

Northern Rivers Recovery Project: Broadwater Public School

Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

Prepared for School Infrastructure NSW

October 2023

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School Infrastructure NSW

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Approved by

Dr Alan Williams FSA FRSA FRSN MAACAI MEIANZ MAIATSIS

Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

18 October 2023

Ground floor 20 Chandos Street

St Leonards NSW 2065

PO Box 21

St Leonards NSW 1590

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Executive summary

School Infrastructure New South Wales (SINSW; the proponent) is proposing to rebuild the Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Broadwater Public school buildings have been deemed unrepairable, following an assessment of flood damage, and are to be demolished. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program.

A masterplan has been created to relocate and replace flood damaged buildings within contemporary new learning and admin spaces. Other key objectives are to improve overall site planning and relationships, to retain the existing community and heritage value of the school, and to ensure provision of future protection against flood risk. The master planning will rebuild to the same number and type of spaces previously provided for each school. These activities would require substantive earthworks, including excavation, levelling, remediation and landscaping across the project area.

ADCO Constructions on behalf on behalf of SINSW has commissioned EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values and to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage impacts to Aboriginal heritage resulting from the project. The ACHA will support the broader environmental assessment of the project under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The assessment adopted the processes and methods outlined in Heritage NSW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* guidelines. The consultation process initially identified 20 Aboriginal stakeholder organisations who may have had an interest in the project. Following notification of these organisations, four responded as requesting to be consulted upon the project. Field assessment was completed over three days (17, 18 and 21 August 2023). The assessment included representatives of the RAPs from AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy and Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

The assessment undertook archaeological field survey and test excavations to explore and document any Aboriginal objects, sites and places within the project area, and to align them within the regional context. Overall, the findings were found to conform with the regional models of isolated or low-density artefact scatters reflecting transitory use of the landscape in proximity to water sources. These findings resulted in one site, Northern Rivers – Broadwater Artefact Scatter 1 (NRBR AS1) (AHIMS #13-1-0250) being identified. This site comprises a very low density scatter, situated in the eastern portion of the project area.

The proposed impacts would result in direct impacts to NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250), resulting in its total loss. There may be additional artefacts situated across the project area; however, test excavations indicate that the majority of the area has been subject to moderate–high levels of disturbance and these cultural materials would be both of very low densities. Low density artefact scatters are found widely across NSW and, as such, the loss of a small portion here would have negligible intergenerational or cumulative impacts.

The following recommendations should be integrated into the management for the project (see Section 10.3 for further discussion):

1. No ground disturbance activities are permitted within 10 m of identified Aboriginal site, NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250) without having obtained an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from Heritage NSW. The AHIP should seek to encompass the entirety of the proposed development activity within the project area (Figure 10.1). Given the paucity of cultural materials encountered within the site, and presence of surface and upper soil profile disturbance, no further archaeological mitigation is proposed for inclusion in the AHIP.

2. The Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP), or equivalent, should reinforce how the cultural landscape is considered throughout the project and detail the rehabilitation of the project area. In discussion with the Aboriginal community, rehabilitation of areas where infrastructure is not remaining after the project should be undertaken to determine suitable ecological communities and other factors in returning the cultural landscape as close to its current state as feasible.
3. To avoid inadvertent impact, the proponent should implement cultural awareness training for all relevant personnel and contractors involved in the project of the relevant heritage considerations, legislative requirements, and recommendations identified in this assessment. This should be conducted on Country by representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) as part of the site induction process.
4. Consultation should be maintained with the RAPs throughout the life of the project and subsequent ground disturbance stages of the project.
5. A copy of the ACHA should be lodged with AHIMS and provided to the RAPs.
6. AHIMS Site Recording Forms for the newly identified Aboriginal site within the project area should be submitted to the AHIMS database once their validation has been completed.
7. If any part of the construction footprint is located outside the areas identified in this ACHA, or if any alteration is proposed further assessment of these area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects and/or sites that may be present.
8. Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over should be undertaken to ensure no loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and purpose of report

Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW; the proponent) is proposing to rebuild the Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Broadwater Public school buildings have been deemed unrepairable, following an assessment of flood damage, and are to be demolished. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program.

A masterplan has been created to relocate and replace flood damaged buildings within contemporary new learning and admin spaces. Other key objectives are to improve overall site planning and relationships, to retain the existing community and heritage value of the school, and to ensure provision of future protection against flood risk. The master planning will rebuild to the same number and type of spaces previously provided for each school. These activities would require substantive earthworks, including excavation, levelling, remediation and landscaping across the project area.

As part of initial planning for the project, EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) undertook a desktop Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment of the project area in 2022. The assessment concluded that the project area has potential for Aboriginal objects to occur in either a disturbed or intact state due to the prevalence of sites in the surrounding region and the cultural and archaeological sensitivity of the banks and islands of the Richmond River in this vicinity. Although past historical disturbance to the soils has occurred, there is potential for in situ Aboriginal objects to remain within the project area. Therefore, it was determined that the proposed activity may result in harm to Aboriginal objects and further Aboriginal heritage assessment comprising an ACHA was required.

ADCO Constructions on behalf of SINSW has commissioned EMM to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values and to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage impacts to Aboriginal heritage resulting from the project. The ACHA will support assessment of the project under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The objectives of the investigation were as follows:

- Liaise and consult with key Aboriginal community members and knowledge holders to identify areas and places of cultural value within or in the vicinity of the project area.
- Compile a review of existing environmental, historical, and archaeological information for the project area, by identifying and summarising known and previously recorded Aboriginal heritage places, cultural values areas and landforms of archaeological interest in its immediate surrounds.
- Determine if any Aboriginal objects, places, cultural values areas, or areas of archaeological potential are present (or are likely to be present) within the project area, as well as areas of existing disturbance, through ground-truthing.
- Identify the type, nature, and extent of any Aboriginal sites, objects, archaeological deposits, potential archaeological deposits, and cultural values areas within the project area.
- Map the locations of known and potential Aboriginal sites, objects and deposits and cultural values areas identified.
- Assess the archaeological and cultural significance of the project area.
- Assess and identify heritage constraints and opportunities and the potential impacts of the project.
- Identify and recommend measures to mitigate any heritage impacts and risks to the project.

The project is being assessed as part of a Development Application under Part 4 of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. As a result, this report has been developed in accordance with the following relevant guidelines:

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

1.2 Project area

The project area (Broadwater Public School) is located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater, NSW 2472 (Lots 4 and 5/DP043232) and is 8,500 m² (Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2). Currently, the project area is substantively developed and used as Broadwater Public School. The school buildings are situated in the western half of the project area, with an oval encompassing the eastern portion.

The school buildings comprise three learning spaces, an administration and library block, toilets, storage, play courts and equipment and a playing field with a concrete cricket pitch. The school also features a designated carpark.

The school lot is lined with several mature trees with young trees and scrub also present. The lot is bounded by sugar cane fields to the east, residential dwellings to the north and south, and a major road and Richmond River to the west.

1.2.1 Proposed development

The existing buildings at Broadwater Public School, 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater (Lot 4 & 5, Deposited Plan (DP) 1043232 and Lot 501 DP 755624) were significantly inundated during the February 2022 floods and most of the structures are no longer habitable due to the damages caused by the flood waters. As a result, the NSW Department of Education is proposing to demolish the existing school buildings and construct a new elevated school building to replace it (Plate 1.1). The floor level of the new building will be located above the design flood level to increase flood resistance and create useable undercroft spaces.

A development application will be submitted to Richmond Valley Council for these works.

Works will comprise the following:

- site preparation including site establishment works, earthworks and relocation of heritage bell
- demolition of existing school buildings
- construction of a new elevated school building, with at-grade (undercroft) amenities and storage, including:
 - ground level:
 - open undercroft space for covered outdoor learning and play
 - male and female amenities and accessible toilet / change room facility
 - cleaners' store
 - sports store
 - equipment and general store

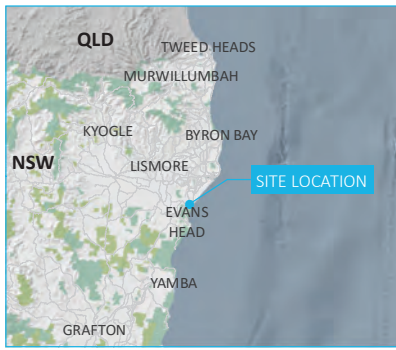
- elevated level:
 - new administration comprising interview room, clerical spaces, Principal's office, staff room, sick bay and male, female and accessible amenities
 - school library with computer room, store, main communications room and library office
 - three General Learning Spaces (GLS) with learning commons and multi-purpose space
 - canteen with open servery space
 - store
 - male, female and accessible amenities
 - mechanical plant
- new and hard soft landscaping including replacement play equipment, vegetable garden, fernery and new yarning circle.

It is not proposed to increase staff or student numbers as a result of these works.



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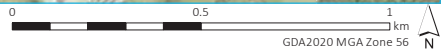
Source: EMM (2023); ABS (2021); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); GA (2011)



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody
- INSET KEY**
- Major road
 - NPWS reserve
 - State forest

Regional setting

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.1





- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody

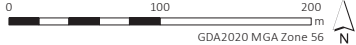
Activity area

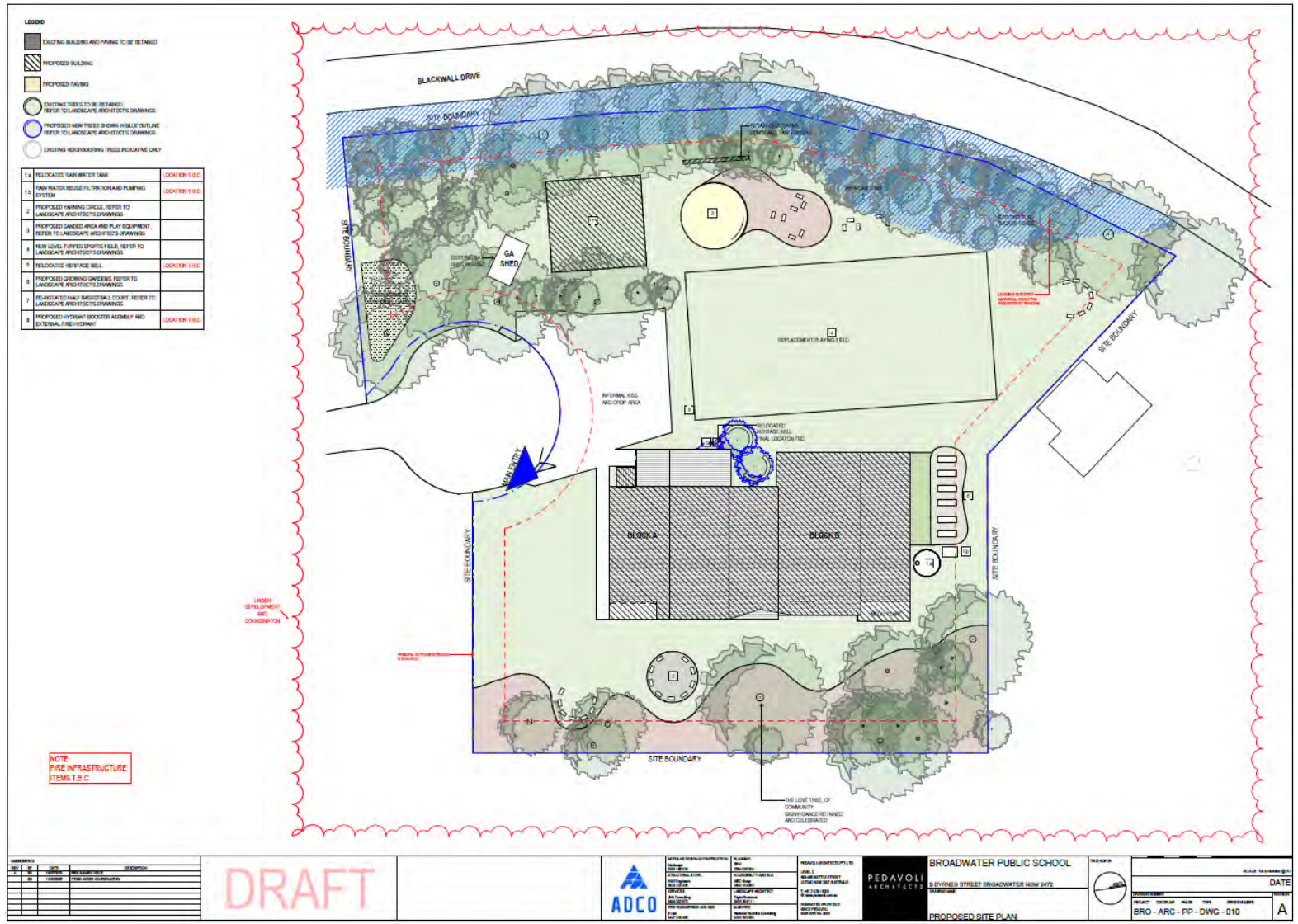
Broadwater Public School
 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
 Figure 1.2



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Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023)





Source: Pedavoli Architects (2023)

Plate 1.1 Concept design

1.3 Legislative context

There are several Commonwealth and state Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage (Appendix A). These are summarised in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details
Commonwealth			
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Recognises sites with universal value on the World Heritage List (WHL). Protects Indigenous heritage places with outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List (NHL), and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).	No	There are no Indigenous heritage places within the project area that are listed on the WHL, NHL, or the CHL.
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	Established a system for recognising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Provides for negotiation and registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs). Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	There are no Native Title claims listed with the National Native Title Tribunal encompassing the project area.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Preserves and protects declared areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that are under threat from injury or desecration.	No	There are no areas or objects within the project area subject to a Declaration under the Act.
State			
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires environmental impacts, including to Aboriginal heritage, to be considered in land use planning. Provides for the development of environmental planning instruments, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans.	Yes	The project is being assessed as a Development Application (DA) to Richmond Valley Council (Council) project under this Act. Aboriginal heritage impact assessment is required (in accordance with standard Heritage NSW procedures and guidelines) to assess whether the project has the potential to impact on Aboriginal objects, sites, or places of Aboriginal heritage significance.
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places. Includes processes and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present, or where Aboriginal Places are proposed for harm.	Yes	The NPW Act remains in force for the project in relation to the discovery, impact notification and care of Aboriginal objects in NSW.

Table 1.1 Commonwealth and State legislation relevant to the project

Legislation	Description	Relevant to the project?	Details
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	Establishes Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a LALC. The Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ORALRA)</i> , registers Aboriginal land claims and maintains the Register of Aboriginal Owners. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	The project area is within the boundaries of the Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council, who are a RAP for this project and have been consulted. A request to search the Register of Aboriginal Owners was made to the ORALRA on 2 June 2023. The project area does not have any current Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the Act.

1.4 Limitations

This report is based on existing and publicly available environmental and archaeological information (including the Aboriginal heritage information management system (AHIMS) data) and reports about the project area. The background research did not include any independent verification of the results and interpretations of externally sourced existing reports (except where the ground-truthing was undertaken). The report further makes archaeological predictions based on these existing data and targeted ground-truthing, and which may contain errors depending on the accuracy of these third-party studies and the extent of ground-truthing investigations.

This report does not consider historical and/or built heritage unless specifically related to Aboriginal heritage values.

2 Aboriginal consultation

2.1 Key findings

- The assessment adopted the processes and methods outlined in DECCW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010).
- The consultation process initially identified 20 Aboriginal stakeholder organisations who may have had an interest in the project. Following notification of these organisations, four responded as requesting to be consulted upon the project. These included a number of locally based Traditional Owners, as well as Aboriginal communities from the broader region interested in cultural heritage management.
- Field survey, followed by a test excavation program, was completed over three days on 17, 18 and 21 August 2023. These included representatives of Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council and AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy.
- Feedback from the RAPs during the project has generally been supportive of the recommendations and findings of the report.

A summary of the consultation process is provided below, and full documentation of the consultation process is provided in Appendix B.

2.2 The process

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010). These guidelines identify a five-stage process.

1. Pre-notification – identification of the Aboriginal individuals and/or communities relevant to the project area by contacting several state government agencies.
2. Notification – contacting all Aboriginal individuals and/or communities identified in Stage 1 to determine their interest in being consulted during the project. This includes direct communication and the placement of advertisements in local media seeking further expressions of interest from Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that may have been missed through Stage 1. Those Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that wish to be consulted become a 'registered' Aboriginal party (RAP).
3. Presentation of project information/assessment methodology – briefing RAPs about the project and scope of any Aboriginal heritage assessment and investigations. This is usually undertaken through written correspondence, but can include meetings, and may undergo several iterations through the project as the nature of the assessment changes (e.g. surface ground-truthing may lead to a requirement for test excavations).
4. Impacts and mitigation strategies – discussion of potential impacts to cultural materials and mitigation options with the RAPs prior to developing the ACHA. This is often undertaken either onsite at the end of any field program and/or as part of Stage 4.
5. Report review – the RAPs are provided an opportunity to review and comment upon the draft ACHA, to contribute input into the overall findings, significance and management of cultural heritage.

The consultation process for this project had two aims:

- to comply with the mandated consultation procedures to obtain input on the ACHA process
- to identify cultural places and intangible values that may be affected by the project.

2.3 This project

A complete log of actions and correspondence regarding Aboriginal community consultation is included in Appendix B and summarised in Table 2.1.

Overall, the consultation process identified 20 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region (Appendix B.2). Subsequently, following a notification process, four of these registered an interest in the project (Appendix B; Table 2.2). These RAPs included several Bundjalung based traditional owner groups, as well as a number of broader Aboriginal community organisations interested in cultural heritage management. One of the locally based organisations participated in the field survey and test excavations in August 2023 and included the Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council. AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy, advised of having local connections but primarily based in Gunnedah, also attended a portion of the field investigations.

Table 2.1 Consultation process summary

Stage	Description	Date started	Date completed	Notes
1	Government Agency Pre-Notification	2 June 2023		Additional details provided in Appendix B.1.
	Advertisement in The Daily Advertiser	19 June 2023	3 July 2023	A tearsheet is provided in Appendix B.2.
	Notification and registration of potential Aboriginal stakeholders	20 June 2023	4 July 2023	Additional details are provided in Appendix B.2.
2/3	Presentation of information about the proposed project; and gathering information about cultural significance	7 July 2023	4 August 2023	Additional details are provided in Appendix B.3.
	Fieldwork - survey	17 August 2023	17 August 2023	Attended by two RAP organisations. Additional details are provided in Section 6.
	Fieldwork – test excavation	17 August 2023	21 August 2023	Attended by two RAP organisations. Additional details are provided in Section 6.
4	Review of draft report	25 September 2023	23 October 2023	Additional details are provided in Appendix B.4.

Table 2.2 List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project

Organisation	Contact
AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Aaron Talbot Natalene Mercy
Marcus Ferguson	Marcus Ferguson
Jali Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Chris Binge
Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell

2.4 Aboriginal stakeholder feedback

A draft version of this report, which included all background information, results, draft significance assessment and draft management recommendations, was issued to all RAPs on 25 September 2023, accompanied by an email specifying a 28-day timeframe for review.

Due to broader project timeframes, SINSW were hoping to finalise the ACHA report for the Broadwater Public School as soon as possible and, as such, a meeting was held with RAP representatives on 10 October 2023 to go through the draft ACHA. The purpose of the meeting was to run through the report, highlight the key findings and proposed archaeological management, and minute/document any concerns or questions for inclusion in a finalised version of the report.

Nicole Meyers (representative for Koori Digs Services) and provided the following information and feedback. Minutes taken at the meeting are provided in Appendix B.5.

- Nicole Meyers & Korri Currell – Koori Digs Services:
 - Koori Digs confirmed that they are happy with the content of the draft ACHA and agree/support recommendations.

Additionally, RAP representatives who were not able to attend the online meeting followed up with written feedback, provided below.

- Aaron Talbot & Natalene Mercy - AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy:
 - “With both sites a continual threat to massive flooding and shifting of soils it is a relevant observation to say the areas are naturally impacted besides developmentally impacted, therefore, integrity of sites are compromised. The area is waterlogged due to Richmond River and adjacent ocean shoreline being exposed to increment weather over history.
 - With infrastructure development occurring just a cultural awareness toolbox for all workers to identify cultural material. Happy for projects to proceed. With sites a salvage can occur and reburial within an area not impacted. Maybe an educational tool for local school to implement cultural curriculum into their learning programs and wider community.
 - The areas are small so concern for destruction of future sites is minimised with above discussion and recommendations implemented. The projects are vital to proceed asap as they are essential community projects. Please incorporate into report”.

No other comments or feedback were received during the review period and all feedback/correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

3 Existing environment

3.1 Key findings

- The project area is situated on the Clarence Basin sub-bioregion of the NSW North Coast bioregion and is characterised by low stepped hills and plains, with undulating hills prominent in the west and south, and beach, dune and lagoon barrier systems and estuarine fills along major streams.
- The project area is situated on the Empire Vale soil landscape on the Richmond alluvial plain. Soils are characterised by shallow black clay loam (A1 horizon) overlying brown cracking clays reaching depths of 50–70 centimetre (cm) (B2 horizon).
- The project area is located in proximity to several significant water resources that were likely utilised by Aboriginal people in the past. There is potential for preserved buried cultural material and other evidence of Aboriginal use within the project area due to its location on the banks of the Richmond River.
- The project area has been subject to moderate levels of disturbance, including past pastoral and agricultural activities in the 19th century, establishment of school related structures and services in the early 20th century, and land levelling, landscaping, and upgrades to school facilities. This suggests that, while there is potential for both surface and subsurface stone artefacts to be present within the project area, they are likely to be more frequently encountered in disturbed contexts.
- Based on environmental conditions identified within the project area, stone artefact sites are expected to be the most common site type, with limited potential for other site types based on the environmental characteristics of the project area.

3.2 Environmental context

3.2.1 Rationale

Understanding environmental context assists with predictions of archaeological potential, such as the likelihood of archaeological material being present in the landscape, its spatial distribution and its preservation. Landscape features were an important factor for the choice of camping, transitory and ceremonial areas used by Aboriginal people. Similarly, these landscape features and historical land-use plays a role in the level of preservation and the integrity of archaeological sites.

A landscape consisting of suitable topography, hydrology, geology and soils has strong links with natural resources that would have been available to, and sought after by, Aboriginal people. Flora and fauna would have provided food, tools and ceremony (culturally modified trees); proximity to fresh water was necessary for life and growing crops, as well as gathering fish and eels. Landscape features, such as sandstone overhangs, were useful for shelter; stone artefacts were manufactured from raw stone material that was collected from quarry sites; and stone arrangements relied on the landscape.

3.3 Landscape overview

Bioregions are relatively large land areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that capture large-scale geophysical patterns at an ecosystem scale. Sub-regions delineate significant geomorphic patterns within a bioregion, and are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and biophysical attributes (Bannerman & Hazelton 1990).

The project area is located within the Clarence Basin sub-bioregion of NSW North Coast bioregion, also referred to as the Clarence/Morton bioregion of north-east NSW and south-east QLD (Rassam et al., 2014). The Clarence Basin is characterised by low stepped hills and plains, with undulating hills prominent in the west and south; and beach, dune and lagoon barrier systems and estuarine fills along major streams (NPWS 2003, p.176). It runs up the east coast of NSW, beginning just north of Newcastle, and traverses into the south-east border of Queensland. It is surrounded by the Sydney Basin bioregion to the south and the Nandewar and New England Tablelands bioregions to the west. The project area falls within the Clarence - Richmond Alluvial Plains Mitchell Landscape, which is characterised by Quaternary alluvium in wide valleys, channels, floodplains, terrace and estuaries of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers and other coastal streams (Mitchell 2002, p.145). The project area is situated within a sub-tropical climate with mild winters and hot summers (NPWS 2003, p.171). Temperatures for Broadwater range from hot summers (28°C-30.9°C) to mild winters, with the coldest daily mean temperature recorded in the bioregion at -2.8°C (NPWS 2003, p.171).

The existing environment heavily influences the potential types of cultural material that may be present in the project area. Typically, sites such as rockshelters (and associated features) require steep relief and/or geological outcroppings that form overhangs etc. Similarly, grinding grooves usually require exposed smooth geological outcrops in or near rivers. While such relief is documented in the bioregion, in the case of the project area there is little relief as it comprises alluvial plain so site types such as rockshelters and grinding grooves are not expected. As the project area is situated immediately adjacent to the Richmond River and situated upon an alluvial floodplain it is expected that cultural materials would be limited to surface and/or sub-surface cultural materials in the form of stone and/or shell artefacts. The topography of the project area is generally of very low relief (05 metres Australian Height Datum (mAHD)), situated on a level to very gently inclined alluvial flood plain 23 metres (m) above sea level.

3.4 Hydrology

The project area is situated on the banks of the Richmond River (~35 m west), a 9th Strahler order watercourse at its confluence with the historically modified Tuckean Broadwater Drain (6th order). The Richmond River eventually feeds into the Pacific Ocean at South Ballina (~15 kilometres (km) north-east). The Richmond River is a major resource for the Northern Rivers region with the catchment area spanning over 7,000 km², beginning at the border of NSW and Queensland and travelling as far south as Woodburn, before entering the Pacific Ocean at South Ballina. A key feature of the Richmond River are the alluvial islands such as Cabbage Tree Island and Goat Island (~2.5 and 3.6 km south of the project area, respectively). These islands are significant landforms for the local Aboriginal community, as evidenced by the presence of ceremonial and Dreaming places, and modern burial sites.

The Wilsons River (7th Strahler order) is the main tributary of the Richmond River, entering the coastal plain at Coraki and contributing approximately 60% of the flows into the lower river (DPE 2022). The Richmond River and Wilsons River have an extensive tidal zone, extending north-west of Tatham and south to Lismore (DPE 2022). Eden Creek (6th Strahler order) (west of Kyogle), Shannon Brook (7th Strahler order) and Bungwalbin Creek (7th Strahler order) are significant tributaries of the Richmond River which drain the southern catchment area and enter the tidal reach of the river.

Overall, the project area's proximity to the Richmond River (<200 m) indicates potential for archaeological material to be present.

3.5 Geology, geomorphology and soils

Geology, geomorphology and soil landscapes classifications and their boundaries provide pre-defined areas that are classified by several geographic features, and which are informative for the archaeological investigation. They provide localised information, including landform patterns, soils, geology, rock outcrop percentage, land use and vegetation. This information provides another layer to categorise the landscape for the predictive model, additional to what a topographic description can provide. Soil landscape information builds on underlying geology and describes the depths of residual soils and colluvial soils and identifies areas that are characterised by erosion or skeletal soils and exposed bedrock versus those that may contain a deeper profile where cultural material may be buried.

3.5.1 Geology

The project area sits upon the Clarence – Richmond Alluvial Plains and Quaternary Coastal Dune deposits. Geology of the project area comprises quaternary alluvial levee/overbank and alluvial floodplains deposits which overlay on Pleistocene barrier sands, gravels and sandstones, and generally includes alluvium, sands and clays (Figure 3.2).

3.5.2 Soil landscapes

Soil landscape classifications and their boundaries provide pre-defined areas that are classified by several geographic features, and which are informative for the archaeological investigation. They provide localised information including landform patterns, soils, geology, rock outcrop percentage, land use and vegetation. This information provides another layer to categorise the landscape for the predictive model, additional to what a topographic description can provide. Soil landscape information builds on underlying geology and describes the depths of residual soils and colluvial soils and identifies areas that are characterised by erosion or skeletal soils and exposed bedrock versus those that may contain a deeper profile where cultural material may be buried.

The project area is situated on the Empire Vale soil landscape, which is associated with the deltaic floodplain of the Richmond River (Figure 3.3). Soils are characterised by shallow (up to 20 cm) black clay loam (A1 horizon), overlying brown cracking clays reaching depths of 50–70 cm (B2 horizon) (DPE 2022). The water table is often reached at the base of the B2 horizon.

The nearest bordering soil profile is the Iluka soil landscape, located ~550 m south-east of the project area. This soil landscape is represented by quaternary sand sheets with soil profiles characterised by deep sandy deposits (>1 m) (A1 horizon) overlaying black cemented pan -coffee rock. Generally, previously recorded Aboriginal sites across this soil landscape have been located on low, sandy rises (DPE 2022); the potential for deeply buried cultural materials in these landscapes is considered high.

i Geotechnical investigations

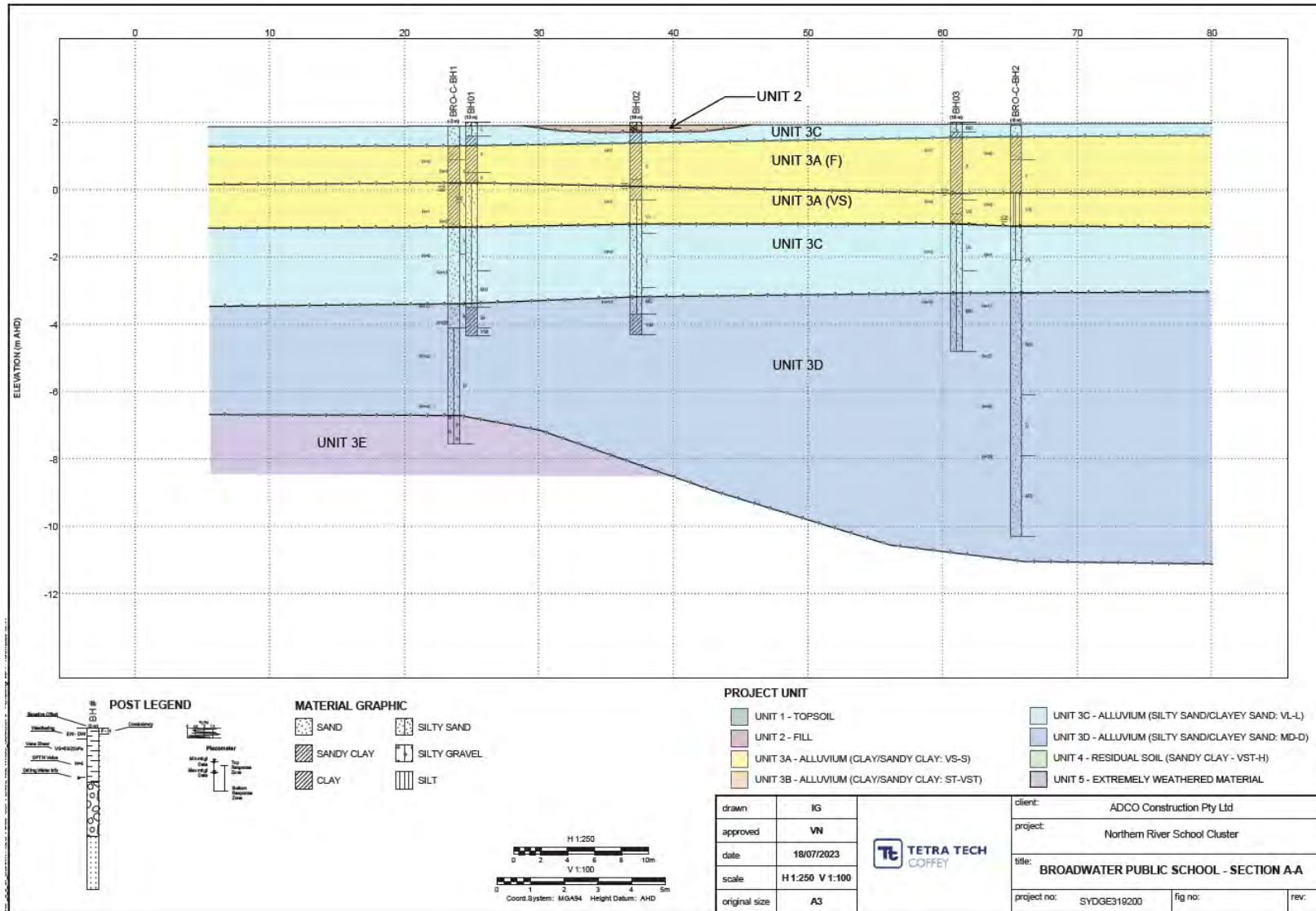
A geotechnical assessment was undertaken by Tetra Tech Coffey across the project area in July 2023 (Tetra Tech Coffey 2023).

