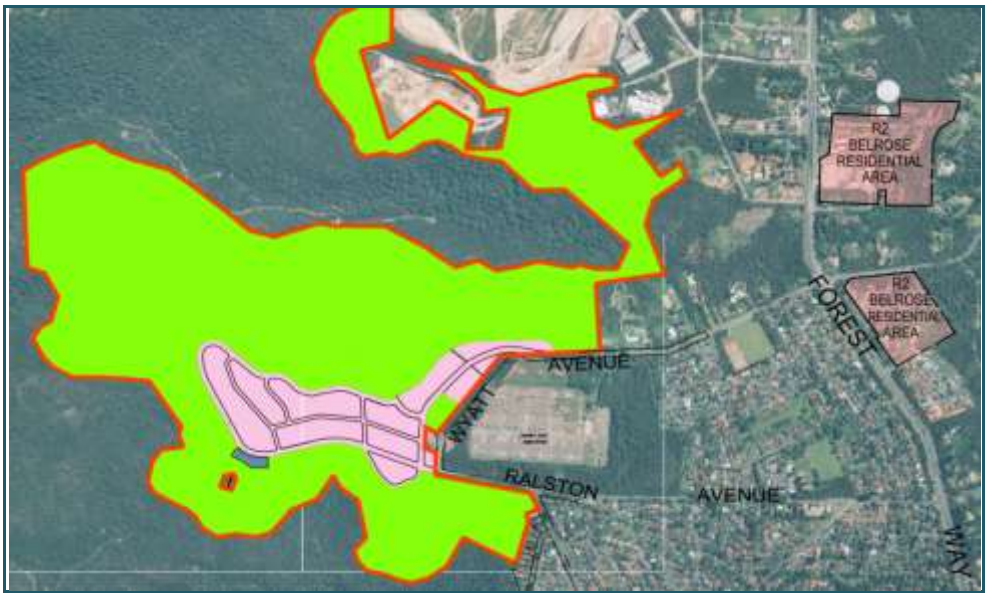
Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment



Proposed Residential Development

Ralston Avenue, Belrose, NSW

(Lot 1 in DP 1139826)

Report to

Mathews Civil Pty Ltd

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1 November 2017

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Document details

Project Name	Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment. Ralston Avenue, Belrose, NSW. Lot 1 in DP 1139826. Proposed Residential Development
Client Name	Mathews Civil Pty Ltd
Recipient	Peter Darling (Project Manager)
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Terms and abbreviations

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010	OEH guidelines to guide formal Aboriginal community consultation undertaken as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)	Statutory instrument the DG of the (OEH) issues under s.90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 to allow the investigation (when not in accordance with certain guidelines), impact and/or destruction of Aboriginal objects.
Aboriginal object	A statutory term defined under the NPW Act 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'.
AHIMS Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)	The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) which includes: information about Aboriginal objects that have been reported to the Director General, Department of Premier and Cabinet; information about Aboriginal Places which have been declared by the Minister for the Environment to have special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture archaeological reports.
Alluvial	Referring to sediment deposited by channelled creek or overbank (flood) flow.
Artefact	Any product made by or caused to be made through human actions.
B.P.	Before Present. The 'Present' is defined as 1950.
Crest	A landform element that 'stands above all, or almost all points in the adjacent terrain' (Speight 2009:29).
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)	Now known as the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).
Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DPI)	The Consent Authority for development applications made in accordance with Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW	OEH guidelines outlining the first stage of a two stage process in determining whether Aboriginal objects and/or areas of archaeological interest are present within a subject area. The findings of a due diligence assessment may lead to the development of a ACHA
Effective (survey) Coverage	Quantified estimate of the areas in which surface archaeological materials have been 'detectable' (exposed on the ground surface).
Environmental Assessment (EA)	Document summarising the assessment of environmental impacts of a development for approval under the EP&A Act 1979.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	Statutory instrument that provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process.
Exposure	Areas of land where natural ground surfaces are exposed through processes such as soil erosion, sparse vegetation cover, and disturbance. The percentage of ground exposures recorded in different landforms contained within a study area are used to calculate effective archaeological survey coverage.
Flat (land form)	Planar landform element that is neither a crest nor a depression that is level or very gently inclined (Speight 2009:22).
Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Guidelines developed by OEH to inform the structure and content of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Isolated Find	An isolated find is usually considered a single artefact or stone tool. The term "object" is used in the ACHA, to reflect the definitions of Aboriginal stone tools or other products in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.
Lower Slope	Slope element not adjacent below a crest or flat but adjacent above a flat or depression (Speight 2009:21).
Mid Slope	Slope element not adjacent below a crest or flat and not adjacent above a flat or depression (Speight 2009:21).
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	The NPW Act 1974 is primary piece of legislation for the protection of

	Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Part 6 of this Act outlines the protection afforded to and offences relating to disturbance of Aboriginal objects. The Act is administered by OEH.
Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)	The OEH is responsible for managing the Aboriginal heritage (and other) provisions of the NPW Act 1974.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	Areas assessed as having the potential to contain Aboriginal objects. PADs are commonly identified on the basis of landform types, surface expressions of Aboriginal objects, surrounding archaeological material, disturbance, and a range of other factors. While not defined in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, PADs are generally considered to retain Aboriginal objects and are therefore protected and managed in accordance with that Act.
Proponent	A corporate entity, Government agency or an individual in the private sector which proposes to undertake a development project.
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party.
Upper Slope	Slope element adjacent below a crest or flat and not adjacent above a flat or depression (Speight 2009:21).
Visibility	Refers to the degree to which the surface of the ground can be observed. This may be influenced by natural processes such as wind erosion or the character of the native vegetation, and by land use practices.

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Report summary

This Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment (AACHA) has been prepared for *Matthews Civil Pty Ltd* who proposes to subdivide and develop for residential housing approximately 18 ha of land (comprising Lot 1 in DP 1139826) that is located off the western end of Ralston Avenue in Belrose, NSW. This study follows the methods required by the '*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*' with the goal of identifying and evaluating potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts that may result from the land development, and recommending how future impacts to archaeological sites, objects or areas of potential heritage sensitivity can be avoided or mitigated according to the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Background research identifies that no Aboriginal sites or objects have previously been recorded on the land. The nearest known recordings registered on AHIMS are located over 800m away, and will not be affected by the proposal. No Aboriginal archaeological sites have been recorded during field survey for the current study. Specifically, no rock shelters with potential art and occupation deposit occur on the land, and no rock engravings or grinding grooves have been seen on the surface sandstone that occurs primarily around the site perimeters. It is assessed that there is a relatively low probability that undetected rock engravings occur within the proposed subdivision area, because the frequency of rock outcropping and its quality in this part of the plateau of which the study area forms a part are both generally low, and also higher in both regards around the edges of the landform that will not be impacted by the proposal outside of future APZ fire trail works.

No scarred trees have been located by this study, and likewise, no open campsites or isolated objects (stone artefacts) have been recorded. Ground cover has obscured archaeological visibility in some locations, but in many other locations that include a network of fire trails and horse track where ground surface exposure is high, no Aboriginal objects have been seen. In addition, no specific areas of PAD have been identified.

The unremarkable nature of the terrain contained within the subdivision area does not suggest it in itself would have attracted intensive or repeated use by people and created substantial archaeological deposits. The site does not appear to have originally contained raw materials resources that would have marked the land as a particularly desirable campsite location. It is more likely it was visited sporadically and randomly by people as they moved between landscape resources. The elevated position and ridgeline context of the site suggests travel and communication factors will have contributed to how the land may have been used in the past.

Future actions to assist in avoiding and mitigating potential impacts include Aboriginal heritage inductions with future site contractors and managers and monitoring by the MLALC of future hand clearance of vegetation within residential lots and APZ's where sandstone elements are to be removed or buried with the potential to be engraved.

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the key archaeological and cultural heritage findings derived through research, field survey and Aboriginal consultation that are presented in this report, and in light of the above impact mitigation measures that can be effectively integrated into future subdivision and construction plans.

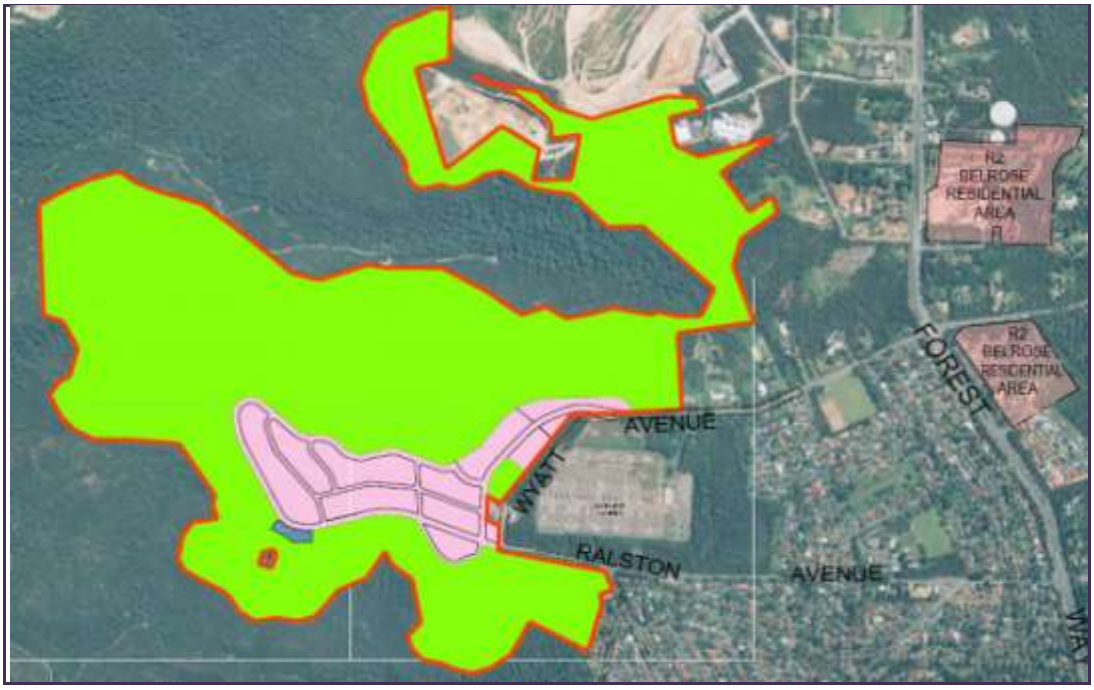
- It recommended that there is no identified Aboriginal archaeological or Aboriginal cultural heritage constraints to the proposal proceeding as planned.
- The Proponent should facilitate the development with the MLALC a management plan to guide future heritage monitoring by the MLALC of the hand clearance of vegetation within future residential lots and APZ's where sandstone elements with potential to be engraved may be removed or (permanently) buried as a result of development works.
- In the (largely) unexpected circumstance that Aboriginal objects are unearthed or rock engravings are exposed in the future, it is recommended that activities should temporarily cease and the OEH be contacted to advise on the appropriate course of action to allow the MLALC to record and/or collect the identified item(s) before site works recommence in the find locality.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment (AACHA) has been prepared for *Matthews Civil Pty Ltd* who proposes to subdivide and develop for residential housing approximately 18 ha of land (comprising Lot 1 in DP 1139826) located off the western end of Ralston Avenue in Belrose, NSW. This assessment updates and develops the findings of a due diligence archaeological assessment that was originally prepared for the land in consultation with the *Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council* in 2012 (DSCA December 2012) during preliminary planning for the proposal and follows the methods detailed in the '*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents'* (DECCW 2010).

