a trench section collapse from rainfall the following protocol should take place.
 - The collapsed material from the test trench unit will be excavated as a separate context in order to avoid cross contamination of silt material.
 - The collapsed material will be wet sieved using 3mm and 5mm aperture, nested wire-mesh sieves, for cultural material.
 - A photographic record will be observed with both before and after photographs taken.
 - Depending on the severity of the section collapse a 1m exclusion zone shall be in place and demarcated if trench wall instability is observed and the trench wall instability protocol will take place as outlined in section 5.2.1.4 of this report.

- ➤ Past excavations have illustrated the permeability of the Botany sand sheet and the highly erosional nature of the deposit. In the event of the site being inundated the first priority is containment, in order to prevent run off being exposed to the public and environment. Impact to the soil profile as a result of the study area being inundated and the containment of run off, should be exempt as harm. The following measures should take place.
 - Areas of pooling should be demarcated with a 1m exclusion zone and silt fencing and/or run off buffers should be set up to avoid further erosion of the study area in the event the sand sheet is present.
 - In severe cases, trenching may be necessary to contain run off. This will be at the discretion of the director of the archaeological program and in consultation with HNSW – full documentation and photographic record will be taken of the events if they proceed.
 - If possible, the water should be pumped or sponged out.

5.2.1.4 Trench Wall Instability

Past excavations have experienced significant trench wall instability due to the nature of sandy soil matrix. The following measures shall be in place to deal with trench wall instability.

- A 1m exclusion zone shall be in place and demarcated for all baulks to prevent wall collapse from undue pressure.
- Access points between and into trenches will be strictly demarcated to prevent wall collapse from undue pressure.
- Trench edges shall be covered with boards to prevent wall collapse from undue pressure.
- All new persons to site shall be informed as part of SWMS as to the nature of the instability of trench walls and informed of their responsibilities with regard to this matter.
- Any weekly or daily toolbox talks shall reiterate the conditions under which the site is to operate with regard to SWMS conditions about trench instability.
- Machines shall not operate within 10m of and open area excavation unit and within 5m of dispersed test trenches where possible.
- Where necessary plywood boards and braces shall be in place to prevent wall collapse.
- Trench wall shall be damped down to increase instability.
- All trenches shall be covered overnight.
- If trench walls collapse the material shall be collected and marked as to the locale of the collapse and sieved as with all other material.

5.2.1.5 Soil Contamination

In the event of significant soil contamination, the following measures shall be taken to deal with soil contamination within archaeological/ cultural deposits;

- Archaeological excavation in identified contaminated areas will cease. The area will be demarcated with a 1m exclusion zone in place.
- Depending on the contamination class. Excavated contaminated soil may be subject to dry sieving using a 3mm and 5mm aperture, nested wire-mesh sieves and wearing required PPE. This sieved material should be separated from all other

spoil piles, if removed by machine, this material should be placed on bidum before dry sieving.

- All cultural material recovered from contaminated soils should be double bagged and given a separate context number. The material should be clearly labelled as having come from a contaminated context and required PPE to be noted.
- Excavation and sieving of contaminated material shall only occur if deemed safe by an appropriate person or organisation.

5.2.2 Monitoring

In the event that a monitoring program has been proposed to deal with any unexpected cultural/ archaeological deposit and finds, shall be subject to the following methodology unless altered in consultation with the RAPs.

5.2.2.1 Monitoring Methodology

The following monitoring parameters are proposed:

- One RAPs shall be on site at any one time (this may be subject to a rotation depending on the number of RAPs registered).
- RAPs shall work in association with a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- The proponent or the proponent's representative (machine operator) will mark out the area to be disturbed prior to commencement of each section.
- A flat edged (mud bucket) shall remove layers of fill at the direction of the archaeologist.
- The machine operator will strip any Cultural/ archaeological deposits
- This operation will be monitored the exposed layer will be observed for any potential artefacts.
- Cultural/ Archaeological deposits will be stockpiled, and sample sieved by the RAPs. As much as is possible to be sieved in the excavation time frame. All unsieved material shall remain on site unless further agreement between the RAPs, the proponent and with HNSW.
- Areas of monitoring shall be signed off by the archaeologist and the RAPs.
- All material subject to sieving will be done so using a nested 3mm and 5mm aperture wire-mesh sieve.
- All artefacts either European or Aboriginal in origin shall be bagged and clearly labelled with the job title, excavation unit and date.
- After monitoring the appropriate AHIMS site card(s) shall be submitted including impact forms to reflect the results and status of the site.

5.2.3 Community Collection

In the event that a community collection has been proposed to deal with any unexpected cultural/ archaeological deposit and finds, shall be subject to the following methodology unless altered in consultation with the RAPs.

5.2.3.1 Community Collection Methodology

The following excavation parameters are proposed:

- The impacted area containing an archaeological/ cultural deposit and/or finds will be traversed on foot and all material located within this development zone will be subject to collection.
- Once the artefacts have been collected, they will be placed within a secure zip lock bag and labelled with the site number, date and status as being surface collected then placed in a larger zip lock bag for processing.
- All collected material will undergo processing including photography of any assemblages of artefacts as well as an artefact count. This data being included in the final open area salvage report.
- Any archaeological/cultural material that is, in the opinion of the archaeologist and the stakeholders, to not be of similar educational, scientific, representative, and cultural significance, should be subject to a further assessment and review
- After artefact collection the appropriate AHIMS site card(s) shall be submitted, including impact forms to reflect the results and status of the site.

5.2.4 Post Excavation

The following sections outline protocols for post excavation practices including the ongoing management and care of any potential finds encountered as well as the recording and reporting of said finds.

5.2.4.1 Care and Control

All archaeological material recovered from the project site, shall be subject to a care and control agreement established after the nature and significance of the archaeological or cultural material is understood as well as the nature and extent of the site. This shall be completed in accordance with section 85A of the NPW Act which details the need for a formal Care Agreement if Aboriginal objects are to be returned to the Aboriginal community.

Any artefacts recovered shall be reburied as soon as practicable. They will be temporarily secured in a storage location (AMAC Office, 122c Percival Road Stanmore) in accordance with requirement 26 of the *Code of Conduct for the investigation of Archaeological objects in NSW*, pending any agreement reached as to the long-term management of the recovered Aboriginal objects.

The excavation director is responsible for ensuring that procedures are put in place so that Aboriginal object(s) that are reburied are not harmed. The location of the secure temporary storage location must be submitted to AHIMS with a site update record card for the site(s) in question.

If long term management of any object(s) recovered is not decided upon (in consultation with the RAPs) then the objects must be lodged with the Australian Museum.

5.2.4.2 Reporting and Interpretation

The result of any additional archaeological works undertaken as part of Project will be analysed and synthesised into an Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report that will then accompany the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan as an Appendix.

Any technical reporting will be in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National

Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010 and Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (OEH 2011);

This document is to be distributed and reviewed by the RAPs prior to finalisation and in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010).

All RAPs have expressed a desire to be involved in any Heritage Interpretation Strategy or Heritage interpretation Plan.

Table 5-1 Construction Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures.

Activity	Aspect/s	Impact
Pre-Construction Comme	ncement Works (Gateway 3)	
Site establishment and enabling works	Pedestrian control, installation of hoarding, fencing and other temporary works including	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Site establishment and enabling works	concrete supply.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Piling works		Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Archaeological Test, Excavation and Salvage Activities	prepared to address activities associated with archaeological testing, excavation and salvage activities for areas of archaeological potential within the Project Area or impacted by the Project.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Main Works, Installation a	nd Construction Works (Gateway 3	
General including HAZMAT, 125-127 Little Eveleigh Street demolition works and carpark – Little Eveleigh Street	Demolition, excavation, vibration, cutting and filling and construction of buildings.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
OHW	Installation of new OHW.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Relocation of platform 1 heritage building structure to facilitate platform 1 stair/lift access	filling and construction of buildings.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Pedestrian concourse footbridge, lifts and stairs and concourse landings	construction of buildings.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Electrical HV Route works and construction of SSER building	Excavation, vibration and construction of buildings.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected

Activity	Aspect/s	Impact
		burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Platform services relocation	Excavation, vibration, cutting and filling.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Other platform activities including demolition of privacy screens at ends of platform buildings Platforms 4 to 9, relocation of seats and resurfacing works.	Demolition, excavation, vibration, cutting and filling.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
road works including	Excavation, vibration, cutting and filling and construction of roadway and carpark.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
Inspection, testing and co	mmissioning works (Gateway 4)	
	Inspection, testing and commissioning of plant and equipment.	Impacts unlikely.
Restoration of site and de	mobilisation	
Landscaping works including fencing and planting	Landscaping.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
required)	Demolition, vibration, cutting and filling.	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.
	Removal of erosion and sediment controls and other applicable pollution controls	Finding/disturbance to and/or destruction of unexpected burials, human remains or other Aboriginal objects.

6.0 Aboriginal Consultation

This section documents the requirements of the Aboriginal consultation process that should be undertaken as part of any Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment. This process is normally undertaken where an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) or test excavation is required – as this management plan under the Project Approval of SSI-10041 takes the place of an AHIP as the endorsed document by the HNSW for the management of Aboriginal objects and heritage. These guidelines will form the basis for ongoing consultation as part of this project. As such this ACHMP will allow the assessment, management, mitigation and if warranted disturbance of Aboriginal Cultural Objects and deposits if they and located during the project.

This management plan will meet the consultation requirements set out in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010), and be reviewed and approved by HNSW before enactment.

The following Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) are to be consulted for the duration of this project.

Organisation	Contact	Contact Details
Metropolitan LALC	Selina Timothy (02) 8394 9666	
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	
Wailwan	Phil Boney	
Biamanga	Janaya Smith Represented by Basil Smith	
Cullendulla	Corey Smith Represented by Basil Smith	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith Represented by Basil Smith	
Tocomwall	Danny Franks Scott Franks	
Kamilaroi	Phil Khan Stef Khan	

6.1 CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010), referring to Part 6 Approvals under the NPW Act were released in April 2010. The

responsibilities of the proponent when test excavation is to take place and/or permit under section 90 of the NPW Act are listed below.

This process is normally undertaken where an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) or test excavation is required – as this management plan under the project approval of SSI#10041 takes the place of an AHIP as the endorsed document by the HNSW for the management of Aboriginal objects and heritage. These guidelines will form the basis for ongoing consultation as part of this project. As such this ACHMP will allow the assessment, management, mitigation and if warranted disturbance of Aboriginal Cultural Objects and deposits if they and located during the project.

http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf

Stage 1 - Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Stage 1 states that:

- 4.1.2- Proponents are responsible for ascertaining, from reasonable sources of information, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. Reasonable sources of information could include (a) to (g) below. Proponents must compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places by writing to:
 - (a) the relevant DECCW (sic) EPRG regional office
 - (b) the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s)
 - (c) the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 for a list of Aboriginal owners
 - (d) the National Native Title Tribunal for a list of registered native title claimants, native title holders and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements
 - (e) Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited)
 - (f) the relevant local council(s)
 - (g) the relevant catchment management authorities for contact details of any established Aboriginal reference group.
- 4.1.3- Proponents must write to the Aboriginal people whose names were obtained in step 4.1.2 and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s) to notify them of the proposed project. The proponent must also place a notice in the local newspaper circulating in the general location of the proposed project explaining the project and its exact location. The notification by letter and in the newspaper, must include:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the proponent
 - (b) a brief overview of the proposed project that may be the subject of an application for an AHIP, including the location of the proposed project
 - (c) a statement that the purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP and to assist the Director General of DECCW in his or her consideration and determination of the application
 - (d) an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of

- the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity
- (e) a closing date for the registration of interests.
- 4.1.4- There must be a minimum of 14 days from the date the letter was sent, or notice published in the newspaper to register an interest. The time allowed to register an interest should reflect the project's size and complexity.
- 4.1.5- The proponent must advise Aboriginal people who are registering an interest that their details will be forwarded to DECCW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) unless they specify that they do not want their details released.
- 4.1.6- The proponent must make a record of the names of each Aboriginal person who registered an interest and provide a copy of that record, along with a copy of the notification from 4.1.3 to the relevant DECCW EPRG regional office and LALC within 28 days from the closing date for registering an interest.
- 4.1.7- LALCs holding cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the proposed project area who wish to register an interest to be involved in consultation must register their interest as an Aboriginal organisation rather than as individuals.
- 4.1.8- Where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge has registered an interest, a contact person for that organisation must be nominated. Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders who have registered an interest may indicate to the proponent they have appointed a representative to act on their behalf. Where this occurs, the registered Aboriginal party must provide written confirmation and contact details of those individuals to act on their behalf.

Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project

Stage 2 states that:

- 4.2.1- The proponent must initiate arrangements for presenting the proposed project information to the registered Aboriginal parties (from Stage 1).
- 4.2.2- The presentation of proposed project information should provide the opportunity for:
 - (a) the proponent to present the proposal, outline project details relevant to the nature, scope, methodology and environmental and other impacts
 - (b) the proponent to outline the impact assessment process including the input points into the investigation and assessment activities
 - (c) the proponent to specify critical timelines and milestones for the completion of assessment activities and delivery of reports
 - (d) the proponent and registered Aboriginal parties to clearly define agreed roles, functions and responsibilities
 - (f) the registered Aboriginal parties to identify raise and discuss their cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements (if any).
- 4.2.3- The proponent should record or document that the proposed project information has been presented. This record or documentation should include any agreed outcomes, and any contentious issues that may require further discussion to establish mutual

resolution (where applicable). The proponent should provide a copy of this record or documentation to registered Aboriginal parties.

- 4.2.4- Depending on the nature, scale and complexity of the proponent's project, it may be reasonable and necessary for the proponent to:
 - (a) conduct additional project information sessions to ensure that all necessary information about the project is provided and enable registered Aboriginal parties to provide information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present on the proposed project area
 - (b) create the opportunity for registered Aboriginal parties to visit the project site" (DECCW 2010).

Stage 3 – Drafting, review and finalisation of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Stage 3 states that:

- 4.3.1- The proponent must present and/or provide the proposed methodology(s) for the cultural heritage assessment to the registered Aboriginal parties.
- 4.3.2- The registered Aboriginal parties must be given the opportunity to review and provide feedback to the proponent within a minimum of 28 days of the proponent providing the methodology. The review should identify any protocols that the registered Aboriginal parties wish to be adopted into the information gathering process and assessment methodology and any matters such as issues/areas of cultural significance that might affect, inform or refine the assessment methodology. Comments should be provided in writing or may be sought verbally by the proponent and accurately recorded.
- 4.3.3- As part of this consultation, the proponent must also seek cultural information from registered Aboriginal parties to identify:
 - (a) whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area of the proposed project
 - (b) whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area of the proposed project (whether they are Aboriginal places declared under s.84 of the NPW Act or not). This will include places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance, and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance.
- 4.3.4- Some information obtained from registered Aboriginal parties may be sensitive or have restricted public access. The proponent must, in consultation with registered Aboriginal parties, develop and implement appropriate protocols for sourcing and holding cultural information. In some cases, the sensitive information may be provided to the proponent by an individual and the proponent should not share that information with all registered Aboriginal parties or others without the express permission of the individual.
- 4.3.5- Information obtained in 4.3.4 is used to understand the context and values of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) located on the proposed project site. This information must be integrated with the scientific (archaeological) assessment of significance. Together the context, values, and scientific assessment provide the basis for assessing Aboriginal heritage values and recommending management options.

The information collected by the proponent during the consultation process must be used only to inform decision making for any application for an AHIP, unless the registered Aboriginal parties agree otherwise.

- 4.3.6- The proponent must seek the views of registered Aboriginal parties on potential management options. Management options will include ways to avoid or mitigate harm and/or conserve known Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s). Management options should consider how Aboriginal people can continue their association with identified Aboriginal heritage values.
- 4.3.7- The proponent must document all feedback received in Stage 3 from registered Aboriginal parties in the final cultural heritage assessment report. This must include copies of any submissions received and the proponent's response to the issues raised. In some cases, this may require an acknowledgment of sensitive information and a list of Aboriginal people who should be contacted for permission to receive further details" (DECCW 2010).

Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report.

Stage 4 states that:

- 4.4.1- The proponent must prepare a draft cultural heritage assessment report.
- 4.4.2- The proponent must provide a copy of the draft cultural heritage assessment report to registered Aboriginal parties for their review and comment.
- 4.4.3- The proponent must give registered Aboriginal parties a minimum of 28 days from sending the draft report to make submissions. The time allowed for comment on the draft report should reflect the project's size and complexity. Comments should be provided in writing or, where provided verbally, accurately recorded.
- 4.4.4- After considering the comments received on the draft report the proponent must finalise the report. The final report must include copies of any submissions received, including submissions on the proposed methodology and on the draft report. The final report must also include the proponent's response to each submission. The report must then be submitted to DECCW for consideration with the proponent's application for an AHIP.
- 4.4.5- The proponent must provide or make available copies of the final cultural heritage assessment report and the AHIP application to registered Aboriginal parties and the relevant LALC(s) (whether or not the LALC is registered in Stage 1). The report and application must be provided or made available within 14 days of the AHIP application being made" (DECCW 2010).

6.2 CONSULTATION LOG SUMMARY

STAGE 1						
Authority Letters & Advertisement						
Authority Body/ Organisation	Contact Person	Contact Details	Date Sent	Method	Response Received	Date
Sydney City Council	Heritage Officer	GPO Box 1591, Sydney NSW 2001	15/10/2020	Mail		
Greater Sydney LLS	Heritage Officer	PO BOX 4515, Westfield Penrith NSW 2750	15/10/2020	Mail		
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Heritage Officer	PO BOX 1103, Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	15/10/2020	Mail		
NSW Native Title Services	Heritage Officer	PO BOX 2105, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012	15/10/2020	Mail		
NNTT	Heritage Officer	GPO BOX 9973, Sydney NSW 2001	15/10/2020	Mail		
NTSCORP	Heritage Officer	PO BOX 2105, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012	15/10/2020	Mail		
DPIE (formerly OEH)	Archaeologist	PO BOX 644, Parramatta NSW 2124	15/10/2020	Mail	Email	11/11/2020
Office of Registrar	Heritage Officer	PO Box 5068, Parramatta NSW 2124	15/10/2020	Mail		
Newspaper Advertisement: Publications Temporarily Suspended due to COVID-19	Wentworth Courier	Due to Newspaper Publication Suspension - Advertisement submitted on Online Classifieds		Submitted: 09/11/20	Date printed: 11/11/20	End Period: 25/11/20
Stakeholders Contacted	Minimum 14 days to register	(11/11/2020) - (25/11/2020)				
Name/Organisation	Contact Person	Contact Details	Date Sent	Method	Notes	
Metropolitan LALC	Nathan Moran		11/11/2020	Mail		
La Perouse LALC	Chris Ingrey		11/11/2020	Mail		

Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	11/11/2020	N/A	DACHA dissolved
Darug Land Observations	Jamie & Anna Workman	11/11/2020	N/A	DLO dissolved
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	11/11/2020	Mail	
Eric Keidge		11/11/2020	Mail	
Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	11/11/2020	Mail	
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	11/11/2020	Mail	
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	11/11/2020	Mail	
Gunyuu	Kylie Ann Bell	11/11/2020	Email	
Walbunja	Hika te Kowhai	11/11/2020	Email	
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	11/11/2020	Mail	
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	11/11/2020	Mail	
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	11/11/2020	Mail	
Yerramurra	Robert Parson	11/11/2020	Email	
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	11/11/2020	Email	
Murrumbul	Mark Henry	11/11/2020	Email	

Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart	11/11/2020	Email	
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	11/11/2020	Email	Heritage NSW Postal Address Invalid
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	11/11/2020	Email	
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell	11/11/2020	Email	
Wingikara	Hayley Bell	11/11/2020	Email	
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	11/11/2020	Mail	
Walgalu	Ronald Stewart	11/11/2020	Email	
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	11/11/2020	Email	
Dharug	Andrew Bond	11/11/2020	Email	
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	11/11/2020	Email	
Biamanga	Seli Storer	11/11/2020	Email	Heritage NSW Contact Invalid - Correct Contact Janaya Smith
Cullendulla	Corey Smith	11/11/2020	Email	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	11/11/2020	Email	
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	11/11/2020	Email	

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll & Paul Boyd
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corp	Steven Johnson & Krystle Carroll
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Philip Boney
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Jody Kulakowski
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Nola Hampton
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll
Mura Indigenous Corporation	Phillip Carroll
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	Rodney Gunther

Clive Freeman		11/11/2020	Mail	
Galamaay Cultural Consultants (GCC)	Robert Slater	11/11/2020	Mail	
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Kerrie and Vicky Slater	11/11/2020	Mail	
Wori Wooilywa	Daniel Chalker	11/11/2020	Mail	
Registered Organisations/Individuals	Contact Person	Date	Method	Notes
Metropolitan LALC	Nathan Moran	N/A	N/A	AMAC Consultation Registration
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll & Paul Boyd	16/11/2020	Email	
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney	16/11/2020	Email	
Cullendulla	Corey Smith	20/11/2020	Email	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	20/11/2020	Email	
Biamanga	Seli Storer	20/11/2020	Email	Heritage NSW Contact Invalid - Janaya Smith Current Contact
Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	25/11/2020	Email	
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	25/11/2020	Email	
STAGE 2 & 3				

ACHMP Methodology (/Test Excavation Methodology)	Minimum 28 days to respond	(26/11/2020) - (24/12/2020)			
Contacted Organisation/ Individuals	Contacted by Organisation/ Individual	Subject	Date	Method	Notes
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Dispatch ACHMP Research Design & Testing Methodology	26/11/2020	Email	
Ali RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Site Meeting - Gibbons St. Reserve Scheduled 01/12/2020	25/11/2020	Email	Meeting Attendance MLALC, Biamanga, Cullendulla, Murramarang, DNC,
					Kamilaroi, Wailwan - No Repsonse Tocomwall
All RAPs	AMAC/Ben Streat	Site Meeting - ACHMP Methodology Review	1/12/2020	Verbal	All RAPs expressed support for ACHMP Methodology
Tocomwall/Danny Franks	AMAC/Ben Streat	Site Meeting - ACHMP Methodology Review	1/12/2020	Phone	Danny Franks Teleconference supports ACHMP Methodology
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Biamanga/Basil Smith	ACHMP Methodology Review	2/12/2020	Email	Supports ACHMP Methodology
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Murramarang/Basil Smith	ACHMP Methodology Review	2/12/2020	Email	Supports ACHMP Methodology
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Cullendulla/Basil Smith	ACHMP Methodology Review	2/12/2020	Email	Supports ACHMP Methodology
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Didge Ngunawal Clan	ACHMP Methodology Review	2/12/2020	Email	Supports ACHMP Methodology
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Kamilaroi- Yankuntjatjara/Jedda Khan	ACHMP Methodology Review	14/12/2020	Email	Supports ACHMP Methodology
Test Excavation		(00/00/2020) - (00/00/2020)			

STAGE 4					
ACHMP Report Review	Minimum 28 days to respond	(14/12/2020) - (11/01/2021)			
Contacted Organisation/ Individuals	Contacted by Organisation/ Individual	Subject	Date	Method	Notes
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Dispatch ACHMP Report for Review & Comment	14/12/2020	Email	
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Cullendulla/Corey Smith	ACHMP Report Review	14/12/2020	Email	Supports ACHMP Recommendations
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Biamanga/Janaya Smith	ACHMP Report Review	16/12/2020	Email	Supports ACHMP Recommendations
Metropolitan LALC; Kamilaroi; Murramarang; DNC; Wailwan; Tocomwall	AMAC/Ben Streat	ACHMP Report Review	17/12/2020	Phone	Kamilaroi, Murramarang, DNC, Wailwan Support ACHMP Recommendations; Metropolitan LALC & Tocomwall No Response