Four boreholes were undertaken across the project area, which demonstrated consistent soil profiles across the site, characterised by relatively shallow sandy alluvium (up to 0.6 m thick) overlaying very soft to firm clay (about 2.6 m thick). This soil profile is consistent with the Empire Vale soil landscape and suggests culturally bearing deposits (if present) are likely to be some 0.6 m in depth. A discrete collection of fill deposits was observed within BH02, which was positioned in the centre of the project area.



Source: Tetra Tech Coffey (2023)

Plate 3.1 The geotechnical program undertaken for the project area



Source: Tetra Tech Coffey (2023)

Plate 3.2 Sections at Broadwater Public School



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Strahler stream order
 - 0th order
 - 1st order
 - 6th order
 - 9th order
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Topographic contour (1 m interval)
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody

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Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); DPI (2015)

Topography and hydrology

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.1





- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
- Seamless geology**
- Cenozoic Sedimentary Province
- Alluvial channel deposits - subaqueous (Q_acw)
 - Alluvial floodplain deposits (QH_af)
 - Alluvial levee/overbank deposits (Q_al)
 - Central mud basin (QH_es)
 - Coastal deposits - beach ridge (QP_br)
 - Estuarine swamp (QH_es)

\\lemmsvr\EMM2\2023\E230642 - Northern Rivers Recovery Project Stage 2\GIS\02 Maps\ Broadwater\ACHA008_Geology_20230919_01.mxd 22/09/2023

Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); DPIE (2021)



Geology

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.2



\\lemmsvr\EMM\2023\E230642 - Northern Rivers Recovery Project Stage 2\GIS\02 Maps\ Broadwater\ACHA009 Soil Landscapes 20230919 01.mxd 22/09/2023



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody
- Soil landscapes**
- Burns Point | 9539bp
 - Empire Vale | 9539ep
 - Iluka | 9539il

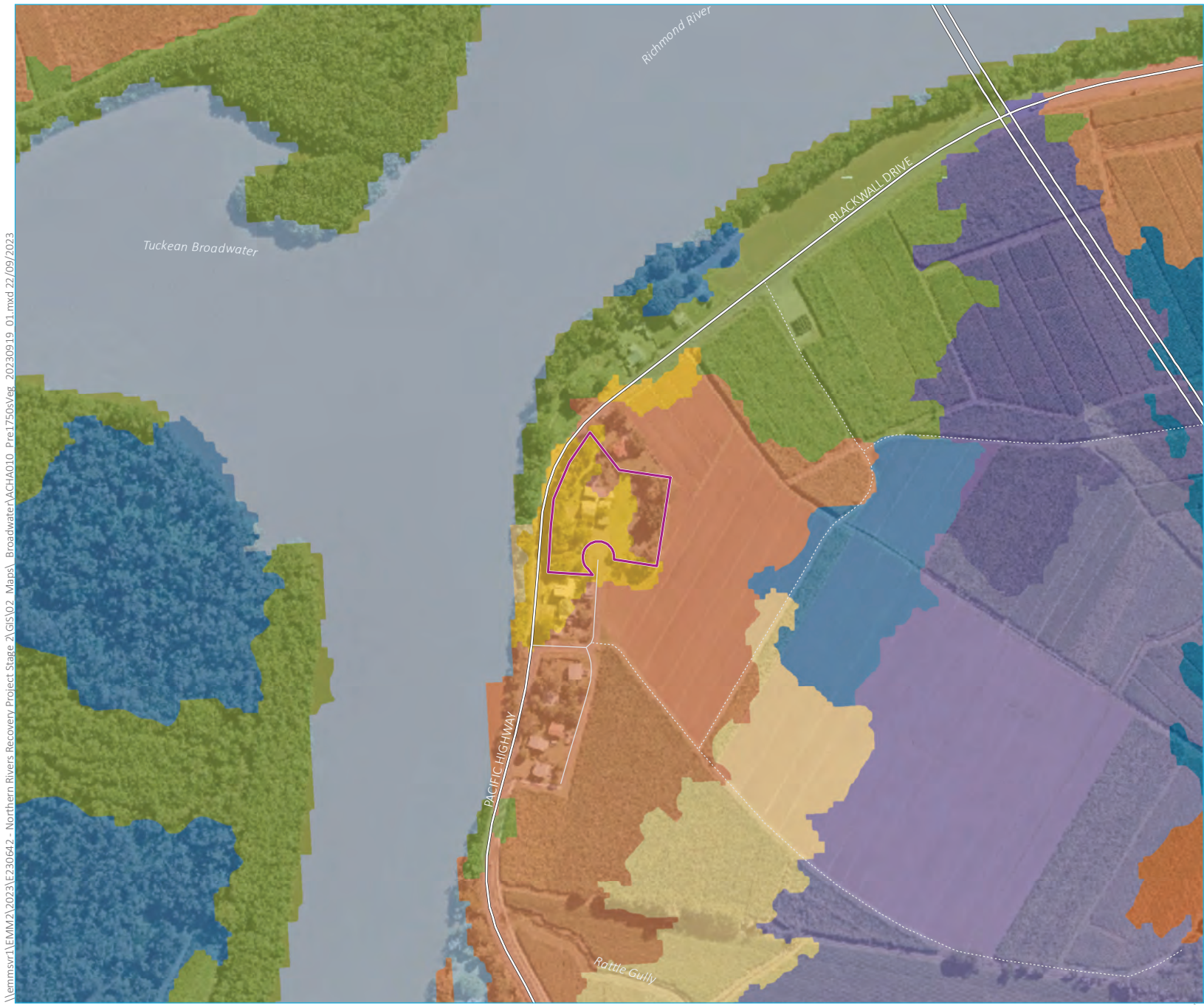
Soil landscapes

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.3



Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); DPIE (2020)





- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Plant community type
 - 3004 | Far North Bangalow Palm Swamp Forest
 - 3028 | Illawarra Escarpment Warm Temperate Rainforest
 - 3124 | Far North Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Littoral Rainforest
 - 3551 | Northern Sands Blackbutt-Red Mahogany Forest
 - 3988 | Far North Mesophyll Paperbark Swamp Forest
 - 3993 | Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
 - 4046 | Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Red Gum Forest
 - 4070 | Far North River Oak Wet Forest
 - 4090 | Far North Estuarine Mangrove-Swamp Oak Forest
 - 32767 | Unattributed
 - Water

Pre-1750 vegetation mapping

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 3.4



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Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); DPIE (2020)



3.6 Vegetation

The natural vegetation of a landscape is an important consideration when preparing an Aboriginal heritage assessment because it provided Aboriginal people with resources. Bark from trees could be stripped to make canoes, shields, housing and other items. The vegetation itself provided food resources, such as edible plants, fruits and seeds, windbreaks and shelter, and also provided habitats for animals, such as possums and birds and herbivores, which could be hunted or skinned for clothing and other purposes (Turnbull et al. 2019:188, Attenbrow 2010:7–78).

Today, the area is characterised by extensive clearing, farming and residential development; however, prior to European contact, the native vegetation would have consisted of Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Red Gum Forest and Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest vegetation classes (Figure 3.4). The area likely comprised heathlands, sub-tropical and warm temperate rainforests, coastal floodplain wetlands and wet sclerophyll forests. Coastal heathlands were formed during the last interglacial period, between ~ 70,000–80,000 years ago and are still prevalent in the Broadwater area (Gahan 2004).

Dominant tree species would have included white marblewood (*Acacia bakeri*), Australian blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), swamp she-oak (*Casuarina glauca*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*), forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), grey box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) and the Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) (DPIE 2023). Key floral species that would have been exploited by Aboriginal people for consumption or other purposes include the paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), common silkpod (*Pisonia straminea*) and the Pomax (*Pomax umbellata*) (Atlas of Living Australia, 2021).

The availability of permanent freshwater and estuarine streams and channels, including the Richmond River and the Pacific Ocean (3.8 km to the east), would have provided suitable habitats for a vast range of amphibians, reptiles and mammals as well as sea birds, shore birds and land birds, freshwater fish species, shellfish, edible bivalves, invertebrate worms and crustacean resources. Mangrove creeks are also important habitats for fish, crabs, birds and other animals. The diverse wet sclerophyll forest, rainforest and wetland associations support a range of ground and arboreal animals including snakes, native rats, lizards, bandicoots, antechinus, wallabies, possums, gliders, forest birds and bats. Echidna range from coastal dunes to heathlands, floodplain forests, sclerophyll forests and rainforests. Koalas are also dependant on large areas of eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially, forest red gum, swamp mahogany, tallowwood and small-fruited grey gum. Key faunal species known to occur near the project area include the common brushtail possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*), swamp rat (*Rattus lutreolus*) and swamp wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*), which were exploited by Aboriginal people predominantly as food sources (Atlas of Living Australia, 2021).

3.7 Land use history

Previous land disturbance has a significant impact on the survivability of cultural materials if present. While there are natural processes that can disturb and destroy cultural material, more frequently it is increasing urbanisation over the past 200 years that has resulted in the most significant impacts.

The Northern Rivers region has been subject to clearance for numerous post-contact activities, including agriculture, cattle grazing and, most prominently, sugar cane plantations since the mid-19th century. The proximity of Broadwater to the Richmond River provided flood plains that could successfully grow sugar cane and provide an appropriate transport route to local sugar mills in the region (Ballina Shire Council 2004). Dairy farming was prominent north-west of Broadwater in Bagotville and Meerschaum Vale, which was preceded by cedar-cutters that frequented the area, including Tuckean Swamp along the Blackwall Range and Coolgardie Mountain. Species including cedar, rosewood, teak, pine, beech, tallow wood and red-gum were sourced.

By the early 1850s, cedar getters established a small settlement nearby at Wardell, historically known as Bingall Creek and Blackwall (Gahan 2004, p.23). The cedar settlements also attracted additional supporting industries, such as the Cook family who historically lived at Cook's Hill, ~1 km south-east of the project area (Gahan 2004, p.23). By the 1870s, sugar cane farms dominated the agricultural production of the district and several mills were established on the Richmond River, including the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at Broadwater in 1881 (Henderson 2011). Sugar cane cultivation continues to provide a major industry for the region and has been assessed to result in a high level of disturbance to Aboriginal sites (Brooke et al 2012). The project area is located on a lot linked to Daniel Byrne as seen in crown plan from an 1867 survey (Plate 3.3)

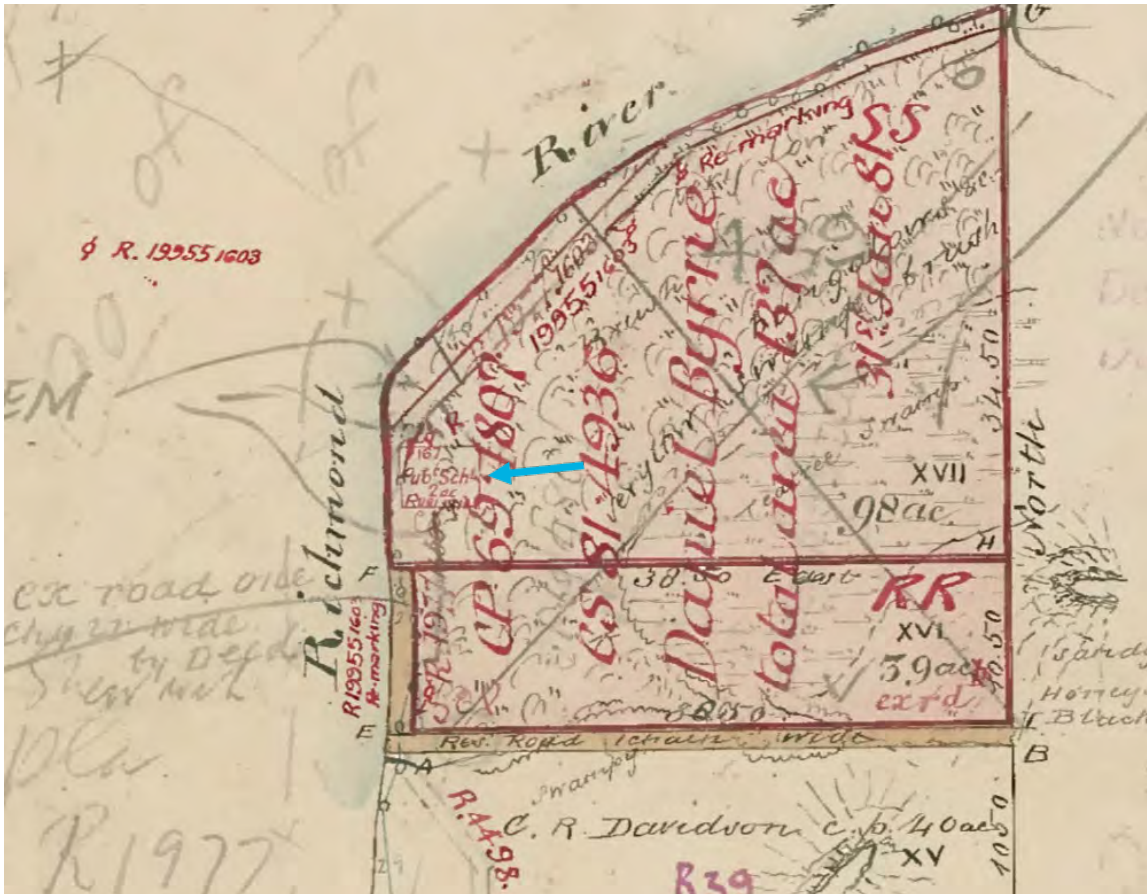


Plate 3.3 Detail from crown plan 38-1744. The plan was surveyed in 1867 and shows the school site as a later annotation (see blue arrow)

Table 3.1 Historical aerial imagery

	<p>1957</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two building confined to the south-west of the project area. These may include the original school building and a possible residence. • The concrete cricket pitch is visible in the eastern portion of the project area. • Trees are largely located on the perimeter of the property. • A residential dwelling is present to the north. • Cane fields are present to the east and north of the project area.
	<p>1963</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structures that were present in 1957 remain. • The vegetation is largely the same as in 1958; however, there appear to be more trees along the northern boundary of the project area.
	<p>1970</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original school building has been removed. • The modern school building has been constructed. • The building along the southern margins of the project area, likely teachers' dwellings is still present.

Table 3.1 **Historical aerial imagery**



1998

- Additional structures have been added, branching off the main school building.
- The building that was located on the southern margin of the project area has been removed.
- The road connecting to the school entrance is still a dirt track.

4 Ethnohistorical context

4.1 Key findings

- The project area lies within the traditional lands of the Bundjalung people, an area which expanded across northern NSW, from Grafton in the south, west to Tenterfield and Allora and Beaudesert in Queensland. The local dialect group of Broadwater is the Nyangbal.
- Cook's Hill, ~1 km south of the project area, was noted to be of key interest to the local Aboriginal community, specifically it was a location where members of the community used to hide from mounted police.
- Cabbage Tree Island represents one of the most significant locations within the region. Oral history suggests that the representatives of the local Aboriginal community have been living on the alluvial island since 1800, only moving off the island due to damage caused by the floods in 2022.
- No intangible values for the project area have been identified to date. There are currently no Native Title claims over Broadwater Public School.
- No specific ethnographic observations, activities or events were documented within the project area.

4.2 Regional information

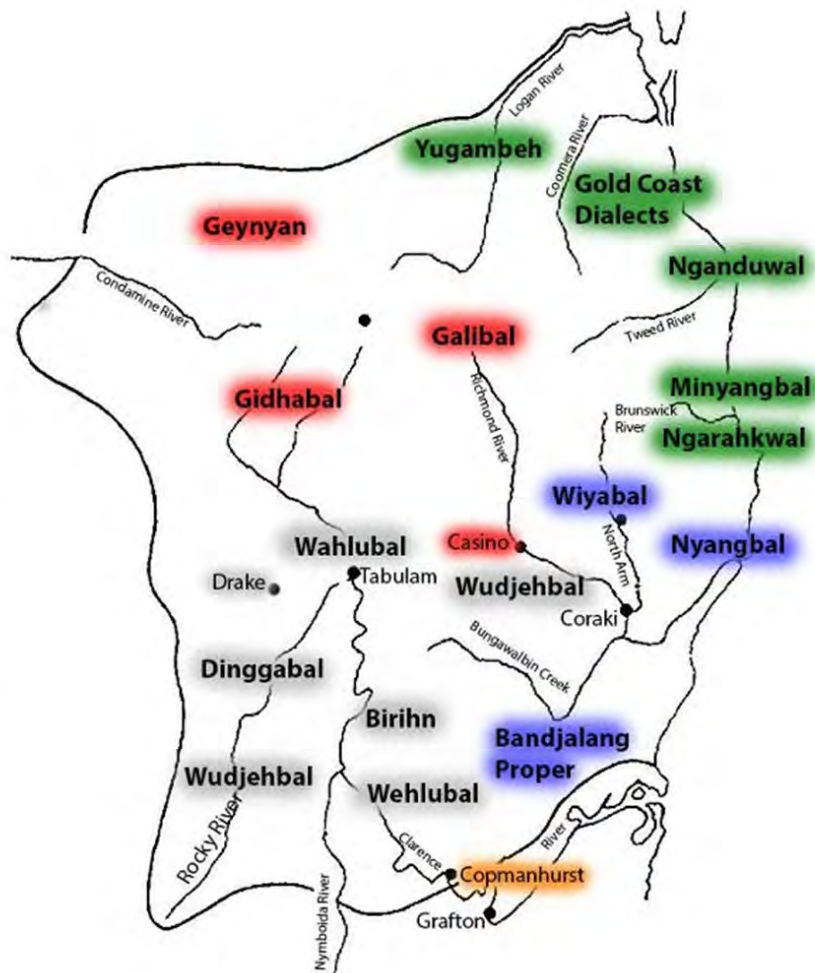
Information about the socio-cultural structure of Aboriginal society prior to European contact largely comes from ethno-historical accounts made by colonial settlers. The primary focus of the majority of these accounts was to record early European expeditions, not Aboriginal culture. These accounts and observations were often made after significant social disruption due to disease and displacement. As a result, this information is often contentious, particularly in relation to language group borders. Therefore, it is likely that language group boundaries were far more diffuse and complex than the arbitrary demarcations drawn by colonial observers.

Broadwater falls within the boundaries of the Bundjalung Nation that extended across a vast area of what we now call northern NSW and Queensland. Bundjalung traditional lands extended from Grafton and the Clarence River in the south to Beaudesert in the north and as far west as Allora in Queensland and Tenterfield in the New England Tablelands in New South Wales (Sharpe 1985). The Bundjalung nation also has several language groups, as many as twenty distinct language groups or dialects existed and were used across different parts of the region (Sharpe 2011; Fox & Slabb 2019: 93). Regionally, the project area falls within the Nyangbal dialect area that occupies the coastal plain between Evans Head and Broken Head and inland to the ranges (Plate 4.1).

It has been suggested that Aboriginal people did not usually identify themselves by the name of the language that they spoke because they spoke several languages. In the region, European settlement caused the merging of numerous Aboriginal groups, resulting in the term 'Bundjalung' to replace and identify most local dialect groups. Instead, people identified by their clan within which they lived, in this case, the Nyangbal occupied the region in and surrounding Ballina, NSW.

Local Bundjalung origin stories variously tell that Aboriginal people were always here from time immemorial, while others relate that "Three Brothers" – Mamoon, Birrung and Yar-Birrain – came to the land via canoe from the ocean in the time of the Dreaming (Fox and Slabb 2019: 91). Each brother's tribe or family spread across the country in a particular direction – Mamoon to the west, Birrung to the south and Yar-Birrain to the north (implying, that they landed on the east coast).

Supporting the oral tradition of many generations of Aboriginal people living in this region is the archaeological evidence. Archaeological evidence shows that Aboriginal communities have initially peopled the south-east coast of Australia by ~40,000 years (Nanson et al, 1987; Williams et al 2017), and within the NSW north coast/Moreton Bay region for at least 20,000 years (Neal & Stock 1986; NSW Department of Planning 1989: 3). At this time, the Pleistocene environment was dry and cold, and the sea level was approximately 110–130 m lower than present and the coastline some 24–32 km east of its present location (Williams et al 2018). The big rivers and estuaries, including the Tweed River, were freshwater inland waterways running through forests and woodlands on the gradually sloping plains of the continental shelf (Druery & Curedale 1979: 17).



Source: Sharpe (2013)

Plate 4.1 Bundjalung language groups

The climate eased and sea levels rose between 5,000–8,000 years ago (Sloss et al. 2007; Lewis et al. 2008). Aboriginal occupation sites and resource gathering zones that were on the coast during the Ice Age are presently submerged, and those that are located along the present coastline were originally inland sites.

Movement of people occurred throughout the landscape, in order to exploit hunting grounds and marine resources, to escape the winter cold and driving winds, and allow country to regenerate. People created and maintained tracks by burning forest, scrub and mangroves which promoted contact between local tribes and more distant groups, and to facilitate exchange, marriage, initiation and armed conflicts, share news, organise events and discuss law. At the tri-annual gathering of bunya-nut feasting in the Blackall Ranges in south-east Queensland, Aboriginal groups from as far south as Grafton would travel to the ranges to take part in feasting and ceremony. During this time, rites of passage were provided, and particular pathways were used for travelling groups, as the rules regarding trespass were relaxed (Boileau 2007: 26).

At other times, complex social interactions and alliances meant that tribal boundaries could not be traversed. Police Magistrate at Murwillumbah Joshua Bray recalled:

Though the blacks up this way would not trespass on each other's country the coast blacks used to mix more. The Coodjungburry tribe inhabiting the coast between Tweed and Brunswick used to mix very much with the Ballina Richmond River Heads blacks. When I came here first I used to have to send to Ballina to post my letters, but my own blacks (the Mooung Moobar tribe) would not go there. I used to pull down to the Tweed Heads, go to the camp of The Coodjungburra blacks and send one of them to Ballina with my mail bag. Then in about a week I would go down to their camp and get it, as he would not come up here ... it gave me a great deal of trouble this fastidiousness about trespassing in each other's grounds. When I was with them they did not mind where they went, but they said they would be killed if caught by themselves trespassing (Bray 1901:9).

4.3 Contact and post-contact overview

The Richmond River was charted and named by Captain Henry Rous in 1828, with free-settler following soon after hoping to exploit the resources of the area (Gahan 2004). European settlers claimed lands of importance to the local Nyangbal that were traditionally used for social gatherings, resource procurement and burial practices (Brooke et al 2012a). Numerous examples of known sites of importance around Broadwater and the surrounding region and their connection to European settlement are provided by Brooke et al (2012a, p.3). One example gives details of two significant locations, Cook's Hill, and Cabbage Tree Island, both within 10 km of the project area:

An area approximately 250 metres east of the Link FG centreline on the northern spur of Cooks Hill, Broadwater, is important to members of the Cabbage Tree Island community. An early European farmer who lived here (Henry Cook) hid Bundjalung people from the Native Mounted Police on his property. Jack "Papa" Cook, who "led his people to plant sugar cane and start a community at Cabbage Tree Island in the 1880s" (Medcalf 1989:12) worked for Henry Cook and adopted his name (Brooke et al. 2012).

The reference to native mounted police indicates the pressure placed on Aboriginal people to participate in their own persecution in the Northern Rivers region, where no less than eight massacres are suggested to have taken place from 1853; a history explored by Lois Cook, descendant of Jack Cook, in the film 'Babe in the Reeds' produced and screened for NAIDOC week 2017 (Cook & Marciniak 2014).

Angels Beach in East Ballina (approximately 20 km north) is a significant massacre site, that was carried out by native police in 1854 as reprisal for the alleged killing of two European settlers north of the Tweed River. No evidence was available to suggest that the Bundjalung at Angel's beach were involved in the alleged killings, however, Ainsworth estimates that 30 Bundjalung were killed as a result (Ainsworth 1987, p. 45-46). Earlier in 1843 along Evans River, 11 stockmen and a group of sailors attacked a Bundjalung camp, resulting in the deaths of at least 100 Bundjalung men, women and children (Medcalf 1993, p. 5-7).

4.3.1 Cabbage Tree Island

In the later decades of the nineteenth century, Aboriginal people of New South Wales began to demand land to establish their own independent farms (Quinlan and Eckerman 1983: 35). Local oral tradition says that, in the 1880s, a group of Aboriginal people from north-eastern NSW walked from Wyallah to Cabbage Tree Island (Planet Corroboree 2016). Cabbage Tree Island is situated approximately 2.5 km south of the project area.

The group settled the land, building houses from the cabbage palms, clearing the scrub and began farming sugar cane as well as mixed farming for self-sufficiency (Gahan 2004: 25). Using punts, members of the community travelled to the main land to sell timber and produce at Wardell (Gahan 2004: 25). As well as European farming, the community practiced traditional lifeways exploiting the rich resources of the estuarine, wetland, dune landscape of Cabbage Tree Island and the Richmond River (Planet Corroboree 2016).

With the rise of Government control and surveillance of Aboriginal people from 1880, Cabbage Tree Island was declared an Aboriginal Reserve in 1893 (Planet Corroboree 2016). The Aborigines Protection Board took control of the island, divided the land into farm blocks and had local Aboriginal people living in the vicinity the island relocated to the reserve (Gahan 2004: 54). In 1911, the Reserve was designated an Aboriginal Station and a white manager and matron were put in control of surveillance and production on the island (Planet Corroboree 2016). Cane farms were removed, and the Aboriginal residents of the island were subject to strict rules and control with punishments including removal of children and isolation from family outside of the island (Gahan 2004:54). The local residents resisted Government control and in the 1920s many families began actively defying the manager with some leaving the island (Planet Corroboree 2016).

Government control and the influence of the manager eased after the 1920s, with local residents allowed more freedom to travel to the mainland (Planet Corroboree 2016). In the 1950s, the local community formed a sugar cane farming co-op with the assistance of the United Aborigines Mission and the Nambahging co-op society ltd were granted the northern portion of the island (Gahan 2004: 54). While the Aboriginal Welfare Board originally endorsed the co-op they later decided the venture was not in line with their assimilation policies (Gahan 2004: 54). Even so, cooperative farming of cane continued on the island. A bridge was built connecting the island to the mainland in 1962 (Planet Corroboree 2016).

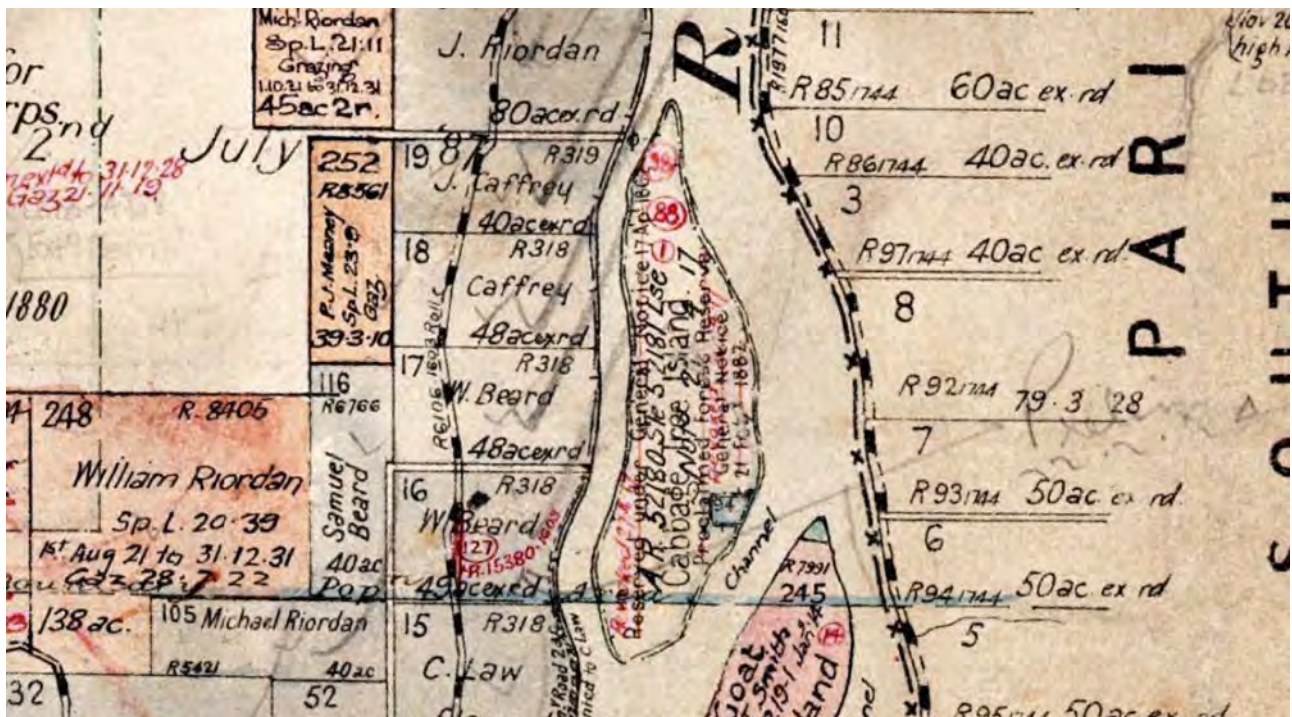


Plate 4.2 Detail of the 1917 Parish of Broadwater plan

Public schools had been established in Wardell from 1867 and Broadwater from 1881 (Gahan 2004, p.49; Stubbs 2007, p.83). The children of Cabbage Tree Island initially attended school in Wardell but white parents signed a petition to ban them from attending the school (Gahan 2004: 51). When the island became an Aboriginal Reserve in 1893, a 2 acre (0.8 ha) portion of land was resumed in the south-east of the island and a provisional school was established on the site (Gahan 2004: 51). Provisional schools were a type of elementary school that functioned between 1867 and 1957 in areas with between 15 and 25 enrolments (NSW Government n.d.). The community provided a furnished school building and the Government supplied books, equipment and a government funded teacher (NSW Government n.d.). Travel for seasonal work, family visits etc meant enrolments at the school were not consistent and the provisional school was closed due to low student numbers in 1895 (Gahan 2004: 51). The children of Cabbage Tree Island went without formal schooling for 13 years (Gahan 2004, p.51).

Not satisfied with the lack of education opportunities for their children the parents of Cabbage Tree Island once more enrolled their children at Wardell Public School in 1908 (Gahan 2004: 51). The Cabbage Tree Island children were allowed to attend the school but were segregated from the white children (Gahan 2004: 51). The white parents of Wardell, again, protested the attendance of Aboriginal children at the school citing poor hygiene as the reason for their objection (Gahan 2004: 51), but despite the teacher reporting the children were 'neat and tidy' the Cabbage Tree Island children were excluded from the school (Gahan 2004: 51).

The Cabbage Tree Island school was reopened when the island was reframed as an Aboriginal Station (Gahan 2004: 51). Government teachers as well as the station master's wife and daughter/s variously taught classes at the school over the twentieth century (Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW 2007:21, 33, 61). Reminiscences of life on Cabbage Tree Island over the early-to mid-twentieth century recall sports days and outdoor classes were a favourite among the children (Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW 2007).

The Cabbage Tree Island school was one of the last in the state to amalgamate children into the mainstream Public School System (Gahan 2004: 52). In 1964, 4th, 5th, and 6th grades were sent to attend Ballina Public School (Gahan 2004: 52). The Cabbage Tree Island school was also renamed as a Public School at this time so children in the younger grades would not have to travel to Wardell to attend school (Gahan 2004: 52).

4.4 Information from RAPs

Consultation with the local Aboriginal community has formed a vital part of this assessment, and the field investigations provided an opportunity for the RAP representatives to discuss intangible values associated with the study area, such as connection to other cultural places, stories, view-lines, contemporary values, et cetera. Three specific items were discussed in relation to the study area:

- Cabbage Tree Island, located to the north of the study area is an area of highest significance to the local Aboriginal community.
- A larger unnamed Aboriginal site located to the south of the study area is likely associated with PAD 11 Woodburn AHIMS #13-1-0189.
- The ridgeline located to the west of the study area was said to be a common route used by the local community. The ridgeline runs roughly east west and was used to access the beach.