Figure 1.1: Location of the study area situated at the western end of Ralston Avenue in Belrose, NSW (Source: Urbis February 2017)



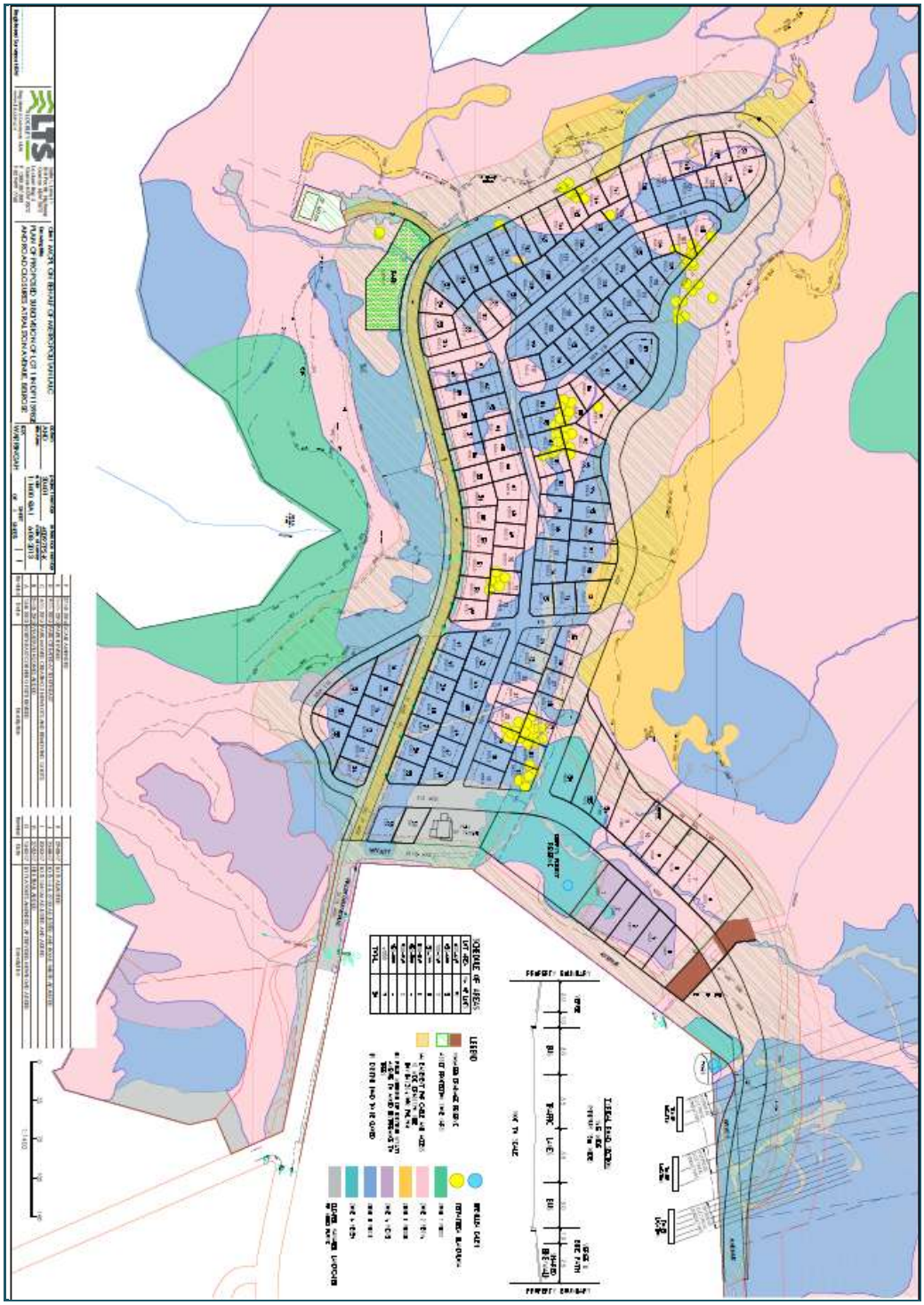
The objectives of this study have been to identify and evaluate potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts that may result from the land development and to recommend how future impacts to Aboriginal archaeological sites, objects or areas of potential heritage sensitivity can be avoided or mitigated according to the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

1.2 Proposal

The land subdivision proposal aims to create three land use zones with the development precinct taking-in a 17.27 ha portion of Lot 1 DP 1139826 for (R2) residential development. A small pocket park (0.3 ha) will be zoned RE1. The (E3) conservation lands ill be as a biodiversity offset to allow integrated management of the asset protection zones and conservation lands by a future Community Association and MLALC. The proposed

offset area is an ecologically significant landscape. The proposed subdivision provides 156 lots, which will range in size from 600 –2,425 sqm. The dwelling mix and type will be determined at the DA stage. Bushfire constraints have been highlighted and asset protection zones are based on the concept subdivision plan.

Figure 1.2: Proposed land subdivision plan for Ralston Avenue Belrose (Mathews Civil Pty Ltd 2017)



1.3 Heritage controls

1.3.1 Commonwealth legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act (1984)

This Act aims to preserve and protect areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people. The processes for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration and can include the preclusion of development. This Act can also protect objects by Declaration, in particular Aboriginal skeletal remains. Although this is a Federal Act, it can also be invoked on a State level.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act (1999)

Under Part 9 of the Act any action that is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance may only proceed with the approval of the Commonwealth Minister responsible. An action is defined under this Act as a project, development, undertaking, activity (or series of activities), or alteration. An action will also require approval if it is on Commonwealth land. The Act defines 'environment' as both natural and cultural environments, and therefore includes the consideration of Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage sites and items. Under the Act, protected heritage items are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL - items of significance to the nation) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL - items belonging to the Commonwealth or its agencies). These two lists have replaced the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

The heritage registers mandated by the EPBC Act have been consulted for the project and this search indicates that there are no Aboriginal or European heritage sites or items identified within the study area or immediately nearby that are affected by the EPBC Act.

The Native Title Act (1993)

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title and the Act established the National Native Title Tribunal (NTT) to administer native title claims to rights and interests over lands and water by Aboriginal people. The NTT also administers the processes that govern the right of Aboriginal people to negotiate. The Act also provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) which is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and was introduced as a result of amendments made to the Act in 1998. An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined and can form part of a native title determination or be settled separately from a native title claim. In addition, an ILUA can be negotiated and registered whether there is a native title claim over an area or not. Details of the results of a NNTT search for the study area are appended (**Appendix 4**).

1.3.2 State and local statutory heritage contexts and controls

Two pieces of legislation provide automatic statutory protection for Aboriginal heritage and the requirements for its management in NSW and comprise the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* (1974 as amended) and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (1979 as amended).

The National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)

The NPW Act protects Aboriginal heritage (places, sites and objects) and the Regulation provides a framework for undertaking activities and exercising due diligence. The *Office of Environment and Heritage* (OEH) has the responsibility for the protection of Aboriginal sites, objects, places and cultural heritage values in NSW that are managed through the provisions of the NPW Act which was amended through the *NPW Act Amendment Act 2010*. Key points of the amended Act are as follows:

- Part 6 of the NPW Act provides protection for Aboriginal objects and places by establishing offences of harm which is defined to mean destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an Aboriginal object. Aboriginal objects are defined by the NPW Act as '*any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to Indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains*'.
- A declared Aboriginal Place this is of special significance to Aboriginal people and culture is a statutory concept (and may or may not contain Aboriginal objects as physical/tangible evidence) and protection provided to Aboriginal objects and places applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure.
- It is an offence (under s.86) of the NPW Act to knowingly, or cause or permit harm to an Aboriginal object (or place) without prior written consent from the DG of the OEH. Defences against offence of harm under the NPW Act include that harm is carried out under the terms and conditions of an approved Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) or that the proponent has exercised due diligence in respect to Aboriginal heritage. The 'due diligence' defence (s.87[2]), states that if due diligence has been exercised to ascertain that no Aboriginal object are likely to be harmed as a result of the activities proposed, then liability from prosecution under the NPW Act will be removed or mitigated if it later transpires that an Aboriginal object was harmed.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in THE land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that:

- Environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits.
- Local Governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

The OEH is an approval body under Part 5 of the EPA Act and may in many circumstances require formal consideration of a variety of cultural and community factors that may include potential impacts to significant Aboriginal anthropological, archaeological, and cultural and historical values to have been adequately addressed as part of their assessment process.

1.3.3 Local controls

The study area is subject to the heritage conservation controls of *Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2000* (WLEP) and *Development Control Plan* (DCP 2012). Heritage controls for the protection and conservation of Aboriginal objects, sites and places of heritage significance (including archaeological sites) within development planning are detailed in Division 7 of the WLEP. These controls require development that may affect a heritage item (including Aboriginal sites and objects), or may be carried out within the vicinity of a heritage item, to assess the nature and extent of the heritage impact and the measures proposed to mitigate that impact.

1.4 Heritage assessment and reporting methodology

1.4.1 Introduction

This AACHA has been prepared following the heritage recording, assessment and reporting guidelines and standards below:

- Australia ICOMOS. 2002 (Revised). The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. Australia ICOMOS Inc.
- NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water. (DECCW) 2010a (September). Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. DECCW. Sydney.
- NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water. (DECCW) 2010b (April). Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. DECCW. Sydney.

1.4.2 Background research & evaluation

The following heritage registers, lists, and schedules have been reviewed for the project.

- Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
- NSW Heritage Council – State Heritage Register (SHR) & State Heritage Inventory (SHI).
- WLEP (Heritage).

1.4.3 Literature review

A document review has been completed for this report that synthesises Aboriginal archaeological and environmental information relevant to the land itself and its larger landscape setting.

1.4.4 Site inspection & recording

The study area was comprehensively surveyed twice during the preparation of an original due diligence assessment of the land undertaken with the MLALC in 2012. The second occasion was after burning. Specific locations of the site have also since been revisited more recently during an on-site meeting convened by the Proponent with the project registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP's) to discuss a range of potential heritage impact and avoidance issues as discussed in later sections.

1.5 Aboriginal community consultation

Aboriginal community consultation for the project has been undertaken following the procedures set out in '*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010'* (DECCW 2010c) that require:

1. Pre-notification – identification of the Aboriginal parties.
2. Notification – contacting identified Aboriginal parties to seek their interest in the project.
3. Presentation of Project – advising registered Aboriginal parties (RAP) of the project, which may involve meetings/site visits.
4. Methodology – providing RAPs with proposed method and seeking information on cultural matters in the study area.
5. Impacts and Mitigation Options – discussion of potential impacts to heritage and mitigation options prior to developing report.
6. Report review – review of the final report.

Consultation for the project commenced with the notification of the OEH of the proposal by DSCA on behalf of *Mathews Civil Pty* (17 March 2017). A public notice for the project was placed in the local print media (see **Appendix 1) but n**o Aboriginal community expressions of interest were received.

The twenty-eight (28) Aboriginal organisations and individuals below were notified of the project directly in writing by DSCA on 20 April 2017 following the receipt of an Aboriginal community stakeholder list for the project that was provided by the OEH on 21 March 2017.

1. Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
2. Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
3. Tocomwall
4. Eric Keidge
5. Gunyuu
6. Walbunja
7. Goobah Developments
8. Yerramurra
9. Nundagurri
10. Bilinga
11. Munyunga
12. Wingikara
13. Murrumbul
14. Jerringong

15. Pemulwuy CHTS
16. Gundungurra
17. Walgalu
18. Gunyuu Technical
19. Munyunga Technical
20. Bilinga Technical
21. Murrumbul Technical
22. Wingikara Technical
23. Gulaga
24. Biamanga
25. Cullendulla
26. Murramarang
27. Butucarbin
28. Nerrigundah

The following government agencies were also notified of the proposal at this time. The responses received from these organisations are appended (**Appendix** 4):

1. NTSCorp Limited
2. National Native Title Tribunal
3. Registrar of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The following five (5) Aboriginal community groups expressed an interest in the project. A copy of the (2012) due diligence archaeological assessment was sent to the groups at this time.

1. Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)
2. Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)
3. Aboriginal Archaeological Services (AAS)
4. Didge Ngunawal Clan (NC)
5. Darug Land Observations (DLO)

The following groups either attended, or gave their apologies prior to an on-site meeting on 12 October 2017 that was convened by the Proponent to discuss the potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts of the proposal. The minutes of this meeting are detailed later in sections of this report:

1. MLALC (Nathan Moran, Selina Timothy - apologies)
2. DACHA (Celestine Everingham, Gordon Morton, apologies)
3. AAS (Tony Williams, apologies)
4. DNC (Paul Boyd, Lily Carroll, apologies)
5. DLO (Gordon Workman. Ron Workman, attended)

A draft copy of this ACCHA was sent to these groups above for (28 day) review and comment on 30 October 2017. Correspondence that has been received on the final draft of this document is appended, along with a full schedule of the Aboriginal community consultation that has been undertaken during the preparation of this report (**Appendix 3**).

1.6 Report outline

This AACHA presents the following:

- An introduction to the project (**Section 1.0**).
- An overview of the environmental setting of the study area (**Section 2.0**).
- An overview of the archaeological context of the study area (**Section 3.0**).
- An overview of the findings of field survey and Aboriginal community consultation (**Section 4.0**).
- Conclusions, evaluation and archaeological heritage management recommendations (**Section 5.0**).
- Sources and references (**Section 6.0**).
- Supporting documentation (**Attachments**).

2.0 Environmental context and landscape setting

2.1 Environment influences on archaeological patterning

The environment influenced past availability of resources and strongly determines what types of archaeological sites are likely to be located when land is inspected to assess potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity relative to new land development circumstances. Namely:

- The distribution and availability of resources (drinking water, plant and animal foods, stone materials for artefact manufacture, and wood and vegetable fibres for other tool production and maintenance) were influenced by soils, composition of vegetation cover, and other climactic characteristics including temperature and rainfall.
- The location of different types of archaeological sites (open campsites, rock shelter sites, scarred trees, axe grinding grooves and rock engravings) are also influenced by these and a range of other features specific to different land-systems and geologies.
- The nature and extent to which land has been impacted by historic landuse will define what types of Aboriginal archaeological evidence is likely to survive.

2.2 Site environmental details

The proposed subdivision area consists of a relatively flat plateau landform that extends out from existing residential housing at the western end of Ralston Avenue. The site perimeters to the north, west and south comprise gentle to steep sloping sandstone escarpments. The majority of the study area is native bush land, and is crossed by a pattern of informal vehicle, bike and horse tracks.

Travers Bushfire & *Ecology Pty Ltd* (April 2017) have prepared an ecological survey of the land that identifies the potential presence (or absence) of threatened flora and fauna species, endangered ecological communities, and significant habitats that may be affected by the proposal, and the following description of the vegetation across the study area is adapted from that study.

Seven vegetation structures have been identified on the land, which conform to five distinct communities. These comprise:

- Coastal Sandstone Heath and comprising - Low Heath and Tall Heath variations.
- Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland and comprising - Low Open Forest and Open Forest variations.
- Disturbed areas - Cleared, Managed, Landscaped or Weed Plume.
- Upland Coastal Swamp (formally Sandstone hanging Swamp).
- Sandstone Gully Forest.

A total of two hundred and ninety nine (299) flora species have been observed within the study area and this number comprises 226 native species and 73 exotic species. The majority of exotic species occur adjacent to the Ralston Avenue entrance into the subdivision area and alongside prominent tracks. The remainder of the subdivision area contained very few weeds.

Low heath vegetation occurs in the centre of the site to the north of Ralston Avenue dominated by (1-3m high) *Fabaceae* plants. Shrub species and herbaceous groundcovers dominate. Tall heath communities occur to the south and along the northern edge of Ralston Avenue, and within the northwest portion of the study area. This vegetation is dominated by *Allocasuarina distyla*. Low Open Forest occurs around the fringes of the study area on higher degrees of sloping land. An area containing *E. luehmanniana* (a rare species) is prevalent only within 100m north and south of Ralston Avenue. This vegetation community has a high proportion of heath species in the lower layers of vegetation with a low proportion of grass species. Prevalent tree types include *Corymbia gummifera* (Red Bloodwood), *Eucalyptus piperita* (Sydney Peppermint), *Eucalyptus haemastoma* (Scribbly Gum), *Eucalyptus luehmanniana* (Yellow top Ash), *Angophora hispida* (Dwarf Apple) and *Angophora crassifolia.* Shrubs include *Allocasuarina distyla* (Scrub She-oak), Banksia, Hakea, Lemon Scented Tea-tree, and Grevillea. Groundcovers include Lesser Flannel Flower, Curly Sedge, *Xanthorrhoea media* subsp. *media* (Forest Grass Tree), and *Patersonia sericea* (Wild Iris).

Open Forest occurs immediately to the west and south of the Sydney East Substation and at the terminal end of Ralston Avenue. This vegetation is either Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland or Duffy's Forest (an endangered ecological community), and has an Open Forest structure but taller than the Low Open Forest. It contains a mixture of heath understorey species with a moderate dominance of sclerophyllous species. Taller Eucalypt species dominate such as *Eucalyptus punctata* (Grey Gum), *Corymbia gummifera* (Red Bloodwood), *Angophora costata* (Smooth-barked Apple), *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak), and *Eucalyptus sieberi* (Silver top Ash). This community also comprises a partially grassy understorey unlike the low heath and tall heath vegetation communities. Shrubs include Wattle and Banksia, and groundcovers include *Tetratheca ericifolia* (Black-eyed Susan) and *Lomandra gracilis.*

Disturbed areas occur largely within the centre of the site adjacent to the intersection of some major tracks, managed grounds and the residential lot, and around other built structures and the weed plume along the edge of Ralston Avenue near the existing gate. The vegetation in these locations contains shrub and heath vegetation with no trees and a grassy and annual understorey. This vegetation community is impacted by walking/driving tracks, and a high proportion of annuals, exotic grasses and Pampas Grass.

Sandstone Heath occurs in two small areas, one approximately 200-250m south of Ralston Avenue (or 300-350m south of the existing residence), and the second is a small remnant approximately 50m to the north of Ralston Avenue, at the terminal (western) end of the road. This community is regionally significant and may be more extensive in the local area near the northern boundary of the study area. Sandstone Gully Forest occurs in steeper portions of land to the south of Ralston Avenue generally outside of the study area. This is an open forest structure of Eucalypts, Angophoras and Corymbias with a moderately heathy understorey and some herbs, forbs and ferns in the ground layer. Trees are usually between 10-20m in height.

The study area contains a combination of two principal soil landscapes that comprise the erosional Lambert Soil Landscape and the colluvial Hawkesbury Soil Landscape. Largely characterised by Hawkesbury Sandstones of the Triassic Period, the soils of the central subdivision area are generally shallow to skeletal with some small sandstone outcrops occurring in places across parts of the site that are surrounded by steeper sandstone topography that falls away to the north, west and south around the perimeter of the property.

A number of minor drainage lines cross the site, and some have channelized as a result of channelized flows from Ralston Avenue, and some fire-trails that also extend into the nearby National Park. Of particular note is the Coastal Upland Swamp community that are groundwater dependent ecosystems. This vegetation community occurs in patches to the south of Ralston Avenue, and in the northern portion of the study varying in size with a total area of 1.53 ha. The largest area to the south of Ralston Road is 1.27 ha in size.

3.0 Aboriginal archaeological context

3.1 Regional archaeological overview

Aboriginal archaeological salvage excavations on the Parramatta River in Parramatta document Aboriginal occupation on the river for at least 9,000 years and for potentially up to 30,000 years or more. More recent investigations on the Hawkesbury River at Pitt Town has also revealed early occupation dates (c.36,000) from not dissimilar Pleistocene-age geomorphological river terrace contexts. The majority of dated Aboriginal archaeological sites in the region are however within the last 2,500 to 3,000 years. Available evidence suggests that the early occupation of the Sydney landscape was not intensive nor included large groups of people, and that around 6,000-7,000 years ago (when sea levels had stabilized at the present levels) more intensive use of the landscape by Aboriginal people subsequently began. Many open sites situated away from the coast appear likely to have been first occupied in the last 1,500 years before Contact.

Archaeological changes are evident in stone tools over time, and these are believed reflective of other social, technological or environmental changes to Aboriginal life in the past. One sequence of change first identified by McCarthy and later developed by others was called the 'Eastern Regional Sequence' (McCarthy 1976: 96-98) and was established after excavation of Lapstone Creek rock shelter (Emu Cave) in the foothills of the Blue Mountains in 1936. The shelter had six layers of floor deposit and the lower deposit had significant numbers of Bondi points which gave way to 'chunky' flakes called eloueras. McCarthy called these stone technologies Bondaian and Eloueran respectively, and subsequently excavated other sites at Capertee on the western edge of the Mountains where was found an underlying and earlier stone tool 'industry' than the Bondaian that was typified by saw-edge flakes. He labelled this industry Capertian, and his sequence of Capertian – Eloueran – Bondaian was found to be broadly applicable to many other stratified sites in southeast Australia, and set the technological framework for the Aboriginal prehistory in this area. Bondi points were pivotal is this archaeological sequencing Sydney's Aboriginal prehistory.

The sequence was later modified by Stockton & Holland (1974: 53-56) who proposed three Bondaian phases following the existing Capertian phase. The first two of these, Early and Middle Bondaian, were proposed in recognition of the increasing archaeological importance of Bondi points and other small tools observed at particular times as became increasingly apparent as more excavated assemblages were reported. Late Bondaian referred to McCarthy's Eloueran phase.

Extensive archaeological research document that backed artefacts, of which Bondi points are one form, 'appeared' (but probably not suddenly) in southeast Australia around ~8,500 BP, 'proliferated' around ~3,500 BP, and then disappeared or declined about ~1,500 BP. They were not seen made or used in 1788 however a small number of backed artefacts are reported in Sydney to have been made of glass and have been used as evidence to support an argument that backed artefact technology was still known to Sydney's Aboriginal people well after it is believed to have fallen out of use (Dickson 1971). In summary:

Pre Bondaian: c.30,000 years ago to about 8,000-9,000 BP

During the Pleistocene, Aboriginal groups appear to have been highly mobile, travelling considerable distances between sites. At this time, the focus of stone acquisition was on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River gravels. The cores and tools which people carried were quite large, but they used the stone sparingly, leaving few artefacts behind, and rarely discarding their cores (which acted as portable quarries). Rock art production focused on iconic designs found broadly across the continent and art reinforced broad-scale social networks. The earliest Aboriginal populations will have been small, but little is known of their social organisations, or territorial ranges.