Consultation/Document Updates		(23/02/2021) - (17/06/2021)			
Contacted Organisation/Individuals	Contacted by Organisation/ Individual	Subject	Date	Method	Notes
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Consultation Update	23/02/2021	Email	
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Dispatch Due Diligence for Review & Comment	14/04/2021	Email	
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Due Diligence Teleconference Meeting	15/04/2021	Email	All RAPs support recommendations
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara/Kadi Khan	Due Diligence Review & Comment	21/04/2021	Email	Supports Due Diligence recommendations

All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	27/05/2021	Email	Meeting scheduled for 02/06/2021
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	DNC/Paul Boyd	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	27/05/2021	Email	Available for meeting
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara/Stef Khan	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	31/05/2021	Email	Available for meeting
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Metropolitan LALC/Rowena Welsh	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	31/05/2021	Email	Available for meeting
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	1/06/2021	Email	Site meeting postponed due to low responses
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	9/06/2021	Email	Meeting scheduled for 17/06/2021
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	DNC/Paul Boyd	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	9/06/2021	Email	Available for meeting
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara/Stef Khan	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	9/06/2021	Email	Available for meeting
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Tocomwall/Danny Franks	Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP	9/06/2021	Email	Prefers Teleconference meeting
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Teleconference Meeting - AHIMS Site/ACHMP	15/06/2021	Email	Site meeting rescheduled time and to Teleconference meeting due to low responses
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Dispatch Updated ACHMP & Interpretation Documents	17/06/2021	Email	Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla, Murramarang), DNC, Kamilaroi, Wailwan, Tocomwall expressed support for ACHMP & Interpretation Documents and advised AHIMS Site 45-6-2597 to remain registered as a site; Apologies - Metropolitan LALC/Rowen Welsh
All RAPs	AMAC/Ben Streat	Consultation Update	25/10/2021	Phone	

All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Dispatch Urban Design Public Domain Plan (UDPDP)	16/03/2022	Email	
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Consultation Update	27/04/2022	Email	
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Dispatch Updated ACHMP	21/06/2022	Email	
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Consultation Update	13/09/2022	Email	
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara/Stef Khan	Consultation Update	13/09/2022	Email	Acknowledged receipt of consultation update
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Consultation Update	13/03/2023	Email	
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara/Stef Khan	Consultation Update	14/03/2023	Email	Acknowledged receipt of consultation update
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Consultation Update	21/08/2023	Email	
All RAPs	AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Dispatched ACHMP – Updated Plans	19/10/2023	Email	
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Goobah/Basil Smith	ACHMP - Updated Plans	19/10/2023	Email	Supports ACHMP
AMAC/Steven J. Vasilakis	Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara/Phil Khan	ACHMP - Updated Plans	20/11/2023	Email	Acknowledged receipt of updated ACHMP

6.3 REGISTERED STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS TO ACHMP RESEARCH DESIGN & METHODOLOGY

On the 1st December 2020, during a scheduled Site Meeting (see below), the following RAPs expressed verbal support for the recommendations outlined in the ACHMP Research Design & Methodology.

Metropolitan LALC – Selina Timothy Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara – Phil & Jedda Khan Didge Ngunawal Clan – Paul Boyd Wailwan Aboriginal Group – Phil Boney Biamanga/Cullendulla/Murramarang – Basil Smith

A teleconference was held on the same day with Danny Franks of Tocomwall who also expressed verbal support for the recommendations outlined in the ACHMP Research Design & Methodology.

6.3.1 Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council



Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

36-38 George Street Redfern NSW 2016 PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2012 Telephone: (02) 8394 9666 Fax: (02) 8394 9733 Email: bookings@metrolalc.org.au

Tuesday 1st December 2020

Benjamin Streat
Senior Archaeologist
(Aboriginal Heritage)
AMAC Group
Archaeological Management & Consulting Group Pty Ltd
122c-d Percival Road
Stanmore NSW 2048

Dear Ben

Redfern site inspection at Gibbon street.

Aboriginal community consultation for Gibbon Street Reserve.

On Tuesday 1st December 2020 a consultation meeting was held at the reserve $\underline{\text{in regards to}}$ protecting and managing a site

Aboriginal people were moved from coastal camping grounds to the Redfern area in early 1800s; Redfern became an area of ethnic diversity in late 1800s/early 1900s- migrant and Aboriginal itinerant workers— as factories and industry developed.

Redfern holds the history of where Aboriginal rights was born, nearby are the Block, major legal, health, community services and the Waterloo complex where Aboriginal people still resides.

In regards to questions raised below we provide the following:

If the site has Aboriginal cultural values, and if there are any important stories or cultural knowledge associated with the site that requires consideration.

MLALC respectfully requests to be engaged for any on-site archaeological monitoring during the upgrade works that occur. The Importance of Preserving and Restoring, Engraving Sites, Rock Shelters, Middens, Grinding grooves and Burial sites. Cultural Significant Sites. Consultation Process

- Providing relevant information about Cultural significance and values of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Actively contributing to the development of Cultural Heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed subject area.
- Commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted by the proponent to the DPIE Aboriginal
 people have used the area in the past as important place of camping, hunting, trading, ceremonies, and gatherings.

The indication of Aboriginal occupations within the vicinity is obvious with the surrounding landscape usage such as the important significance sites around such as native vegetations. The significance for Aboriginal people past and presents remains in Custodianship in our caring and monitoring of Sites. All parts of Sydney hold cultural ties especially the Harbor area and its coves and waterways (Rivers) and so it is our Cultural and Heritage obligations for the preservation and conservation of cultural significance Sites as we are affiliated to our connection to country both on Land and at Sea.

Culture and Heritage aims to encourage and empower Aboriginal communities to protect, conserve and restore cultural landscapes and waterways that are of importance to local Aboriginal communities. Ensuring secure traditional connections to country both on Land and at Sea. The Consultation and support in strengthening of Connection to Country and Management of Country is vital. Development and enrichment of working partnerships together with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and Office of Environment and Heritage as well as with Heritage consultants and Archaeologists, RAPS and the NSW Department of Planning, Industry, and environment as well as other agencies such as Transport for NSW.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Recommendations

- Bring together various stakeholders and groups to work collectively towards the goal and aims of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage management, preservation, conservation, and protection.
- Use cultural awareness training to reinforce contractors, businesses and community understanding of Aboriginal sites.
- Ensure Aboriginal sites are regularly monitored and maintained. The maintenance and monitoring of sites should be done by Cultural Heritage officers in collaboration with the local Aboriginal community.

Assessment of Identified Values Summary of Cultural Value- The MLALC have provided the following information on social and/or Cultural Values Historic Value- The MLALC have provided the following information on historic values.

As a general recommendation from MLALC if Human burials or remains and or cultural materials are unearthed during any stages and are exposed standard stop-work procedures and protocols should be followed and to be advised to contact appropriate authorities and if suspected to be of Aboriginal origin the Heritage Community Engagement Department of Premier and Cabinet and MLALC to be contacted and need to be notified of the discovery immediately.

Cultural significance objects found during works carried out should be Cared, respected, and recorded in a correct manner in accordance with guidelines. After proposed development is finalized MLALC suggests that the landscapes of native vegetation to be planted and suggestions of known clan name and language names be used for places, animals, and plants. MLALC encourages that Aboriginal language be utilized in any naming conventions or outputs that may occur and stem from the project and MLALC to be notified and made aware of wordings on interpretive signage. If you require further information, please do not hesitate in contacting the MLALC Office for assistance

Regards

Selina Timothy Cultural Heritage Officer at MLALC
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
72 Renwick Street, Redfern NSW 2016
PO Box 1103, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012 B: (02) 8394 9666 F: (02)8394 9733

W: www.metrolalc.org.au

Always Was * Always Will Be * Aboriginal Land

6.3.2 Biamanga

Re: Redfern Station Upgrade - Meth

Biamanga

Wed 02/12/2020 9:27 AM

To: Consultation <consultation@archaeological.com.au>

Morning Ben, Steve this is confirmation that we support the ACHMP for the above project as we understand that the reserve mainly contains land fill from previous surrounding excavations, however we are still aware that the site is recognized and identified as an Aboriginal Site of significance for future reference.

6.3.3 Cullendulla

Re: Redfern Station Upgrade - Meth

Cullendulla

Wed 02/12/2020 9:44 AM

To: Consultation <consultation@archaeological.com.au>

Morning Ben, Steve this is confirmation that we support the ACHMP for the above project as we understand that the reserve mainly contains land fill from previous surrounding excavations, however we are still aware that the site is recognized and identified as an Aboriginal Site of significance for future reference.

6.3.4 Murramarang

Re: Redfern Station Upgrade - Meth

Murramarang

Wed 02/12/2020 9:36 AN

To: Consultation <consultation@archaeological.com.au>

Morning Ben, Steve this is confirmation that we support the ACHMP for the above project as we understand that the reserve mainly contains land fill from previous surrounding excavations, however we are still aware that the site is recognized and identified as an Aboriginal Site of significance for future reference.

6.3.5 Didge Ngunawal Clan

Re: Payment for Redfern meeting

lilly carroll

Wed 02/12/2020 9:46 AM

To: Consultation <consultation@archaeological.com.au>

Hi Steve/Ben,

DNC is happy with the methodology that was provided to us by Ben in which he insisted that the area was of Cultural significance and not a midden site

6.3.6 Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group

RE: Redfern Station Upgrade - Meth

philip khan

Mon 14/12/2020 6:37 PM

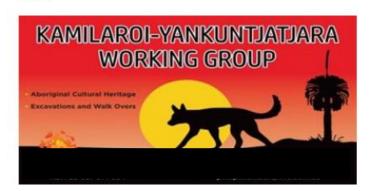
To: Consultation <consultation@archaeological.com.au>
Hi Ben.

Thankyou for your methodology regarding the Redfern Station upgrade.

After attending the site visit we were in agreeance that no further investigations are required at this stage,

there is to be any development in this area in the future further investigations are warranted.

Kind Regards Jedda



6.4 SITE INSPECTION/MEETING – 1ST DECEMBER 2020

A site inspection and meeting/teleconference with the representatives of all RAP groups was held at 4.00pm, Tuesday 1st December 2020. The aim was to inspect and survey the site and review and endorse the ACHMP methodology and agree on points of action for the ACHMP.

All RAPs were presented with the following suggestions:

- The material at the site is not in situ and is not representative of a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and the site should be reclassified
- The site may contain imported Aboriginal archaeological material and as such should remain under the protection of the NPW Act
- The site has high cultural value due to its location in Redfern and the significance of Redfern to the Aboriginal people of NSW and Australia
- The site should be registered as a Potential Cultural Deposit (PCD) and a site of cultural significance. The amended site card should be sent to all RAPs for approval and lodged with AHIMS at HSW. The site card has been submitted to RAPs for review on 3rd December 2020.

The following RAPs attended the site meeting and/or took part in the teleconference to discuss and endorse the ACHMP methodology and agree on points of action for the ACHMP outlined above:

- Mr Danny Franks of Tocomwall attended a teleconference and agreed to the draft methodology
- Mr Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla and Murramarang) attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and recommendations outlined above
- Mr Phil Kahn and Ms Jedda Kahn of KYWG attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and recommendations outlined above
- Ms. Selena Timothy of MLALC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and recommendations outlined above
- Mr Paul Boyd of DNC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and recommendations outlined above
- Mr Phil Boney of WAC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and recommendations outlined above.

6.5 REGISTERED STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS TO ACHMP

The following responses were received for the ACHMP recommendations.