The values of these items will not be impacted by the project.

5 Archaeological context

5.1 Key findings

- The majority of Aboriginal sites identified in the region date to the Holocene period (10,000 years to present day); however, there is evidence for sites to extend back at least 22,000 years. Key site types recorded within the region are ceremonial and Dreaming sites, burials, middens and stone artefact scatters.
- Burials, though a common site type in the wider region, are largely found in sand dunes and sandy rise landforms within the coastal barrier land system. As the project area is exclusively upon low lying alluvial plain, the likelihood of burials being present is very low.
- Stone artefact scatters and midden sites may be present due to the project area being located in proximity (approx. 20–50 m) to the banks of the Richmond River, which would have been a suitable resource area for previous Aboriginal populations.
- A review of Heritage NSW's AHIMS database identified 74 previously documented sites in the region. These were dominated by varying densities of stone artefact sites (~32%), with rarer site types such as: middens, culturally modified trees, ceremony and Dreaming, burials, resource and gathering and water holes making up the remainder of the cultural assemblage. No sites were identified within the project area however there are eight Aboriginal sites in close proximity to the project area (<1 km).
- Based on the regional information, environmental characteristics, and previous land use of the project area, there is very low potential for substantial cultural material to be present within the project area. The high levels of disturbance which has occurred across the project area since the 19th century reduces the potential for any surface or sub-surface material to be present, or in situ. Based on regional information, sites that may occur in the area would be dominated by stone artefact sites of varying densities.

5.2 Regional context

Archaeologically, the first peopling of Australia occurred ~50,000 years ago and likely consisted of reasonably large groups of technologically advanced hunter-gatherers (Bradshaw et al. 2019; O'Connell et al. 2018). The peopling of the continent was rapid, with sites such as Devil's Lair (WA), Warratyti (SA), and Lake Mungo (NSW) all occupied within a few thousand years of arrival (Bowler et al. 2003; Hamm et al. 2016; Turney et al. 2001). Genomic (DNA) research has shown that following these initial explorations of the continent, regional populations or "nomadic sedentism" was established by ~40,000 years ago (Tobler et al., 2017). These small populations were highly mobile, but remained within a broad spatial geographic area, dictated in general by the nature of resources and water availability. In the case of some of the arid parts of the continent, mobility encompassed thousands of square kilometres (Gould 1977), while major riverine corridors such as the Murray River had near permanent settlements (Pardoe 1993).

In NSW, the earliest evidence of Aboriginal people are human remains recovered from the lunette in Lake Mungo, dating to ~42 ka (Bowler et al. 2003; O'Connell et al. 2018). Near the coastal edge, the earliest populations were found at Cranebrook Terrace, near Penrith (western Sydney). Here, a handful of rudimentary stone tools were found in an alluvial unit, some 8 m below the current surface, and which were dated to ~4045,000 years ago (Williams et al. 2017).

However, it is not until ~35,000 years ago, that regional populations appear to have become established on the NSW east coast, and which appeared to consist of small bands of people focused mainly along major river systems, including the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, Georges River and Hunter River (AAJV 2017; Hughes et al. 2014; Williams et al. 2012; 2014). These rivers formed key ecological refuges that hunter-gatherer groups used to survive major climatic events such as the Last Glacial Maximum (21±3 ka) – a cool and arid climatic period. Well-established archaeological models suggest populations experienced a major reduction in size (by as much as 60%), and settlement contraction and abandonment across much of the continent during this time (Veth 1993; Williams et al. 2013), although recent research suggests that the story may be more complex than this (e.g. Tobler et al. 2017).

The terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene (~188 ka) was characterized by significant environmental change, notably the rapid inundation of much of the coastal shelf, resulting in the reduction of the continent by ~21% (~2 million km²) (Williams et al. 2018), in tandem with improving climatic conditions – the Holocene climatic optimum (Williams et al. 2015a; 2015b). More broadly, these conditions resulted in increasing population growth, expansion of ranging territories, increasing sedentism (longer patch residence time) and the beginnings of low-level food production (e.g. aquaculture), and ultimately the initiation of social and cultural groupings observed in the late Holocene (Williams et al. 2015b). Along the NSW coastline, a large number of sites are first occupied during this time, including Burrill Lake (~20 ka), Bass Point (~17 ka), and Loggers Shelter in Mangrove Creek (~11 ka), as well as at Wallen Wallen Creek on Stradbroke Island (~21 ka), Broadbeach (~10 ka) and Tugun (~7 ka), and Bushrangers Cave in the McPherson Range (~9 ka) (Bowdler 1970; Lampert 1971; Attenbrow 2004; AMBS 2006: 87; Neal & Stock 1986; Haglund 1976; Ozark 2007; Ulm and Hall 1996). More broadly, we see a much wider range of archaeological site types occurring, and the increasing use of marine resources.

Many of the previous refuges were subject to abandonment or a re-structuring of land use (Dortch 1979; Fitzsimmons et al. 2019). These activities suggest the ability to undertake large-scale movements to mitigate environmental distress was becoming increasingly difficult and was addressed through diversification of hunter gathering behaviours and, at least in part, technological advances and investment (Williams et al. 2015b).

The late Holocene saw significant population increase, with hunter-gatherers reaching their zenith of ~1.2 million at 0.5 ka, a tenfold increase on Pleistocene levels (Williams 2013). Data suggests that the highest populations during this time were in the south-east of Australia. Williams et al. (2015b) suggest that this increase was likely a result of intensification of earlier technological advancements, including hafting-technology, plant and seed processing, and localised landscape management (using fire), allowing climatic downturns to be successfully weathered. These included strong arid El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions between 42 ka, and increasingly turbulent climatic conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1.3-1 ka) (generally wetter) and Little Ice Age (0.30.5 ka) (generally drier) (Williams et al. 2010; 2015b). A result of these denser populations was decreasing freedom of movement and the formation of strong classificatory kinship systems, complex cultural and symbolic landscapes based on geographic totemism (the 'Dreaming'), distinctive graphic art systems, land rights in the form of ritual property, and formalised exchange networks (Williams et al. 2015b; Boileau 2007). For the northern NSW coastline, these conditions resulted in a significant increase in the archaeological visibility of past Aboriginal populations, with sites occurring in a much wider range of locations, and generally indicative of a more intensive use of the landscape. The majority of dated sites in the Northern Rivers region fall within this late Holocene period, including midden sites at North and Chickiba Creeks (Bailey 1975), Sextons Hill (Appleton 1993:17-18) and at South Ballina and Broadwater (McBryde 1982: 77).

5.3 Local archaeological context

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the local area extends back at least 22,000 years, evidenced through expansive archaeological research conducted in north-eastern NSW and south-eastern Queensland since the late 20th century (Heron and Faulkner 1998:7; Bailey 1975; Morris 1976; Lourandos and Creamer 1979; McBryde 1982). In context of the project area, the Northern Rivers region contains a significant concentration of registered mythological sites, including ceremonial grounds and stone arrangements (Collins 1992: 12; Heron and Faulkner 1998: 6). The region is known for its high concentration of midden sites, typically found within present and remnant dune systems and estuarine environments (Heron and Faulkner 1998: 6). Examples include midden complexes at North and Chickiba Creeks in Ballina (~15 km north-east), dated to $\sim 1720 \pm 80$ years BP (Heron and Faulkner 1998: 7). A number of archaeological studies have been undertaken since the late 1970s involving extensive analysis of midden sites, alongside other prevalent Aboriginal site types, such as ceremonial grounds, stone arrangements, stone artefacts and burial sites. Regarding the project area, there is very low potential for ceremonial grounds, stone arrangements or burial sites to be present due to its distance from dune formations and any known significant cultural areas. There is, however, likelihood for stone artefact or midden sites to be present, due to its prime location on the banks of the Richmond River.

Widespread Aboriginal heritage assessments have been conducted in the region surrounding Broadwater for the Pacific Highway Upgrades conducted between 2012 and 2015. Subsequent archaeological investigations were conducted by Navin Officer Consultants for the Pacific Highway upgrade between Woodburn and Ballina, including at Cook's Hill; however, no cultural heritage reports could be identified related to these investigations.

For the project area, there are six key studies within the region that provide key insights as to how Aboriginal people engaged with the region (Figure 5.1).

5.3.1 Previous studies

i Bundjalung sites in the Richmond River area, Far North Coast of New South Wales (Morris 1976)

Morris (1976) conducted a comprehensive survey across Evans Head and local surrounds, locating known mythological Bundjalung sites in the Richmond River area, with Bundjalung Elder and chief consultant Mr Doug Cook. Three sites of mythological significance were located: 'Gaunggan Lady' (AHIMS #13-1-0032), 'Rain Cave' (AHIMS #13-1-0033) and 'Clever Cave' (AHIMS #13-1-0036).

The first site, 'Gaunggan Lady' is located at Evans Head Beach ~8.3 km south of the project area and comprises several conglomerate blackish blue coloured rocks embedded in the sand, ranging in sizes approximately ~30 cm to 160 cm. This site is protected under the jurisdiction of Broadwater National Park. The Gaunggan Lady is a significant Githobal legend, who is believed to have flown from Woodenbong to Evans Head. During ceremonial initiations "...the last big bora ring they (boys) go through, they all lie down naked and this Gaunggan Lady would come and dance around them naked too" (Doug Cook in Morris 1976, p.9). Further, Doug Cook notes:

The Gaunggan Lady can change into anything. She is seen as a light flying around at night, people seen her, you know I've seen her. A while back she came over to Cabbage Tree Island three or four times trying to coax this man into the river. He was following her too, but when his feet hit the water he woke up and was telling everyone (Morris 1976, p.9).

'Rain Cave' or 'Goanna Cave' as it is also known, is located 1.5 km east of Evans Head at a headland situated at the base of a cliff, along the ocean's edge, ~12.8 km south of the project area. The cave measures ~78 m x ~23 m and has undergone natural erosion from the wind and sea over millennia. This site is utilised by the Bundjalung people for rain-making ceremonies. Mythologically, the goanna has always been associated with rain, hence its other name, 'Goanna Cave'. Recommendations for the protection of this site included making the site part of Bundjalung National Park and/or setting a boundary 40 x 40 m around the site and gazetting it as an Aboriginal Place.

The final site, 'Clever Cave' is located at the head of Morgan's Gully ~4 km west of Evans Head and ~15.7 km south-west of the project area. According to Doug Cook, his father told him of the site in the 1920s "...was a place of evil and that they used the cave for initiation ceremonies. The cave was used to gain the highest degree in the initiations and that it to become clever" (Morris 1976, p.10). The last known person to have used the cave for this ceremony was an individual 'Bingai', who did not pass the initiation (Doug Cook in Morris 1976, p.10). Recommendations for this site included the site to be included in the northern extension of Bundjalung National Park and for sites, including 'Clever Cave' to be monitored.

ii [Investigation of shell midden with burials off Empire Vale Road, south of Ballina \(Lourandos and Creamer 1979\)](#)

Lourandos and Creamer (1979) were involved in a site inspection of a shell midden and burial site located along a beach front off Empire Vale Road (~16.6 km north-east of the project area). The site (AHIMS #45-5-0008) is located on a fore dune, measuring approximately 250–300 m x 150 m. The site consists of a "large blow-out" containing archaeological material, two burials (grouped at the northern end) and an area of stratified deposit (large shell midden, immediately south). The stratified deposit was located ~3 m below the present dunes, considered recent (post-contact) in origin, with its deepest depth reaching ~7 m. One burial was identified as being partially in situ, suggesting the site was deposited along the undulating dune surface and dug into a natural hollow.

The two burials were located in proximity to each other, with a third reported, although not located during this field inspection. The first burial consisted of a full skeleton in a 'flexed' position, appearing to be of a mature individual determined from the heavily worn condition of the teeth. The skeleton was almost fully articulated, laying on its right side in an east-west position, facing north, suggesting its in situ location. A number of bones were scattered, most likely due to recent erosion. The second burial was identified ~2 m east of the first and disarticulated, consisting of a skull and parts of long bone in a 1 m² area.

The stratified deposit, comprising a large shell midden measuring ~100 m x 50 m and stone artefact material, was identified in a dark soil horizon at a depth ~20–30 cm. A number of shell species were identified, including sand beach species *Plebidomax deltoides*, *Crassostrea commercialis* and other ocean rock platform species, presumably derived from elsewhere. The stone artefact assemblages comprised flakes and pebbles of chert and quartz material. Charcoal was also present in the deposit; however, no further organic material was located.

The 'blow-out' area consisted of similar material to the stratified deposit, considered the eroded remnant of the same cultural horizon. Shell material and stone artefacts comprising large flaked pebble tools (choppers), cores and flakes of chert, agate, quartz and sandstone were present.

The soil horizon was eroding with a possibility of further archaeological material lying below the recent dune deposits. It was further presumed that the entire length of dunes south of Ballina were composed of continuous and thinly deposited middens. Overall, the deposited material suggested recent occupation with an industry of small flakes, cores and choppers, comprising chert, quartz and large water worn pebbles. Similarly, the presence of middens and association with the burials indicates recent origins. Further, the limited depth of the deposit indicates usage over a short period of time. Due to the large scale erosion of the site, recommendations for the burial were made, including the burials being covered in situ and the area stabilised to avoid further erosion, or the burials to be excavated and a reburial to occur in immediate proximity.

iii An Archaeological and Anthropological Report for Lot 29, DP 773265, Parish of South Ballina, County of Richmond, Patches Beach, South Ballina (Heron and Faulkner 1998)

An archaeological survey and anthropological literature review was undertaken by Heron and Faulkner (1998) at the Gibson Bros Pty. Ltd. Sand Pit, Patches Beach, South Ballina (~9.8 km north-east of the project area). A number of Aboriginal skeletal remains from Aboriginal burials were disturbed and unearthed at the project area due to sand quarrying activities (AHIMS #04-5-0144, #04-5-0145 and #04-5-0307). The archaeological survey was conducted in an area that was yet to be quarried, in proximity to the disturbed burial sites. The archaeological visibility ranged from 0-10% in certain areas, with a steel rod used to penetrate the ground surface to assist in identifying any stone, shell and/or bone materials. Results of the survey identified no further burial sites or any direct evidence to suggest other burials were present within the project area. A large midden site (~1.5 x 1.5 m) was located ~30 cm below surface, dominated by pipi shell with scattered marsupial bone fragments, identified using the steel rod. Smaller midden sites, or 'dinner time middens', comprising small (<1 m²) lenses of pipi shell with traces of charcoal were also scattered across the project area (AHIMS #04-5-0144). The entire project area comprised fragments of pipi shells, although this was determined to be caused by faunal disruption over time, exposing the middens and fragments. The presence of the larger and small midden sites is considered common across the NSW north coast region; however, middens are also known in pre-contact Bundjalung society to have been utilised as burial sites.

A second site visit was conducted in June 1998, with 21 soil samples taken using a shovel and reaching depths up to ~65 cm, however no further archaeological evidence was identified from this sampling.

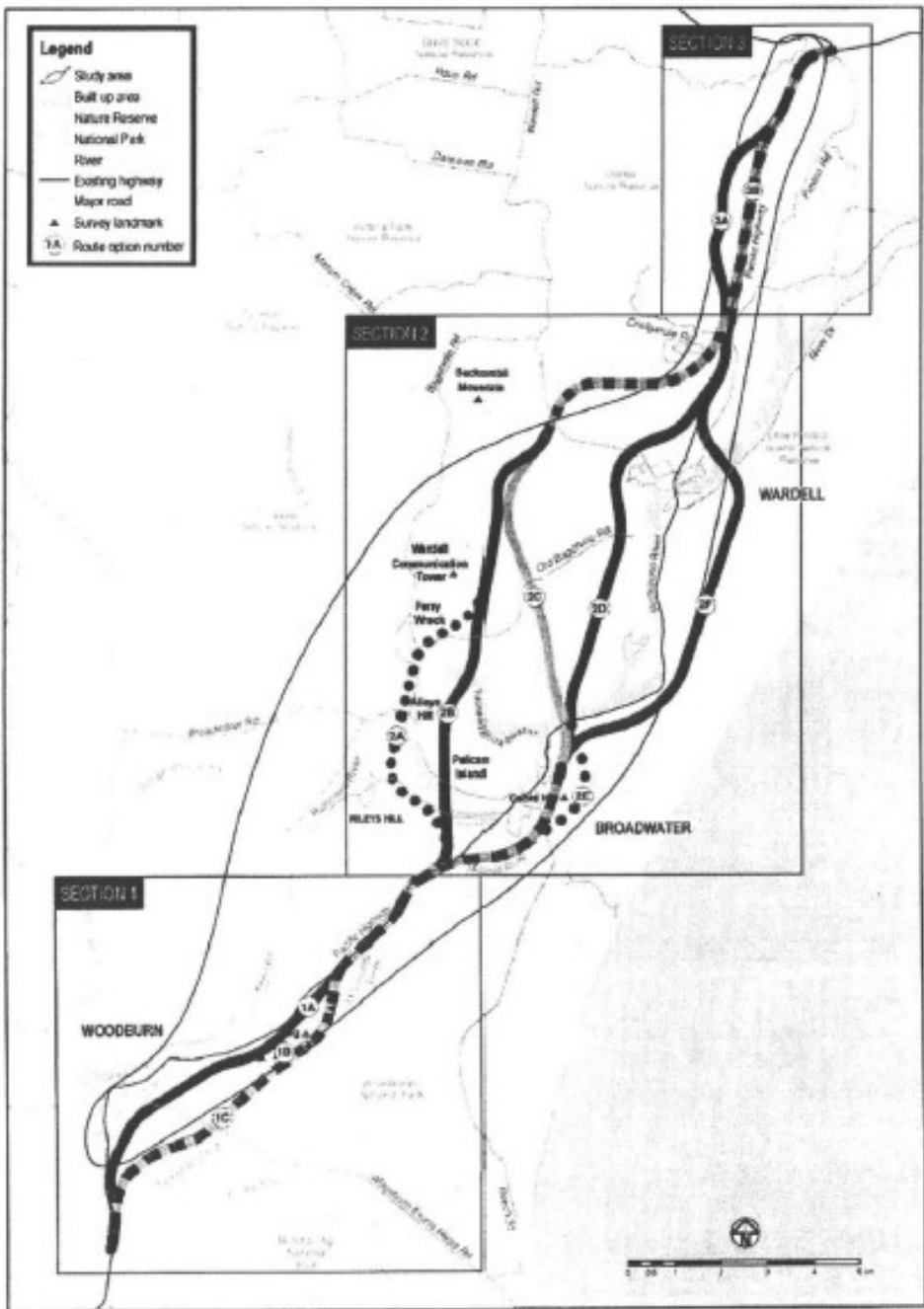
From an anthropological lens, the archaeological evidence of Aboriginal burials located in relative proximity to numerous midden sites suggests the project area may have been subject to changes in use and occupation strategies by the Bundjalung people. Of note, camping close to burial sites was not, nor is, commonly practiced by Aboriginal people, hence, the authors note definitive anthropological conclusions are difficult to make for this site. In light of this, four possible conclusions were suggested:

- The area was visited for short periods of time by small numbers of people, evidenced from the collection of small dinner time midden sites.
- The area was visited by a small number of people on a more regular and site specific basis, evidenced by the larger midden site.
- The area was subject to restrictions determining who could go there due to the presence of burials in the immediate vicinity.
- There is a high probability the project area was also used as a burial ground.

Heron and Faulkner considered the potential archaeological significance of the project area, based on the low archaeological visibility of the site and possible burial/s association with the middens. However, they argued the area cannot be determined to yield high archaeological significance. In their recommendations, attendance of an Aboriginal representative at any further ground disturbance activities due to the possibility of further burial sites becoming disturbed and unearthed.

Collins (2005) conducted an archaeological field survey for proposed upgrades to the Pacific Highway between Woodburn and Ballina. This survey covered a large area that came within 500 m of the project area. The survey targeted exposed surfaces suitable for cultural material to be identified, including unformed vehicle and cattle tracks, erosion scars, dam margins, drain cuttings and other mechanical disturbances. Overall, 11 areas were surveyed (Options 1A-C 2A-F and 3A-B), with eight areas containing archaeological evidence of previous Aboriginal occupation. Land systems of the survey areas comprised coastal barriers, alluvial floodplains and coastal ramps, with landforms generally consisting of beach ridge plains, valley flats and low spurs. Collins notes parts of all areas had been previously surveyed and were extensively disturbed, hence significantly reducing any archaeological potential.

Three archaeological sites, comprising a cluster of four scarred trees, a stone artefact scatter and contemporary campsite were newly identified and recorded. A further seven sites were attempted to be relocated, comprising two massacre sites, three culturally modified trees, one mythological site, two open campsites and a Bora/ceremonial ground. No sites were able to be relocated, mainly due to inaccessibility from dense vegetation, private residential properties and incorrect coordinates provided. Similarly, modern disturbance activities, namely sugar cane plantations, farming practices, urban development (residential homes and road construction) and sand mining activities have significantly damaged and destroyed many of these sites since their initial recordings.



Source: Collins (2005)

Plate 5.1 Proposed route options and areas surveyed (Options 1A-C, 2A-F, 3A-B)

v [Cumbalum Precinct B, Ballina Shire Northern NSW; documentation in relation to Section 90 Consent Permit \(Davies Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd 2008\)](#)

Davies undertook an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment regarding the proposed Cumbalum Precinct B housing development in relation to an existing Section 90 Consent Permit (~24 km north to north-east of the project area), wherein 13 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites were previously recorded. Test excavations were conducted within seven areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) previously recorded in AHIMS (AHIMS #04-5-0217, #04-5-0221, #04-5-0212, #04-5-0213, #04-5-0214, #04-5-0215 and #04-5-0216), known as PAD 17 respectively. A total of 28 test pits were completed, with 22 containing archaeological material. Areas PAD 1, 37 were typically shallow (between 20 cm and 30 cm) and contained large amounts of rocks and gravel, whereas PAD 2 was relatively deep (65 cm), yet extremely disturbed. This level of disturbance most likely moved artefacts deeper within the soil profile; however, this area was located on a sandy ridge with sandy soils wherein deposits are commonly found at deeper depths. Archaeological material was present within PADs 14 and 67. Within PADs 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 the archaeological material was sparse and most likely reflected a single visitation event. In PAD 2, it appears the sand ridge was extensively utilised and most likely an area of permanent or consistent use as a camp site.

Overall, 905 stone artefacts were identified, comprising chert, chalcedony, quartz and lower frequencies of quartzite, sandstone, cobbles, volcanic material and mudstone. The majority of artefacts were flaked pieces, flakes, broken flakes and cores, with two split cobbles, one blade, two microliths, two pot lids and four backed blades also present. The archaeological material was concentrated within the area of PAD 2 with a total of 874 artefacts located. The remaining material was spread throughout PADs 7, 3, 1, 6 and 4, although of significantly lower values. Interestingly, PAD 2 is considered an area of extensive disturbance; however, it is evident the material has not been destroyed but rather displaced and often redeposited. The extent of the PAD is approximately 400 m x 120 m, with the test pits across an area of approximately 11 m², totalling the potential number of artefacts across the entire extent at ~3.8 million.

As a result, Davies recommended the conservation of PAD 2, documented in a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and the submission of a Section 90 Heritage Impact Permit across PADs 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 prior to any construction activities.

vi [Upgrading the Pacific Highway – Working Paper Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Woodburn to Ballina Section \(Brooke et al. 2012\)](#)

The upgrade of the Woodburn to Ballina sections of the Pacific Highway upgrade project represents the most comprehensive archaeological investigation into Broadwater region, spanning 3,091,988 m² and coming within 500 m of this ACHA's project area (Brooke et al. 2012). Based on their desktop assessment, Brooks et al. (2012) developed a predictive model assessing the likelihood for Aboriginal site types to occur within the land systems and landforms that were within their project area (Table 5.1). Of key focus for this ACHA is the Richmond alluvial plain, identified as having a low to medium sensitivity rating, with stone artefact scatters and isolated stone artefacts being the likely site types (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Predictive model generated by Brooks et al. (2012)

Land system	High risk landforms	Sensitivity rating	Likely site types
Coastal barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-mined sand rises • Creeks • Gullies • swamps 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone artefact scatters • Middens • Ceremonial or Dreaming sites • Burials
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On margins of swamps 	Medium-high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone artefact scatters
Coastal ramp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foot slopes • crests of rises • low spurs that offer flat ground around water sources 	Medium-high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone artefact scatters • Isolated stone artefacts
Richmond alluvial plain	Elevated rises, particularly when in vicinity of water source	Low-medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone artefacts scatters • Isolated stone artefacts

Initial surveys for the project identified 17 potential PAD and 13 sites comprising 7 scarred trees, 3 isolated stone artefacts, 2 low density artefact scatters and a midden and artefactual deposit. Four of these sites were determined to have PADs, totalling 21 PAD sites identified. Sub-surface testing was subsequently undertaken at 20 of the PADs, 14 of which contained sub-surface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The survey had an effective survey coverage of 66 764.11 m² across the Richmond alluvial plain, over half of the effective coverage for the total project, with no Aboriginal sites being recorded.

The sub-surface testing targeted the recorded PADs on the coastal barriers and coastal ramp. The sub-surface archaeological deposits contained a total of ~1,750 artefacts, comprising materials such as: chert, fine grained siliceous cobble, river cobble, basalt, chalcedony, sandstone, crystal quartz, quartz, silcrete, granite/quartzite and dolerite. Two midden deposits were identified in association with these stone artefact sites (AHIMS #04-4-0173 and #13-1-0109). The excavation of these PADs resulted in the identification of nine new sites, with a further two attributed to the previously recorded ‘Gittoes Jali’ site (AHIMS #09-1-0204, #09-1-02052, #09-1-0203). Several samples of charcoal from excavations at the Melino Site (~5 km south) were taken, which revealed occupation of the site up to 7,400 years ago (Brooks et al. 2012).

The predictive model presented by Brooks et al. (2012) was reinforced by their results which demonstrate that archaeological sites are more common in elevated, well drained areas such as sand dunes and rises that are in close proximity to a reliable water source.

5.4 AHIMS data

Heritage NSW maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), a database of registered Aboriginal heritage sites in NSW. An AHIMS search was undertaken on the 7 June 2023, encompassing a wide area centred on the project area (AHIMS service ID: 789398). The results are seen in summarised in Figure 3.1 and provided in full in Appendix E.

The search identified 74 registered Aboriginal heritage sites, and objects. Six sites have been classified as ‘not a site’ (AHIMS #13-1-232, AHIMS #13-1-0188, AHIMS #13-1-0190, AHIMS #09-1-0204, AHIMS #13-1-0187 and AHIMS #09-1-0205), with another registered as ‘destroyed’ (AHIMS #04-4-0186) and a further six considered ‘partially destroyed’ (AHIMS #04-4-0178, AHIMS #13-1-0189, AHIMS #04-4-0179, AHIMS #10-4-175, AHIMS #13-1-0010 and AHIMS #09-1-0203). Therefore, 68 Valid Aboriginal sites remain within the search area (Table 5.2).

A number of site types are represented, including ceremony and dreaming sites, resource and gathering sites, burial sites, artefact sites, culturally modified trees, middens, earth mounds and a water hole. Artefact sites are the most common site type present within the region (n=32%), with culturally modified trees also prevalent (27%). Interestingly, there is a relatively high frequency of rare site types within the region with ceremony and Dreaming sites and burial sites accounting for 13% and 12% of the total sites within the region, respectively.

There are no registered Aboriginal sites within the project area; however, there are eight sites located within close proximity (<1 km). These include:

- AHIMS #13-1-0211 – Cooks Hill 1: a water hole, located 670 m east of the project area
- AHIMS #04-4-0187 – Melino Artefact Collection, an isolated stone artefact located 850 m north of the project area
- AHIMS #04-4-0186 – Melino Artefact Scatter, an artefact scatter comprising three artefacts, a ground edge axe/chopper, a flaked axe/chopper and a ground stone artefact, located ~850 m north of the project area
- AHIMS #04-4-0238 – Back Channel Road, a shell midden and a modified tree (carved or scarred), located ~880 m north-east of the project area
- AHIMS #04-4-0168 – LAW PAD, a potential archaeological deposit, located 800 m north-east of the project area
- AHIMS #04-4-0181 – Melino’s Scarred Tree and possible burial mound, a scarred tree and a mound feature, located ~780 m north of the project area
- AHIMS #13-1-0212 – Cooks Hill 2, a shell midden located 770 m south-east of the project area
- AHIMS #05-1-0013 – Tuckean Mouth, an Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site located 350 m west of the project area.

Of note, eight burial sites (AHIMS #13-1-0210, #04-5-0144, #04-5-0307, #04-5-0145, #13-1-0110, #04- 4- 0245, #04- 4-0274 and #04-4-0237) were identified in the AHIMS search. Spatially, these sites are located mainly along the coast, or around highways and roads reflective of academic or infrastructure activities in the area.

AHIMS #13-1-0210 – Cook’s Hill 3 is the closest burial site to the project area, located ~1.1 km east on a dune landform. Burial sites within the region are largely recorded on sand dune or elevated landforms located within the coastal barrier land system. Given the project area is located entirely on low lying alluvial plain, it is unlikely that burial sites will be present.

Four sites are classified as restricted but that they are not considered to be within the project area (AHIMS #04-4-0105, AHIMS #04-4-0107, AHIMS #09-1-0205 and AHIMS #13-1-0108).

Table 5.2 Frequency of site types within the region surrounding the project area

Primary site type	Site sub-features	Number of sites (n)		%of total	
		Sub-category total	Category total	Sub-category total	Category total
Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming		4	9	6	14
	<i>Bora</i>	5		8	
Aboriginal resource and gathering		1	2	1	2
	<i>with midden, high density artefact scatter (>50) and potential archaeological deposit</i>	1		1	
Burial		6	8	9	11
	<i>with isolated finds</i>	1		1	
	<i>With midden and potential archaeological deposit</i>	1		1	
Earth mound		0	2	0	3
	<i>With modified tree (carved or scarred) and potential archaeological deposit</i>	2		3	
High density artefact scatter (>50)		0	2	0	3
	<i>With potential archaeological deposit</i>	2		3	
Medium density artefact scatter (20-50)		0	1	0	1
	<i>With potential archaeological deposit</i>	1		1	
Low density artefact scatter (1-20)		0	4	0	6
	<i>With potential archaeological deposit</i>	4		6	
Isolated find		5	5	8	8
Unidentified artefact site		7	7	11	11
Midden		2	5	3	7
	<i>With high density artefact scatter (>50) and potential archaeological deposit</i>	1		1	
	<i>With potential archaeological deposit</i>	2		3	
Modified tree (carved or scarred)		13	16	19	23
	<i>With midden</i>	2		3	
	<i>With potential archaeological deposit</i>	1		1	
Potential archaeological deposit		3	3	5	5
Restricted site		3	3	5	5
Water hole		1	1	1	1
Total		68	68	100	100



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Previous archaeological study
 - Brooks et al. (2012)
 - Collins (2005)
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody

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Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); GA (2011)



Previous archaeological studies

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 5.1





- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody
- AHIMS (by site type)**
- Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming
 - Bora/Ceremonial
 - Burial with isolated find
 - Earth mound with modified tree (carved or scarred) and potential archaeological deposit
 - High density artefact scatter (>50) with potential archaeological deposit
 - Isolated find
 - Midden
 - Midden with high density artefact scatter (>50) and potential archaeological deposit
 - Modified tree (carved or scarred)
 - Modified tree (carved or scarred) with midden
 - Potential archaeological deposit
 - Unidentified artefact site
 - Water hole

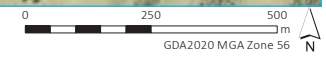
Previously documented
Aboriginal sites

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 5.2



\\lemmsvr\EMM\2023\E230642 - Northern Rivers Recovery Project Stage 2\GIS\02 Maps\ Broadwater\ACHA011 AHIMS_20230919_01.mxd 22/09/2023

Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); OEH (2023)



5.5 Predictive model

A predictive model of Aboriginal site locations has been devised based on the data presented in the preceding sections. In summary, the model has been formed by an analysis of:

- landscape features in the project area and surrounds (Section 3)
- pre-colonial period ecological conditions (Sections 3 and 5)
- ethno-historical information about Aboriginal life and material (Section 4)
- the type and distribution of Aboriginal sites described in previous reports and AHIMS data (Section 5).

