

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



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0414962766 Justine Coplin
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Attention: EMM

Date:27072020

Subject: Mamre Road Precinct

Dear Pamela

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.

This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on

the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas

and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.

Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.

The Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents Section 4.1.8 refers to "Aboriginal organisations representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge". Recent consultation meetings have revealed that many of these Aboriginal organisations and individuals do not hold cultural knowledge of the Western Sydney area. The increasing involvement of such parties in cultural heritage management means that genuine local Aboriginal organisations are unable to properly care for our cultural heritage.

Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.

Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors' touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.

Darug custodian Aboriginal Corporation's site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western

Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategie

Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for Mamre Road Precinct.

We support the recommendations set out in this report.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards



Justine Coplin

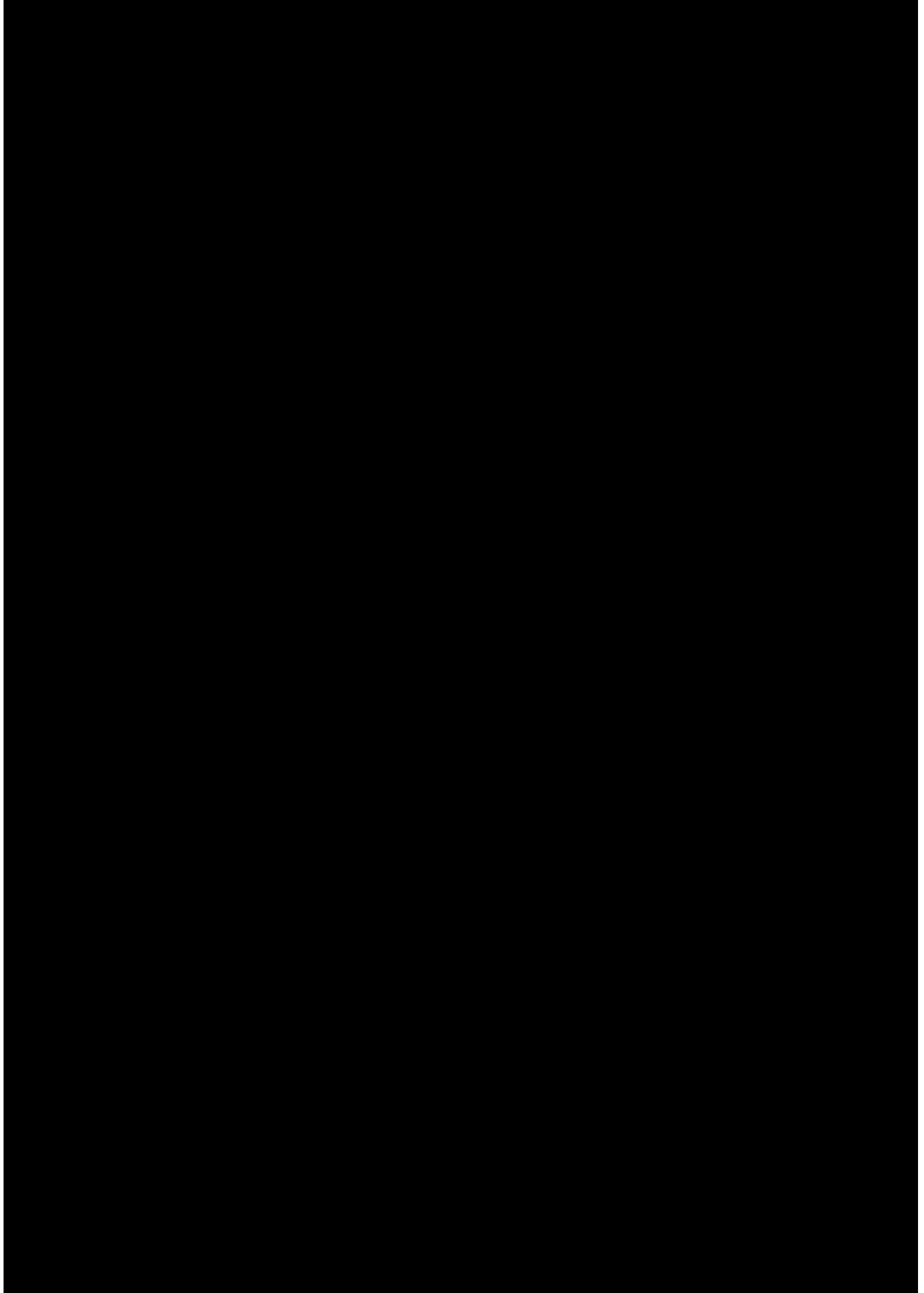


Appendix B

AHIMS and Site Cards (redacted)







[The following text is completely obscured by a large black redaction box.]



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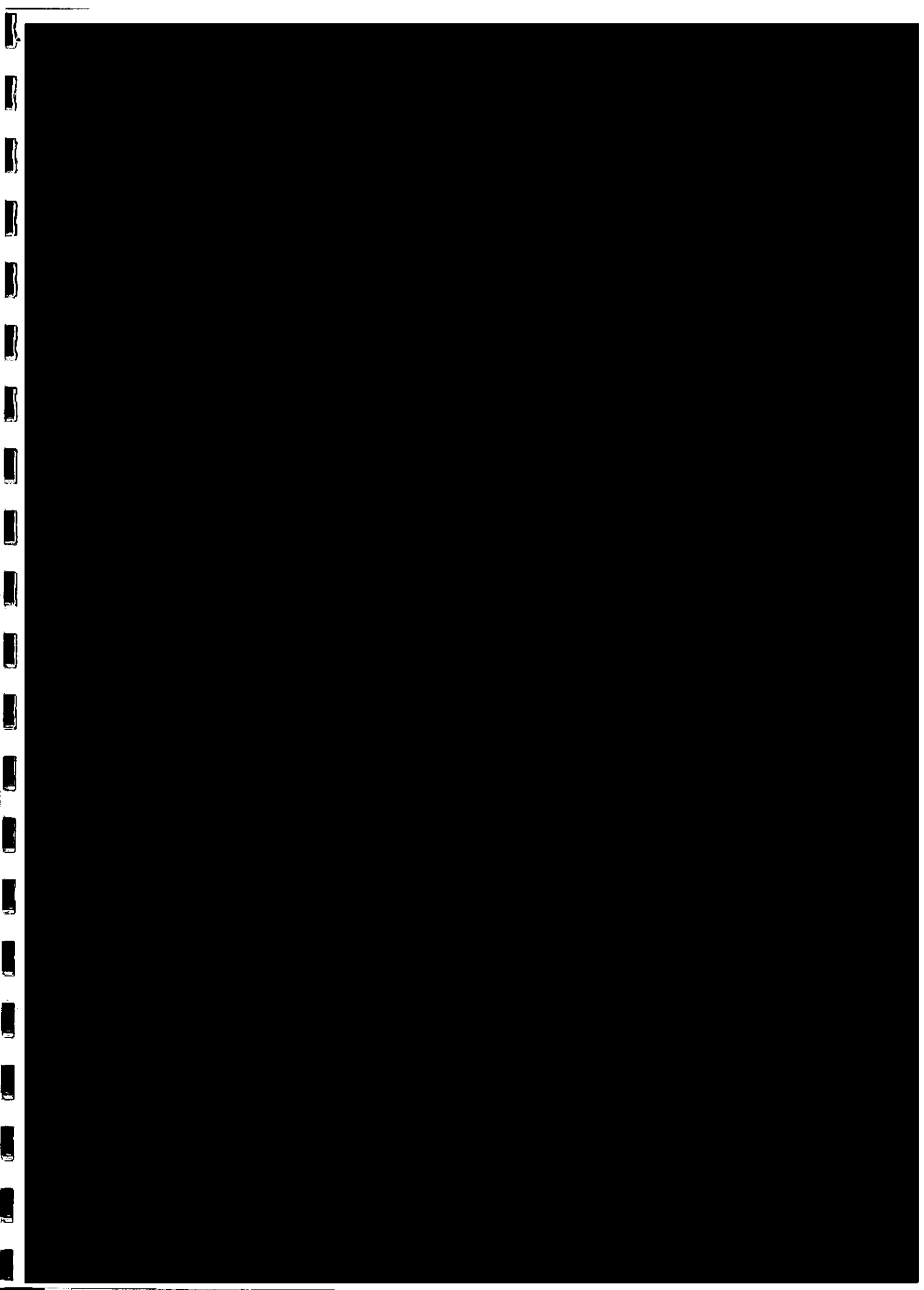
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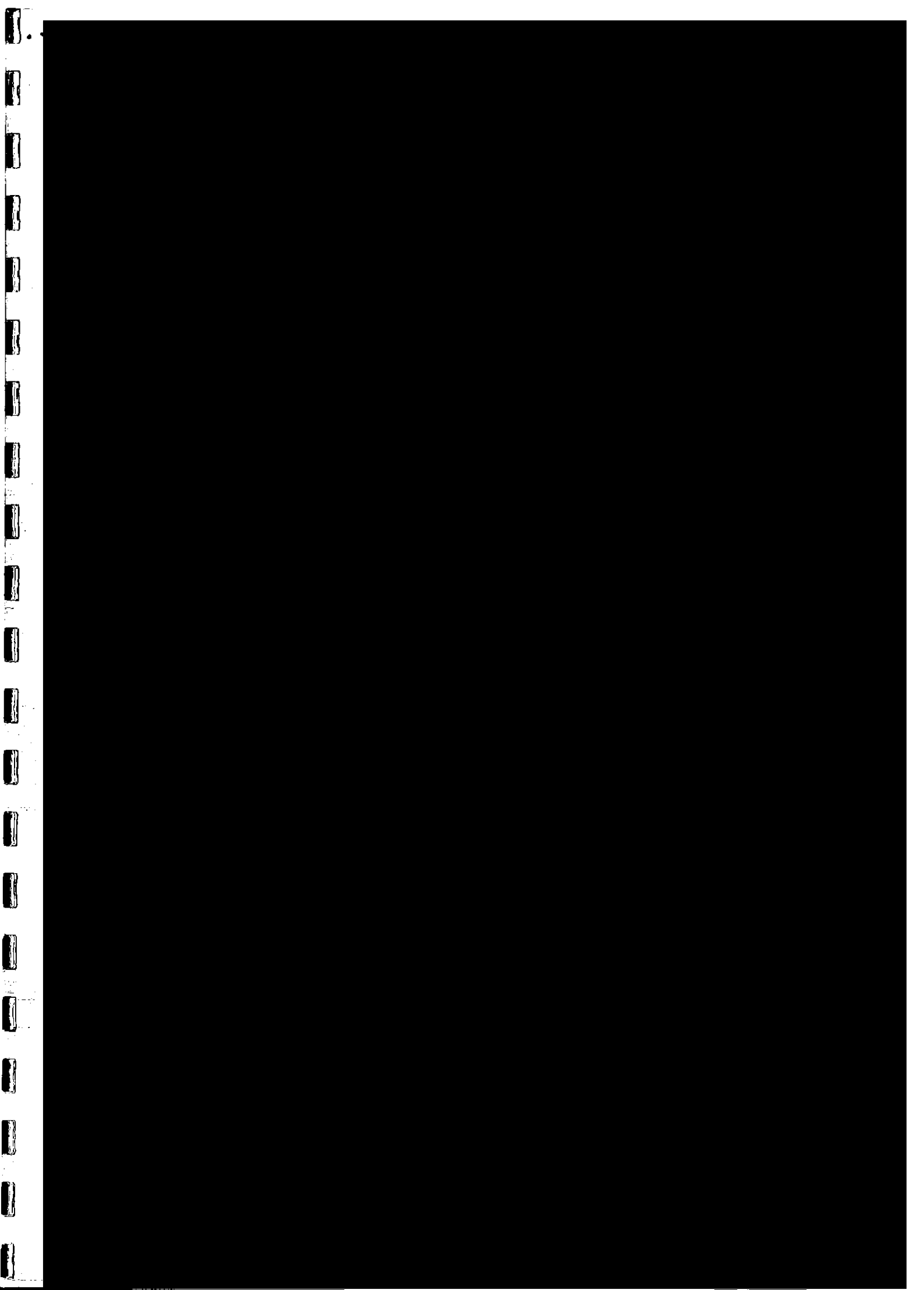
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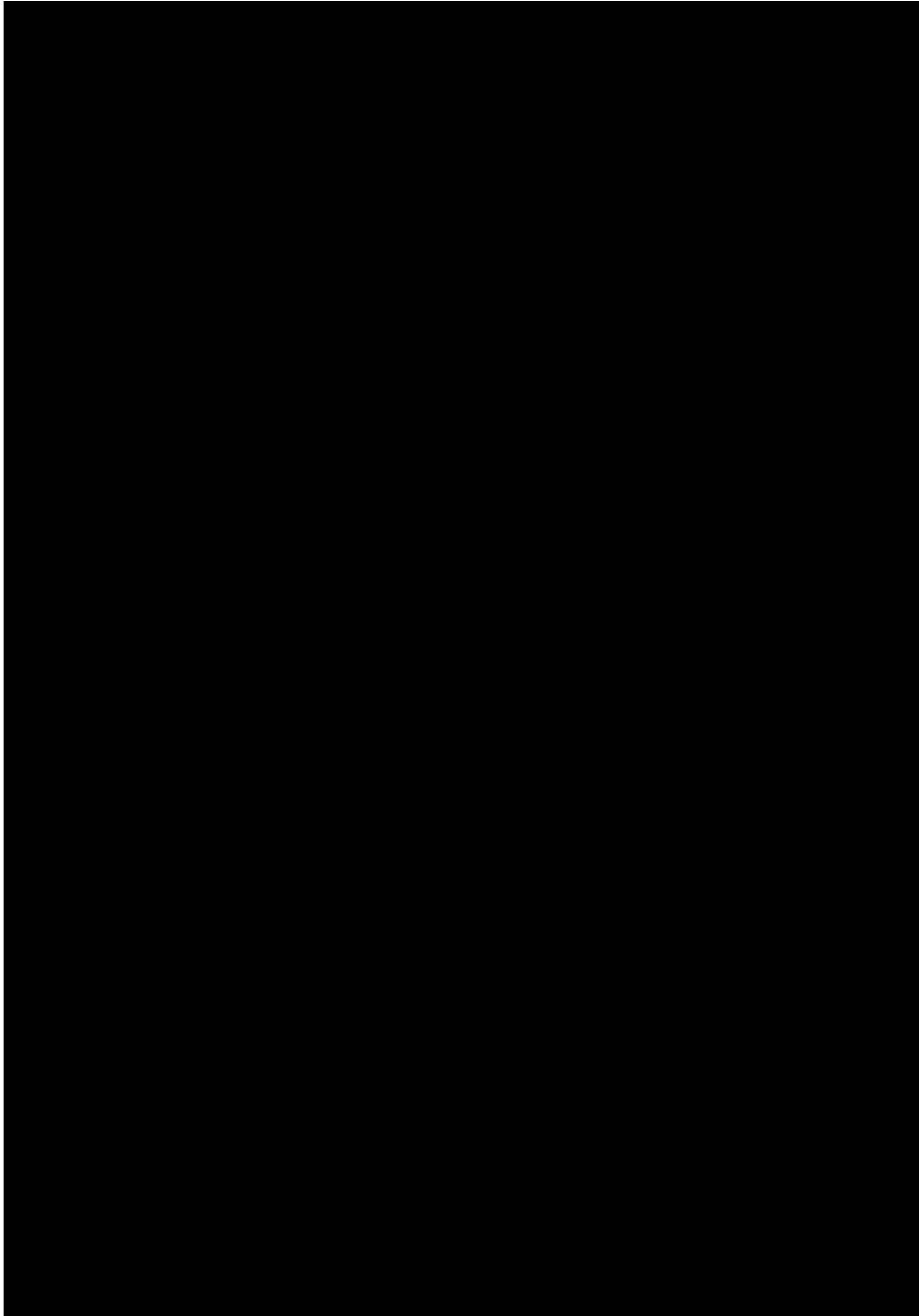
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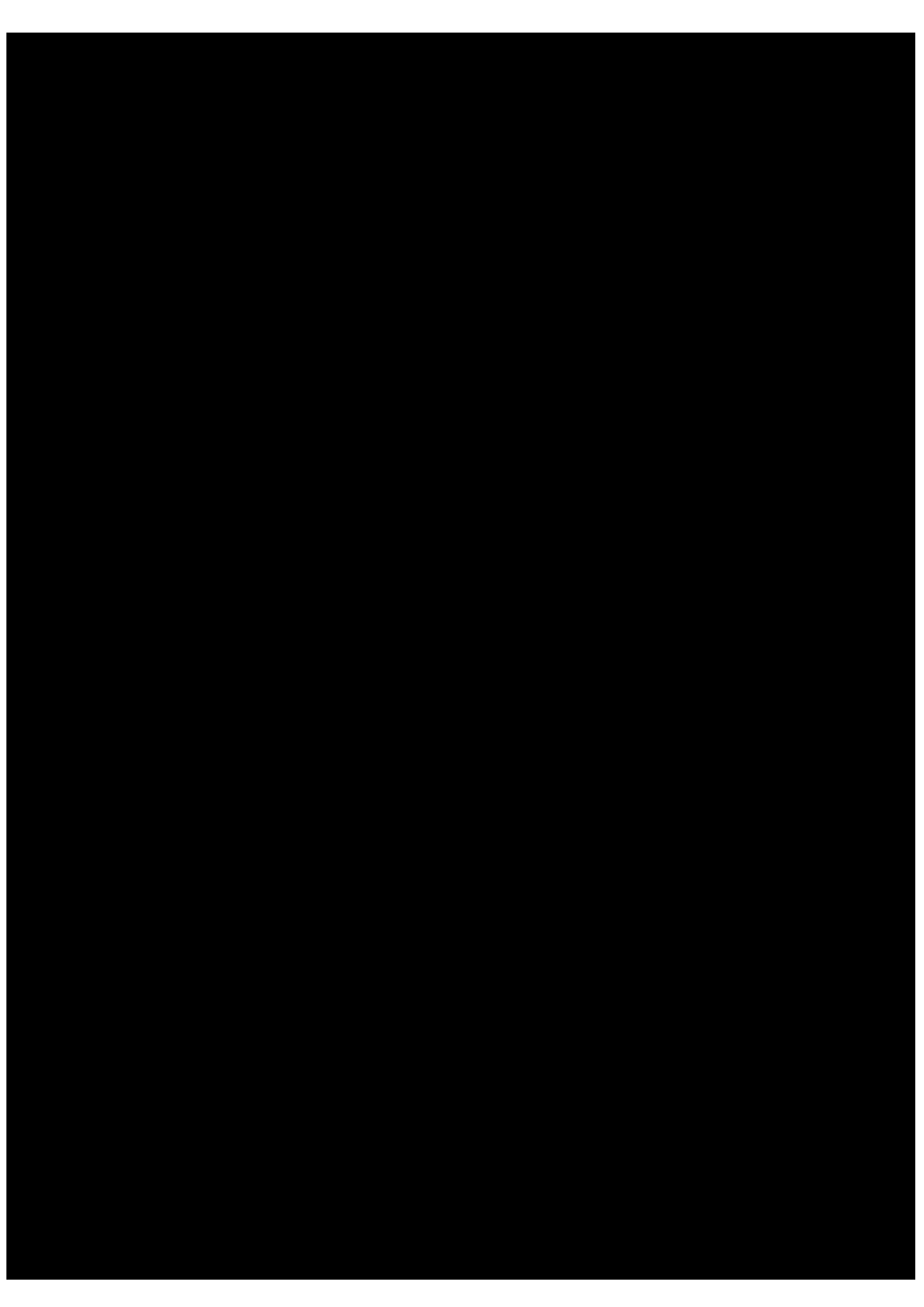
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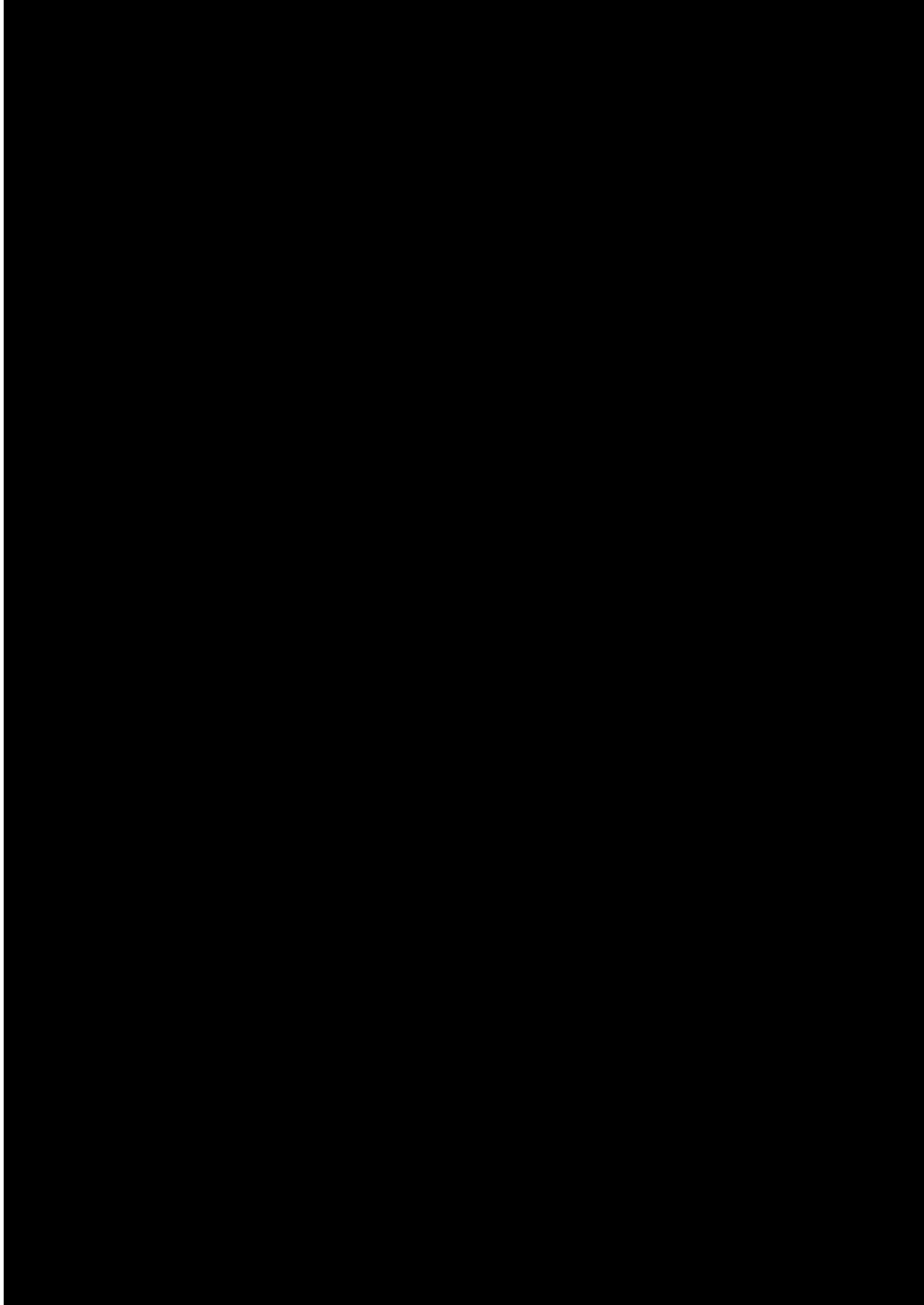
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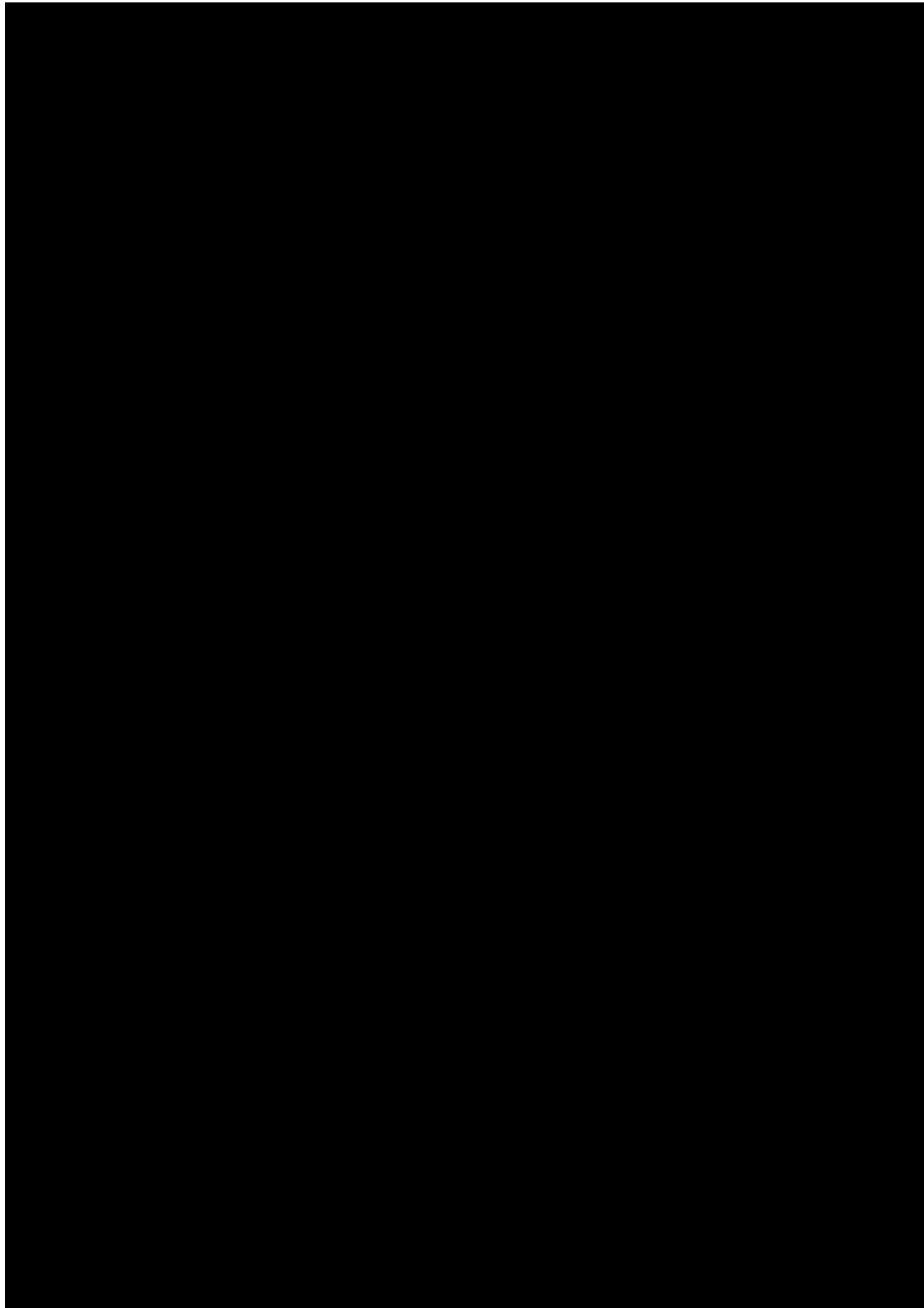


