

**Narrabeen Education Precinct Redevelopment,
6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 and Lot 12
DP1119562), North Narrabeen,
Northern Beaches Council LGA, NSW**
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Prepared for School Infrastructure NSW

September 2022

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Executive Summary

Kayandel has been commissioned by School Infrastructure NSW (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report (ACHAR) in relation to Aboriginal heritage within 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 and Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen.

The ACHAR will be used to support a Development Application (DA) to Northern Beaches Council for the proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen North Public School (NNPS) and Narrabeen Sports High School (NSHS).






As a result of the survey and assessment undertaken for the present study, while no previously unidentified Aboriginal sites were recorded, an archaeologically sensitive landform was categorised based on archaeological background research and predictive models for the North Narrabeen area was identified.

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

Should the design or extent of the proposed works be altered in such a way that would impact the archaeologically sensitive landform, further archaeological investigation in the form of a test excavation may be necessary. This test excavation would be used to inform the assessment of impact to any identified Aboriginal sites.

Recommendations

The following management principles and recommendations are based on:

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

Kayandel recommends the following:

1. No further assessment of the Aboriginal heritage within the Subject Area is required to inform the DA for the proposed works (refer to Section 1.3);
2. Should the proposed works be amended and result in potential impacts to areas previously not inspected as part of this assessment, further investigations may be required;

3. That where the archaeologically sensitive landform (refer to Figure 13) may be potentially impacted by development activities, that either of the management strategies presented in Section 10.3 is implemented;
4. All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
5. If, during the course of development works, suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage material is uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. Heritage NSW should be notified and works only recommence when an approved management strategy has been developed;
6. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. A Heritage NSW officer will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence; and,
7. A copy of the final report should be sent to the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) identified in Table 4.

Disclaimer: This archaeological assessment and the management recommendations contained herein, will be independently reviewed by Heritage NSW and the relevant Aboriginal community.

DPIE and the Aboriginal community will make consideration of the findings of the consultant's report and the recommendations in relation to the management of cultural heritage. Formal approval for all actions outlined should be sought from the relevant authority prior to the completion of any works. At no time should automatic approval of the management recommendations stated herein be assumed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Kayandel has been commissioned by Schools Infrastructure NSW (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report (ACHAR) in relation to Aboriginal heritage within 6 and 10 Namona Street, North Narrabeen.

The ACHAR will be used to support a Development Application (DA) to Northern Beaches Council for the proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen North Public School (NNPS) and Narrabeen Sports High School (NSHS).

1.1 Project Background

In 2020, Kayandel was engaged to prepare an ACHAR to support the State Significant Development (SSD) application for the proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct.

At the time of preparing the report the Proponent had not been issued Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposed redevelopment.

On the 28th January 2020 in accordance with Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), version 1.3 (v1.3) of the Draft ACHAR was issued to the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project, for consideration and comment with a closing date for comments on the Draft ACHAR of the 25th February 2020.

1.2 Location of the Subject Area

The Subject Area is located within Northern Beaches Council (WSC) Local Government Area (LGA) and is located on the western side of the Pittwater Road (refer to Figure 1).

The Subject Area is made up of the Narrabeen Education Precinct, which incorporates the Narrabeen Sports High School (NSHS), and the Narrabeen North Public School (NNPS).

The Subject Area is located at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 and Lot 12 DP1119562), which covers approximately 9.76ha (refer to Figure 2).

The Subject Area is bounded by Pittwater Road to the east, Mullet Creek to the west, and Jacksons Road to the north (refer to Figure 2).

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed Narrabeen Education Precinct development includes redevelopment of Narrabeen North Public School (NNPS) and Narrabeen Sports High School (NSHS). The Public School and High School have been identified by the NSW Department of Education (DoE) as requiring upgrade works (refer to Figure 3).

The works at NNPS upgrade the school including demolition of existing buildings (Blocks H and J), construction of three (3) new buildings with refurbishment of three (3) existing buildings (Blocks B, K and V).

The works at NSHS upgrade the school including addition of new two (2) storey extension to Building A, construction of new single storey amenities building and refurbishment of four (4) existing buildings (Buildings A, B, C and K).

This Development Application (DA) will seek consent for the following works at NNPS & NSHS:

The works the subject of the Development Application (DA) at NNPS comprise:

- ✦ Construction of a new two (2) storey building containing administration facilities, multi-purpose hall and out-of-school-hours care (OSHC) facility on the ground floor with staff facilities and amenities on the first floor; and
- ✦ New Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).

The works the subject of the DA at NSHS comprise:

- ✦ Alterations and additions to Building A (Gymnasium) to create new stage for gymnasium and new two (2) storey addition comprising canteen, boys and girls changing rooms and staff room on the ground floor; and movement studio and two (2) new General Learning Spaces (GLS) on the first floor.

Other development works are occurring on the site under separate planning pathways including:

- ✦ Development without consent (REF); and
- ✦ Exempt development

The proposed development does not seek to increase staff or student numbers.

1.4 Study Aim and Objectives

The objective of this study is to produce a report that details the Aboriginal heritage within the Subject Area, and present sufficient information to facilitate an informed decision regarding the potential impact to known and unknown Aboriginal heritage within the Subject Area.

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

The following tasks were undertaken to achieve these aims:

- ✦ A review of background information, including landscape and ethnographic history as described in the *Code of Practice* (DECCW, 2010b);
- ✦ A review of archaeological context, including identification of known Aboriginal sites in the Subject Area through a search of Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), and an analysis of existing archaeological reports relating to the Subject Area and its immediate environs;
- ✦ Detail the consultation undertaken with Aboriginal community stakeholders;
- ✦ An archaeological field survey of the Subject Area;
- ✦ Determine if there is potential for artefact-bearing deposit to be present within the Subject Area;
- ✦ Characterise the nature of any archaeological deposits encountered (within the limitations of the sampling and processing methodology); and,
- ✦ Provide informed mitigation measures and management recommendations for any sites located within the Subject Area.

1.5 Study Limitations

The advice provided in this report is limited to Aboriginal heritage.

This report is based on a review of available Aboriginal archaeological assessments (sourced from AHIMS, grey literature and Kayandel's report library) and the field inspection. It is possible that further Aboriginal archaeological assessments or the emergence of new analysis of the Aboriginal

archaeological landscape within the Narrabeen area may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in Section 2. This is made on the basis of our experience of working with the NSW Aboriginal heritage and European heritage systems and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations, and guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

The results from the 'AHIMS Database Search' (Section 5.2) are valid for 12 months (from the date of the search). If the report has not been finalised and/or it is necessary to update the report, and the previous AHIMS database search is over 12 months old, it will be necessary to undertake another search of AHIMS again to ensure the information is still current. If the AHIMS search results identify additional Aboriginal sites which will result in significant changes to the assessment, it will be necessary to update the report to consider these results.

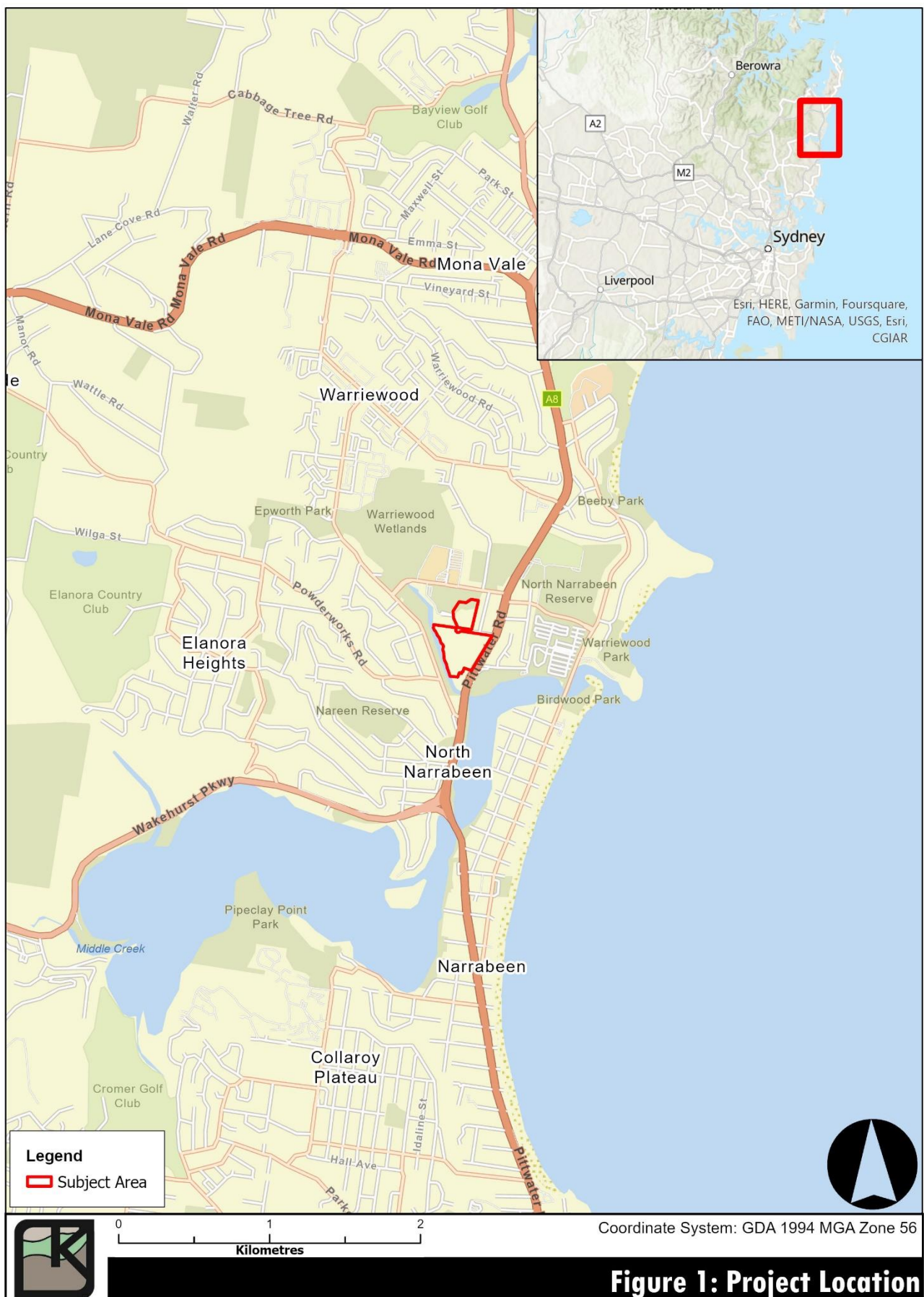
The 'Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance' (Section 8.2.3) made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the Aboriginal archaeological landscape within the Narrabeen area and physical evidence in a different way.

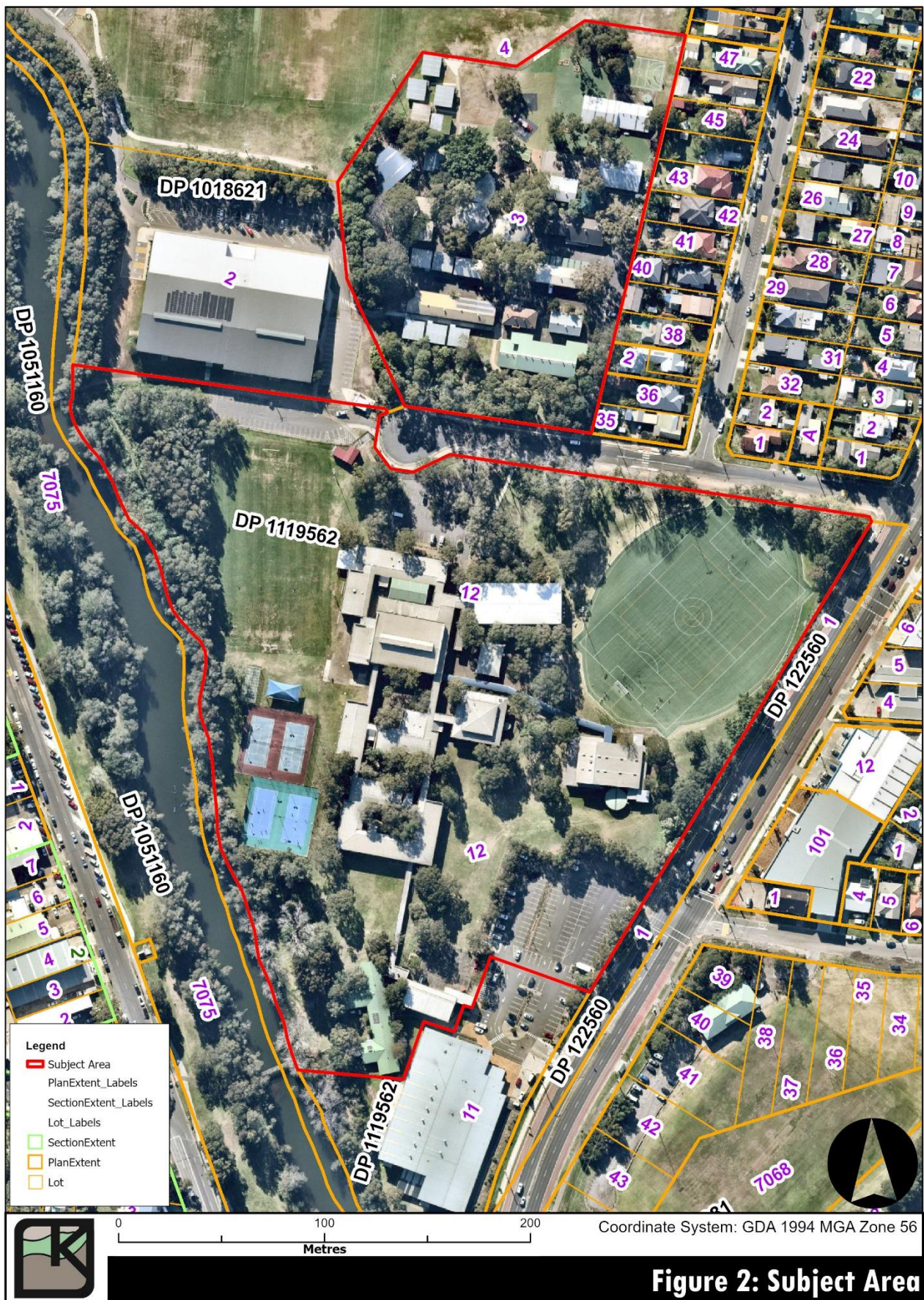
1.6 Personnel

The qualifications of the Kayandel team are included on Table 1, as required by the *Code of Practice* (DECCW, 2010b).

Person	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Steven Castell	BART Ext. (Arch/Anth)	2 years	Background research, report drafting
Alexis Schlegel	B. Arts (Arch/geog), M. Anth (Adv)	3 years	Background research, report drafting
Lawson Rennie	B. Arts (Anth/Arch)	1 year	Report drafting
Natalie Stiles	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad Cert. Arts (Arch), MGIS&RemoteSens	10 years	Mapping, field survey, report review
Lance Syme	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad. Dip. (Heritage Cons.), M. ICOMOS	>20 years	Project supervisor, field survey, report review

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





Narrabeen Education Precinct Redevelopment, 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 and Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen, Northern Beaches Council LGA, NSW
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

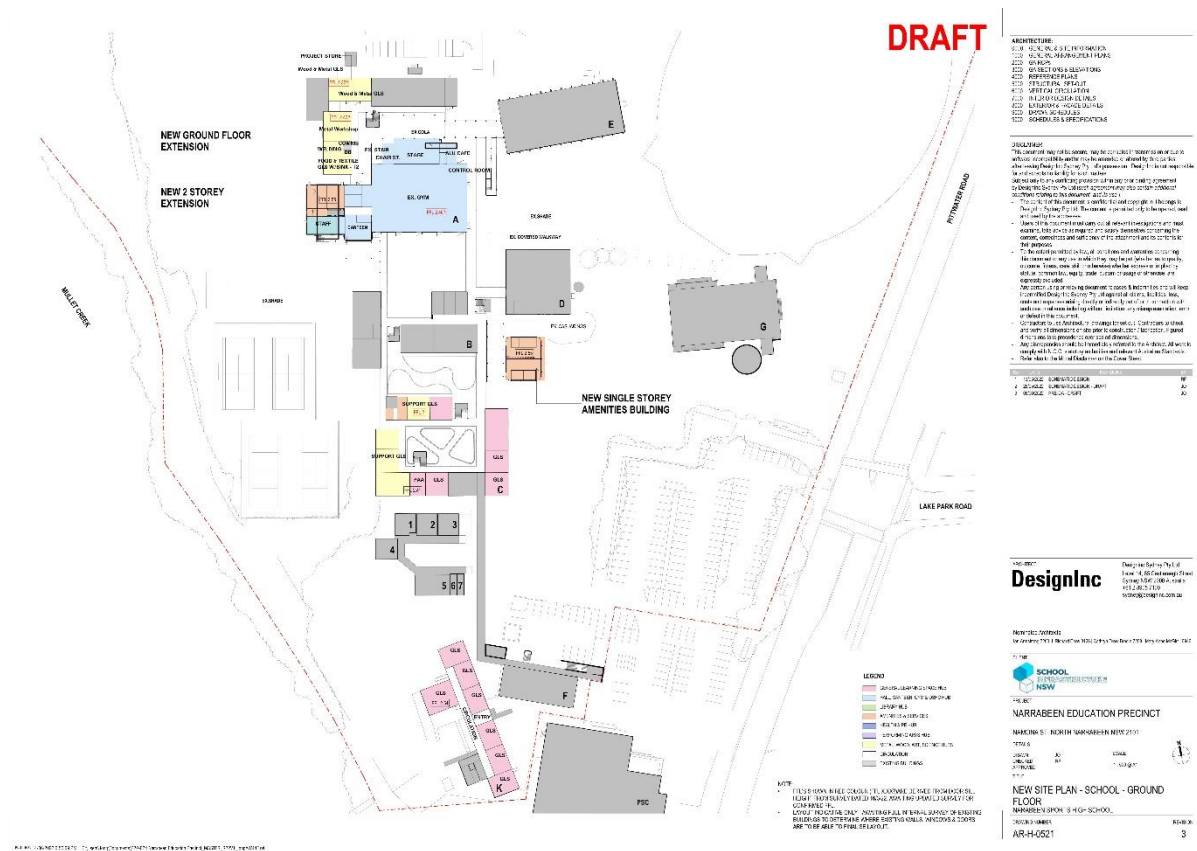
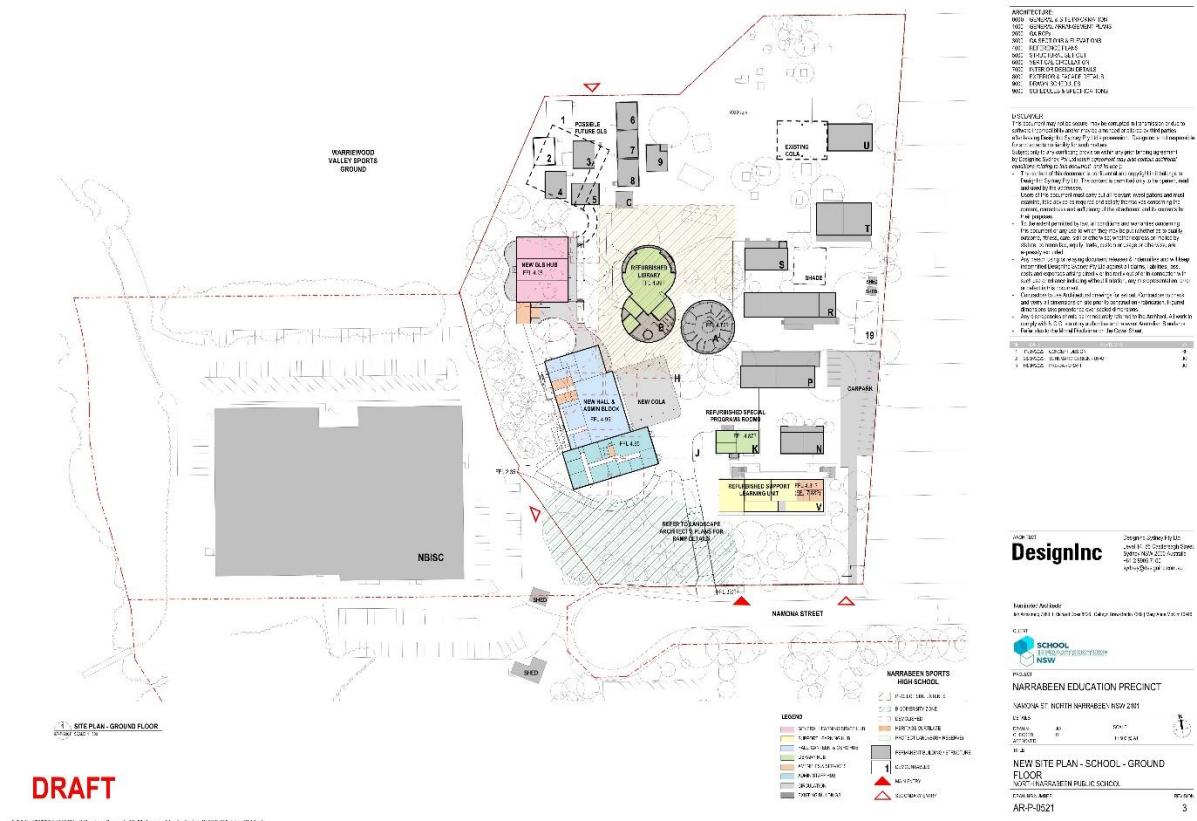


Figure 3: Proposed Masterplan Design - Narrabeen North Public School (top) and Narrabeen Sports High School (bottom)

2 APPLICABLE POLICY AND LEGISLATION

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

2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australia has changed legislation that protects its national heritage places. Three new laws came into effect in January 2004 and are essentially a combination of previous heritage system with a number of changes that include the establishment of a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The National Heritage List records places with outstanding natural and cultural heritage values that contribute to Australia's National identity. The Commonwealth Heritage List will comprise natural, Aboriginal, and historic places owned or managed by the Commonwealth. The new laws provide changes that offer greater legal protection under the existing EPBC Act. Under the new system,

National Heritage will join six other important 'matters of national environmental significance' (NES) already protected by the EPBC Act.

The three new Acts are:

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

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

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

2.1.3 Native Title Act 1993 (Amended)

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

The National Native Title Tribunal maintains the following registers:

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

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

2.2 New South Wales Legislation

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

2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act requires that consideration be given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. This includes impacts on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage items and places. The Act also requires that LGAs prepare Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and Development Control Plans (DCP) in accordance with the Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. LEPs often list locally significant heritage items. Three parts of the EP&A Act are most relevant to Heritage. Part 3 relates to planning instruments, including those at local and regional levels; Part 4 controls development assessment processes; and Division 5.1 refers to approvals by determining authorities.

2.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

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

An Aboriginal place is defined under this Act as an area that has been declared by the Minister administering the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relics are afforded automatic protection under Section 139 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* which applies generally to all land in New South Wales. Under Section 41(1) of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* and the *Heritage Amendment Act 2009* (No. 34) a 'relic' is defined as:

Any deposit artefact, object, or material evidence that:

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

(b) Is of State or local significance.

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

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

The *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to Aboriginal "relics" (any deposit, object, or material evidence). These items are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*; however, some aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage management and protection are covered by provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

2.2.3.1 State Heritage Register Search

A search of the State Heritage Register (SHR) was undertaken as part of preparing this assessment (refer to Appendix III). There were no items located in or in the vicinity of the Subject Area.

2.2.3.2 State Heritage Inventory Search

A search of the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) was undertaken as part of preparing this assessment (refer to Appendix IV). Table 2 lists the SHI items located in or in the vicinity of the Subject Area.

Item	Address	SHI Number	Significance	Relationship to the Subject Area
Concrete geodesic domes (North Narrabeen Public School)	6 Namona Street	2270341	Local	Located in the Subject Area
German rock carvings and associated landscape	(opposite footbridge) Deepwater Creek Reserve	2270495	Local	Located in the vicinity of Subject Area
Ocean Rock Pool	Narrabeen Beach	2270137	Local	Located in the vicinity of Subject Area

Table 2: State Heritage Inventory Items within in or in the vicinity of the Subject Area

2.3 Local Government Controls

While the Subject Area is located within the Northern Beaches LGA, which was formed in 2016 as a result of the amalgamation of Warringah, Pittwater, and Manly. Northern Beaches Council has yet to produce a single Local Environmental Plan (LEP) for the LGA; as such the Pittwater LEP 2014 is the applicable local government control for the Subject Area.