The archaeological record for the earliest periods suggests a preference for the use of silicified tuff for stone tool artefact manufacture, unless the investigated site was too great a distance from known sources and was often augmented with quartz and unheated silcrete materials. Cores and tools vary in size and weight (some are quite large), but there are no backed artefacts, elouera, or ground stone implements. Unifacial flaking is a predominant technique for stone tool production during this period.

Early Bondaian 8,000 years to c.4,000 years BP

Rising sea levels forced Aboriginal groups previously occupying the drowning coastal plain inland, but it is likely that population densities across the region were still relatively low. The use of rock shelters was increasing or at the very least artefact discard increased so as to be archaeologically visible during this period. Backed artefacts were also introduced into the stone tool kit during this period and produced intensively at some sites. The focus of stone sourcing shifted from gravel beds on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River to more localised resources. Iconic engravings continued to be produced, along with transitional forms, and the increased population pressures in the later part of this phase saw the early development of Sydney style figurative pigment art and open engraved art.

The archaeology for this time frame is complex with considerable variation, but the evidence does suggests a preference for the use of silicified tuff to decline during this period where a greater use is made of local stone materials. Backed artefacts appear sporadically and bipolar flaking was widely in use. It is unknown whether the increase in rock shelter use reflected the onset of colder climate regimes.

Middle Bondaian c.4,000 years to c.1,000 years BP

A dramatic rise in population densities appears to have occurred during this period where there is a conspicuous increase in the use of rock shelters for habitation and for artefact manufacture and discard. It is argued that an increased population necessitated social mechanisms to mediate uncontrolled and possible conflict-marked interactions, and evidence for increasing cultural control is the death by ritual spearing of the 'Narrabeen man' around 3,700 cal BP.

Other evidence for increasing social prescription included a proliferation of symbolic behaviour, particularly which demonstrated local group social affiliation which probably took many forms including body decoration and scarification, and the use of decorated portable material culture. The pigment and engraved art of the region developed and flourished in this escalating sociality.

The use of different raw material types varied between sites and within sites over time. This is the main phase of backed artefact production and the introduction of asymmetric alternating flaking techniques of stone reduction. Substantially smaller cores and tools are prevalent, and ground stone artefacts appear, though infrequently and are present at fewer than half the dated sites in the region. Elouera (a type of backed artefact) are present but rare.

Late Bondaian c.1,000 years to European Contact

There is no firm evidence for a population decline during this period, but there are indications of changing social organisation and stone organisation and use strategies. Archaeological 'settlement indices' show rock shelters continued to be used but that occupation and artefact deposition rates dropped in these locations. It is argued that as a result of changes to the social system (Walters 1988) the focus shifted at this time to open camp site locations. This focus on open sites is supported by dates for open middens along the south-east coast generally and the vast number of open sites on the Cumberland Plain (some of which are dated), and the ethnohistoric evidence supports this recent habitation focus in open 'villages on the sea coast.' The archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence suggest that over the last millennium, occupation patterns involved a move away from shelters as a primary focus for habitation.

3.2 Local archaeological context

3.2.1 Sydney rock art

Systematic attempts to locate and record Aboriginal art sites in the Sydney Basin began during the 1890s, with information on rock engravings in particular being gathered and published from that time by people such as R.H. Mathews and W.D. Campbell. Earlier work had been carried out in Port Jackson by George Angus in the mid to late 1840s. In the mid 1930s to the 1960s, F.D. McCarthy (then Curator of Anthropology at the *Australian Museum*) carried out extensive field trips in the Sydney region to assess the archaeological resources of the area (including rock engravings) which were increasingly threatened by development.

No historical descriptions exist for Aboriginal people in Sydney making rock engravings, and no records recount Aboriginal people telling Europeans who had made them or what they may have signified. However, rock engraving continued to be made in Sydney after 1788. Numerous images (engraved and painted) of European sailing ships, soldiers, guns, cattle, along with other European subjects and objects survive in the landscape. Much of the interpretation of the engravings (and painted art sites) in the Sydney region is based on comparisons that have been made over time with areas for which more information has survived and/or where the art tradition (painting and/or engraving) had or has continued. In 1990, it was estimated that around 2,000 rock engravings (consisting either of individual motifs and/or multiple figures) were known to occur around the sandstone landscapes of the Sydney region (Clegg and Stanbury 1990:2). Probably less than half of these were reported to have been recorded in any detail, and of these only a very few were well known. Additional engravings have been discovered since that time, but few have been documented in detail.

Prehistoric and 'post-Contact' period Aboriginal 'art' in Sydney sandstone country occurs as two separate media and in two different but closely related physical locations. Art is broadly defined as any humanly-made marks created in repeatable and identifiable form, and medium has been defined as '*the physical materials of which the artefact consists; or the techniques employed to produce the artefact*' (Clegg 1977: 260). The art is the result of either the application of material, in the form of coloured, black or white pigment for pigment art (pictograph) or from the removal of sandstone matrix by a variety of techniques for engravings (petroglyphs). Engravings are usually found on the surfaces of open sandstone platforms while drawn, painted and stencilled pigment art predominantly occurs in rock shelters. A sheltered rock art site is usually defined as comprising all the art contained within the drip line boundaries of a single sandstone overhang. An engraving site is usually defined as all art located across the limits of an (exposed) open sandstone boulder/platform (or group of sandstone elements).

Sydney art is generally described as being of the Simple Figurative Style (after Maynard 1977) and is most likely a relatively recent (Holocene) phenomenon. Some art sites of potentially an earlier style, Panaramitee, have been reported within the Sydney region and contain predominantly tracks and circles produced in pecked outline form. McDonald (2008) notes these occur almost exclusively within shelter sites and it is possible that residual Panaramitee motifs are also located in open contexts, and that weathering and association with figurative motifs is masking their presence. The simple figurative style is named because it has a high level of recognition (for modern observers) between the art and a 'natural' assemblage of what are usually simply rendered and most often depicted human figures, animals, birds, and fish etc. The style is also uncomplicated, with a minimum amount of detail provided for any given individual engraved or painted motif. McDonald & Clayton (2016:43) nevertheless note that a large proportion of Sydney rock art consists of unrecognisable or incomplete motifs, and particularly in shelter art assemblages. Maynard (1976: 200-2001) describes these figurative motifs, either engraved or painted, in outline or solid form:

> *'usually consist of a very simple silhouette of a human or animal model. Most portrayals are strongly standardised. Human beings are depicted frontally, animals and birds in profile, snakes and lizards from above. Normally only the minimum visual requirements for recognition of the motif are fulfilled by the shape of the figure'*.

The motif range and character of Sydney painted and engraved art is broadly similar. One difference other than technique is size due to differences in available rock surface whereby extremely large motifs (life-size or larger) are only occasionally found in rock shelters while very small motifs (miniature or smaller than life-size) are only occasionally found on open engraving sites. Additionally, motif form for pigment art comprises a variety of outline, in-filled and combination forms whilst over 90% of engraved motifs are outline only.

Most Sydney engravings appear to have been created by a technique that is commonly referred to as 'conjoined-puncturing'. This is where a series of pits or punctures were first made, possibly along an outline drawn on the surface of the sandstone platform perhaps with ochre and/or scratched with a stick or stone.

The 'pits' are generally between 2mm and 5mm deep and at some sites overlap in places to form a continuous groove, whilst in others they may be spaced between 2cm and 5cm apart and have been subsequently abraded to create a distinctive U-shaped groove that is approximately 0.3cm to 1cm deep and 0.5cm to 1.0cm wide.

The types of implements used to create engravings is not precisely known, although it is likely that a range of materials were used as engraving tools including sharp pieces of bone, wood and stone before the introduction of steel implements from Contact. The range of engraved motifs at sites in the Sydney region is diverse and includes:

- Human figures and footprints (mundoes).
- Anthropomorphs (human-like composite figures).
- Land mammals (including kangaroos/wallabies, dingo's, wombats, echidnas, koalas, possums) and their tracks.
- Marine animals (including fish, sharks, whales, eels, dolphins, turtles, stingrays and jellyfish).
- Items of equipment such as axes, shields, spears, clubs, fishing lines and canoes.

None of the engraved sites in the Sydney district have been directly dated. However, a number of studies argue that the *Simple Figurative* engravings around the Sydney landscape are likely to be between 5,000 and 200 years old, with engravings continuing to have been made after colonisation.

3.2.2 OEH AHIMS sites searches

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database operated by the OEH and regulated under section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.* It contains information about registered Aboriginal archaeological sites, objects, and declared places as defined under the NPW Act.

Searches of AHIMS (**Appendix 2**) reveal no Aboriginal archaeological sites or objects have previously been recorded within the Ralston Avenue study area. However, tens (10) sites are located within a 3km x 2km search area. The sites identified within this search parameter consist of 9 rock engravings and 1 rock shelter with art. The closest of these sites are a rock engraving (AHIMS Site #45-6-007) located on Wanniti Street approximately 850m to the south of the Ralston Avenue land parcel, and three other engravings (AHIMS Sites #45-6-245-247) that are located some 1,200m further to the south at the Frenchs Forest Cemetery.

In a wider context, a shelter with art and potential archaeological deposit (AHIMS Site #45-2-0354) was recorded in 1992 on a private house block on the southern side of Dawes Road to the east of Forest Way. This shelter was recorded with at least six faded red and white hand stencils and some possible additional red and black drawings (Byrne 1992:5). Further to the northeast on Morgan Road, a number of Aboriginal engravings (Steele 2004) including a kangaroo and nine associated footprints (AHIMS Site #45-6-1219), a human figure and footprints (AHIMS Site #45-6-2196), and two elliptical shaped shield motifs (AHIMS Site #45-6-2197).

3.2.3 Aboriginal archaeological site prediction

The following Aboriginal archaeological site prediction for the study area was prepared prior to the commencement of the current assessment of the creek-side walking track upgrade proposal:

I *Rock Shelters with Art and/or Archaeological Deposit*: Sandstone overhangs with sufficient space and form for use by at least one person may contain evidence for past Aboriginal visitation and use in the form of charcoal/pigment art or archaeological deposits.

II *Rock Engravings*: The distribution of engraved sites relates to the occurrence of suitable rock outcrops common in sandstone formations that were used by Aboriginal people in the past for the creation of engraved images. A considerable number of engraving sites are known to occur in the Hawkesbury Sandstone country.

Engravings can occur in groups with numerous depictions of animals, human figures, possible spiritual motifs, and other images of equipment such as shields etc, or single depictions, that generally are found to occur on extensive level sandstone platforms along with smaller ledges and rock exposures.

III *Axe Grinding Grooves*: These are grooves which resulted from the manufacture and/or maintenance of the working edge of some stone tools such as axe/hatchet heads by people in the past. They may be found where suitable sandstone is exposed in, or adjacent to, creeks or on elevated platforms where wet-grinding techniques are possible adjacent to natural rock holes and shallow 'basins'.

As for rock engravings, axe/hatchet grinding grooves may occur in large 'clusters' that serves to facilitate their ready recognition, or may conversely comprise isolated items that are often difficult to detect within certain light conditions.

IV *Open Camp Sites*: These sites are likely to occur on dry and relatively flat landforms along or adjacent to both major and minor watercourses, along with foreshore zones. However, repeatedly or continuously occupied sites are more likely to be located on elevated ground situated at principal creek confluences in the local landscape.