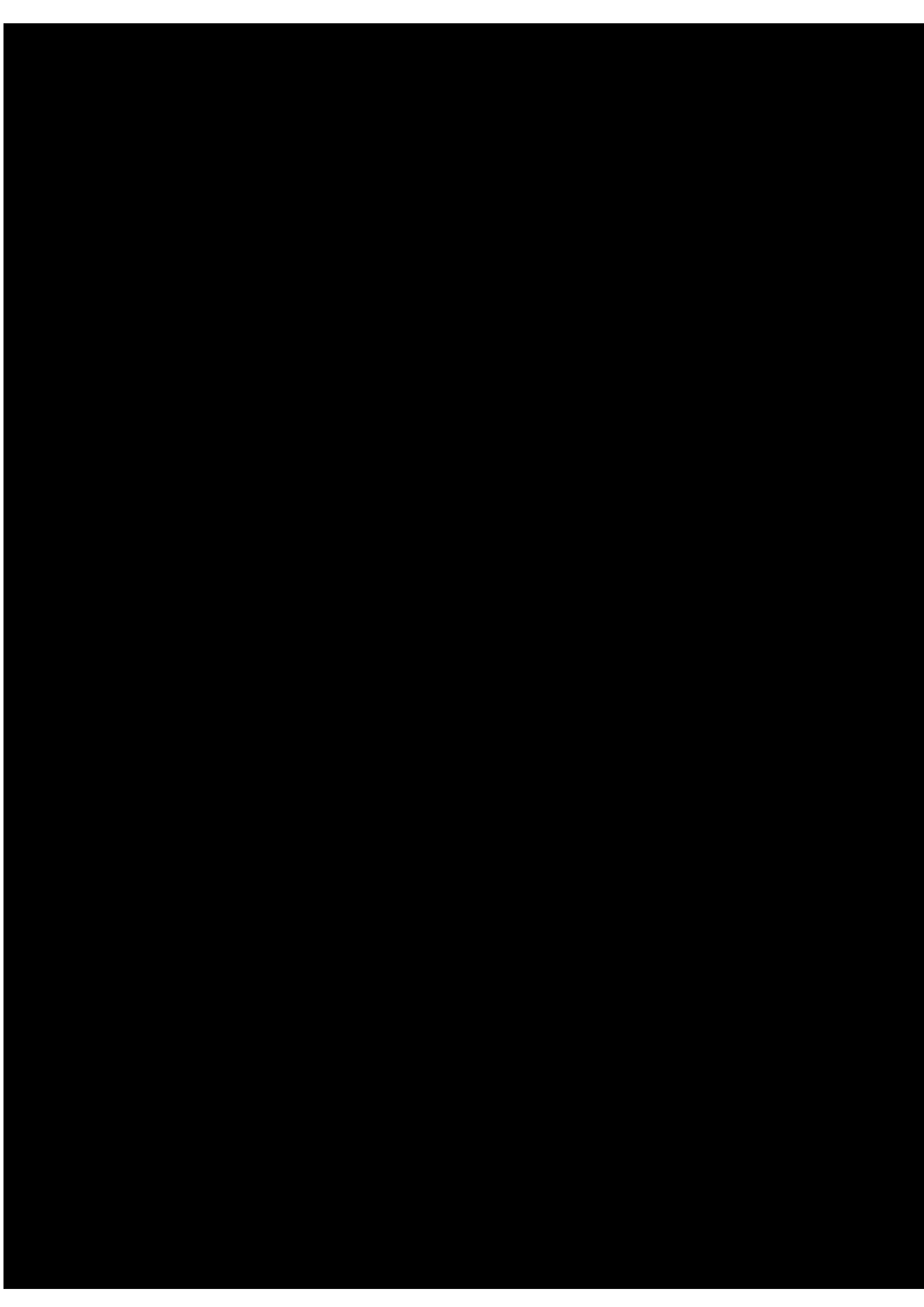


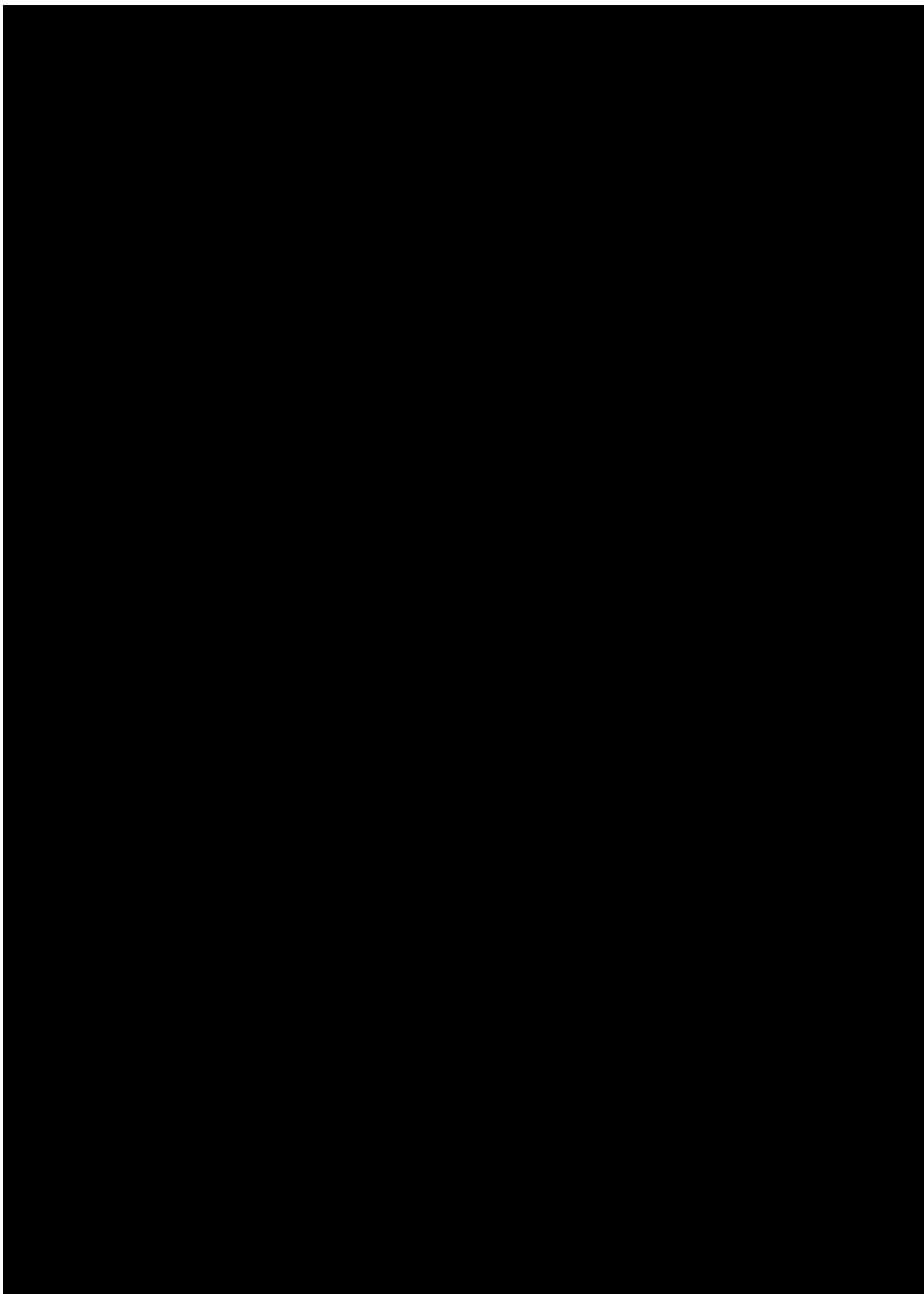


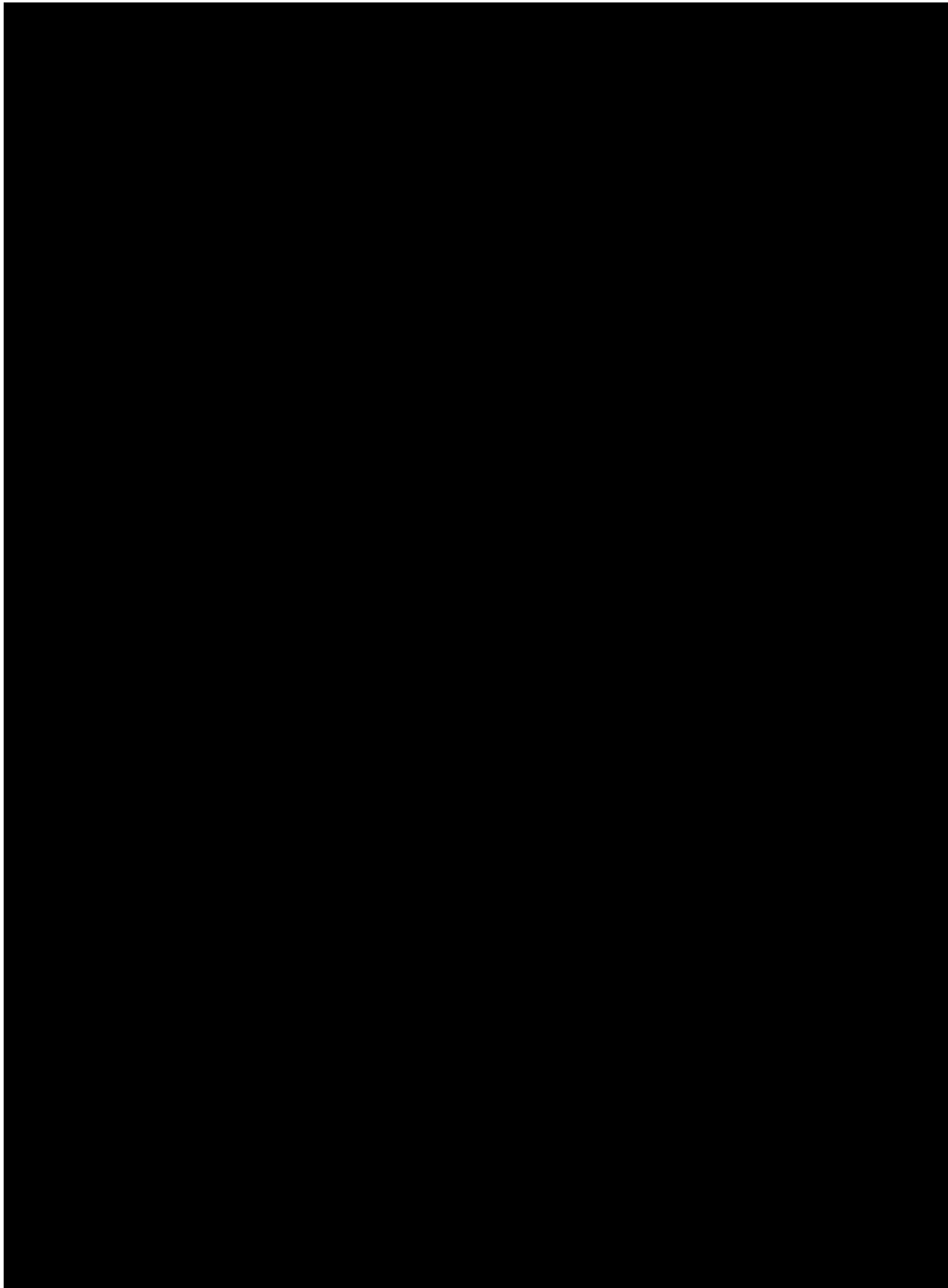


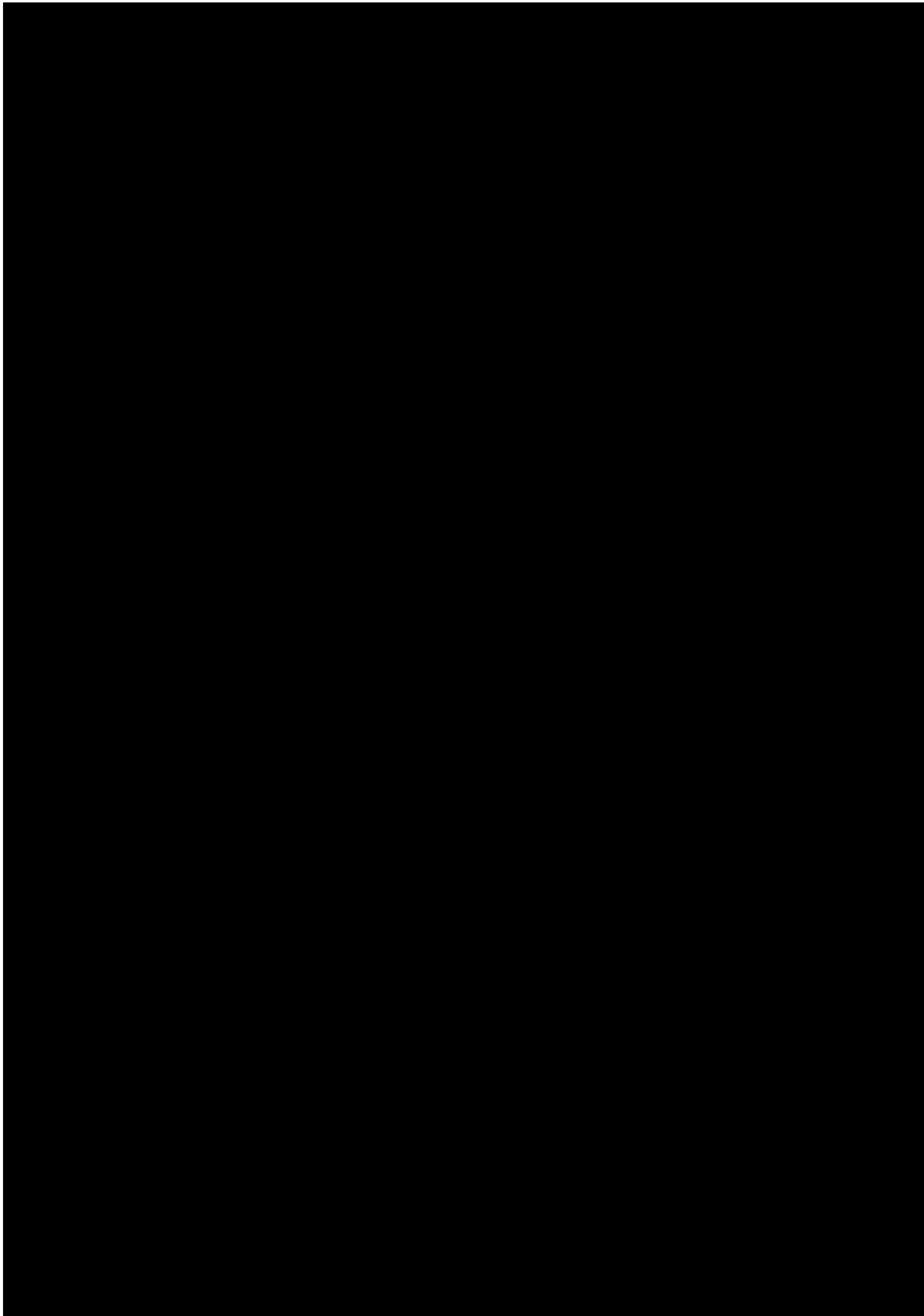


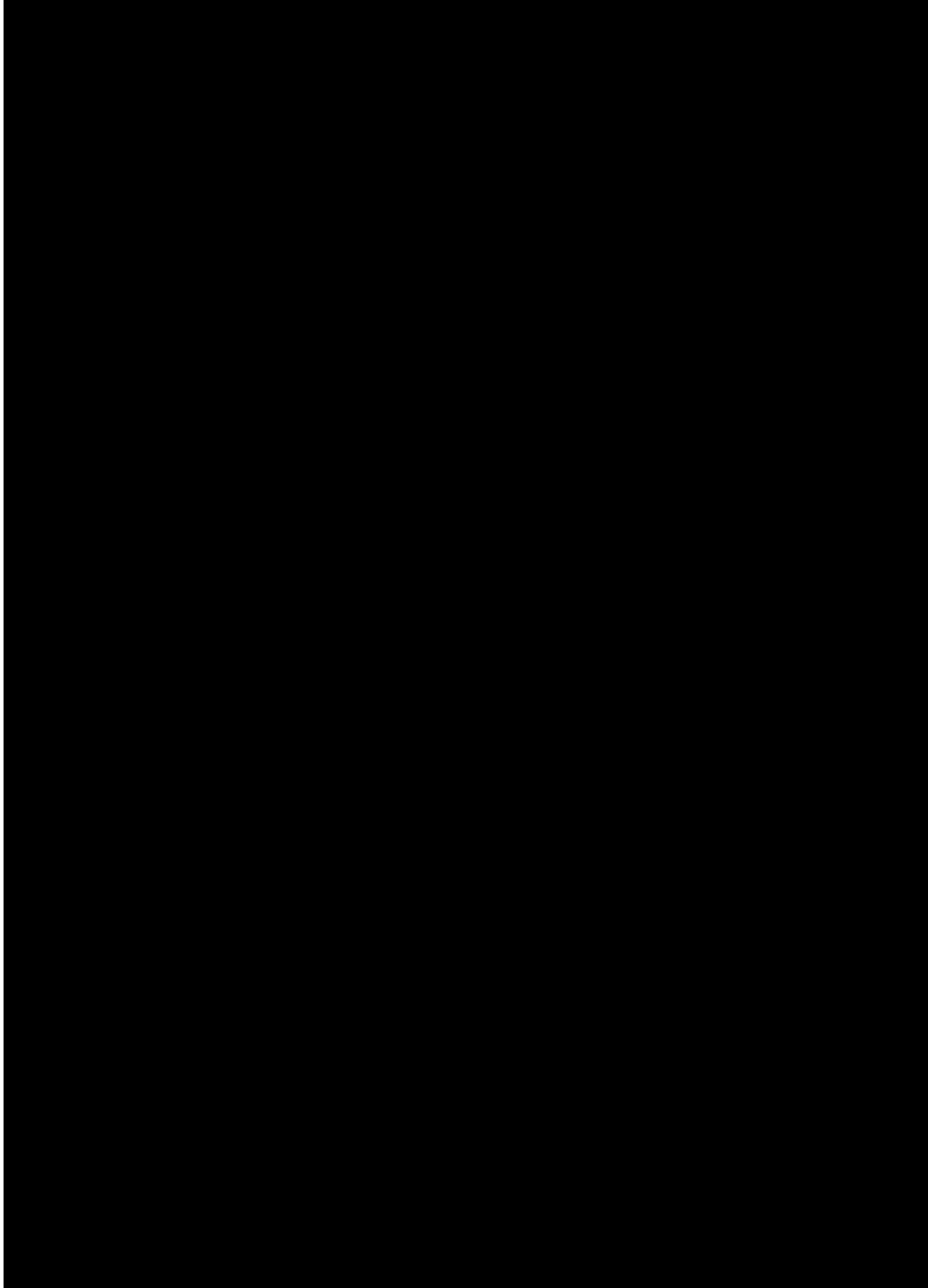


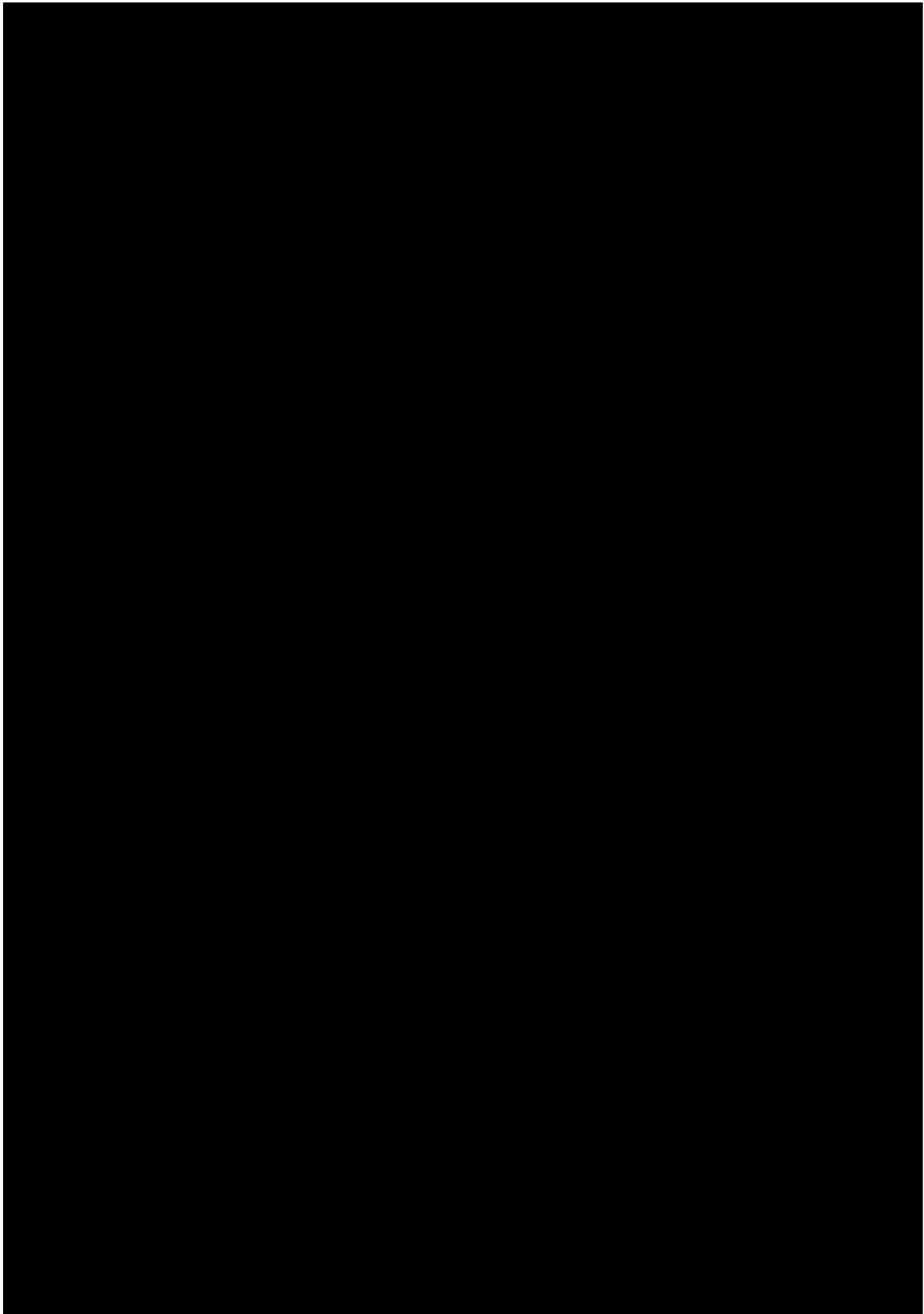