2.3.1 Pittwater Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2014

Heritage is dealt with under Section 5.10 and Schedule 5 of the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014. Section 5.10 (1) outlines the objectives of the clause, including:

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.1.1 Pittwater LEP 2014 Schedule 5 Search

A search of Schedule 5 for North Narrabeen was undertaken as part of preparing this assessment (refer to Appendix V). Table 3 lists items located in or abutting the Subject Area.

Item	Address	Item Number	Significance	Relationship to the Subject Area
Concrete geodesic domes (North Narrabeen Public School)	6 Namona Street	2270341	Local	Within the Subject Area
Ocean rock pool	Narrabeen Beach	2270137	Local	Within vicinity of Subject Area

Table 3: Schedule 5 LEP items located within or in the vicinity of the Subject Area

2.3.2 Pittwater 21 Development Control Plan (DCP)

Part B1.4 of the *Pittwater Development Control Plan* identifies the controls that Council applies to determine if an Aboriginal heritage impact assessment is required in accordance with Section 5.10 of the LEP. Under Section B1.4 of the DCP, additional independent assessment of Aboriginal heritage may be requested if:

- A property, the subject of a development application is identified as possibly meeting any of the criteria for being a potential Aboriginal place or containing an Aboriginal object;
- A property, the subject of a development application, is in the vicinity of an identified or potential Aboriginal place of heritage significance or Aboriginal object; and,
- The additional information requested may take the form of a report prepared by a suitability qualified person as defined by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, as well as consultation with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and appropriate Aboriginal groups;

- If an Aboriginal site or relic is discovered, it must be reported to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and all works stopped; and,
- Development must conserve the significance of any Aboriginal place of heritage significance or Aboriginal object.

2.4 Non-Statutory Listings

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

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

2.4.1 Register of the National Estate

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

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

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

2.4.1.1 Register of the National Estate Search

A search of the Register of the National Estate was undertaken as part of preparing this assessment.

While three (3) RNE heritage items were identified as being in the vicinity, there are none within the Subject Area (refer to Appendix VI).

3 PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

The objectives of Aboriginal community consultation were to:

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

3.1 Consultation Process

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a) provides guidance about the appropriate manner in which consultation with the Aboriginal community should be undertaken. There are 4 Stages to the consultation process established by the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a). Each Stage is discussed separately in the following sub-sections.

A log of all consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties is included as Appendix VII.

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

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

Kayandel made enquiries with the following (see Appendix VIII and Appendix IX):

- ✦ Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE);
- ✦ Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- ✦ The Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*, for a list of Aboriginal Owners;
- ✦ The National Native Title Tribunal for a list of registered native title claimants, native title holders and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements;
- ✦ Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited);
- ✦ Northern Beaches Council; and,
- ✦ Greater Sydney Local Land Services (formerly known as Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority).

Correspondence from these organisations is included in Appendix X to Appendix XIV.

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

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), an advertisement for the project was placed in the Manly Daily on the 16th October 2019 (refer to Figure 4). There were no responses to this advertisement.

In addition to the advertisement, Kayandel wrote to the organisations and individuals outlined in Appendix XV on the 11th November 2019 inviting them to register their interest in being consulted for the project (refer to Appendix XVI).

Those organisations that responded, and registered their interest in the project, are outlined in Table 4 (refer to Appendix XVII).

**Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation
Redevelopment of the Narrabeen
Education Precinct Notification and
Registration of Aboriginal Interests**

Public Notice and Registration of Interest, National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, and Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

The School Infrastructure NSW (the Proponent) proposes to redevelop the Narrabeen Education Precinct, an approximate 9.76 ha parcel of land, 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen.

The Proposal will be assessed as a State Significant Development under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.

Kayandel has been commissioned by Johnstaff on behalf of School Infrastructure NSW to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the proposed Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct.

The Applicant for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), should one be required, will be School Infrastructure NSW, Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

In accordance with Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (previously the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage) Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, we are seeking to identify Aboriginal groups and/or people who may have interest and/or cultural knowledge relevant to determining cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the project area.

The consultation process is to assist in the cultural heritage assessment that will be utilised to assess the project's potential impact upon Aboriginal cultural heritage.

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

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

The closing date for registrations is 31st October 2019.
Registrations received after this date may not be included in the consultation process.

Note: registering for consultation does not guarantee employment.

Figure 4: Public Notice

Registered Aboriginal Party	Representative
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Ms. Selina Timothy
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Mr. Phil Boney
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Mr. Paul Boyd
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Mrs. Lillie Carol
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs. Lowanna Gibson
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs. Jody Kulakowski
A1 Indigenous Services	Mrs Carolyn Hickey

Table 4: Registered Aboriginal parties at the completion of the registration period

3.1.2 Stage 2 – Presentation of Information about the Project

Information about the project was provided to the RAPs (see Table 4) in the form of a combined Stage 2 and Stage 3 document, outlining the project details, background research, the field survey methodology, and the project time line (refer to Appendix XVIII).

No comments were received from the RAPs in relation to the project information.

3.1.3 Stage 3 – Gathering Information about Cultural Significance

In fulfilment of the Stage 3 requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), Kayandel provided the RAPs with a combined Stage 2 & Stage 3 Document, which outlined the project details, background research, and a request for any cultural information that may be relevant in undertaking the assessment of the proposed works.

No comments were received from the RAPs in relation to the cultural significance of the Subject Area during this stage of the consultation process. Comment regarding the cultural significance of the Subject Area was received during the Stage 4 consultation (refer to Section 8.1.2 and Appendix XX).

3.1.4 Stage 4 – Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment

On the 28th January 2020, in accordance with Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010a), Kayandel issued v1.3 of the Draft ACHAR to the RAPs for comment (refer to Section 3.1.4.1).

3.1.4.1 January to February 2020 – RAP Review

RAP submission comments relating to version 1.3 of the Draft ACHAR for the investigation can be found in Table 5 and Appendix XX.

RAP	RAP's Comment	Kayandel's Response
Selina Timothy Metropolitan LALC (Received 10/01/2020)	No Aboriginal archaeological sites or objects have been recorded within the study area and no specific areas of potential subsurface Aboriginal heritage sensitivity have been identified by this assessment or have been flagged through consultation with the MLALC representative except in subsurface shell remnants which was visible in some areas.	No Response Required
	There are no Aboriginal archaeological heritage constraints to the proposed development at the North Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6-10 Namona Street in North Narrabeen Sydney.	No Response Required
	As Planned for works should proceed with caution, no potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage deposits may likely to occur in the proposed construction area due to such previous impacts of previous works of this site that has been thoroughly disturbed and the potential for intact subsurface soil profiles that may also contain Aboriginal objects may be present.	The disturbed nature of the deposits are documented in Sections 4.3 and 4.5 and Figure 6. Kayandel will include provision within the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the appropriate consideration and management of Intact Archaeological Deposits should they be encountered during the completion of the proposed works.
	In the unexpected circumstance that Aboriginal significant objects are exposed in the future, activities should temporarily cease and the OEH be contacted to advise on the appropriate course of action to allow the MLALC to record and collect the identified items(s).	Provision for Unexpected Finds will be included with the - Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
	All parts of Sydney hold significance to Aboriginal people and the preservation and conservation of cultural significant sites are of high importance for our connection to Country.	No Response Required
	As a general recommendation, if human burials or bones and any/or cultural materials are unearthed during any stages and are exposed, standard stop-work procedures and protocols to contact appropriate authorities should be followed, and if suspected to be of Aboriginal origin the Heritage, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council Representatives and Lance Symes from Kayandel are to be contacted and need to be notified of the discovery immediately.	As per Recommendation 4, Kayandel has indicated this will be included with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan
	Cultural significant objects found during works carried out are to be cared, respected, and recorded in the correct way.	Appropriate protocols addressing this will be included within the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Table 5: January to February 2020 - RAP Comments and Response related to v1.3 of the Draft ACHAR

3.2

3.2 Study Methods

The assessment reported here involved Aboriginal community consultation, background research, the completion of the field survey. A breakdown of the various tasks that have been undertaken to achieve the objectives of this assessment is provided below.

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

3.3 Background Research

Prior to the fieldwork, the following tasks were undertaken:

- ✦ A search of the AHIMS maintained by DPIE was obtained to determine whether any sites or areas of sensitivity had previously been recorded within or near the Subject Area. This search also assisted with the development of a local site distribution model;
- ✦ A search of the AHIMS report catalogue was conducted to identify previous archaeological studies that had been carried out in and near the Subject Area. The reports identified were able to provide information on the local archaeological context and assisted with the development of predictions for site location within the Subject Area;
- ✦ Published archaeological texts and grey literature regarding the Northern Beaches area were consulted to assist with the development of regional and local archaeological contexts for the Subject Area;
- ✦ The Kayandel library was searched and an internet search was carried out to identify any Aboriginal history, ethnography, environmental and climate information relevant to the Subject Area;
- ✦ A predictive model for the Subject Area was prepared; and,
- ✦ The topographic map and air photos were examined to plan the field survey. It was intended that pedestrian survey (transects) would target areas of exposure which could have improved ground surface visibility (GSV), as well as areas which appeared less disturbed and had potential for intact Aboriginal sites.

3.4 Field Inspection Methodology

Field survey was undertaken on the 10th January 2020.

The survey team consisted of Natalie Stiles and Lance Syme (Kayandel), and Selina Timothy (MLALC) on the 10th January 2020.

The aim of the survey was to record the characteristics of the Subject Area (including identification of landforms), any physical evidence of Aboriginal land use and any information that could inform predictions about Aboriginal objects within the Subject Area.

The Subject Area was divided into ten (10) Survey Units that utilised readily identifiable features to establish their limits. The Survey Units were assessed using pedestrian survey (transects), which was undertaken in accordance with the specification for archaeological survey contained within Burke and Smith (2004).

The following tasks were carried out during the field survey:

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

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

Details and results of the site inspection are outlined in Section 6.1.

4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

The natural environment of an area influences not only the availability of local resources such as food and raw materials for artefacts but also determines the likely presence and/or absence of various archaeological site types which may be encountered during a field investigation.

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

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

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

DPIE requires a review of the landscape context to assist in the determination or prediction of the potential of a landscape to have accumulated or preserved objects, the ways Aboriginal people may have used the landscape in the past, and the likely distribution of the material traces of Aboriginal land use (DECCW, 2010b, pp. 8-9; 2010c).

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

4.1 Climate

The Subject Area lies within the Northern Sydney Region. The climate is a mostly cool temperate.

According to the recordings of the Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at the nearby Terrey Hills (Station Number 066059), annual mean maximum temperatures have ranged between 16.3°C-27°C over the past 15 years, with the highest recorded temperature of 43.9°C in January 2013 and the lowest of 0.2°C in July 2007 (Bureau of Meteorology, 2019).

Rainfall data has been taken from the Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at the nearby Terrey Hills Weather Station (Station Number 066059). Rainfall is spread fairly uniformly throughout the year but with a slight summer–autumn dominance for an annual average of 1,089.9mm. Lowest recorded rainfall is 0.4mm for September 2017 and a maximum of 361.8mm recorded in June 2017 (Bureau of Meteorology, 2019).

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

4.2 Geology

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

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

Narrabeen is located in the eastern-central portion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion, in the northern portion of the Hornsby Plateau (Herbert, 1983, p. 3). The larger scale geology of the Sydney Basin Bioregion is characterised by marine deposition events from the Carboniferous to the early Permian. Numerous coal deposits accumulated before large river systems covered the region in quartz sandstone, known as the Hawkesbury sandstone. The Hawkesbury sandstone, which forms the bedrock for all of the Sydney Basin, dates to the mid Triassic. This bedrock of sandstone is then capped by a thin layer of shale (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

The underlying geology of the Subject Area are Quaternary Sands, and Newport and Garie Formations of the Narrabeen Group, which is overlain by the Hawkesbury Sandstone, along the southern portion of the Subject Area (Herbert, 1983) (refer to Figure 5).

The Quaternary Sands comprises of silty to peaty quartz sand, silt, and clay, and commonly contains shell layers (Herbert, 1983). The quartz would be suitable for the manufacture of stone tools by flaking, depending on the size of the pebbles.

The Newport and Garie Formations comprise of very fine grained to medium grained sandstone containing red, green and grey chert fragments (Herbert, 1983). Chert is suitable for small stone tool manufacture.

4.2.1 Geotechnical Investigation

In 2009, Douglas Partners (2009, pp. 1-2) undertook a targeted geotechnical investigation. Three (3) boreholes were drilled using a Bobcat-mounted auger rig to depths of between 2.7m and 7.5m, and one (1) borehole to a depth of 0.6m; two (2) cone penetration tests were undertaken to a depth of 15m.

Douglas Partners (2009, p. 2) summarised the succession of strata broadly as:

Filling	Silty sand topsoil with a trace of rootlets to a depth of 0.1m; underlain by silty sand filling to depths of between 0.3m and 0.8m.
Sand/Silty Sand	Highly variable density, with very loose sands to depths of 1.1m at BH1 and up to 6.4m at CPT5. At CPT5, the layer at depths of between 3.3m and 6.8m is inferred to have a high fines (i.e. silt) content; and underlain by loose and medium dense to dense sand and silty sand
Clay/Clayey Sand/Sand	Interbedded stiff and very stiff clays, loose to dense sands and stiff and hard clayey sand from a depth of 10.6m to 10.7m

Douglas Partners (2009, p. 2) observes that free groundwater was encountered at depths of between 2.4m (BH1) and 3.2m (CPT5).

4.3 Soil Landscape

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

In general, soils consist of A, B and C horizons. The A and B horizon soils are layers that have been modified by weathering and soil development, and the C horizon is weathering parent material. The A₁ horizon is usually referred to as topsoil and includes an accumulation of organic matter, is darker in colour and has more biological activity than other horizons. The A₂ horizon is usually paler in colour than the A₁ and B horizons with less organic matter. It is often the zone of maximum leaching, clay translocation and weathering. When those processes are particularly strong the horizon is white or grey and may be referred to as bleached. The underlying B horizon is usually more clayey, denser, and stronger in colour (Murphy, 2000). In open landscape settings (open sites) Aboriginal artefacts are most commonly found in A horizon soils, and especially the A₂ horizon.

A review of the *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet* indicates that the Subject Area lies within two (2) soil landscapes. These are the Disturbed Terrain (xx), and the Warriewood (wa) soil landscapes (Chapman, Murphy, Tille, Atkinson, & Morse, 2009) (refer to Figure 6).

The Disturbed terrain soil landscape is characterised by level plain to hummocky terrain, extensively disturbed by human activity, but not limited to complete disturbance, removal, or burial of soil, with areas of disturbed ground has been levelled to slopes of <3%. In terraced cut and fill areas short rises may be steeper than 30%. Turfed fill areas commonly capped with up to 40cm of sandy loam, or up to 60cm of compacted clay over fill or waste materials (Chapman et al., 2009, pp. 149-153) (refer to Table 6). Chapman et al. (2009, p. 149) notes that in the disturbed terrain soil landscape of North Narrabeen, some freshwater swamps have been filled in.

Warriewood is a swamp soil landscape, characterised by level to gently undulating swales, depressions, and infilled lagoons on Quaternary sands, with slopes usually <3%, and the water-table at <2m. The Warriewood soil landscape typically occurs along swales and infilled coastal lagoons. Warriewood soils are deep (>150cm), well sorted, sandy Humus Podzols, and dark, mottled Siliceous Sands, overlying buried Acid Peats in depressions; and, deep (>200cm) Podzols, and pale Siliceous Sands on sandy rises (Chapman et al., 2009, pp. 143-147) (refer to Table 6). This soil landscape is subject to localised flooding and run-on, high water-tables, and highly permeable soil.

Soil Landscape	Soil Type	Soil Horizon	Description
Disturbed terrain (xx)	xx1	A ₁	Black loamy sand to loam-fine-sandy with loose apedal single grained structure and sandy fabric. It is used for topsoiling turf and often corresponds to the lowland Nepean River alluvium or Elderslie soil series . Local sands have also been used for topdressing.
	xx2	-	Mottled, compacted sandy clay loam to medium clay with an apedal massive to moderately pedal structure
	xx3	-	Material is commonly referred to as fill and may consist of any type of soil or regolith material. It often includes demolition rubble and industrial and household wastes.
	xx4	-	Dark dredged sands, sandy loams to silty clay loams and sandy clays with apedal single-grained to massive structure and sandy fabric
Warriewood (wa)	wa1	A ₁	Dark grey loamy sand with loose apedal single-grained structure and sandy fabric; and, consists of a speckled mixture of dark organic materials and clean quartz sand grains.
	wa2	A ₂	Bleached sand with apedal single-grained structure and sandy fabric; and, consists of clean quartz sand grains that have been compacted over time. It is weakly coherent with apedal massive structure when moist and non-cohesive with loose apedal single-grained structure when dry.
	wa3	B	Saturated pale mottled sand with apedal single-grained structure and sandy fabric. This material occurs as deep subsoil usually below the water-table.
	wa4	P/D	Commonly saturated, black organic rich silt loam or silty clay loam with apedal massive structure. It generally occurs as topsoil in low lying areas or as a buried soil. Fibrous plant remains dominate this material which is moderately sticky and distinctly spongy.
	wa5	B	Commonly brown, iron-stained, sand to loamy sand with apedal massive structure and sandy fabric. It commonly occurs as subsoil above the water-table.
	wa6	B	Dark brown sand to loamy sand with apedal massive structure and sandy fabric.

Table 6: Soil Types per Soil Landscape (Chapman et al., 2009)

4.4 Topography and Hydrology

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

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

The Subject Area is bounded by Mullet Creek to the west, a 3rd order stream (as defined by Strahler (1964)), which flows southeast into Narrabeen Lakes, and is located approximately 200m southeast of the confluence of Narrabeen Creek and Mullet Creek, two (2) 2nd order streams (refer to Figure 7).

The Subject Area is located along the northern edge of Narrabeen Lakes (refer to Figure 7) (also referred to as Narrabeen Lagoon). The main body of the lake is connected to the ocean by a long narrow estuarine channel, 2km in length and typically 150m wide (AECOM, 2010). Narrabeen Lake is classified as an Intermittently Closed or Open Lake or Lagoon (ICOLL). The entrance of Narrabeen Lake closes due to the movement of sand into the lake entrance as a result of wave, current and wind processes. The amount of sand that is moved into the lake entrance by the incoming tide continually exceeds the amount of sand removed by the outgoing tide resulting in the entrance to Narrabeen Lake becoming filled with marine sediment. Without sufficient freshwater inflows, over time the entrance closes completely (AECOM, 2010).

ICOLL's such as Narrabeen Lake, are characterised by low freshwater inflow, leading to sand barriers (berms) forming across the entrance preventing exchange with the ocean (AECOM, 2010). Due to the intermittent nature of rainfall, the open/closed cycles of ICOLLs in south-eastern Australia are not seasonal (AECOM, 2010).

At the end of March 1942, record rainfall in the Sydney metropolitan area and surrounds led to extensive flooding in Narrabeen (Miller, 2019) including in Namona Street and Oak Street (Sydney Morning Herald, 1942). Inundation due to rainfall runoff, resulted in flooding and damage to some properties driving people from their homes, blocking railway lines and disrupted power and phone services (Miller, 2019, p. 131).

Overall, the Subject Area is low-lying. The Narrabeen Sports High School (NSHS) is relatively flat ground, with a slight rise in elevation to the north and south, with a slight fall in elevation to the west towards Mullet Creek; while the Narrabeen North Public School (NNPS), is more elevated than NSHS, and slopes down to the north and west (refer to Figure 7).

4.5 Former Land Use and Disturbance

Prior to the amalgamation of Manly, Pittwater and Warringah Councils into the Northern Beaches in 2016, Narrabeen was originally located within the shire of Warringah, an area occupying the Northern Peninsula from Manly to Palm Beach, the shire was created in 1905. The first explorations into the region occurred in March 1788 by Captain Phillip when he sailed north to the bay now known as Brisbane Water on the Central Coast. In June 1792, the waters of Bayview, Newport, around Church Point and McCarrs Creek were surveyed by William Dawes when he walked from Manly to Barrenjoey.

The settlement of Warringah Shire was constrained by steep slopes and the lack of arable soil which limited agrarian pursuits; it was the lower slopes which were settled and cleared for farming and grazing (AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2019). The earliest evidence of settlement occurs along the northern portion of the peninsula where there was access to the Hawkesbury River and the ocean. Settlement in the southern portion of the shire occurred between 1810 and 1820. While large land grants were made in the region, a lack of transportation and difficulties with the topography meant settlement was sparse and farms were few and far between (AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2019). Built structures during the early development of the region were simple with a mixture of timber structures and huts of slab and bark. The first road was roughened out by James Jenkins, a key landholder in the region, in the early 1820s which went from Manly to Long Reef, this was later extended to Newport in the 1880s. It was not until the late nineteenth century with the establishments of roads and of a port at Newport when small pockets of the region were settled (AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2019).

The first industries in the region focused around agrarian pursuits and exploitation of natural resources such as timber-getting and shell gathering. Heavy industry did not flourish in the region, attempts were made to mine coal in the late nineteenth century; however, this did not prove to be profitable (AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2019). The twentieth century saw further exploitations of natural resources, in sand dredging and oyster leases, and a shift to urban businesses (AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2019).

The first record of Narrabeen appears in 1814 – 1815 on the maps of Surveyor James Meehan. The earliest land grants in the area was made to John Ramsay in 1818. James Jenkins received multiple grants in the area during 1824 – 1831, eventually holding over 600 acres. In 1882, Finding Narrabeen appeared in Sydney Punch describing the area with rugged rocks and sterile slopes, and bramble, briar, and thorn reaffirming the isolation of the region prior to reliable transportation. Another article

describes the scenery... on the Narrabeen Lagoon... is exceedingly fine in a broken, sterile, and uninteresting (AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2019).

Despite advertising land allotments during the 1820s and 1830s, the 1856 census only records five houses and 30 people permanently residing in the Narrabeen parish. 1861 saw a substantial decrease in the population with only 18 people recorded. When allotments were first being sold around Narrabeen, they were going for £5 to £10; however, by 1886 prices increased to between £25 to £60.

Natural resources were found in Narrabeen which were subsequently mined. Coal mining began in the region in the late 1800s with the discovery of coal seams. In 1890 two diamond drill bores had been put down by Mr J Coghlan with natural gas discovered during the boring (Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate 1890:3). In 1904, a bore was drilled into the edge of Narrabeen Lagoon.

On 18 January 1928, a 5-acre portion of the original 50-acre grant (north of Namona Street) was purchased for Public School Purposes at Green Hills, "Narrabeen North"; this purchase was vested on 4 September 1929 in the Education Department. On 8 April 1932, the Narrabeen Beach Estates Limited became the proprietor of a 123-acre estate encompassing the study area; the associated Certificate of Title makes mention to '*reservations in the Grants of Portions 2 (2 of Parish/and Portion 96 of minerals and in the Grant of 50 acres (Portion 47 of Parish) of all mines of gold and silver*', suggesting that mining activities occurred in the vicinity of the study area (and possibly in the 100 feet wide reserve within Portion 47) (Figure 2.17) (Certificate of Title Vol 4525 Fol. 219). The study area at this time, prior to the commencement of construction of the Narrabeen North Public School, remained undeveloped. The North Narrabeen Infants' School was built on the 5-acre lot purchased for Public School purposes in 1928, two buildings were located on the site. The North Narrabeen Infants School was officially opened in 1939. The Narrabeen Girls High School was established in January 1954, and the Narrabeen Boys High School was established in January 1959. However, they were both closed in Dec 1975. In January 1976 they were merged to form the co-educational Narrabeen High School, known as the Narrabeen Sports High School (NSHS) since 2000.

The buildings associated with the Narrabeen Boys High School are no longer extant; these buildings were likely located where the current sports oval is situated in the north-eastern corner of the school. The original Narrabeen Girls School buildings were located in the southern half of the study area; the only building associated with the former remains extant is the former gymnasium. The Hawksley prefabricated aluminium gymnasium was completed in June 1955, there were four other schools across Sydney where the same style of gymnasium was constructed at the same time (AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2019, pp. 4-20).