The model enabled predictions to be made about the location of Aboriginal sites within the project area and this information guided the archaeological field investigations performed as part of this ACHA. The following general predictions can be made regarding the nature of sites and their location in the current project area:

- The most common site type in and around the project area are surface and/or subsurface stone artefactual material representative of past visitation of the surrounding area. Available data indicates stone artefactual material is present at low densities across the surrounding landscape.
- Sites such as burial, ceremonial and/or dreaming sites and culturally modified trees are all common site types within the region, though are not expected to occur within the project area. Ceremonial and Dreaming sites are known locations of high significance for Aboriginal communities. As the project has not been flagged as a significant location during initial consultation with the RAPS, it is very unlikely that this site type is present in the project area. Burial sites are largely restricted to dune and sandy rise landforms in the coastal barrier land system and, as such, there is limited potential for them to occur in the project area. There is also limited potential for culturally modified trees to be present based on vegetation clearance activities.
- Archaeological evidence tends to indicate a higher concentration of Aboriginal occupation on elevated sandy rise and dune landforms in the coastal barrier system and in proximity to large water courses.
- Spatial data appears to be largely biased towards the location of modern assessments and is not an accurate assessment of the landscape. Assessments and investigations of the Pacific Highway Upgrade account for the majority of registered sites in proximity to the project area.
- Transitory use of the project area by Aboriginal people in the past is considered likely with ephemeral movement and long-term occupation based on multiple multicomponent sites located within 2 km of the project area, and ceremony and dreaming sites across the landscape, one located 350 m west of the project area.

Based on the information above, it is considered that where deep disturbance has been limited, there is potential for subsurface cultural materials to be present within the project area in the form of surface and/or subsurface stone artefacts at low densities.

6 Field investigation

6.1 Key findings

- An archaeological field survey was undertaken in August 2023. This investigation identified that no natural soil profiles or surfaces were evident across the project area, which was dominated by an existing school; and no cultural materials were observed. All vegetation on the site appeared recent, and no cultural modifications were noted or considered probable.
- An archaeological test excavation was undertaken over three days in August 2023. Test excavations consisted of 10 test pits (0.25–1 m²) on a 20 m grid across the project area. The majority of the project area was heavily disturbed to depths of 60 cm, with fill deposits directly overlaying geological substrate (B2 horizon) in five of the ten test pits. However, five excavations, TP 5, TP 6, TP 8, TP 9 and TP12, revealed a historical topsoil that gradually transitioned into a B2 horizon at a depth of 30–40 cm.
- Ten stone artefacts were recovered from the excavation. Nine of these were found in the historical topsoil, between 10–40 cm below the current surface, with another found in fill deposits. Based on the nature of the assemblage, there is little information that can be extrapolated. Based on artefact typology and raw material, it is tentatively considered to be of late Holocene (<5 ka) age.

6.2 Archaeological survey

6.2.1 Approach and methods

The survey was undertaken on 17 August 2023, prior to the archaeological test excavation program, and aimed to:

- identify landforms that may have higher potential to contain burial Aboriginal cultural deposits
- identify evidence of previous disturbance that may have resulted in partial or complete removal of Aboriginal objects that may have been present
- identify and record any previously recorded or newly identified surface Aboriginal objects or sites present in the project area, as well as any cultural values associated with the site.

The focus of the archaeological field survey was to investigate soil exposures for extant Aboriginal objects and identify landforms that have potential for cultural material to be present (either in surface or subsurface deposits). All Aboriginal objects and/or landforms of interest were mapped and documented using hand-held GPS, photographs, sketches and/or written descriptions.

Where possible, a significant focus of the survey will be to discuss intangible values associated with the project area, such as connection to other cultural places, stories, view-lines, contemporary values, et cetera.

The archaeological field survey was undertaken in accordance with Requirements 5 to 10 of the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010). In summary, the Code of Practice requires the following general methodology:

- Pedestrian survey of the project area.
- Recording of beginning and end points of transects or the boundaries of survey units, and the spacing between survey personnel.
- Recording of landform, soil information, land surface, vegetation conditions, visibility and exposure, and survey coverage.

- Recording of any identified Aboriginal sites according to Requirements 68 and recording of any identified Aboriginal objects in accordance with Requirements 1824 of the Code of Practice. This would include the spatial location, photographs and sketches, and written description of any identified sites, such as culturally modified trees, artefact sites, et cetera.
- If any Aboriginal objects and/or sites are identified in the course of the survey, site cards will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS registrar.
- In the event of Aboriginal heritage being identified within the project footprint, discussions would be held on site to understand whether further investigation and/or management of these finds is warranted. Where sites are considered of high archaeological and/or cultural value, further characterisation, consideration of avoidance and re-design would be explored with the registered Aboriginal parties. Appropriate mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties and Heritage NSW for any potential unavoidable impacts.

The pedestrian survey was undertaken by Mikhaila Chaplin, Nicolas Reilly, Phillipa O’Brien and Cameron Neal (EMM archaeologists) with representatives from Jali Local Aboriginal Lands Council and AT Gomilaroi Consultancy (Table 6.1). Participants were spaced around 2–5 m apart and the team targeted ground exposures along transects. It must be noted, however, that archaeological surveys are inherently limited by ground surface visibility conditions and therefore any survey, despite the intensity of survey effort and spacing of survey transects, is considered to only sample the archaeological landscape.

The effectiveness of the survey is determined through recording and analysing survey coverage data. It is evaluated for its effectiveness in identifying the distribution of Aboriginal objects across the landscape, taking into account the potential for archaeological deposits. The percentage of the ground surface exposed in each landform and the visible ground surface within exposures (as ground exposures are often obscured by vegetation, gravels, etc.) influences the survey results. For example, an archaeologically sensitive landform surface that is highly exposed by erosion is likely to reveal Aboriginal objects, whereas a similar landform that is thickly grassed will obscure surface artefacts if they are present. Overall, calculation of effective survey coverage is used to estimate not only how much area was physically surveyed, but also how favourable the survey conditions were for the identification of Aboriginal sites.

Site recording was completed in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010a). Survey transects were recorded as tracks on GPS units and detailed information about each transect recorded in field notebooks.

Table 6.1 Aboriginal representatives involved in the survey

Organisation	Representative
Jali Local Aboriginal Lands Council	James Currie Danial Ferguson
AT Gomilaroi Consultancy	Aaron Talbot

6.2.2 Results

The project is situated entirely upon an alluvial plain landform ~35 m east of Richmond River. The project area is bounded by a sugar cane field to the east, residential dwellings to the north and south and Blackwall Drive to the west. Little topographic variation was observed across the site. The school infrastructure, such as classrooms, toilets and outdoor hard stand/play areas, are exclusively located within the western half of the project area limiting the total area available for survey (Plate 6.2, Plate 6.3). The eastern half of the project area features no infrastructure except for a strip of concrete used as a cricket pitch and a sand pit likely used for athletics (Plate 6.1). The total site appears to have been subject to low-moderate levels of historic disturbance, with the western half exhibiting higher levels relative to the eastern half. Vegetation was largely restricted to the margins of the project area, with trees, likely planted after the creation of the school, lining the eastern and western margins of the project area.

The survey targeted grassed areas and ground surfaces not obscured by infrastructure. Where visible, the ground surface comprised brown sandy and dark brown sandy clay, neither of which were considered to be natural. Ground surface visibility was consistently nil to poor across the project area with dense grass growing abundantly across the undeveloped areas of the site.

No cultural materials were recorded during the survey. All trees were inspected, and none exhibited cultural modifications. Based on the flat topography, the level of disturbance and the poor effective coverage, there were no specific areas of archaeological potential observed.

Table 6.2 Summary of field survey results

Survey unit	Landform	Length	Survey unit area (m ²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective coverage area (m ²) (= survey unit area x visibility % x exposure %)	Effective coverage (%) (effective coverage area/survey unit area x 100)	Aboriginal sites identified
SU 1	Alluvial plain	NA	8,500	20	5	85.22	1	0



Plate 6.1 Cleared field in the eastern half of the project area, looking south-east



Plate 6.2 Infrastructure present within the project area, looking south-west



Plate 6.3 Netball courts/hardstand at Broadwater Public School, looking north-west

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- KEY
- Site boundary
 - Survey transect
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

RICHMOND RIVER

PACIFIC HIGHWAY

Survey transects

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 6.1



Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)



6.3 Text excavations

6.3.1 Approach and methods

The findings of the desktop review and the field survey indicated that there was potential for buried soil profiles of archaeological interest to be present with the project area. However, the project area has a history of extensive modification and disturbance relating to its use as a school. It was, therefore, unclear how much of the Aboriginal landscape would be present and, if present, whether such activities had truncated the natural soil profile, and in so doing removed any cultural materials that are typically constrained to the upper portion of such deposits. Given this uncertainty, an archaeological test excavation was proposed to investigate the project area, allow characterisation of the soil profile, and determine whether cultural materials are present.

These works were undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010) and consisted of small manually dug test pits in transects across the project area. The excavation was directed by Nicolas Reilly (EMM senior archaeologist), with the archaeological team consisting of Mikhaila Chaplin, Phillipa O'Brien, Cameron Neal and Georgia Burnett (EMM archaeologists). A number of Aboriginal organisations were represented; a list of groups present during the test excavation is presented in Table 6.3.

The primary aims of the excavations were to:

- identify, map and characterise the nature, age, extent, integrity and significance of the Aboriginal cultural material within the impact areas
- better assess the significance and historical meaning of the cultural materials that exist within the project area so that future archaeological investigation can advance our understanding of past Aboriginal cultural behaviour and environmental adaptation
- direct future heritage activities and mitigation measures (if required) for the project area.

During the survey, no key areas of archaeological potential were observed, and 12 test pits spaced ~20 m apart upon a grid formation was utilised to address the primary aims of the excavation. In summary, the following methods were adopted for the excavation:

- All test excavation pits were spatially located using a differential GPS device.
- Manual excavation of 0.25 m² (50 x 50 cm) test pits in a systematic grid across areas of archaeological interest within the impact footprint. The spatial resolution of the grid would be dependent on on-ground conditions but would typically have test pits between 20 m apart, with high resolution in areas of identified cultural materials and/or high potential, with lower resolution in areas of moderate potential. Additional in-filling of this initial grid of test pits and/or the expansion of test pits (up to 3 m²) may be undertaken to further resolve any uncertainties about the cultural deposits or where deep deposits are encountered.
- Excavation would use hand tools. Excavation of the first unit would be in 5 cm spits, with subsequent excavation allowed in 10 cm spits or according to stratigraphy (whichever is smallest) depending on the results of the first unit. Manual excavation would continue to either: i) the base of the cultural deposits; ii) to the depth of the underlying geology; or iii) to the maximum depth possible via hand excavation.
- Wet sieving of all manually excavated material through a 5 mm sieve.

- Soil profiles were recorded in accordance with the Code of Practice, including scaled drawings, photographs, and written descriptions.
- Soil samples were collected for description, sedimentological and chronological analysis where such analysis was considered likely to contribute significant information.

Table 6.3 Aboriginal representatives involved in the test excavation

Organisation	Representative
Jali Local Aboriginal Lands Council	James Currie Danial Ferguson
AT Gomilaroi Consultancy	Aaron Talbot

6.3.2 Results

A grid of 10 test pits were excavated at ~20 m spacing during the field program (Table 6.4, Figure 6.2). Test pits averaged depths of 42 cm, with the deepest excavation extending 50 cm below the surface in TP3. Where artefacts were recovered from natural deposits, test pits were expanded to 1 m², specifically TP 5, 8 and 9. TP 4 and TP 7 were both located in highly disturbed contexts, above a water tank/storm drain and in the middle of a concrete netball court/hardstand respectively. As such, these TPs were removed from the excavation program. TP 10 was also initially located in a disturbed context, though was able to be moved to an area where excavation was considered to assist in the overall understanding of the sub surface profile of the project area. A total of 44 spits were excavated across the 10 pits (4.75 m²), from which 2 m³ of sediment was removed and wet-sieved through a 5 mm mesh. Of the 10 test pits, 4 (40%) contained artefacts with 10 stone artefacts recovered overall (Table 6.4, Figure 6.2). When extrapolating each 0.25 m² test pit to 1 m², which is more commonly how artefact densities are discussed in the archaeological literature, an extrapolated average density of 2.2/1 m² were recovered from the excavated area.

The archaeological test excavations confirmed that the site is situated on the Richmond alluvial plain which was present an average depth of ~5 cm in five out of ten test pits. The effect of the historical disturbance was far greater than anticipated with fill deposits directly overlaying B2 horizon deposits in the remaining five test pits.

Generally, where natural deposits were overserved, the soil profile consisted of the following units:

1. **Modern fill deposit:** consisting of
 - a) a weak brown sand topsoil featuring frequent fine grass rootlets
 - b) a dark grey sandy clay. This unit was interpreted as a modified occupation deposit likely dating to the historical clearing of the site in the historical period, or from the development of the school across the twentieth century
 - c) a dark blackish grey sandy clay featuring frequent slag inclusions.

2. **Richmond River alluvium (A horizon):** consisting of
 - a) **Dark grey sandy clay (A₁ horizon):** a firm darkish grey sandy clay loam with common root inclusions. This was identified as the pre-European topsoil
 - b) **Grey sandy clay (A₂ horizon):** a firm grey sandy clay with common root inclusions.
3. **Cracking clay subsoils (B₂ horizon):** a dark brown compacted clay.

The archaeological excavation revealed that the majority of project area has undergone a considerable level of subsurface disturbance, evidenced by fill deposits overlaying clay subsoils in five of the ten test pits. However, the eastern half of the project area revealed a natural soil profile from 5 cm below the surface (Plate 6.4, Plate 6.5, Table 6.4, Figure 6.2).

A total of 10 stone artefacts were recovered during the test excavation (Plate 6.6). Post-excavation artefact analysis was undertaken by Laressa Barry (EMM consulting) and a full report can be found in Appendix D.4. The raw materials included chert, chalcedony and quartz raw materials commonly found in the northern rivers region. None of the artefacts possessed characteristics that could be used to provide insights into the antiquity of the site. These artefacts represent an extrapolated average density of 2.2 lithics/m² across the project area. Cultural material was recovered from a depth of 10–40 cm below surface, exclusively with A₁ and A₂ horizons. The clustering of artefacts within the eastern half of the activity area likely represents where remnant soil profiles were identified, rather than being a true reflection of Aboriginal site activities across the project area. It further indicates that modern disturbance has resulted in the loss of cultural materials if ever present across these portions of the site.

A variety of raw stone materials were used to manufacture artefacts. Most of the artefacts were made from opaque white chalcedony (n=5, 50%), followed by chert (n=4, 40%) and quartz (n=1, 10%). The assemblage was categorised into six artefact types based on attribute identification (Table 1). Only two (artefact ID:2 from TP5 and artefact ID:9 from TP9) were complete flakes; there were also five broken flakes (three broken proximal flakes and two longitudinal splits), two angular chert and chalcedony fragments and one chalcedony core. Notably, the complete and broken flakes and angular fragments were very small in size, with an average maximum length of 17 mm, and none over 3 g in weight. This is a by-product of heavy core reduction, with some flakes likely being debitage or 'waste flakes' from the retouching of larger tools.

No formal tools were identified, and the assemblage is dominated by expedient flakes. One core was recovered from TP 11, comprising a small (36 x 26 x 17 mm) chalcedony example with <50% rough cortex. The core body was derived from a flake but, like the rest of the assemblage, was also small. The core was rotated and attempts were made to knap several small flakes in various directions across and away from the platform surface. The subsequent negative flake scars are less than 20 mm in length and terminate abruptly in stepped or hinged terminations, and there is a considerable degree of crushing along the platform edge margin, and several fracture planes within the cobble material. However, the core produced unfavourable flakes and fractured in unpredictable ways and was ultimately discarded.

Based on the nature of the assemblage recovered, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the nature of activities that may have been taking place on the site based on artefact analysis alone. This is especially the case considering that no formal stone tool types were identified, and only a cursory portion of stone debitage or 'waste material' was recovered. It can be inferred that some core reduction activities appear to have been occurring on site; however, this assertion is tentative and based on limited evidence, as only a small proportion of the site was excavated (approximately 4.5 m²). Rather, the limited assemblage may hint that Aboriginal use of the areas investigated occurred sporadically – it represents transitory use of the landscape by hunter-gatherers and may reflect isolated loss or random knapping and discard events.

Table 6.4 Summary of the test excavation results

Test pit #	Easting	Northing	Area of excavation (m ²)	Depth excavated (cm)	Current ground surface (m AHD)	Depth of fill from the surface (cm)	Number of artefacts (n)	Artefacts per m ²
1	542586	6791669	0.25	40		Extent of excavation	0	0
2	542606	6791666	0.25	20		Extent of excavation	0	0
3	542553	6791655	0.25	60		Extent of excavation	0	0
4				Not excavated				
5	542603	6791646	1	45		5	2	2
6	54622	6791643	0.25	45		20	0	0
7				Not excavated				
8	542600	6791627	1	50		8	4	4
9	542619	6791624	1	30		8	3	3
10	542545	6791626	0.25	40		Extent of excavation	0	0
11	542597	6791607	0.25	50		Extent of excavation	1	4
12	542616	6791604	0.25	50		5	0	0



Plate 6.4 Test Pit 8, looking north. A natural soil profile is observable below the light brown fill unit some 5 cm below the surface.



Plate 6.5 Test Pit 1, looking north. The light brown and dark brown fill dominating the soil profile, extending directly to the under-lying geological substrate evident in the base of the test pit.



Plate 6.6 **Subset of stone artefacts recovered during the excavation program**

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- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Project design
 - Test pit artefact density (count)
 - 0 (no artefacts found)
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - Not excavated
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

Test excavation results

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 6.2



Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)



7 The archaeological resource

Past studies and previously documented Aboriginal heritage in the region show that cultural materials of the Northern Rivers region are dominated by stone artefactual material of various densities. These cultural materials were typically found on the sand plains of the coastal barriers, low rolling hills and rises of the coastal ramp. In dune landforms, sub surface artefact bearing deposits were recorded to depths of up to 1 m below the surface. Radiocarbon dates from charcoal recovered from the region indicates that the use of the area over at least the last 7,400 years.

Other notable site types within the region include ceremonial and Dreaming places, burial sites, middens and culturally modified trees. Broadwater, and the wider Northern Rivers region, present a unique location for archaeological examination due to the high concentration of ceremonial and Dreaming sites and burial sites recorded relative to other areas across New South Wales. This is primarily due to the proactive approach adopted by the local Aboriginal communities in recording these sites and, to a lesser extent, the focus placed upon these site types by archaeological reports in the late 1990s. The spatial distribution of these recorded ceremonial and Dreaming sites appears to be largely linked to water resources such as waterfalls and islands, both permanent (Cabbage Tree Island and Goat Island) and transient (Tuckean Island). Burial and midden sites also appear to be associated with waterways, though are largely recorded on dune or sandy rise landforms associated with the coastal barrier system running along the ocean's edge. It is possible that middens and/culturally modified trees were at one stage present within the project area; however, based on field investigations, no evidence of them remains, if so.

Spatially, a pattern of distribution for the region is largely influenced by the results from archaeological reports in response to development and associated cultural heritage assessments, specifically the construction of the Pacific Highway upgrade. These studies highlighted a general prediction model for Aboriginal site types which specified that they are more likely to occur in higher numbers within elevated sandy landforms and/or in proximity to water. However, given the narrow corridor of the Pacific Highway project, it is probable that the spatial patterning is incomplete and there may be other landforms of interest which contain archaeological resources.

With specific reference to the project area, existing archaeological investigations provide limited information on past activities. Historical information alludes the general Broadwater area being a fertile plain ripe for grazing with the added allure of cedar in the region. The land for Broadwater Public School was purchased in 1882, with construction of the purpose-built schoolhouse occurring in 1884. From this time, the school has undergone a series of renovations with the construction and demolition of several buildings as well as various attempts at landscaping and top dressing. This post-contact life-history of the project area is likely to have had a considerable effect on any Aboriginal cultural material that may have been present.

Inspection of the current land surface failed to identify any cultural materials and excavations found the A horizon had been largely removed from the project area. With the exception of a discrete section of remanent alluvium within the eastern half of the project area. Where present the remnant A horizon extended to depths of between 30 and 45 cm below surface before clay sediments were reached. A total of 10 stone artefacts were recovered from 4 TPS at a depth of 10–40 cm. A total of 10 pits were excavated across the school site, for an overall excavated area of 4.25 m², and an overall artefact density of 2.2/m².

The limited assemblage present may hint that Aboriginal use of the project area occurred sporadically – representing transitory use of the landscape, or it may reflect isolated losses or random discard events. The stones artefact could have also been brought in from another location and introduced via fill materials. Notwithstanding, the small artefact size of the assemblage does indicate heavy core reduction was taking place in the area, and materials relatively common to the region were being utilised.

Discussions with the local Aboriginal community identified three specific cultural places or values within the vicinity of the project area, including:

- Cabbage Tree Island, located to the north of the project area is an area of highest significance to the local Aboriginal community
- a larger unnamed Aboriginal site located to the south of the project area that is likely associated with PAD 11 Woodburn AHIMS #13-1-0189
- the ridgeline located to the west of the project area was said to be a common route used by the local community. The ridgeline runs roughly east west and was used to access the beach.

The values of these items will not be impacted by the project.

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- KEY
- Site boundary
 - Project design
 - NRBR AS1
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

RICHMOND RIVER

PACIFIC HIGHWAY

Archaeological resource of the project area

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 7.1



Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)



GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

8 Significance assessment

8.1 General

All Aboriginal objects in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. It is recognised that the destruction of sites may be necessary to allow other activities or developments to occur. In order for the consent authority to make informed decisions on such matters, an important element of cultural resource management is determining the significance of cultural heritage places and objects to understand what may be lost and how best it can be mitigated.

Cultural significance is outlined in Article 1.2 of the Burra Charter - the best practise document for managing cultural heritage – as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (Australia ICOMOS 2013). These values are reiterated in the NSW guidelines, which determines cultural significance of a place can be assessed by identifying the values that are present across the subject area and assessing what is important and why (OEH 2011). In assessing the scientific significance of sites, aspects such as rarity and representativeness and the integrity must be considered. Generally speaking, a site or object that is rare will have a heightened significance, although a site that is suitable of conservation as ‘representative’ of its type will also be significant. Conversely an extremely rare site may no longer be significant if its integrity has been sufficiently compromised.

The criteria adopted for this report are defined in Table 8.1. The management implications of these sites’ significance are discussed in subsequent sections.

Table 8.1 A summary of criteria used to assess the cultural significance (OEH 2011, 8–10)

Criterion	Definition
Social value —Does the place have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?	Social (or cultural) value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.
Historic value —Is the place important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	Historic value refers to the association of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.
Scientific (archaeological) value —Does the place have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?	Scientific (archaeological) value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information. Information about scientific values is gathered through archaeological investigation undertaken in this report.
Aesthetic value —Is the place important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local, regional, and/or State environment?	Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often linked with social value, and can consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use. This value is only relevant to archaeological sites on only rare occasions, such as rockshelters that contain art, or culturally modified trees in prominent positions, etc.

8.2 Statement of significance

One Aboriginal site, NRBR AS1(AHIMS #13-1-0250), is located within the project area (Figure 7.1)

NRBR AS1(AHIMS #13-1-0250) has been assessed as having low scientific significance as it comprises a low density stone artefact scatter common in the regional and local archaeological record. While the cultural deposits were recovered from a lesser disturbed portion of the project area, significant portions of the locale have been subject to extensive modern re-working, and it is improbable the assemblage was recovered from a primary context. Due to the low density of the recovered cultural assemblage and the context in which it was recovered, it has limited research potential. It is also a well-represented site type, and as such is considered of low scientific significance (Table 8.2). While important in demonstrating the longevity and continued use of the region by Aboriginal people in the past, it is considered that little further information can be obtained from additional investigation of this site.

No project specific cultural values have been provided by the local Aboriginal community for the identified site.

Table 8.2 Significance of Aboriginal objects and/or sites identified

Site	AHIMS #	Site Type	Significance				Overall
			Scientific	Aesthetic	Historical	Cultural	
NRBR AS1	13-1-0250	Artefact scatter	Low	-	-	Low	Low

Notes:

1. Values are only assigned where the site fulfils that specific criterion.
2. In the case of the cultural criterion, it is ranked in relation to whether the site is important to one individual (low), a mixed view from the Aboriginal participants (moderate) or broad-scale support from all stakeholders (high).
3. The overall significance is comparable with the highest ranking achieved in any of the four main criteria.

9 Impact assessment

9.1 Key findings

- The proposed works involve the demolition of structures, re-orientation of the site, establishment of new structures, and extensive landscaping for playing field and outdoor play spaces. The proposed works would involve earth works and movement of heavy machinery around the site to facilitate the project. These activities would require localised impacts across the site to depths of >1 m through removal of existing foundations and the establishment of new structures via piles or strip footings and associated services. Given the cultural material was recovered in the upper 40 cm of the soil profile, these activities have the potential to result in impacts.
- The Aboriginal site, NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250), is located within the development footprint and will be directly impacted by construction as well as the extensive earth clearing and leveling that will be undertaken to prepare the site for construction.
- Based on the prevalence of the cultural material associated with NRW AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250) within NSW, the loss of a small portion would have negligible intergenerational or cumulative impacts

9.2 Project impacts

As outlined in Section 1.2.1, the project will include the demolition and construction of a range of structures and buildings across the project area. This includes the demolition of existing school buildings, the construction of a new elevated school building with at-grade amenities and storage, and landscaping.

Based on the masterplan, we understand that impacts to the ground surface can be expected in the following circumstances:

- Where excavation is required to remove existing slabs, foundations, masonry piers and/or concrete footings of the existing structures and buildings.
- Where excavation is required to level an existing slope, and/or to create foundations for the construction of new school buildings. This may include shallow (<1 m depth) strip footings or capping beams and may also involve much deeper excavation for piling supports and trenching for upgraded service infrastructure (localised impacts to >1 m in depth).
- Where landscaping works require excavation to create fernery, vegetable garden and outdoor play spaces, or to plant vegetation with significant root-ball structures (<1 m in depth).

In addition, indirect impacts to the ground surface and underlying deposits can occur from the movement of heavy machinery and storage of materials, equipment and vehicles, especially where these movements or storage activities occur in areas that do not have existing hardstand installed. These activities can cause compaction and downward movement of the upper portions of the soil profile, which may affect cultural material if present.

9.3 Potential Aboriginal heritage impact

Two types of potential impact are considered, direct and indirect. Direct impacts relate to the construction activities and their removal, truncation and/or disturbance of the ground surface. This would include the removal of vegetation, removal or modification of geological outcropping and the removal or disturbance of the upper soil profile. Indirect impacts are the result of both construction and post-construction activities that may result in environmental changes that would affect cultural material within, or near the project activities. General examples of indirect impact may include the burial of a soil profile resulting in its compression and indirectly damaging buried cultural material, or an increase in dust being blown into a rockshelter and negatively affecting art motifs should they be present.

All cultural materials identified within the project area were identified within the upper 40 cm of the soil profile within a 40 x 20 m area in the eastern half of the project area. As outlined in Section 9.2, several of the proposed development activities would result in direct impacts to this site and deposit. Specifically, when overlaying the project design, NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250) would be subject to direct impacts and a total loss of value (Table 9.1, Figure 9.1).

As the works are extending through a cultural landscape that contains cultural material, these direct impacts as well as any design changes, need to be carefully managed as the project progresses. Strategies and recommendations to manage this are outlined in Section 10.

Table 9.1 Summary of potential impacts to Aboriginal sites and objects

AHIMS ID#	Site name	Overall significance	Type of harm	Location and/or activity causing harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
13-1-0250	NRBR AS1	Low	Direct	Construction	Total	Total loss of value

9.4 Inter-generational equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the current generation should ensure the health, diversity and longevity of the environment for the benefit of future society. For Aboriginal heritage management, intergenerational equity can be considered primarily in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects, sites and/or places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (e.g. due to development impacts), there are fewer opportunities for future generations of Aboriginal people and the broader community to enjoy the cultural benefits. Information about the integrity, rarity and representativeness of the Aboriginal objects, sites and places that may be impacted, and how they inform the past visitation and occupation of land by Aboriginal people, are relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of a project.

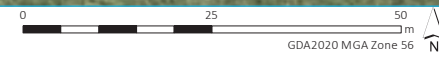
In relation to the NRBR AS1(AHIMS #13-1-0250), the proposed activity would result in direct impacts to the entire site. This type of cultural material is found widely across NSW, and as such the loss of a small portion here would have negligible intergenerational or cumulative impact.

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- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Project design
 - Development footprint
 - Project impact
- Existing environment
- Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)



Impact assessment

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 9.1



10 Management strategy and recommendations

10.1 Key findings

- The ACHA concludes that one Aboriginal site is within the project area, which would be directly impacted by the proposed works (Section 9.3). NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250) comprises a low density stone artefact scatter of low significance and is situated in the eastern portion of the project area.
- Recommendations are proposed for the inclusion in the project approval to guide post-approval requirements for Aboriginal heritage (Section 10.3). These include obtaining an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow harm to proceed to NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250) prior to the development activity proceeding.

10.2 Management strategy

The ACHA process, which included consultation with the Aboriginal community and sub-surface archaeological investigations, identified one Aboriginal site within the project area, a low density artefact scatter, NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250).

NRBR AS 1 is a low density artefact scatter comprising 10 stone artefacts encountered 10–40 cm below the surface in a ~20 x 40 m area. The clustering of artefacts likely represents where remnant soil profiles were identified, rather than being a focus for past Aboriginal activity. It is not considered that further investigation within the project area would alter the significance or understanding of this cultural deposit.

In NSW, Aboriginal objects are provided with statutory protection by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In general, where a proposed activity will result in harm to an Aboriginal object, an AHIP is required. The AHIP contains conditions intended to manage and mitigate the identified impact, allowing harm to proceed. Impacts to NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250) would require an AHIP prior to development being permissible. Given the low significance and secondary context of this site, it is considered that avoidance would be unnecessary and suitable mitigation measures included in the AHIP would allow suitable management of the cultural materials.

10.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations should be integrated into the management of the project:

1. No ground disturbance activities are permitted within 10 m of identified Aboriginal site, NRBR AS1 (AHIMS #13-1-0250) without having obtained an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from Heritage NSW. The AHIP should seek to encompass the entirety of the proposed development activity within the project area (Figure 10.1). Given the paucity of cultural materials encountered within the site, and presence of surface and upper soil profile disturbance, no further archaeological mitigation is proposed for inclusion in the AHIP.
2. The Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP), or equivalent, should reinforce how the cultural landscape is considered throughout the project and detail the rehabilitation of the project area. In discussion with the Aboriginal community, rehabilitation of areas where infrastructure is not remaining after the project should be undertaken to determine suitable ecological communities and other factors in returning the cultural landscape as close to its current state as feasible.
3. To avoid inadvertent impact, the proponent should implement cultural awareness training for all relevant personnel and contractors involved in the project of the relevant heritage considerations, legislative requirements, and recommendations identified in this assessment. This should be conducted on Country by representatives of the RAP/s as part of the site induction process.

4. Consultation should be maintained with the RAP/s throughout the life of the project and subsequent ground disturbance stages of the project.
5. A copy of the ACHA should be lodged with AHIMS and provided to the RAPs.
6. AHIMS Site Recording Forms for the newly identified Aboriginal site within the project area should be submitted to the AHIMS database once their validation has been completed.
7. If any part of the construction footprint is located outside the areas identified in this ACHA, or if any alteration is proposed further assessment of these area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects and/or sites that may be present.
8. Where the heritage consultant changes through the project, suitable hand over should be undertaken to ensure no loss or mistranslation of the intent of the information, findings and future steps in heritage management occur.