6.5.1 Cullendulla

Re: Redfern Station Upgrade - ACHMP

Cullendulla

Mon 14/12/2020 7:06 PM

To: Consultation < consultation@archaeological.com.au>

This is to confirm that we support the following Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) for the Redfern Station Upgrade - New Southern Concourse

Kind Regards Corey Smith Cultural Heritage Officer Cullendulla

6.5.2 Biamanga

Re: Redfern Station Upgrade - ACHMP

Biamanga

Wed 16/12/2020 11:16 AM

To: Consultation <consultation@archaeological.com.au>

This is confirmation that we support the recommendations of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) for this project.

6.5.3 Verbal Responses Received on 17th December 2020

On the 17th December 2020, the following responses were received by phone for comments on the ACHMP recommendations:

Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara – Support ACHMP Recommendations Murramarang - Support ACHMP Recommendations DNC - Support ACHMP Recommendations Wailwan - Support ACHMP Recommendations

Metropolitan LALC – No Response Left Message Tocomwall - No Response Left Message

6.6 MEETINGS, DOCUMENT REVIEW, & CONSULTAION UPDATES

In order to ensure all Aboriginal Stakeholders remain updated, they are kept informed with the various stages of development and management program. Regular meetings will be arranged at varying intervals of the process in particular when the following agendas will be addressed including interpretation, additional investigation, curation, etc.

6.6.1 Consultation Update 23rd February 2021

On the 23rd February 2021, an email was sent to all the RAPs to inform them of the ongoing consultation for the proposed Redfern Station Upgrade development will continue throughout the duration of the project.

6.6.2 Dispatch Due Diligence for Review & Comment

On the 14th April 2021, a copy of the Due Diligence was sent to all the RAPs for review and comment and that it would be discussed at the Teleconference meeting conducted on 16th April 2021. The following responses were received.

Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara – Support Due Diligence Recommendations Basil Smith representing Biamanga, Cullendulla, Murramarang - Support Due Diligence Recommendations

DNC - Support Due Diligence Recommendations
Wailwan - Support Due Diligence Recommendations
Metropolitan LALC - Support Due Diligence Recommendations
Tocomwall - Support Due Diligence Recommendations

6.6.3 Site Meeting - Discuss AHIMS Site/ACHMP

On the 27th May 2021, all the RAPs were emailed for availability for a Site Meeting on the 2nd June 2021 to discuss the status of the AHIMS Site and ACHMP. The following responses were received.

Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara – Advised would attend site meeting DNC - Advised would attend site meeting Metropolitan LALC – Advised would attend site meeting Biamanga – No Response Cullendulla – No Response Murramarang – No Response Wailwan - No Response Tocomwall - No Response

Due to the low responses, an email was circulated on the 1st June 2021 to inform all the RAPs that site meeting was postponed until further notice.

6.6.4 Teleconference Meeting - AHIMS Site/ACHMP

On the 27th May 2021, all the RAPs were emailed to inform them that a Teleconference Meeting would be conducted on 17th June 2021 to discuss the status of the AHIMS Site, Interpretation Strategy and ACHMP. The following responses were received.

P. Boyd DNC	Still a siteDisturbedRegister it again
S. Kahn Kamilaroi- Yankuntjatjara	Remain a registered siteRegister againDisturbed
P. Boney Wailwan	Remain a siteDisturbedA1 horizon
S. Francis Tocomwall	Remain a siteAHIMS status
B. Smith Representing Biamanga Cullendulla Murramarang	Remain a siteDisturbedA1 horizon

Apologies received from Metropolitan LALC.

All agreed with the interpretation strategy in principle but wish to see a final copy.

6.4.5 Consultation Update - 25th October 2021

On the 25th October 2021, all the RAPs were contacted to inform them of the ongoing consultation for the proposed Redfern Station Upgrade development will continue throughout the duration of the project.

6.4.6 Dispatch Urban Design Public Domain Plan (UDPDP)

On the 16th March 2022, an email was sent to all the RAPs with the Urban Design Public Domain Plan (UDPDP) attached for their records.

6.4.7 Consultation Update - 27th April 2021

On the 27th April 2022, an email was sent to all the RAPs to inform them of the ongoing consultation for the proposed Redfern Station Upgrade development will continue throughout the duration of the project.

6.4.8 Dispatch Updated ACHMP for Review & Comment

On the 21st June 2022, a copy of the updated ACHMP was sent to all the RAPs for review and comment.

6.4.9 Consultation Update - 13th September 2022

On the 13th September 2022, all the RAPs were contacted to inform them of the ongoing consultation for the proposed Redfern Station Upgrade development will continue throughout the duration of the project.

6.4.10 Consultation Update – 13th March 2023

On the 13th March 2023, all the RAPs were contacted to inform them of the ongoing consultation for the proposed Redfern Station Upgrade development will continue throughout the duration of the project.

6.4.11 Consultation Update – 21st August 2023

On the 21st August 2023, all the RAPs were contacted to inform them of the ongoing consultation for the proposed Redfern Station Upgrade development will continue throughout the duration of the project.

6.4.11 Dispatch ACHMP with Updated Plan Design

On the 19th October 2023, the ACHMP was sent to all the RAPs for their records with updated plans indicating design changes for traffic, pedestrian, bicycle crossing, and stopping/loading zone areas at Lawson Street, Wilson Street and Little Eveleigh Street Redfern.

No other submissions were made.

6.4 CONTACT DETAILS

The contact details for the following archaeologist, NSW Police, DPIE, and Registered Aboriginal Parties are as follows:

Organisation	Contact	Contact Details
NSW Environment Line	Jontaot	131 555
NSW Redfern Police		PAC Office:
Area Command		1 Lawson Street
7 ii da Gommana		Redfern 2016
		Phone: 02 8303 5199
		Fax: 02 8303 5333
Archaeological	Mr. Benjamin	122c-d Percival Road
Management &	Streat or Mr.	Stanmore NSW 2048
Consulting Group Pty	Martin Carney	Ph:(02) 9568 6093
Ltd	,	Fax:(02) 9568 6093
		Mob: 0405 455 869
		Mob: 0411 727 395
		benjaminstreat@archaeological.com.au
Department of	Archaeologist -	Level 4 Parramatta Square
Planning, Industry and	Head Office	12 Darcy Street
Environment (DPIE)		Parramatta NSW 2150
	Online Time (I.e.	
Metropolitan LALC	Selina Timothy (
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	
5 5	,	
***	DI '' D	
Wailwan	Phil Boney	
Biamanga	Janaya Smith	
-	Represented by	
	Basil Smith	
Cullondullo	Caray Cosith	
Cullendulla	Corey Smith	
	Represented by Basil Smith	
	Dasii Sililli	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	
-	Represented by	
	Basil Smith	
Tocomwall	Danny Franks	
Tocomwan	Scott Franks	
	Scott Franks	
Kamilaroi	Phil Khan	
	Stef Khan	

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE

The processes of assessing significance for items of cultural heritage value are set out in *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance:* the Burra Charter (amended 1999) formulated in 1979 and based largely on the Venice Charter of International Heritage established in 1966. Archaeological sites may be significant according to four criteria, including scientific or archaeological significance, cultural significance to Aboriginal people, representative significance which is the degree to which a site is representative of archaeological and/or cultural type, and value as an educational resource. In New South Wales the nature of significance relates to the scientific, cultural, representative or educational criteria and sites are also assessed on whether they exhibit historic or cultural connections.

The criteria for formulating significance values are set out below:

- a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural or natural history of a local area).
- c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- d) 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.
- e) 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).
- f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's: cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local areas' cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

7.1.1 Educational Significance

The educational value of any given location will depend on the importance of any archaeological material located, on its rarity, quality and the contribution this material can have on any educational process (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p. 11).

No archaeological and/or Aboriginal cultural material was located as a result of the survey undertaken by AMAC. Due to the absence of information, low educational significance that can be assigned to the study area.

7.1.2 Scientific Significance

The scientific value of any given location will depend on the importance of the data that can be obtained from any archaeological material located, on its rarity, quality and on the degree to which this may contribute further substantial information to a scientific research process. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

No archaeological and/or Aboriginal cultural material was located as a result of the survey undertaken by AMAC. Due to the absence of information, low scientific significance that can be assigned to the study area.

7.1.3 Representative Significance

The representative value of any given location will depend on rarity and quality of any archaeological material located and on the degree to which this representativeness may contribute further substantial information to an educational or scientific research process. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

No archaeological and/or Aboriginal cultural material was located as a result of the survey undertaken by AMAC. Due to the absence of information, low representative significance that can be assigned to the study area.

7.2 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

As defined in the 'Burra Charter' (ICOMOS, 1999) cultural significance is broken into three parts: aesthetic, historic and scientific value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is a concept which assists in estimating the value of any given place. Places that are likely to be of significance are those which can contain information which may assist with the understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations. The meaning of these terms in the context of cultural significance is outlined below. It should be noted that they are not mutually exclusive, (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.12).

7.2.1 Historic Significance

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

- Mr. Danny Franks of Tocomwall attended a teleconference, responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high historical significance to the study area
- Mr Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla and Murramarang)
 responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high historical significance to the study area
- Mr Phil Kahn and Ms Jedda Kahn of KYWG responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high historical significance to the study area
- Ms. Selena Timothy of MLALC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high historical significance to the study area
- Mr Paul Boyd of DNC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high historical significance to the study area
- Mr Phil Boney of WAC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high historical significance to the study area

7.2.2 Scientific Significance

The scientific value of any given location will depend on the importance of the data that can be obtained from any archaeological material located, on its rarity, quality and on the degree to which this may contribute further substantial information to a scientific research process. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

- Mr. Danny Franks of Tocomwall attended a teleconference, responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned low scientific significance to the study area
- Mr Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla and Murramarang)
 responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned low scientific
 significance to the study area
- Mr Phil Kahn and Ms Jedda Kahn of KYWG responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned low scientific significance to the study area
- Ms. Selena Timothy of MLALC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned low scientific significance to the study area
- Mr Paul Boyd of DNC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high historical significance to the study area
- Mr Phil Boney of WAC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned low scientific significance to the study area

7.2.3 Aesthetic Significance

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

- Mr. Danny Franks of Tocomwall attended a teleconference, responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high aesthetic significance to the study area
- Mr Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla and Murramarang)
 responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high aesthetic
 significance to the study area
- Mr Phil Kahn and Ms Jedda Kahn of KYWG responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high aesthetic significance to the study area
- Ms. Selena Timothy of MLALC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high aesthetic significance to the study area
- Mr Paul Boyd of DNC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high aesthetic significance to the study area
- Mr Phil Boney of WAC responded to the methodology and the draft ACHMP and assigned high aesthetic significance to the study area

8.0 Reporting and Review Procedures

All ACHMP works carried out during the Project will be documented to a standard comparable to that required by the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects* 2010 and in consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties as listed in Section 4.0. All reporting works will be carried out to an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) standard as detailed in:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Survey, Guidelines for Archaeological Survey Reporting (NSW NPWS 1998).
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010).
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (NPWS 1998).
- Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010).

Once the ACHMP has been reviewed by all parties. No alteration of procedures shall take place without the involvement of all parties. All RAPs and their organisations shall be informed in writing of the proposed review and all RAPs and their respective organisations must be given 28 days to review and comment on any changes.