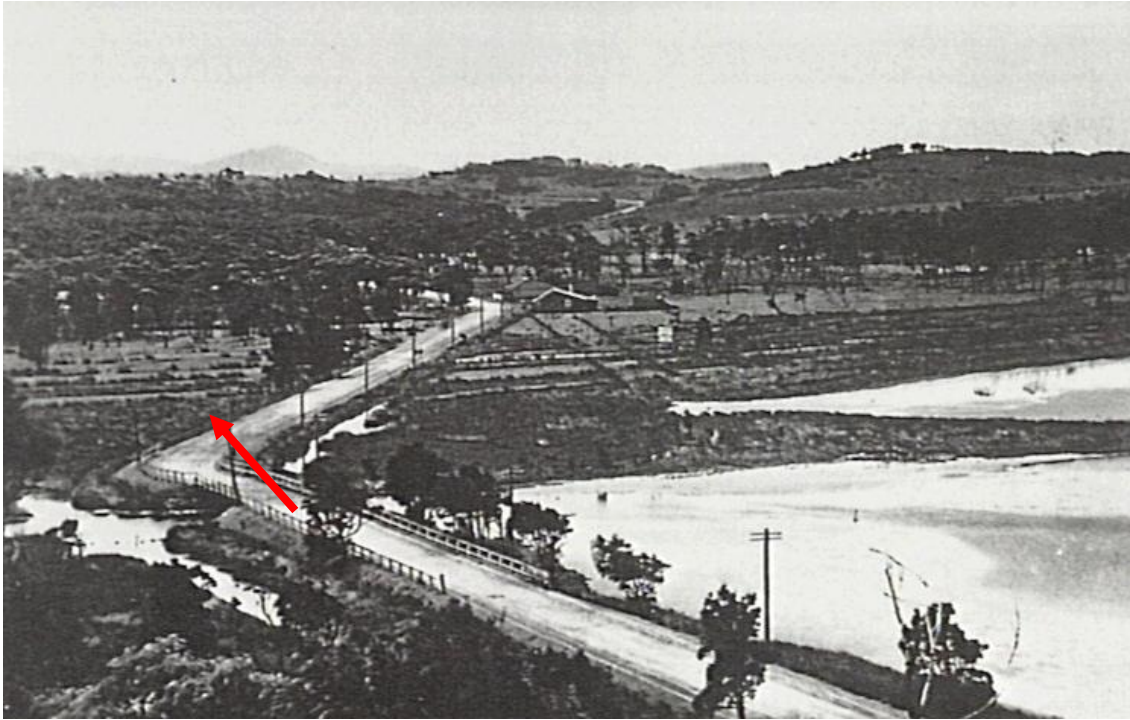


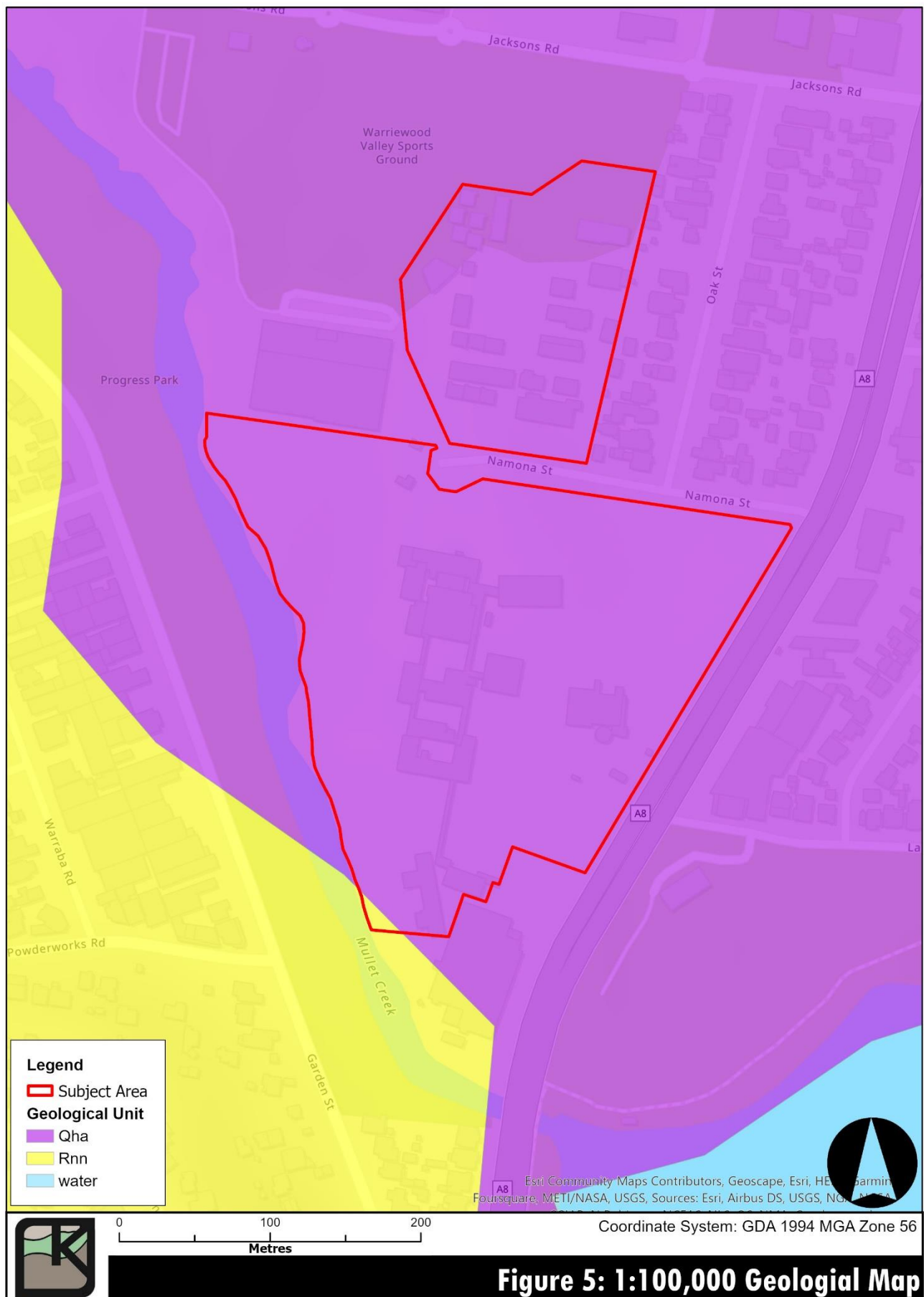
Plate 1: Photograph c.1910 facing north towards the bridge on Pittwater Road across Mullett Creek and Narrabeen Lagoon (right), showing the south-eastern portion of the Subject Area (arrow) (Northern Beaches Council - Pittwater Image Library, 1910)

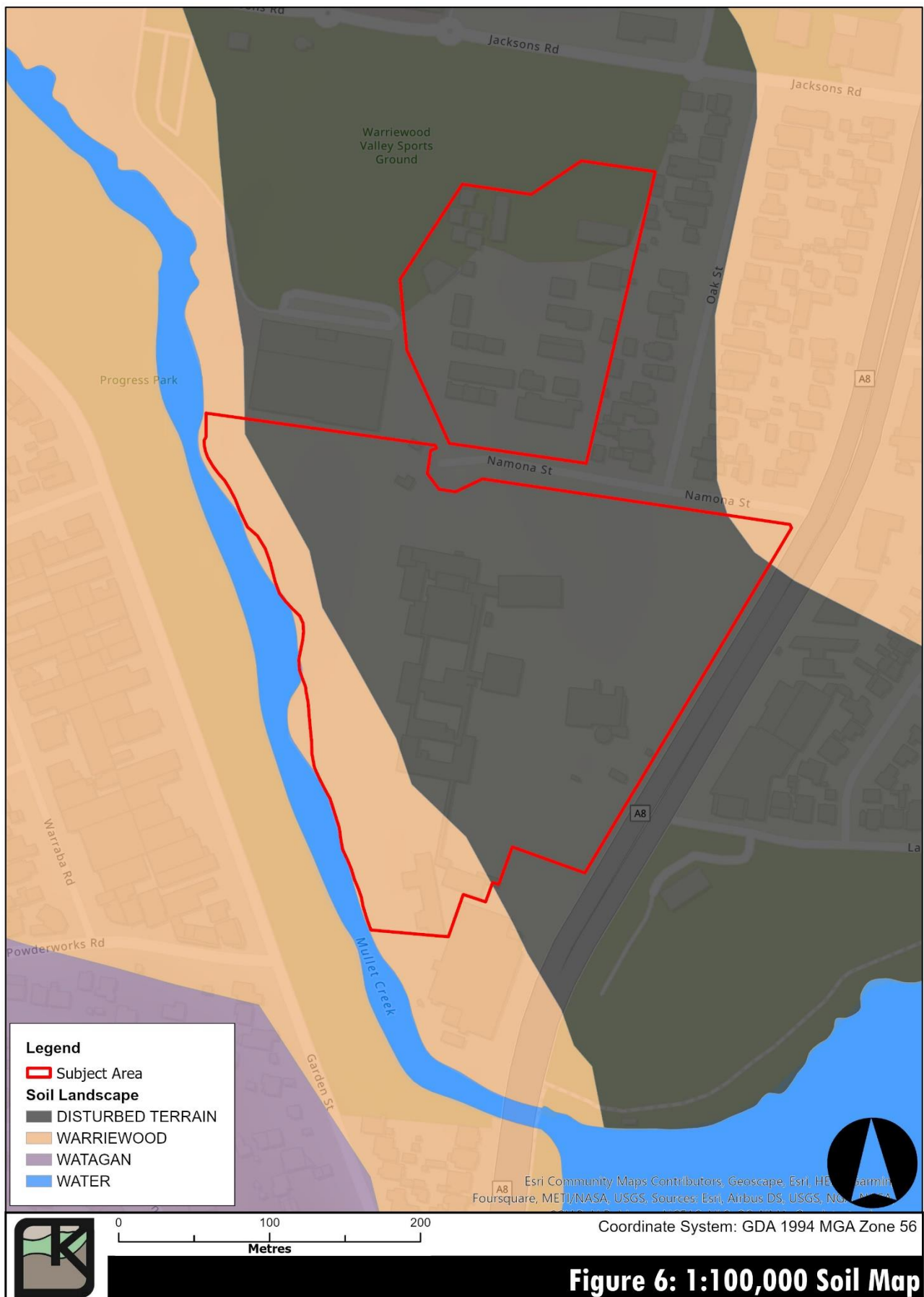


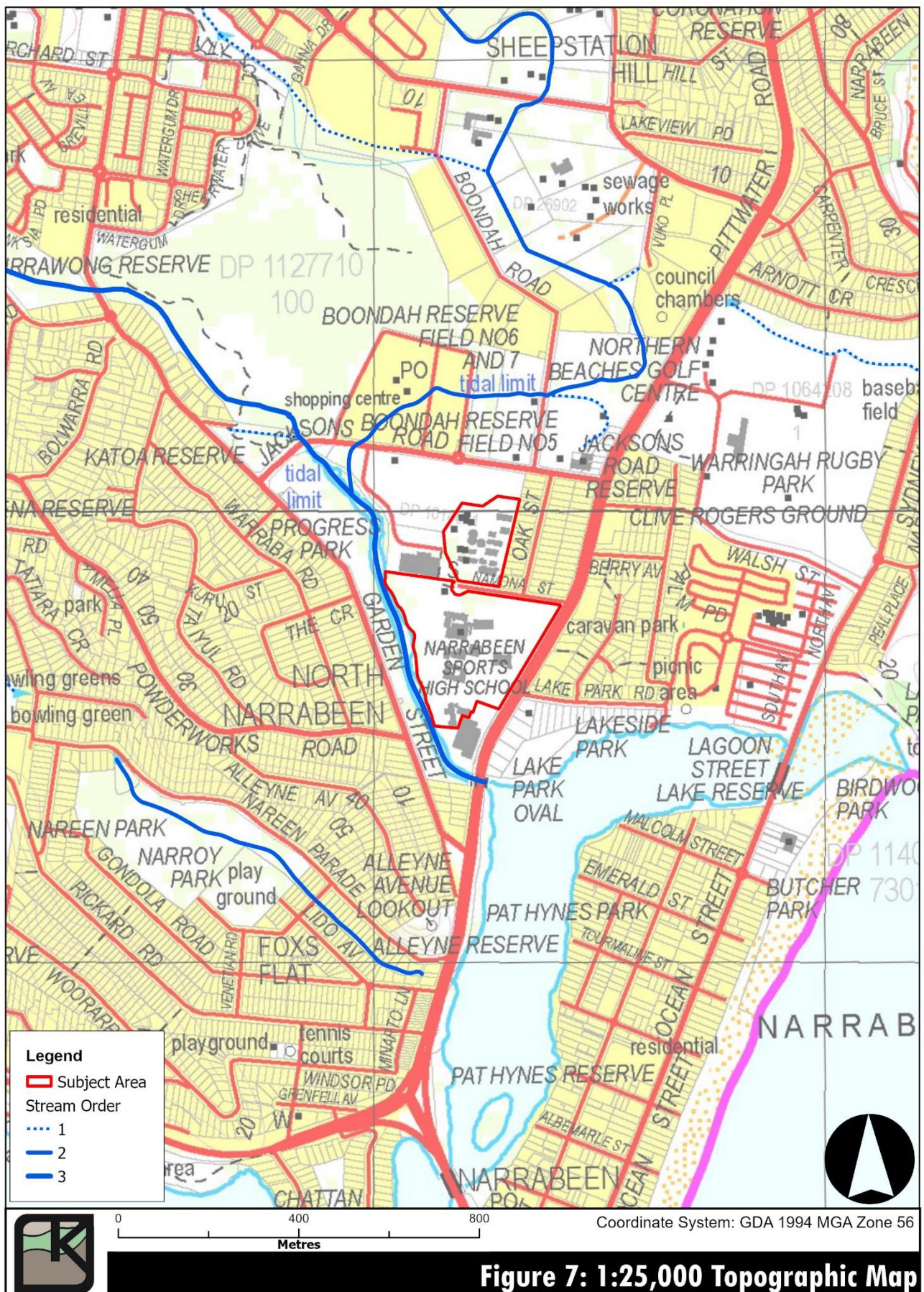
Plate 2: Aerial view of Narrabeen (1982) facing north-west with the Subject Area in the background. NSHS is identified by the red arrow, and NNPS is identified by the orange arrow (Trass, 1982).

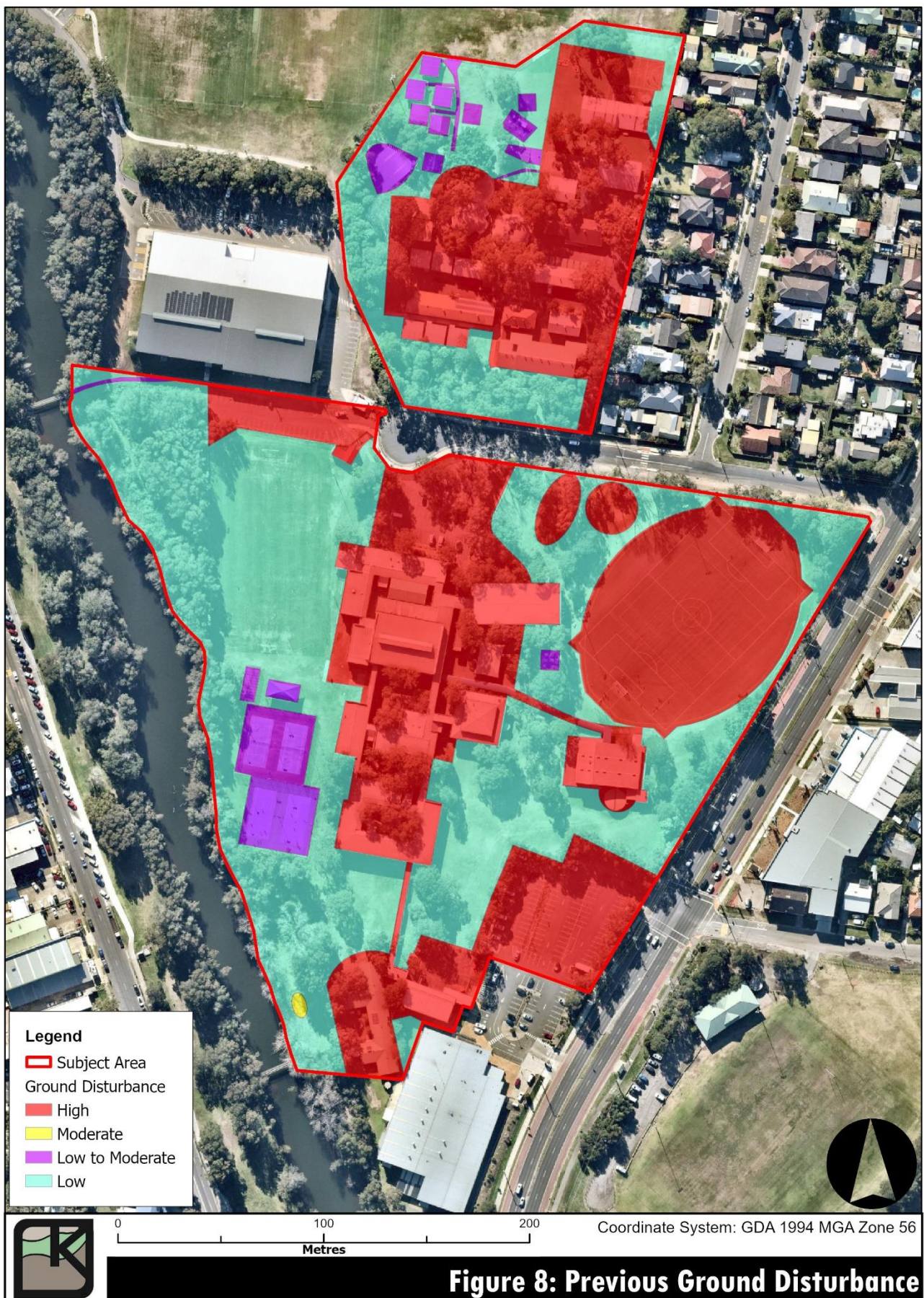


Plate 3: Photograph facing north towards bridge on Pittwater Road across Mullet Creek (front and left), and Narrabeen Lagoon (right), showing the south-eastern portion of the Subject Area (arrow) (Northern Beaches Council - Warringah Image Library, n.d.)









5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Ethnohistory

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal peoples have inhabited Australia for the last 50,000 years (Allen & O'Connell, 2003). Despite a proliferation of known Indigenous sites there is considerable ongoing debate about the nature, territory, and range of pre-contact Indigenous language groups in the greater Sydney region. These debates have arisen largely due to the lack of ethnographic and linguistic information recorded at the time of European contact. By the time colonial diarists, missionaries and proto anthropologists began making detailed records of Indigenous people in the late 19th Century; European settlement resulted in the changing of Indigenous groups and reconfigured by European settlement activity.

Despite conflicting views between historical sources of the exact boundaries of tribal groups in the region, the linguistic evidence does identify distinct language groups at the time of European contact. According to Tindale (1974b), the North Narrabeen area falls within the Aboriginal tribal boundary of the Eora. Tindale (1974a, p. 193) describes their location as the northern shores of Port Jackson, extending north to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Hawkesbury River and south to Botany Bay and the St. George River. Tindale (1974a, p. 127) describes the Karegal (Caregal) group who lived around Broken Bay or southern vicinity.

Early after his arrival at Port Jackson in 1788, Governor Arthur Phillip explored Brisbane Water and Cowan Creek, meeting in a friendly manner with local Aboriginal people. Later that year, Phillip and his party travelled overland to Pittwater and back, walking along Aboriginal tracks and exploring the southern shores of Pittwater and around McCarrs Creek (Kelleher Nightingale Consulting, 2016, p. 4).

Tindale (1974a, p. 127) notes that the boundary between the Eora and the Daruk (Darug), who lived northwest of Sydney, was first established by Europeans during observations made by Governor Arthur Phillip's explorations in April 1791.

Punishment by spearing in a ritual fashion is documented in many parts of Australia (e.g. Backhouse 1843, Roth 1909), and is referred to in Sydney's ethnohistoric literature in the spearing of Governor Phillip's Gamekeeper, MacIntyre (J. McDonald, 2008). The Narrabeen man is an example of the use of backed artefacts as barbs in death spears (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005; J. McDonald, 2008).

J. McDonald (2008, p. 38) suggests that the spearing of the Narrabeen man c.3,700 years ago could indicate that alterations to social organisation and group interaction may have commenced earlier than 3,000 cal BP. The Narrabeen man was slain at a time of high sea stand and may well signal inter-tribal conflict due to increased territoriality and social pressure in this context. The bulk backed artefact production at Discovery Point between 3,500-5,000 cal BP supports this earlier timing.

5.2 AHIMS Results

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

Kayandel carried out a search of the AHIMS database on the 18th September 2019 using the Client Service ID 450378 with the coordinates set out in Table 7 below.

	Easting	Northing
Minimum	339210	6266810
Maximum	345210	6272810

Table 7: AHIMS Database Search Criteria

(Zone 56 additional buffer 1kms)

The search area was a 6km by 6km square centred upon the Subject Area, with a 1km buffer (see Figure 9). The results of the AHIMS search are presented in Figure 9 and Table 8. A total of 93 Aboriginal sites have been registered within the search area. Figure 10 shows Aboriginal sites recorded in proximity to the Subject Area.

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

Site types	Total	%
Rock Engraving	59	63.44%
Shelter with Artefact and PAD	6	6.45%
Shelter with Art	4	4.30%
Axe Grinding Groove	3	3.23%
Not an Aboriginal Site	3	3.23%
Midden with Artefact	2	2.15%
Open Camp Site	2	2.15%
Potential Archaeological Deposit	2	2.15%
Shelter with Midden and Artefact	2	2.15%
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	1	1.08%
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	1.08%
Axe Grinding Groove and Rock Engraving	1	1.08%
Axe Grinding Groove and Water Hole/Well	1	1.08%
Burial	1	1.08%
Isolated Find	1	1.08%
Open Camp Site with Midden	1	1.08%
Shelter with Art and Artefact	1	1.08%
Shelter with Art, Artefact and Quarry	1	1.08%
Stone Arrangement	1	1.08%
Total	93	100.00%

Table 8: Site types from AHIMS search (Client Service ID 450378)

The AHIMS search indicates that fifty-nine (59) of the ninety-three (93) identified sites were Rock Engravings (see Table 8). The results are indicative of the number of archaeological assessments that

have occurred within the local region, as well as the nature of the landscape, containing large sandstone outcrops close to water sources, suitable for rock engraving, axe grinding and open camp sites.

5.3 Regional Archaeological Context

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

Aboriginal people occupied the Sydney Basin area from the Late Pleistocene. Several Pleistocene occupation sites have been identified in the Blue Mountains and within the NSW coastal regions (Turbet, 2001). Nanson, Young, and Stockton (1987) excavated a site at Cranebrook Terrace near Penrith with radiocarbon dates of 41,700 +/- 2000-3000. V. Attenbrow (2010) excavated sites in the Blue Mountains with radiocarbon dates of 22,000 years BP.

Sites on the south coast of New South Wales, such as Burrill Lake (c.20,000) and Bass Point (c.17,000), provide complimentary dates for their use (Bowdler, 1970; Lampert, 1971). At the time of these periods of occupation, both sites would have been located within hinterland areas some distance away from the sea. In the case of Burrill Lake, the sea would have been up to some 16 km further east than at present (Kayandel, 2008; Josephine McDonald, 1992).

Excavation below a bus shelter in Narrabeen uncovered the remains of an Aboriginal man with direct radiocarbon age determination of bone from the skeleton at 3,677 years BP (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005). Indeed the majority of open sites and rock shelters in the Sydney region are dated within the last 5,000 years, possibly due in part to older sites being subject to erosion and other destructive processes for a longer period of time (P. Hiscock, 2008; P. D. Hiscock & Attenbrow, 1998).