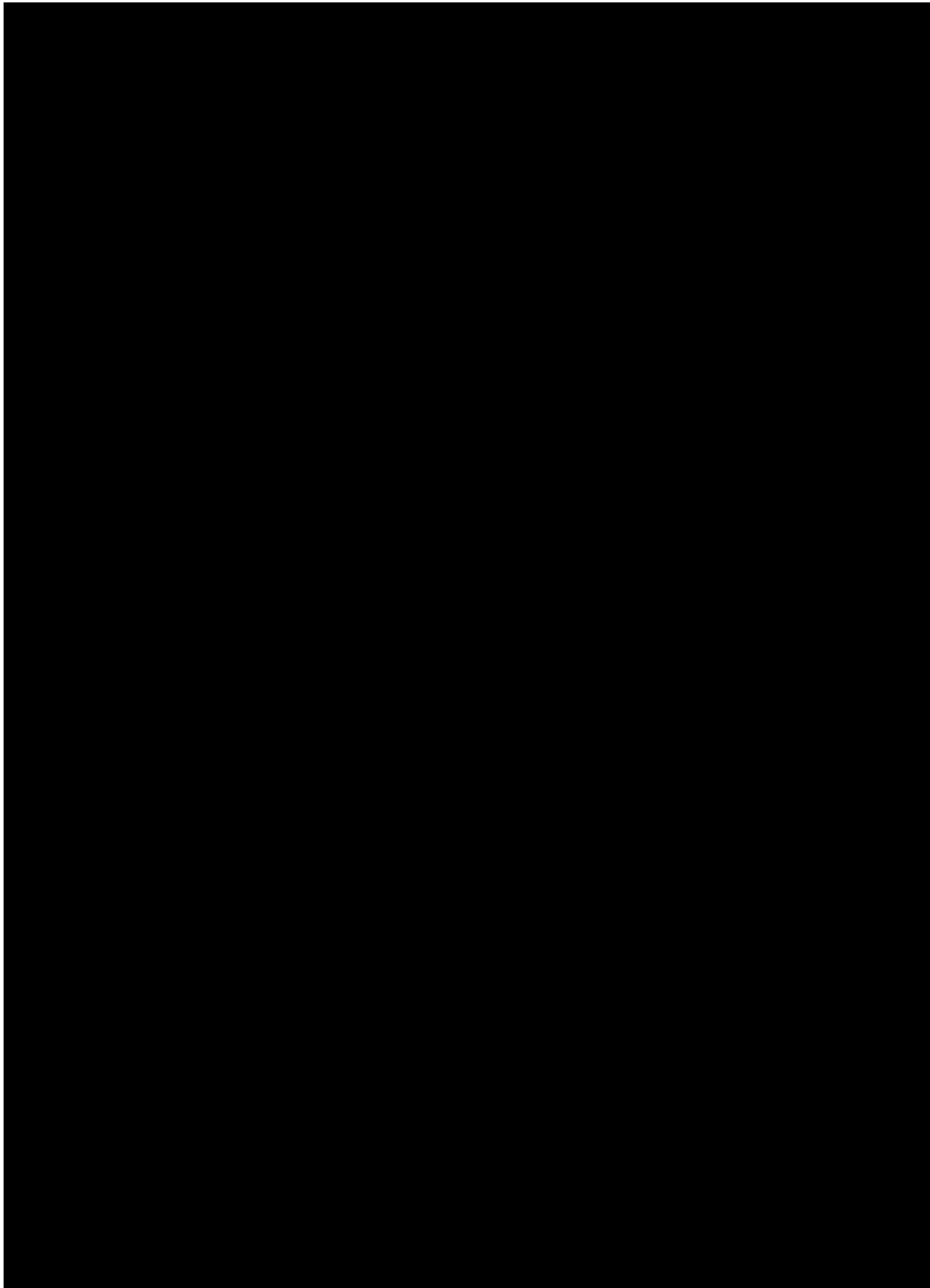


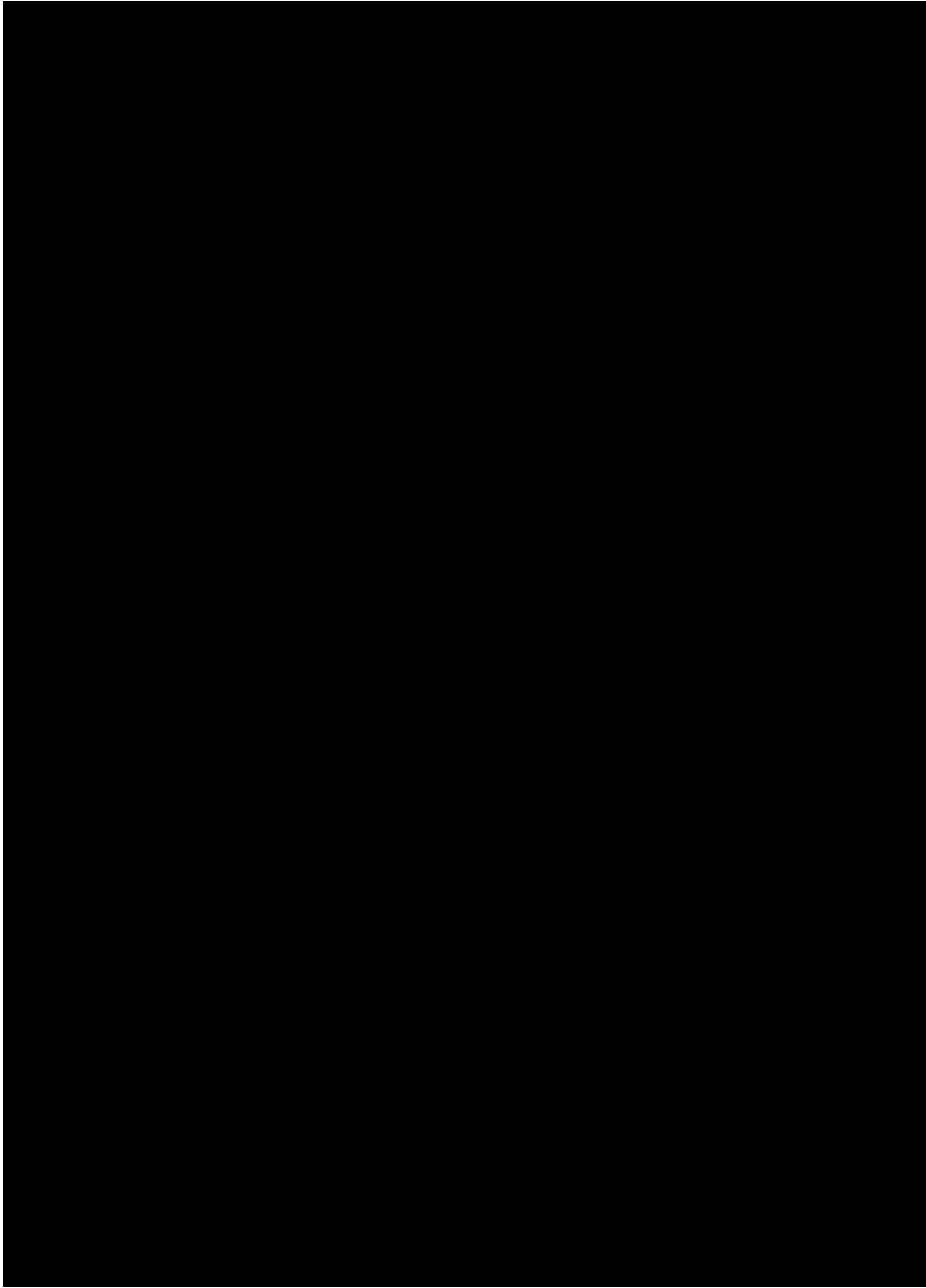


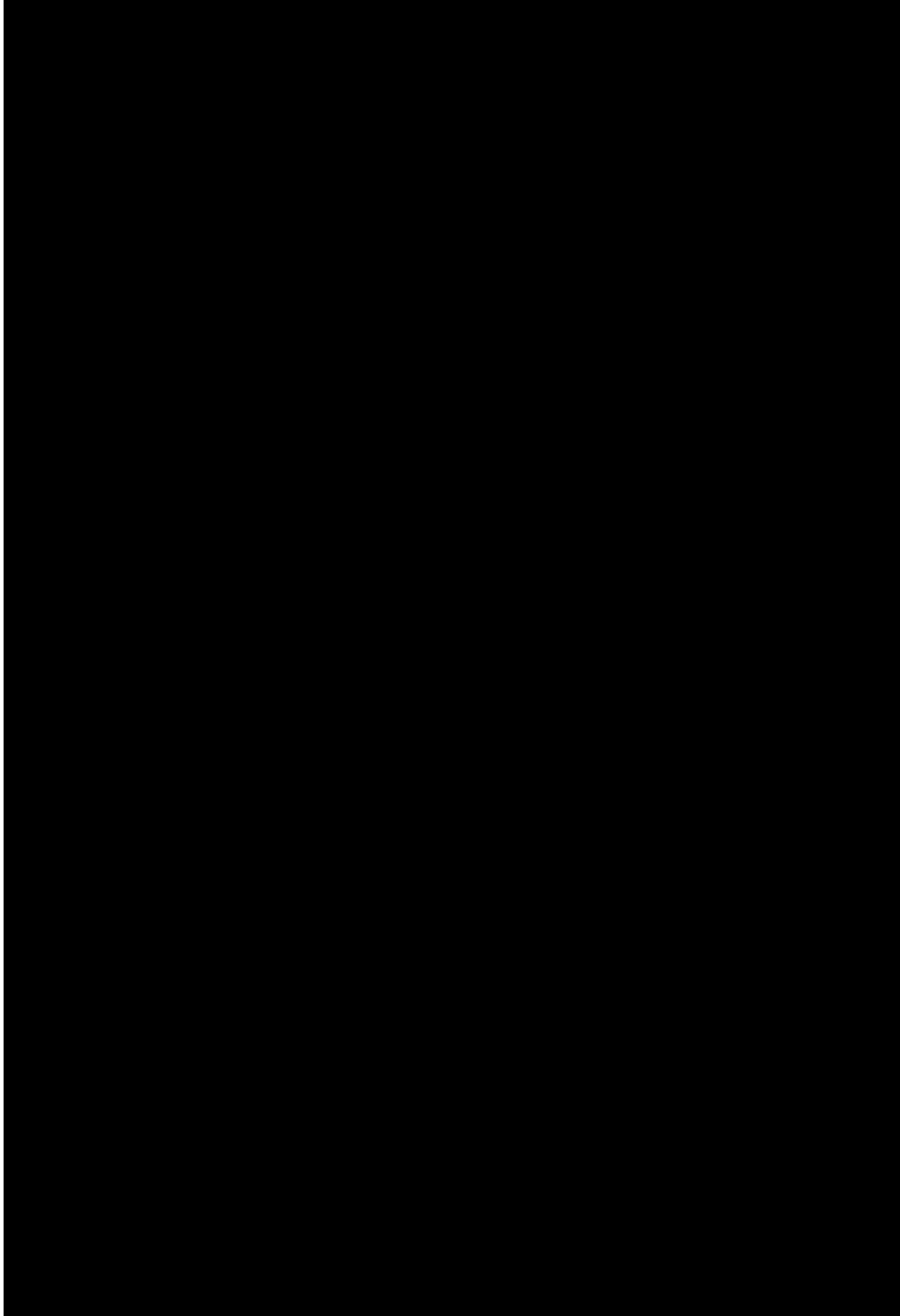


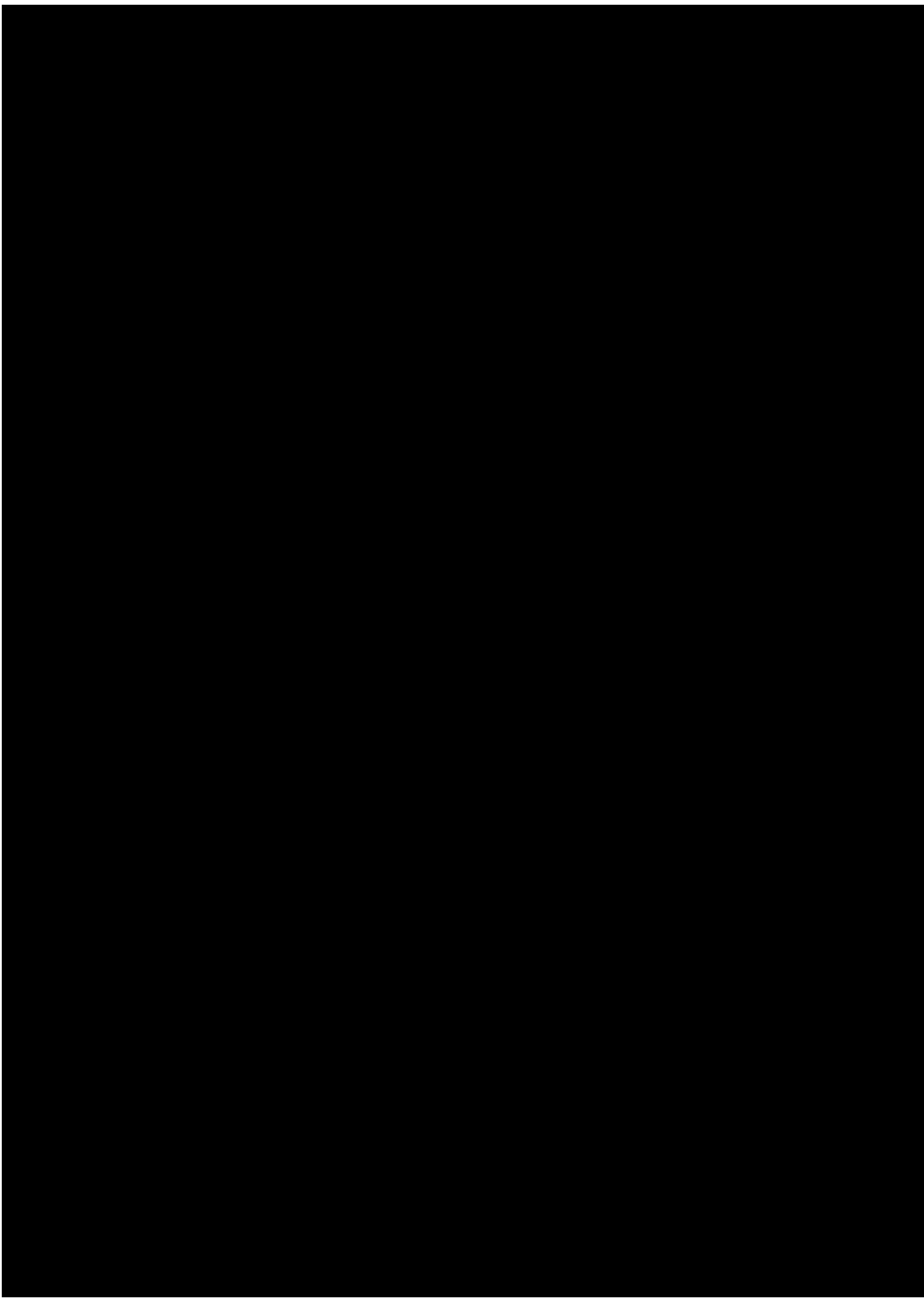


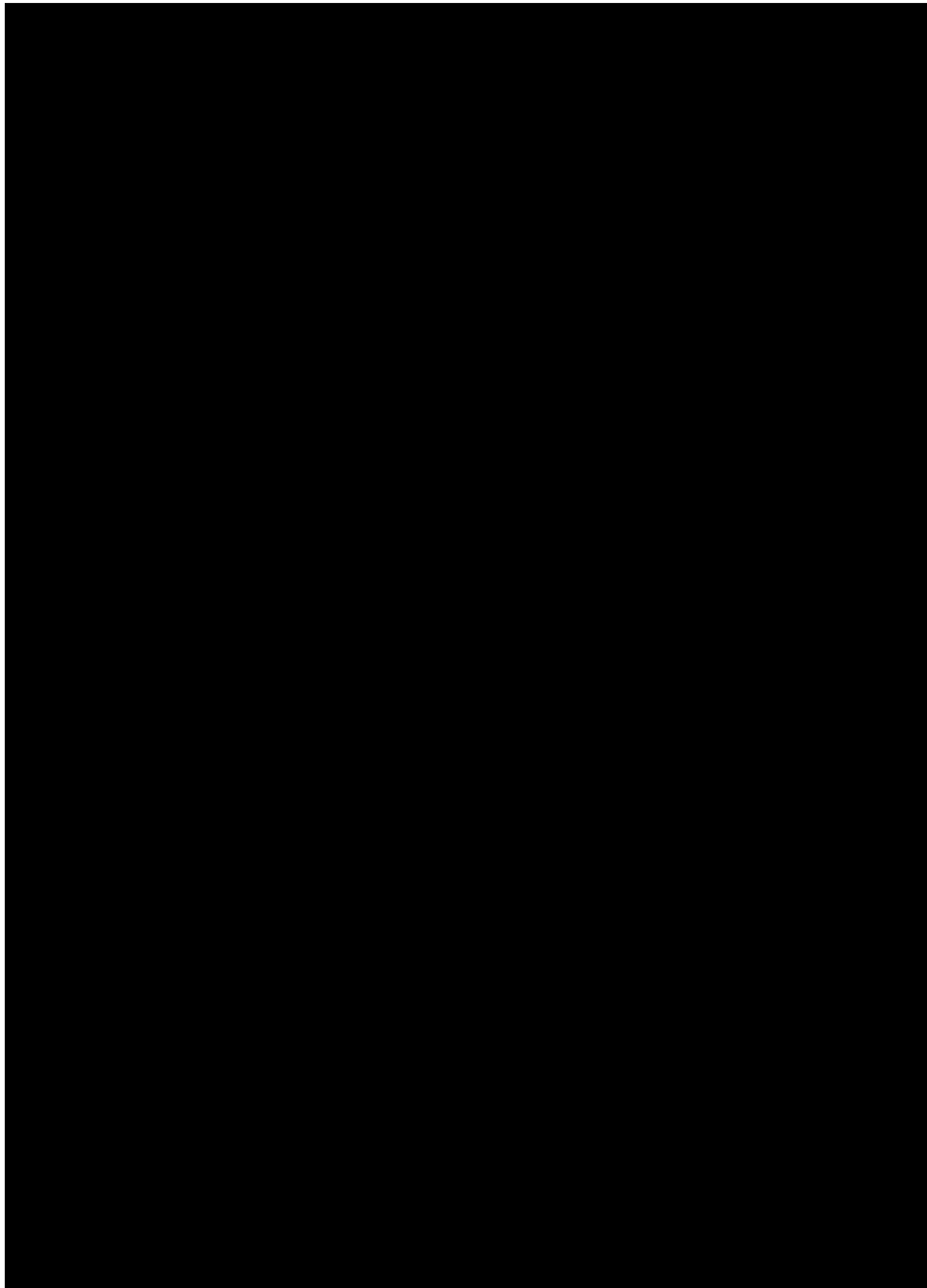