8.0 GLOSSARY

Term	Definition		
Aboriginal/ Aborigine	These terms apply to indigenous Australians throughout time.		
Aboriginal Object	A term now used (formerly 'relic') within the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974 to refer to "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."		
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, issued under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, where harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place cannot be avoided.		
Alluvial	Describes material deposited by, or in transit in flowering water.		
AMAC	Archaeological Management and Consulting Group.		
Artefact	Any object, usually portable, that has been made or shaped by human hand.		
Assemblage	A collection of artefacts found in close proximity with one another often excavated together.		
Axe grinding Grooves	Areas on a stone surface where other items such as stone tools, wood or bones have been sharpened.		
Basalt	A dark coloured, basic volcanic rock.		
Bioturbation	Reworking of sediments through the action of ground dwelling life forms. This can also include soil cracking and root activity.		
Broken Flake	A flake fragment which displays only part of the diagnostic features of a complete flake.		
BP	Before present (AD1950).		
Burial	Sites containing the physical remains of deceased Aboriginal people.		
Ceremonial Sites	Places or objects of ceremonial, religious or ritual significance to Aboriginal people.		
DCP	Development Control Plan.		
DoPE	Department of Planning and Environment		
DP	Deposited Plan.		
Erosion	Process where particles are detached from rock or soil and transported away principally via water, wind and ice.		
Flake	A piece of stone, detached by striking a core with another stone.		
Flaking/Knapping	The process of making stone tools by detaching flakes from a piece of stone.		
Friable	Easily crumbled or cultivated.		
Hard setting	Soil which is compact and hard. It appears to have a pedal structure when dried out.		
Heritage Division	Formerly known as the Heritage Branch		
Holocene	The period of time since the last retreat of the polar icecaps, commencing approximately 10,000 – 110,000		
Intensification	Increased social and economic complexity.		
Landscape Unit	An area of land where topography and soils have distinct characteristics, are recognisable, describable by concise statements and capable of		
	being represented on a map.		
Laminite	A thinly bedded, fine grained sedimentary rock.		
Laminite LEP			

Term	Definition	
Lithics	A term used to describe stone and stone artefacts.	
Loam	A medium textured soil of approximate composition of 10- 25% clay, 25-50% silt and 2% sand.	
Loose	A soil which is not cohesive.	
Matrix	Finer grained fraction, typically a cementing agent within soil or rock in which larger particles are embedded.	
Midden	Aboriginal occupation site consisting chiefly of shells, which can also include bone, stone artefacts and other debris.	
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly known as the DECCW)	
Open Campsite	A surface accumulation of stone artefacts and/ or other artefacts exposed on the ground surface.	
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where no surface archaeological remains are visible but where it has been assessed that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to be present.	
Ped	An individual, natural soil aggregate.	
Pedal	Describes a soil in which some or all of the soil material occurs in the form of peds in a moist state.	
Plastic	Describes soil material which is in a condition which allows it to undergo permanent deformation without appreciable volume change or elastic rebound and without rupture.	
Pleistocene	The epoch of geological time starting 1.8 million years ago.	
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Parties	
Rock Painting	Encompassing drawing, paintings or stencils that have been placed on a rock surface usually within a rock shelter.	
Rock Engraving	Pictures which have been carved, pecked or abraded into a rock surface, usually sandstone and predominantly open, flat surfaces.	
Sandstone	A detrital sedimentary rock with predominantly sand sized particles.	
Scarred/ Carved Tree	A tree from which bark has been deliberately removed.	
Sclerophyll	Denoting the presence of hard stiff leaves, typically used to classify forest and indicative of drier conditions.	
Sedimentation	Deposition of sediment typically by water.	
Silcrete	A sedimentary rock comprising of quartz grains in a matrix of fine grained – amorphous silica.	
Silt	Fine soil particles in size ranges of 0.02 – 0.002mm.	
Slope	A landform element inclined from the horizontal at an angle measured in degrees or as a percentage.	
SHI	State Heritage Inventory	
SHR	State Heritage Register	
Subsoil	Subsurface material comprising the B and C horizons of soils with distinct profiles.	
Stone Resource Site	A geological feature in the landscape from which raw material for the manufacture of stone tools was obtained.	
Texture	The coarseness or fineness of a soil as measured by the behaviour of a moist ball of soil when pressed between the thumb and forefinger.	
Topsoil	A part of the soil profile, typically the A1 Horizon, containing material, which is usually darker, more fertile and better structured than the underlying layers.	
Weathering	The physical and chemical disintegration, alteration and decomposition of rocks and minerals at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric and biological agents.	

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APPENDIX 1 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE DOCUMENT: CONTRACTOR INDUCTION





AMAC Group &
Streat Archaeological Services
122c Percival Road,
Stanmore, 2048
(02) 9568 6093

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Contractor Induction Redfern Station Upgrade –

New Southern Concourse

INTRODUCTION

This document outlines the guidelines and legislation surrounding Aboriginal Heritage in New South Wales under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, as well as the responsibilities of development staff, contractors and workers in ensuring the preservation and notification of any Aboriginal Objects discovered during the proposed integrated development: Redfern Station Upgrade – New Southern Concourse, located in Eveleigh/Redfern NSW.

- Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC) in conjunction with Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd (SAS) was commissioned by Novo Rail on behalf of Transport for NSW (TfNSW) in October 2020, to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) for this proposed integrated development.
- This management plan is to be in place as part of the status of the project as State Significant Infrastructure (SSI-10041). An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and associated documentation are not needed as part of this development due to its status as an SSI. All such conditions and procedures which were the domain of an AHIP have now been replaced by this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP). This is required as part of Development Consent for SSI-10041 (Section 5.16 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979).
- > This induction document has been developed before any ground disturbance takes place as part of the construction works all development staff, contractors and workers should be briefed as to the heritage status of the area and their responsibilities in ensuring preservation of the said area. This brief should take place prior to works commencing on site. They should also be informed of their responsibilities regarding any Indigenous archaeological deposits and/or objects that may be located during the following development. This document should form part of any site induction or toolbox talk.

Should any Aboriginal archaeological deposits or objects be located during the development;

- > All excavation in the vicinity of any objects and/or deposits shall cease immediately and the area secured;
- > The registered Aboriginal Parties and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be notified so the significance of the said deposits or objects can be evaluated and presented in a report and the study area recorded as an archaeological site;
- The archaeological deposits or objects will require the amendment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, of which the way forward will be subject to the recommendations of this report in consultation with HNSW, HNSW the RAPs prior to the development continuing.

Should any human remains be located during the following development;

- > All excavation in the immediate vicinity of any objects of deposits shall cease immediately;
- > The NSW police and HNSW's Enviroline be informed as soon as possible:
- > Once it has been established that the human remains are Aboriginal ancestral remains, HNSW and the relevant Registered Aboriginal Parties will identify the appropriate course of action.

LEGISLATION

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) defines Aboriginal objects and provides protection to any and all material remains which may be evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of lands contained within the state of New South Wales. The relevant sections of the Act are sections 84, 86, 87 and 90.

It is an offence to 'harm' or desecrate an Aboriginal object or places under Part 6, Section 86 of the NPW Act.

Harm means any act or omission that;

- Destroys, defaces or damages the object;
- Moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or;
- Causes or permits the object to be harmed.

FINES

Part 6, Division 1, Section 86: Harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places
(1) A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) In the case of an individual 2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
- (b) In the case of a corporation -10,000 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

(a) In the case of an individual – 500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000

ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

An Aboriginal object, formerly known as a relic is defined by the NSW government (NPW 1974) as:

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

ABORIGINAL SITE TYPES

- Aboriginal Culturally Modified Trees (Scarred/Carved)
- Shell Middens
- Rock Pigment and Engravings
- Stone Artefacts
- Grinding Grooves
- Shelters with Deposits
- Hearths
- Stone Arrangements
- Quarries
- Earth Mound
- Ceremonial/ Social Sites



Stone Arrangement





Hearth Site



Grinding Grooves



Stone Artefacts

REGISTERED SITE AND SESITIVITY AREA

As part of the technical report on the Aboriginal heritage undertaken by Aecom (2020), one Aboriginal site (AHIMS ID 45-6-2597) was found to be registered within Gibbons Street Reserve. This initial assessment determined that the site was likely to be invalid as there are discrepancies in the registration as well as past disturbances identified. As a result, further investigation of the registered site and site card were conducted including a review of the relevant documentation and a site inspection in order to rectify and alter the site status with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS).

AHIMS Site 45-6-2597

As part of the technical report on the Aboriginal heritage undertaken by Aecom (2020), was is one Aboriginal site (AHIMS ID #45-6-2597) registered within Gibbons Street Reserve. This area is within the greater work zone of the Project, evident in Figure 1 however it is not scheduled to be impacted.

AHIMS Site 45-6-2597 was recorded as an exposed midden in 1997 and the site card was not been reviewed or amended since. The location as shown by the site card, has the site situated off Wynyard Street and 100m south of Redfern Station, at the park on the west side of the street. This location was inspected by Benjamin Streat of AMAC Group in October 2020 and it was the site of a meeting with all RAPs except Tocomwall on 01/12/2020. It was both clear and observable that no evidence remains of the exposed midden. The visibility of the parkland was moderate with areas of exposure. Of the exposed soil observed, it was clear that the material was introduced. Historical records reviewed for the area of the registered site illustrates excavation of the parkland had occurred (Aecom, 2020 and AMAC 2020). AMAC is in concurrence with Aecom, that the archaeological significance of the site is no longer valid.

However, this does not discount the possibility of Aboriginal and or Cultural material being present in a disturbed state and all RAPs have indicated the area is of High cultural significance.

The site inspection and meeting/ teleconference with the representatives of all RAP groups was held at 4.00 pm on 01/12/20. This aimed to inspect and survey the site and to review and endorse the ACHMP methodology and agree on points of action for the ACHMP.

All RAPs endorsed the following conclusions.

- The material at the site is not in situ and is not representative of a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and the site should be reclassified.
- The site may contain imported Aboriginal archaeological material and as such should remain under the protection of the NPW Act.
- The site has high cultural value due to its location in Redfern and the significance of Redfern to the Aboriginal people of NSW and Australia.
- The site has been registered as a Potential Cultural Deposit (PCD) and a site of cultural significance. The amended site card has been reviewed and approved by RAPs. The amended site card was lodged and approved with AHIMS at HNSW. The amended site card is provided in the Appendix of this ACHMP.

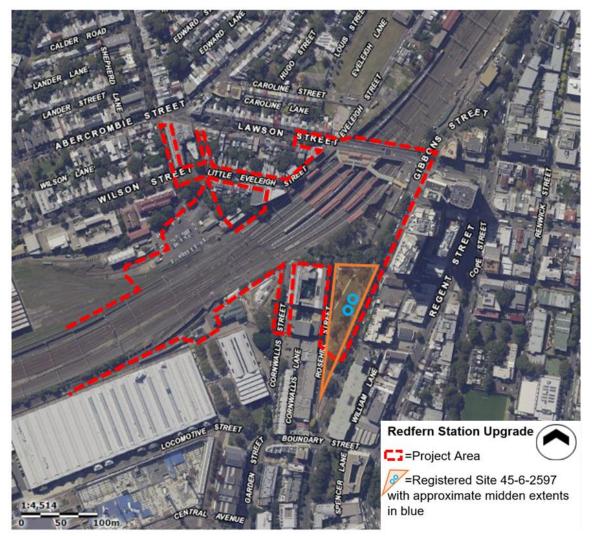


Figure 1 Location of Registered Site 46-6-2597.
Six maps

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY AREA

An archaeological and heritage assessment was undertaken for the North Eveleigh Railway Carriage Workshops by Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS, 2008). As part of this investigation a site inspection was performed which identified two areas that may be a potential archaeological deposit, with the potential for Aboriginal objects to survive within the subsoils. No additional investigation took place. Although outside of the Project area, this area should not be impacted upon. Should impact occur, Section 5.0 Plan of Action should be followed in order to appropriately manage the potential cultural heritage of the sensitivity area. These areas are highlighted in Figure 2.

Both areas of potential cultural heritage are outside the area of direct impact, therefore, the Project is not considered to harm any known Aboriginal sites, with there being a nil – low potential for *intact* Aboriginal objects and/or features to be present however the possibility of disturbed Aboriginal objects or cultural material remains present.



Figure 2 Areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity indicated in blue.
Aecom (2020)

SOIL PROFILE

The Project falls across two topographic zones; the Blacktown and Tuggerah soil landscapes.