It is very likely that a large number of coastal sites of a similar antiquity within the Sydney region have been submerged and/or destroyed by sea-level changes that have occurred in eastern Australia since the Last Glacial Maximum or during the last 17,000 years, before sea-levels stabilised to a level similar to what is found today (Kayandel, 2008).

On the basis of the available evidence it would appear that the initial occupation of the Eastern seaboard regions was sporadic, and with low population densities from 36,000 years ago (Williams, Atkinson, Lau, & Toms, 2014). From around 5000 years ago, an intensification and continuation of use of many sites which have been investigated through archaeology, appears to have taken place (Kayandel, 2008). This may be due in part to evidence for the use and occupation of the Eastern seaboard regions from this period being far more 'archaeologically visible' than for the previous periods (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005).

In support of the likelihood that occupation of the region intensified around this time, the majority of rock shelter and open camp sites which have been investigated to-date contain archaeological deposits, features and artefacts which generally date to c.2,500 BP or less. Kohen (1986) suggests that there was a more intensive use of open sites in the region during the last 1,500 years. This researcher suggests that the majority of camp sites will therefore belong within this period.

During the 36,000 years of occupation in the region (Williams et al., 2014), and in particular between the last 5,000 to 8,500 years BP, changes in excavated stone tool assemblages have been observed, such as the proliferation of backed artefacts (Val Attenbrow, Robertson, & Hiscock, 2009). A number

of temporal markers have subsequently been established by archaeologists in an attempt to distinguish what are considered to be, the more significant changes in tool types and tool kit composition that can be observed in the archaeological record of the region (e.g. McCarthy (1948), Megaw (1993), Lampert (1976) and Wright (1983)).

5.4 Local Archaeology

In recent times, the Narrabeen area and surrounding regions have been the subject of archaeological studies for development projects, with a limited number of subsurface excavations having taken place in the area. The table below (Table 9) contains the details of some of the Aboriginal heritage assessments that have been undertaken in the general vicinity of the Subject Area, and the areas considered in these reports is mapped in Figure 11. A brief outline of each report is also provided below.

Reference	Locality	Comments	Results
Koettig (1981)	Mona Vale	Archaeological Survey	As a result of the survey, 2 new sites were located, one a rock shelter with art and PAD, the second an open rock engraving site. The survey located 1 of 2 known existing sites and failed to locate the other.
Bell (1982)	Oxford Falls to Frenchs Forest	Archaeological Survey	Archaeological survey was carried out along proposed pipeline route adjacent to Middle Creek. No Aboriginal sites were found during survey.
Archaeological Services (1984)	Cromer	Archaeological Survey	No archaeological sites were located along proposed pipeline route during survey.
Brayshaw McDonald (1987)	Cromer	Archaeological Investigation	No archaeological sites were found during the survey.
Brayshaw McDonald (1988)	Middle Creek, near Narrabeen Lakes	Archaeological Survey	No evidence of Aboriginal occupation was found during the Survey.
Haglund & Associates (1991)	Cromer	Archaeological Investigation	Two rock shelters were excavated. One AHIMS Site #45-6-1493 was found to contain archaeological material that appears to be confined to the shelter floor. The other shelter was determined not be an archaeological site.
Edgar (1996)	Cromer Heights	Archaeological Survey	No archaeological sites were discovered during the survey.
Bobbie Oakley & Associates Heritage Consultants (1998)	Ingleside	Aboriginal & European Heritage Assessment	The existing site AHIMS site #45-6-71 was located however no new Aboriginal archaeological sites were found during the survey.
Jo McDonald CHM (2005)	Narrabeen	Archaeological Salvage	An Aboriginal extended burial was identified. It was found to have two backed artefacts embedded in the vertebral column and twelve more around the skeleton.
Kayandel (2008)	Ingleside	Archaeological Assessment	One previously unidentified Aboriginal site was identified and recorded. Sites in the study area included engravings, rock platforms with axe grinding grooves, a rock shelter, art and a midden, some of which occurred in association.
Archaeological Surveys & Reports (2010)	Terrey Hills	Archaeological Survey	No Aboriginal sites were located during Survey.
Comber Consultants Pty Ltd (2010)	Wheeler Heights	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment	No Aboriginal objects were located during survey of the project area.

Reference	Locality	Comments	Results
AMBS (2012)	Frenchs Forest	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment	No Aboriginal sites were identified during survey.
Kayandel (2013)	Oxford Falls	Aboriginal Archaeological Survey	No Aboriginal archaeological sites or objects were found as a result of the survey.
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2014a)	Mona Vale	Aboriginal Archaeological Survey	As a result of survey of the upgrade corridor for Mona Vale Road, three existing Aboriginal archaeological sites were located, two engraving sites (AHIMS 45-6-0071 and 45-6-3024/45-6-3101) and one rock shelter with art and deposit (AHIMS 45-6-1616).
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2014b)	Northern Beaches	Aboriginal Archaeological Survey	During the survey two previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified, Trefoil Creek 1 a rock shelter with art and Trefoil Creek 2 a rock shelter with PAD. Attempts were made to relocate existing site Blue Stone Cave AHIMS Site #45-6-1004 unsuccessfully, it was determined that the registered site coordinates are incorrect.
Biosis (2014a)	Mona Vale	Aboriginal Archaeological Due Diligence Assessment	No Aboriginal objects or places were located within the Project Area.
Biosis (2014b)	Mona Vale	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment	No Aboriginal objects were located within the Project Area as a result of survey.
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2015a)	Terrey Hills to Ingleside	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report	As a result of survey two new Aboriginal archaeological sites, MVRW 1 and AHIMS Site #45-6-1228, were located within the Project Area.
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2015b)	Northern Beaches	Aboriginal Heritage Assessment	No Aboriginal archaeological sites or objects were located as a result of survey.
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2016)	Ingleside	Archaeological Assessment	As a result of survey 25 Aboriginal archaeological sites were found to be in the Project Area. The assessment recommended that all sites be avoided by any development within the precinct.

Table 9: Selection of the Cultural Heritage Investigations Conducted in the Narrabeen region

5.4.1 Relevant Local Archaeology Investigations

Jo McDonald CHM (2005)

In January 2005, during the installation of electrical cabling, commissioned by Energy Australia, human skeletal remains were encountered at the corner of Ocean and Octavia Street, Narrabeen (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 1).

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) were consulted about the find and involved in all subsequent decisions about the appropriate management strategies. MLALC requested that any additional bones in the excavated spoil were retrieved and that the trench area be excavated to locate the remains of the individual. It was MLALC's intention that the skeletal remains were reburied

in an appropriate manner and place. It was also requested that the baseline archaeological data about the individual be recorded (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 2).

Jo McDonald CHM (2005, p. 17) noted in her background research that while known Aboriginal burials in the Narrabeen area are rare, there have been a number of instances:

- The Australian Museum had in their catalogue, one infant cranium from North Narrabeen that was buried;
- Cranium and mandible of an adult male from the Narrabeen district that was being held in the Shellshear Museum;
- Full skeleton of an adolescent that was buried in a North Narrabeen sand dune, and is held in the Shellshear Museum; and,
- Cranium of a young male adult from Long Reef/Narrabeen and is held in the Shellshear Museum.

In April 2005, a Section 90 Consent to Destroy (with Salvage) was approved by the Department of Environment and Conservation (now referred to as the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 2).

The skeletal remains were identified on the crest of a frontal dune, approximately 120m west of the beach, located between the Tasman Sea to the east and the Narrabeen Lakes to the west (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 4).

The salvage excavation was undertaken using hand excavation to ensure both context and isolation of skeletal remains could be determined (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 20).

During the salvage excavation, the skeletal remains were recovered at between 1.3-1.5m depth below the surface and was orientated north-south (head to the north), and the head facing west (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 20 & 23).

Jo McDonald CHM (2005, p. 22) noted that most of the lower half of the skeletal remains collected in January had been damaged (during the January, and earlier excavations). The fragmentary nature of the bones meant that it was not possible to make some measurements and observations. The poor structural integrity of the bone resulted in the cranium falling apart during the salvage excavation; precluding a full skull reconstruction.

The mandible had broken along the symphysis when initially exposed. The face fell away from the vault of the skull when moved – despite care being taken to support it and placing it on a flat board (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 22).

During the salvage excavation seventeen (17) stone fragments were recovered, Jo McDonald CHM (2005, p. 23) noted that they were able to reconstruct 14 stone artefacts (with three conjoin sets). One was lying flat on top of the vertebral column, one backed artefact was found embedded between two vertebrae, with brown organic material recovered from the spine near the site. Another backed artefact was found within the spinal column.

A small quantity of small fish bones were recovered from the vicinity of the skeleton's stomach cavity, and a few small white beach shells were found around the skeleton (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 24).

It was hypothesis that based on the distribution of the backed artefacts around the skeletal remains that the individual may have been struck with two spears to the body, with a barbed weapon (spear

or club) used on the head. The cut mark to the top of the head may be indicative of a finishing blow (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, p. 36).

Based on radiocarbon determination from a sample of pelvic bone, the skeletal remains were approximately 4,000 years old (Jo McDonald CHM, 2005, pp. 38-39).

5.5 Previous Predictive Models

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

AMBS (2012)

AMBS (2012) suggested that:

- ✦ Sites most likely to be present within the study area are art sites in areas with Hawkesbury Sandstone, and isolated finds or small open stone artefact sites. These sites are most likely to occur within less disturbed areas with natural ground surface;
- ✦ Any sites within the study area are likely to have been extensively disturbed (and hence not be in situ) by European occupation of the area;
- ✦ The lack of suitable stone outcrops and water indicates that stone quarry sites and axe grinding grooves are highly unlikely to be found in the study area;
- ✦ It is highly unlikely that scarred or carved trees will be present within the study area, as there do not appear to be any trees of sufficient age remaining in the study area;
- ✦ Burials may be present in sandy soils near waterways; and.
- ✦ Burials and ceremonial sites (including stone arrangements and bora grounds) are unlikely to be present in the area given the long history of disturbance.

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2016)

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2016, p. 18) suggested that:

- ✦ Archaeological sites are likely to consist of rock engravings on exposed level, relatively smooth sandstone platforms, in both ridge crest and slope contexts;
- ✦ Rock shelter sites are likely to occur where suitable overhangs have formed in the local sandstone bedrock. Overhangs are more likely to occur on the steeper slopes of a ridgeline but may also form beneath outcrops in flat to gently sloping crest contexts;
- ✦ Shelters may contain engraved or painted art executed in charcoal or ochre and may contain archaeological deposit where disturbance to the shelter floor has been limited and some depth of sediment exists;
- ✦ Open artefact scatters and/or isolated finds are unlikely. Archaeological deposit is more likely to have been preserved in closed context rock shelter sites;
- ✦ Midden sites are unlikely given the distance from the coast or other significant bodies of water but may exist in proximity to larger creeklines on the borders of the Precinct;
- ✦ Grinding grooves may exist on sandstone outcroppings that occur in proximity to creeklines or collect water after rain;
- ✦ Clearance of original vegetation and increasing urbanisation along the ridgeline lessens the likelihood of identifying culturally modified trees, but old growth trees may be present in the more heavily vegetated parts of the study area and have the potential to display scars of Aboriginal origin;
- ✦ Archaeological sites are more likely to be identified in areas that have been subject to less intensive disturbance. Conversely, identification of open context sites may be aided by some

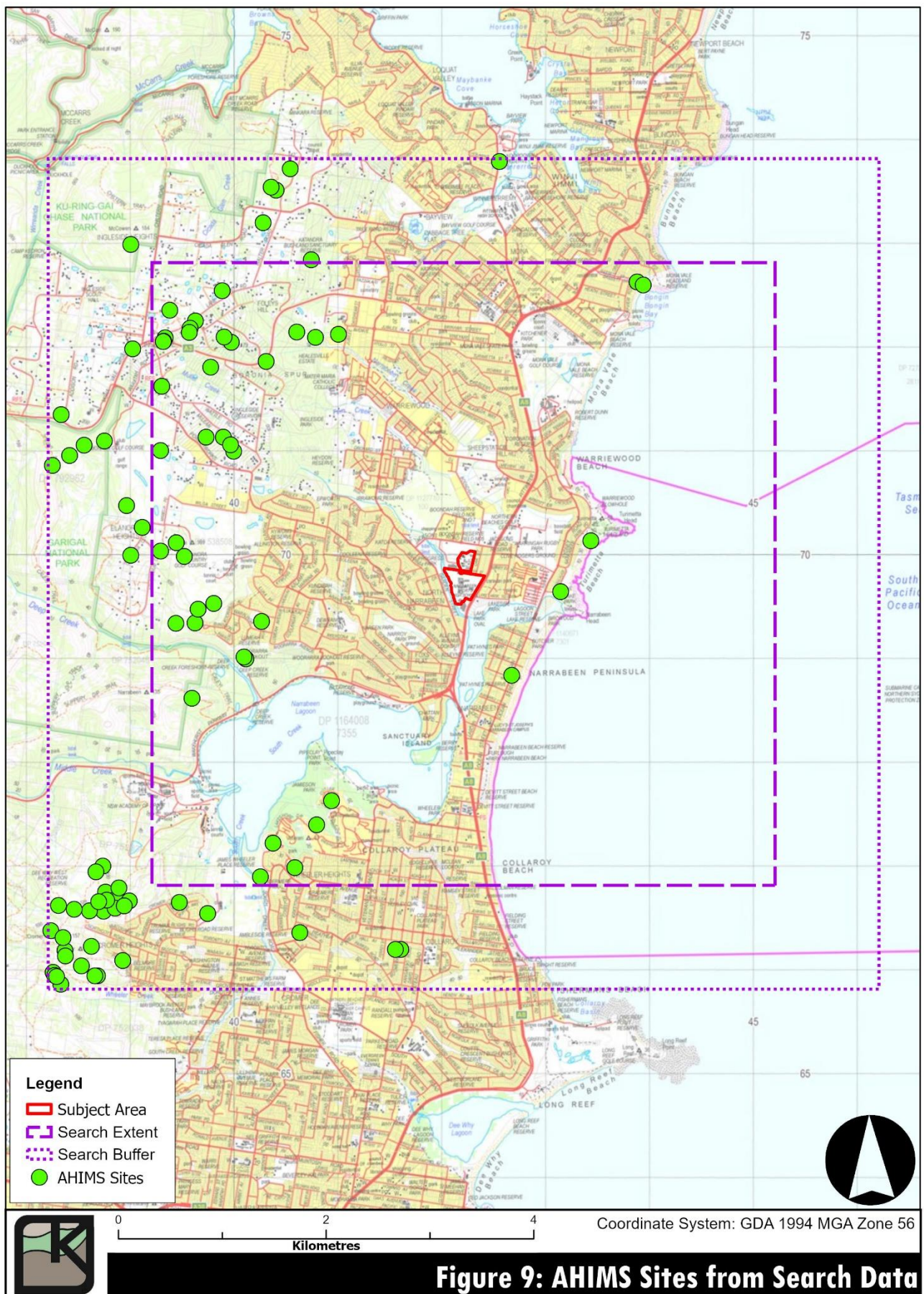
measure of ground disturbance where this has increased the visibility and exposure of archaeological material; and,

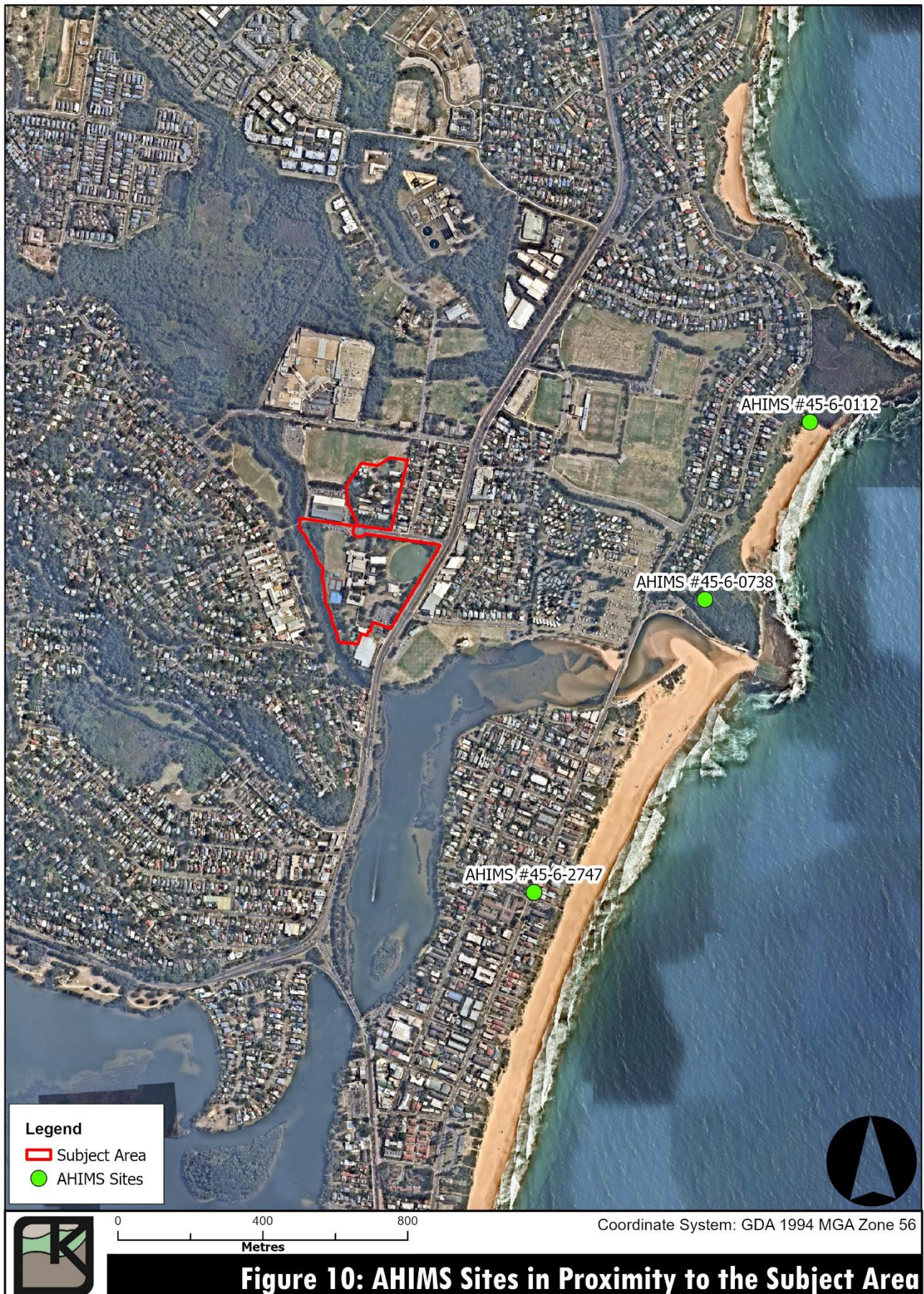
- ✦ It can be expected that locally derived quartz will be the most commonly encountered artefact raw material.

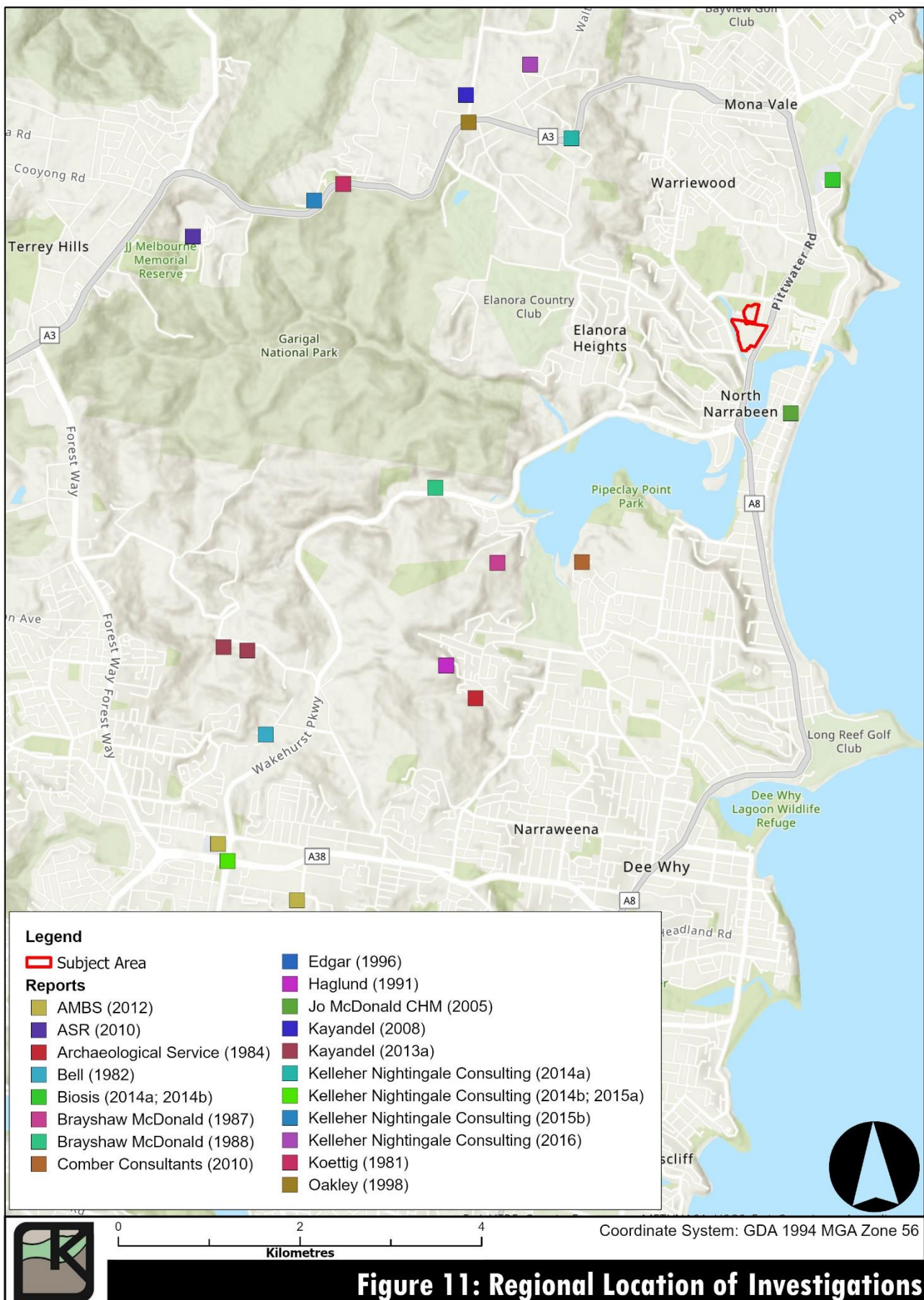
5.6 Aboriginal Heritage Predictions

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

- ✦ Midden sites are could be encountered due to the distance from the coast or other significant bodies of water (i.e. Narrabeen Lakes, Mullet Creek), and the sandy nature of the soils on the western side of the Subject Area. However, as levels of ground disturbance increased, there would be a decrease in the likelihood of middens being identified;
- ✦ As past land use disturbance increases in intensity, the ability for Aboriginal objects to provide spatial and chronological information about past Aboriginal land use will decrease;
- ✦ Archaeological sites are more likely to be identified in areas that have been subject to less intensive disturbance. Conversely, identification of open context sites may be aided by some measure of ground disturbance where this has increased the visibility and exposure of archaeological material;
- ✦ Sites most likely to be present within the Subject Area are isolated finds or small open stone artefact sites. These sites are most likely to occur within less disturbed areas with natural ground surface;
- ✦ Any sites within the Subject Area are likely to have been extensively disturbed (and hence not be *in situ*) by European occupation of the area;
- ✦ The lack of suitable stone outcrops indicates that stone quarry sites and axe grinding grooves are highly unlikely to be found in the Subject Area;
- ✦ Ceremonial sites (including stone arrangements and bora grounds) are unlikely to be present in the Subject Area given the long history of disturbance;
- ✦ Based on the number of Aboriginal skeletal remains that have been recovered from the North Narrabeen area (refer to Section 5.4.1), and the sandy nature of the soils on the western side of the Subject Area, there is a possibility that burials could be encountered. However, as levels of ground disturbance increased, there would be a decrease in the likelihood of burials being identified;
- ✦ Vegetation clearance and urbanisation lessens the likelihood of culturally modified trees, but old growth trees may be present in the more heavily vegetated parts of the study area and have the potential to display scars of Aboriginal origin;
- ✦ Archaeological sites are more likely to be identified in areas that have been subject to less intensive disturbance. Conversely, identification of open context sites may be aided by some measure of ground disturbance where this has increased the visibility and exposure of archaeological material.