Surface scatters of flaked stone artefacts (or potentially durable food remains such as animal and fish bone or shell) may be the result of mobile hunting activities, while single or low density occurrences might relate to tool loss, tool maintenance activities or abandonment. These types of sites are often buried in alluvial or colluvial deposits and only become visible when subsurface sediments are exposed by erosion or disturbance.

V *Isolated Artefacts*: These items occur without any associated evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation. Isolated finds can occur anywhere in the landscape and may represent the random loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of artefacts, or the remains of dispersed artefact scatters.

VI *Scarred Trees*: These refer to bark/wood removal for shields, shelter, canoes, containers etc and have rarely survived early timber clearance and bush fires. The ascription of scarring on a tree to an Aboriginal origin is not always possible. Unless the tree is at least 150 years old the scarring is unlikely to have an Aboriginal origin.

4.0 Site inspection

4.1 Recording methods

Detailed archaeological inspections of the Ralston Avenue were undertaken first in October 2012, and this initial field recording has since been supplemented by the re-inspection of a number of the main fire and horse trails that cross the study area. The vegetation cover conditions have not changed significantly over the last five years, and the various APZ's and vehicle/horse tracks that are contained within the study area provide the most favourable archaeological visibility conditions suitable for open camp site detection.

Survey and recording followed accepted survey and reporting methods. This included recording the landforms forming and adjoining the track alignment, ground topography and terrain, existing vegetation, the nature of ground exposures and archaeological visibility, and the extent of visible disturbance. The inspections used the existing roads and trails that cross the site as a series of baselines from which perpendicular transects to the north and south (in most cases) were made at 20m to 40m intervals where field conditions allowed that extended to the site perimeters (APZ's) that are generally defined by steep sandstone escarpments, benches and cliff lines.

4.2 Field observations

Indicative views of the study area are provided below by **Figures 4.1** to **4.12**. These images can be broadly grouped into three according to the types of archaeological visibility that they illustrate:

- Cleared fire trails and informal walking/horse tracks.
- Sandstone surfaces around the site perimeters that are largely confined to the designated APZ's that will remain unaffected by the rezoning proposal.
- Minor sandstone exposures and ground erosion areas adjacent to tracks that characterise the majority of the central zone of the subject site.

A view looking east along a sealed section of Ralston Avenue road extension back towards Elm Avenue is presented in **Figure 4.1**. This existing road (and its easement) will provide one of the main entry points into the proposed rezoned land from the residential areas of Belrose to the east. As illustrated in this photograph, service lines (electricity) run under the bitumen road, and in places along its alignment storm water drains and culverts run north-south (perpendicular) under the road corridor that gather water run-off from the various drainage lines on the land during periods of heavy/extended rain.

Indicative views of how much of the vegetation cover appears along the southern side of the study area is indicated in **Figures 4.2** and **Figure 4.3**. In the foreground of these images the grass and shrub cover is low, and this increases in height and density further to the south as the topography gets steeper within the southern APZ's. Few sandstone exposures are evident in these portions of the site to the south of Ralston Avenue.

The type of ground visibility that is provided by the various cleared fire trails and utility access tracks that occur on the land can be seen in **Figure 4.4**. This track at the south western end of the property leads to an existing brick electrical sub-station and overhead power pylons, and is largely outside of the study area. Nevertheless, the ground surfaces that are exposed characterise those that are prevalent in this part of the land that consist of shallow sandy and clay soils with minor sandstone exposures consisting of irregular broken rubble materials.

A view looking towards the south western side of the Ralston Avenue site is provided by **Figure 4.5**. The vegetation cover here is dense before the timber canopy is reached. Two indicative views of the sandstone escarpments that characterise the south western and western boundaries of the subject site are presented in **Figures 4.6** and **4.7**. These sandstone elements consist of relatively flat tabular surfaces that drop-off steeply in a series of benches and scarps down into the National Park below. These sandstone formations in these locations broadly define the designated APZ's, and will remain unaffected by the rezoning proposal.

Most of the topography in the central study area (comprising the plateau land) is characterised by flat to gently sloping/undulating ground with variable vegetation cover over shallow sandy and rocky soils. In places, relatively small sandstone outcrops occur in the form of smooth to corrugated horizontal surfaces and/or jumbled boulders and benches. An example of the former is illustrated in **Figure 4.8**. The prevalent leaf-litter cover that occurs over most of these exposures is evident.

Two indicative views of the sandstone platforms and escarpments that characterise the north and north-eastern boundaries of the study area are presented in **Figures 4.9** and **4.10**. Again, these sandstone landforms consist of relatively flat tabular surfaces that drop-off steeply in benches and vertical cliff. These sandstone elements also define the designated APZ's, and will remain unaffected by future development.

Views of the existing fire trails that lead into Garigal National Park at the eastern end of the study area are presented in **Figures 4.11** and **4.12**. These types of cleared tracks will provide a basis from which internal road patterns to service the rezoned land will be created.

Figure 4.1: A View Looking Southeast along Ralston Avenue

Figure 4.2: Looking Southeast over the APZ from Ralston Avenue

Figure 4.3: A View of the Central Southern Part of the Site Looking South over the APZ

Figure 4.4: Track at the South Western End of the Study Area Looking South.

Figure 4.5: A View of the South Western End of the Study Area

Figure 4.6: Sandstone Exposure at the South Western End of the Study Area Looking West

Figure 4.7: Sandstone Exposures at the Western Side of the Study Area Looking West

Figure 4.8: Indicative Vegetation & Sandstone in the Centre of the Land Looking East.

Figure 4.9: Looking North over the APZ at the Northeast of the Site

Figure 4.10: Looking West over the APZ at the Northeast of the Site

Figure 4.11: Fire Trail Junction at the Eastern End of the Study Area Looking East.

Figure 4.12: Fire Trail Leading into Garigal National Park Looking Southwest.

4.3 Summary of results

The proposed subdivision and future house construction on the Ralston Avenue land will affect parts of the flatter portions of the central plateau area, and this topography is characterised within an archaeological frame of reference by predominantly shallow and stony and sandy soils with limited sandstone exposure. These types of soils in a general sense are not always conducive to the creation or survival of archaeological deposits in open contexts because they are often mobilised and prone to erosion and rain-driven slope-wash (accelerated after vegetation clearance) which can operate to disperse artefacts. The steeper Hawkesbury sandstone landforms that are characterised by a combination of horizontal platforms and escarpments with shelving benches that generally define the perimeters of the property are largely contained within the designated APZ's for the proposal and will remain unaffected by future residential housing construction. These locations have a greater potential for rock engravings, but limited for Aboriginal objects by virtue of the steep and sloping terrain the perimeter cliff tops.

The background archaeological research, site inspections, and Aboriginal community consultation undertaken to help develop this assessment of the Ralston Avenue land indicate that:

- No *previously* documented Aboriginal archaeological sites or 'objects' are known to occur within the boundaries of the subject site and/or in immediately adjacent areas.
- No sandstone overhangs (generally created through processes of cavernous weathering and/or rock fall from overlying cliff-lines etc) suitable for use by people in the past occur on those parts of the Ralston Avenue property that will be affected by the proposal with the potential to contain occupation deposits or painted art.
- The limited areas of exposed sandstone bedrock across the proposed subdivision site, and outside of the landforms located around the edges of the property that will be retained and not be affected by the proposal, is generally characterised by a mixture of small and low benches and scarps, along with eroded (and jumbled) boulders and cobbles. These types of surfaces, with their irregular and poor quality surfaces, where not first choice for rock engraving when better quality surfaces in possibly more attractive landscape positions were nearby. The type of flatter and smoother sandstone that occurs only in a small number of locations on the land is illustrated in **Figure 4.8**.
- No rock engravings have been identified on the surfaces of the exposed sandstone bedrock within the property. The majority of the horizontal surfaces and vertical faces of the exposed sandstone scarps and benches in the proposed rezoning area are irregular in form, corrugated and heavily stained and seemingly unsuitable to Aboriginal people for the creation of engraved images.
- The majority of engravings recorded in the local landscape (many within Garigal and Kur-ring-gai National Parks etc) occur on flat and smooth sandstone platforms of varying size. These are generally located in Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes as opposed to Lambert Soil Landscape contexts. While there exists the possibility for engravings to

occur on the surfaces of sandstone currently obscured by vegetation and leaf litter, this likelihood is considered to be limited and is manageable as explained below.

- No axe grinding grooves have been identified on the property. While such features may remain undetected in association with the minor drainage lines present on the site, there is no reason to expect these potential items will be numerous given the ephemeral nature of these creek-lines and the intermittent water flow they are likely to have provided in the past.
- None of the timber inspected on the property displays any evidence for cultural modification. In any case, the trees on the site consist either of sapling re-growth or relatively immature specimens that are highly unlikely to be of a sufficient age to display evidence of past Aboriginal scarification.
- No open campsites (or isolated finds of flaked stone etc) have been identified. These types of archaeological evidence can be difficult to detect in sandstone landscape contexts, but there is no reason to expect that the study area was, by virtue of its elevated plateau position and rugged sandstone terrain, subject to intensive or repeated visitation and use by Aboriginal people in the past that would have created substantial archaeological deposits. The land is located some distance from and above the main creek catchments below the plateau and the two are separated by steep rocky topography.
- The study area itself would not seem to contain any highly valuable resources (beyond ephemeral drinking water sources and sandstone – which was everywhere, hence people had choice) although the views from the site perimeters are expansive in places, suggesting that the landform itself may have been visited sporadically by people in the past as travelled through the country. Places nearby that originally will have had more 'resource attractors' located in a smaller area may have potentially included the catchments of Bare Creek to the west and Frenchs Creek to the south.
- No specific areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) relative to the proposal have been identified although large and flat and semi-vegetated sandstone elements that required removal at some future point would need the vegetation to be carefully cleared to ensure no obscured engravings are present before the stone can be safely excavated and removed or (permanently) buried.

4.4 October 2017 RAP site meeting and outcomes

The minutes from an on-site meeting that was convened by the Proponent (Peter Darling) to discuss potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts of the proposal are summarised below. Dominic Steele presented the Aboriginal archaeological findings:

Proposed land subdivision and future residential development

- PD explained the DA history of the project (it has been in the 'assessment process' for a number of years), and what the land subdivision entails. The attached development concept plan was overviewed, and it was also explained that the proposed development layout had been carefully designed over a number of successive versions in order to avoid sensitive ecological communities and significant natural landforms. In practical terms, the roads and residential blocks are to be sited in the centre of the land parcel and situated well away from the 'edges' with extensive buffer zones (open space, APZs etc) left in place around the site perimeter where the sandstone outcropping increases and the topography often drops off steeply. There are no watercourses as such in the study area, but a few minor and intermittent drainage lines ('soaks') have been recorded.