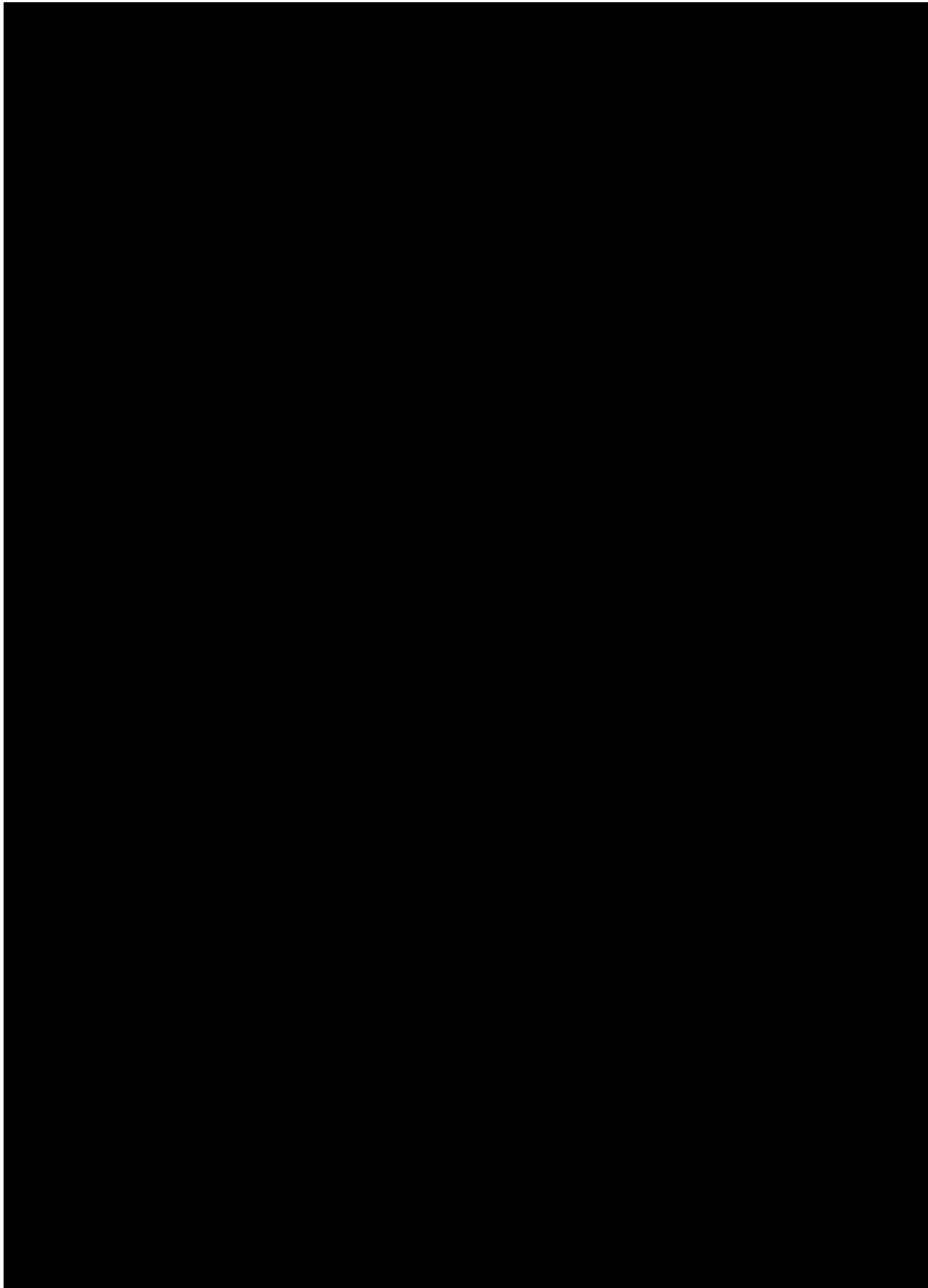


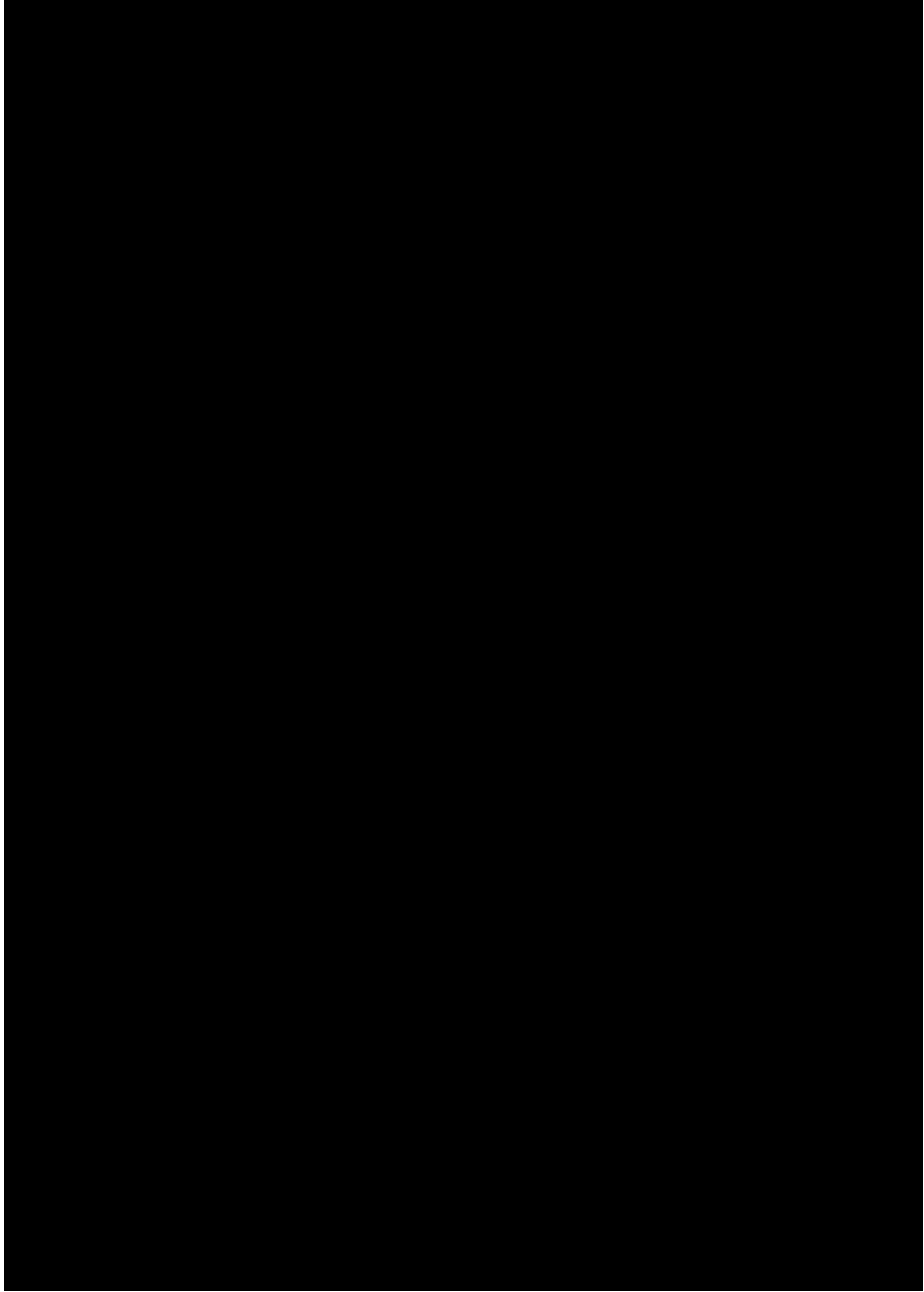


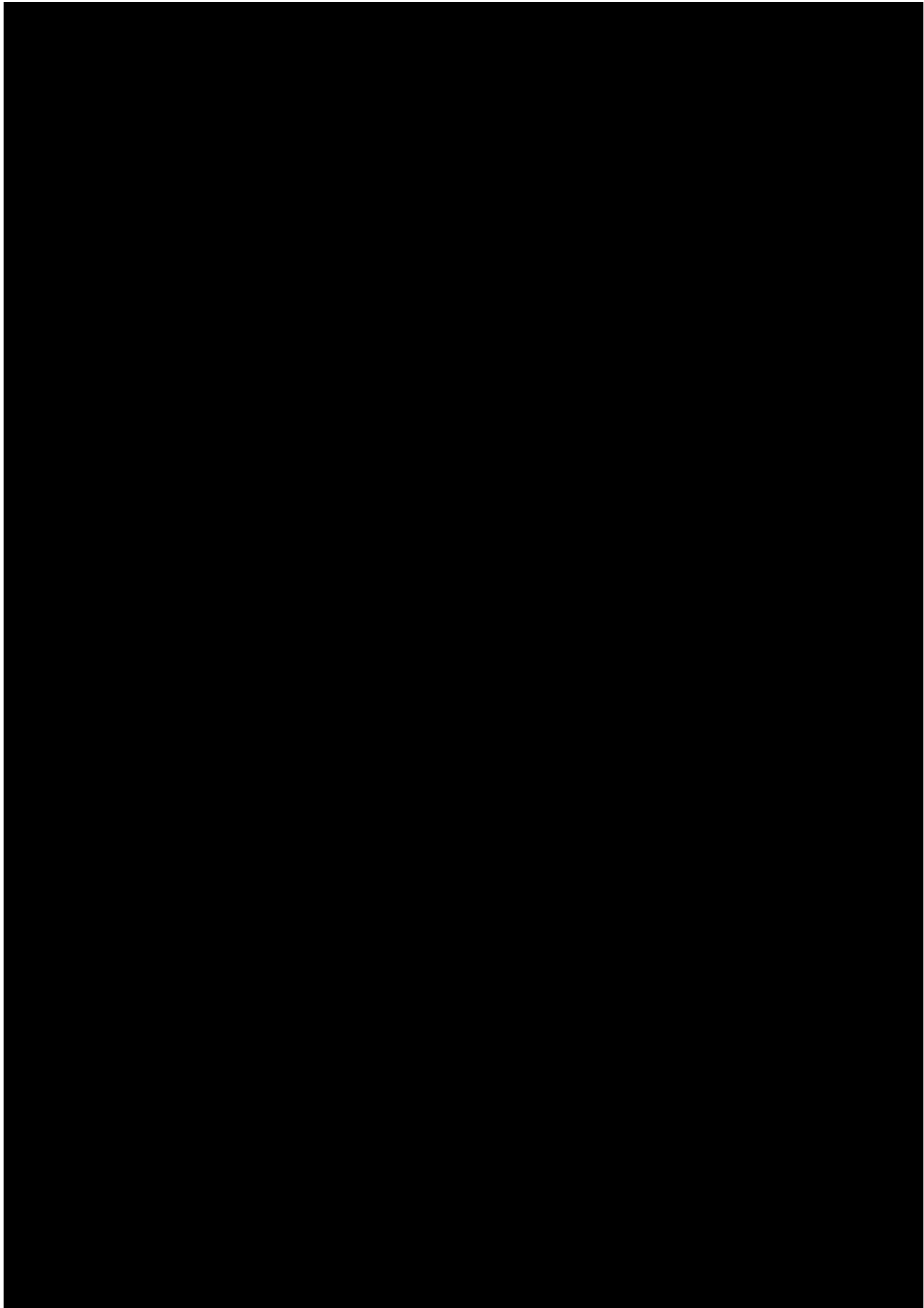




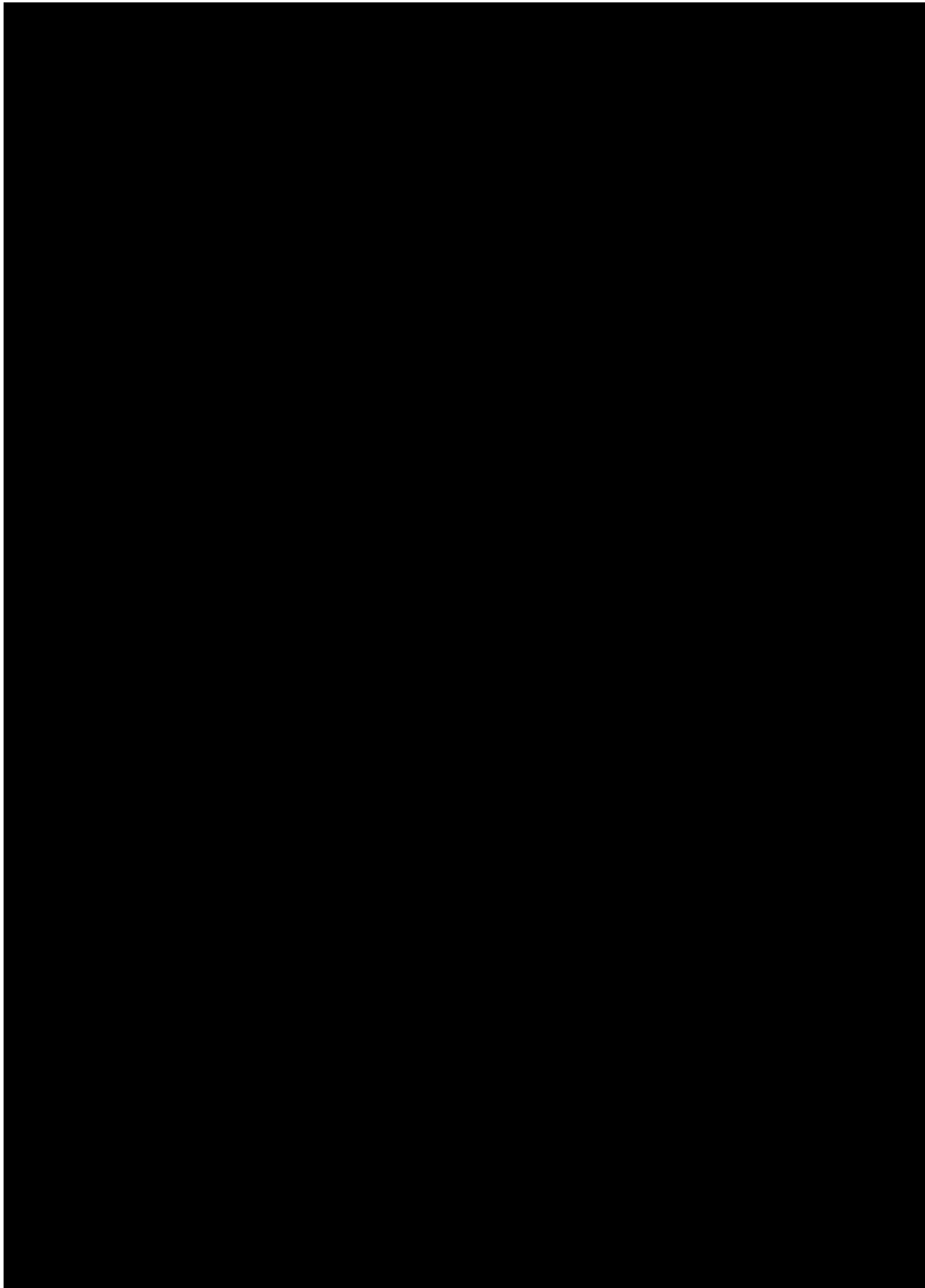


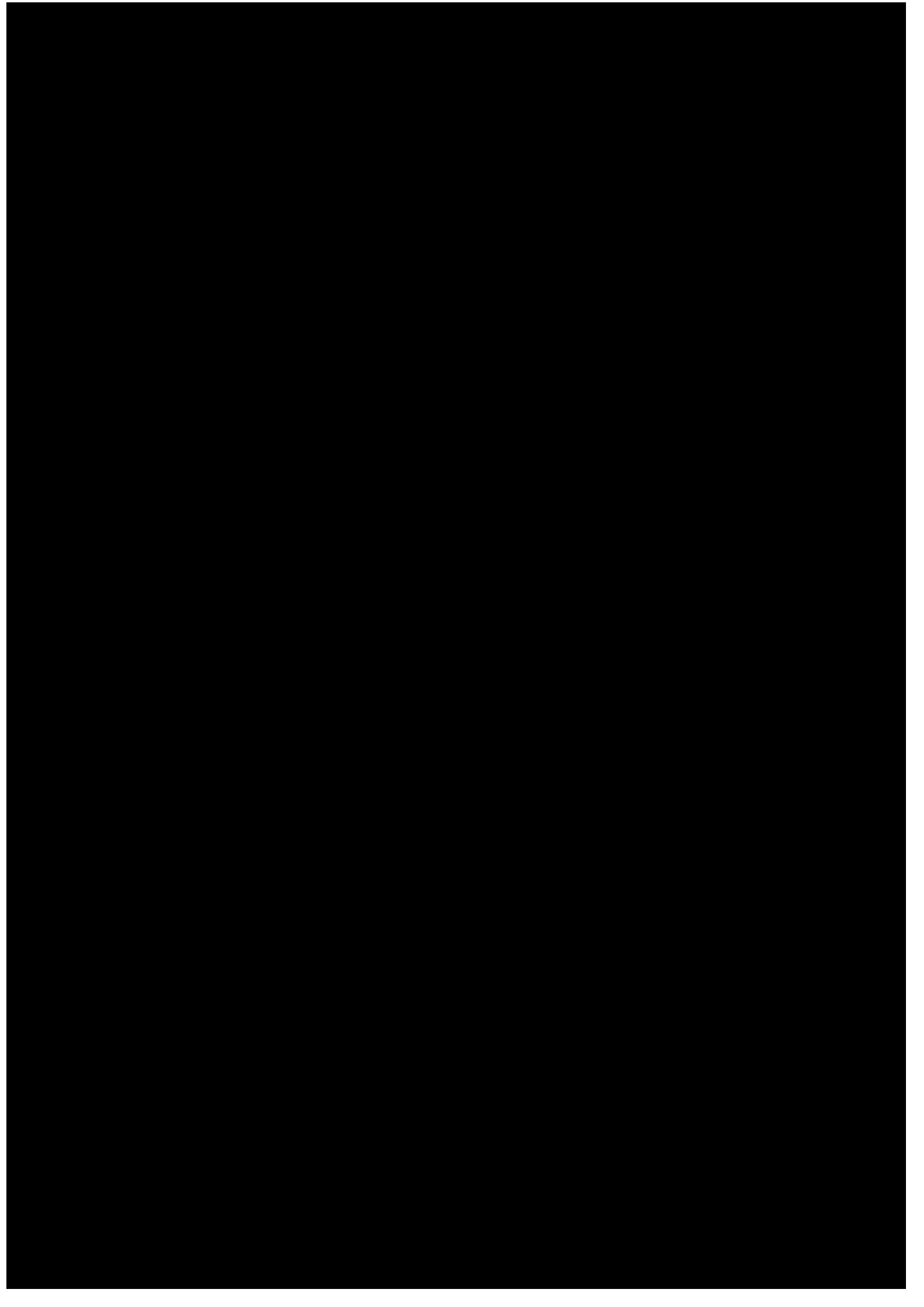


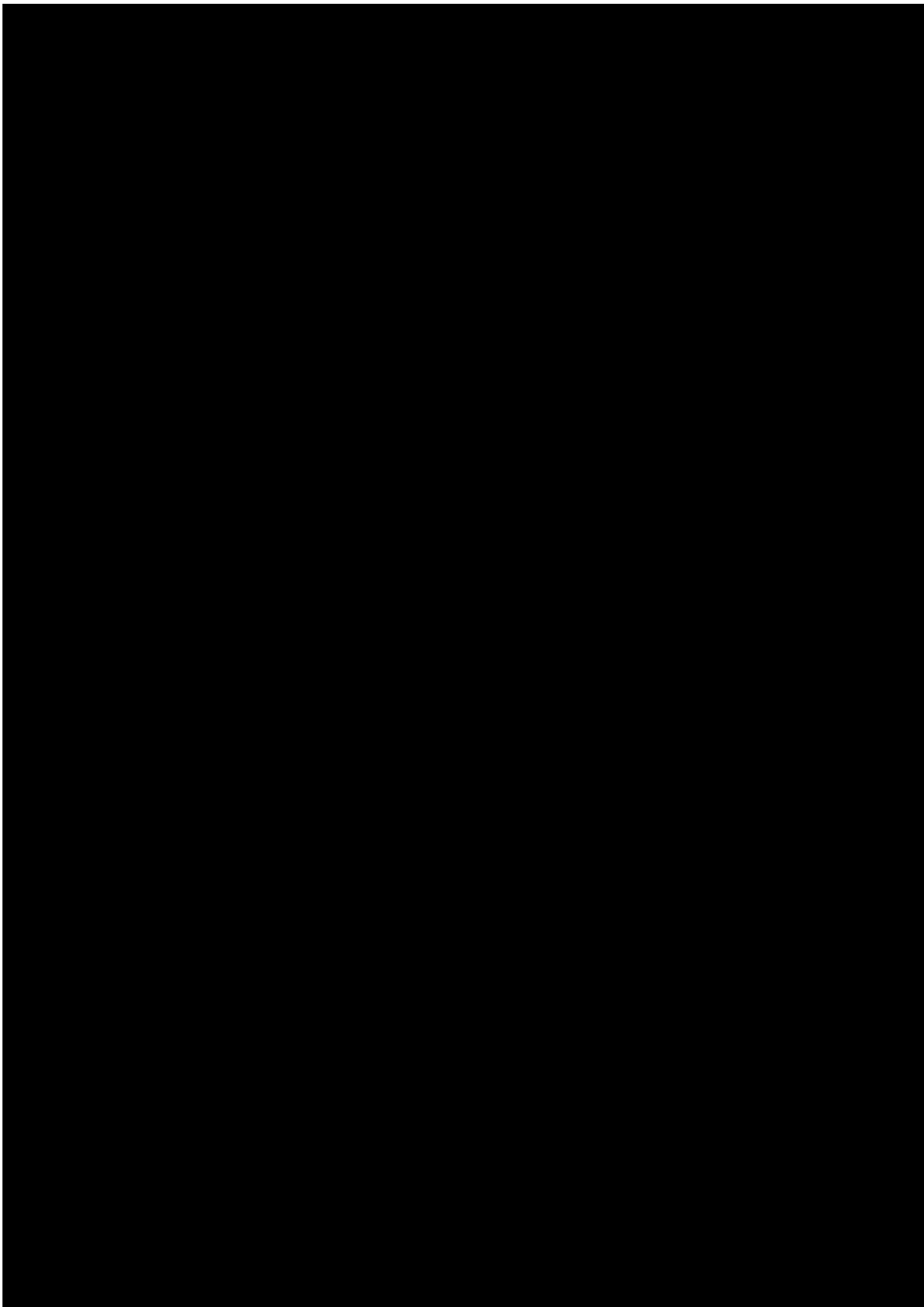