6 RESULTS

6.1 Field Survey

6.1.1 Survey Coverage and Visibility Variables

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.2 Survey Units

The Subject Area was divided into ten (10) Survey Units (SU) for ease of recording. The survey units were assessed using pedestrian survey (transects). The boundaries of the survey units were determined by landform and logical boundaries including buildings and fence lines.

GSV varied throughout the Subject Area but was determined to be overall very low. This was due to a large proportion of the Subject Area being covered in vegetation or with sealed ground. The majority of the Subject Area was highly disturbed, with evidence of topsoil removal, landform levelling and construction of education and sporting facilities. Visibility was a key issue within the Subject Area.

Areas of ground surface exposure within the Subject Area had approximately 75% visibility.



SU1

SU1 is located within the Narrabeen Sports High School boundary, between the existing School Centre and Mullet Creek, a 3rd order stream.

SU1 is covered by grasses (refer to Plate 4 and Plate 5). GSV was estimated at 45%. Exposure was limited.

No Aboriginal sites were identified in SU1.



Plate 4: General view looking north within SU1



Plate 5: General view looking south-west toward Mullet Creek within SU1

SU2

SU2 is located within the Narrabeen Sports High School boundary, south of the existing School Centre with Mullet Creek running along the western edge of SU2.

SU2 had low GSV owing to ground coverage across the majority of the SU (refer to Plate 6 and Plate 7). Areas of exposure are distributed sparsely in the open areas, the base of trees and the access tracks; where there are areas of exposures GSV is estimated to be 60%.

No Aboriginal sites were identified in SU2.



Plate 6: General view looking north across SU2



Plate 7: General view looking south within SU2

SU3

SU3 is located within the Narrabeen Sports High School boundary, to the east of SU1, between the existing School Centre and Pittwater Road and south-east of the existing Library building.

SU3 is mostly covered in grasses (refer to Plate 8 and Plate 9), with areas of exposure limited to small open patches in the grass, the fence line, the base of the trees and around buildings and tank. Where there are areas of exposure GSV is estimated to be 40%.

There are vehicle marks throughout the open areas of the SU.

No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within SU3.



Plate 8: General view looking west within SU3



Plate 9: General view looking east within SU3

SU4

SU4 is within the Narrabeen Sports High School boundary, comprising the small area between the playing field and Pittwater Road extending north along the edge of the playing field up to Namona Street.

SU4 is covered with trees, leaf litter, some grasses and very few areas of exposure (refer to Plate 10). Where there were exposures, GSV was approximately 30% and limited to the fence line, the base of the trees and disturbance/breaks in the groundcover.

No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within SU4.



Plate 10: General view looking north-west within SU4

SU5

SU5 is within the Narrabeen Sports High School boundary, comprising the area between the existing School Centre and the playing field, to the west of SU4, bounded to the north by Namona Street.

SU5 is covered in thick grasses (refer to Plate 11 and Plate 12), with areas of exposure limited to pedestrian ground disturbance, the base of the trees, buildings and other fixtures. Where there were exposures, GSV was approximately 45%

No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within SU5.



Plate 11: General view looking north within SU5



Plate 12: General view looking south across SU5

SU6

SU6 comprises the area immediately surrounding the existing School Centre with SU1 to the west, SU5 to the east, Namona Street to the north and SU2 to the south.

SU6 is covered in grasses and leaf litter and patches of standing trees (refer to Plate 13 and Plate 14). Areas of exposure are distributed sparsely in the open areas and mostly limited to the fence line, the base of the trees and buildings.

the base of trees and the access tracks; where there are areas of exposures GSV is estimated to be 40%.

No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within SU6.



Plate 13: General view looking north across SU6



Plate 14: General view looking north-west across SU6

SU7

SU7 is located within the Narrabeen North Public School boundary, comprising the area immediately surrounding the new School Centre, existing Hall, library and playing field (refer to Plate 15).

The ground in SU7 is mostly sealed (refer to Plate 16), with areas of exposure limited to the fence line, the base of the trees, buildings and other fixtures.

No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within SU7



Plate 15: General view looking west within SU7



Plate 16: General view looking east across SU7

SU8

SU8 comprises the wooded area along the southern and western boundary of the Narrabeen North Public School.

SU8 is covered in trees, some grass and leaf litter with little open area with areas of exposure limited to the fence line, the bases of trees (refer to Plate 17 and Plate 18). Where there are areas of exposures GSV is estimated to be 10%.

No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within SU8.

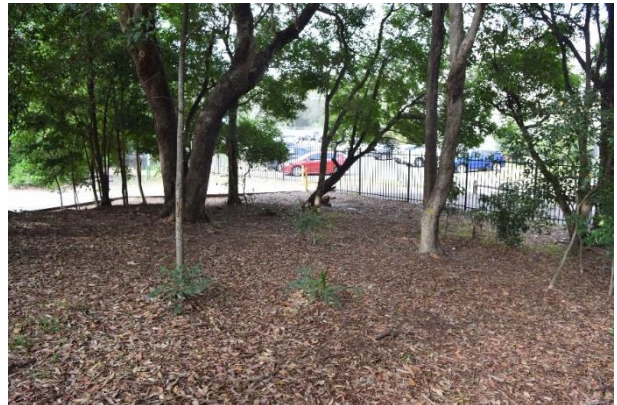


Plate 17: General view looking south-west within SU8



Plate 18: General view looking north across SU8

SU9

SU9 is located in the norther end of the Narrabeen North Public School boundary, west of the existing Library.

SU9 had low GSV owing to thick ground coverage (refer to Plate 19 and Plate 20). Areas of exposure are distributed sparsely in the open areas, the base of trees; where there are areas of exposures GSV is estimated to be 40%.

No Aboriginal sites were identified in SU9.



Plate 19: General view looking south-east within SU9



Plate 20: General view looking south across SU9

SU10

SU10 is located in the north-eastern corner of the Narrabeen North Public School boundary, a small open area north of the playing field to the northern boundary of the property.

There is a small patch of standing trees in the eastern portion of SU10, the rest is covered in grasses with areas of exposure sparsely distributed through the open area at the bases of trees and fence lines (refer to Plate 21).

Where there were exposures, GSV was approximately 80%.

No Aboriginal cultural material was identified within SU10.



Plate 21: General view looking north within SU10

6.1.3 Survey Coverage Data

The Subject Area was divided up into ten (10) Survey Units for ease of recording (refer to Table 10). All landforms were sampled during the survey (refer to Table 11). The main areas that were focused upon were the exposures as these areas would be the most likely to yield intact Aboriginal artefacts and deposits.

Survey Unit	Landform	SU Area (ha)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage Area (ha)	Effective Coverage %
SU1	Alluvial Floodplain	1.33	45%	15%	0.09	7%
SU2	Alluvial Floodplain	0.74	60%	20%	0.09	12%
SU3	Alluvial Floodplain	0.75	40%	10%	0.03	4%
SU4	Alluvial Floodplain	0.32	30%	10%	0.01	3%
SU5	Alluvial Floodplain	0.51	45%	20%	0.05	9%
SU6	Alluvial Floodplain	1.62	40%	20%	0.13	8%
SU7	Alluvial Floodplain	1.34	30%	10%	0.04	3%
SU8	Alluvial Floodplain	0.42	30%	10%	0.01	3%
SU9	Alluvial Floodplain	0.51	40%	15%	0.03	6%
SU10	Alluvial Floodplain	0.10	80%	20%	0.02	16%

Table 10: Survey Coverage Data

Landform	Landform Area (ha)	Area Effectively Surveyed (ha)	% of Landform Effectively Surveyed	Number of Sites	Number of Artefacts or Features
Alluvial Floodplain	7.64	.49	6.45	0	0

Table 11: Landform Summary

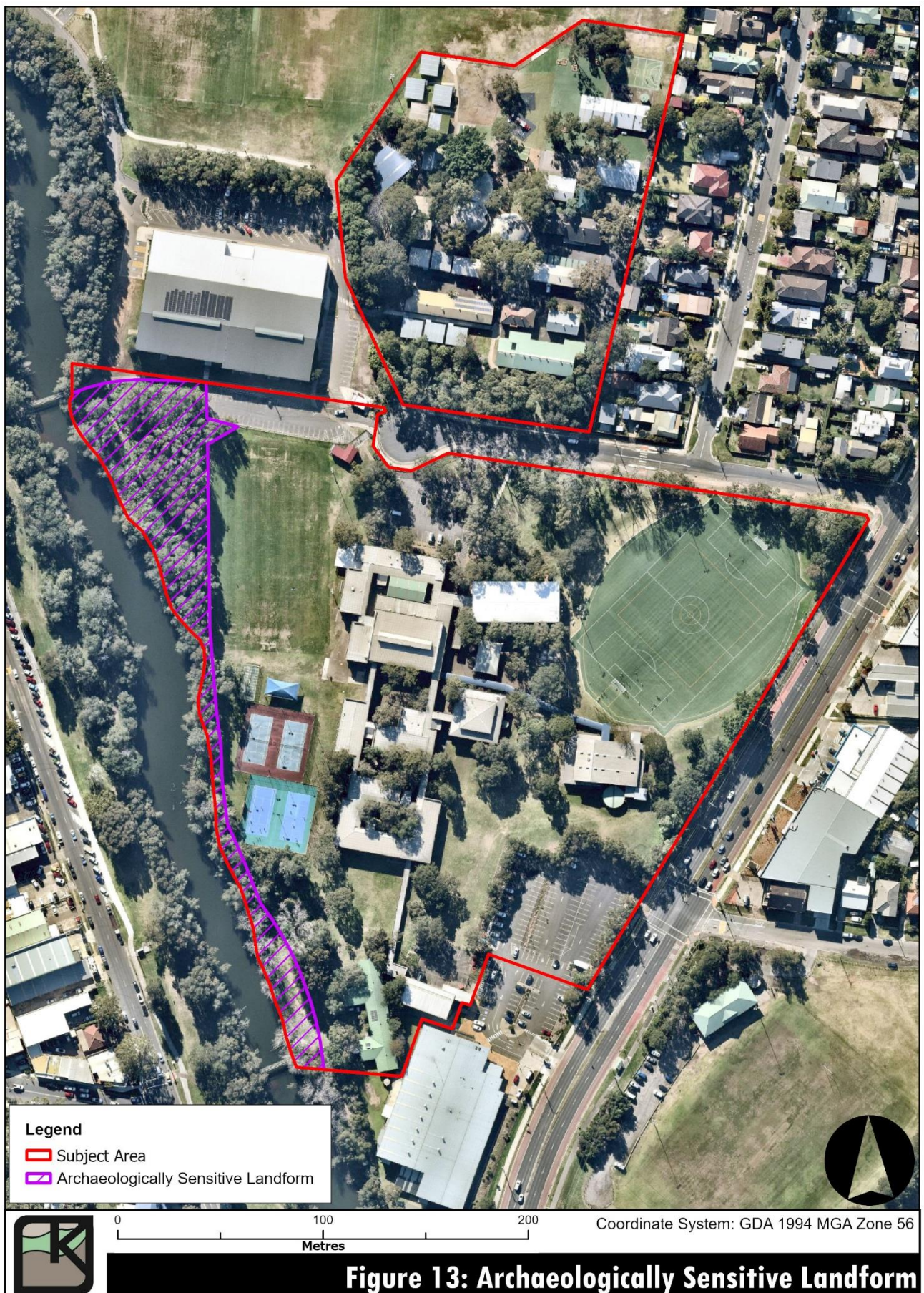
6.1.4 Aboriginal Sites

While no Aboriginal sites were identified during the field surveys; on the basis of the background research, an archaeologically sensitive landform was identified (refer to Figure 13).

The terminology 'archaeologically sensitive' landscape is used to indicate an area in which sites and/or PADs are known or predicted to occur at a scale or frequency which necessitates management action in the future.

An archaeologically sensitive landform was identified as extending along the western edge of the Subject Area, on the eastern side of Mullet Creek. This landform was observed as containing sandy deposits. On the basis of the predictive model for the Subject Area (refer to Section 5.6), middens may be present.

The background research (refer to Section 5.4.1) identified that a number of Aboriginal skeletal remains have been recovered from the North Narrabeen area, and that they may be identified in sandy deposits.



7 DISCUSSION

As a result of the survey and assessment undertaken for the present study, while no previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites were identified, an archaeologically sensitive landform was categorised based on archaeological background research and predictive models for the North Narrabeen area.

Background research identified that high levels of ground disturbance within the Subject Area had been limited to portions of the disturbed terrain soil landscape, footprint of the existing school buildings, spoil piles associated with the demolition of buildings from the Narrabeen Boys High School, carparks and the sports field (refer to Sections 4.3 and 4.5, Figure 6 and Figure 8).

A review of background archaeological reports for the North Narrabeen area, identified that a number of Aboriginal skeletal remains have been recovered (refer to Section 5.4.1). Jo McDonald CHM (2005, p. 16) noted that based on analysis of the 319 Aboriginal skeletal remains that that been recorded in the Sydney Basis, 85% had been single burials. Of the 75% that had known burial places, 23% were recorded in beach dunes, 21% in rock shelters, 17% from inside the harbour.

Synthesis of the previous archaeological investigations for the Narrabeen area, and a review of the AHIMS search data suggest that Aboriginal burials and middens may occur in sandy deposits associated with sand dunes where ground disturbance/European activities has not resulted in the removal/destruction of these site types.

8 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.1 Cultural Significance

8.1.1 Cultural Significance Assessment

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

8.1.2 Cultural Significance Assessment of the Subject Area

MLALC was the only RAP to supply comment regarding Cultural Significance. These comments are not specific to the Subject Area considered in this assessment but are more generic in nature and apply to Sydney generally. A copy of this correspondence is available at Appendix XX.

8.2 Archaeological Significance

8.2.1 Archaeological Significance Assessment

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

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

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

Physical condition. Sites or landscapes in good physical condition are generally able to provide information on spatial relationships between (for example) stone artefacts, other remains, chronological units if present, and landscape settings;

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

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

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

8.2.2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Area

Rarity and Representativeness

No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the Subject Area, as such it is not possible to make an assessment on the rarity and representativeness.

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

Research potential

<i>Physical condition</i>	<p>As discussed in Sections 4.3 and 4.5 (refer to Figure 6 and Figure 8), high levels of ground disturbance within the Subject Area had been limited to portions of the disturbed terrain soil landscape, footprint of the existing school buildings, spoil piles associated with the demolition of buildings from the Narrabeen Boys High School, carparks, the sports field.</p> <p>The archaeologically sensitive landform (refer to Figure 13) is likely to have been subject to lower levels of ground disturbance compared with other portions of the Subject Area.</p>
<i>Connectedness</i>	<p>While no Aboriginal sites have been recorded within the Subject Area, all known and <u>unknown</u> Aboriginal objects would be connected through the utilisation patterns by the Aboriginal people of the Narrabeen area and the wider region.</p>
<i>Potential for a Chronological Sequence</i>	<p>In order for chronological information to be gathered, there are several other factors that need to be met. Among these are the presences of an undisturbed stratigraphy suitable for a relative dating sequence and the presence of suitable material to provide samples for absolute dating methods.</p>
<i>Ability to produce statistically useful samples of objects</i>	<p>As levels of historic ground disturbance increases, there is typically a reduction in the identification of deposits suitable for making an assessment regarding the chronological sequence of an archaeological deposit.</p> <p>The definition of a statistically useful sample is purely dependant on the questions which are being asked of the data.</p> <p>As no Aboriginal sites were identified within the Subject Area, a statistically viable sample is not possible.</p>

8.2.3 Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance

The portions of the Subject Area where high levels of ground disturbance has occurred, have been assessed to have low archaeological potential.

An archaeological sub-surface investigation of the archaeologically sensitive landform would be necessary to make an assessment on the archaeological potential and significance.

9 PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

In Section 1.4 of this report a number of aims and objectives were identified. This report has presented details of the archaeological survey that has been undertaken within the Subject Area and presents sufficient information to facilitate an informed decision regarding the proposed impact upon Aboriginal heritage.

This report has reviewed the available existing documents, including previous archaeological assessments conducted within the Subject Area and the surrounding region (see Section 5.4).

The Subject Area contains an archaeologically sensitive landform along the western boundary (refer to Figure 13).

The portions of the Subject Area where high levels of ground disturbance have occurred, have been assessed to have low archaeological potential.

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

Should the design or extent of the proposed works be altered in such a way that would impact the archaeologically sensitive landform, further archaeological investigation in the form of a test excavation may be necessary. This test excavation would be used to inform the assessment of impact to any identified Aboriginal sites.

10 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Impact Assessment

The impacts associated with the proposed redevelopment, is typically limited to the footprint of the existing buildings (refer to Section 1.3 and Figure 3), and is considered unlikely to impact the archaeologically sensitive landform (see and Figure 13).

Site	Type of Harm	Type of Harm	Degree of Harm	Consequence of Harm	AHIP Required
Archaeologically Sensitive Landform	Not Impacted	None	No loss of value	No	Not Impacted

Table 12: Summary of Impact Assessment

If any development activities (including stockpiling of materials, equipment or plant) are to occur within the archaeologically sensitive landform, further archaeological investigation will be required; where necessary, an AHIP would need to be sought.

10.2 Ecologically Sustainable Developments

Consideration of the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) and the use of the precautionary principle was undertaken when assessing the harm to the sites and the potential for mitigating impacts to the sites recorded within the Subject Area. The main consideration was the cumulative effect of the proposed impact to the sites and the wider archaeological record. The precautionary principle in relation to Aboriginal heritage implies that development proposals should be carefully evaluated to identify possible impacts and assess the risk of potential consequences.

In broad terms, while there has been a limited number of archaeological surveys/excavations that have been undertaken within Narrabeen, the background research (refer to Sections 5.3 and 5.5, Figure 11) supported by the AHIMS search results (refer to 5.2 and Figure 9) have identified that different actions/activities are more likely to occur in different landforms, and as such archaeological evidence will vary.

The implications for ESD principles is that Aboriginal sites are likely to be present in Narrabeen and the surrounding regions, this is shown to be true based on the results of the AHIMS extensive search (refer to Section 5.2 and Figure 9).

The principle of inter-generational equity requires the present generation to ensure that the sites and diversity of the archaeological record is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations. We believe that the diversity of the archaeological record would not be compromised by the proposed Development Application.

10.3 Management Strategies

If any development activities (including stockpiling of materials, equipment or plant) are to occur in close proximity to the archaeologically sensitive landform (refer to Figure 13), precautions will need to be implemented. These precautions are:

- ✦ Archaeological test excavation of the archaeologically sensitive landform to ascertain whether development activities may impact any artefact-bearing deposit that may be present. The process for this archaeological test excavation would involve:
 - Consultation with the Aboriginal community in accordance with Heritage NSW's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010a);

- An Aboriginal archaeological test excavation of the archaeologically sensitive landform (see Figure 13); and,
- The preparation of an ACHAR in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010b) to document the consultation process. The ACHAR will assess the potential impacts that the proposed works would have on artefact-bearing deposits. The report may include a recommendation to seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to impact any Aboriginal sites, if they are present.;
- Preparation of an Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) in accordance with Requirement 11 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010b) to document the results of the test excavation. The ATR will characterise the nature, extent and significance of any artefact-bearing deposits that may be encountered;

✶ If any development activities (including stockpiling of materials, equipment or plant) are to within 50m of the archaeologically sensitive landform (refer to Figure 13), temporary fencing should be erected to prevent inadvertent impacts. Details regarding this fencing is provided below:

- A buffer zone of 10m should be established along the outer edge of the archaeologically sensitive landform;
- The buffer should be delineated with temporary fencing;
- This fencing must include signage identifying it as an environmentally sensitive area, and include contact detailing for the archaeologist;
- The aforementioned temporary fencing should be maintained in good repair until the development works are completed;
- Should be inspected every 4 weeks by a qualified Archaeologist experienced in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, until such time as works are completed.

11 LEGISLATIVE OBLIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS






Specific clauses within the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* (as amended) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009* give rise to certain obligations. Recommendations for other tasks and activities to be undertaken come from the application of industry standards. Where an activity or task must be undertaken to comply with relevant legislation it will be detailed in Section 11.1, where a task or activity is recommended to be undertaken to meet the current industry standards it is presented in Section 11.2.

11.1 Obligations

1. While no Aboriginal objects have been identified during the course of preparing this assessment, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* will be required for any impacts to Aboriginal objects should they be encountered within the Subject Area.

11.2 Recommendations

The following management principles and recommendations are based on:

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

Kayandel recommends the following:

1. No further assessment of the Aboriginal heritage within the Subject Area is required to inform the DA for the proposed works (refer to Section 1.3);
2. Should the proposed works be amended and result in potential impacts to areas previously not inspected as part of this assessment, further investigations may be required;
3. That where the archaeologically sensitive landform (refer to Figure 13) may be potentially impacted by development activities, that either of the management strategies presented in Section 10.3 is implemented;
4. All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
5. If, during the course of development works, suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage material is uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. Heritage NSW should be notified

and works only recommence when an approved management strategy has been developed;

6. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. A Heritage NSW officer will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence; and,
7. A copy of the final report should be sent to the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) identified in Table 4.

11.3 Distribution of Report

One digital copy of the draft report should be sent to each Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) identified in Table 4 for comment, so that their views can be incorporated into the final report.

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

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment,
PO Box 1967,
Hurstville NSW 1481.

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APPENDIX I. COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST SEARCH RESULTS



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Heritage
Australian Heritage Database

You are here: [Environment home](#) » [Heritage](#) » [Australian Heritage Database](#)

Search Results

[new search](#)

No results found.

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

SearchReset form

Place name

Street name

Town or suburbNorth NarrabeenStateNew South WalesCountry

Advanced search options

ListCommonwealth Heritage ListDifferent lists will provide different status and class options

Local Government AreaPlace ID number

Legal statusClass--All--

Keyword Search

☒ Description☒ Statement of Significance☒ Place history

Latitude/Longitude

N

Latitude 1Longitude 1SLongitude 2

WLatitude 2SE

S

☐ Wholly within region☒ Wholly or partially within region

Longitude coordinates should be entered as ddd.mm.ss
Latitude coordinates should be entered as dd.mm.ss

Map Ref No

1:100,000 eg 2357
1:250,000 eg SF-50-01

Search Hints

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

Report Produced: Tue Jan 14 20:18:48 2020

APPENDIX II. NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST SEARCH RESULTS

Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Heritage
Australian Heritage Database

You are here: [Environment home](#) > [Heritage](#) > [Australian Heritage Database](#)

Search Results

[new search](#)

No results found.

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

Search
Reset form

Place name

Street name

Town or suburb

Country

State

Advanced search options

List

Different lists will provide different status and class options

Local Government Area

[Legal status](#)

Place ID number

Class

Keyword Search

☒ Description
 ☒ Statement of Significance
 ☒ Place history

[Latitude/Longitude](#)

N

Latitude 1 S

Longitude 1 E Longitude 2 E

W E Latitude 2 S

S

☐ Wholly within region
 ☒ Wholly or partially within region

Longitude coordinates should be entered as ddd.mm.ss
Latitude coordinates should be entered as dd.mm.ss

Map Ref No

1:100,000 eg 2357
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Search Hints

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

Report Produced: Tue Jan 14 20:19:14 2020

APPENDIX III. STATE HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCH RESULTS

Search Aboriginal Places & State Heritage Register

The map below shows declared Aboriginal Places and Items listed on the State Heritage Register. It does not include listed Interim Heritage Orders, Items on State Agency Heritage Registers or Local Environmental Plans.

The location of Aboriginal Places and State Heritage Register Items are marked on the map as a single approximation point for general identification and research purposes only.

Location information for some Aboriginal Places (e.g. burial grounds and sacred sites) has been generalised because of their cultural sensitivity. Location information for restricted Aboriginal Places is not shown at all. If a proposed activity or development could potentially impact or harm (i.e. damage, deface or destroy) an Aboriginal Place, the people responsible for the proposed development must undertake a search for the exact boundaries of Aboriginal Places through [Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System](#).