Status of previous and current Aboriginal research for the project

- DS provided a brief overview of the findings of a due diligence level archaeological assessment that was prepared along with the MLALC to guide the initial land rezoning application for the project in December 2012. DS advised that the archaeological site surveys undertaken at that time (see below) were thorough, and because the land had not appreciably changed since 2012, the key findings of that study were considered sound and continued to be valid subject to updating register searches and incorporating the advice to be provided by the project RAPs into an updated AACHA.
- Key findings included AHIMS searches that revealed no Aboriginal sites or objects had previously been recorded and registered within the study area. The closest known site was a rock engraving (AHIMS Site #45-6-007) located approximately 850m to the south of the property
- Survey identified the land could be broken down into three categories each with specific potential archaeological characteristics. These comprised (a) numerous cleared fire trails and informal walking/horse tracks that provided good archaeological visibility conditions for detecting the presence of surface Aboriginal objects (artefacts) or semi-buried sandstone surfaces with potential to have rock engravings and/or grinding groove marks. In this respect, (b) the primary sandstone surfaces exposed were found around the site perimeters, and these would be largely confined to the designated APZ's and would thereby remain unaffected by the future development. Some sandstone exposures were extensive, and others were variously obscured by vegetation, but their approximate size and character (whether flat and smooth or irregular and corrugated etc) could be estimated and assessed for the potential to retain engravings. Minor sandstone exposures and ground erosion areas adjacent to tracks (c) characterised the majority of the central zone of the site where the main road and housing constructions would take place. Archaeological visibility was adequate for the detection of surface Aboriginal objects, and because of the low frequency and relatively poor quality of the sandstone surfaces exposed in this zone, the locality appeared to have a low potential to contain buried sandstone surfaces with engravings or grinding grooves.
- In summary, survey located no sandstone overhangs mindful that limited exposures of sandstone occur outside of the landforms around the edges of the property that will not be affected by the proposal. Where it occurred it

generally was in the form of small and low benches and scarps, and jumbled boulders and cobbles. Likewise, no rock engravings (axe grinding grooves) were identified. While there was a possibility for engravings to occur on the surfaces of sandstone currently obscured by vegetation and leaf litter, this likelihood was considered to be limited and manageable. No scarred trees were seen, and finally, no open campsites (or isolated finds) had been identified. It was recognised that while these types of archaeological evidence can be difficult to detect in sandstone landscape contexts such as at Belrose, there was no reason to expect that the current study area was subject to intensive or repeated visitation and use by Aboriginal people in the past that would have created substantial and significant archaeological deposits. Mindful that while the subject site occupies a plateau, it is necessarily accessed from the main creek catchments below via steep and rugged landscape

- The proposed development area itself would not seem to contain highly valuable resources (beyond ephemeral drinking water sources), suggesting the place may have been visited sporadically by people in the past as they moved to and from more attractive landscape contexts and resource zones. These may have potentially included such areas as the catchments of Bare Creek to the west and Frenchs Creek to the south.

<u>Key topics of discussion</u>

- GW noted that the amount of surface exposure provided by the tracks on the site did provide a good chance to detect Aboriginal sites that contained artefacts if they were present, but that the vegetation cover was also restrictive.
- DS agreed, and noted that these exposures hadn't changed much since 2012 and were widespread, and revealed both Hawkesbury and Lambert Soil profiles (both shallow, sandy and rocky) as well as exposed bedrock itself in places. In terms of the different landforms the exposed tracks crossed and were sampled through field survey, they helped make the archaeological predictions for a number of the areas that displayed extensive vegetation cover. The expectation was if Aboriginal objects were present in any frequency on the land, then they would have been seen.
- GW asked if and where would DS recommend test excavating. DS explained that no specific areas of PAD had been identified on the property on the basis of archaeological landscape grounds (no rock shelters or permanent creeks to 'anchor' a site to a location etc) that warranted testing, and that the sandy and rocky soils were not conducive to the retention of archaeological deposit unless it was protected within or under an overhang.
- DS advised that Aboriginal heritage impact mitigation measures that were proposed at this time included monitoring of vegetation clearance in specific areas, such as where sandstone surfaces were to be exposed.
- GW recommended a water gurney spray be used in association with hand removal of vegetation to expose future sandstone in areas considered sensitive.

<u>Concluding remarks & further information</u>

- DS advised he would provide all groups with a copy of these minutes and a draft AACHA (that builds upon and expands the existing due diligence report) for the development proposal for review and comment.

5.0 Conclusions and recommendations

5.1 Known & potential archaeological & cultural heritage impacts

Key issues for consideration are:

- No specific Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts resulting from the proposed development have been identified through consultation with the project RAPs beyond the need for the future development to proceed cautiously, to treat the country respectfully, and managers and contractors to be wary of 'unexpected finds'.
- Background research shows no Aboriginal sites or objects have previously been recorded on the land. The nearest known recordings registered on AHIMS are located over 800m away.
- No archaeological sites have been recorded by the current study.
- No rock shelters or overhangs with potential art on the walls and roof and archaeological occupation deposit on the floor occur on the land, and no rock engravings or grinding grooves on the surface sandstone that occurs primarily around the site perimeters has been seen. Although some relatively large and flat sandstone exposures are covered and/or are partly obscured by vegetation, many other (if not more) sandstone elements of the same size and basic characteristics (flat and smooth or irregular, corrugated and pebbled) are completely bare of vegetation and have been found not to have been engraved in each case.
- There is a relatively low probability that undetected rock engravings to occur within the proposed subdivision area, because rock outcropping and quality in this part of the plateau are generally low and higher in both regards around the edges of the landform that will not be impacted by the proposal outside of future APZ fire trail upgrades or creation works In this respect, this report recommends that future hand clearance of vegetation on sandstone exposures suspected to have the potential to be engraved should be undertaken by the MLALC as a safeguard where these items are otherwise to be harmed by the development.
- No scarred trees have been located by this study.
- No Aboriginal open campsites or isolated objects have been recorded on the land. Ground cover has obscured archaeological visibility in some locations, but in many other locations that include a network of fire trails and horse track where ground surface exposure is high, no Aboriginal objects have been seen. In addition, no specific areas of PAD have been identified.
- The unremarkable nature of the terrain contained within the subdivision area does not suggest it in itself would have attracted intensive or repeated use by people and created substantial archaeological deposits. The site does not appear to have originally contained raw materials resources that would have marked the land as a particularly desirable campsite location. It is more likely it was visited sporadically and randomly by people as they moved between landscape resources. The elevated position and ridgeline context of the site suggests travel and communication factors will have contributed to how the land may have been used in the past.

5.2 Impact mitigation measures

A number of actions can be implemented during future construction phases to avoid and mitigate impacts to the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource. These include:

- Briefing site contractors about the nature of archaeological sites and issues of potential sensitivity when sandstone surfaces previously obscured by vegetation for example are to be exposed.
- The undertaking or monitoring by the MLALC of hand clearance of vegetation within future residential lots where sandstone elements with the potential to be engraved may be exposed and in circumstances where for the future creation or maintenance of APZ's sandstone is removed or buried.
- Where any Aboriginal archaeological evidence may be exposed during the recommended program of site monitoring during construction phases, works should temporarily cease within the immediate vicinity of the find locality, be relocated to other areas of the site, and the OEH should be contacted and permission sought for the Land Council to record the items.
- Defining *specific* and *limited* zones of impact within the proposed construction footprints that should be strictly adhered to throughout the course of future construction periods to limit impacts to existing vegetation and landforms.

5.3 Conclusions

On the basis of the key findings presented in this report, and in light of the above impact mitigation measures that can be effectively integrated into future subdivision and construction plans, it is concluded that the proposed Ralston Avenue subdivision and development proposal is not going to impact on any known Aboriginal archaeological sites or objects as protected under the NPW Act 1974, any areas of suspected archaeological sensitivity, or any specific Aboriginal cultural values as identified through consultation, and therefore there are no Aboriginal archaeological constraints apparent for the proposal proceeding as planned subject to the implementation of the management recommendations provided below.

6.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided to Aboriginal objects and 'places' under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* of *1974,* and from a consideration of the views and advice provided for the proposal by the *Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council* (MLALC) and the other Aboriginal community groups that have been consulted with for the project, and whose correspondence is appended:

- It recommended that there is no identified Aboriginal archaeological or Aboriginal cultural heritage constraints to the proposal proceeding as planned.
- The Proponent should facilitate the development with the MLALC a management plan to guide future heritage monitoring by the MLALC of the hand clearance of vegetation within future residential lots and APZ's where sandstone elements with potential to be engraved may be removed or (permanently) buried as a result of development works.
- In the (largely) unexpected circumstance that Aboriginal objects are unearthed or rock engravings are exposed in the future, it is recommended that activities should temporarily cease and the OEH be contacted to advise on the appropriate course of action to allow the MLALC to record and/or collect the identified item(s) before site works recommence in the find locality.
- A copy of this report should be forwarded to:

  Susan Harrison
  Senior Team Leader Planning
  Greater Sydney Region
  Regional Operations
  Office of Environment and Heritage
  PO Box 644
  PARRAMATTA, NSW, 2124

- A copy of this report should be forwarded to:

  The Chairperson
  Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
  PO Box 1103
  STRAWBERRY HILLS, NSW, 2012

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Appendix 1

Public notice

Appendix 2

AHIMS site searches

Office of Environment & Heritage NSW

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref Number :

Client Service ID : 81650

Dominic Steele

Date: 01 October 2012

Dominic Steele 33 England Avenue
Marrickville New South Wales 2204

Attention: Dominic Steele

Email: dsca@bigpond.net.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332000 - 335000, Northings : 6265000 - 6267000 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Dominic Steele on 01 October 2012

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

PO BOX 1967 Hurstville NSW 2220
43 BridgeStreet HURSTVILLE NSW 2220
Tel: (02)9585 6345 (02)9585 6741 Fax: (02)9585 6094

ABN 30 841 387 271
Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Office of Environment & Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : Ralston 2 x 3 basic

Client Service ID : 309602

Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting

Date: 29 October 2017

21 Macgregor Street
CROYDON New South Wales 2132

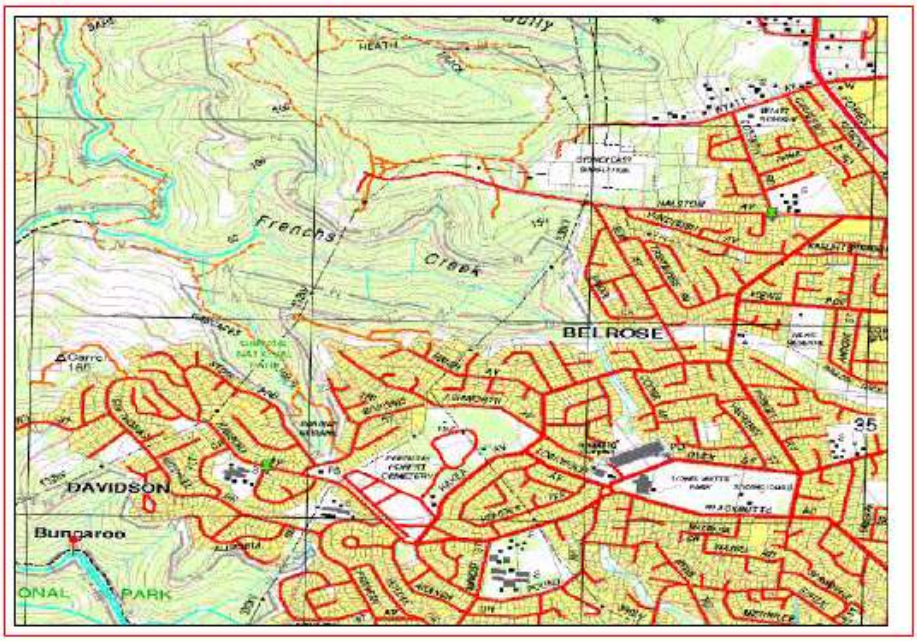
Attention: Dominic Steele

Email: dsca@bigpond.net.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332000 - 335000, Northings : 6265000 - 6267000 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Dominic Steele on 29 October 2017.