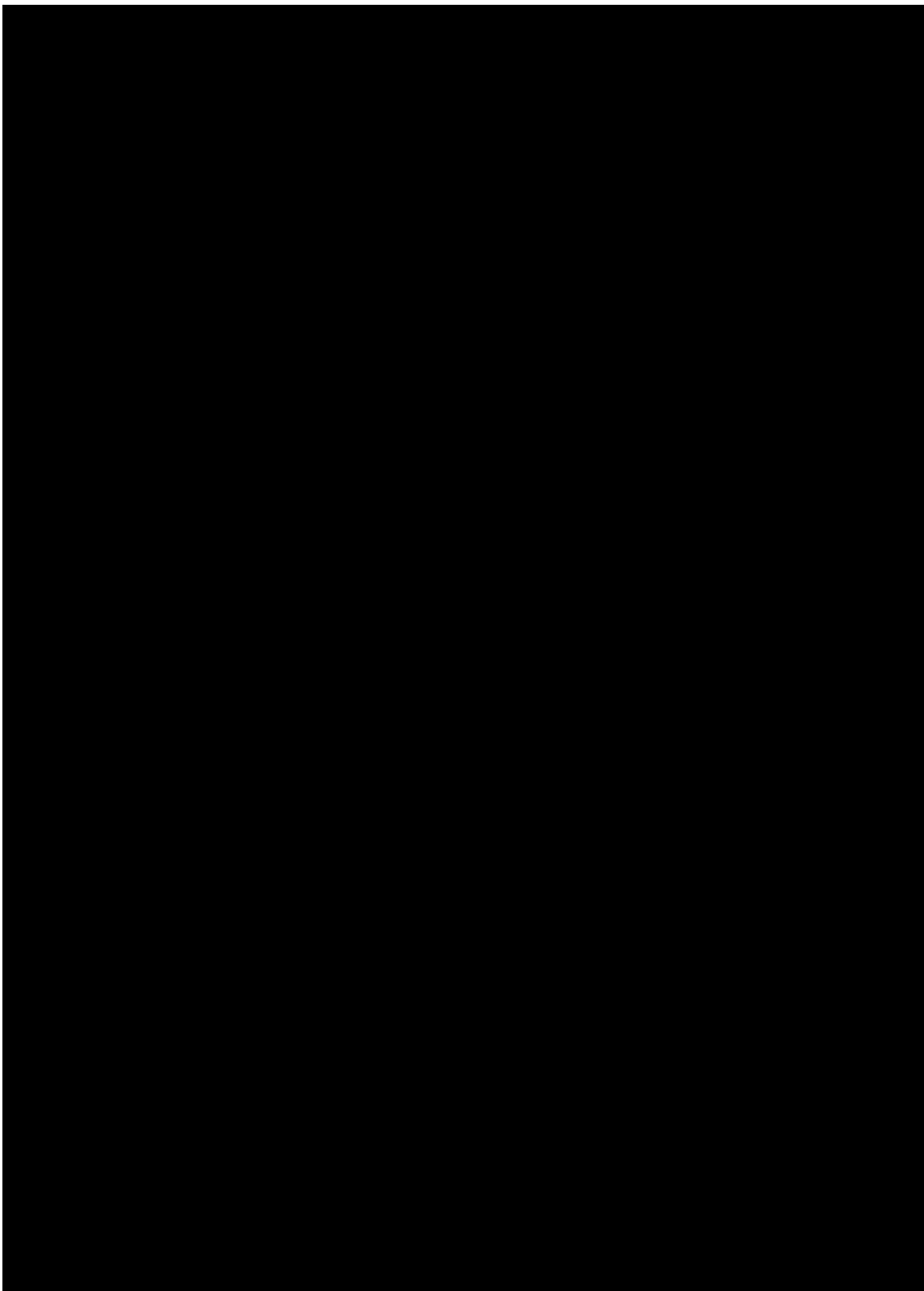


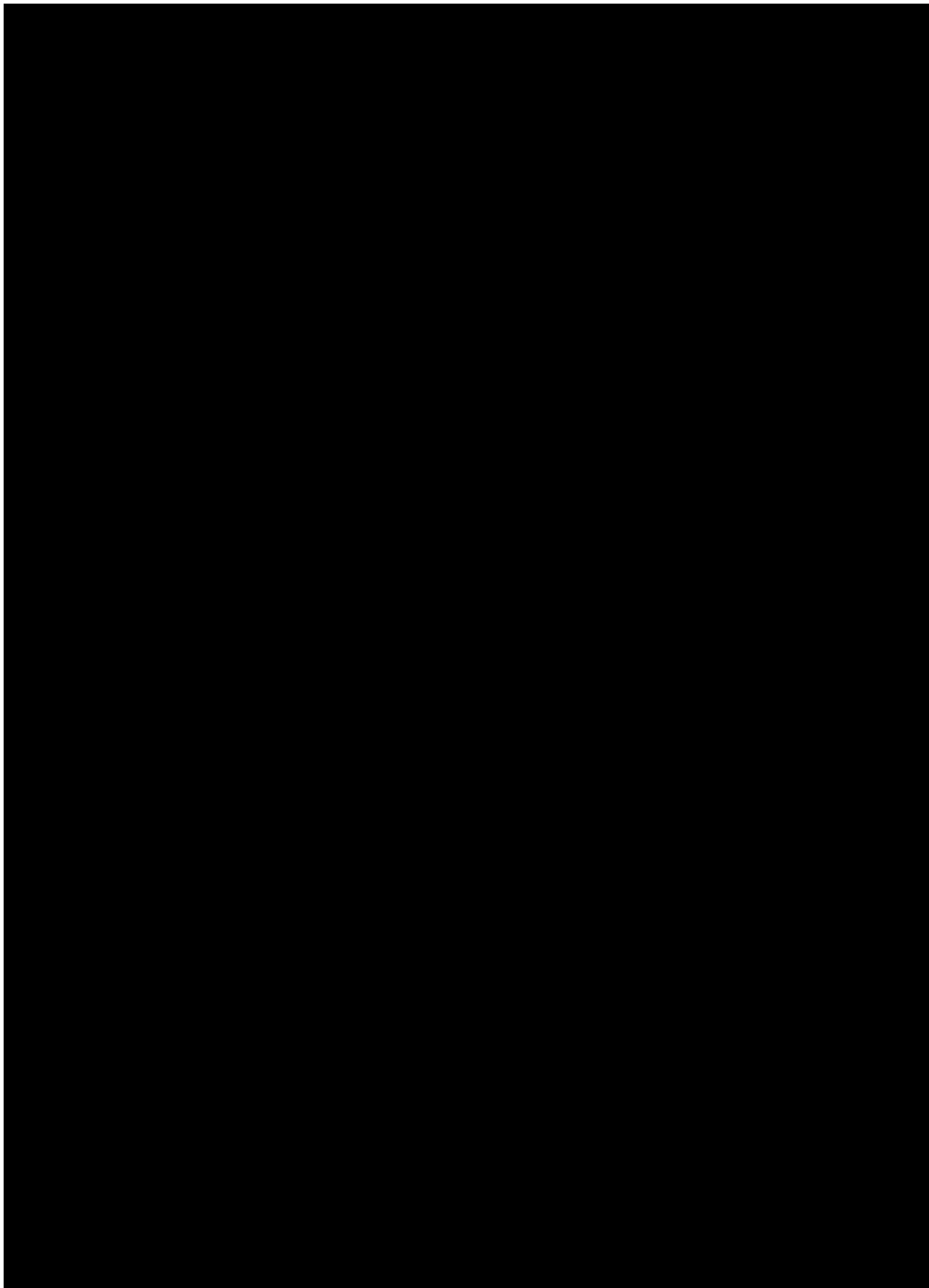


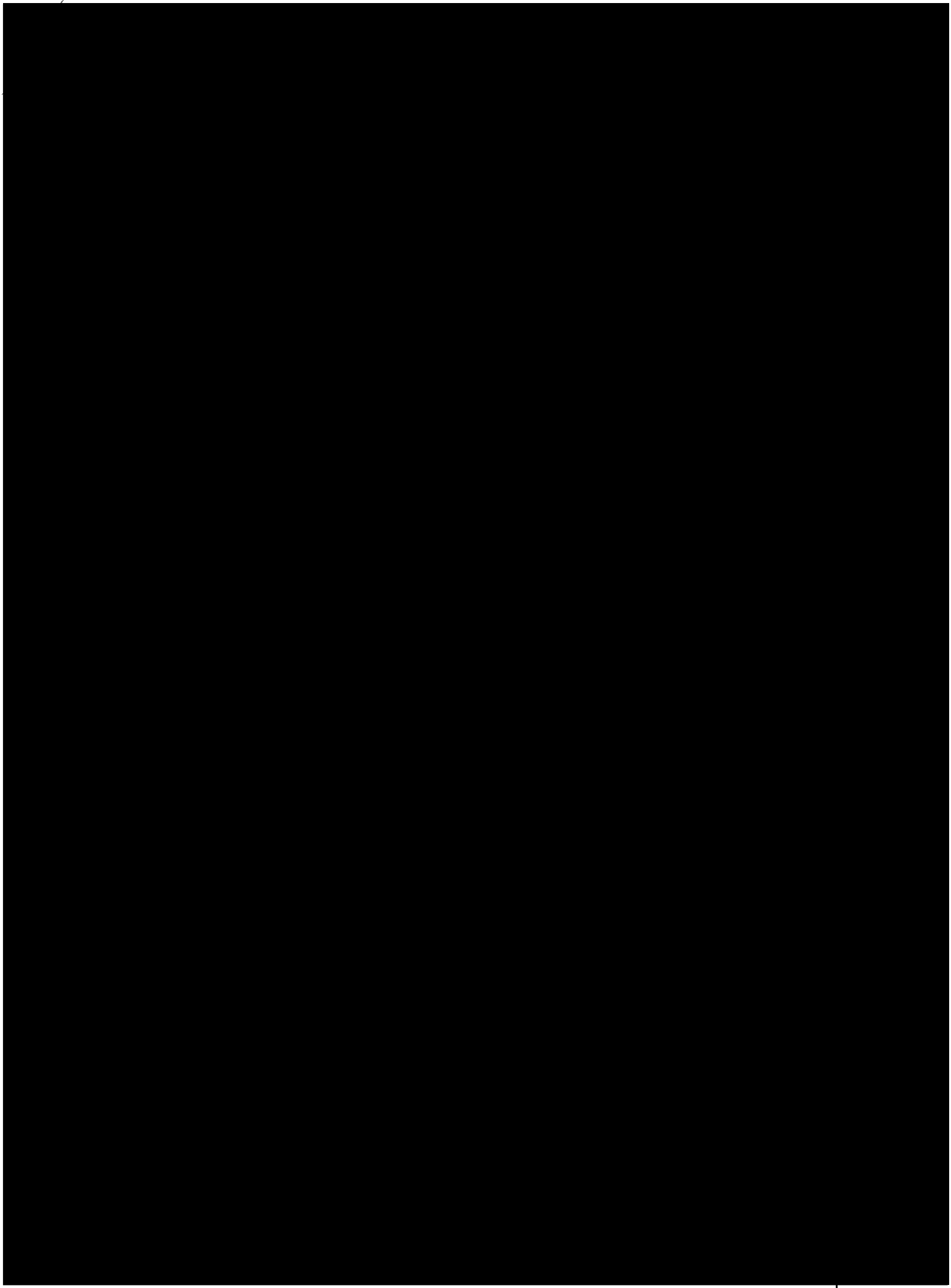


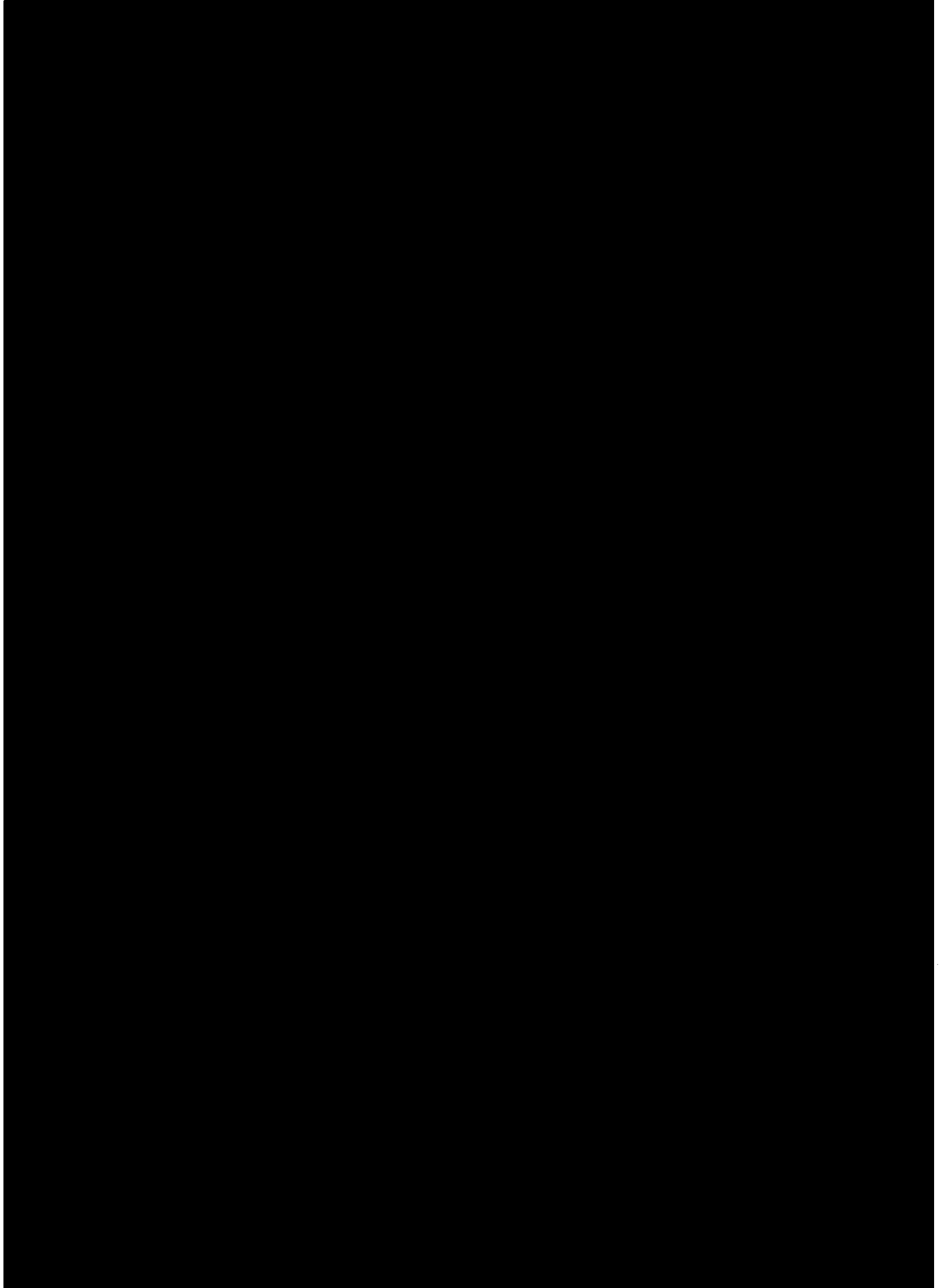


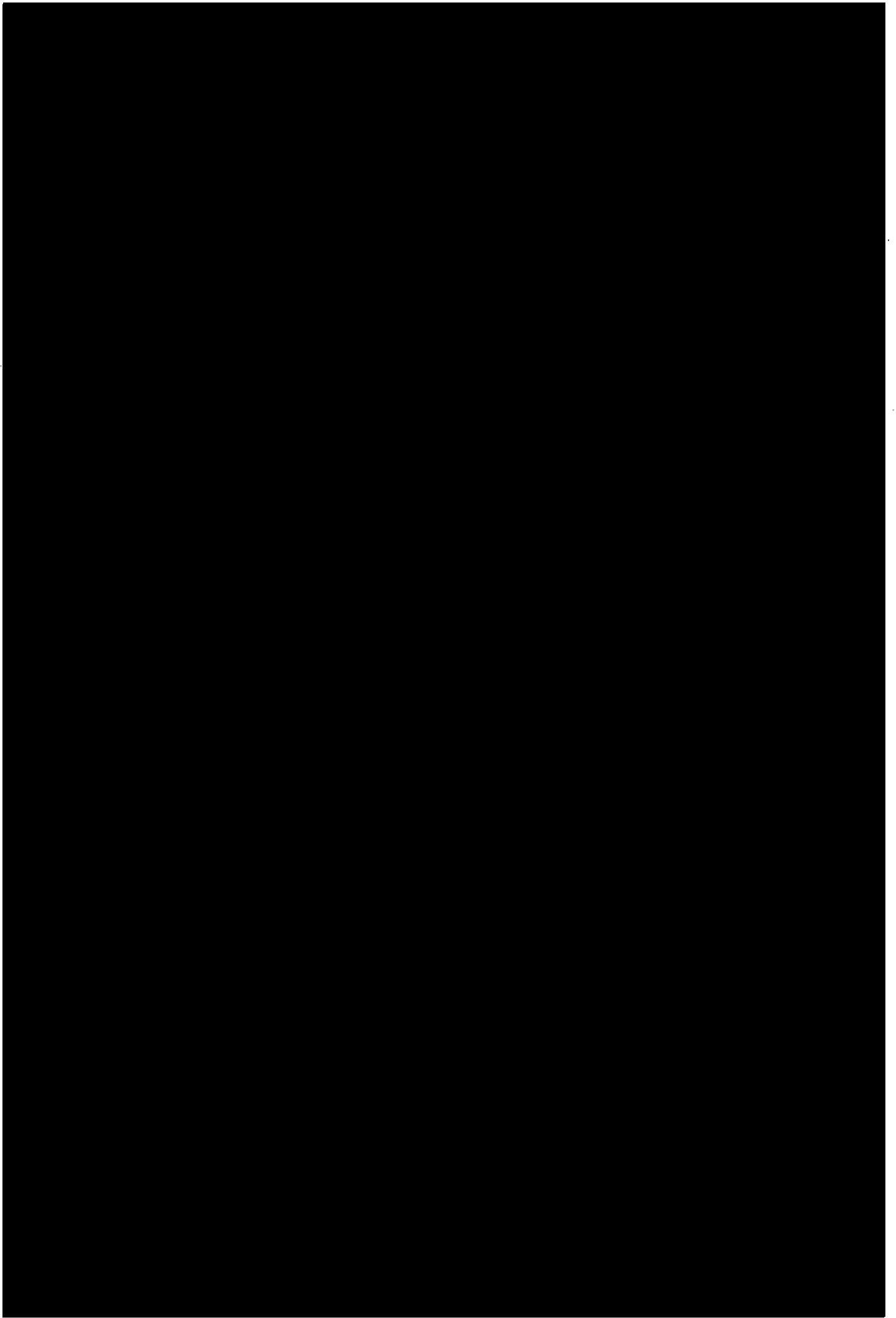