State Heritage Register spatial datasets and associated metadata into a Geographical Information System (GIS) software package is available through [Data NSW/IE](#).

Listing Type: ☒ All ☐ Aboriginal Places ☐ State Heritage Register

Local government area:

Item name/Database ID:

SHR number:

Location:

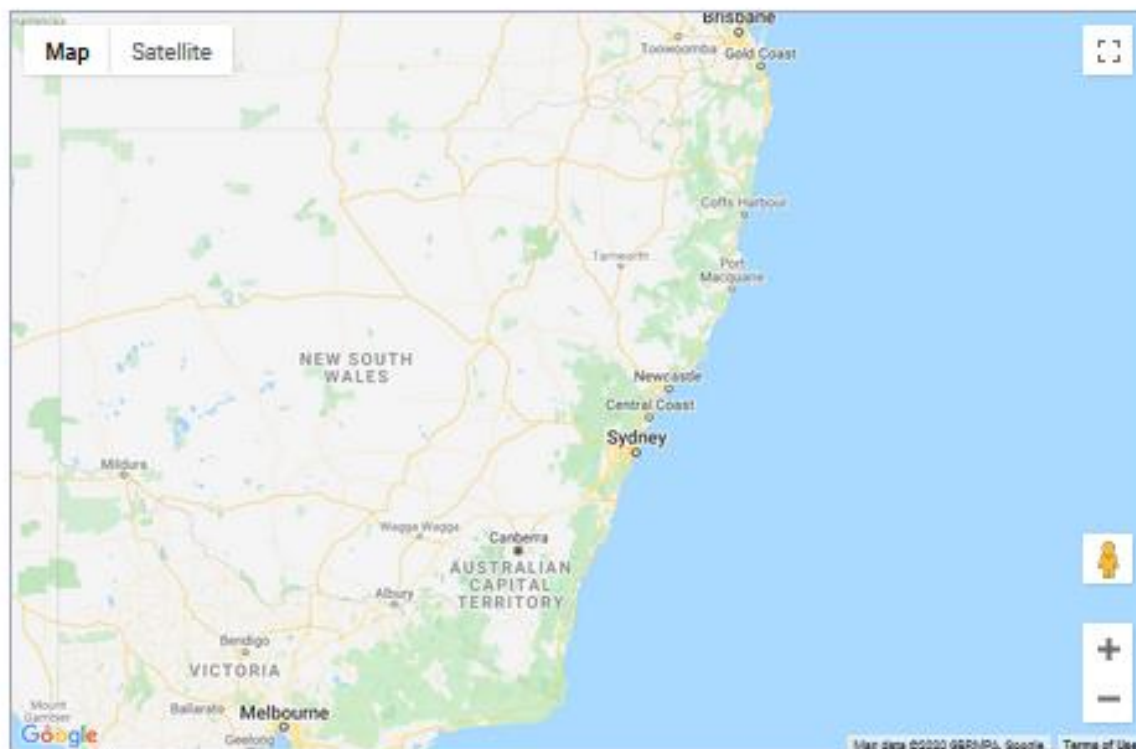
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC):

State theme:

Item type:

Item Group:

Item category:



APPENDIX IV. STATE HERITAGE INVENTORY SEARCH

Search for NSW heritage

[Return to search page where you can refine/broaden your search.](#)

Statutory listed items

Information and items listed in the State Heritage Inventory come from a number of sources. This means that there may be several entries for the same heritage item in the database. For clarity, the search results have been divided into three sections.

- **Section 1** - contains Aboriginal Places declared by the Minister for the Environment under the National Parks and Wildlife Act. This information is provided by the Heritage Division.
- **Section 2** - contains heritage items listed by the Heritage Council of NSW under the NSW Heritage Act. This includes listing on the State Heritage Register, an Interim Heritage Order or protected under section 136 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the Heritage Division.
- **Section 3** - contains items listed by local councils on Local Environmental Plans under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and state government agencies under s.170 of the Heritage Act. This information is provided by local councils and state government agencies.

Section 1. Aboriginal Places listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

Your search did not return any matching results.

Section 2. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

Your search did not return any matching results.

Section 3. Items listed by Local Government and State Agencies.

Your search returned 3 records.

Item name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Information source
Concrete geodesic domes (North Narrabeen Public School)	6 Namona Street	North Narrabeen	Pittwater	LGOV
German rock carvings and associated landscape	[Opposite footbridge] Deep Creek Reserve	North Narrabeen	Pittwater	LGOV
Ocean rock pool	Narrabeen Beach	North Narrabeen	Pittwater	LGOV

There was a total of 3 records matching your search criteria.

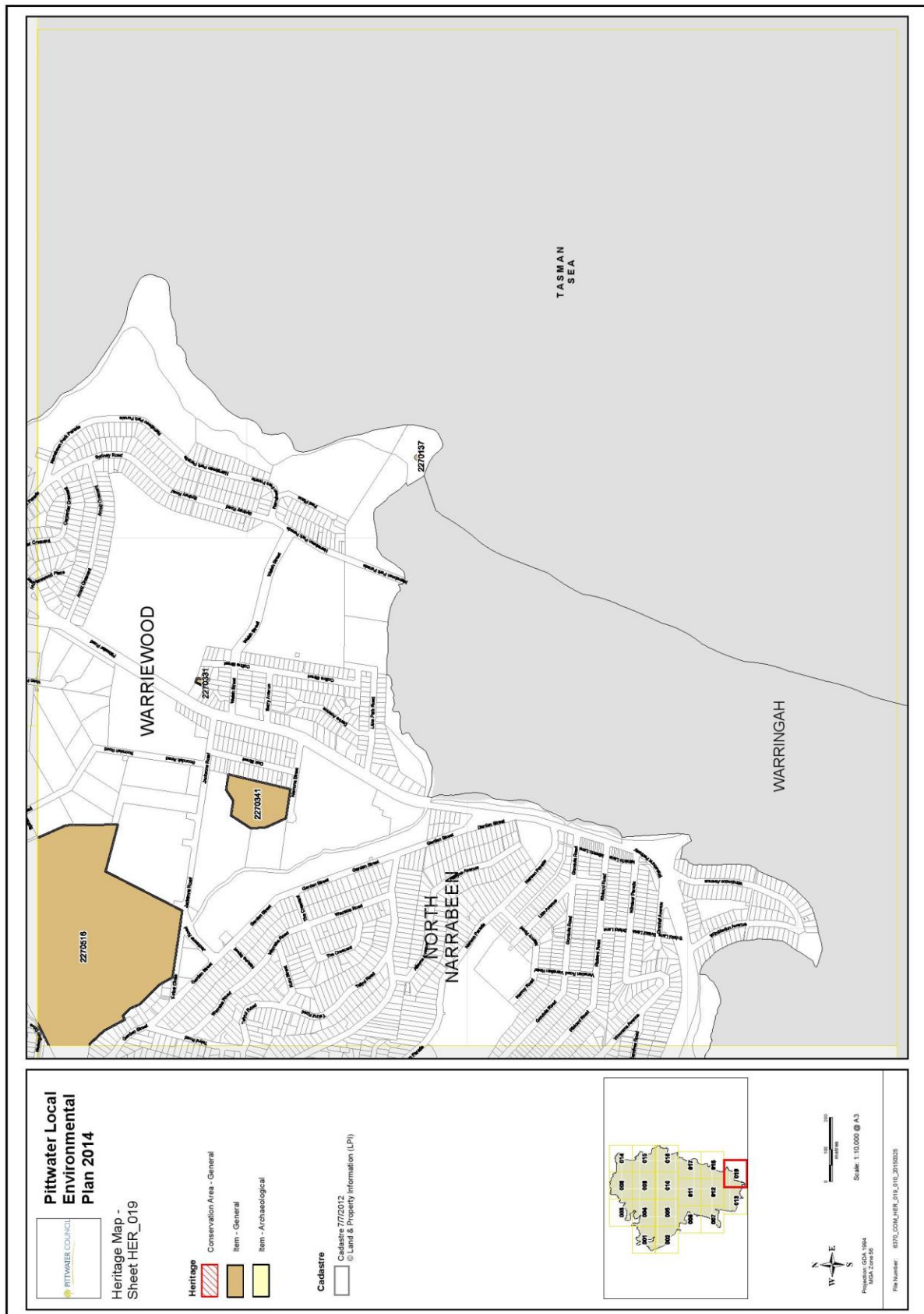
Key:

LGA = Local Government Area

GAZ = NSW Government Gazette (statutory listings prior to 1997), HGA = Heritage Grant Application, HS = Heritage Study, LGOV = Local Government, SGOV = State Government Agency.

Note: While the Heritage Division seeks to keep the inventory up to date, it is reliant on state agencies and local councils to provide their data. Always check with the relevant state agency or local council for the most up-to-date information.

APPENDIX V. PITTSWATER LEP 2014 HERITAGE MAP (SHEET HER_019)



APPENDIX VI. REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE SEARCH RESULTS



Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Energy

Heritage

Australian Heritage Database



You are here: [Environment home](#) » [Heritage](#) » [Australian Heritage Database](#)

Search Results

[new search](#) [edit search](#)

3 results found.

Long Reef Barrenjoey Coastal Rocks Pittwater Rd	Mona Vale, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)
Narrabeen Lagoon Catchment Wakehurst Pwy	Narrabeen, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)
Narrabeen Rock Pool Mackenzie Pde	North Narrabeen, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)

Report Produced: Tue Jan 14 20:19:38 2020

APPENDIX VII. CONSULTATION LOG

Date	Time	Nature of consultation	Action taken by:	Stage of Consultation Requirements
3/10/2019	3:53pm	Emailed through a copy of the completed Native Title search request form through to the National Native Title Tribunal	TJ	4.1.2
3/10/2019	6:57pm	Received response email from the National Native Title Tribunal noting that 'Lots 3 DP1018621 & 12 DP1119562 'appear to be freehold' and that freehold tenure extinguishes native title.	TJ	4.1.2
4/10/2019	-	Issue agency letters to: DPIE, NTS Corp, Metropolitan LALC, Northern Beaches Council, Office of the Registrar - Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW), Greater Sydney Local Land Services	TJ	4.1.2
4/10/2019	11:29am	Received email response from Greater Sydney Local Land Services.	LS	4.1.2
14/10/2019	11:02am	Received response from the Office of the Registrar	TJ	4.1.2
14/10/2019	3:09pm	Received response from OEH supplying Aboriginal Stakeholder List for the project	LS	4.1.2
15/10/2019	-	Public Advert set to run in the Manly Daily on the 16/10/2019. Registrations close COB the 31/10/2019.	NS	4.1.3, 4.1.4 & 4.1.5
17/10/2019	9:12am	Sent follow up email to Greater Sydney LLS requesting contact details of potential Aboriginal stakeholders	TJ	4.1.2
17/10/2019	9:15am	Sent follow up email to Northern Beaches Council requesting contact details of potential Aboriginal stakeholders	TJ	4.1.2
17/10/2019	10:15am	Sent follow up email to Metro LALC acknowledging registration of interest and requesting contact details of any potential Aboriginal stakeholders	TJ	4.1.2
17/10/2019	11:02am	Received email response from Metropolitan LALC, registering interest in the project and supplying details of Selina Timothy who is the Metro LALC contact for this project.	TJ	4.1.2
17/10/2019	11:26am	Sent email to Metro LALC acknowledging registration and asked for confirmation whether contact details for potential Aboriginal stakeholders could be identified.	TJ	4.1.2
17/10/2019	1:19pm	Received email from OEH supplying corrected copy of the Aboriginal Stakeholder List for the project	LS	4.1.2
22/10/2019	-	Response from Greater Sydney LLS to follow up email confirming response email that was originally sent 4th October 2019.	TJ	4.1.2
31/10/2019	10:28am	Received email response from the Northern Beaches Council	NS	4.1.2
12/11/2019	-	Issued Registration of Interest letters via email to 45 potential Aboriginal stakeholders	TJ	4.1.3, 4.1.4 & 4.1.5
12/11/2019	5:51pm	Received registration from Didge Ngunawal Clan Lilly Carroll and Paul Boyd	AS	4.1.2
14/11/2019	12:53pm	Received registration from Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group Phil Khan	TJ	4.1.2
18/11/2019	11:10am	Received registration from Wailwan Aboriginal Group Phil Boney	TJ	4.1.2
25/11/2019	3:03pm	Received registration from Butucarbin Heritage Lowanna Gibson	TJ	4.1.2
26/11/2019	10:09am	Received registration from Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation Jody Kulakowski	TJ	4.1.6

27/11/2020	-	Emailed the project information package and methodology to RAPs.	LS	4.2.2, 4.3.1 - 4.3.4 & 4.3.6
9/12/2019	1:24pm	Received registration from A1 Indigenous Services Carolyn	TJ	4.1.6
12/12/2019	12:56pm	Emailed the project information package and methodology to A1 Indigenous Services.	LS	4.2.2, 4.3.1 - 4.3.4 & 4.3.6
3/01/2020	-	Received email response from Metropolitan LALC, registering interest in the project and providing details of Selina Timothy who is the Metro LALC contact for this project.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
9/01/2020	1:50pm	Sent emails to DPIE and Metro LALC, notification of RAPs for the project	SC	4.1.6
28/01/2020	1:28pm	Sent emails to RAPs with Draft ACHAR and asked for comments by COB 25th February 2020	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
6/02/2020	8:47am	Sent email to Metro LALC to ask for comments/questions regarding Draft ACHAR.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
6/02/2020	11:59am	Received email from Metro LALC stating they will submit comments and to ask for names of people who attended site survey.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
7/02/2020	8:29am	Sent email to Metro LALC to provide names of people who attended site survey.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
20/02/2020	4:55pm	Sent email to RAPs reminding of close of comment period for Draft ACHAR of 25th Feb 2020.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
20/02/2020	6:20pm	Sent follow up email to Metro LALC requesting comments on Draft ACHAR.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
24/02/2020	8:24am	Received email from Metro LALC with comments on project.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
24/02/2020	11:35am	Sent email to Metro LALC requesting change of incorrect contact details within comment letter.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
28/02/2020	5:20pm	Sent follow up email to Metro LALC requesting updated copy of comment letter.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
2/03/2020	8:27am	Received email from Metro LALC with updated comment letter.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
2/03/2020	9:59am	Sent email to Metro LALC requesting a legible copy of the updated comment letter as scan was cut short.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
2/03/2020	10:57am	Received email from Metro LALC with new copy of the updated comment letter.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
9/03/2020	1:52pm	Sent Project Amendment Letter to RAPs	SC	4.2.2, 4.3.1 - 4.3.4 & 4.3.6
19/03/2020	6:14pm	Sent emails to RAPs with download link to version 2.2 Draft ACHAR and asked for comments by COB 17th April 2020	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
3/04/2020	11:04am	Sent email to RAPs reminding of close of comment period for version 2.2 of the Draft ACHAR of 17th April 2020.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
3/04/2020	12:27am	Received comment of support for version 2.2 of the Draft ACHAR from Carolyn Hickey A1 Indigenous Services.	SC	4.4.2 & 4.4.3
21/04/2020	-	Issued Final ACHAR (v3.0) to RAPs	SC	4.4.5

APPENDIX VIII. AGENCY LETTERS



P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622

F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-53

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
Climate Change & Sustainability
PO Box 644
Parramatta NSW 2124

4rd October 2019

Dear Ms Harrison,

**RE: Identification of Aboriginal organisation and people who may have an interest in the
Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3
DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen**

Kayandel Archaeological Services (KAS) has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW to undertake an Archaeological and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. This assessment will be completed for a proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen.

The contact details for the Proponent are Jonathan Darwen, Schools Infrastructure NSW, Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

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

The proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct is classified as a State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 1.5 of Schedule 1 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP), being 'development that has a capital investment value of more than \$20 million for the purpose of alterations or additions to an existing school'.

The cultural heritage assessment may result in an application for a Section 90 Consent under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.

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

Should you have any queries please free to contact our office and ask for the Project Manager for Project ID:KA-53.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

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

Lance Syme

Principal
B Arts (Arch/Paleo), Grad Dip (Heritage Conservation)
Full Member International Council on Monuments and Sites (M. ICOMOS)
Expert Member International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
Registered Cultural Heritage Advisor

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth



P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622
F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-53

Greater Sydney Local Land Services
PO Box 4515
Penrith Westfields NSW 2750

4rd October 2019

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal organisation and people who may have an interest in the Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

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Yours sincerely,

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Lance Syme

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Sydney

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Perth



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Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622
F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-53

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 1103
Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

4rd October 2019

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal organisation and people who may have an interest in the Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

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Brisbane

Perth



P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622
F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-53

Northern Beaches Council
PO Box 82
Manly NSW 1655

4rd October 2019

Dear Sir or Madam,

**RE: Identification of Aboriginal organisation and people who may have an interest in the
Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3
DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen**

Kayandel Archaeological Services (KAS) has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW to undertake an Archaeological and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. This assessment will be completed for a proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen.

The contact details for the Proponent are Jonathan Darwen, Schools Infrastructure NSW, Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

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

The proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct is classified as a State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 15 of Schedule 1 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP), being 'development that has a capital investment value of more than \$20 million for the purpose of alterations or additions to an existing school'.

The cultural heritage assessment may result in an application for a Section 90 Consent under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.

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

Should you have any queries please free to contact our office and ask for the Project Manager for Project ID:KA-53.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lance Syme', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Lance Syme

Principal
B Arts (Arch/Paleo), Grad Dip (Heritage Conservation)
Full Member International Council on Monuments and Sites (M. ICOMOS)
Expert Member International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
Registered Cultural Heritage Advisor

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth



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Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622
F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-53

NTS Corp
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

4rd October 2019

Dear Sir or Madam,

**RE: Identification of Aboriginal organisation and people who may have an interest in the
Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3
DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen**

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

The proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct is classified as a State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 1.5 of Schedule 1 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP), being 'development that has a capital investment value of more than \$20 million for the purpose of alterations or additions to an existing school'.

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

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Sydney

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T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622
F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Reference: KA-53

Office of the Registrar - Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)
PO Box 5068
Parramatta NSW 2037

4rd October 2019

Dear Sir or Madam,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal organisation and people who may have an interest in the Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

Kayandel Archaeological Services (KAS) has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW to undertake an Archaeological and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. This assessment will be completed for a proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen.

The contact details for the Proponent are Jonathan Darwen, Schools Infrastructure NSW, Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

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

The proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct is classified as a State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 1.5 of Schedule 1 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP), being 'development that has a capital investment value of more than \$20 million for the purpose of alterations or additions to an existing school'.

The cultural heritage assessment may result in an application for a Section 90 Consent under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.

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

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Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

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Lance Syme

Principal
B Arts (Arch/Paleo), Grad Dip (Heritage Conservation)
Full Member International Council on Monuments and Sites (M. ICOMOS)
Expert Member International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
Registered Cultural Heritage Advisor

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth

APPENDIX IX. NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE SEARCH



National
Native Title
Tribunal

Request for Search of Tribunal Registers

Search for overlapping interests

DO NOT use for searches over freehold land.

1. Your details

NAME:	Tyler Johnson
POSITION:	Research Assistant
COMPANY/ORGANISATION:	Kayandel Archaeological Services
POSTAL ADDRESS:	PO Box 440, Picton NSW 2571
TELEPHONE:	02 46278622
EMAIL:	tyler.johnson@kayandel.com.au
YOUR REFERENCE:	KA-53
DATE OF REQUEST:	3 rd October 2019

2. Reason for your request

Are you a party to a native title proceeding?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please provide Federal Court/Tribunal file number/or application name:

OR

Do you need to identify existing native title interests to comply with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) or other State/Territory legislation?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please provide brief details of these obligations here:

3. Identify the area to be searched

Mining tenure

If there is insufficient room please attach a clearly typed list of tenement references.

State/Territory:

Tenement ref/s:

OR

Crown land / non freehold tenure

Tenure type:

☐ Lease ☐ Reserve or other Crown land

State/Territory:

NSW

Lot and plan details:

6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12

Pastoral Lease number or name:

DP1119562), North Narrabeen

Other details: (Town/County/Parish/

North Narrabeen

Section/Hundred/Portion):

Please refer to the link to our website for further information:

<http://www.nntt.gov.au/nativetitleclaims/Pages/Native-title-claims-and-freehold-land.aspx>

APPENDIX X. NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE SEARCH RESULTS

FW: SR19/72 - Native Title search request form - Namona St...



Natalie Stiles
To: Steven Castell



9:57 AM

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 3 October 2019 6:57 PM
To: Tyler Johnson <tyler.johnson@kayandel.com.au>
Cc: Lance Syme <Lance.Syme@kayandel.com.au>; Natalie Stiles <Natalie.Stiles@kayandel.com.au>
Subject: RE: SR19/72 - Native Title search request form - Namona Street, North Narrabeen - SR19/72

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcels – Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562
Your ref: KA-53 - Our ref: SR19/72

Dear Tyler Johnson,

Thank you for your search request received on 03 October 2019 in relation to the above area.

Please note: Records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 03 October 2019 indicate that the identified parcels appear to be freehold, and freehold tenure extinguishes native title.

The National Native Title Tribunal does not hold data sets for freehold tenure; consequently, we cannot conduct searches over freehold. For confirmation of freehold data, please contact the NSW Land and Property Information office or seek independent legal advice.

For further information, please visit our [website](#).

Cultural Heritage Searches in NSW

The National Native Title Tribunal (the 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.

Interested parties are invited to use Native Title Vision (NTV) the Tribunal's online mapping system to discover native title matters in their area of interest. Access to NTV is available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>. Training and self-help documents are available on the NTV web page under "Training and help documents". For additional assistance or general advice on NTV please contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Additional information can be extracted from the Registers available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/Pages/default.aspx>

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

Regards,

Geospatial Searches
National Native Title Tribunal | Perth
Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

APPENDIX XI. NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL RESPONSE

RE: Kayandel Heritage Project - 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen



Janine Formica <Janine.Formica@northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au>

To: Natalie Stiles
Cc: Anne-Maree Newbery

Follow up. Start by Friday, 1 November 2019. Due by Friday, 1 November 2019.
You forwarded this message on 7/11/2019 12:41 PM.

Reply Reply All Forward

Thu 31/10/2019 10:28 AM

Hi Natalie

After much internal discussion, unfortunately I am not able to provide you with a list of Aboriginal persons and groups to assist with your consultation on this project, due to issues with privacy. Contacts we have on our Community Engagement Register have not provided permission for their details to be used outside of the Council projects which they have registered for.

We do suggest that you consult with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Aboriginal Heritage Office. It is also suggested that you contact the NSW Heritage Division who may be able to assist with relevant Aboriginal contacts.

Sorry we can't be of more help.

Regards

Janine Formica
Heritage Planner (Mon, Wed & Thurs)

Strategic & Place Planning 1
t 02 9942 2662 m
janine.formica@northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au
northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au



APPENDIX XII. METROPOLITAN LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL RESPONSE

RE: Kayandel Heritage Project - 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen



Nathan Moran <n Moran@metrolalc.org.au>

To: Tyler Johnson; metrolalc
Cc: Cultural Heritage; Bookings MLALC

You forwarded this message on 17/10/2019 11:25 AM.

Reply Reply All Forward

Thu 17/10/2019 11:02 AM

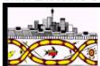
Hi Tyler,

On behalf of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) as CEO I wish to formally register MLALC interest on the project as the legislated Local Aboriginal Land Council's whose boundaries covers the area of the proposed redevelopment at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen and the legislated body responsible for the protection and preservation of all Aboriginal Culture & Heritage within its boundary.

To assist with the project please be advised I have CC MLALC Culture & Heritage officer Selina Timothy whom completes and arranges Aboriginal Culture and Heritage Assessments for MLALC. Selina is away today from the office but will be able to assist upon her return.

Look forward to speaking and or meeting soon.