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- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - AHIP curtilage
 - Project design
 - Proposed AHIP boundary
 - Development footprint
 - NRBR AS1
- Existing environment
- Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

AHIP curtilage

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 10.1



Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)



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Abbreviations

AHD	Australian Height Datum
ACHA/ACHAR	Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AMBS	Australian Museum Business Services
BP	Years before present
c.	circa
cm	centimetres
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, now Heritage NSW
DECCW	Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, now Heritage NSW
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, now DPE
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMM	EMM Consulting Pty Limited
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
FGS	Fine grained siliceous
g	Grams
GIS	geographical information system
GPS	global positioning system
ha	Hectare
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IMTC	Indurated mudstone/tuff/chert
ka	Thousand years ago (e.g. 1,000 = 1 ka)
km	kilometres
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
m ²	square metres

Abbreviations

mm	millimetres
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n	Number
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NEC	Newcastle Education Campus
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NSW	New South Wales
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OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, now Heritage NSW
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PAD	Potential archaeological deposit
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RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
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t	Tonne
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TP	Test pit
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Glossary

Many of these definitions have been taken from the *Code of Practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW (DECCW 2010)*.

Aboriginal object: A physical manifestation of past Aboriginal activity. The legal term is defined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* section 5 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.

Typical examples include stone artefacts, grinding grooves, Aboriginal rock shelters which by definition include physical evidence of occupation, midden shell, hearths, stone arrangements and other landscape features which derive from past Aboriginal activity.

Archaeological survey: A method of data collection for Aboriginal heritage assessment. It involved a survey team walking over the land in a systematic way, recording information. Activities are not invasive or destructive.

Aboriginal culturally modified tree: A tree of sufficient age to have been mature at the time of traditional Aboriginal hunter-gatherer life and therefore generally of more than 220 years ago with evidence of bark or cambium wood removal for the purpose of implement manufacture, footholds, bark sheet removal for shelter, or extraction of animals or other food. Care must be taken to distinguish Aboriginal scars from the much more common natural causes of branch tear, insect attack, animal impact, lightning strike and dieback. Culturally modified tree recognition guidelines exist to distinguish these features. Naturally scarred trees are often misidentified as Aboriginal culturally modified trees.

Aboriginal site: The location where a person in the present day can observe one or more Aboriginal objects. The boundaries of a site are limited to the extent of the observed evidence. In the context of this report a 'site' does not include the assumed extent of unobserved Aboriginal objects (such as archaeological deposit). Different archaeologists can have varying definitions of a 'site' and may use the term to reflect the assumed extent of past Aboriginal activity beyond visible Aboriginal objects. Such use of the term risks defining all of Australia as a single 'site'.

Aboriginal stone artefact: A stone object with morphological features derived from past Aboriginal activity such as intentional fracture, abrasion or impact. Artefacts are distinguished by morphology and context. Typically flaked stone artefacts are distinguished from naturally broken stone by recognition of clear marginal fracture initiation (typically herzian/conchoidal or wedging initiation) on highly siliceous stone types which can often be exotic to the area. Care must be taken to distinguish modern broken stone in machine impacted contexts and therefore context must be carefully considered as well as morphology.

Aggradation: a term used in geology for the increase in land elevation, typically in a river system, due to the deposition of sediment.

AHIMS: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System — a computer software system employed by the Office of Environment and Heritage to manage many aspects of Aboriginal site recording and permitting. AHIMS includes an Aboriginal sites database which can be accessed via an internet portal.

Archaeological deposit: Aboriginal objects occurring in one or more soil strata. The most common form of archaeological deposit relates to the presence of a single conflated layer of Aboriginal stone artefacts worked into the topsoil through **bioturbation**.

Backed artefact: A thin flake or blade-flake that has been shaped by secondary flaking (**retouch**) along one lateral margin. The retouched margin is typically steep and bipolar to form a blunt 'back' in the manner of a modern scalpel blade. Distinctive symmetrical and asymmetrical forms are typically found called geometric **microliths** and Bondi points respectively. A thick symmetrical form, called an Elouera, is typically the size of a mandarin segment.

Bioturbation: is the reworking of soils and sediments by animals or plants. Its effects include changing texture of sediments (diagenetic), bioirrigation and displacement of microorganisms and non-living particles.

Bipolar flaking: Where the stone to be worked is rested on an anvil or other stone before being hit by the hammerstone. This results in the presence of negative flake scars on both ends of the core.

Bondi point: See backed artefact definition.

Brown podosols: Topsoils have loamy textures. A2 horizons are common, there is a clear boundary onto the B horizon. They have a sandy clay to heavy clay texture (typically occur on upper and mid-slopes).

Chocolate Soils: Soils that are typically formed in a basaltic parent material where slope or bedrock strata influence drainage. Surface horizons comprise loam, clay loam or silty clay loam. There is a gradual boundary to a brown or brownish black B horizon. There is no A2 horizons.

Conchoidal: A term used in relation to fracture surfaces on Aboriginal stone artefacts - bulb-like in the manner of a bulbous protrusion on a bivalve shell.

Elouera: See backed artefact definition.

Erillure scar: The small flake scar on the dorsal side of a flake next to the platform. It is the result of rebounding force during percussion flaking.

Exposure: estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits, not just an observation of the amount of bare ground.

Geometric microlith: See backed artefact definition.

Grinding grooves: Grinding grooves typically derive from the sharpening of stone hatchet heads on sandstone rock. Grooves appear as elliptical depressions of around 25 cm length with smooth bases. Although mostly occurring in association with water to wash the abraded stone dust away from the groove, such sites have been recorded away from water. Narrow grooves or broad abraded areas may occur less commonly and may be derived from spear sharpening or other grinding activities.

Haematite: a pigment featured in ochre used for tinting with a permanent colour.

Holocene: A period of time generally 10,000 years, which marks the end of the last ice age, to the present.

Igneous: relating to or involving volcanic or plutonic processes.

Indurated mudstone/tuff (IMT): the fine textured, very hard, yellowish, orange, reddish-brown or grey rocks from which stone artefacts are made.

Isotropic: Having a physical property that has the same value when measured in different directions. In relation to stone used for stone tools a fracture path is not hindered by layer boundaries or other favoured plane of cleavage.

Microlith: Very small fragments of flakes retouched into geometric shapes and usually present on tools like barbed spears, arrows and sickles.

Midden: A collection of shells and associated economic remains resulting from Aboriginal food gathering and processing activity. Middens comprise shellfish remains of consistent size in a rich dark earth matrix commonly associated with stone artefacts, fish bone and animal bone although shells are commonly the most obtrusive element.

Keeping place: A room or facility with the express and exclusive purpose of storing Aboriginal cultural heritage materials with accompanying documentation in a secure and accessible manner which protects their cultural heritage values.

Krasnozems: Mainly loams, clay loams and silty clay loams with a clear or gradual boundary to a dark reddish brown B horizon. Clays are typically light to medium and occasionally heavy.

Lithosols: Soils that have little or no profile development. They occur on steep slopes and are usually shallow and are left mainly as uncleared native bushland.

Open stone artefact site/stone artefact site: An unenclosed area where Aboriginal stone artefacts occur – typically exposed from a topsoil archaeological deposit by erosion. Typically the term is used to refer to two or more artefacts although this is an arbitrary distinction. A general ‘rule of thumb’ boundary definition employed by archaeologists is that artefacts or features more than 50 m apart are regarded as separate sites, however there is no theoretical imperative dictating such as rule. (The 50 m separation rule is used for the most part in EMM’s work).

Pirri point: A leaf-shaped stone implement with unifacial retouch extending from the lateral margins to a central keel running the length of the dorsal surface.

Pleistocene: A period of time 2.6 million years ago to 10,000 years ago. Reference to ‘Pleistocene sites’ generally means reference to sites older than 10,000 years.

Podosols: Soils with accumulations of organic matter, iron and aluminium. They are usually sand textured to depth. Yellow and red podosols are generally acid neutral. Yellow podosols have coarse to medium textured A horizons.

Point cluster: A group of GPS points used to identify the locations of individual artefacts in the field.

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): An area where there is an inferred presence of Aboriginal objects in the soil based on the environmental context which is typically associated with discovery of Aboriginal objects in analogous areas. This is not strictly a ‘site’ type, although AHIMS records it as such for the purpose of associating Aboriginal heritage Impact Permits with geographical areas.

Red podosols: Podosols with a pronounced texture contrast and clear to abrupt boundaries between A and B horizons. A2 is often massive and gravelly.

Retouch: The modification of the edges of a flake or tool by the removal of a series of small flakes.

Siliceous Sands: Sands that are usually found on coarse-grained sandstones and in sandstone colluvium. They are often sandstone outcrops present in the landscape. The topsoil has a loamy sand to light sandy clay.

Scarp: a steep slope characterised by outcropping bedrock. In this report, scarp refers to a combination of landform elements including scarp foot slopes, scarps, and cliff lines where outcropping sandstone is present in the landscape 10% and above.

Spur: the lateral crests of land that descend from the summit of hills or ridges. Spurs typically extend, with decreasing elevation, closer to streams and valley floors than the main crest of a hill.

Taphonomic: the events and processes, such as burial in sediment, leading to the degradation, decomposition or preservation of objects.

Thumbnail scraper: A thumbnail sized thin flake with steep unidirectional retouch or use-wear around a convex working edge.

Transect: A sample unit which is walking line or corridor across the project area.

Upsidence: phenomena that occurs when mining approaches and undermines river valleys. It can result in cracking and buckling of river beds and rock bars and localised loss of water flow.

Visibility: The amount of bare ground on exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials.

Yellow earths: predominantly sandy-textured soils with earthy porous fabric, weak profile differentiation and gradual or diffuse boundaries except for the darker A1 horizon.

Yellow podosols: Podosols which typically occur on the upper slopes of steep landscapes and on the mid to lower slopes of others. The A2 soil horizon is present in most profiles and the boundary change to the B horizon is generally clear. The B horizon is typically sandy clay to heavy clay.

Appendix A

Legislative context

A.1 Commonwealth

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* preserves and protect areas (especially sacred or intangible sites) and places of particular significance to Aboriginal people from damage or destruction. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10); and which can result in a cessation of any development activity.

In addition, the Act also protects objects by Declaration, notably Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). This can be applied at a State level where a State is unwilling or unable to provide such protection.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) upon which places of natural or cultural significance can be listed. Sites at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned by the Commonwealth, and most frequently encompass Department of Defence sites. Sites and places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if they are not listed or documented as such at a State level.

The values of sites and places on the NHL/ CHL are protected under the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values. Where relevant, a referral is made to the relevant Commonwealth Department, and either approval, approval with controls, or rejection of the proposed action is determined.

Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act establishes the managing body, National Native Title Tribunal, who administers native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. It also administers the future act processes that allow proponents to identify and manage potential native title issues for a given activity on a site where a claim has yet to be made or finalised.

In addition, the Act 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 waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the Act in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible and bipartisan agreements to suit their particular circumstances often circumventing lengthy timeframes associated with the native title process. An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a broader determination or settled separately.

A.2 State

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) is the over-arching Act that dictates the nature of assessment and management of the environment during a development project, and within which heritage forms a component. requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals.

The Act has two main approval pathways within which heritage needs to be considered. Generally for smaller scale (either financially or spatially), Parts 4 (Division 4.1) and 5 (Division 5.1) of the Act are implemented. Part 4 requires that a proponent submits a Development Application (DA) to local council for a given development, and within this document a consideration of Aboriginal and historical heritage is required. The specific nature of the assessment is usually determined at a pre-DA meeting with the council, and in relation to the relevant heritage Acts. Where Aboriginal heritage is identified as an issue, the DA may become Integrated Development, whereby the State government is also required to review and provide comments on the DA prior to its issue. Part 5 of the Act is a similar process, but only relates to approvals developed and issued by State government departments. Each State government department has their own internal approach to considering environmental issues, but ultimately must develop a Review of Environmental Factors (REF), which is comparable to a DA, and which requires consideration and management of heritage. Similarly where heritage is identified as an issue, liaison with relevant State consent authorities and approvals under other Acts may still be required.

The other approval pathway relates to State Significant Development and/or Infrastructure (Parts 4.7 and 5.2, respectively). These processes require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be developed for a project and assessed currently by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Importantly, the SSD and SSI processes turns off a number of pieces of other legislation, including parts of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. In the case of Aboriginal heritage, both the assessment and approval for harm are dictated by the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) outlining the contents and scope of the EIS, and the Project Approval that dictates controls on how a development should proceed.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) provides protection for Aboriginal objects and places across NSW:

- An Aboriginal object is defined as “Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.”
- An Aboriginal place is “any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84”. This is a very specific piece of legislation that provides process and management of Aboriginal sites of cultural, but not necessarily scientific, values. They are commonly, but not always associated with intangible values.
- Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the Act, is also protected.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), which is outlined in Section 90 of the Act. Currently, such permits can be sought from the Chief Executive of the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), with the recent relocation of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

To obtain an AHIP, certain assessment and documentation (outlined in this report) must be provided to DPC for their consideration. Once satisfied, they may endorse an AHIP to harm cultural heritage either conditionally or unconditionally. They can also refuse an application as outlined in Section 90C of the Act, and which can be appealed in accordance with Section 90L.

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* provides process and protocols for the transfer of vacant Crown land ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council, where the land is not for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

For the purposes of this report, the Act is primarily important to inform relevant Aboriginal communities for consultation; and where Crown land forms part of the development area may require additional liaison with the LALC as a potential, or existing, landowner.

Appendix B

Aboriginal community consultation

B.1 Consultation log and communications record

DATE	OUTGOING / INCOMING	ORGANISATION	CONTACT MADE BY	CONTACT TO	CONTACT TYPE	COMMENTS
Broadwater Public School						
AGENCY REQUESTS						
2-Jun-23	Outgoing	Heritage NSW	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Heritage NSW	Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
2-Jun-23	Outgoing	Richmond Valley Council	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Richmond Valley Council	Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
2-Jun-23	Outgoing	Eden LALC	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Eden LALC	Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
2-Jun-23	Outgoing	North Coast Local Land Services	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	North Coast Local Land Services	Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
2-Jun-23	Outgoing	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	The Office of the Registrar,	Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
2-Jun-23	Outgoing	NTSCorp	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	NTSCorp	Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
2-Jun-23	Outgoing	Native Title Tribunal	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Native Title Tribunal	Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
2-Jun-23	Incoming	Native Title Tribunal		Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Identified no native title claimants or other Aboriginal stakeholders encompassing the study area (Broadwater PS).
5-Jun-23	Incoming	The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	Brendan Smith	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Identified no Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area but recommended that Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council be contacted.
6-Jun-23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Rohani Dutch (EMM)		Email	Request for Identification of Aboriginal stakeholders/parties
6-Jun-23	Incoming	Heritage NSW	Barry Gunther	Rohani Dutch (EMM)	Email	Provided list of Aboriginal Stakeholders within the Richmond Valley LGA.
23-Jun-23	Incoming	North Coast Local Land Services	Leonie Williamson	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Provided list of Aboriginal Stakeholders within the region
4-Jul-23	Incoming	Richmond Valley Council	Jessica Ind	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Recommended utilising contact details of the various LALC's under the North Coast tab on the NSW ALS website
STAGE 1 INVITATION TO REGISTER INTEREST						
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing		Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Banjaling Aboriginal Corporation	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Baryulgil Square Co-operative Society Ltd	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Bundjalung Elders Council Aboriginal Corporation	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Burra-Waj:Ad	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Canowindra Tweed Byron Aged and Disabled Aboriginal Corporation	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Durahwa Training and Development Aboriginal Corporation	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Lois Crook	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Marcus Ferguson	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Minjungbal Cultural Museum	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Tweed Aboriginal Co-operative Society Pty Ltd	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Yidabal Gali Maa PTY LTD	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Koori Digs Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Outgoing	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
7-Jun-23	Outgoing	Bundjalung Tribal Society	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
7-Jun-23	Outgoing	Ash Moran	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Post and/or Email	Distributed letter with project information and requested registration of interest by COB 4 July 2023
20-Jun-23	Incoming	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Aaron Talbot	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Registration of interest for the project
22-Jun-23	Incoming	Marcus Ferguson	Marcus Ferguson	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Registration of interest for the project
23-Jun-23	Incoming	Jali LALC	Chris Binge	Stacey Kennedy (EMM) and Tania Crosbie (SINSW)	Email	Registration of interest for the project
17-Jul-23	Incoming	Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Registration of interest for the project

STAGE 2/3 - PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION AND PROPOSED ASSESSMENT METHODS						
7-Jul-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Aaron Talbot	Email	Distributed proposed assessment methods letter for review and input. Requested comments
7-Jul-23	Outgoing	Marcus Ferguson	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Marcus Ferguson	Email	Distributed proposed assessment methods letter for review and input. Requested comments to be received by 4 August 2023.
7-Jul-23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Chris Binge	Email	Distributed proposed assessment methods letter for review and input. Requested comments to be received by 4 August 2023.
2-Aug-23	Outgoing	Koori Digs Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Korri Currel	Email	Distributed proposed assessment methods letter for review and input. Requested comments to be received by 4 August 2023 or asap.
4-Sep-23	Incoming	Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Email apologising for late reply and that Koori Digs agrees with the methodology
FIELDWORK						
24-Jul-23	Ongoing	Heritage NSW	Laressa Barry (EMM)	Heritage NSW	Email	Notification to Heritage NSW of commencement of test excavations at Wardell School
27-Jul-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy, Marcus Ferguson, Jali LALC, Koori Digs Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Email	Sought availability for field assessment and distributed invitation for field work over 17, 18, 21 August 2023
3-Aug-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Mikhaila Chaplin	Aaron Talbott	Phone	No answer
3-Aug-23	Outgoing	Marcus Ferguson	Mikhaila Chaplin	Marcus Ferguson	Phone	No answer. Voicemail left
3-Aug-23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Mikhaila Chaplin	Chris Binge	Phone	No answer. Voicemail left
3-Aug-23	Outgoing	Koori Digs Services	Mikhaila Chaplin	Korri Currell	Phone	Not available for fieldwork
8-Aug-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Mikhaila Chaplin	Aaron Talbott	Phone	Confirmed availability for fieldwork for Broadwater and Wardell
8-Aug-23	Outgoing	Marcus Ferguson	Mikhaila Chaplin	Marcus Ferguson	Phone	No answer. Voicemail left
8-Aug-23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Mikhaila Chaplin	Chris Binge	Phone	No answer. Voicemail left
8-Aug-23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Mikhaila Chaplin	Terese	Phone	Called office mainline as no response from Chris. New email given (officemanager@jalilalc.com.au)
8-Aug-23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Mikhaila Chaplin	Terese	Email	Follow up email on availability for fieldwork
8-Aug-23	Outgoing	Marcus Ferguson	Mikhaila Chaplin	Marcus Ferguson	Email	Follow up email on availability for fieldwork
8-Aug-23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Jali LALC	Mikhaila Chaplin	Email	Confirmation of site officers for Broadwater and Wardell
8-Aug-23	Incoming	Jali LALC	Jali LALC	Mikhaila Chaplin	Email	Insurances and signed contract sent to EMM
17-Aug-23	-	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy, Jali LALC	Mikhaila Chaplin	-	Field assessment	Undertook field assessment of the project area (survey & test excavation) and debriefed on elements of the project
8-Sep-23	Outgoing	Heritage NSW	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)		Email	Notification that test excavations of Broadwater School have been completed and several stone artefacts were identified
Stage 4 - DRAFT ACHA REVIEW						
25/Sep/23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy, Marcus Ferguson, Jali LALC, Koori Digs Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Email	Email to RAPS providing them with a copy of the draft ACHA for review and comment. The email invites representatives to review and provide any feedback, thoughts or input within 28 days (by Mon 23 October 2023).
26/Sep/23	Incoming	Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell	Stacey Kennedy	Email	Email providing feedback on the draft ACHA. The email states that Koori digs agrees with the ACHA.
4-Oct-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy, Marcus Ferguson, Jali LALC, Koori Digs Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Email	Email to RAPS inviting them to attend a meeting on 10 October 2023 in which to discuss the draft ACHA and provide comment/feedback.
9-Oct-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy, Marcus Ferguson, Jali LALC, Koori Digs Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Various	Email	Email with microsoft teams meeting link sent.
9-Oct-23	Incoming	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Aaron Talbott	Email	Accepted meeting invite.
9-Oct-23	Incoming	Jali LALC	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Chris Binge	Email	Accepted meeting invite.
9/Oct/23	Incoming	Koori Digs Services	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Korri Currell	Email	Accepted meeting invite.
10-Oct-23	-	EMM Consulting	Stacey Kennedy (EMM) and Nicolas Reilly (EMM)	Nicole Meyers - Koori Digs Services	Online meeting	Online meeting held to discuss the Broadwater draft ACHA. Highlight of key findings and proposed archaeological management, and minute/documentation of any concerns or questions for inclusion in a finalised version of the report. Koori Digs confirmed that they are happy with the content of the draft ACHA and agree/support recommendations.
10-Oct-23	Incoming	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Aaron Talbot	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Email from Aaron informing Stacey that he was unwell and unable to attend the online meeting. Aaron stated that he would provide written input for the project by the end of the week and to call if any information is required.
10-Oct-23	Outgoing	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Aaron Talbot	Email	Email from Stacey to Aaron saying sorry to hear that he was unwell and to take care. Also stated if comments could be received by the end of the week or sooner that would be great.
10-Oct-23	Incoming	Jali LALC	Chris Binge	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Phone	Phone call from Chris to Stacey to apologise for not being able to attend the online meeting. Stacey replied that if Jali LALC would like to provide any written comment/feedback on the draft ACHA they were welcome to do so and it would be great to have that feedback by the end of the week if possible.

13-Oct-23	Incoming	AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Aaron Talbot	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Email	Email from Aaron following up with comments on the draft ACHA report. Aaron provided the following information: "Read the reports. With both sites a continual threat to massive flooding and shifting of soils it is a relevant observation to say the areas are naturally impacted besides developmentally impacted, therefore, integrity of sites are compromised. The area is waterlogged due to Richmond River and adjacent ocean shoreline being exposed to increment weather over history. With infrastructure development occurring just a cultural awareness toolbox for all workers to identify cultural material. Happy for projects to proceed. With sites a salvage can occur and reburial within an area not impacted. Maybe an educational tool for local school to implement cultural curriculum into their learning programs and wider community. The areas are small so concern for destruction of future sites is minimised with above discussion and recommendations implemented. The projects are vital to proceed asap as they are essential community projects. Please incorporate into report."
16/Oct/23	Outgoing	Jali LALC	Stacey Kennedy (EMM)	Chris Binge	Email	Follow up email to Chris re: providing comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School.

B.2 List of identified Aboriginal stakeholders in the region

- AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy
- Banjalang Aboriginal Corporation
- Baryulgil Square Co-operative Society Ltd
- Bundjalung Elders Council Aboriginal Corporation
- Burra:Waj:Ad
- Canowindra Tweed Byron Aged and Disabled Aboriginal Corporation
- Durahrwa Training and Development Aboriginal Corporation
- Lois Crook
- Marcus Ferguson
- Minjungbal Cultural Museum
- Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology
- Tweed Aboriginal Co-operative Society Pty Ltd
- Yidabal Gali Maa PTY LTD
- Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation
- Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation
- Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
- Koori Digs Services
- Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Bundjalung Tribal Society
- Ash Moran

B.3 Stage 1 – Notification and registration

Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 1:19 PM
Cc: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Wardell Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Agency Request_2.06.23.pdf

To whom it may concern,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed rebuilding of Wardell Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request contact information for local Aboriginal people you may be aware of who would be interested in the project, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist
Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 1:23 PM
Cc: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: RE: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Wardell Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Agency Request_2.06.23.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Apologies for previous incorrect subject title and information in email – this is for Broadwater Public School.

Thanks,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Friday, June 2, 2023 1:19 PM
Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Wardell Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

To whom it may concern,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed rebuilding of Wardell Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request contact information for local Aboriginal people you may be aware of who would be interested in the project, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Kind regards,

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2 June 2023

Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Request for information on Local Aboriginal Stakeholders

Dear Sir/Madam,

School Infrastructure New South Wales on behalf of the Department of Education propose to rebuild Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Broadwater Public school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be removed. The Broadwater Public school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be removed. A temporary school building has been established in the interim. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program. Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater NSW. The area is approximately 8,500 m² and the school straddles the eastern bank of the Richmond River, 500 m north of the township of Broadwater. The school area has been previously cleared of vegetation and comprises open sporting fields, sealed road and pavements, school buildings and tree plantings. The existing school buildings are to be demolished and new facilities constructed.

The aim of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is to inform the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the proposal and to develop suitable avoidance, minimisation, mitigation and/or management measures to facilitate the approval process under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

ADCO Constructions on behalf of Schools Infrastructure has commissioned EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) to undertake an ACHA to identify the presence of any Aboriginal cultural heritage values and to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage impacts to Aboriginal heritage. The ACHA will support assessment under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

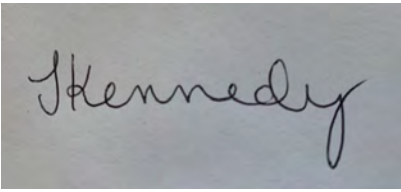
The proponent contact is:

Tania Crosbie (Community Engagement)
School Infrastructure New South Wales
E: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au
T: 0499 850 614

In accordance with NSW State Government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, EMM are writing to you on behalf of the proponent seeking information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of in the region, and who may hold cultural knowledge and/or information about Aboriginal objects and sites in the vicinity of the site. We kindly request you please provide this information as soon as possible at the Sydney address above, or skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au.

If you have any questions or enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact me on 07 3648 1266.

Yours sincerely,

A rectangular image showing a handwritten signature in black ink on a light grey background. The signature reads "Stacey Kennedy" in a cursive script.

Stacey Kennedy

Associate Technical Lead - Aboriginal Heritage

skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au



\\lemmsvr1\EMM\2022\EMM220779 - HH SINSW Flood recovery\3. E220872 - Broadwater PS\5. GIS\02 - Maps\G001 - GeographicContext_20221114_01.mxd 24/11/2022

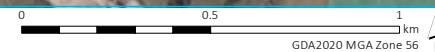
Source: EMM (2022); ABS (2021); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2022); GA (2011)



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody
 - NPWS reserve
- INSET KEY**
- Major road
 - NPWS reserve
 - State forest

Regional setting and local setting

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal due diligence assessment
Figure 1.1



Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 1:24 PM
To: Geospatial Search Requests
Cc: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders
Attachments: GeospatialSearch2019_Broadwater.pdf

To whom it may concern,

I apologise for my request, and acknowledge your terms and conditions in relation to cultural heritage in NSW. However, until Heritage NSW remove the Native Title Tribunal from their current guidelines, I must request a search of the study area to comply with them as part of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. As such, please find a request for information on Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 in Broadwater NSW.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist
Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

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SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers

1: Your details

Your name:	Rohani Dutch		
Your company:	EMM Consulting Pty Limited		
E-mail address:	rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au	Phone:	02 9493 9500
Your reference:	E230091	Your state:	NSW
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>I have read and acknowledge the terms and conditions on the next page.</i>		

2: Areas to be searched

Jurisdiction to be searched:	New South Wales	Tenure to be searched:	Non-freehold parcel
------------------------------	-----------------	------------------------	---------------------

Non freehold parcel or tenement identifiers (add up to 20 separate identifiers)

Parcel 1:	Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232	Parcel 2:	Lot 501/DP755624
Parcel 3:		Parcel 4:	
Parcel 5:		Parcel 6:	
Parcel 7:		Parcel 8:	
Parcel 9:		Parcel 10:	
Parcel 11:		Parcel 12:	
Parcel 13:		Parcel 14:	
Parcel 15:		Parcel 16:	
Parcel 17:		Parcel 18:	
Parcel 19:		Parcel 20:	

If your search area is not a non-freehold parcel or mining or petroleum tenement, you can enter other tenure or administrative regions here (e.g. local government area, townsite or county). Please provide as much detail as you can.

Click or tap here to enter text.

E-mail the completed form to GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Terms and Conditions

1. Specify only one jurisdiction (e.g. Queensland) and one type of tenure (e.g. mining tenement) per form. You can add up to 20 separate tenements or parcels per search request. For more than 20 parcels or tenements please submit additional search requests or contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au to discuss your requirements.

Note: if your area of interest cannot be clearly identified from the search form, or is not held in NNTT datasets, we may instead provide search results for a surrounding local government area, or other suitable regional area.

2. The NNTT does not conduct searches over freehold land (other than freehold land identified as aboriginal freehold)

Under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), the valid grant of a freehold estate (other than certain types of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land) on or before 23 December 1996 is known as a 'previous exclusive possession act'. This means that native title has been extinguished over the area. Native title claimants are not allowed to include land and waters covered by previous exclusive possession acts in their applications; therefore they would normally exclude freehold areas. A native title application may, however, be made over freehold land on the basis that freehold was invalidly granted, but the chances of this happening are very low.

The NNTT is not the custodian of the data for freehold estates. To determine whether a particular parcel of land is freehold land, you may wish to seek such information from the relevant state government custodian.

3. Cultural Heritage in NSW.

The National Native Title Tribunal has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal's website.

4. Spatial searches rely on data obtained from the relevant custodian. Whilst efforts are taken to update such datasets on a regular basis, the collection and interpretation of such datasets may be influenced by a number of factors that can impact of the completeness and accuracy of your search results.

Disclaimer

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have 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 NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia 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.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Rohani Dutch

From: Rohani Dutch
Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 1:25 PM
To: alc@oralra.nsw.gov.au
Cc: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Agency Request_2.06.23.pdf; Request-for-Search-of-Land-Claim-Register-2020_Broadwater.pdf

To whom it may concern,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed rebuilding of Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request contact information for local Aboriginal people you may be aware of who would be interested in the project, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF LAND CLAIM REGISTER



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

Level 3, 2-10 Wentworth Street
Parramatta NSW 2124
02 8633 1266
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW 2124

Please print all details clearly using block letters

1. Contact details

Full name: Rohani Dutch
Name of company: EMM Consulting Pty Limited
Postal address: Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065
Email address: rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au
Telephone number: 02 9493 9500

2. Real Property Details (if more than one parcel please attach separate table)

Lot / Section / Deposited Plan: See attached
Parish: Broadwater
County: Rous

Attached is a copy of the current title search(es), please tick

(✓):

3. To assist our office in assigning priorities please provide:

a. The purpose for which information is required:

To identify Aboriginal stakeholders as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed reconstruction on the site. Searching the register is a requirement of the process.

b. The reason for urgency (when urgent consideration is required):

Please note:

- i. Searches will only be performed on Crown Land.
- ii. In order to process a search we require a copy of a current title search for the relevant land.
- iii. Subject to demand, searches are normally completed within 10 working days. Complex searches may take longer.
- iv. If your search is urgent, please indicate why at point 3b above.
- v. Please send the completed form together with current relevant title search(es) via email to: ALC@oralra.nsw.gov.au

4 Signature and date:

Rdutch

2 June 2023

Lot 4 & 5	DP1043232
Lot 501	DP755624

Rohani Dutch

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 3:01 PM
To: Rohani Dutch
Cc: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: RE: SR23/898 - Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders - SR23/898 [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Your ref: E230091 **Our ref:** SR23/898

Dear Rohani Dutch,

Thank you for your search request, please find your results below.

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
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

Results for overlapping native title matters in NSW:

Feature ID	Tenure	Cadastre Data As At	Feature Area SqKm	Overlapping Native Title Fe	
4//DP1043232	FREEHOLD	4/05/2023	0.0006	NNTT File Number	Name
				No overlap	
5//DP1043232	FREEHOLD	4/05/2023	0.0075	NNTT File Number	Name
				No overlap	
501//DP755624	FREEHOLD	4/05/2023	0.0007	NNTT File Number	Name
				No overlap	

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](#).

Information on native title claims and freehold land can also be found on the Tribunal's website here: [Native title claims and freehold land](#).

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.