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



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150
Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2220
Tel: (02) 9585 6380 Fax: (02) 9873 8599

ABN 30 841 387 271
Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Office of Environment & Heritage NSW

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Ralston ext

Client Service ID : 309603

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1113	Saint Ives;Seed Feed Cave;	AGD	56	332997	6265202	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1114	Saint Ives;	AGD	56	332951	6265220	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1480	Frenchs Forest;Belrose;	GDA	56	333049	6265654	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2047
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-0830	St Ives;Davidson;	AGD	56	332881	6265375	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-0300	St Ives;	AGD	56	332000	6265006	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-0227	Belrose;	AGD	56	334282	6265845	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young					Permits		
45-6-0245	St Ives;French's Forest Cemetry;	AGD	56	332331	6264863	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-0246	St Ives;French's Forest Cemetry;	AGD	56	332963	6265177	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-0247	St Ives;French's Forest Cemetry;	AGD	56	332950	6265158	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-0007	Wannitt Street;Belrose;	AGD	56	333916	6265808	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Specht					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 29/10/2017 for Dominic Steele for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332000 - 335000, Northings : 6265000 - 6267000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : for a DA in Belrose. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 10

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 1 of 1

Appendix 3

Aboriginal community consultation schedule & correspondence

Ralston Avenue Belrose - Aboriginal Consultation Schedule

Aboriginal community consultation for the project was undertaken following the '*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010'* (DECCW 2010). Twenty-eight (28) Aboriginal organisations and individuals were notified of the project directly in writing by DSCA on 20 April 2017 following the receipt of an Aboriginal community stakeholder list for the project that was provided by the OEH on 22 March 2017.

1. Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
2. Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
3. Tocomwall
4. Eric Keidge
5. Gunyuu
6. Walbunja
7. Goobah Developments
8. Yerramurra
9. Nundagurri
10. Bilinga
11. Munyunga
12. Wingikara
13. Murrumbul
14. Jerringong
15. Pemulwuy CHTS
16. Gundungurra
17. Walgalu
18. Gunyuu Technical
19. Munyunga Technical
20. Bilinga Technical
21. Murrumbul Technical
22. Wingikara Technical
23. Gulaga
24. Biamanga
25. Cullendulla
26. Murramarang
27. Butucarbin
28. Nerrigundah

The following government agencies were also notified of the proposal at this time.

1. NTSCorp Limited
2. National Native Title Tribunal
3. Registrar of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The following five (5) Aboriginal community groups expressed an interest in the project. A copy of the (2012) due diligence archaeological assessment was sent to the groups at this time.

1. Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)
2. Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)
3. Aboriginal Archaeological Services (AAS)
4. Didge Ngunawal Clan (NC)
5. Darug Land Observations (DLO)

The following groups either attended, or gave their apologies prior to an on-site meeting on 12 October 2017 that was convened by the Proponent to discuss the potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts of the proposed land subdivision off Ralston Avenue:

1. MLALC (Nathan Moran, Selina Timothy - apologies)
2. DACHA (Celestine Everingham, Gordon Morton, apologies)
3. AAS (Tony Williams, apologies)
4. DNC (Paul Boyd, Lily Carroll, apologies)
5. DLO (Gordon Workman. Ron Workman, attended)

The meeting was also attended by archaeologist, Dominic Steele (DS), and representing the Proponent representative, Peter Darling (PD). The minutes of the site meeting are summarised in the main report.

A draft copy of this ACCHA was sent to these groups above for (28 day) review and comment on 30 October 2017. Correspondence that has been received on the final draft of this document is attached.

Ralston Avenue Belrose - Aboriginal consultation summary

Date	Organisation	Action	RAP EOI and Notes
17/03/2017	DSCA to OEH	Aboriginal community consultation list request	
20/3/2017	DSCA to ALR 1983, NTSCorp and NNTT	Register search requests	
21/3/2017	NNTT to DSCA	NNTT search received	
22/05/2017	OEH to DSCA	Aboriginal consultation list received	
20/03/2017	DSCA to Aboriginal community groups	DSCA – direct mail & email notice to 28 groups & invitation to provide EOI's for the project	**Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (24 April 2017 – phone)** **Didge Ngunawal Clan (24 April 2017)** **Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (26 April – phone 2017)** **Darug Land Observations (11 May 2017)** **Aboriginal Archaeological Assessments (4 June 2017)**

4/10/2017	DSCA	DSCA invite to five RAPs to attend a site meeting	Site Meeting (12 October 2017): attendees & apologies MLALC (Nathan Moran, Selina Timothy - apologies) DACHA (Celestine Everingham, Gordon Morton, apologies) AAS (Tony Williams, apologies) DNC (Paul Boyd, Lily Carroll, apologies) DLO (Gordon Workman. Ron Workman, attended)
14/10/2017	DSCA to RAPs	Site meeting minutes distribution	
30/10/2017	Final (draft) AACHA to RAPs for 28 day review and comment		

Dominic Steele

From: lilly carroll [didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au]
Sent: Monday, 24 April 2017 5:55 PM
To: dsca@bigpond.net.au
Subject: Register an interest

Hi Dominic,

DNC would like to register an interest into Ralston St, Belrose.
Please email me back when ready.

Kind regards
Paul Boyd + Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone

1

DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 571 PLUMPTON NSW 2761
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

11th May, 2017

Dominic Steele
Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology
21 Macgregor Street
CROYDON NSW 2132

Notification and Registration of ALL Aboriginal Interests

RE: Proposed Subdivision of land at Ralston Avenue, Belrose, NSW

Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Dominic,

Please be advised that Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd is seeking to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and fieldwork.

This office specialises in Aboriginal and community consultations, and has a membership that comprises of Traditional owners from the area in question. Those retain strong story, song lines, oral history and continued contact.

We would also like to state that we do not accept or support any person or organisation that are NOT from the DARUG Nation that comments regarding the said area.

Please also be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings. I hope that you advise your client of this so that, 'This Group', will not be discriminated against and refused paid fieldwork. DLO's rate is $440 half day (less than 4 hours) and $880 per day (flat rate), including GST.

All correspondence should be emailed to: daruglandobservations@gmail.com and any further consultation during this project can be directed to Anna O'Hara on mobile 0413 687 279.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder

Dominic Steele

From: lilly carroll [didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au]
Sent: Wednesday, 4 October 2017 11:50 AM
To: Dominic Steele
Subject: Re: Invite to a proposed site meeting in Belrose - 12 October 2017

Good morning Dominic

Didge Ngunawal Clan will be attending site meeting on Thursday 12th October

We are all good thanks

Hope your well too

Kind regards
Directors of DNC
Paul boyd & Lilly carroll
0426823944

Dominic Steele

From: Darug Land Observations [daruglandobservations@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, 6 October 2017 2:10 PM
To: Dominic Steele
Subject: Re: Invite to a proposed site meeting in Belrose - 12 October 2017

Hi Dominic,

Thank you for the invite to participate in the site meeting at Ralston Avenue, Belrose.

DLO will be available for the site meeting on Thursday 12th October 2017.

Our rate of pay is $440 half day (less than 4 hours) and $880 per day (flat rate, minimum 4 hours), including GST and $550 to review and reply to a draft ACHAR, including GST.

Look forward to working with you on this project.

Kind Regards,

Anna

Dominic Steele

From: lilly carroll [didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au]
Sent: Friday, 20 October 2017 5:30 PM
To: Dominic Steele
Subject: Re: Ralston site meeing minutes

Hi Dom,

DNC has read through the minutes of the meeting and fully agree with the proposals of the subdivision @ Ralston st Belrose, and look forward to future work on this project with you,

Cheers Dom

Appendix 4

Government agency correspondence

NSW GOVERNMENT | Office of Environment & Heritage

Our reference: SF17/2453

Dominic Steele
DSCA
21 Macgregor Street
Croydon NSW 2132

Dear Dominic,

Thank you for your letter dated 17/3/2017 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed subdivision of land at Ralston Avenue, Belrose.

Before making an application for the issue of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, the applicant must carry out an Aboriginal community consultation process in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 and completed to the stage described in subclause 80C.

Please find attached the list of Aboriginal stakeholders known to OEH that may have an interest in the project. OEH's list of regional stakeholders is a list of groups, organisations or individuals who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to a proposal in a region. You should contact the stakeholders who have indicated an interest in the Local Government Area (LGA) relevant to your project. Contact details are correct as at the time of registration. Consultation with Aboriginal people should not be confused with employment. Inclusion on the OEH's list is not an automatic right to employment. It is the decision of a proponent on who they choose to engage to deliver services based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and WHS considerations. To be clear, the proponent is under no obligation to employ Aboriginal people registered for consultation.

Further, receipt of this information does not remove the requirement of a proponent/consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other bodies seeking interested Aboriginal parties. Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders must be in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* which can be found on the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) public website by accessing the following link:

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

If you wish to discuss any of the above matters further please contact Sam Higgs, Archaeologist, on (02) 9995 6824.

Yours sincerely

S. Harrison 22/03/17

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Branch
Regional Operations

Level 6, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta NSW 2150
PO Box 644, Parramatta NSW 2124
Tel: (02) 9995 5477
ABN 30 841 387 271
www.environment.nsw.gov.au

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LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE GREATER SYDNEY BRANCH HELD BY OEH FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE *ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010*

These lists are provided to proponents in accordance with section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (the "Consultation Requirements") which commenced on 12 April 2010.

The consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and an application. Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to proponents through a contractual arrangement however, this is separate from consultation. The proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Consultation as per these requirements will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

A copy of the Consultation Requirements can be found on the OEH website at: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf.

Under the Consultation Requirements; a proponent is required to provide Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places as relevant to the proposed project area, with an opportunity to be involved in consultation. Section 3.3.1 of the Consultation Requirements states that Aboriginal people who can provide this information are, based on Aboriginal lore and custom, the traditional owners or custodians of the land that is the subject of the proposed project.

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

Traditional owners or custodians with appropriate cultural heritage knowledge to inform decision making who seek to register their interest as an Aboriginal party are those people who:

- *continue to maintain a deep respect for their ancestral belief system, traditional lore and custom*
- *recognise their responsibilities and obligations to protect and conserve their culture and heritage and care for their traditional lands or Country*
- *have the trust of their community, knowledge and understanding of their culture, and permission to speak about it.*

Please note: the placement of an organisation's name on any OEH Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Consultation Requirements does not override a proponent's requirement to also advertise in the local newspaper and to seek from other sources the names of any other Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge as required under clause 80C of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009.

How to use this list

1. **Determine which Local Government Area/s (LGA/s) your project area falls into**
2. **Identify which organisations and individuals on the list have an interest in the LGA/s relevant to your project – identified in column 6 of the list**
3. **Contact the organisations/individuals who have indicated an interest in the relevant LGA/s and invite them to register an interest in your project**

Do not reproduce the attached list in publically available reports and other documents. Your report should only contain the names of the organisations and individuals who you have invited to register an interest in your project and those who have registered as stakeholders for your project.