Yours In Unity
Nathan Moran
Chief Executive Officer



Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)
36-38 George St, Redfern NSW 2016 | PO Box 1103, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012
B: (02) 8394 9666 | F: (02) 8394 9733 | W: www.metrolalc.org.au

*Bujari gamarruwa – 'good day' in the local Gadigal language of the Eora Nation
MLALC acknowledges the Eora Nation as the traditional owners of the area MLALC operates.*

The information contained in this e-mail message and any attached files may be confidential and may contain copyright material of MLALC or third parties. Any unauthorised use, disclosure or copying of this e-mail and/or its attachments is prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error please notify the sender immediately by return e-mail and delete all copies of the message and attachments. Before opening or using attachments, please check them for viruses or defects. Our liability is limited to resupplying the e-mail and attached files. Content and views expressed in this e-mail may be those of the sender, and are not necessarily endorsed by MLALC.

APPENDIX XIII. GREATER SYDNEY LOCAL LAND SERVICE RESPONSE

From: Margaret Bottrell <margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au>

Date: Fri, 4 Oct 2019 at 11:29

Subject: Aboriginal Stakeholders Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

To: <info@kayandel.com.au>

To Lance Syme,

RE: Identification of Aboriginal organisation and people who may have an interest in the Proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

Thank you for your letter dated 4 October 2019, requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services have been listed in *Section 4.1.2 (g)* of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, under *Part 6, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as a source of information to obtain the "names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places".

GS LLS is a partner with many Aboriginal communities in the region on many natural resource management (NRM) projects. However, GS LLS is not the primary source for contacting or managing contact lists for Aboriginal communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on planning issues. GS LLS considers cultural heritage issues that relate to land-use planning in general and only considers culture and heritage issues in the context of NRM.

We strongly recommend that you make contact with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Cultural Heritage Division, for all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations that may assist with your investigation.

Note: Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority (HNCMA) no longer exists. All work previously carried out by HNCMA is now delivered by Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS).

Regards,

--

Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)
Greater Sydney Local Land Service
Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith
PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750
T: 02 47242111
E: margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au
W: <http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au>

APPENDIX XIV. OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR RESPONSE



14 October 2019

By email: Tyler.Johnson@kayandel.com.au

Mr Lance Syme
Principal Archaeologist
Kayandel Archaeological Services
PO Box 440
PICTON NSW 2571

Dear Mr Syme,

Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

We refer to your letter dated 4 October 2019 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at Lot 3 DP 1018621 and Lot 12 DP 1119562, 6 & 10 Namona Street, North Narrabeen, NSW.

Under Section 170 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners (RAO). A search of the RAO has shown that there are not currently any Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area.

We suggest you contact Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 8394 9666 as they may be able to assist you in identifying Aboriginal stakeholders who wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

Elizabeth Loane
Project Officer, Aboriginal Owners
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

APPENDIX XV. IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

Potential Aboriginal Party	Representative/Contact	Identified By	Date Advised
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	DPIE	11/11/2019
Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman	DPIE	11/11/2019
Darug Land Observations	Anna Workman	DPIE	11/11/2019
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	DPIE	11/11/2019
-	Eric Kiede	DPIE	11/11/2019
Kamilaroi Yankuntjara Working Group	Phil Khan	DPIE	11/11/2019
Amanda Hickeys Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	DPIE	11/11/2019
Gunyuu	Kylie Ann Bell	DPIE	11/11/2019
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	DPIE	11/11/2019
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	DPIE	11/11/2019
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	DPIE	11/11/2019
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	DPIE	11/11/2019
Yerramurra	Robert Parson	DPIE	11/11/2019
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	DPIE	11/11/2019
Murrumbul	Mark Henry	DPIE	11/11/2019
Jerrigong	Joanne Anne Stewart	DPIE	11/11/2019
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	DPIE	11/11/2019
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	DPIE	11/11/2019
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell	DPIE	11/11/2019
Wingikara	Hayley Bell	DPIE	11/11/2019
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	DPIE	11/11/2019
Walgala	Ronald Stewart	DPIE	11/11/2019
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	DPIE	11/11/2019
Dharug	Andrew Bond	DPIE	11/11/2019
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	DPIE	11/11/2019
Biamanga	Seli Storer	DPIE	11/11/2019
Callendulla	Cory Smith	DPIE	11/11/2019
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	DPIE	11/11/2019
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	DPIE	11/11/2019
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	DPIE	11/11/2019
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carol	DPIE	11/11/2019
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	DPIE	11/11/2019
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Seven Johnson	DPIE	11/11/2019
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Krystle Carroll	DPIE	11/11/2019
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney	DPIE	11/11/2019
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Jody Kulakowski	DPIE	11/11/2019
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage	DPIE	11/11/2019
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand	DPIE	11/11/2019
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll	DPIE	11/11/2019
Mura Indigenous Corporation	Philip Carroll	DPIE	11/11/2019

Potential Aboriginal Party	Representative/Contact	Identified By	Date Advised
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton	DPIE	11/11/2019
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Nola Hampton	DPIE	11/11/2019
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	DPIE	11/11/2019
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood	DPIE	11/11/2019
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	DPIE	11/11/2019

APPENDIX XVI. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION INVITATION TO REGISTER

There were 45 Potential Stakeholders identified by DPIE and Northern Beaches Council. Letters were issued to all Potential Stakeholders, inviting them to register their involvement with the project. The letter below is an example of that which was sent to the identified community groups.



P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622
F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Ref: KA-53

Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments
Mr Jamie Eastwood
33Bulolo Drive
Whalan NSW 2770

11th November 2019

Dear Mr Eastwood,

Re: Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

Kayandel Archaeological Services has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen.

The land in question is within the Northern Beaches Local Government Area, and the project involves the Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct. The proposal is subject to assessment and approval under the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The purpose of this consultation is to inform the preparation of the State Significant Development (SSD) application and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposal, and/or assist in the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to support an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and will assist the Director General of OEH in considering that application.

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

Should you or your organisation be interested in being consulted in relation to the above project we require your expression of interest to be forward to our office no later than COB 26th November 2019. If you are expressing an interest on behalf of an organisation please nominate an authorised representative to receive all future correspondence.

The contact details for the Proponent are Jonathan Darwen, Schools Infrastructure NSW, Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

Section 4.1.5 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) requires Kayandel to forward your details to the OEH and the Local Aboriginal Land Council unless you specifically indicate otherwise.

Should you have any queries about the project, feel free to call the office on the above number and speak with Natalie Stiles.

Yours sincerely,

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

Lance Syme
Principal

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth

APPENDIX XVII. RAP REGISTRATION

FW: Kayandel Heritage Project - 6 & 10 Namona Street (...)



Natalie Stiles

To: Steven Castell



9:56 AM

From: Nathan Moran <nmoran@metrolalc.org.au>

Sent: Thursday, 17 October 2019 11:02 AM

To: Tyler Johnson <tyler.johnson@kayandel.com.au>; metrolalc <metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au>

Cc: Cultural Heritage <culturalheritage@metrolalc.org.au>; Bookings MLALC <bookings@metrolalc.org.au>

Subject: RE: Kayandel Heritage Project - 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

Hi Tyler,

On behalf of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) as CEO I wish to formally register MLALC interest on the project as the legislated Local Aboriginal Land Council's whose boundaries covers the area of the proposed redevelopment at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen and the legislated body responsible for the protection and preservation of all Aboriginal Culture & Heritage within its boundary.

To assist with the project please be advised I have CC MLALC Culture & Heritage officer Selina Timothy whom completes and arranges Aboriginal Culture and Heritage Assessments for MLALC. Selina is away today from the office but will nad can assist upon her return.

Look forward to speaking and or meeting soon.

Yours In Unity
Nathan Moran
Chief Executive Officer



Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)
36-38 George St, Redfern NSW 2016 | PO Box 1103, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012
B:(02) 8394 9666 | F: (02)8394 9733 | W: www.metrolalc.org.au

Bujari gamarruwa – 'good day' in the local Gadigal language of the Eora Nation

MLALC acknowledge the Eora Nation as the traditional owners of the area MLALC operates.

The information contained in this e-mail message and any attached files may be confidential and may contain copyright material of MLALC or third parties. Any unauthorised use, disclosure or copying of this e-mail and/or its attachments is prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error please notify the sender immediately by return e-mail and delete all copies of the message and attachments. Before opening or using attachments, please check them for viruses or defects. Our liability is limited to resupplying the e-mail and attached files. Content and views expressed in this e-mail may be those of the sender, and are not necessarily endorsed by MLALC.

FW: Kayandel Heritage Project - 6 & 10 Namona Street...



Natalie Stiles
To Steven Castell



9:55 AM

A1

Indigenous Services

Contact: Carolyn

M: 0411650057

E: Cazadirect@live.com

A: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745

ABN: 20 616 970 327

hi

Sorry for the late reply,

I would like to register for consultation and field work, I hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects and values that exist within the project area.

Thank you

Carolyn Hickey



Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation

ICN: 8822 ABN: 88241973761

2-65/69 Wehlow St MT DRUITT NSW 2770

barkingowlcorp@gmail.com

26 November 2019

Dear Lance,

RE: NARRABEEN EDUCATION PRECINCT NSW ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

We would like to register interest for fieldwork in the study area listed above.

Registering Aboriginal Party:	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation
Contact Person:	Jody Kulakowski
Phone:	0435 032 477
Email:	<u>barkingowlcorp@gmail.com</u> (preferred contact method)

The area is an important part of our culture due to previous generations living in and around the area, we maintain a special connection and responsibility as current generations whom continue to reside nearby and share in stories of our history relating to the location.

We are able to provide fit and hardworking site officers to assist with work that may involve physical labour with current white cards and all PPE equipment.

I can provide copies of relevant certificates of currency of insurances on request.

Members put forward have experience in a variety of community consultation projects.

Please feel free to contact by email barkingowlcorp@gmail.com if you require any further information.

Kind regards

Jody Kulakowski
BOAC

APPENDIX XVIII. COMBINED STAGE 2/STAGE 3 DOCUMENT

Letters were issued to all Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) in Table 4, providing details in regard to the project going forward. The letter below is an example of that which was sent to the RAPs.



P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571
T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622
F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815
W. www.kayandel.com

Our Ref: KA-53

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Ms Selina Timothy
PO Box 1103
Strawberry Hills NSW 2016

27th November 2019

Dear Ms Timothy,

**RE: Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct of 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen,
Stage 2 - Presentation of Information about the Proposed Project
and
Stage 3 – Gathering Information about Cultural Significance**

Thank you for your registration of interest in relation to the Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct of 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen (refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2).

KAS has prepared this document to meet the requirements of 'Stage 2 – Presentation of Information about the Proposed Project' and 'Stage 3- Gathering Information about Cultural Significance' in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010a, p. 12).

Below is the proposed methodology for the project. I would like to invite you to review the methodology and provide any comments you may have by 9th January 2020.

Please note that Kayandel Archaeological Services is the primary contact for the Proponent. However, should you be unsatisfied with Kayandel's response to any concerns raised, the alternative contact for the Proponent is Jonathan Darwen, Schools Infrastructure NSW, Level 8, 259 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

1. Project Background

Kayandel Archaeological Services (Kayandel) has been commissioned by Johnstaff on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW to provide advice in relation to Aboriginal heritage to inform the master planning process for the proposed redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct, and to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to support the State Significant Development (SSD) application for the proposal.

The Subject Area is located on an alluvial floodplain on the northern shore of the Narrabeen Lakes. The soils within the Subject Area consist of the Warriewood (wa), and Disturbed Terrain (xx) soil landscapes (Chapman, Murphy, Tille, Atkinson, & Morse, 2009). The Narrabeen Lakes and its associated streams (i.e. Mullet Creek, to the west of the Subject Area) would have provided aquatic resources to Aboriginal people within the Narrabeen area, although information about Aboriginal life in the area is scarce. Historically, extensive vegetation clearance and earthworks have been conducted at the Subject Area, resulting in significant disturbance across portions of the Subject Area.

Based on Kayandel's background research there have been no previous Aboriginal archaeological assessments of the Subject Area.



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Based on a review of the predictive models for Aboriginal archaeological investigations that have been undertaken within the area surrounding Narrabeen, it is predicted that:

- ✦ Midden sites are likely given the distance from the coast or other significant bodies of water (i.e. Narrabeen Lakes);
- ✦ As past land use disturbance increases in intensity, the ability for Aboriginal objects to provide spatial and chronological information about past Aboriginal land use will decrease;
- ✦ Archaeological sites are more likely to be identified in areas that have been subject to less intensive disturbance. Conversely, identification of open context sites may be aided by some measure of ground disturbance where this has increased the visibility and exposure of archaeological material;
- ✦ Sites most likely to be present within the Subject Area are isolated finds or small open stone artefact sites. These sites are most likely to occur within less disturbed areas with natural ground surface;
- ✦ Any sites within the study area are likely to have been extensively disturbed (and hence not be in situ) by European occupation of the area;
- ✦ The lack of suitable stone outcrops indicates that stone quarry sites and axe grinding grooves are highly unlikely to be found in the Subject Area;
- ✦ Burials and ceremonial sites (including stone arrangements and bora grounds) are unlikely to be present in the Subject Area given the long history of disturbance;
- ✦ Grinding grooves are unlikely to be present due to the absence of suitable sandstone outcrops in the Subject Area;
- ✦ Vegetation clearance and urbanisation lessens the likelihood of culturally modified trees, but old growth trees may be present in the more heavily vegetated parts of the study area and have the potential to display scars of Aboriginal origin;
- ✦ Archaeological sites are more likely to be identified in areas that have been subject to less intensive disturbance. Conversely, identification of open context sites may be aided by some measure of ground disturbance where this has increased the visibility and exposure of archaeological material; and,
- ✦ It can be expected that locally derived quartz and occasional chert will be the most commonly encountered artefact raw materials.

2. Proposed Assessment Methodology

KAS proposes to prepare an ACHAR in accordance with the following guidelines:

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

Development of the ACHAR and ATR will include the following tasks:

- ✦ Aboriginal community consultation;
- ✦ Desktop research;
- ✦ Field Survey;



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- ✦ Preparation of the ACHAR will incorporate Aboriginal consultation and any cultural information provided, assess potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage, and make recommendations on any Aboriginal heritage sites and/or objects that may be present within the Subject Area; and,
- ✦ If Aboriginal sites and/or objects are identified, submissions of site recordings for registration on OEH's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database.



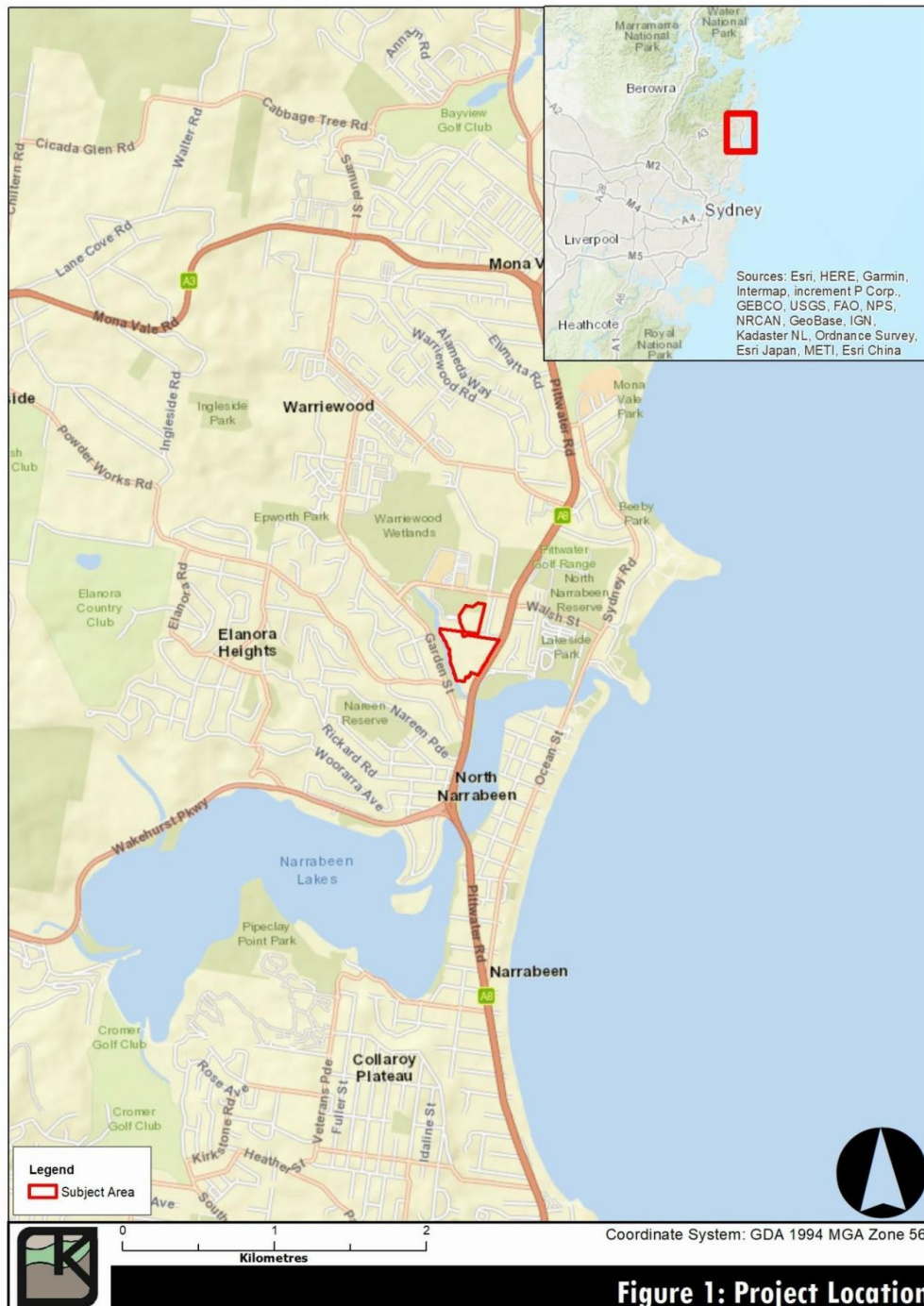


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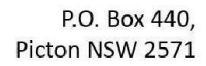
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Brisbane

Perth



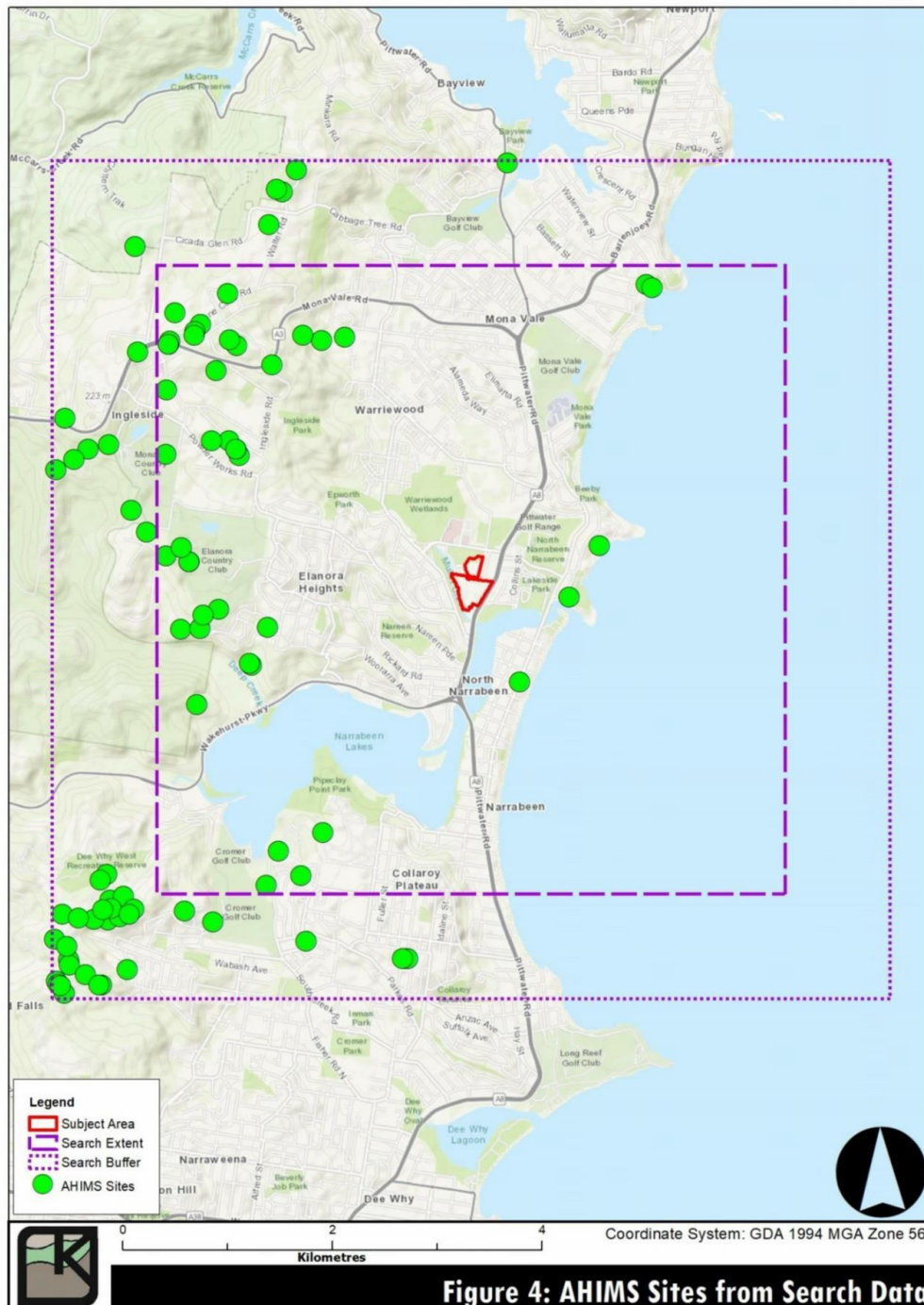
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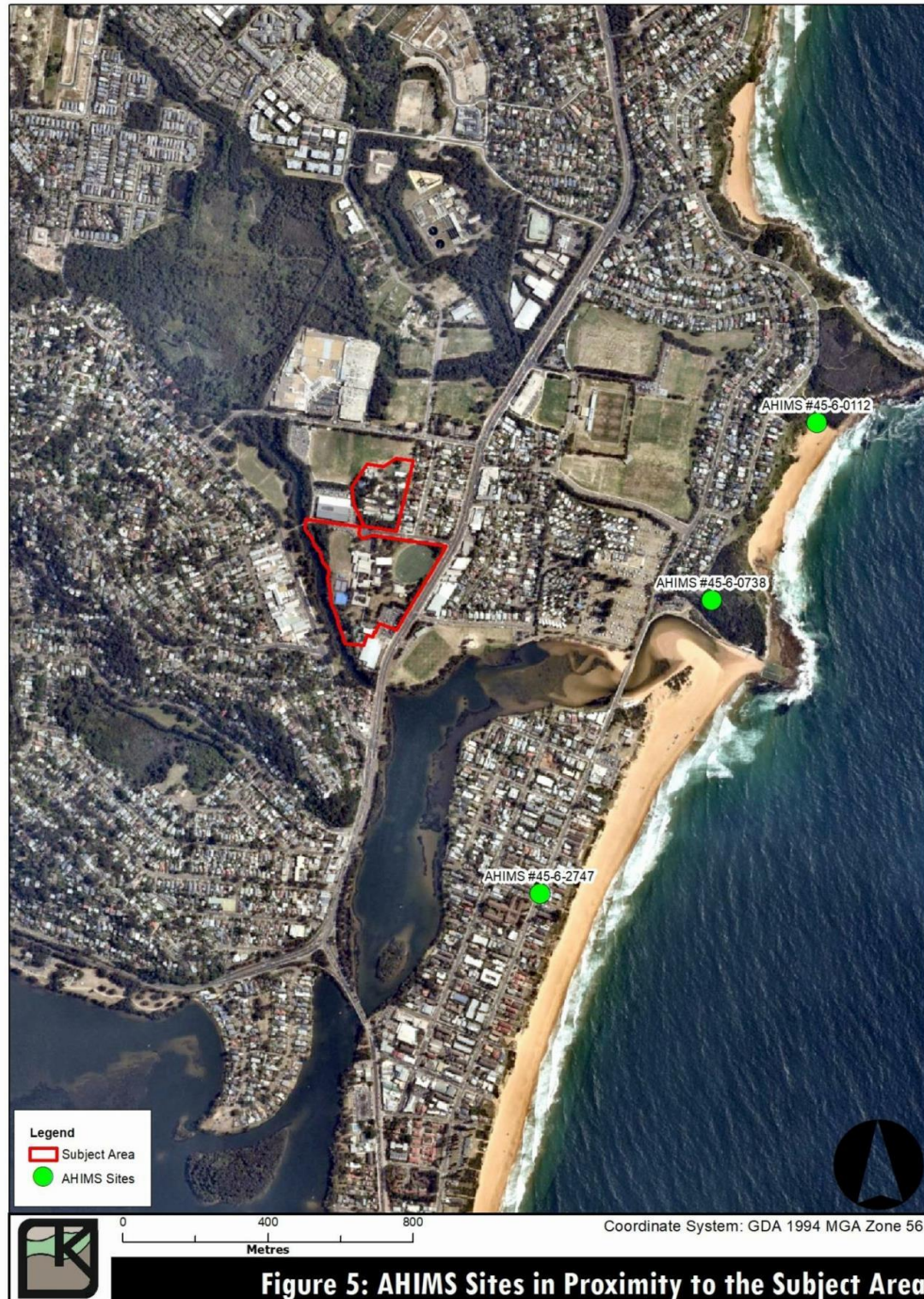


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3. Timeline

KAS proposes the following indicative timeframes for the project:

- ✦ Distribution of this document to RAPs: late November 2019;
- ✦ End of review period for the proposed methodology: early January 2020;
- ✦ Archaeological field inspection: early January 2020;
- ✦ Distribution of the draft ACHAR to RAPs for review: late January 2020.