Blacktown Soil Landscape

Quaternary alluvium of sand silt and gravel derived from the erosion of the Hawkesbury and Nepean sandstones and shale from the Wianamatta and Bringelly groups are the dominant geological formations of the Sydney Basin. The nature of the alluvial deposit varies according to the lithology of its source and how far it has been transported.

The Blacktown (bt) soil profile is located over much of the Cumberland Lowlands and the Moss Vale Tablelands as well as on the Woronora Plateau at Menai, Engadine, Sutherland, Caringbah and Darkes Forest. The geology of the study area primarily consists of Ashfield shale with laminate and dark grey siltstone, Bringelly Shale with calcareous claystone, laminate and coal inclusions and Minchinbury sandstone with fine to medium grained quartz lithic sandstone. Soils are typically shallow to moderately deep with red and brown podsols on crests and upper slopes and deeper yellow podsols and soloths on lower slopes along drainage lines. Soil acidity, ironstone and gravel shale fragments tend to increase with depth.

The Blacktown soil landscape consists of mostly gently undulating rises with a local relief of 10-30m and slopes generally <5%. Broad crests and ridges are present (200-600m) and while shale outcrops do not naturally occur, they may be present when soil has been removed. The area is subject to seasonal waterlogging and water erosion and has localised surface movement potential. A cross section of the Blacktown soil landscape is illustrated in Figure 3.

Description of Dominant Soil Material

Dominant Soil Material	Soil Horizon	Description
bt1	A1 Horizon	Friable brownish-black loam to clay loam, can range from brownish black to dark reddish brown to dark yellowish-brown. Blocky structure with rounded iron indurated fine gravel-sized shale fragments and charcoal fragments. Roots are common.
bt2	A2 Horizon	Hardsetting brown clay loam to silty clay loam, can range from dark reddish brown to dark brown. Weakly pedal structure with platy ironstone and gravel sized shale fragments are common and charcoal and roots are rarely present.
bt3	B Horizon	Brown light- medium clay, can range from reddish brown to brown. Mottles of red, yellow and grey are common, increasing in depth. Strongly pedal polyhedral or sub angular blocky structure with fine coarse gravel sized shale fragments (these often occur in stratified bands).
bt4	B/C Horizon	Plastic light grey silty clay to heavy clay can range from light grey to greyish yellow. Mottles of red, yellow and grey are common. Moderate pedal polyhedral to sub angular blocky structure and smooth faced dense ped fabric, contains gravel sized shale fragments as well as strongly weathered ironstone concretions and rock fragments are common.

Tuggerah Soil Landscape

This soil landscape is an extensive dune system often located in the Botany Lowlands around Randwick, Botany, and South Sydney. Coastal examples are located at Bondi, Narrabeen, Palm Beach, Coogee, Brighton-le-Sands, Collaroy, Kyeemagh, Dolls, Point, Ramsgate, Monterey, and Rose Bay. This landscape is subject to extreme wind erosion in exposed areas where ground cover is absent. Low slopes and areas with maintained ground cover tend to have no appreciable erosion.

The topography consists of a series of undulating plains and rolling rises of level to gently inclined, broad swales and dunes. The local relief is usually <20m but can rise to elevations of 40m at the dune-fields located at the northern part of the Botany Lowlands. Slopes are generally gradual to moderate inclines of 1-10%, although can occasionally increase to steep slope rises of up to 35%. Outcrops of Hawkesbury Sandstone are usually associated with steep slopes where wind-blown sand has banked up along the base of the rises. The presence of coastal dunes frequently run parallel to the coast in a north-south direction. Drainage lines usually occur from water run-off which collects in a series of lagoons, depressions, and swamps.

The geology of the study area consists of Quaternary marine sands of fine to medium grained quartz sand. There is an absence of shell fragments and the sand differs from sands found on foredunes and on beaches as it appears to be a finer grain. The swales generally consist of bleached greyish yellow to dull yellow orange loose sands and are closely associated at the capillary fringe of the water-table. Swales that are poorly drained have dark brown to black earths of organic rich topsoil materials.

The soils are found to be deep (>200 cm) Podzols around the dunes and Podzols/Humus Podzol intergrades around the swales. These are part of the Moore Park Sand Sheets where the deeper sand layers associated with the coffee rock (tg5), are dated to the late Pleistocene, between 30,000 to 40,000 BP (Attenbrow 2002:9-10). Grey-brown loamy sands are associated with the surrounding dunes. A cross section of the Tuggerah soil landscape is illustrated in Figure 4.

Aboriginal objects are usually located within the A horizon (tg1)

Description of Dominant Soil Material

Dominant Soil Material	Soil Horizon	Description				
tg1	A1 Horizon	Loose, speckled grey-brown loamy sand. Sand to loamy sandy with apedal structure and porous sandy fabric. Soil can range in colour from brownish-grey to brownish-black or black. Usually water repellent. Common is the presence of charcoal fragments and roots.				
tg2	A2 Horizon	Bleached loose sand. Sand with apedal structure and porous sandy fabric. Soil can range in colour from greyish-yellow to dull yellow-orange. Stones and charcoal fragments are absent and roots are rare.				
tg3	A2/B Horizon	Grey-brown mottled sand. Mottled sand or loamy sand with apedal structure and loose sand fabric. This subsoil occurs at areas of poor drainage. Soil can range in colour from brownish-grey to greyish-brown with faint grey mottles occurring more common with depth. Stones and charcoal fragments are absent and roots are rare.				

tg4	B1 Horizon	Black soft sandy organic pan. Organic stained sand to loamy sand with apedal structure and sandy or earthy fabric. Soil can range in colour from black or brownish-black. Usually hard-setting on exposure. Charcoal, stones and roots are absent.					
tg5	B Horizon	Brown soft sand iron pan. Iron stained sand to loamy sand with apedal structure and sandy or earthy fabric. This subsoil is generally known as coffee rock. Soil can range in colour from bright yellowish-brown to brown. Orange and dark brown mottles are common. Usually hard-setting on exposure. Stones and charcoal fragments are absent and roots are rare.					
tg6	B/C Horizon	Yellow massive sand. Sand to clayey sand with apedal structure and sandy or earthy fabric. Soil can range in colour from light yellow to dull yellow-orange. Charcoal fragments, stones and roots are absent.					

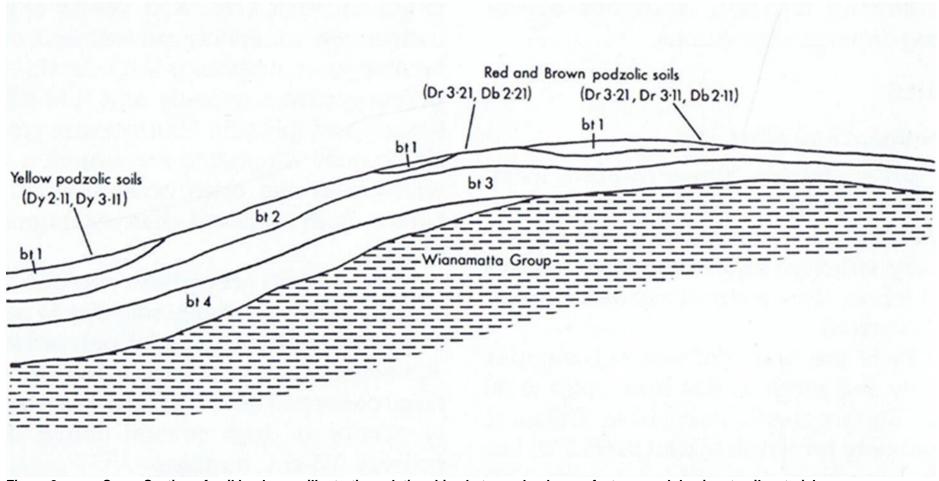


Figure 3 Cross Section of soil landscape illustrating relationships between landscape features and dominant soil materials. Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 sheet (Chapman & Murphy 1989).

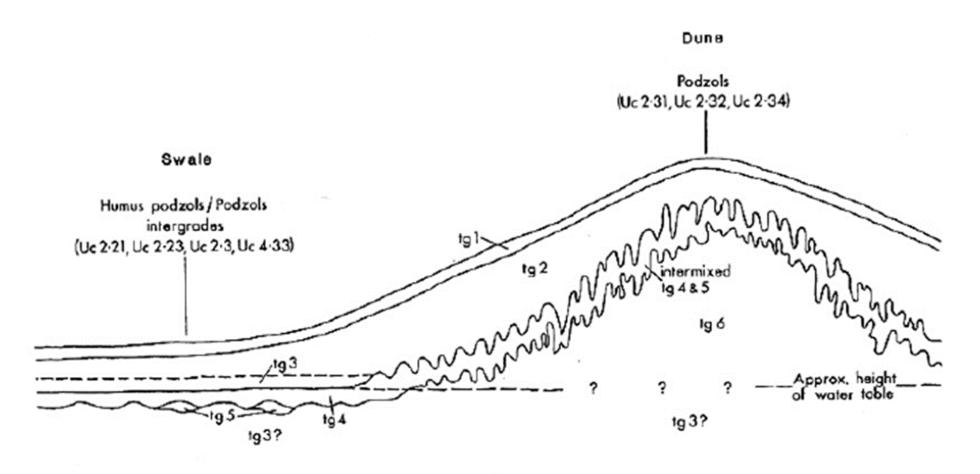
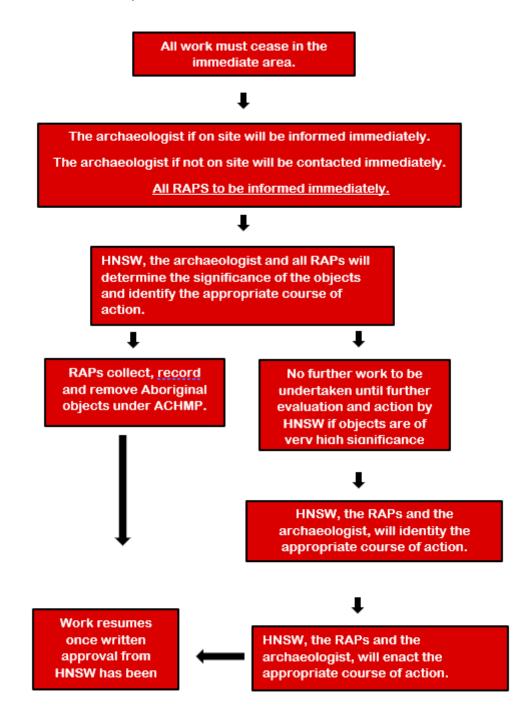


Figure 4 Schematic cross-section of Tuggerah soil landscape illustrating the occurrence and relationship of the dominant soil materials. Chapman et. al. (1989).