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kevin Cavanagh	(02) 4724 5800	Not provided	2/9 Tindale St, Penrith NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Blue Mountains The Hills Shire Parramatta	
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Rebecca Ede (CEO)	(02) 46810059	ceo@tharawal.com.au reception@tharawal.com.au	PO Box 245 Thirlmere NSW 2572	Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly	Sutherland Liverpool	
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	(02) 83949666	Not provided	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Not provided	(02) 96025280	Not provided	PO Box 1038 Liverpool NSW 2170	Liverpool Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	Auburn Bankstown Sutherland	
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	Chris Ingrey	(02) 9311 4282	Not provided	PO Box 365 Matraville NSW 2036	Sutherland Randwick Botany Bay Waverly	Woollahra Sydney Rockdale	
Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee	Parramatta City Council	(02)9806 5050	Not provided	PO Box 32, Parramatta, NSW, 2124	Parramatta		
Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee	Holroyd City Council	(02) 9840 9840	Not provided	P.O. Box 42, Merrylands, NSW 2160	Holroyd		
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	02 4577 5181 / 0414 962 766	Not provided	PO Box 81, Windsor NSW 2756	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta	
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Not provided	02 9622 4081	Not provided	PO Box 441, Blacktown NSW 2148	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta	
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	02 9410 3665 or 0422 865 831	Not provided	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney	

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Liverpool Parramatta Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Darug Land Observations	Gordon Workman	0415 663 763	fax 02 9831 8868	PO Box 571, Plumpton, NSW 2761	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta	
Des Dyer		0408 360 814	Not provided	18a Perigee Close, Doonside 2767	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta	
Ken Foster		0411 818 091	Not provided	68 Australia St Matraville	Sutherland		
La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation	Yvonne Simms	04660 94491	Fax (02) 9311 3440	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland		
Norma Simms		04660 94491	Not provided	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland		
Matthew and Andrew Coe		(08)83442196	Not provided	37 Derlanger Avenue, Collingswood, South Australia 5081	Sutherland		
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc	Mert Williams	02 4757 3223	Not provided	PO Box 31, Lawson NSW 2783	Blue Mountains		
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Sharon Brown	02 4729 3713	Not provided	PO Box 7244, Leura NSW 2780	Blue Mountains		
Trevor Robinson		Not provided	Not provided	PO Box 73, Peak Hill, NSW 2869	Blue Mountains		
Tania Matthews		0409 193 612/ (02) 67924038	aboriginalhistoryhunter@gmail.com	U2 11 Walowa Street, Narrabri, NSW 2390	Blue Mountains		
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	0411 650 057	cazadirect@live.com	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750.	Blue Mountains		Carolyn is Wonnarua
Cubbitch Barta	Glenda Chalker	0427 218 425	Not provided	55 Nightingale Rd, Pheasants Nest NSW 2574	Camden Campbelltown	Liverpool Wollondilly	
	Rebecca Chalker	Not Provided	Not provided	99 Menangle street, Picton 2571			
Eric Keidge		04311 66423	Not provided	11 Olsson Close Hornsby Heights NSW 2077	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde	

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Auburn Canada Bay	Warringah Willoughby	
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turnse	(02) 6355 4110	cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com	1 Bellvue Place, Portland NSW, 2847	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Cherie is a Ngunnawal Elder however lived in the Western Sydney area during her childhood. She recognises she is not from the area but has associations
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll	0435 040 842	Not provided	GPO Box 158, Canberra City, ACT, 2601	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Shaun is Ngunnawal and is Cherie's brother. **NOTE:** It has been reported to OEH that the contact details for this group are incorrect; however, OEH has not been provided with revised contact details.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Johnson	0406 991 221	Not provided	PO Box 3340, Rouse Hill, NSW 2155	Western Sydney Camden	Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson	0490 051 102	Not provided	PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	0447 970 049	Not provided	5 Hession Road, Nelson, NSW 2765	Western Sydney Camden	Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll	0433 224 324	Not provided	PO Box 124, Round Corner, NSW 2158	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	
Phil Kahn		0434 545 982	Not provided	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta	
Peter Falk Consultancy	Peter Falk	0401 938 060	kanga26@live.com.au		Blue Mountains Camden Campbelltown	Wollondilly	
Wurrumay Consultancy	Karrie Slater	0423 935 556	wurrumay@hotmail.com; Vicki.slater@hotmail.com	89 Pyramid street, Emu Plains NSW	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Wollondilly	
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater (Manager)	0481 280 067	Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com		Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta	
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicky Slater (Manager)	0431 720 887	Vicki.slater@hotmail.com	89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Sutherland Liverpool	Wollondilly The Hills Shire Auburn Bankstown	
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	0404 171 544	Not provided	PO Box 76, Caringbah NSW 1495	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
O'harawal Mens Aboriginal Corporation	Elwyn Brown	0401920982	Not provided	187 Riverside Drive, Airds NSW 2560	Camden Campbelltown	Wollondilly	
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	0434 480 588	Not provided	41 Dempsey Street, Emu Heights, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Blue Mountains	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	Amanda is Wonnarua
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey and Donna Hickey	0425 230 693 (Steven) 0425 232 056 (Donna)	Not provided	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta Blue Mountains	
HSB Consultants	Patricia Hampton	0424 142 216	Not provided	62 Ropes Crossing Boulevard, Ropes Crossing 2760	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	
Rane Consulting	Tony Williams	02 88246991	ajw1901@bigpond.com	1 Pyrenees Way Beaumont Hills NSW 2155	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	
Anthony Williams		0456 399 687	Not provided	Unit 2 / 24 Goodwin Street Narrabeen NSW 2101	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	
Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Ricky Fields	0402 942 572	dhinawan.fields@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	
	Athol Smith	0449 665 715	Not provided	15 Yantara Place, Woodcroft, NSW, 2767			
Gunyuu	Kylie Ann Bell	Not provided	gunyuuchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	0402 730 612	walbunja@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	0476 381 207	Not provided	11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW 2537	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	0408 998 725	Not provided	66 Grantham Road, Batehaven NSW, 2536	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	0403 703 942	Not provided	54 Blackwood Street, Gerringong, NSW, 2534	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Yerramurra	Robert Parson	Not provided	yerramurra@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	Not Provided	nundagurri@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Murrumbul	Mark Henry	Not provided	murrumbul@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart	0422 800 184	jerringong@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	0425 066 100	pemulwuyd@gmail.com	14 Top Place, Mt Annan	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	Not provided	bilingachta@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell	Not provided	munyungachta@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Wingikara	Hayley Bell	Not provided	wingikarachta@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	0402 526 888	Not provided	1 Waratah Avenue, Albion Park Rail NSW 2527	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services	Christopher Payne Chairperson	0466 975 437	chrispayne776@gmail.com	9/15/22 Burns Road, Leumeah NSW 2560	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Walgalu	Ronald Stewart	Not provided	walgaluchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	Not provided	thauairachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Dharug	Andrew Bond	Not provided	dharugchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional Information
					Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Robert Brown	Not Provided	bilinga@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie	Not Provided	gunyuu@mirramajah.com management@mirramajah.com (management & administrative email address for the Mirramajah Group of RAPs).	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Suzannah McKenzie	Not Provided	munyunga@mirrmajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright	Not Provided	murrumbul@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Wandai Kirkbright	Not Provided	wingikara@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
						Wollondilly	
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Not Provided	gulagachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Biamanga	Sell Storer	Not Provided	biamangachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Callendulla	Corey Smith	Not Provided	cullendullachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional Information
					Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	Not Provided	murramarangchts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	0410 510 397	darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Parramatta Sydney Marrickville Strathfield Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Ryde	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater	Darren is associated with Metro and Deerubbin LALCs
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	(02)9832 7167	koori@ozemail.com.au	PO Box E18, Emerton, NSW 2770	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilylea Carroll Paul Boyd	0426823944	didgegunawal@yahoomail.com	7 Siskin St, Quakers Hill NSW 2763	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson and Krystle Carroll	0406991221	Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	1 Smallwood Road, McGraths Hill NSW 2756	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly	

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Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
						Wollondilly	
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	Raymond Ingrey		raymond@bariyu.org.au		Sutherland Liverpool Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly		
Nerrigundah	Newton Carriage	0421 253 677	nerrigundachts@gmail.com		Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly	

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

10-13 Mansfield Street
Glebe NSW 2037
PO Box 1125, Glebe NSW 2037
T: 02 9580 8322 F: 02 9580 8330

25 October 2017

Dominic Steele
DSCA
21 Macgregor Street
CROYDON NSW 2132

Dear Dominic

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 15 October 2017 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment within the area of Belrose, NSW.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described does not have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALRA).

I suggest that you contact the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 8394 9666. They may also be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely

Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

Dominic Steele

From: Enquiries [Enquiries@nntt.gov.au]
Sent: Friday, 21 April 2017 3:11 PM
To: dsca@bigpond.net.au
Subject: RE: NNTT search for land at Belrose, (former) Warringah LGA in Sydney - SR2443
Attachments: 20170421_SR2443_NSW_Northern_Beaches_LGA_Overlap_Report.xls

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – *NSW Freehold Parcel in Northern Beaches Council LGA*
Your ref: *Ralston Avenue Belrose-* **Our ref:** *SR2443*

Dear *Dominic Steele,*

Thank you for your search request received on 20 April 2017 in relation to the above area, please find your results attached.

Please note: Where the area identified to be searched is indistinct, generalised, or is for a freehold parcel, the results provided may relate to the Local Government Area (LGA) or Local Aboriginal Land Council (ALC).

Search Results
The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our website.

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title
Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information
The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

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If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me on the number below or on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Enquiries
National Native Title Tribunal
Freecall 1800 640 501
Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au
Website **www.nntt.gov.au**
Shared country, shared future.
Celebrating 25 Years of Native Title Recognition www.nativetitle25.gov.au

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From: Dominic Steele [mailto:dsca@bigpond.net.au]
Sent: Thursday, 20 April 2017 5:10 PM
To: Enquiries
Subject: NNTT search for land at Belrose, (former) Warringah LGA in Sydney

Hi there

I'd like to request a NNTT search for a parcel of land in Belrose (Warringah) in the north of Sydney. I think all the details in the attached are correct. Cheers

Dom Steele.
dsca

21 Macgregor Street
Croydon NSW, 2132

M: 0411 88 4232
E: dsca@bigpond.net.au

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National Native Title Tribunal

Overlap Analysis Report

Disclaimer

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

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

As the interpretation of any particular native title determination area provided is based upon the best information available to the Registrar at the time of creation, any effective analysis must include reference to **both** the relevant determination of native title made by the Federal Court of Australia and the entry made in relation to that determination on the National Native Title Register maintained by the Registrar.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.

Selected feature

Name	Northern Beaches
Full name	Northern Beaches Council
As at	1/08/2016
Calculated area SqKm	277.2096

Selected feature

Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2013/002	Awabakal and Guringai People	NSD780/2013	13/05/2013	Accepted for registration	3,921.3809	151.4820

Register of Native Title Claims

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Combined	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2013/002	Awabakal and Guringai People	NSD780/2013	13/05/2013	Accepted for registration	N	3,921.3809	151.4820

Native Title Determinations

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Determination Status	Related NTDA	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NND1999/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land	NSD6001/1998	In effect - Finalised	NN1997/015	0.0215	0.0215
NND2001/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land	NSD6003/2000	In effect - Finalised	NN2000/002	0.0201	0.0201

Native Title Determination Outcomes

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	Federal Court number	Determined outcome	Determination Type	Determination area Albers	Selected feature area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)	% selected feature covered by outcome
NND1999/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Duffy's Forest)	NSD6001/1998	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0215	277.2096	0.0215	0.01 %
NND2001/001	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Forestville)	NSD6003/2000	Native title does not exist	In effect - Finalised	0.0201	277.2096	0.0201	0.01 %

** Note: Outcomes identified as "Native title extinguished" are generally outside the determination area. Refer to the determination document for more information.*

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
New South Wales	NTSCORP Limited	NTSP	1,723,577.6107	277.2096