The 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.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 11:24 AM

To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>

Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: SR23/898 - Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

Caution: This is an external email. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

To whom it may concern,

I apologise for my request, and acknowledge your terms and conditions in relation to cultural heritage in NSW. However, until Heritage NSW remove the Native Title Tribunal from their current guidelines, I must request a search of the study area to comply with them as part of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. As such, please find a request for information on Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 in Broadwater NSW.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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Rohani Dutch

From: Brendan Smith <brendan.smith167@oralra.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 5 June 2023 5:14 PM
To: Rohani Dutch; Stacey Kennedy
Subject: RE: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders
Attachments: 20230605_AO Search_ACHA proposed rebuild of Broadwater Public School, Broadwater NSW_EMM Consulting_Jali LALC FINAL.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

OFFICIAL

Dear Rohani and Stacey,

Please find attached the response from the Office of the Registrar, ALRA to your email and letter of 2 June 2023 regarding the proposed rebuilding of Broadwater Public School, at 9 Byrnes St, Broadwater, NSW. The additional inquiry regarding the search of the Land Claims register, will be handled by the Land Claims team and responded to separately.

If you have any further questions, please respond by return email.

Kind regards and best wishes,

Brendan

Brendan Smith

Senior Project Officer, Aboriginal Owners
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

Premier and Cabinet

T (02) 8575 1160 **M** 0439 454 485 **E** brendan.smith167@oralra.nsw.gov.au
www.oralra.nsw.gov.au

PO Box 787
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Working days Monday to Friday, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm



I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay respects to Elders past and present. I also acknowledge all the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working with NSW Government at this time.

The Office of the Registrar stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to supporting the return of land to Aboriginal people as compensation for past dispossession; and to support self-determination through participation and representation in the land council network.

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 2 June 2023 1:25 PM

To: ALC <alc@oralra.nsw.gov.au>

Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

To whom it may concern,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed rebuilding of Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request contact information for local Aboriginal people you may be aware of who would be interested in the project, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

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SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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5 June 2023

By email: skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au

Stacey Kennedy
Associate Technical Lead - Aboriginal Heritage
EMM Consulting
PO Box 21
ST LEONARDS NSW 1590

Dear Stacey,

**Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation
for proposed rebuilding of Broadwater Public School at 9 Byrnes St, Broadwater
NSW, NSW: request for list of potential Aboriginal stakeholders**

We refer to your letter to this Office, dated 2 June 2023, requesting contact information for Aboriginal organisations and/or people who may have cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed rebuilding of Broadwater Public School at 9 Byrnes St, Broadwater NSW (Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624), as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).

Under Section 170 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW), the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners for New South Wales. A search of the RAO has shown that there are currently no Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area.

The proposed development and study area is within the boundaries of Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). We recommend that you contact Jali LALC, as they have relevant knowledge or contacts for the project and the study area, and may wish to participate or contribute.

Yours sincerely



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

Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 1677
BALLINA NSW 2478
Ph: (02) 02 6686 7055
Email: reception@jalilalc.com.au

Rohani Dutch

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Thursday, 15 June 2023 11:55 AM
To: Rohani Dutch
Subject: FW: HPE CM: DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School.
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Agency Request_2.06.23.pdf; Aboriginal Stakeholder letter Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School.docx; Aboriginal Stakeholder List- Richmond Valley Local Government Area - LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT of PLANNING and ENVIRONMENT.docx

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, June 6, 2023 6:11 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: HPE CM: DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School.

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Stacey,

Please find attached the DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Broadwater Public School.

regards

Barry Gunther, Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Environment and Heritage – Heritage NSW
Department of Planning and Environment
T: 02 9995 6830 | barry.gunther @environment.nsw.gov.au
Heritage.nse.gov.au and dpie.nsw.gov.au
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124

Heritage NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Please lodge all Applications to Heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Website Facebook Instagram LinkedIn

The Heritage Management System is live from 31 May. More information is available [here](#)

I acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians and ancestors of the lands I work across.

Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)

Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, communities and customers. Whilst our offices remain open, we have put in place flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW and continue to adapt our working arrangements as necessary. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are subject to rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. We thank you for your patience and understanding at this time.

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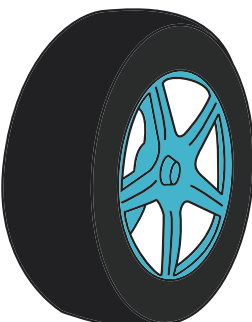
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Notices

Public Notices

Origin advises that on 1 July 2023 our standing offer electricity charges that apply to New South Wales residential and small business customers will change.

Customers will be able to see the new electricity charges on their bill from 1 July 2023.

Prices and fees for standing offer customers can be found at originenergy.com.au.



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12584 Jun 23 NSW/OE

Public Notice
 Proposed termination of Strata Scheme No. 2497 being property situated at 17 George St, Burwood NSW 2134
 Notice is given of an intention to apply to the Registrar General for an order terminating the above Strata Scheme and the consequent winding up of the Owners Corporation, pursuant to section 142 of the Strata Schemes Development Act 2015 (NSW). Any person having any claim against the Owners Corporation of the above Strata Scheme or any estate or interest in or claim against any of the lots comprised in the Strata Scheme is required, on or before, 3 July 2023 to send particulars of the estate, interest, or claim to: JHK Legal, GPO Box 1972 Brisbane QLD 4001, Att: Natalie Smyth.

Invitation for Registrations of Interest - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Blakebrook Public School

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been engaged by ADCO Constructions on behalf of Schools Infrastructure to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of Blakebrook Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Blakebrook school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be demolished, and new school facilities constructed. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program.

The proponent contact is: Tania Crosbie, Community Engagement, School Infrastructure New South Wales, E: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au

Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment.

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is: 1) to inform the assessment of the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) to assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; and 3) to support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Registrations of interest are to be provided by no later than **COB 3 July 2023** to:
Stacey Kennedy
 E: skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au
 EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW, 2065
 T: 07 3648 1266

Invitation for Registrations of Interest - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Broadwater Public School

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been engaged by ADCO Constructions on behalf of Schools Infrastructure to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Broadwater school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be demolished, and new school facilities constructed. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program.

The proponent contact is: Tania Crosbie, Community Engagement, School Infrastructure New South Wales, E: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au

Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment.

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is: 1) to inform the assessment of the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) to assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; and 3) to support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Registrations of interest are to be provided by no later than **COB 3 July 2023** to:
Stacey Kennedy
 E: skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au
 EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW, 2065
 T: 07 3648 1266

buy search sell .com.au

Invitation for Registrations of Interest - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Wardell Public School

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been engaged by ADCO Constructions on behalf of Schools Infrastructure to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of Wardell Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Wardell school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be demolished, and new school facilities constructed. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program.

The proponent contact is: Tania Crosbie, Community Engagement, School Infrastructure New South Wales, E: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au

Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process undertaken as part of the assessment.

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is: 1) to inform the assessment of the Aboriginal heritage values of the area; 2) to assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project; and 3) to support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Registrations of interest are to be provided by no later than **COB 3 July 2023** to:
Stacey Kennedy
 E: skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au
 EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW, 2065
 T: 07 3648 1266

*** HQLDOI RUFH**

Sumo Power Pty Ltd **QEnergy and Mojo Power**

gives notice of a variation to its electricity standing offer prices for small customers in New South Wales with effect from 1 July 2023. Sumo Gas Pty Ltd gives notice of a variation to its gas standing offer prices for small customers in New South Wales with effect from 1 July 2023. The standing offer prices as varied are published on Sumo's website www.sumo.com.au.

QEnergy and Mojo Power would like to notify their customers that there will be a variation to the Standing Offer prices (Default Market Offers) within the states of Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia from the 1st of July 2023.

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☎ 13 11 35

Tributes

ARMSTRONG (THORNELL), Kristy Ann-Maree
 07/04/1987-09/06/2023
 Tragically taken too soon. Devoted Mother to Violet, Indigo and Lyla. Adored Daughter of Donna and Peter Thornell. Beloved Granddaughter of Barry and Carol Johnston. Cherished Sister to Jason, Melissa, Bradley, Rhiannon, Brinley and Kelvin. Treasured Aunty and Loyal Friend.

STRANGE, Elizabeth Jane
 Passed away peacefully on Wednesday, June 7, 2023 at home surrounded by loved ones Aged 58 Years

Dearly loved Wife of Colin. Adored Daughter of Len and Lola and Sister to Mandy. Cherished Friend to so many. Dedicated childcare worker at The Roundhouse Child Care, Fairlight.

Always in our Hearts

A Celebration of Liz's Life will be held at the Lotus Pavilion, Macquarie Park Cemetery and Crematorium, cnr Delhi Road and Plassey Entry Road, Macquarie Park on Friday, June 23, 2023 at 12.00pm.

In lieu of flowers donations can be made to Chris O'Brien Lifehouse.

Maurer Family Funerals Balgowlah 9977 2113

Forever in our hearts.
 Family and Friends are welcome to join us for Kristy's Celebration of Life Service at: Molong Baptist Church, Crn Thistle/Edward Street Molong on Thursday 22nd June 2023 commencing at 12.30pm.
 Please feel free to wear something the colour of purple.
 In lieu of flowers, financial contribution can be made to 'Grace's Place' (gracesplace.org.au) Or call the Homicide Victim Support Group on 0288338400.

Guardian Funerals

CASSIDY, Gloria Margaret
 03.03.1937-11.06.2023
 Late of Marayong.

Beloved wife of Ted. Adored mother of Vicki, Christine, Peter & their partners. Treasured nan & great nan of Justin, Brent, Rebekah, Jake, Jordan, Kage, Leo, Zara & Luna. Loving sister of Daphne (dec), Beverley, Myra, Kevin, Roger (dec), Trevor & Peter.

Will Always Be In Our Hearts.
Aged 86 years

Relatives & friends of **Gloria** are warmly invited to attend her Funeral Service to be held in the Guardian Funerals Chapel, 1 First Avenue Blacktown, on Saturday 24th June 2023, commencing at 10am.

Guardian Funerals BLACKTOWN 02 9622 1284

Access articles, advice and grief support online.



mytributes .com.au

Everyday people, extraordinary lives

Read local community obituaries at My Tributes.

mytributes .com.au

Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Tuesday, 20 June 2023 2:46 PM
Subject: Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest
Attachments: E230091_Blakebrook PS_Notification_20.06.23.pdf; E230091_Broadwater PS_Notification_20.06.23.pdf; E230091_Wardell PS_Notification_20.06.23.pdf

Hello,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake three Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments prior to the rebuilding of Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools, which were significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA's will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Blakebrook Public School is Lot 2/DP859866, located at 417 Rosehill Road, Blakebrook.
- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater; and
- Wardell Public School is Lot 1/DP127938, Lots 6 and 8-12 Section 7 DP759050 and located at 20 Richmond Street, Wardell.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area for all three schools. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project/s in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in these project/s, please get back to me no later than **4 July 2023**. In your response please indicate which project you would like to register your interest in, this could be one, two or all of the Primary Schools. It is anticipated that the assessments will be undertaken at the same time and field work for each of the schools would occur one after the other (where possible).

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

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20 June 2023

Re Invitation for Registrations of Interest - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - Broadwater Public School

Dear Sir/Madam,

School Infrastructure New South Wales on behalf of the Department of Education propose to rebuild Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Broadwater Public school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be removed. A temporary school building has been established in the interim. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program. Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater NSW. The area is approximately 8,500 m² and the school straddles the eastern bank of the Richmond River, 500 m north of the township of Broadwater. The school area has been previously cleared of vegetation and comprises open sporting fields, sealed road and pavements, school buildings and tree plantings. The existing school buildings are to be demolished and new school facilities constructed.

ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure has commissioned EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values and to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage impacts to Aboriginal heritage resulting from the project. The ACHA will support assessment under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The proponent contact is:

Tania Crosbie (Community Engagement)
School Infrastructure New South Wales
E: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au
T: 0499 850 614

This project is being undertaken in accordance with NSW State government's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. As per the first stage of the NSW State government consultation guidelines, I am writing to notify you of the project and seeking you and/or your organisation's interest in being registered for subsequent consultation and involvement. We are interested in Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, and who wish to be involved in the project.

The purpose of consultation is to assist the proponent to:

1. Assess the Aboriginal heritage values of the area.
2. Assist NSW Government in the assessment of Aboriginal heritage reports prepared for this project.

3. Support any future applications or approvals for the project sought under *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and/or *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

If you wish to register your interest as an Aboriginal party in subsequent consultation, please contact Stacey Kennedy at the below details by **COB 4 July 2023**.

Stacey Kennedy
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
20 Chandos Street
St Leonards, NSW, 2065
E: skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au
T: 07 3648 1266

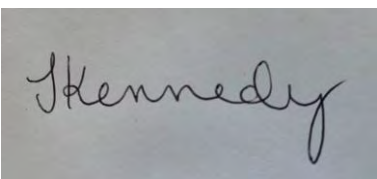
In your response, please provide the following information:

- Clear identification of the individual and/or organisation registering an interest. Please ensure all contact details and personal, along with relevant phone, address and e-mail (if available) is provided.
- Preferred communication method (e.g. e-mail) during the consultation of this project, along with your organisation's nominated contact person and their details.
- The level of project involvement you or your organisation wishes, including attendance of meetings, fieldwork participation and/or simply reviewing documentation.
- Identification on any procedures, protocols or requirements for the use and reproduction of any cultural information or materials you or your organisation provides EMM as part of this project.
- Identification of any Aboriginal objects, sites and/or areas of cultural value that you are aware of in, or near, the project area.

As required by the consultation guidelines, details of people registering as Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to Heritage NSW and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council unless you specify otherwise in your response.

If you have any questions or enquiries, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,



Stacey Kennedy
Associate Technical Lead - Aboriginal Heritage
skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au



\\lemmsvr1\EMM\2022\EMM220779 - HH SINSW Flood recovery\3. E220872 Broadwater PS\5. GIS\02 Maps\G001 GeographicContext 20221114_01.mxd 24/11/2022

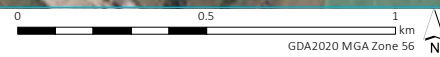
Source: EMM (2022); ABS (2021); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2022); GA (2011)



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody
 - NPWS reserve
- INSET KEY**
- Major road
 - NPWS reserve
 - State forest

Regional setting and local setting

Broadwater Public School
 Aboriginal due diligence assessment
 Figure 1.1



Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Tuesday, 20 June 2023 2:40 PM
Subject: Broadwater Public School - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Notification_20.06.23.pdf

Good afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment prior to the rebuilding of Broadwater Public School which was significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in this project please get back to me no later than **4 July 2023**.

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Tuesday, 20 June 2023 2:58 PM
To: ceo@ngulingah.org.au
Subject: Broadwater Public School - Aboriginal Heritage- Invitation to Register Interest
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Notification_20.06.23.pdf

Good afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment prior to the rebuilding of Broadwater Public School which was significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in this project please get back to me no later than **4 July 2023**.

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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Stacey Kennedy

From: Aaron Talbott <ngurrugu74@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 20 June 2023 3:58 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Re: Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama Stacey

Confirming registration for the 3 projects.

Yaluu

Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy

M [0477 239 021](tel:0477239021)

E ngurrugu74@outlook.com

From: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, June 20, 2023 2:45:59 PM
Subject: Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest

Hello,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake three Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments prior to the rebuilding of Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools, which were significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA's will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Blakebrook Public School is Lot 2/DP859866, located at 417 Rosehill Road, Blakebrook.
- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater; and
- Wardell Public School is Lot 1/DP127938, Lots 6 and 8-12 Section 7 DP759050 and located at 20 Richmond Street, Wardell.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area for all three schools. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project/s in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in these project/s, please get back to me no later than **4 July 2023**. In your response please indicate which project you would like to register your interest in, this could be one, two or all of the Primary Schools. It is anticipated that the assessments will be undertaken at the same time and field work for each of the schools would occur one after the other (where possible).

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
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Stacey Kennedy

From: Marcus FERGUSON <mferguson310574@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 22 June 2023 2:00 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Wardell/ Broadwater PS

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Stacy,

I would like to register my Cultural Interest for both the Wardell and Broadwater Public Schools Cultural Heritage Assessments.

If you require any further information regarding my Cultural Interest please feel free to contact me on my mobile number 0429114212 thank you.

Regards Marcus

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Stacey Kennedy

From: Chris Binge <ceo@jalilalc.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 23 June 2023 9:07 AM
To: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au; Stacey Kennedy
Cc: rlenkunyar@yahoo.com; Lenkunyar Hickling
Subject: RE: ACHA – Proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School – Broadwater - 2 June 2023.

Importance: High

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Tania

Jali LALC would like to register their interest for this piece of work at the Broadwater Public School if you could please engage with Jali LALC regarding this project and what is required.

Regards

Chris Binge
Chief Executive Officer
Jali LALC

Phone: 02 6686 7055 Mobile: 0438 668 344 Fax: 02 6686 8255 Email: ceo@jalilalc.com.au



From: NTSCORP Notifications <notifications@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 21 June 2023 2:31 PM
Subject: ACHA – Proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School – Broadwater - 2 June 2023.

Dear all,

Please see the attached notice of an ACHA.

EMM Consulting have been commissioned to conduct an ACHA for Broadwater Public School, 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater NSW 2472 in relation to a proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School. Please see the map in the attached notice for the specific location.

EMM Consulting is seeking details of those who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of the Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within Broadwater Public School.

Should you be aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, please provide their details at your earliest convenience in writing to Tania Crosbie (Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au) or Stacey Kennedy (skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,

Zoe Robertson | Paralegal



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

f 02 9310 4177 | **t** 61 2 9310 3188 | **m** 0400 787 450

e zrobertson@ntscorp.com.au | **w** www.ntscorp.com.au

Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

NTSCORP is committed to supporting local
Aboriginal businesses where possible through
the purchase of goods and services.

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From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Friday, June 2, 2023 1:23 PM

Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: RE: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Wardell Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

You don't often get email from rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au. [Learn why this is important](#)

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

To whom it may concern,

Apologies for previous incorrect subject title and information in email – this is for Broadwater Public School.

Thanks,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Rohani Dutch

Sent: Friday, June 2, 2023 1:19 PM

Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Wardell Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

To whom it may concern,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed rebuilding of Wardell Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request contact information for local Aboriginal people you may be aware of who would be interested in the project, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Friday, 7 July 2023 4:54 PM
To: Reception.bundjalung@gmail.com
Subject: Broadwater Public School - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Notification_7.07.23.pdf; E230642
_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf

Good afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment prior to the rebuilding of Broadwater Public School which was significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in this project please get back to me no later than **21 July 2023**.

I have also attached project information and proposed assessment methodology should you wish to register interest and provide comment. Any comments would need to be received by **4 August 2023**.

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Friday, 7 July 2023 5:03 PM
To: ashley.moran@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Notification_7.07.23.pdf; E230091_Wardell PS_Notification_7.07.23.pdf; E230642_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf; E230642_Wardell_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf

Good afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments prior to the rebuilding of Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools, which were significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA's will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater; and
- Wardell Public School is Lot 1/DP127938, Lots 6 and 8-12 Section 7 DP759050 and located at 20 Richmond Street, Wardell.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area for the schools. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project/s in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in these project/s, please get back to me no later than **21 July 2023**. In your response please indicate which project you would like to register your interest in, this could be one or both of the Primary Schools. It is anticipated that the assessments will be undertaken at the same time and field work for each of the schools would occur one after the other (where possible).

I have also attached project information and proposed assessment methodology should you wish to register interest and provide comment. Any comments would need to be received by **4 August 2023**.

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
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Stacey Kennedy

From: Korri Currell <kooridigs@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 17 July 2023 1:59 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Re: Broadwater Public School - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Stacey

Koori Digs would like to register an interest

Kind Regards
Korri Currell



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On Tue, Jun 20, 2023 at 2:40 PM Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment prior to the rebuilding of Broadwater Public School which was significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in this project please get back to me no later than **4 July 2023**.

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead –
Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)

emmconsulting.com.au

**BRISBANE | Yuggera/Turrbal Country,
Level 1, 87 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill
QLD 4000**



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Rohani Dutch

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Tuesday, 1 August 2023 4:01 PM
To: 'heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au'; Chris Binge
Subject: Broadwater Public School ACHA
Attachments: E230091_Broadwater PS_Notification_20.06.23.pdf; Broadwater.docx

To whom it may concern,

EMM Consulting Pty Limited is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment on behalf of School Infrastructure prior to the rebuilding of Broadwater Public School which was significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW.

As part of the ACHA, we have initiated the consultation process in accordance with Heritage NSW consultation guidelines, including a formal notification stage between 20 June and 4 July 2023. Please find a list of registered Aboriginal parties for the project resulting from this process below, and the various distributed documentation attached.

- Aaron Talbott and Natalene Mercy
- Marcus Ferguson
- Jali LALC
- Korri Currell – Koori Digs Services

Thank you,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

BRISBANE | Yuggera/Turrbal Country, Level 1, 87 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill QLD 4000



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B.4 Stages 2 and 3 – presentation of information and gathering cultural information

Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Friday, 7 July 2023 4:26 PM
To: Aaron Talbott
Subject: RE: Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest
Attachments: E230642_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf; E230642_Wardell_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf

Hello Aaron and Natalene,

Thank you for registering your interest for the Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell ACHAs. We have since been informed that Native Title exists over the Blakebrook school so we are only able to consult with the Native Title holder in regards to that project. Please accept my sincerest apologies for the mix up with that.

We have registered your interest for the Broadwater and Wardell ACHAs and I have attached to this email letters which provide more detail on the projects and our proposed approach to the archaeological investigations.

We are seeking feedback on the methodologies proposed and invite you to provide information on any cultural values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds should you wish to do so.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Aaron Talbott <ngurrugu74@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 20, 2023 3:58 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Re: Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama Stacey

Confirming registration for the 3 projects.

Yaluu

Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy

M [0477 239 021](tel:0477239021)

E ngurrugu74@outlook.com

From: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>

Sent: Tuesday, June 20, 2023 2:45:59 PM

Subject: Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools - Aboriginal Heritage - Invitation to Register Interest

Hello,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been commissioned by ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure to undertake three Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments prior to the rebuilding of Blakebrook, Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools, which were significantly affected by the 2022 floods in the Northern Rivers region of NSW. The ACHA's will support assessment under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- Blakebrook Public School is Lot 2/DP859866, located at 417 Rosehill Road, Blakebrook.
- Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater; and
- Wardell Public School is Lot 1/DP127938, Lots 6 and 8-12 Section 7 DP759050 and located at 20 Richmond Street, Wardell.

You or your organisation has been identified as a potential stakeholder in Aboriginal heritage in the area for all three schools. As such, we are seeking registrations of interest in the project/s in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines (see attached letter).

If you would like to register your interest in these project/s, please get back to me no later than **4 July 2023**. In your response please indicate which project you would like to register your interest in, this could be one, two or all of the Primary Schools. It is anticipated that the assessments will be undertaken at the same time and field work for each of the schools would occur one after the other (where possible).

If you have any questions please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)

emmconsulting.com.au

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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Friday, 7 July 2023 4:29 PM
To: Marcus FERGUSON
Subject: RE: Wardell/ Broadwater PS
Attachments: E230642_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf; E230642_Wardell_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf

Hello Marcus,

I hope you are well! Thank you for registering your interest for the Broadwater and Wardell ACHAs. I have attached to this email letters which provide more detail on the projects and our proposed approach to the archaeological investigations.

We are seeking feedback on the methodologies proposed and invite you to provide information on any cultural values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds, should you wish to do so.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Marcus FERGUSON <mferguson310574@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2023 2:00 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Wardell/ Broadwater PS

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Stacy,

I would like to register my Cultural Interest for both the Wardell and Broadwater Public Schools Cultural Heritage Assessments.

If you require any further information regarding my Cultural Interest please feel free to contact me on my mobile number 0429114212 thank you.

Regards Marcus

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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Friday, 7 July 2023 4:32 PM
To: Chris Binge
Cc: rlenkunyar@yahoo.com; Lenkunyar Hickling
Subject: RE: ACHA – Proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School – Broadwater - 2 June 2023.
Attachments: E230642_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf; E230642_Wardell_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf

Hello Chris,

I hope you are well! Thank you for registering your interest for the Broadwater and Wardell ACHAs. I have attached to this email letters which provide more detail on the projects and our proposed approach to the archaeological investigations.

We are seeking feedback on the methodologies proposed and invite you to provide information on any cultural values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds, should you wish to do so.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Chris Binge <ceo@jalilalc.com.au>
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2023 4:29 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>; Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au
Cc: rlenkunyar@yahoo.com; Lenkunyar Hickling <lenkunyar.hickling@jalilalc.com.au>
Subject: RE: ACHA – Proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School – Broadwater - 2 June 2023.

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Thanks for your email and response Stacey we will await the details regarding both these sites.

Regards

Chris Binge

Chief Executive Officer

Jali LALC

Phone: 02 6686 7055 Mobile: 0438 668 344 Fax: 02 6686 8255 Email: ceo@jalilalc.com.au



From: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 26 June 2023 9:50 AM
To: Chris Binge <ceo@jalilalc.com.au>; Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au
Cc: rlenkunyar@yahoo.com; Lenkunyar Hickling <lenkunyar.hickling@jalilalc.com.au>
Subject: RE: ACHA – Proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School – Broadwater - 2 June 2023.

Hello Chris,

Thank you for your email and registering interest for both the Broadwater and Wardell schools. I will provide you with more details on the projects in the near future.

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Chris Binge <ceo@jalilalc.com.au>
Sent: Friday, June 23, 2023 9:07 AM
To: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au; Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: rlenkunyar@yahoo.com; Lenkunyar Hickling <lenkunyar.hickling@jalilalc.com.au>
Subject: RE: ACHA – Proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School – Broadwater - 2 June 2023.
Importance: High

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Tania

Jali LALC would like to register their interest for this piece of work at the Broadwater Public School if you could please engage with Jali LALC regarding this project and what is required.

Regards

Chris Binge

Chief Executive Officer

Jali LALC

Phone: 02 6686 7055 Mobile: 0438 668 344 Fax: 02 6686 8255 Email: ceo@jalilalc.com.au



From: NTSCORP Notifications <notifications@ntscorp.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 21 June 2023 2:31 PM
Subject: ACHA – Proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School – Broadwater - 2 June 2023.

Dear all,

Please see the attached notice of an ACHA.

EMM Consulting have been commissioned to conduct an ACHA for Broadwater Public School, 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater NSW 2472 in relation to a proposal to rebuild Broadwater Public School. Please see the map in the attached notice for the specific location.

EMM Consulting is seeking details of those who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of the Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within Broadwater Public School.

Should you be aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, please provide their details at your earliest convenience in writing to Tania Crosbie (Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au) or Stacey Kennedy (skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au).

Kind regards,

Zoe Robertson | Paralegal



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

f 02 9310 4177 | **t** 61 2 9310 3188 | **m** 0400 787 450
e zrobertson@ntscorp.com.au | **w** www.ntscorp.com.au
Level 1, 44-70 Rosehill Street, Redfern, NSW 2016 Australia

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From: Rohani Dutch <rdutch@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Friday, June 2, 2023 1:23 PM
Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: RE: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Wardell Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

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To whom it may concern,

Apologies for previous incorrect subject title and information in email – this is for Broadwater Public School.

Thanks,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

www.emmconsulting.com.au

From: Rohani Dutch

Sent: Friday, June 2, 2023 1:19 PM

Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>

Subject: Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program - Wardell Public School - Request for information on local Aboriginal stakeholders

To whom it may concern,

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed rebuilding of Wardell Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. A letter attached provides further information.

I am writing to request contact information for local Aboriginal people you may be aware of who would be interested in the project, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

Please let me know if I can provide any further information to assist you.

Kind regards,

Rohani

Rohani Dutch

Graduate Archaeologist

Bushfire, Ecology, Heritage and Spatial Solutions



T 02 9493 9500

M 0459 353 013

 Connect with us

SYDNEY | Gamaraijal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065



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7 July 2023

Re: Northern Rivers Recovery Project: Broadwater Public School - project information and assessment methodology

Dear Sir/Madam ,

1 Introduction

Thank you for your interest in the proposed Northern Rivers Recovery Project: Broadwater Public School (the project).

School Infrastructure New South Wales on behalf of the Department of Education propose to rebuild Broadwater Public School, one of nine schools in the Northern Rivers region of NSW significantly affected by the 2022 floods. The Broadwater Public school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be removed. The enabling works for this project are part of the Northern Rivers Flood Recovery Program. Broadwater Public School is Lot 4 & 5/DP1043232 and Lot 501/DP755624 located at 9 Byrnes Street, Broadwater NSW. The area is approximately 8,500 m² and the school straddles the eastern bank of the Richmond River, 500 m north of the township of Broadwater. The school area has been previously cleared of vegetation and comprises open sporting fields, sealed road and pavements, school buildings and tree plantings. The existing school buildings are to be demolished and new school facilities constructed.

ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure has commissioned EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to identify the presence of any Aboriginal heritage values and to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage impacts to Aboriginal heritage resulting from the project. The ACHA will support assessment under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

This document forms part of the formal Aboriginal consultation requirements for the project, as described in Sections 4.2 (Stage 2) and 4.3 (Stage 3) of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010).

The aims of this letter are to:

- provide an overview of the project and how it will be assessed
- provide background on the project and some of the initial investigations to date
- establish the purpose and aims of the Aboriginal consultation process

- seek information about any Aboriginal cultural heritage values and sensitivities associated with the project and how they may affect, inform or refine the project and/or assessment methods
- seek information on any cultural activities (such as fishing and hunting) that has historically and/or is actively being undertaken in the study area
- identify any culturally appropriate protocols that registered parties wish to be adopted during the information gathering process (e.g., protocols during fieldwork, or handling of culturally sensitive information)
- present a draft of the intended assessment methods for your review and comment.

We welcome your feedback at your earliest convenience. We will be consulting with the registered Aboriginal parties for the duration of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (ACHA), currently proposed to extend to the end of 2023. However, for the purposes of this initial stage of consultation and in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010), we request any written response on the information and process included below by **4 August 2023** (28 days from date of distribution).

For reference, the proponent contact is:

Tania Crosbie (Community Engagement)
School Infrastructure New South Wales
E: Tania.Crosbie@det.nsw.edu.au
T: 0499 850 614

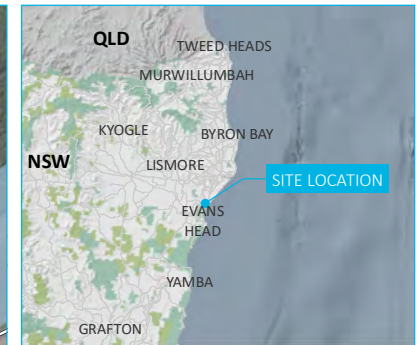
EMM is working on the applicant's behalf, and all queries should be directed through EMM. Feedback can be provided to:

Stacey Kennedy
EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
20 Chandos Street
St Leonards, NSW, 2065
E: skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au
T: 07 3648 1266



\\lemmsvr1\EMM2\2023\1230642 - Northern Rivers Recovery Project Stage 2\GIS\02 Maps\ Broadwater\ACHA001_Regional\Setting_20230623_01.mxd 23/06/2023

Source: EMM (2023); ABS (2021); DFSI (2017, 2020); ESRI (2023); GA (2011)

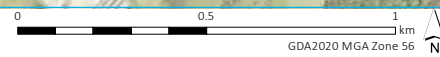


- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Vehicular track
 - Named watercourse
 - Named waterbody

- INSET KEY**
- Major road
 - NPWS reserve
 - State forest

Regional and local setting

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.1



2 Project information

2.1 Overview

ADCO Constructions on behalf of School Infrastructure has commissioned EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Broadwater Public School. The Broadwater school buildings have been deemed unrepairable following an assessment of flood damage and are to be removed.

2.2 Project elements

A masterplan has been created to relocate and replace flood damaged buildings within contemporary new learning and admin spaces. Other key objectives are to improve overall site planning and relationships, to retain the existing community and heritage value of the school and ensure provision of future protection against flood risk. The master planning will rebuild to the same number and type of spaces previously provided for each school.