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

4. Information Sought

KAS would appreciate your feedback on the attached methodology proposed for the investigation and assessment of the Subject Area.

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

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

It is important that you understand that KAS will compile and forward information for review by the proponent, but we do not decide who will be involved in field work in any paid capacity.

However, to avoid disappointment please note that few offers for fieldwork involvement will be taken up as requirements are limited and there may be a large number of RAPs.

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

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



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

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

Yours sincerely,

Alexis Schlegel
Graduate Principal



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References

- Chapman, G., Murphy, C., Tille, P., Atkinson, G., & Morse, R. (2009). *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet map* (4 ed.). Sydney: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.
- DECCW. (2010a). *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*. Sydney South: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
- DECCW. (2010b). *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Sydney South: Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
- OEH. (2011). *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Report on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*. South Sydney: Office of Environment and Heritage.

APPENDIX XIX. AHIMS RESULTS

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



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : Narrabeen

Client Service ID : 450378

Kayandel Archaeological Services

Date: 18 September 2019

PO Box 440 15 Henry Street

Picton New South Wales 2571

Attention: Lance Syme

Email: lance.syme@kayandel.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA. Zone : 56. Eastings : 339210 - 345210. Northings : 6266810 - 6272810 with a Buffer of 1000 meters, conducted by Lance Syme on 18 September 2019.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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



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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Narrabeen

Client Service ID : 450378

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northings	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2590	BR1;Boundary Road, Ingleside;	AGD	56	340680	6271900	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	3893
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2592	BR2;Burrawang Ridge Estate, Healesville;	AGD	56	340500	6271950	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	3893
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2219	Cromer Shelter;	GDA	56	339744	6266540	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	1907
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2316	GA-3;Deep Creek Reserve;	AGD	56	340010	6268800	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	2227
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Robert "Ben" Gunn					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2317	GA-4;Deep Creek Reserve;	AGD	56	339990	6268820	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	2227
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Robert "Ben" Gunn					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2218	Kangaroo Engraving;	AGD	56	339369	6266456	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	1907
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1440	Bayview Midden;	AGD	56	342451	6273595	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2520	Ingleside Rd 1	GDA	56	339626	6272246	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Kelvin Officer,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2528	Lane Cove Road 1;	GDA	56	339576	6272177	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Kelvin Officer,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1117	Foleys Hill Art	GDA	56	339975	6272042	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1381	Foleys Hill;	AGD	56	340641	6272646	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Water Hole :-	Not an Aboriginal Site,Rock Engraving,Water Hole/Well	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1226	Mona Vale Beach; Midden	AGD	56	343776	6272435	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Alan Heath					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1229	Deep Creek	AGD	56	338900	6269800	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Not an Aboriginal Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	A Heath					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 18/09/2019 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 339210 - 345210, Northings : 6266810 - 6272810 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : assessment project. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 93
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Narrabeen

Client Service ID : 450378

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1388	Foleys Hill;	GDA	56	340405	6273508	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pt				Permits		
45-6-1417	Ingleside;Cabbage Tree Rd;	AGD	56	340177	6273003	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders		ASRSYS				Permits		
45-6-0563	Wheeler Creek;Mona Vale;	AGD	56	338152	6265783	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Bronwyn Conyers,L Hoad,Neil Stone				Permits		
45-6-1242	Pipeclay Point	AGD	56	340833	6267437	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	
	Contact	Recorders		A Heath,A Heath				Permits		
45-6-2336	Red Hill, Narrabeena 2	AGD	56	338269	6265990	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders		Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt				Permits		
45-6-0827	Foleys Hill;Ingleside	GDA	56	339965	6271055	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders		Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell,Mr.Phil Hunt				Permits		
45-6-0828	Foleys Hill; Ingleside	GDA	56	339898	6271129	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders		Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale				Permits		
45-6-0829	Foleys Hill 1;	GDA	56	338250	6270857	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1447
	Contact	Recorders		Young,Charles.D Power				Permits		
45-6-0738	QP5;Narrabeen Head;	AGD	56	343040	6269450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1263
	Contact	Recorders		Doctor.Jo McDonald,Smith				Permits		
45-6-0110	Narrabeen;	AGD	56	339489	6268424	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders		Fred McCarthy				Permits		
45-6-0112	Turimetta Head;	AGD	56	343330	6269940	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1263
	Contact	Recorders		Metro Water Sewerage Drainage Board				Permits		3735
45-6-0038	McLean Street Ingleside	AGD	56	339890	6270800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	832
	Contact	Recorders		Denis Byrne,Doctor.Jo McDonald				Permits		6
45-6-0052	Monash Country Club;Elanora Heights;	AGD	56	339190	6270810	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	Contact	Recorders		Warren Bluff				Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 450378

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1616	Mona Vale Road	GDA	56	340310	6271857	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	510,3893
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Doctor:Jo McDonald,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.K					Permits		
45-6-1493	Belrose	AGD	56	338823	6265895	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	940,2010
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Laila Haglund					Permits		
45-6-0117	Belrose;Wheeler Creek;	AGD	56	338168	6265754	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0118	Belrose;Wheeler Creek;	AGD	56	338226	6265669	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1891
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0119	Belrose;Wheeler Creek;	AGD	56	338187	6265742	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	371,1891
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0120	Belrose;Wheeler Creek;	AGD	56	338272	6265940	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1891
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0121	Wheeler Creek; Belrose WARR - 49	AGD	56	338425	6265845	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 3	Rock Engraving	1891
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell,Mr.Phil Hunt					Permits		
45-6-0122	Wheeler Creek;Belrose;	AGD	56	338657	6266556	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0123	Belrose;Wheeler Creek;	AGD	56	338738	6266476	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0124	Wheeler Creek;Belrose;	AGD	56	338784	6266487	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0125	Belrose;Wheeler Creek;	AGD	56	338786	6266594	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0126	Belrose;Wheeler Creek	GDA	56	338989	6266661	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell,Mr.Phil Hunt					Permits		
45-6-0127	Wheeler Creek;Belrose;	AGD	56	338640	6266370	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0128	Belrose;Wheelers Creek; Contact	AGD	56	338505	6266376	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Rock Engraving	
45-6-0129	Wheeler Creek;Belrose Contact	GDA	56	338855	6266590	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Rock Engraving	1329
45-6-0136	Pitt Water;Bairne Trig. Station; Contact	AGD	56	340900	6271930	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Rock Engraving	
45-6-0057	Elanora;Narrabeen Golf Links; Contact	AGD	56	340160	6269161	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Rock Engraving	371,2212
45-6-1662	Narrabeen;Pipeclay Point Park; Contact	GDA	56	340795	6267395	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Shelter with Art	
45-6-0844	Foleys Hill; Contact	AGD	56	339278	6272162	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
45-6-0869	Foleys Hill; Contact	AGD	56	339780	6272350	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Water Hole : - Permits	Axe Grinding Groove,Water Hole/Well	
45-6-0058	Elanora;Narrabeen Golf Links; Contact	AGD	56	339699	6269335	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Rock Engraving	371,1333,2212
45-6-0059	Narrabeen;Elanora; Contact	AGD	56	339337	6269145	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : - Permits	Shelter with Deposit	371,2212
45-6-0060	Terrey Hills;DC/U2:F; Contact	AGD	56	339416	6269787	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - Permits	Axe Grinding Groove	371,2212
45-6-0061	Terrey Hills;DC/U2:E; Contact	AGD	56	339416	6269790	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - Permits	Axe Grinding Groove	371,2212
45-6-0062	Narrabeen;Elanora; Contact	AGD	56	339520	6269149	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Rock Engraving	2212
45-6-0064	Deep Creek;Elanora Heights; Contact	GDA	56	338416	6270952	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Rock Engraving	1333

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 18/09/2019 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 339210 - 345210, Northings : 6266810 - 6272810 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : assessment project. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 93
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Narrabeen

Client Service ID : 450378

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-0065	Terrey Hills;Deep Creek;Elanora Heights;DC/MR:A;	AGD	56	339010	6270070	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	2212
	Contact	Recorders	University of Sydney					Permits		
45-6-0066	Terrey Hills;Gunsom Trig Station;	AGD	56	339190	6269840	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0067	Terrey Hills;Gunson Trig Station;	AGD	56	339340	6269920	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Young,University of Sydney,Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0068	Gunson Trig. Station (Terrey Hills)	AGD	56	339550	6269280	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	371,1026,1333, 2212
	Contact	Recorders	University of Sydney					Permits		
45-6-0069	Foleys Hill (Elanora Heights)	AGD	56	338860	6270280	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	371,1026,2212
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0071	Foley's Hill Ingleside Group 144	GDA	56	339336	6272084	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	510
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Young,LM Sim,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nig					Permits		
45-6-0072	Foley's Hill Ingleside; Group 144	GDA	56	339570	6272138	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	LM Sim,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor					Permits		
45-6-0080	Collaroy;Long Reef Ridge;	AGD	56	341501	6266001	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Fred McCarthy					Permits		
45-6-0081	Collaroy;Long Reef Ridge;	AGD	56	341449	6266002	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Fred McCarthy					Permits		
45-6-0082	Collaroy;Long Reef Ridge;Group 44;	AGD	56	340530	6266166	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Fred McCarthy					Permits		
45-6-0083	Collaroy;Long Reef Ridge;Group 44;	AGD	56	340150	6266701	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Fred McCarthy					Permits		
45-6-0088	War Veterans Estate, Narrabeen	AGD	56	340480	6266790	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	4539
	Contact	Recorders	Kate Sullivan					Permits		
45-6-0089	Belrose;Whealers Creek;Group 121;	AGD	56	338580	6265747	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	J.C Lough					Permits		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : Narrabeen

Client Service ID : 450378

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0092	Narrabeen Lakes;	AGD	56	340270	6267027	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	W Walton					Permits		
45-6-0095	Foley's Hill; Powderworks Road; Group 144;	AGD	56	339201	6271429	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-0098	Foley's Hill; Powderworks Road; Group 45;	GDA	56	338752	6271092	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Fred McCarthy					Permits		
45-6-0785	Belrose;	AGD	56	338132	6266183	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -	Stone Arrangement	1891
	Contact	Recorders	Young, I.M Sim					Permits		
45-6-0101	Sugarloaf Hill, Foley's Hill 2	AGD	56	338920	6271789	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		
45-6-1850	Middle Creek;	GDA	56	338735	6266995	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry, Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	A Heath, Mr.Phil Hunt					Permits		
45-6-0826	Foleys Hill	GDA	56	339730	6271129	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	371
	Contact	Recorders	Young, Ms.Lisa Campbell, Mr.Phil Hunt, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss					Permits		
45-6-2747	Ocean - Octavia Street Burial	AGD	56	342568	6268642	Open site	Valid	Burial : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor, Jo McDonald					Permits	2162	
45-6-1227	Mona Vale Beach;	AGD	56	343836	6272405	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Alan Heath					Permits		
45-6-3107	CFT1	GDA	56	338354	6266305	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Vanessa Hardy, Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd					Permits		
45-6-3024	Foley's Hill, Ingleside, Group 144 - PITT 110	GDA	56	339321	6272053	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 5		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Aboriginal Heritage Office, Miss.Kristen Tay					Permits		
45-6-3101	Foleys Hill, Ingleside Pitt 110	GDA	56	339319	6272050	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt					Permits		
45-6-0103	Sugarloaf Hill, Foley's Hill 3	AGD	56	338900	6272795	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Lisa Campbell					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Narrabeen

Client Service ID : 450378

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1635	Sugarloaf Hill 3	AGD	56	338450	6270860	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
45-6-2787	Wheeler Creek Engraving WARR -59	GDA	56	338660	6265940	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-2788	Wheeler Creek, Belrose WARR - 49	AGD	56	338520	6266032	Open site	Deleted	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 3		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-2596	AB-1;?	GDA	56	339965	6271055	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders A Boleyn,Mr.Phil Hunt,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor	Permits							
45-6-3128	Cromer Heights Shelter PAD	GDA	56	338310	6266615	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-3129	Cromer Heights - IF01	GDA	56	338460	6266580	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-3130	Cromer Heights - Open Site	GDA	56	338670	6266940	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-3141	Cromer Valley Rd 1 WARR060	GDA	56	338773	6266668	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-3142	Cromer Valley Rd 2 WARR061	GDA	56	338697	6266654	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-3143	Cromer Valley Rd 3 WARR065	GDA	56	338944	6266613	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Phil Hunt	Permits							
45-6-3212	MVRW 1	GDA	56	338333	6271347	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd	Permits							
45-6-3208	Ingleside 3	GDA	56	339776	6271801	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd	Permits							
45-6-3209	Ingleside 4	GDA	56	340540	6273714	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd	Permits							

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Narrabeen

Client Service ID : 450378

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3210	Ingleside 2	GDA	56	339902	6272093	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-3211	Ingleside 1	GDA	56	340355	6273535	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Con					<u>Permits</u>	

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APPENDIX XX. RAP COMMENTS - ACHAR (VERSION 1.3)



Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

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

Friday 10th January 2020

Lance Syme
Principal
Kayandel Archaeological Services
PO Box 440
Picton NSW 2571

Dear Lance

North Narrabeen Education Precinct
6-10 Namona Street
North Narrabeen, NSW 2101

Site Visit

On Friday 10th January 2020, I as Selina Timothy as representative of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council participated in a site inspection survey at the above property to determine the purpose of identifying any Aboriginal sites and cultural and heritage values. The entire property was assessed at this time with Lance Syme of Kayandel and Elizabeth D'Olier and Lakshmi Viswanathan.

Property/Inspection Description

The Subject Area is located within Northern Beaches Council Local Government area and is located on the western side of the Pittwater Road. The Subject Area is comprised of the Narrabeen Education Precinct which incorporates the Narrabeen Sports High School and the Narrabeen North Public School the area is located at 6 - 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621, and Lot 12 DP1119562. The Subject Area is bounded by Pittwater Road to the east, Mullet Creek to the west, and Jacksons Road to the north. The Proponent proposed that the development works at Narrabeen North Public School will include:

- Upgrading the school to Core 28; Demolition of some of the existing buildings; Construction of three new buildings; and, Refurbishment of some of the existing buildings, including the two (2) heritage listed Bimishell domes. The proposed development works at Narrabeen Sports High School will include:
- Upgrading the school to Stream 7; Demolition of an existing building and carpark; Construction of two new buildings; and Refurbishment of existing buildings.

Based on the number of Aboriginal skeletal remains that have been recovered from the North Narrabeen area, and the sandy nature of the soils on the western side of the Subject Area, there is a possibility that burials could be encountered. However, as levels of ground disturbance increased, there would be a decrease in the likelihood of burials being Identified. No Aboriginal archaeological sites or objects have been recorded within the study area and no specific areas of potential subsurface Aboriginal heritage sensitivity have been identified by this assessment or have been flagged through

consultation with the MLALC representative except in subsurface shell remnants which was visible in some areas.

Aboriginal Heritage

There are no Aboriginal archaeological heritage constraints to the proposed development at the North Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6-10 Namona Street in North Narrabeen Sydney.

As planned for works should proceed with caution ,no potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage deposits may likely to occur in the proposed construction area due to such previous impacts of previous works of this site that has been thoroughly disturbed and the potential for intact subsurface soil profiles that may also contain Aboriginal objects may be present.

In the unexpected circumstance that Aboriginal significant objects are exposed in the future, activities should temporarily cease and the OEH be contacted to advise on the appropriate course of action to allow the MLALC to record and collect the identified item(s).

Aboriginal people have used the area in the past as an important place of trade or gatherings. The indication of Aboriginal occupations within the vicinity is obvious with the surrounding landscape usage and the significance for Aboriginal people past and present still remains.

All parts of Sydney hold significance to Aboriginal people and the preservation and conservation of cultural significant sites are of high importance for our connection to Country.

Conclusions and Recommendations

As a general recommendation, if human burials or bones and any/or cultural materials are unearthed during any stages and are exposed, standard stop-work procedures and protocols to contact appropriate authorities should be followed, and if suspected to be of Aboriginal origin the Heritage, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council Representatives and Lance Symes from Kayandel are to be contacted and need to be notified of the discovery immediately.

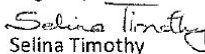
Cultural significant objects found during works carried out are to be cared, respected and recorded in the correct way.

After proposed development is finalised, MLALC suggests landscapes of native vegetation be planted and suggestions of language names be used for places, animals and plants.

MLALC encourages that Aboriginal language be utilized in any naming conventions or outputs that may stem from the project and MLALC to be notified and made aware of wordings on interpretive signages.

If you require further information please do not hesitate in contacting the MLALC Office for assistance.

Regards,


Selina Timothy

Culture and Heritage Officer
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)

APPENDIX XXI. RAPS

CHANGE TO SUBJECT AREA LETTER TO



P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622

F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com

Our Ref: KA-53

Mrs Lillie Carol
33 Carlyle Crescent
Cambridge Gardens NSW 2747

9th March 2020

Dear Mrs Carol,

Re: Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen

Kayandel Archaeological Services (Kayandel) has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Schools Infrastructure NSW (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct at 6 & 10 Namona Street (Lot 3 DP1018621 & Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen.

In accordance with Points 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010), the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the project was issued to you on the 28th January 2020. The closing date for comments on the draft ACHAR was COB the 25th February 2020.

Since the draft ACHAR has been issued to you the Proponent, it has been identified that Lot 2 DP1018621 was not included as part of the Subject Area and our current assessment. This is because redevelopment work that may be carried out on this land, and which may ultimately form part of the State Significant Development application (SSDA) submission. Attached is a map showing the location of Lot 2 DP1018621 in relation to the Subject Area.

After discussions with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, it was agreed that the best way forward for the inclusion of Lot 2 DP1018621 into the Subject Area was to undertake the following actions:

- Let you know about the need to include Lot 2 DP1018621, and our approach to address the inclusion;
- Assess Lot 2 DP1018621;
- Update the draft ACHAR to include Lot 2 DP1018621 and our assessment; and,
- Issue the amended draft ACHAR to yourself. You will be given 28 days to provide comment on the amended draft ACHAR.

Kayandel intends to undertake the field survey of Lot 2 DP1018621 and will issue you the amended draft ACHAR shortly for comment.

Should you have any queries about the project, feel free to call the office on the above number and speak with me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Natalie Stiles'.

Natalie Stiles
Senior Archaeologist

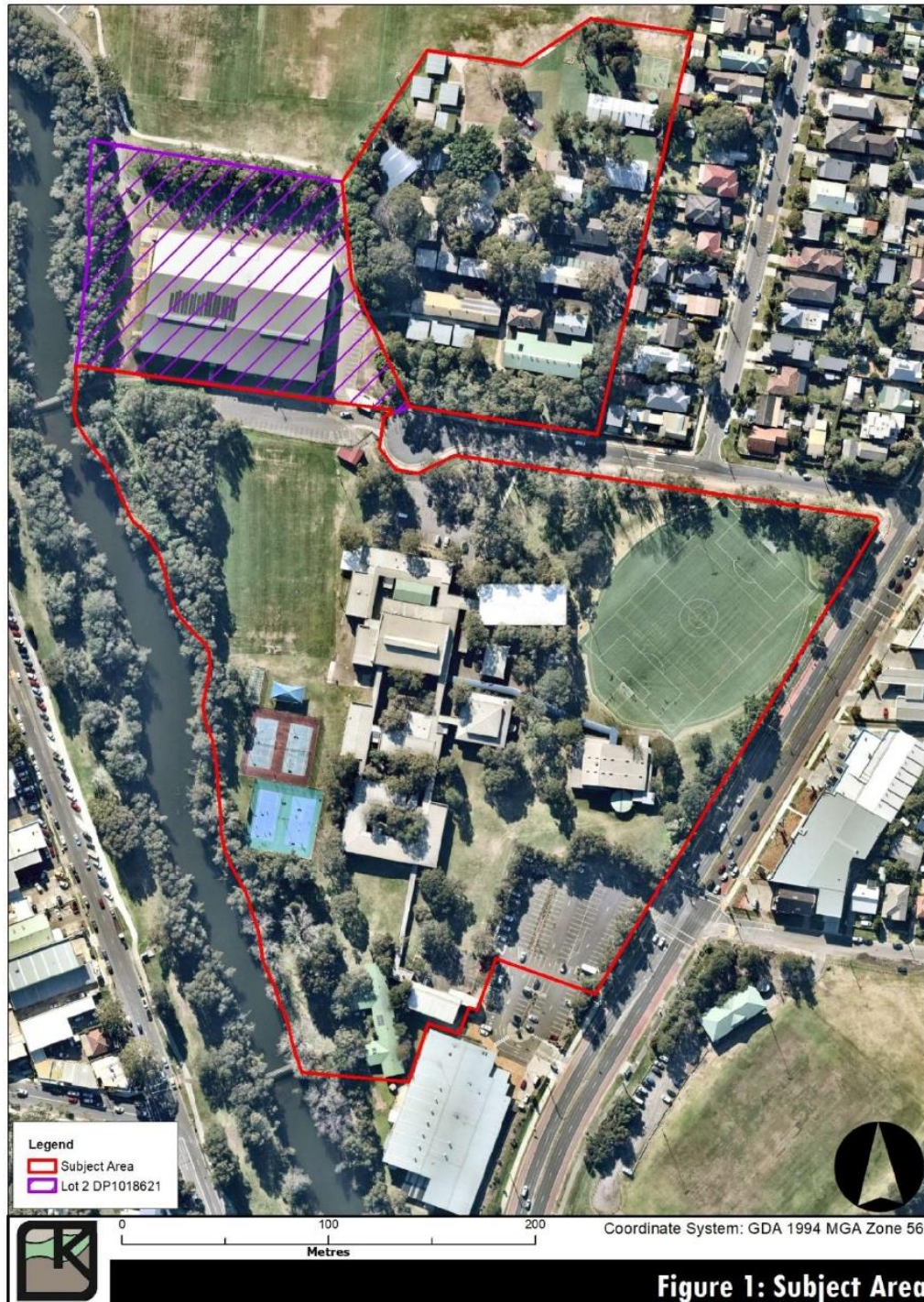


P.O. Box 440,
Picton NSW 2571

T. +61 (0)2 4627 8622

F. +61 (0)2 4605 0815

W. www.kayandel.com



Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Perth

APPENDIX XXII. RAP COMMENTS - ACHAR (VERSION 2.0)

Re: Kayandel Heritage Project - 6, 7 & 10 Namona Street (Lots 2 & 3 DP1018621 and Lot 12 DP1119562), North Narrabeen



Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
To: Steven Castell

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

Fri 3/04/2020 12:23 PM

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Contact: Carolyn Hickey
M: 0411650057
E: cazadirect@live.com
A: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745
ACN: 639 868 876

Hi Steven,
I have reviewed and support the DRAFT Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Redevelopment of the Narrabeen Education Precinct.
Kind Regards,
Carolyn Hickey