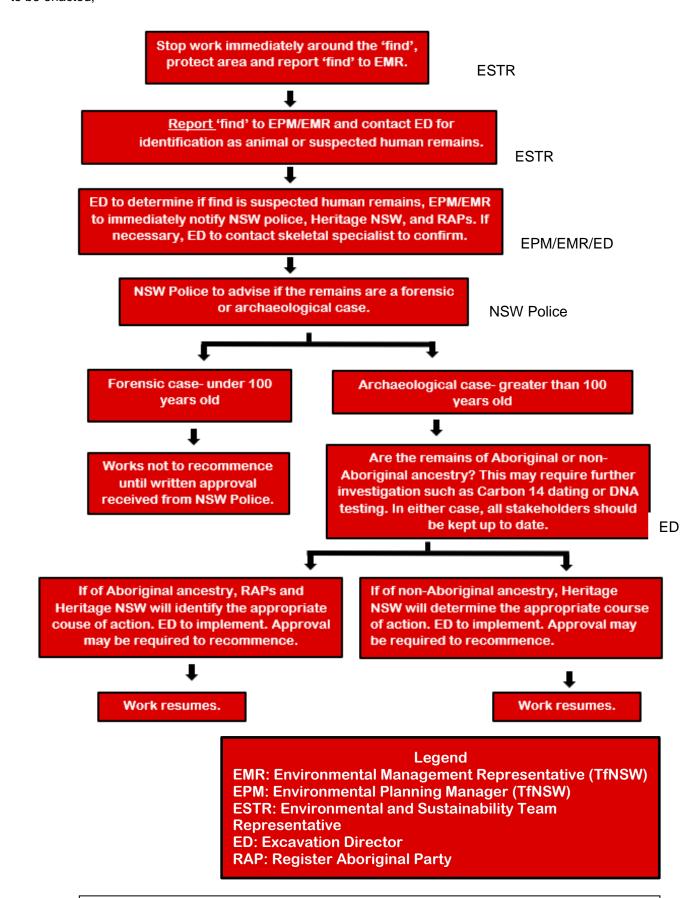
DISCOVERY OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

During the development if any Aboriginal objects and/or deposits are discovered the following procedure is to be enacted;



DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

During the development should any human remains be discovered the following procedure is to be enacted:



See Section 8.3 Figure 3 from the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure (Document Number TAP04-PLN-EN-0014)

CONTACT DETAILS

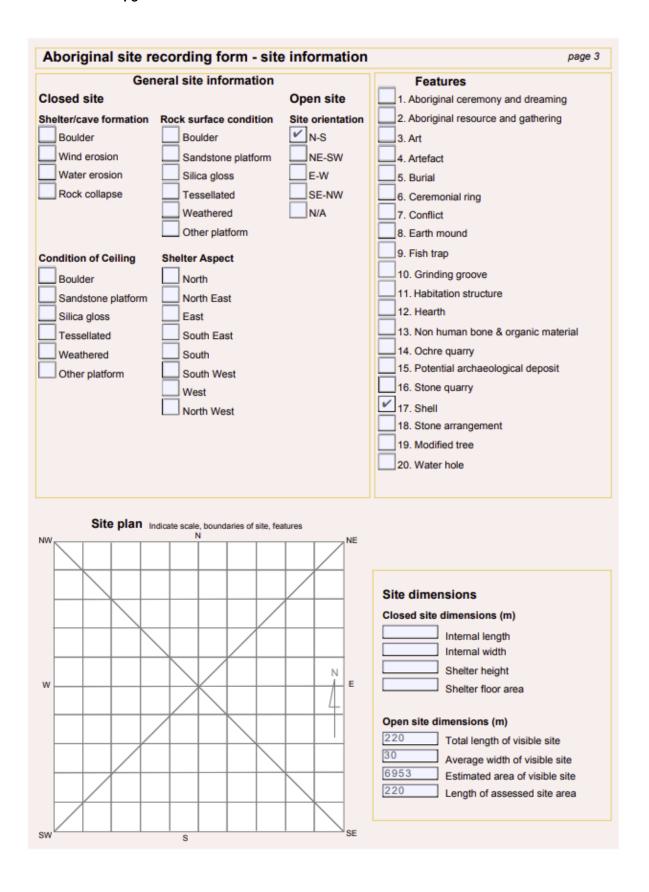
The contact details for the archaeologist, NSW police, HNSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council are as follows:

		0. (
Organisation	Contact	Contact Details
NSW Environment Line NSW Redfern Police Area Command		131 555 PAC Office: 1 Lawson Street Redfern 2016 Phone: 02 8303 5199
Archaeological Management & Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Mr. Benjamin Streat or Mr. Martin Carney	Fax: 02 8303 5333 122c-d Percival Road Stanmore NSW 2048 Ph:(02) 9568 6093 Fax:(02) 9568 6093 Mob: 0405 455 869 Mob: 0411 727 395 benjaminstreat@archaeological.com.au
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (HNSW)	Archaeologist – Head Office	Level 4 Parramatta Square 12 Darcy Street Parramatta NSW 2150
Metropolitan LALC	Selina Timothy	culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	
Wailwan	Phil Boney	
Biamanga	Janaya Smith	
Cullendulla	Corey Smith	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	
Tocomwall	Danny Franks Scott Franks	
Kamilaroi	Phil Khan Stef Khan	

APPENDIX 2 AMENDED SITE CARD 45-6-2597

Aboriginal Site Recording Form	
Senior Heritage Information Officer, Heritage NSW, Locked Bag 5020, I	NSW 2124
Office Use Only	
Site number 4 5 - 6 - 2 5 9 7	
Date received/ Date entered into system/ Date catalogued/	
Entered by (I.D.)	
Information access	$\overline{}$
Gender/male Gender/female Location restriction General restriction No access	Office Use Only
For further information contact:	
Nominated Trustee	
Title Surname First name Initials	
M S Selina Timothy	Client on
Organisation M e t r o p o l i t a n L A L C	system
Address	
Phone number 0 2 8 3 9 4 9 6 6 6 Fax	
Knowledge holder	
Title Surname First name Initials	Client on
	system
Organisation Organisation	
Address	
Phone number Fax	
Aboriginal Heritage Unit or Cultural Heritage Division Contacts	
Geographic location	
Site Name Wy n yl a r d S t P A D	
Easting 3 3 3 4 3 7 Northing 6 2 4 8 2 0 9 AGD/GDA GDA	
Mapsheet	
Zone 56 Location method Client GIS or CAD System	
Other registration	
Primary recorder	
Title Surname First name Initials	
Mr Benjamin Streat	
Organisation A M A C	Client on
Address 1 2 2 Percival Road Stanmore	system
Phone number 0 4 0 5 4 5 5 8 6 9 Fax	
Date recorded 02/12/20	

Aboriginal site record	ding form - site ir	ıfor	mation				page 2		
	Open/close site		¥						
Site context									
Landform L	andform unit								
Mountainous	Beach		Tidal flat	Upper slop	e 🔲 S	Stream bank			
Plain	Coastal rock platform		Cliff	Plain	s	Stream channe	el		
Rolling hills	Dune		Crest	Ridge	s	Swamp			
Steep hills	Intertidal flat		Flat	Tor	т	errace			
Undulating plain	Lagoon		Lower slope	Valley flat	т	errace flat			
Slope	Tidal creek		Mid slope	Levy					
degrees									
Vegetation L	and use	Wa	iter						
Closed forest	Conservation	Dist	tance to perma	nent water source		nown metre	3		
Grasslands	Established urban	Dist	tance to tempo	rary water source	Unk	nown metre	В		
Isolated clumps of trees	Farming-intensive	Nar	me of nearest p	ermanent water s	ource				
Open forest	Farming-low intensity	Nar	me of nearest to	emporary water					
Open woodland	Forestry			Directions for re	alaaatiaa				
Scrub	Industrial			veen Rosehill st a		St, Redfern			
Woodland	Mining	_South of							
Cleared	Pastoral/grazing	-Redfern Station							
Revegetated	Recreation								
N/A	Semi-rural		-				_		
	Service corridor		-						
	Transport corridor								
	Urban expansion	NW.		Site locat			NE		
	Residential	NW							
Current land tenure					_		_		
	overnment department								
	serve, Redfern								
Gibbolis St Re	serve, Rediefff								
Primary report I.D.	(I.D. Office Use only)								
		w					N L E		
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The site was recorded as a PAD and Midden, however this does not appear to be the case. The site is heavily disturbed and manufactured and andscape. There exist he possibility of disurbed or redeposited archaeological and cultural material as such it is a Potential Cultural Deposit (PCD)as opposed to Potential Archaeological Deposit (PCD)as opposed to the study area. This section should only be filled in by the endorsees Potential Pote	boriginal community interpretation and management recommendations	
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Feature recording form - a	rtefact	page 1							
Site I.D. First recorded date No. of instances Recorded by Yes No Stone artefacts only Artefacts collected A permit is required to collect artefacts Yes No 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-100%									
Feature context and condition Scatter No. Easting Northing Density Dimensions Yes No (Artefact count per square metre) Length (m) Width (m) Depth (m) Stratified Feature condition Recommended action									
Very good Weathered Vehicle damage Poor Surface water wash Fire damage Erosion Stock damage Exposed archaeological material Recommended action Boardwalk Fencing Signage Closure to public Continued inspection Fire hazard reduction Additional recording Expert assessment Meeting with land manager									
Feature plan (Indicate scale, locati	N.E.	(Complete when feature environment differs to aire environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2) Land form Land form unit Slope							
w		Vegetation Land use anent water sourcemetres brary water sourcemetres							
sw s	Name of nearest Name of nearest	permanent water source temporary water							

Feature recording table - artefact page 2											
Stone artefact											
Instance no.	Recording date	Artefact material	Artefact type	Platform surface	Platform type	Termination	Cross section	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	
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			Ott	ner artefact	type			_		ess (
Instance	Recording		7 11 10 10 01	type	Des	cription		mm)	Width (mm)	S E	
no.	date	mater	ial					g =	≥5	Ē	
Mater	al		Artefact desc	rintion		Platform surface	a Te	rminat	ion		
Basalt	idi.	Clear glass	Adze Anvil	Flake tool	0	Cortex	Fea	ather			
	ined siliceous		Axe	Flaked piece Hammerstone	A	lake scar Nore than one flake s		p			
Granite Quartz		Tin can Wire	Backed blade Blade	Manuport Milling slab		Faceted Ground		trepasse olar			
Quartzit Sandsto		Nail Button	Core tool	Mortar Muller		ndeterminate Bipolar					
Silcrete Green g	lass	Shell Bone	Cyclon Distal fragment	Nuclear tool Pirri							
Amber g	glass	Wood Resin	Eloura Flake	Proximal fragm Tula	ent I	Platform type Focal	Cr	oss se	ction		
Amethy	st glass	resin	riake	Other diagnosti		Shattered ndeterminate	Hig	h/weak			
				Modified Unworked		Bipolar		w/weak egular			
Comm	nents:										

Feature recording	form - modified	tree	page 3					
Site I.D. First recorded date No. of instances Recorded by		Site name Importance	Aboriginal information recorded?					
No. of scars No. of scars No. of carved panels Feature condition Very good Good Poor		Condition Recommended action Weathered Fencing Tree health assessment Ringbarked Closure to public Track closure/re-routing Fire damage Continued inspection Additional recording Vehicle damage Expert assessment Insects/termites Fire hazard reduction Rot Insect removal Limb fall Meeting with land manager Stock damage Rubbish removal Signage						
	Land form Land form unit Slope Vegetation Land use	Water Distance to permanent water source Distance to temporary water source Name of nearest permanent water source Name of nearest temporary water Scar/carved panel drawing						
**	N	NE NE						
w		N E						
SW Indicate scale	S	SE	Attach additional drawings					

ance Recordin	g Type	Species	Living Status	Tree Status	Regrowth			Depth	Height Above	No. of	Shape	No. of Carved		Orientation	Axe
o. Date	v	▼	▼	▼	▼	Scar	Scar		Ground	Scars	V	Panels	Type	▼	Marks [
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	Type of tree Carved tree Scarred tree Carved/scarred	Tree species Eucalypt Red Gum Angoth	Living status Dead Alive Dyin	Tree Status Standing Lying down Partially felled	Regr Yes No	owth					Scar shape Oval Rectangular Square	Carving typ Linear Geometric Pictorial	Meta Stone	l No	orth Ear
omments:	tree	•	•	Subject to salir Not in situ							Round Other	ricional	moce	So So	uth uth W
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Feature recording form	- groove		page 1
Site I.D. First recorded date / / No. of instances Recorded by	Site name Importance	▼	Aboriginal information recorded?
Feature description Type of grinding feature Broad Narrow/point Hollow Flat Profile shape 'U' shaped 'V' shaped	Seed species present Groove function Dimensions Smallest Length (mm) Width (mm)	Largest Length (mm) Width (mm)	Groove count Cluster count
Very good Good Poor General condition Weathered	Depth (mm) Easting Dimensions of whole feateral condition ctd. Fire damage Surface water wash Graffiti Vehicle damage Erosion Stock damage	Depth (mm) Northing Length (m) Recommended action Boardwalk Cage/barrier/fencing Closure to public Continued inspection Expert assessment Graffiti removal Meeting with land manager	Width (m) Revegetation Rubbish removal Signage Erosion control Track closure/re-routing Additional recording
Feature plan	N (Indicate scale, location of ins	NE Feature envir	