It is anticipated that the physical layout and design of the project will comprise the following key elements:

- Demolition of existing structures damaged by floodwaters.
- Installation/upgrade of utilities and services (where required).
- Construction of the following:
 - Admin and staff space
 - Library
 - Canteen
 - General learning spaces
 - Amenities
 - Storage
 - Play spaces
 - Yarning circle
- Site access – including carpark

2.3 Previous investigations

EMM completed a desktop due diligence assessment in 2022 for the Broadwater Public School. The assessment concluded that the project area has moderate archaeological sensitivity, and Aboriginal objects may occur in either a disturbed or intact state. This is due to the prevalence of sites in the surrounding region and the cultural and archaeological sensitivity of the banks and islands of the Richmond River in this vicinity. Although past historical disturbance to the soils has occurred, there is potential for in situ Aboriginal objects to remain within the project area. Therefore, it was determined that the proposed activity may result in harm to Aboriginal objects and further Aboriginal heritage assessment comprising an ACHA is required.

3 Aboriginal stakeholder engagement

In accordance with the consultation process, EMM contacted a number of State and Commonwealth government organisations to provide information on Aboriginal individuals and organisations known to participate in cultural heritage management in the relevant LGAs. This was undertaken in June 2023. Once this information was obtained, a process of notifying these individuals and organisations was undertaken. This included distribution of letters advising them of the project on 20 June 2023, and publication of the project in several newspapers across the project study area on 19 June 2023.

Following this notification process undertaken between 2 June 2023 and 4 July 2023, the following Aboriginal stakeholders have expressed an interest in being involved in the project:

- Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy
- Marcus Ferguson
- Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council

In accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, these stakeholders are referred to as Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) in subsequent documentation and communication for the project.

The roles, functions and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in the consultation process are outlined in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Roles, functions and responsibilities

RAPs	<p>Provide cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice to EMM.</p> <p>Indicate areas of cultural significance.</p> <p>Provide Aboriginal sites representatives for archaeological fieldwork (if desired, and representatives are suitably qualified and insured).</p> <p>Have an awareness and understanding of the commercial environment and constraints in which the applicant operates.</p> <p>Demonstrate awareness and understanding of the opportunities to provide input into the ACHA and management recommendations for the continued design, construction and operation of the project.</p> <p>Identify, raise, and discuss cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements (if any).</p>
EMM	<p>Undertake the ACHA in accordance with the relevant policies, legislation and guidelines, including coordinating and directing the fieldwork.</p> <p>Facilitate the Aboriginal consultation process.</p> <p>Consider the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice of the RAPs in assessing cultural significance and developing management measures.</p> <p>Provide clear management measures that comply with relevant legislation, guidelines and significance.</p>
All stakeholders	<p>Mutual respect (each person has the right to have a say and be heard).</p> <p>Communicate in a professional manner.</p>

4 Assessment methodology

4.1 Overview

The ACHA will support assessment under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered before land development and includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and Development Control Plans (DCPs) to provide guidance at the local level of environmental assessment required, it also includes a range of planning instruments that can include Aboriginal objects, sites and places, although these would still generally be managed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

The ACHA will undertake an assessment of impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage items and be prepared for the project in accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines. These typically include:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Code of Practice) (DECCW 2010a);
- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (DECCW 2010b); and
- *Aboriginal Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010c).

The purpose of the ACHA is to describe any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values within the study area, identify the potential impacts that the project may have on these sites and values, and detail mitigation measures for the avoidance, minimisation and management of any impacts to identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values. The preparation of the ACHA will involve:

- Consultation with RAPs to identify socio-cultural values of the project study area and places of special significance that should be considered.
- A review of past Aboriginal heritage reports near the project area to further understand the location, nature and survivability of cultural materials in a given area, and how this may extrapolate into the project area.
- A review of the existing environment and environmental characteristics of the project footprint to identify past Aboriginal resources and suitable occupation areas. The presence of certain landforms and landscapes are critical in determining the potential presence of Aboriginal cultural materials (e.g. proximity to water), while the last 200 years of activity often have resulted in disturbance and loss of such materials. This review will provide an understanding of both the current conditions, but also the historical evolution of the project area.
- Archaeological field survey to ground-truth the predictive model, and to identify previously documented and undocumented cultural heritage.
- Archaeological test excavation of areas of potential archaeological deposits (PAD) and based on the findings of the archaeological survey and existing information (Figure 4.1).
- An assessment of significance for Aboriginal cultural heritage sites values in the project area (with input from the registered Aboriginal parties).
- An assessment of the potential impacts that construction and operation of the project may affect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and values in the project area.

- Development of mitigation measures based on the results of the impact assessment and input from registered Aboriginal parties during the consultation process and particularly from the draft ACHA review period. The mitigation measures would detail how the project would aim to avoid, minimise and manage the potential impacts of the project on Aboriginal cultural sites and values in the project area.

4.2 Archaeological field survey

Archaeological field survey of the study area will be undertaken to identify any extant Aboriginal objects or sites and cultural values present. Field survey will be completed across the entire study area.

Surface investigation will consist of the survey team being evenly spaced (5-10 m apart) and walking transects across accessible parts of the study area.

The focus of the archaeological field survey will be to both investigate soil exposures for extant Aboriginal objects and identify landforms that have potential for cultural material to be present (either in surface or subsurface deposits). All Aboriginal objects and/or landforms of interest would be mapped and documented using hand-held GPS, photographs, sketches and/or written description.

Where possible, a significant focus of the survey will be to discuss intangible values associated with the project study area, such as connection to other cultural places, stories, view-lines, contemporary values, etc.

The archaeological field survey will be undertaken in accordance with Requirements 5 to 10 of the Code of Practice. In summary, the Code of Practice requires the following general methodology:

- Pedestrian survey of the project study area.
- Recording of beginning and end points of transects or the boundaries of survey units, and the spacing between survey personnel.
- Recording of landform, soil information, land surface, vegetation conditions, visibility and exposure, and survey coverage.
- Recording of any identified Aboriginal sites identified according to Requirements 6-8, and recording of any identified Aboriginal objects in accordance with Requirements 18-24 of the Code of Practice. This would include the spatial location, photographs and sketches, and written description of any identified sites, such as culturally modified trees, artefact sites, etc.
- If any Aboriginal objects and/or sites are identified in the course of the survey, site cards will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS registrar.
- In the event of Aboriginal heritage being identified within the project footprint, undertake discussions on site as to the potential further investigation and/or management of these finds. Where sites are considered of high archaeological and/or cultural value, further characterisation, consideration of avoidance and re-design would be explored with the registered Aboriginal parties. Appropriate mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties and Heritage NSW for any potential unavoidable impacts.

4.3 Test excavations

The project has potential to disturb ground that intersects with landform/s where buried cultural material is considered probable (Figure 4.1). Areas which are considered to have potential for Aboriginal heritage that intersect with the proposed development footprint would be subject to test excavations. The test excavations would consist of the following approach and methods:

All test excavations would adopt the Heritage NSW Code of Practice methods, and include the following:

- All test excavation pits would be spatially located using a differential GPS device, which would also provide elevation data.
- Manual excavation of 0.25 m² (50 x 50 cm) test pits in a systematic grid across areas of archaeological interest within the impact footprint. The spatial resolution of the grid would be dependent on on-ground conditions but would typically have test pits between 20 m apart, with high resolution in areas of identified cultural materials and/or high potential, with lower resolution in areas of moderate potential. Additional in-filling of this initial grid of test pits and/or the expansion of test pits (up to 3 m²) may be undertaken to further resolve any uncertainties about the cultural deposits or where deep deposits are encountered.
- Excavation would use hand tools. Excavation of the first unit would be in 5 cm spits, with subsequent excavation allowed in 10 cm spits or according to stratigraphy (whichever is smallest) depending on the results of the first unit. Manual excavation would continue to either: i) the base of the cultural deposits; ii) to the depth of the underlying geology; or iii) to the maximum depth possible via hand excavation (likely ~50 cm);
- Sieving of all manually excavated material through a 5 mm sieve.
- Reduced levels of the top and bottom of the test pit would be documented using a dumpy level against a known elevation. Other levels may be taken as required.
- Soil profiles would be recorded in accordance with the Code of Practice, including scaled drawings, photographs, and written descriptions.
- Soil samples may be collected for description, sedimentological and chronological analysis where such analysis is considered likely to contribute significant information. Excavation procedures and protocols may be modified at the discretion of the Excavation Director, in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties and the proponent as the conditions in the field and nature of the excavations develop. This includes the movement of test pits to avoid existing built structures, buried services and disturbances not identified during the desktop phase.

Historical archaeological investigations may also need to be completed for the project and where possible these will be run concurrently. Any historical trenches will be monitored for Aboriginal objects and/or deposits, and if Aboriginal materials are found the test pit would be excavated as part of the ACHA program. All deposits will be sieved, and all artefacts bagged and analysed in line with the methodology provided above, dependent on approval from the historical archaeologists (i.e. there are no significant historical features we need to avoid excavating through).

4.4 Timeframes

The following indicative timeframes would apply:

- Distribution of this document to registered Aboriginal stakeholders: **7 July 2023**
- Field survey/test excavations of the study area: commence **mid August 2023**
- Distribution of the draft ACHA report for RAP review and comment: September 2023
- Input into recommendations and review of draft report by RAPs: September/October 2023; and
- Report finalisation: September/October 2023.

\\lemmsvr1\EMM2\2023\E230642 - Northern Rivers Recovery Project Stage 2\GIS\02 Maps\ Broadwater\ACHA002_TestPits_20230706_02.mxd 7/07/2023



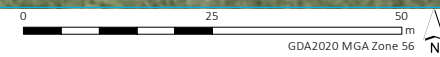
Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)

- KEY
- Site boundary
 - Proposed test excavation
 - Project design
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

DRAFT

Proposed test excavations

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.2



5 What we need from you

In addition to the archaeological evidence described above, Aboriginal heritage incorporates a wide range of values such as stories, traditions and cultural practices. EMM welcomes advice from the Aboriginal community about cultural values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds. EMM is relying on the Aboriginal community for advice on nonarchaeological and intangible Aboriginal values for the study area. We are happy to discuss any information which you are willing to share and will respect confidentiality where requested.

EMM would appreciate your feedback on the above methodology proposed for the investigation and assessment of the study area. In responding, please also consider the following questions:

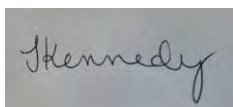
- Are there any other knowledge-holders or traditional owner groups we should be contacting to obtain cultural information on this area?
- Are there any protocols in relation to community interaction and/or cultural heritage that you would like adopted during the project?
- Are you aware of any Aboriginal objects, places, sites or stories of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the study area? If so, please advise us how you wish them to be dealt with during the project.
- Are you aware of any past or current fishing and hunting activities within the project study area? Do you have any views on how these should be managed into the future?
- Is the information you are providing sensitive, gender specific, etc? If so, how would you like the information you provide to EMM to be managed? Noting that some documentation for the ACHA process will be required.
- Do you require any further information prior to EMM proceeding with the ACHA investigations?
- In your response, can you please also clearly identify who you would like EMM to talk to within your organisation, and provide contact details for these individuals. Please also ensure your preferred method of communication (eg telephone call, e-mail, letter etc) is highlighted for subsequent stages of the project.

6 Closing

We look forward to receiving any response your organisation wishes to make about the proposed method by **4 August 2023** (28 days from distribution). Your response will be documented and considered in the assessment. Most importantly, your cultural information is also welcome within this timeframe; but it can also be submitted up until the completion of the draft ACHA.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Yours sincerely



Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead

skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au

Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Wednesday, 2 August 2023 5:34 PM
To: kooridigs@gmail.com
Cc: Mikhaila Chaplin
Subject: Broadwater PS ACHA
Attachments: E230642_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf

Hi Korri,

Thank you for registering your interest for the Broadwater ACHA.

I have attached to this email a letter which provides more detail on the project and our proposed approach to the archaeological investigations.

We are seeking feedback on the methodologies proposed and invite you to provide information on any cultural values (which might include archaeological sites or other types of values) relevant to the study area and its surrounds, should you wish to do so.

If you would like to provide comment it would be great if you could do so by the end of this week, but we would also be happy to extend this time frame to next week if you need extra time.

I will be in touch over the next couple of days to also discuss participation in the field work which we hope to start in the next couple of weeks.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kindest regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

BRISBANE | Yuggera/Turrbal Country, Level 1, 87 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill QLD 4000



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Rohani Dutch

From: Laressa Barry
Sent: Monday, 24 July 2023 3:28 PM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox
Cc: Stacey Kennedy; Mikhaila Chaplin; Nicolas Reilly
Subject: E230642 - Northern Rivers Schools - Broadwater ACH test excavation
Attachments: E230642_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf

Dear ACH team,

In accordance with Requirement 15 of the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW, we wish to advise that EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is proposing to undertake Aboriginal archaeological test excavations at Broadwater Public School, **commencing on either 7th or 14th August 2023** (the latter date reflective of the need to determine complex site logistics and Aboriginal stakeholder availability, which may delay the works by one week). We intend to complete the excavation over a period of between 3 and 5 days, dependent on the nature of the cultural deposits identified.

Further details of these excavations are included in the attached documentation (refer Section 4.3) provided to the RAPs on 7th July 2023.

Should you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry

Senior Archaeologist | Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader (A)



T 02 9493 9500
M 0432 830 813
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

Note: My work days are Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday



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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Friday, 8 September 2023 8:14 AM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox
Cc: Mikhaila Chaplin; Nicolas Reilly
Subject: RE: E230642 - Northern Rivers Schools - Broadwater ACH test excavation
Attachments: E230642_Broadwater_Project_Info_Methodology_7.07.2023.pdf; 0603 ACHA013_TestExcavationResults_20230907_01.pdf

Dear ACH team,

This is a follow up email to let you know that Aboriginal archaeological test excavations at the Broadwater Public School were undertaken over three days on Thursday 17 August 2023, Friday 18 August 2023 and Monday 21 August 2023 in line with the attached methodology. The field team included EMM archaeologists and RAP participants from AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy and Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council. Excavations were carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice and a total of 10 stone artefacts were recorded within four test pits (TP 5, 8, 9 and 11). Test pits 5, 8 and 9 were all extended to a 1 x 1 m test pit to further characterise the cultural deposits. Test pit 11 was not extended due to the highly disturbed subsurface context that was recorded during excavation.

The draft ACHA report is currently being prepared and it is anticipated that it will be distributed to the RAPs for review and comment in September/October 2023. The ACHA will present the development of mitigation measures based on the results of the impact assessment and input from the RAP during the consultation process.

Should you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you and kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or action it outside your regular hours

From: Laessa Barry <lbarry@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, July 24, 2023 3:28 PM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox <heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>; Mikhaila Chaplin <mchaplin@emmconsulting.com.au>; Nicolas Reilly <nreilly@emmconsulting.com.au>
Subject: E230642 - Northern Rivers Schools - Broadwater ACH test excavation

Dear ACH team,

In accordance with Requirement 15 of the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW, we wish to advise that EMM Consulting Pty Ltd is proposing to undertake Aboriginal archaeological test

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Further details of these excavations are included in the attached documentation (refer Section 4.3) provided to the RAPs on 7th July 2023.

Should you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you and kind regards,

Laressa Barry

Senior Archaeologist | Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader (A)



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M 0432 830 813
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

SYDNEY | Gamaraigal Country, Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street, St Leonards NSW 2065

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B.5 Stage 4 – Aboriginal feedback of the draft ACHA

Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, 25 September 2023 5:19 PM
To: Aaron Talbott
Subject: Broadwater - draft ACHA

Hello Aaron,

I hope this email finds you well. The purpose of this email is to invite you to provide comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School as required under Heritage NSW's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

Archaeological field survey and test excavation of the study area identified ten stone artefacts within four test pits. The development of the new school buildings cannot avoid impact to this site and as such the proponent is required to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from Heritage NSW.

Section 10 of the ACHA outlines the proposed management strategy and recommendations to guide post-approval requirements for the project.

I invite you to please have a look through the document and if you would like to provide any feedback, thoughts or input on the proposed recommendations and management strategies. I would greatly appreciate any feedback at any time that suits, via phone, email or letter form, but please aim to get to that back to me within 28 days before **Mon 23 October 2023**.

If you have any problems accessing the report, or want to chat about the report further, please feel free to give me a call.

 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



T 07 3648 1200
M 0408 597 246
LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
emmconsulting.com.au

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I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or action it outside your regular hours

Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, 25 September 2023 5:22 PM
To: Marcus FERGUSON
Subject: Broadwater - draft ACHA

Hello Marcus,

I hope this email finds you well. The purpose of this email is to invite you to provide comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School as required under Heritage NSW's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

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 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or action it outside your regular hours

Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, 25 September 2023 5:24 PM
To: Chris Binge
Subject: Broadwater - draft ACHA

Dear Chris,

I hope this email finds you well. The purpose of this email is to invite you to provide comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School as required under Heritage NSW's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

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 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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M 0408 597 246
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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, 25 September 2023 5:26 PM
To: Korri Currell
Subject: Broadwater Public School - draft ACHA

Hello Korri,

I hope this email finds you well. The purpose of this email is to invite you to provide comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School as required under Heritage NSW's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

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 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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Stacey Kennedy

From: Korri Currell <kooridigs@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 26 September 2023 3:46 PM
To: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Re: Broadwater Public School - draft ACHA

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Hi Stacey

Koori digs agrees with ACHA

Kind regards
Korri Currell

Koori digs
Manager
Korri currell
0450015710

On Mon, 25 Sep 2023 at 5:25 pm, Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au> wrote:

Hello Korri,

I hope this email finds you well. The purpose of this email is to invite you to provide comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School as required under Heritage NSW's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

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If you have any problems accessing the report, or want to chat about the report further, please feel free to give me a call.



[E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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creating opportunities

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M 0408 597 246

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BRISBANE | Yuggera/Turrbal Country, Level 1, [87 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill QLD 4000](#)

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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Wednesday, 4 October 2023 2:22 PM
To: Aaron Talbott
Subject: RE: Broadwater - draft ACHA

Dear Aaron,

As outlined in my previous email (below), School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) are hoping to finalise the ACHA report for the Broadwater Public School as soon as possible in order to meet the broader project timeframes.

As such, we would like to offer an online meeting to discuss the project with you or a representative of your organisation from 12 pm on Tuesday 10 October 2023. We propose to run through the report, highlight the key findings and proposed archaeological management, and minute/document any concerns or questions for inclusion in a finalised version of the report. This would be in lieu of the need for written comments and we estimate that the meeting would take between 1 to 2 hours. We would offer \$300 (ex GST) for attendance and participation in this meeting. I include the link to the meeting below (just click the 'join' line and follow prompts) and I will also shortly send a meeting invite for your diary.

If you cannot make the meeting but have availability to prioritise comments and inputs on the report in the next week, we will similarly pay \$300 ex GST for their receipt if received by the 10 October 2023.

If neither of these options are of interest, in accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines (and as outlined below), we will leave the comment period open until the 23 October 2023.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss further please let me know.

Microsoft Teams meeting

Join on your computer, mobile app or room device

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Meeting ID: 495 142 908 357

Passcode: Y4CGtD

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Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

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I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or action it outside your regular hours

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2023 5:19 PM

To: Aaron Talbott <ngurrugu74@outlook.com>

Subject: Broadwater - draft ACHA

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 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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From: Stacey Kennedy
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Microsoft Teams meeting

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[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Meeting ID: 495 142 908 357

Passcode: Y4CGtD

[Download Teams](#) | [Join on the web](#)

[Learn More](#) | [Meeting options](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

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From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2023 5:22 PM
To: Marcus FERGUSON <mferguson310574@gmail.com>
Subject: Broadwater - draft ACHA

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 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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LI [Connect on LinkedIn](#)
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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Wednesday, 4 October 2023 2:25 PM
To: Chris Binge
Subject: RE: Broadwater - draft ACHA

Dear Chris,

As outlined in my previous email (below), School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) are hoping to finalise the ACHA report for the Broadwater Public School as soon as possible in order to meet the broader project timeframes.

As such, we would like to offer an online meeting to discuss the project with you or a representative of your organisation from 12 pm on Tuesday 10 October 2023. We propose to run through the report, highlight the key findings and proposed archaeological management, and minute/document any concerns or questions for inclusion in a finalised version of the report. This would be in lieu of the need for written comments and we estimate that the meeting would take between 1 to 2 hours. We would offer \$300 (ex GST) for attendance and participation in this meeting. I include the link to the meeting below (just click the 'join' line and follow prompts) and I will also shortly send a meeting invite for your diary.

If you cannot make the meeting but have availability to prioritise comments and inputs on the report in the next week, we will similarly pay \$300 ex GST for their receipt if received by the 10 October 2023.

If neither of these options are of interest, in accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines (and as outlined below), we will leave the comment period open until the 23 October 2023.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss further please let me know.

Microsoft Teams meeting

Join on your computer, mobile app or room device

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Meeting ID: 495 142 908 357

Passcode: Y4CGtD

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Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or action it outside your regular hours

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2023 5:24 PM
To: Chris Binge <ceo@jalilalc.com.au>
Subject: Broadwater - draft ACHA

Dear Chris,


I hope this email finds you well. The purpose of this email is to invite you to provide comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School as required under Heritage NSW's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

Archaeological field survey and test excavation of the study area identified ten stone artefacts within four test pits. The development of the new school buildings cannot avoid impact to this site and as such the proponent is required to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from Heritage NSW.

Section 10 of the ACHA outlines the proposed management strategy and recommendations to guide post-approval requirements for the project.

I invite you to please have a look through the document and if you would like to provide any feedback, thoughts or input on the proposed recommendations and management strategies. I would greatly appreciate any feedback at any time that suits, via phone, email or letter form, but please aim to get to that back to me within 28 days before **Mon 23 October 2023**.

If you have any problems accessing the report, or want to chat about the report further, please feel free to give me a call.

 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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M 0408 597 246
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Stacey Kennedy

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Wednesday, 4 October 2023 2:26 PM
To: Korri Currell
Subject: RE: Broadwater Public School - draft ACHA

Hi Korri,

Thank you for your initial comments on the ACHA. As outlined in my previous email (below), School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) are hoping to finalise the ACHA report for the Broadwater Public School as soon as possible in order to meet the broader project timeframes.

As such, we would like to offer an online meeting to discuss the project with you or a representative of your organisation from 12 pm on Tuesday 10 October 2023. We propose to run through the report, highlight the key findings and proposed archaeological management, and minute/document any concerns or questions for inclusion in a finalised version of the report. This would be in lieu of the need for written comments and we estimate that the meeting would take between 1 to 2 hours. We would offer \$300 (ex GST) for attendance and participation in this meeting. I include the link to the meeting below (just click the 'join' line and follow prompts) and I will also shortly send a meeting invite for your diary.

If you cannot make the meeting but have availability to prioritise comments and inputs on the report in the next week, we will similarly pay \$300 ex GST for their receipt if received by the 10 October 2023.

If neither of these options are of interest, in accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines (and as outlined below), we will leave the comment period open until the 23 October 2023.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss further please let me know.

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Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246

www.emmconsulting.com.au

I work flexibly. I'm sending you this message now because it's a good time for me, but do not expect you to read, respond or action it outside your regular hours

From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2023 5:26 PM
To: Korri Currell <kooridigs@gmail.com>
Subject: Broadwater Public School - draft ACHA

Hello Korri,

I hope this email finds you well. The purpose of this email is to invite you to provide comment on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater Public School as required under Heritage NSW's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

Archaeological field survey and test excavation of the study area identified ten stone artefacts within four test pits. The development of the new school buildings cannot avoid impact to this site and as such the proponent is required to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from Heritage NSW.

Section 10 of the ACHA outlines the proposed management strategy and recommendations to guide post-approval requirements for the project.

I invite you to please have a look through the document and if you would like to provide any feedback, thoughts or input on the proposed recommendations and management strategies. I would greatly appreciate any feedback at any time that suits, via phone, email or letter form, but please aim to get to that back to me within 28 days before **Mon 23 October 2023**.

If you have any problems accessing the report, or want to chat about the report further, please feel free to give me a call.

 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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Broadwater Public School - draft ACHA

Date/time: Tuesday, 10 October 2023, 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm
Facilitator: Stacey Kennedy, Associate / Technical Lead
Attendees: Nicole Meyers – Koori Digs
Stacey Kennedy – EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
Nicolas Reily – EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
Apologies: Aaron Talbot - AT Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy

Agenda

Item	Agenda Item	Presenter	Time
1	Draft ACHA – highlight of key findings and proposed archaeological management	Stacey Kennedy	12:00 pm

Minutes and actions

Stacey Kennedy (SK) introduces the project and begins running through the ACHA. SK invites attendees to jump in at any time if they have any questions or would like to discuss anything in particular -

- SK - explains background and general summary.
- Runs through project area.
- Runs through key findings of each section of the ACHA.
- Nicole Meyers (NM) mentioned this is her first time in a meeting of this kind and is Korri's partner who is the director of Koori Digs/.
- Nicolas Rielly (NR) runs through the approach and results of the field assessment.
- NR provided space for comments and/or questions, none were brought up.
- SK discussed significance assessment.
- SK discussed impact assessment.
- SK discussed management recommendations.
- SK asked if there were any questions and whether NM (Koori Digs) were happy for the client to proceed.
 - NM confirmed that they agree and support the ACHA.
- SK stated that from here we will finalise the ACHA and submit it to Heritage NSW.
- SK mentioned to look out for further correspondence surrounding inductions and potential unexpected finds etc.
- SK explains next steps-
 - SK to provide final copy of the ACHA.
 - Once the ACHA is finalised the AHIP will be submitted.

Stacey Kennedy

From: Aaron Talbott <ngurrugu74@outlook.com>
Sent: Friday, 13 October 2023 9:06 AM
To: Stacey Kennedy
Subject: Re: Broadwater draft ACHA - proposed meeting

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama Stacey

Read the reports. With both sites a continual threat to massive flooding and shifting of soils it is a relevant observation to say the areas are naturally impacted besides developmentally impacted, therefore, integrity of sites are compromised. The area is waterlogged due to Richmond River and adjacent ocean shoreline being exposed to increment weather over history.

With infrastructure development occurring just a cultural awareness toolbox for all workers to identify cultural material. Happy for projects to proceed. With sites a salvage can occur and reburial within an area not impacted. Maybe an educational tool for local school to implement cultural curriculum into their learning programs and wider community.

The areas are small so concern for destruction of future sites is minimised with above discussion and recommendations implemented.

The projects are vital to proceed asap as they are essential community projects.

Please incorporate into report.

Thanks Stacey.

Yaluu

Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy
M [0477 239 021](tel:0477239021)
E ngurrugu74@outlook.com

From: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2023 11:57:42 AM
To: Aaron Talbott <ngurrugu74@outlook.com>
Subject: RE: Broadwater draft ACHA - proposed meeting

Hi Aaron,

I'm so sorry to hear that you are unwell! Please rest up and take care!

If you would like to provide comments if you could get them back to me by the end of the week or sooner that would be great.

Thanks,

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead, Aboriginal Heritage

T 07 3648 1200

M 0408 597 246


www.emmconsulting.com.au

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From: Aaron Talbott <ngurrugu74@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2023 11:05 AM
To: Stacey Kennedy <skennedy@emmconsulting.com.au>
Cc: Aaron Talbott <ngurrugu74@outlook.com>
Subject: Broadwater draft ACHA - proposed meeting

CAUTION: This email originated outside of the Organisation.

Yaama Stacey

Come down with a head cold/ Covid? Was stil going to join but will give input into methodology by end of week. Give us a call  if any information required.

Yaluu

Aaron Talbott & Natalene Mercy
M [0477 239 021](tel:0477239021)
E ngurrugu74@outlook.com

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Stacey Kennedy


From: Stacey Kennedy
Sent: Monday, 16 October 2023 9:03 AM
To: Chris Binge
Subject: Draft ACHA comments - Broadwater & Blakebrook Schools

Hello Chris,

I am not sure if I followed up with an email after we spoke last week, if I didn't please accept my apologies, I thought that I had but I can't see anything in my sent file!!

As discussed if you would like to provide any feedback and/or comments on the draft ACHA for the Broadwater and Wardell Public Schools could you please do so asap.

I have copied the original email text and pdf link's below which should allow you to download the ACHA. If you have any problems with getting access to the reports please let me know and I will try and sort it out!

 [E230642b Broadwater ACHA V2.pdf](#)

 [E230642d Wardell ACHA V2.pdf](#)

Thank you!!

Stacey Kennedy

Associate / Technical Lead – Aboriginal Heritage



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Appendix C

Archaeological background

C.1 Site definitions and recording methods used for this assessment

In the AHIMS database, Aboriginal sites are defined in several ways. At the simplest level, sites are recorded as 'closed' or 'open'. Closed sites are associated with rockshelters and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as areas where subsurface Aboriginal objects may occur within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' (PAD)), faunal remains, and art on the shelter walls (paintings/engravings). Open sites are broadly defined and encompass all other types of Aboriginal site features that are located in areas where there is no rockshelter. The most common open site features found generally include artefacts, grinding grooves, art, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor in site identification, with almost every site likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of past Aboriginal visitation.

Any one site (or group of linked sites described as a 'complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features known to occur in the vicinity of the project area is provided in Table C.1 and use definitions provided by OEH and those adopted by EMM in their field investigations to produce consistency in recording. Similarly, there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in the region and that will require consultation with this community to identify.

Table C.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming	Previously referred to as mythological sites these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g. natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places, etc.
Artefact site (open stone artefact site)	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. Open stone artefact sites were defined by the presence of one (isolated find) or more (artefact scatter) stone artefacts visible on the ground surface. The boundaries of a site are limited to the spatial extent of the visible stone artefacts. The mapped site points and/or 'site areas' do not represent the areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that also apply to some sites (refer to the term 'PAD' below). Open stone artefact sites were recorded by marking each artefact location or each cluster of artefacts within a 5 m radius as a separate waypoint in the GPS. Site boundaries were allocated by drawing a line around the cluster waypoints for each site using ArcGIS software. Stone artefacts more than 50 m apart were recorded as separate sites. EMM acknowledges that the 50 m rule applied here is an arbitrary distinction for site boundaries and is used mainly for efficiencies in site management and to establish consistency in site recording methods
Burials	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g. in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc.
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering.
Grinding grooves	Grinding grooves were defined as an area of outcropping bedrock containing evidence of one or more grinding grooves where ground-stone hatchets or other grinding practices (i.e. seed grinding) were implemented.
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. More temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the NSW coastline, may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds, etc.