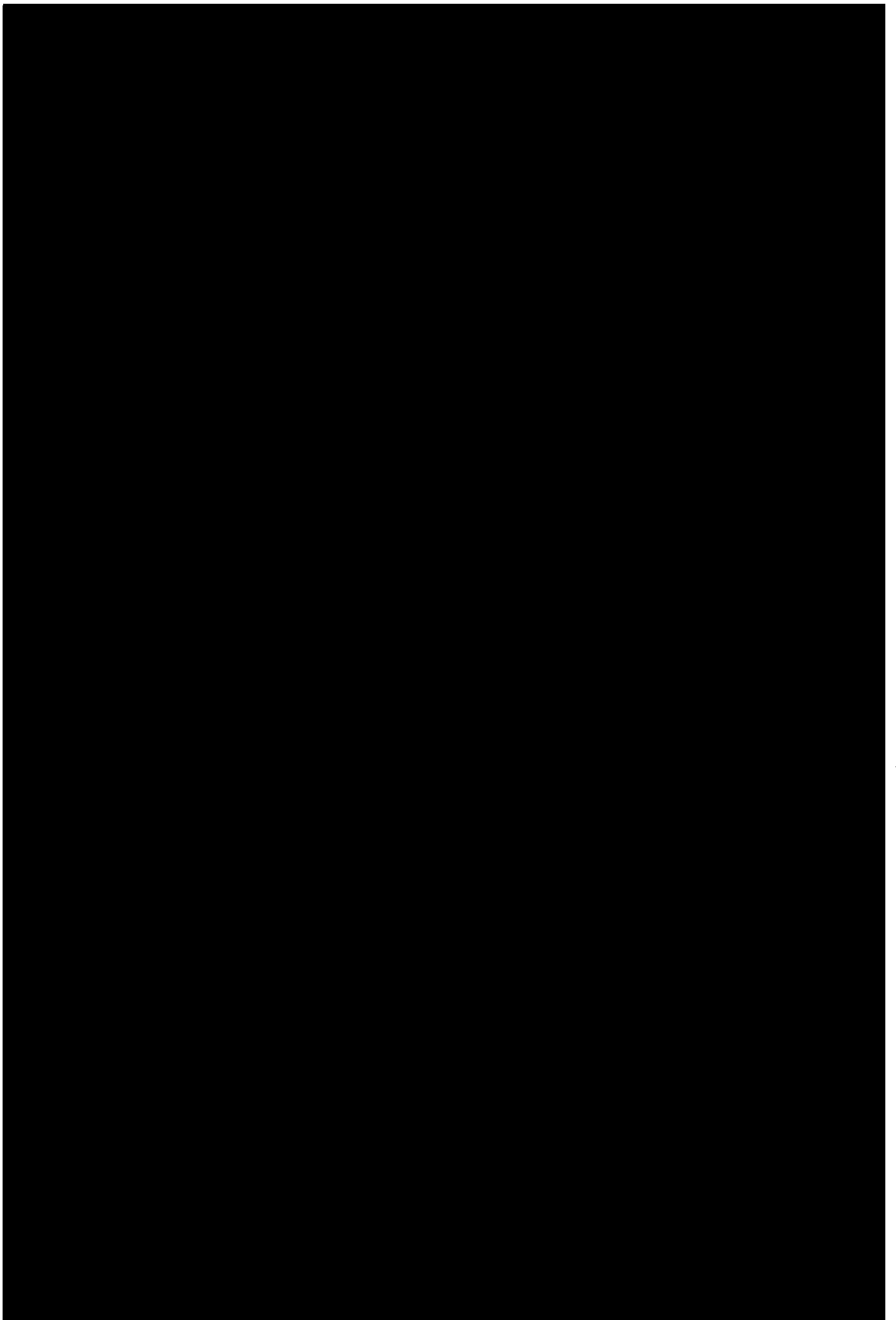


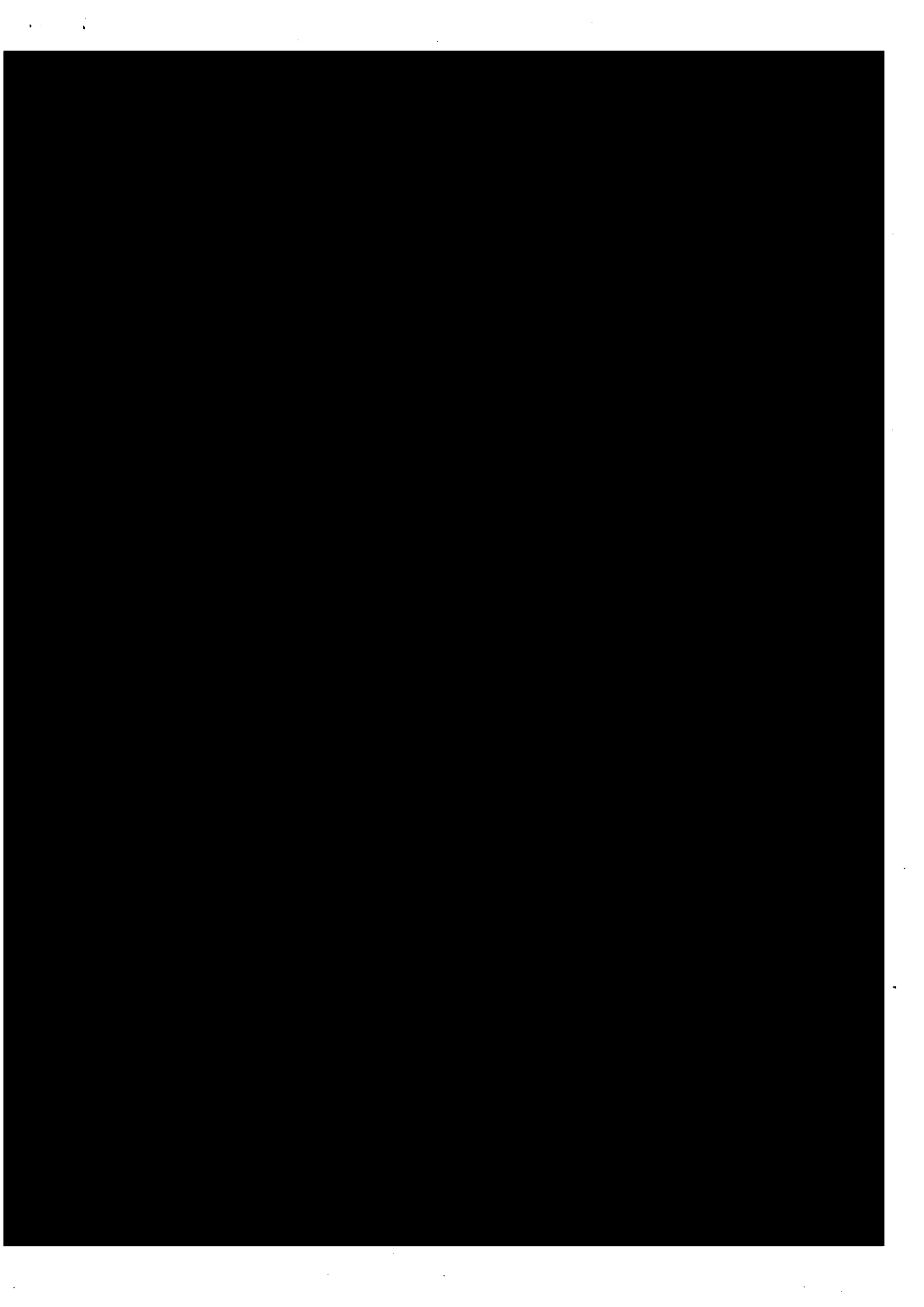


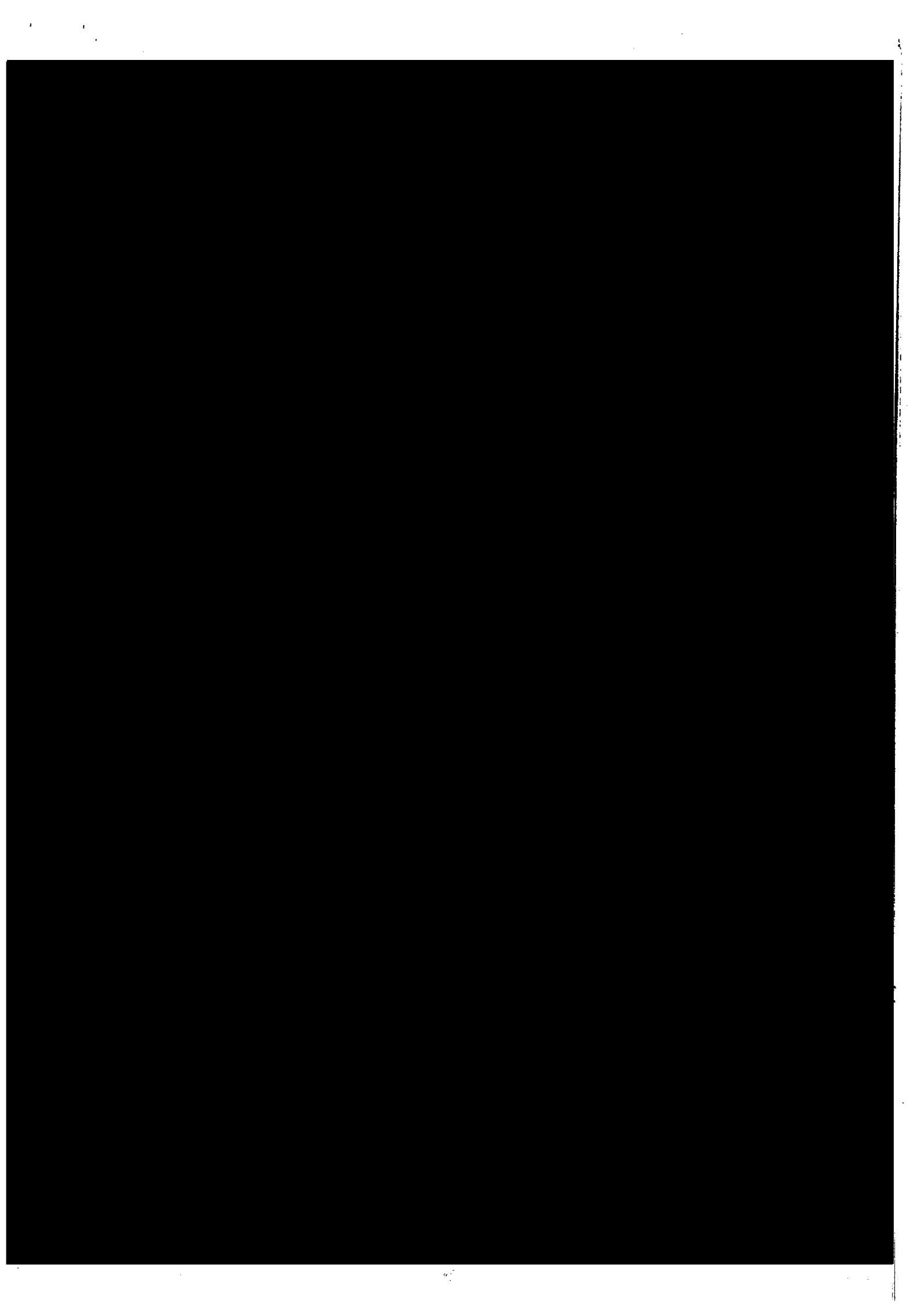


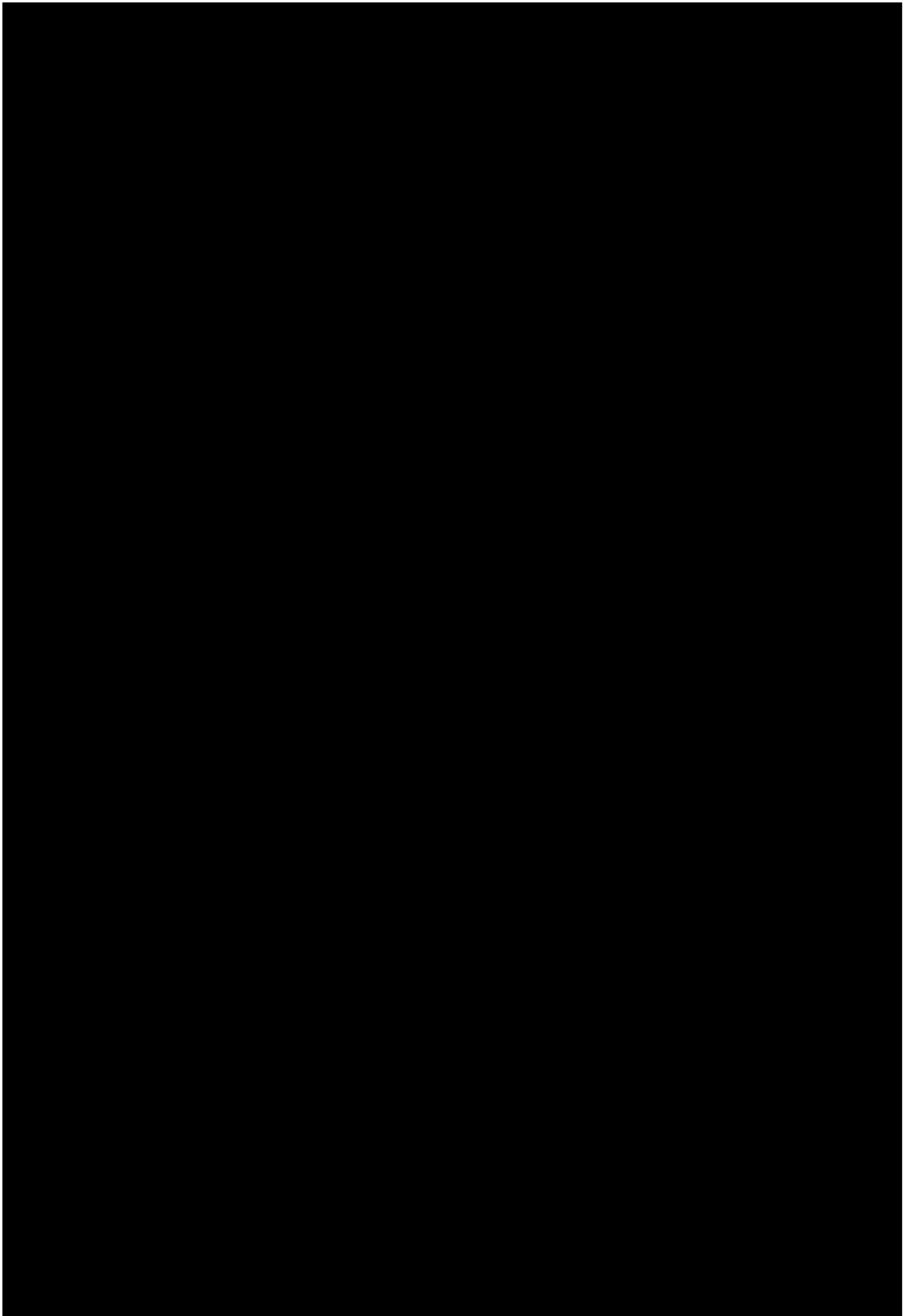


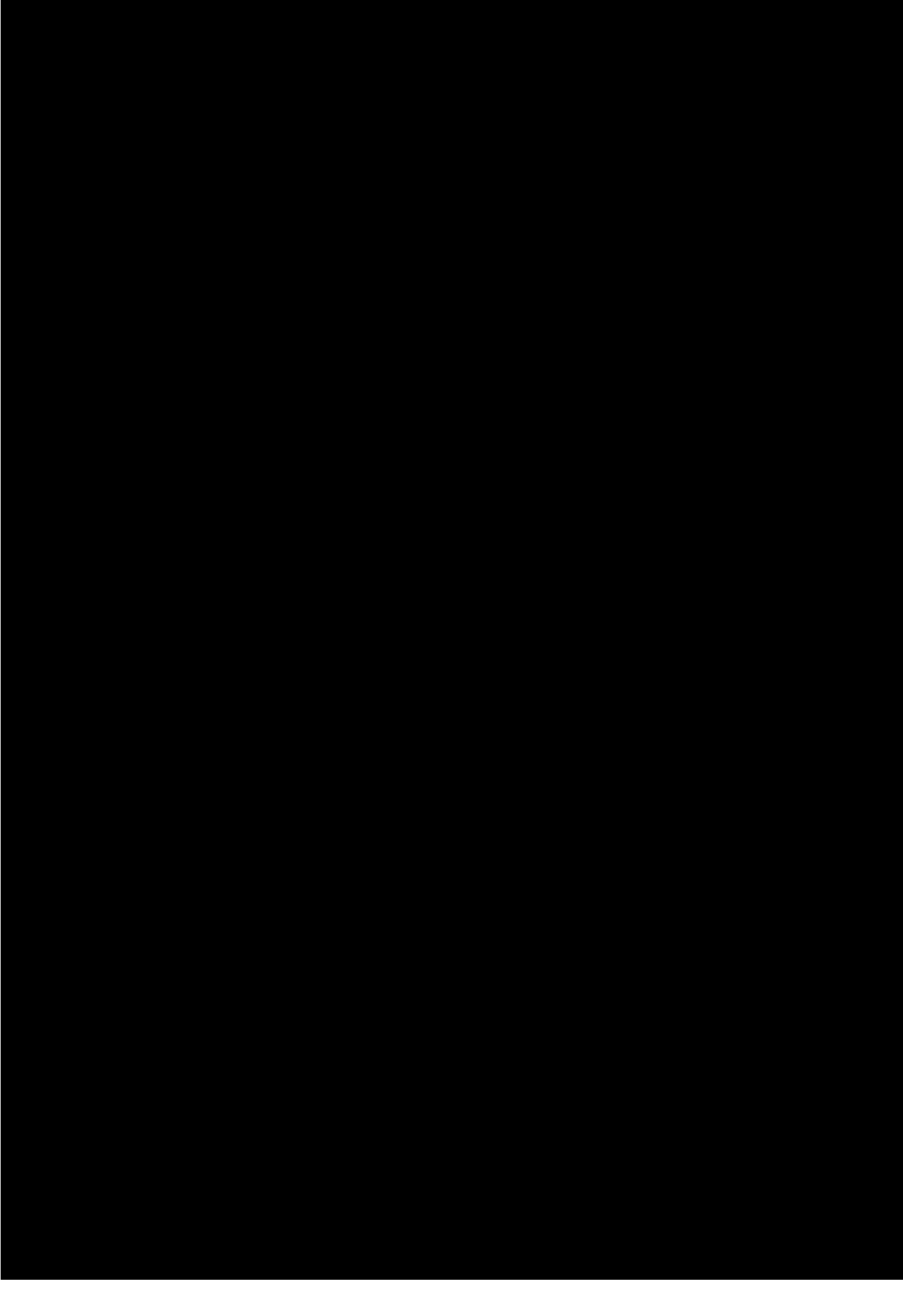












The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business operations. It explores how automation tools can reduce manual errors and save time. Examples include using software for invoicing, inventory management, and customer relationship management (CRM).