Feature recording form - art page 1								
Site I.D. Site name Aboriginal information First recorded date / Importance recorded? No. of instances Recorded by								
Feature context and condition Pigment Engraved Super-impositioning								
Artwork condition Very good								
	Feature environment (Complete when feature environment differs to site environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2) Land form Water Land form unit Distance to permanent water source Slope Distance to temporary water source Vegetation Name of nearest permanent water source Land use Name of nearest temporary water							
Art sketch plan	Sketch and number motif groups							

								page
nstance Re	ecording date	Mot	if	Application technique	Form	Main colour	Location	Condition
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			₩	~	~	~	~	
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el mu		Lizard	Ship Snake	Stencilled Form	White * Yellow *	Wall		
nu track iropean figure		Macropod Macropod Track Male	Spear Wallaby	Fill Line Line+ Fill Other Pattern	Tellow			
nu track	e	Macropod Track	Spear	Fill Line Line+ Fill Other	T ellow			
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u track ropean figure	e	Macropod Track	Spear	Fill Line Line+ Fill Other	Tellow			
u track ropean figure	e	Macropod Track	Spear	Fill Line Line+ Fill Other	Tellow			

Site I.D. Site name Aboriginal Information Importance Precorded? Precorde	Feature recording form - shell		page 1					
and condition Dimensions of whole feature shell distribution Surface scatter Stratified deposit Mounded Feature condition General condition ctd Very good Fire damage Boardwalk Revegetation Revegetation Rubbish removal Cage/barrier/fencing Chosure to public General condition Weathered Stock damage Expert assessment Vandalised Unstable structure Fire hazard removal Mineralisation Meting water wash Exposed bone material Graffiti Feature plan N (indicate scale, location of instances) Feature environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment, uses attibutes The completes when habene environment differs to alte ameroment water source metres New Torritory Market Polica and the completes New Torritory The complete when habene environment differs to alter and the completes The complete when habene environment differs to alter and the completes The complete when habene environment differs to alter and the completes The complete when habene environment differs to alter and the completes The complete when habene environment differs to alter and the complete when habene environment differs to alter and the	First recorded date //							
Feature condition General condition ctd Recommended action Very good Fire damage Boardwalk Revegetation Good Vehicle damage Cage/barrier/fencing Rubbish removal Poor Insects/termites Colosure to public Signage General condition Erosion Continued inspection Erosion control Weathered Stock damage Expert assessment Track closure/re-routing Vandalised Unstable structure Fire hazard removal Additional recording Surface water wash Exposed bone material Graffiti removal Mineralisation Exposed archaeological Meeting with land manager Insect/bird nest removal Feature plan Numer of nearest permanent water source metres Name of nearest permanent water source metres Name of nearest permanent water source metres Name of nearest permanent water source metres	and condition Dimensions of whole feature							
N Feature environment (Complete when feature environment differs to alte environment, use attributes from cover card, p. 2) Land form Land form unit Slope Vegetation Land use Water Distance to permanent water source metres Distance to temporary water source metres Name of nearest permanent water source	Feature condition Very good Fire damage Boardwalk Cage/barrier/fencing Poor Insects/termites Closure to public Continued inspection Erosion Veathered Stock damage Vandalised Unstable structure Surface water wash Exposed archaeological Revegetation Revegetation Rubbish removal Cage/barrier/fencing Rubbish removal Signage Continued inspection Erosion control Expert assessment Track closure/re-routing Additional recording Meeting with land manager							
Name of nearest temporary water	NW N	NE Feature environment of the state of the s	Land form Land form unit Slope Vegetation Land use anent water source metres permanent water source metres permanent water source					

Feature r	recording to	able - she	ell			page 2
Instance	Recording	s	hell species		% of this species shell to % total of other	
no.	date			_	shell	
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				¥	▼	
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					_	
		Species			Percentage of to percentage t	this species shell total of other shell
		Anadara	Nerita		0-9%	
		Bimbala Chiton	Ocean Snail Periwinkle		10 – 19% 20 – 29%	
		Cowrie	P		30 - 39%	
		Dog Cockle Duck Bill	Ribbed Cockle Rock Oyster		40 - 49%	
		Limpit	Phiad		50 – 59% 60 – 69%	
		Mud oyster	Triton Turban (large)		70 - 79%	
		MULLON FISH	rurban (large)		80 – 89% 90 – 100%	
Comments						

AHIMS SITE #45-6-2597

As part of the technical report on the Aboriginal heritage undertaken by Aecom (2020), there is one Aboriginal site (AHIMS ID #45-6-2597) registered within Gibbons Street Reserve. This area is within the greater work zone of the Project.

AHIMS site #45-6-2597 was recorded as an exposed midden in 1997 and the site card has not been reviewed or amended since. This site card has been included as section 4.1.1. The location as shown by the site card, has the site situated off Wynyard street and 100m south of Redfern Station, at the park on the west side of the street. This location was inspected by Benjamin Streat of AMAC Group in October 2020 and it was the site of a meeting with all RAPs except Tocumwall on 01/12/20. It was both clear and observable that no evidence remains of the exposed midden (Figures 4.1 – 4.5). The visibility of the parkland was moderate with areas of exposure. Of the exposed soil observed, it was clear that the material was introduced. Historical records reviewed for the area of the registered site illustrates excavation of the parkland had occurred (Aecom, 2020 and AMAC 2020). AMAC is in concurrence with Aecom, that the archaeological significance of the site is no longer valid.

However this does not discount the possibility of Aboriginal and or Cultural material being present in a disturbed stated and all RAPs have indicated the area is of High cultural significance.

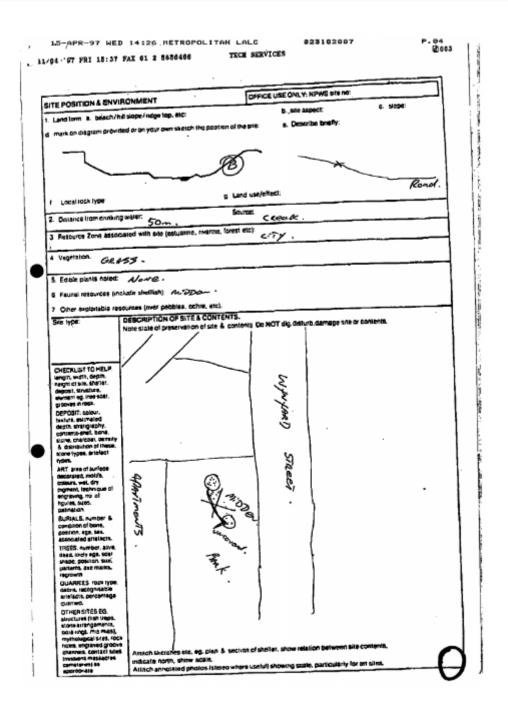
The site inspection and meeting/ teleconference with the representatives of all RAP groups was held at 4.00 pm on 01/12/20. This aimed to inspect and survey the site and to review and endorse the ACHMP methodology and agree on points of action for the ACHMP.

All RAPs were presented with the following suggestions.

- The material at the site is not in situ and is not representative of a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and the site should be reclassified.
- The site may contain imported Aboriginal archaeological material and as such should remain under the protection of the NPW Act.
- The site has high cultural value due to its location in Redfern and the significance of Redfern to the Aboriginal people of NSW and Australia.
- The site should be registered as a Potential Cultural Deposit (PCD) and a site of cultural significance. The amended site card should be sent to all RAPs for approval and lodged with AHIMS at HSW. The site card has been submitted to RAPs for review on 03.12.20.

4.1.1 AHIMS #45-6-2597 Site Card 15-APR-97 HED 14:25 METROPOLITAN LALC 023182887 P.03 RECEIVED NEWS TECH SERVICES 11/04 '97 FRI 18:38 FAX 61 2 5939468 (1 [] New recording National Parks and Wildlife Service But 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220, Tel: (82) 548 0444 Standard Site Recording Form Bayesed 5/88 45-6-2597 HEAD OFFICE USE ONLY: NEWS SIE PO: 45-6-2597 1:250.000 map sheet: AMG Grid reference 333966 mE 6247920 mN Accessored by PS Own 4-2.98 Scale of must used for grid relatinos [] 25K, 35K [] 600K [] 250K Place use largest gode Septiable Onle overed by: 1:25K, 50K, 100K map name: __ SHE NAME: WYNYAR D STADDSHOCKHUNDSCHIN NAME WYNYAUD ST NPWS District Region: C/Ty Sydwy. Reason to mesigation found by Digan Coe Portion no Panish Photos taken? No. How many stucted? How to got to the site trave to demanded requires one day recorded to the of from 2004, below, street on Street on Come to the of the contract SITE TYPES HOUSE M. DOG-Other sizes in locality? Are sizes in NPWS Register? Have arrefacts been removed from 6167 No. When? Described where? is sine modificant to sees Addingsies? Yes for after 247 Launemee 37 Alexandria Give consciss names = addressees Diyan Coe Contacting for this recording? Dav. "O waters in LAL. C Sizes organizer... Ansen additional information separated it not with not? Anach editional elemation sequential in the classer of the DATE WATER OFFICE Catalogue Control of the Control o Congress of sine /60 K . Checked surface visionity. comegoidsturbance prest to see Recommendations for management & prosection states separate sheet a recessary. AC Suppose with Top Sp.C.

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MEETING SUMMARY: OUTCOMES

- Mr. Danny Franks of Tocumwall attended a teleconference and agreed to the draft methodology.
- Mr Basil Smith (representing Biamanga, Cullendulla and Murramurang) attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above.
- Mr Phil Kahn and Ms Jedda Kahn of KYWG attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above.
- Ms. Selena Timothy of MLALC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above.
- Mr Paul Boyd of DNC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above.
- Mr Phil Boney of WAC attended the meeting and agreed to the draft methodology and the recommendations above.

SURVEY METHODS

The study site was inspected on foot. Where practical the whole of the study area was inspected, however there were a number of limiting factors such as dense grass/weeds covering areas of the site as well as bitumen surface encompassing the western end of the study area. Any areas of exposed soil or areas of erosion were inspected in detail.

All visible landscape units were inspected as well as photographed where informative details as to land use and disturbance could be ascertained. Information was also collected regarding land surface and vegetation conditions as encountered during the survey.

The following broadly outlines the methods adopted;

- field inspections will be carried out on foot;
- attempts will be made to relocate the registered sites within the study area and assess their condition:
- highly disturbed areas indicated on plans will be inspected to verify the level of disturbance and depending on level of disturbance will be included or excluded from the additional survey;
- undisturbed areas will be inspected in as much detail as the remaining surface coverage and environment will allow and the results will be recorded;
- areas of exposed ground such as tracks or eroded surfaces which allow good surface visibility will form the focus of the field inspections;

INSPECTION RESULTS

Table

U	Init			Visibility (%)	-	Effective Coverage (sq. m)	Effective Coverage (%)
Un	nit 1	Ridge	133,700	40%	20%	10,696	8%



Figure 1 Southern view of the western boundary, displaying low vegetation cover. IMG_1232 AMAC (2020)



Figure 2 Northern view displaying low vegetation cover. IMG_1233 AMAC (2020)



Figure 3 Western view displaying low vegetation cover. IMG_1234 AMAC (2020)



Figure 4 An area of high exposure. IMG_1235 AMAC (2020)



Figure 5 Two shell fragments on a high exposure area. IMG_1237 AMAC (2020)



Figure 6 Location of Registered Site 46-6-2597. Six maps