Table C.1 Site definitions and recording

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	<p>Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc., or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers.</p> <p>Modified trees (either carved or scarred) can be difficult to identify. Scars commonly occur on trees through natural processes such as branch tears, insect damage, storm and fire damage and faunal damage. Scars can also occur from mechanical damage from vehicles or farming equipment.</p> <p>The attributes of potential scarred trees were discussed during the survey amongst archaeologists and RAPs before it was decided if a scar would be recorded or not. A precautionary approach was adopted, whereby some of the more ambiguous examples were recorded anyway. The assessment of scar trees was made from the experience of the survey team and the guideline <i>Aboriginal scarred trees in New South Wales: a field manual</i> (DEC 2005). In some of the more ambiguous examples, it cannot be verified whether some scars recorded during the survey are of natural or Aboriginal origin. In such instances, an expert evaluation by a scar tree expert (arborist or other) would be required to determine the status of certain trees.</p>
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	<p>An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface.</p> <p>The term ‘potential archaeological deposit’ was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s, and referred to rockshelters that were large enough and contained enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to predict that subsurface cultural material was likely to be present. Since then the term has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made.</p> <p>EMM has defined PADs as the predicted extent of concentrated subsurface Aboriginal objects in a particular area. PADs are not technically Aboriginal sites until, and if, subsurface Aboriginal objects are identified, which is typically established through archaeological test excavation. PAD areas have been assigned to landforms that are distinguishable from the surrounding landscape (e.g. elevated areas with good outlook overlooking watercourses) as being likely to retain higher artefact densities than the assumed ‘background scatter’ of archaeological material in the broader landscape.</p> <p>The identification of PADs associated with Aboriginal open camp sites was partly based on observations in the field and discussions with RAPs, but also related to the predictive model. Although PAD was attributed to areas for a variety of reasons, the main qualifiers were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of surface artefacts or other Aboriginal objects. Ground surface visibility as part of the archaeological survey effort was typically considered high enough in each PAD area to identify at least one or more surface artefacts thereby indicating likelihood of subsurface potential. Notwithstanding, finding no visible surface artefacts in an area would not disqualify an area from being attributed with PAD. • Level to gently inclined ground (<10%) indicating suitable camping or activity areas. • Contours that distinguish the landforms with PAD from the surrounding landscape (e.g. spur crest, hill crest or knoll). Landform boundaries were also interpreted through observations in the field. Notably, rocky crest landforms that were protected from intensive cultivation were often attributed with PAD. • Proximity to water: typically up to 100 m from 1st and 2nd order streams and up to 200 m from 3rd order streams and above. Elevated landforms at the confluence of higher order streams were also more likely to be attributed with PAD. <p>EMM acknowledges that all PAD areas have been historically cleared of native vegetation and some have been subject to pasture improvements such as ploughing. As such, the term PAD does not assume high subsurface integrity; instead it is a prediction of potential subsurface artefact concentrations.</p> <p>All stone quarry sites are predicted to have PAD. The assumption is that in most cases the visible surface material at quarries is represented by larger artefacts (such as cores) and that smaller material (e.g. flakes) is likely to be buried.</p>
Restricted	<p>Site information contained in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System is available only to certain authorised groups of people, as requested by the Aboriginal community. Detailed information may not be available in search reports.</p>

Table C.1 **Site definitions and recording**

Site feature	Definition and recording methods
Shell	<p>An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering or consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and composition.</p>
Stone quarry	<p>Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools. Stone quarries represent where Aboriginal people gathered raw stone materials for stone tools and/or manufactured stone tools from the adjacent source material. Quarry sites are found at rock outcrops where the material was of suitable quality to have been used to manufacture stone tools. Stone quarries were defined by the presence of outcropping stone material with nearby evidence of the same material type used in the stone tool manufacture process. This was most commonly indicated by large stone cores or stone flakes distributed amongst the same naturally outcropping material.</p> <p>EMM acknowledges that the 'open stone artefact' site type shares some of the same characteristics as 'stone quarries', such as the presence of stone artefacts. However, they have been distinguished from each other because quarries can not only represent open camping activities, but also a fixed location where Aboriginal people needed to visit to extract a resource. In contrast, the locations of typical open camp sites were not fixed, but chosen by Aboriginal people for their favourable conditions.</p>

Appendix D

Field investigation

D.1 Photographic catalogue (field survey)

\\lemmsvr\EMM\2023\E230642 - Northern Rivers Recovery Project Stage 2\GIS\02 Maps\ Broadwater\Photo Log\PI.02_PhotoSurvey_MapPhotoRecord_20230921_01.mxd 22/09/2023



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Photographic record
- Existing environment
- Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)



Photographic record
Photo survey

Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment



Photo Point ID: 1

Photo 1:



Photo 2:



Photo 3:



Photo 4:



Photo 5:



Photo 6:




Photo 1:	Photo 2:	Photo 3:
		
Photo 4:	Photo 5:	Photo 6:

Photo Point ID: 3

Photo 1:	Photo 2:	Photo 3:
		
Photo 4:	Photo 5:	Photo 6:

D.2 Photographic catalogue (excavation)

\\lemmsvr\EMM\2023\E230642 - Northern Rivers Recovery Project Stage 2\GIS\02 Maps\ Broadwater\Photo Log\PI.01_TestExcavation_MapPhotoRecord_20230921_01.mxd 22/09/2023



- KEY
- Site boundary
 - Photographic record
 - Existing environment
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named waterbody

Photographic record
Test Excavation


Broadwater Public School
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment









Source: EMM (2023); DFSI (2017, 2020); Metromap (2023)



Test pit ID: TP 1

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230821-102520.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230821-102527.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230821-102537.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230821-113806.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230821-113811.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230821-113816.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230818-151206.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230818-151432.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230818-151444.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section

Context North



image1-20230821-131024.jpg

Base of pit - north



image2-20230821-131054.jpg

North section



image3-20230821-131108.jpg

East section



image4-20230821-131118.jpg

South section






West section



image6-20230821-131126.jpg




Test pit ID: TP 6

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230817-234440.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230817-234415.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230817-234425.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section




Test pit ID: TP 8

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230818-042215.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230818-042354.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230818-042401.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section
 <p>image4-20230818-042500.jpg</p>	 <p>image5-20230818-042557.jpg</p>	 <p>image6-20230818-042702.jpg</p>




Test pit ID: TP 9





Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230817-233546.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230817-233502.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230817-233530.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section



Test pit ID: TP 10

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230818-040017.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230818-140026.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230818-140032.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section

Test pit ID: TP 11a

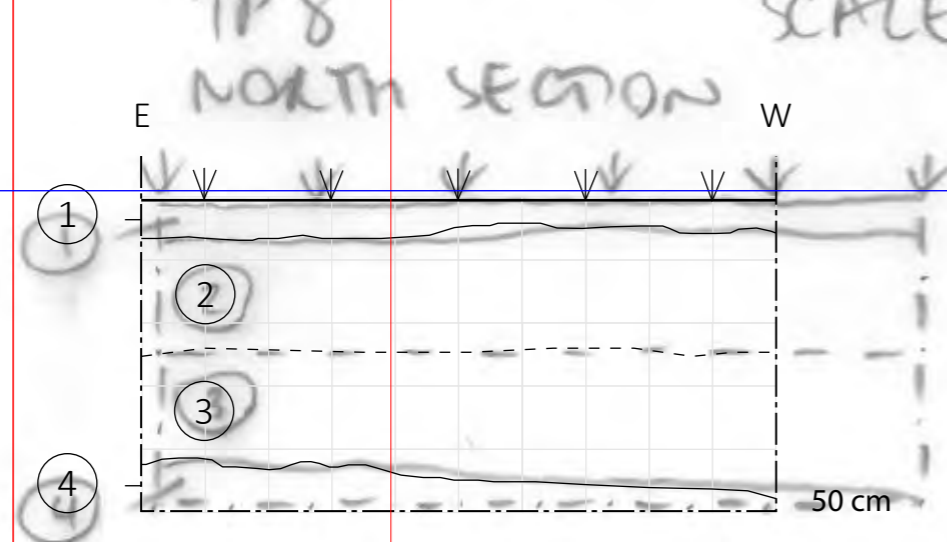
Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230817-024006.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230817-024046.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230817-024137.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230821-134326.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230821-134331.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230821-134346.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section
	 <p>image4-20230821-134352.jpg</p>	

Context North	Base of pit - north	North section
 <p>image1-20230817-235409.jpg</p>	 <p>image2-20230817-235213.jpg</p>	 <p>image3-20230817-235223.jpg</p>
East section	South section	West section

D.3 Section drawings

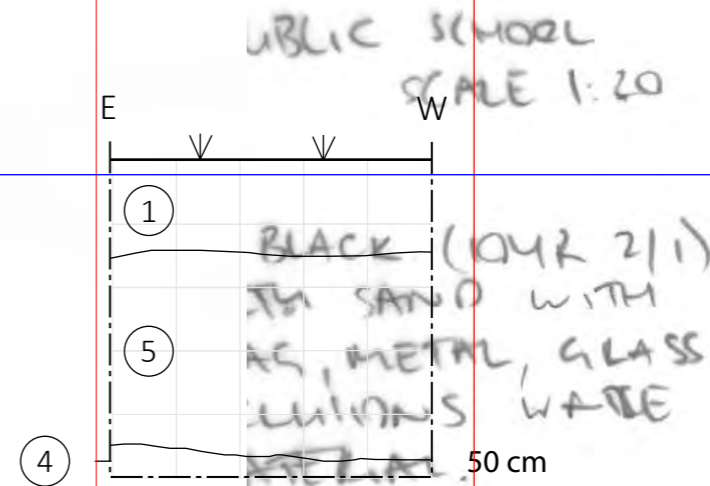
TP 8 BROADWATER PUBLIC SCHOOL
NORTH SECTION



① VERY PALE BROWN (10YR 8/4) LOOSE SAND. FILL ASSOCIATED WITH TOP DRESSING. MANY ROOTS.

- ② DARK GREY (10YR 4/1) COARSE SILTY SAND, DAMP. OCCASIONAL FINE ROOT. SOME EXTREMELY FRAGMENTED BONE.
- ③ LIGHT GREY (10YR 7/1) MEDIUM SAND, DRY. MAY BE DRY VARIANT OF 2.

TP 11
NORTH SECTION



- ④ MOTTLED YELLOWISH BROWN (10 YR 5/8) AND DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/4) CRACKING CLAY, VERY PLASTIC.
- ⑤ BLACK (10 YR 2/1) SILTY SAND WITH SLAG, GLASS INCLUSIONS. WASTE MATERIAL



EMM CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
T 02 9493 9500
E info@emmconsulting.com.au
www.emmconsulting.com.au

VERSION	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1.0	DRAFT	30/08/2023

LEGEND

---	PIT BOUNDARY
---	SOIL PROFILE BOUNDARY
---	DIFFUSE SOIL PROFILE BOUNDARY

CLIENT
SCHOOLS INFRASTRUCTURE
NSW

PROJECT
BROADWATER PUBLIC SCHOOL - NORTHERN
RIVERS RECOVERY PROJECT STAGE 2
TITLE
TEST PIT SECTION DRAWINGS

TP SECTION DRAWINGS

SCALE	DRAWN/CHECK	DRAWING NO.
1:10	POP	001
PROJECT NO.	VERSION	
E230642	1.0	

D.4 Lithic analysis report

31 August 2023

Re: Analysis of Lithic Assemblage recovered from Broadwater Public School - August 2023

To Whom it May Concern,

This letter summarises the results of the analysis of lithic (stone) material recovered from archaeological test excavations of the Broadwater Public School, completed between 17 and 21 August 2023 by EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM). The analysis was undertaken at the EMM Sydney office by Laressa Barry, Senior Archaeologist (B. Arts Hons., *University of Sydney*, 2012). The recovered material was first cleaned with tap water and then wiped with lint-free Kimwipes, then left to air-dry before being subsequently analysed. Each object was inspected with an 18 mm hand lens (20x magnification) and catalogued in tabular format. Artefact categories and typologies were determined with reference to the work of Holdaway and Stern (2004). Representative photographs of the cultural material were taken with a Samsung 12 MP digital camera (f/1.8, 26mm (wide), 1/1.76", 1.8µm, Dual Pixel PDAF, OIS) and have been included in this report.

A total of 10 Aboriginal stone artefacts were recovered over the course of the test excavation program (Table 1). These were recovered from four test pits (TPs), namely from TP5, TP8, TP9 and TP11. These test pits were constrained to a ~40x20 m area, at the rear of the school in the school yard. The highest concentration of artefacts was recovered from TP8 (n=4, 40% of the assemblage), followed by TP9 (n=3, 30%), then TP5 (n=2, 20%) and finally TP11 (n=1, 10%). With the exception of one artefact from TP11, the entire assemblage was recovered from what appears to be an alluvial deposit of the Richmond River, characterised by a relatively thin (~30 cm thick) grey sandy clay. The distinct clustering of artefacts in the eastern portion of the school site likely represents where remnants of the alluvium were identified, rather than being a true reflection of Aboriginal site activities across the tested area. Rather, the absence of artefacts in other test pits to the west and north can be attributed to historical development and ground disturbance – these areas displayed evidence of bulk earthworks and landfill. A total of 10 test pits were excavated across the school site, for an overall excavated area of 4.5m², and an overall artefact density of 2.2/m².

Most of the artefacts were recovered from spit 2 (n=4, 40%), followed by spits 3 and 4 (n=3, 30% respectively). There were no artefacts recovered from spit 1 (depths of between 0-10 cm below ground surface), most likely because of the presence of a thin, entirely modern 'dressed topsoil' unit present at this depth across the school site. Test pits were excavated to the base of the cultural deposit, generally at depths of between 40-50 cm below ground surface, where a grey B horizon clay unit was encountered.

The cultural assemblage recovered from the site appears to have been heavily reduced, and only one third (n=3, 30%) of the assemblage exhibits cortical material, which is the weathered exterior of the parent rock. Where present, this cortical material covers less than one quarter (n=2, 20%) or less than half (n=1, 10%) of the artefact, and all three examples have a rough rind or cortex. This suggests that the raw stone cobble the artefacts were extracted from were obtained from primary sources, or *in situ* outcrops, rather than a secondary source like a nearby watercourse (Holdaway and Stern 2004, p.26). The cortex is relatively thin (i.e., less than 2mm in

Commented [LB1]: To confirm with team - are there quarries or stone artefact outcrops nearby?

thickness), which suggests that the raw stone cobbles were not left to weather on the ground surface for a very long period of time and that the materials were heavily reduced before they were eventually lost or discarded.

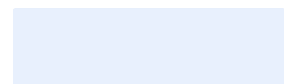
A variety of raw stone materials were used to manufacture artefacts. Most of the artefacts were made from opaque white chalcedony (n=5, 50%), followed by chert (n=4, 40%) and quartz (n=1, 10%). The assemblage was categorised into six artefact types based on attribute identification (Table 1). Only two (artefact ID:2 from TP5 and artefact ID:9 from TP9) were complete flakes; there were also five broken flakes (three broken proximal flakes and two longitudinal splits), two angular chert and chalcedony fragments and one chalcedony core. Notably, the complete and broken flakes and angular fragments were very small in size, with an average maximum length of 17 mm, and none over 3 g in weight. This is a by-product of heavy core reduction, with some flakes likely being debitage or 'waste flakes' from the retouching of larger tools.

No formal tools were identified, and the assemblage is dominated by expedient flakes. One core was recovered from TP11, comprising a small (36x26x17 mm) chalcedony example with <50% rough cortex. The core body was derived from a flake but, like the rest of the assemblage, was also small. The core was rotated and attempts were made to knap several small flakes in various directions across and away from the platform surface. The subsequent negative flake scars are less than 20mm in length and terminate abruptly in stepped or hinged terminations, and there is a considerable degree of crushing along the platform edge margin, and several fracture planes within the cobble material (Plate 3). However, the core produced unfavourable flakes and fractured in unpredictable ways and was ultimately discarded.

Based on the nature of the assemblage recovered, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the nature of activities that may have been taking place on the site based on artefact analysis alone. This is especially the case considering that no formal stone tool types were identified, and only a cursory portion of stone debitage or 'waste material' was recovered. It can be inferred that some core reduction activities appear to have been occurring on site, however this assertion is tentative and based on limited evidence, as only a small proportion of the site was excavated (approximately 4.5m²). Rather, the limited assemblage may hint that Aboriginal use of the areas investigated occurred sporadically – it represents transitory use of the landscape by hunter-gatherers and may reflect isolated loss or random knapping and discard events. Notwithstanding, the small artefact size and limited cortical material of the assemblage does indicate heavy core reduction was taking place in the area, and materials relatively common to the region were being utilised.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or require additional information.

Yours sincerely



Laressa Barry
Senior Archaeologist | Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader (A)

LBarry@emmconsulting.com.au



Plate 1 Examples of complete and broken chert, chalcedony and quartz flakes recovered (left to right: ID2, ID3, ID8, ID5, ID6, and ID7).



Plate 2 Chalcedony flake (ID3) and angular fragment (ID6) from TP8/Ext. Note rough cortex and inclusions.



Plate 3 Multi-directional chalcedony core from TP11, showing hinged negative flake scars and crushing of platform edge.



Plate 4 Multi-directional chalcedony core from TP11, showing feathered and stepped negative flake scars (arrowed).

References

Holdaway S & Stern N 2008 *A Record in Stone: The study of Australia's flaked stone artefacts*, Museum Victoria and AIATSIS.

Table 1 Lithic catalogue for Broadwater Public School

Artefact ID	Test Pit	Quad	Spit	Depth (cm)	Type	Material	Colour	Heat damage	Distal termination	Cortex type (%)	Platform type	Dorsal scars	Tool type	Retouch edge	Retouch type	Core type	Core body	Scar form	Max length (mm)	Max width (mm)	Max thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	
1	5		2	10-20	Angular fragment	Chert	Brown	No		0										19	12	4	1
2	5		2	10-20	Complete flake	Chalcedony	White	No	Feather	0	Flaked	3								20	13	5	1
3	8		4	30-40	Proximal flake	Chalcedony	White	No		0-25, rough	Indeterminate									30	15	8	3
4	8	Ext	3	20-30	Proximal flake	Chalcedony	White	No		0	Flaked									10	11	3	<1
5	8	Ext	4	30-40	Proximal flake	Quartz	White	No		0	Flaked	2								14	9	2	<1
6	8	Ext	4	30-40	Angular fragment	Chalcedony	White	No		0										19	15	3	1
7	9		3	20-30	Longitudinal split	Chert	Grey	No		0	Flaked	3								15	13	2	<1
8	9	Ext	2	10-20	Longitudinal split	Chert	Grey	No		0-25, rough	Indeterminate									12	8	3	<1
9	9	Ext	2	10-20	Complete flake	Chert	Grey	No	Feather	0	Flaked	2								14	11	2	<1
10	11		3	20-30	Core	Chalcedony	White	No		25-50, rough						Multi-directional	Flake	Mixed		36	26	17	19

Appendix E

AHIMS data

E.1 AHIMS data

EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users

Date: 07 June 2023

Ground Level, Suite 01 20 Chandos Street
 St Leonards New South Wales 2065

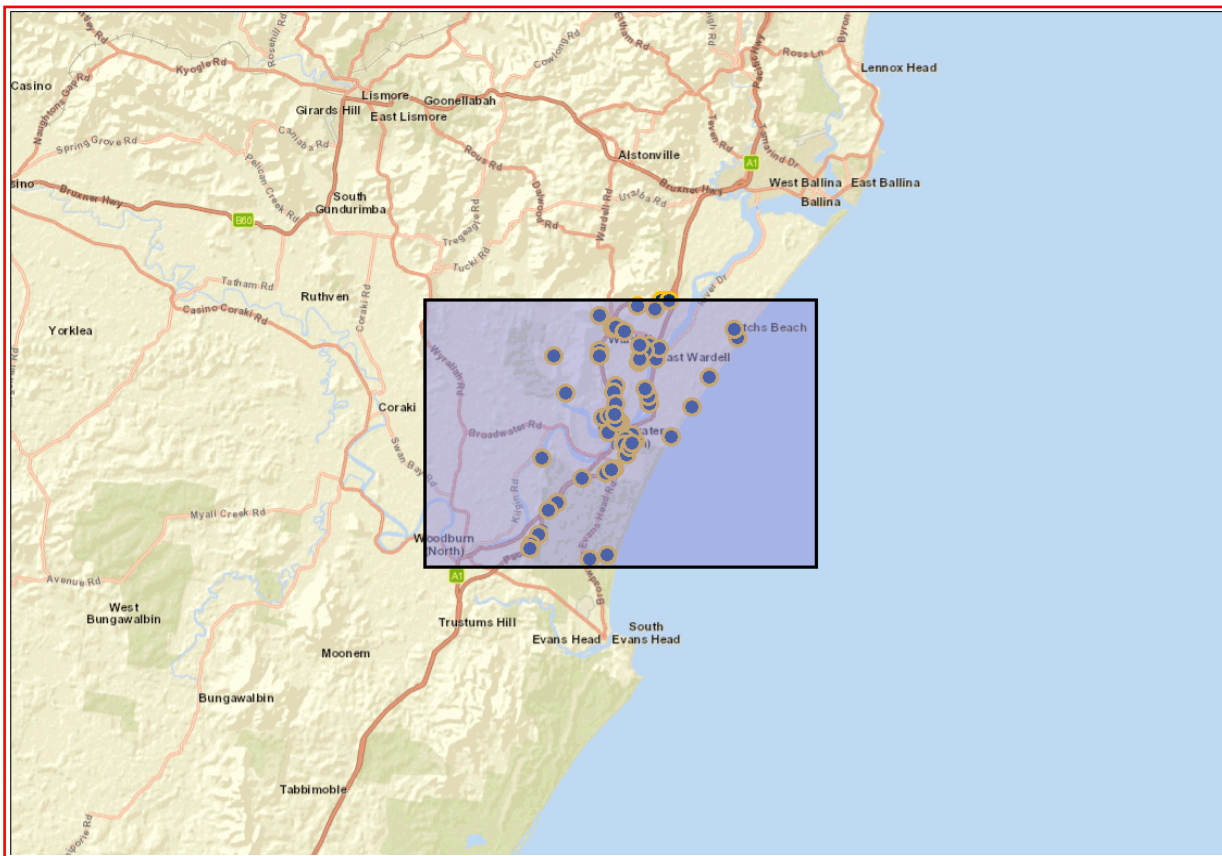
Attention: Nicolas Reilly

Email: nreilly@emmconsulting.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lat, Long From : -29.0766, 153.3175 - Lat, Long To : -28.9264, 153.5647, conducted by Nicolas Reilly on 07 June 2023.

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



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

	74 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 \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
13-1-0231	Broadwater NP- Midden/AS1 with PAD - AF/TW	GDA	56	541080	6783895	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville, Miss. Pauline Fowler					Permits		
04-4-0132	PAD 4 (Wardell)	GDA	56	542496	6798321	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : 15		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin, Mr. Joseph Brooke					Permits		
04-4-0241	Bingal Creek	GDA	56	544799	6797269	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits	
04-4-0170	Rudgley Scarred Tree	GDA	56	545942	6800034	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Joseph Brooke, Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney					Permits		
04-5-0144	Gibson Bros. Sand Pit, Site A Patches Beach, Wardell	AGD	56	549900	6798050	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s, Midden, Open Camp Site	97689
	Contact	Recorders	Ms. Rebecca Edwards-Booth					Permits		
13-1-0108	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			99401, 101777
	Contact	T Russell	Recorders	Ms. Jacqueline Collins					Permits	
13-1-0038	Cooks Hill, Broadwater	AGD	56	543430	6790870	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	587
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. T Donnelly					Permits		
13-1-0210	Cooks Hill 3	GDA	56	543692	6791548	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Burial : 1		
	Contact	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits	
04-4-0015	Goat Island 1	AGD	56	544700	6793400	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	
	Contact	Recorders	Ray Kelly					Permits		
04-4-0204	double scar	GDA	56	545185	6796376	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council, Doctor. Miles Holmes					Permits		
04-4-0242	Bagotville Quarry	GDA	56	542706	6794741	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/06/2023 for Nicolas Reilly for the following area at Lat, Long From : -29.0766, 153.3175 - Lat, Long To : -28.9264, 153.5647. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 74

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
13-1-0207	Cooks Hill 4	AGD	56	543819	6791067	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				Permits			
04-4-0205	old sand quarry	GDA	56	545410	6797013	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council, Doctor.Miles Holmes				Permits			
04-5-0307	Patch's Beach	GDA	56	550228	6797661	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		
	Contact	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Cou	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				Permits		
13-1-0110	C3/2/2	AGD	56	537819	6785261	Open site	Valid	Burial : 2		102634,10446 8
	Contact	Searle	Recorders	Ms.Jacqueline Collins				Permits		
13-1-0232	Broadwater NP-IF1 with PAD-TW	GDA	56	539076	6787413	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville, Miss.Pauline Fowler				Permits			
04-4-0178	PAD 1 (Wardell)	GDA	56	541691	6796904	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : 7		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin, Miss.Robyn Jenkins, Mr.Joseph Brooke				Permits			
04-4-0223	The Broadwater	GDA	56	541896	6792764	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Helen Selimiotis				Permits			
04-4-0130	mSrt2	GDA	56	542599	6792938	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran, Mr.Emmanuel Fewquandie, Mr.Joseph Brooke				Permits			
04-4-0173	Melino PAD	GDA	56	542622	6792866	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : 219		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Joseph Brooke, Mr.Joseph Brooke, Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydne				Permits			
04-4-0238	Back Channel Road 1	AGD	56	542842	6792307	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Cou	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				Permits		
04-4-0251	ST-E8	GDA	56	543144	6798153	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Miss.Julia Maskell				Permits			
13-1-0009	Broadwater;	AGD	56	543600	6791500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
04-4-0239	The Shack Contact	GDA	56	544166	6796445	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council Contact	Recorders	J.A Starling					Permits		
04-4-0177	Rudgley Cultural PAD Contact	GDA	56	545505	6800055	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke					Permits		
04-5-0145	Gibson Bros Sand Pit, Site B Patches Beach, Wardell Contact	AGD	56	549900	6798050	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	97689
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Rebecca Edwards-Booth					Permits		
09-1-0205	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au. Contact					Open site	Not a Site			104676
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Vanessa Edmonds,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke					Permits		
13-1-0208	Riley's Hill Contact	GDA	56	538162	6790249	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
05-1-0013	Tuckean Mouth Contact	GDA	56	542196	6791811	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1		
	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
04-4-0166	Melino Scarred Tree 4 Contact	GDA	56	542589	6794323	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Moree,Mr.Joseph Brooke					Permits		
04-4-0107	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au. Contact					Open site	Valid			99401,101777
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Jacqueline Collins,Mr.Joseph Brooke					Permits		
13-1-0187	PAD 8 Woodburn Contact	GDA	56	542611	6789518	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke					Permits		
04-4-0186	MELINO ARTEFACT SCATTER Contact	GDA	56	542650	6792564	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Melbourne					Permits		
04-4-0181	Melino's Scarred Tree & Possible Burial Mound Contact	GDA	56	542710	6792470	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1, Earth Mound : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran					Permits		
04-4-0168	LAW PAD Contact	GDA	56	542857	6792457	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Joseph Brooke,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney					Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
13-1-0211	Cooks Hill 1	GDA	56	543270	6791375	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : 1		
	Contact Jali Local Aboriginal Land Cou	Recorders Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council						Permits		
04-4-0169	Rudgley PAD 2	GDA	56	546007	6800067	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydne						Permits		
13-1-0066	Boundary Creek, Broadwater	AGD	56	545970	6791320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders Harry Creamer						Permits		
04-4-0003	Boundary Creek, Bagotville	AGD	56	547300	6793200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders ASRSYS						Permits		
09-1-0203	PAD 5 (Woodburn) / Gittoes Jali	GDA	56	537426	6784864	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : 1, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : 411		104676
	Contact	Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke						Permits		
04-4-0002	Allanby;Bagotville	AGD	56	538800	6796400	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	
	Contact	Recorders ASRSYS						Permits		
13-1-0190	PAD 13 Woodburn	GDA	56	540622	6788923	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke						Permits		
13-1-0213	BW1 (Broadwater 1) - 2016	GDA	56	542052	6789286	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Miss.Julia Maskell						Permits		
04-4-0108	C4/2	AGD	56	542163	6792669	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact Searle	Recorders Ms.Jacqueline Collins						Permits		
13-1-0188	PAD 10 Woodburn	GDA	56	542434	6789505	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke						Permits		
04-4-0174	LAW Scarred Tree 1	GDA	56	542635	6798423	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Joseph Brooke,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney						Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/06/2023 for Nicolas Reilly for the following area at Lat, Long From : -29.0766, 153.3175 - Lat, Long To : -28.9264, 153.5647. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 74

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
04-4-0129	MST1	GDA	56	542677	6793600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran,Mr.Emmanuel Fewquandie				Permits			
04-4-0140	WARDELL, THURGATES SCARRED TREE.1	GDA	56	542705	6798378	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran				Permits			
04-4-0141	WARDELL, THURGATES SCARRED TREE.2	GDA	56	542712	6798407	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran				Permits			
04-4-0250	ST-E7	GDA	56	543226	6798149	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Miss.Julia Maskell				Permits			
13-1-0197	Everson Swamp 1	GDA	56	543565	6790865	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Joseph Brooke,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Melbourne				Permits			
04-4-0245	Bingal Creek South	GDA	56	544308	6797113	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				Permits			
04-4-0240	Back Channel Road 2	GDA	56	544495	6796936	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				Permits			
04-4-0274	Cabbage Tree Island - Burials Sites.3	AGD	56	544629	6793881	Open site	Valid	Burial : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Ashley Moran				Permits			
04-4-0225	Buckombil	GDA	56	541721	6799114	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				Permits			
04-4-0187	Melino Artefact Collection	GDA	56	542666	6792550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Vanessa Edmonds,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney				Permits			
04-4-0180	Gumi Scarred Tree	GDA	56	544060	6799683	Open site	Valid	Earth Mound : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		104676
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darw				Permits			
04-4-0105	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			99401,101777

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/06/2023 for Nicolas Reilly for the following area at Lat, Long From : -29.0766, 153.3175 - Lat, Long To : -28.9264, 153.5647. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 74

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

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Jacqueline Collins					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0004	Cabbage Tree Island;Wardell	AGD	56	544400	6794300	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -	Bora/Ceremonial	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Isabel McBryde					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0179	PAD 2 (Wardell)	GDA	56	545107	6799541	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : 21		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0224	Bagotville Barrage	GDA	56	539600	6794250	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					<u>Permits</u>		
09-1-0204	PAD 6 (Woodburn)	GDA	56	537387	6784538	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		104676
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke					<u>Permits</u>		
13-1-0195	Riley's Hill 1	GDA	56	538533	6786928	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Melbourne					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0175	PAD 3 - Wardell	GDA	56	541702	6796617	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : 4		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke					<u>Permits</u>		
13-1-0032	Gaunggan Lady Evans Head Beach	AGD	56	542000	6784000	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -	Natural Mythological (Ritual)	587,102927
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Harry Creamer					<u>Permits</u>		
04-4-0131	mst3	GDA	56	542604	6792944	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Ashley Moran,Mr.Emmanuel Fewquandie,Mr.Joseph Brooke					<u>Permits</u>		
13-1-0212	Cooks Hill 2	GDA	56	543202	6791068	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> Jali Local Aboriginal Land Cou	<u>Recorders</u>	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council					<u>Permits</u>		
13-1-0189	PAD 11 Woodburn	GDA	56	543372	6790419	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : 1003		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,Mr.Joseph Brooke					<u>Permits</u>		



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : E230091 northern rivers

Client Service ID : 789398

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
13-1-0198	Eversons Swamp 1	GDA	56	543565	6790865	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Joseph Brooke,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Melbourne				<u>Permits</u>			
13-1-0109	E2/2, Cooks Hill 3	GDA	56	543667	6791102	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : 261		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Jacqueline Collins,Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - Darwin,Mr.Joseph Brooke,				<u>Permits</u>			
13-1-0010	Broadwater (duplicate)	GDA	56	543667	6791102	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) :-	Bora/Ceremonial	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	J.A Starling,Mr.Joseph Brooke				<u>Permits</u>	1137		
04-4-0206	old sand mind	GDA	56	544176	6796381	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council,Doctor.Miles Holmes				<u>Permits</u>			
04-4-0237	Wardell Cemetery	GDA	56	544205	6797237	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> Jali Local Aboriginal Land Cou	<u>Recorders</u>	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				<u>Permits</u>			
04-4-0226	Menays Beach	GDA	56	548459	6795263	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council				<u>Permits</u>			

**** Site Status**

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

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

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

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

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Australia

SYDNEY

Ground floor 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
T 02 9493 9500

NEWCASTLE

Level 3 175 Scott Street
Newcastle NSW 2300
T 02 4907 4800

BRISBANE

Level 1 87 Wickham Terrace
Spring Hill QLD 4000
T 07 3648 1200

CANBERRA

Suite 2.04 Level 2
15 London Circuit
Canberra City ACT 2601

ADELAIDE

Level 4 74 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000
T 08 8232 2253

MELBOURNE

Suite 8.03 Level 8
454 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
T 03 9993 1900

PERTH

Suite 9.02 Level 9
109 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
T 08 6430 4800

Canada

TORONTO

2345 Yonge Street Suite 300
Toronto ON M4P 2E5
T 647 467 1605

VANCOUVER

60 W 6th Ave
Vancouver BC V5Y 1K1
T 604 999 8297



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