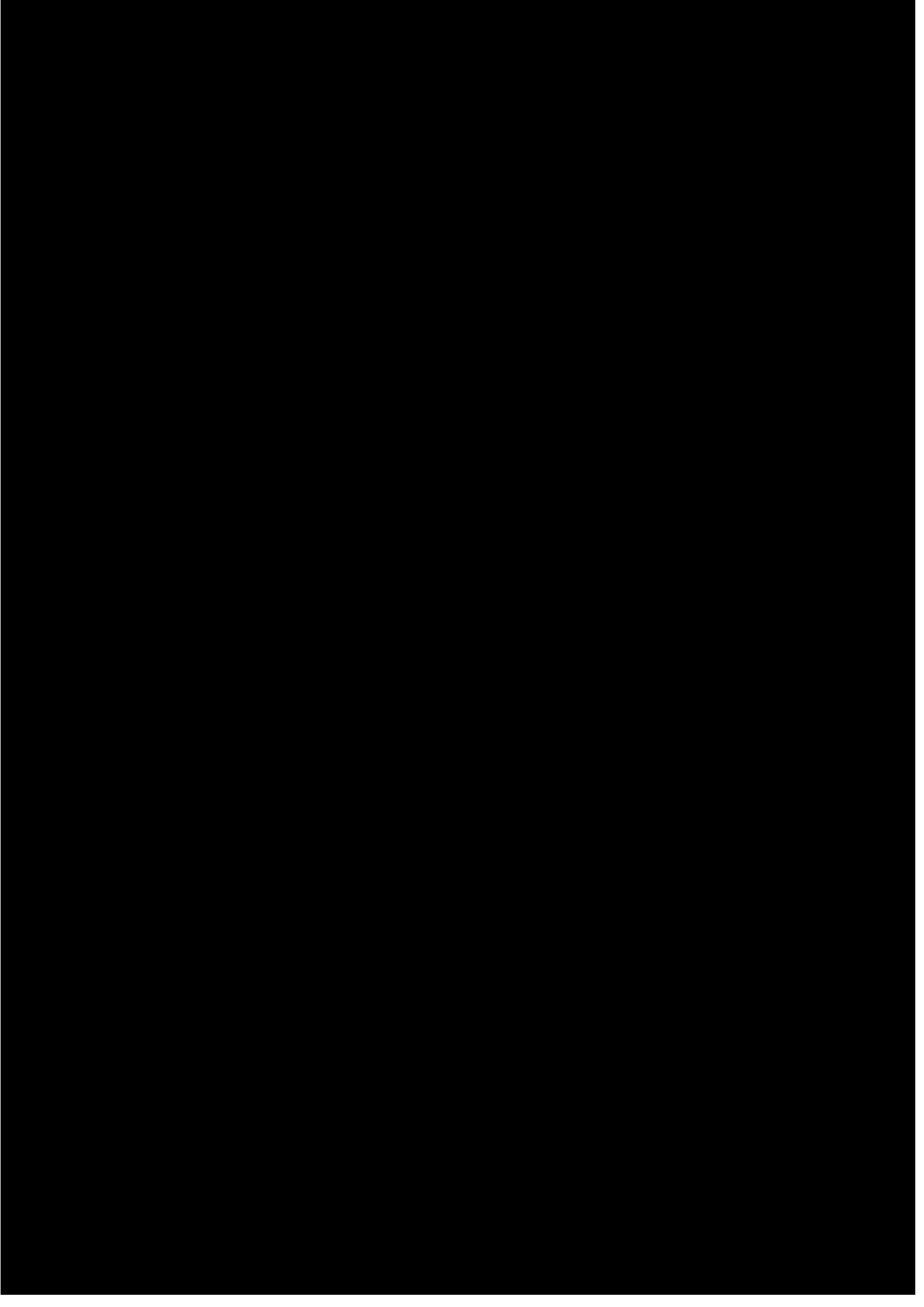
Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of employee training and awareness. It suggests that regular training sessions can help employees understand the correct ways to handle data and use technology effectively. This, in turn, leads to more efficient and secure business processes.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This is particularly crucial for businesses that deal with a large volume of transactions or those in highly regulated industries.

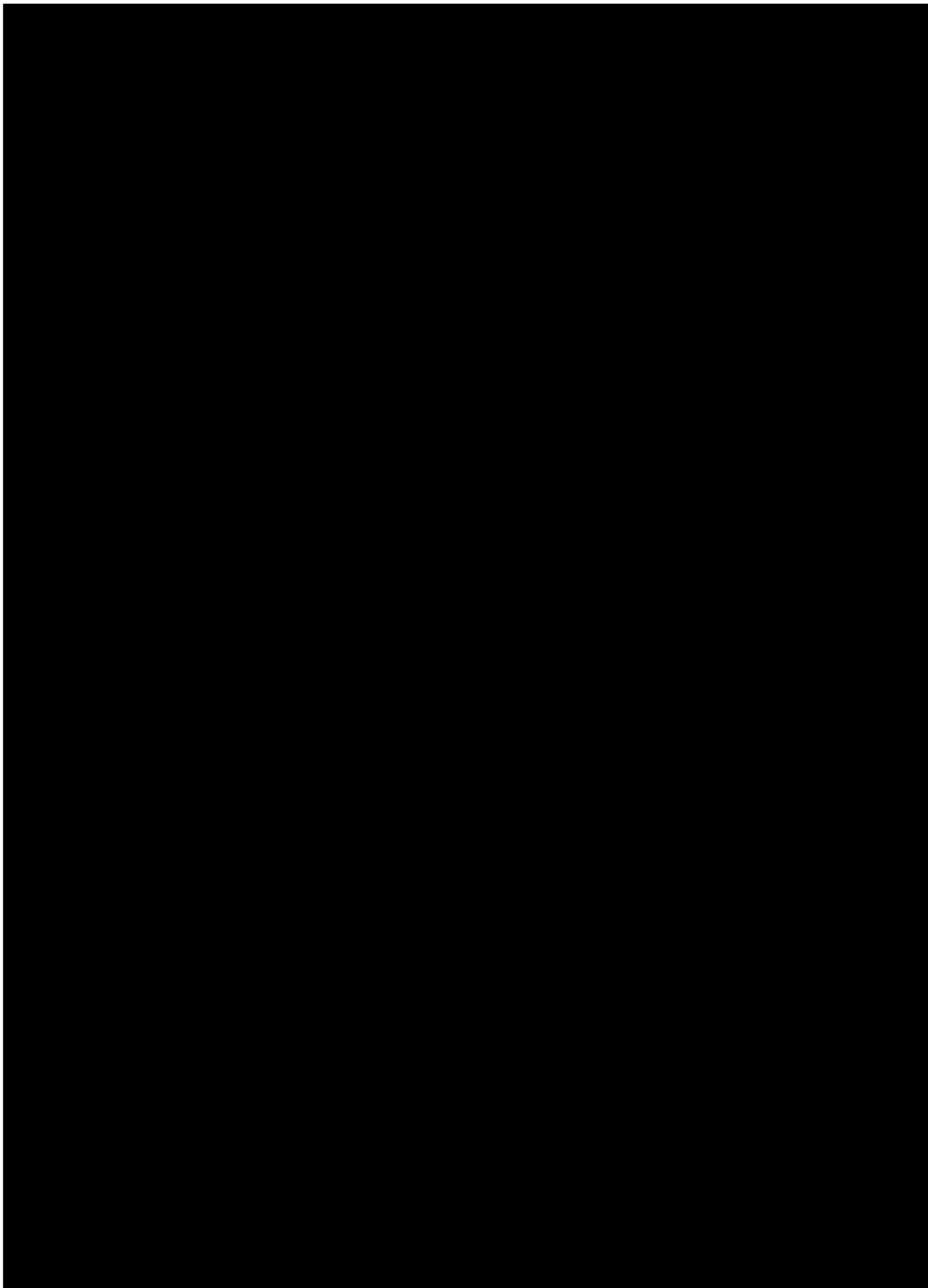
Next, the document addresses the issue of data security. In an era where cyber threats are on the rise, it is essential to implement robust security measures to protect sensitive financial information. This includes using secure storage solutions, encrypting data, and regularly updating software to patch vulnerabilities.

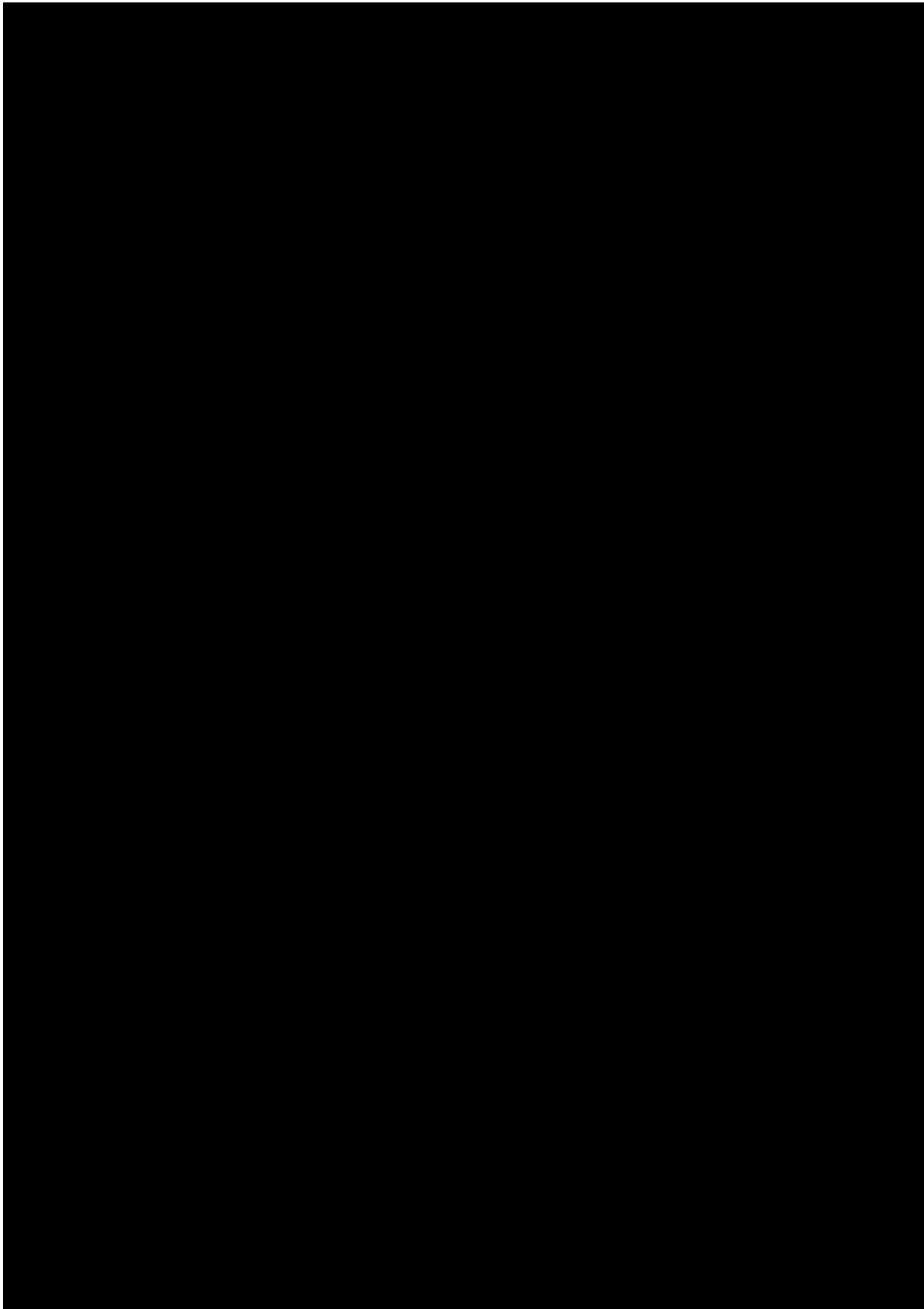
The document also covers the topic of compliance. Businesses must stay up-to-date with the latest regulations and standards to avoid penalties and legal issues. This involves conducting regular audits and ensuring that all financial reporting is accurate and transparent.

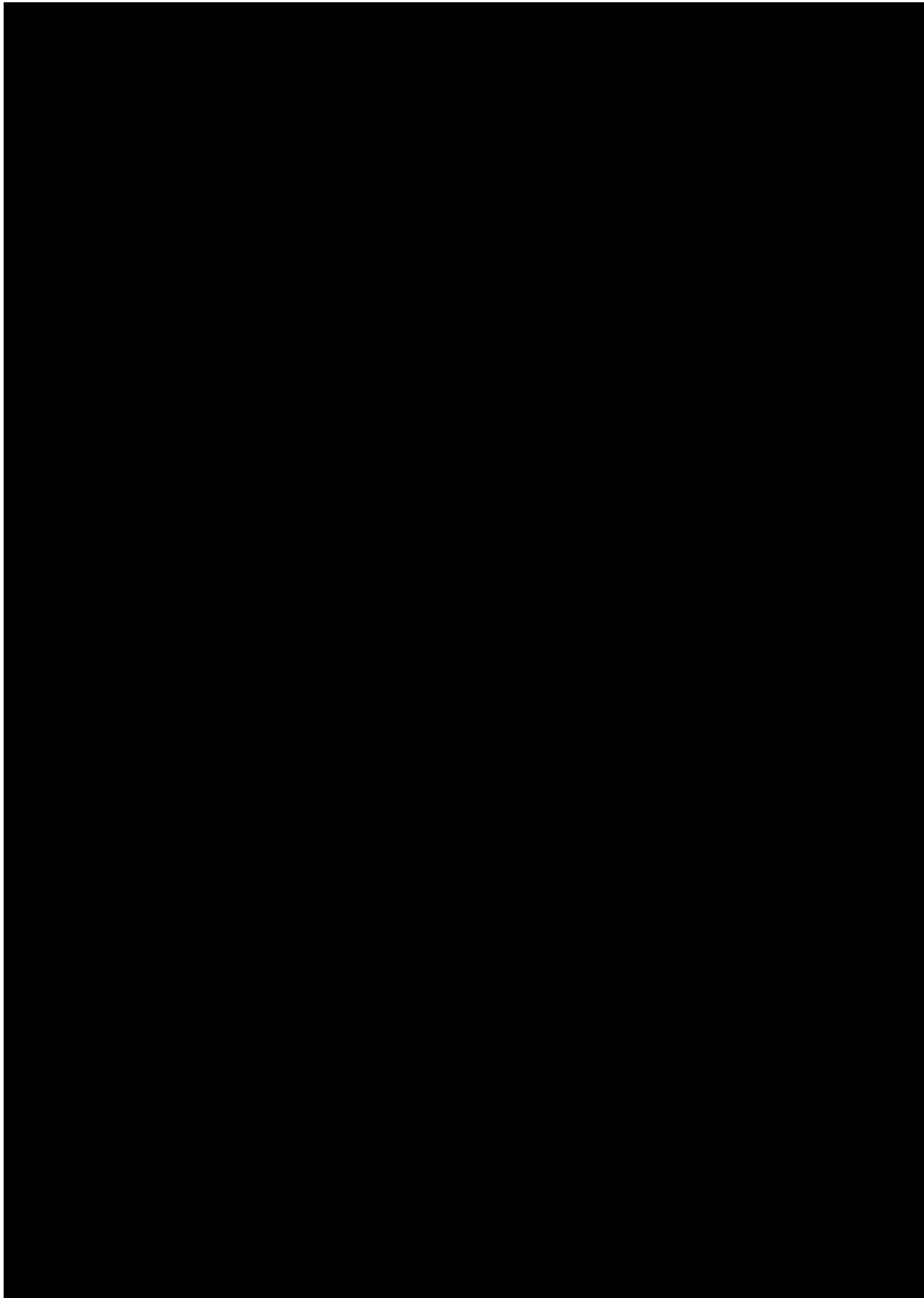
Finally, the document provides practical advice on how to streamline financial processes. This can be achieved by automating repetitive tasks, such as invoicing and payroll, and by using cloud-based accounting software to facilitate collaboration and data sharing.

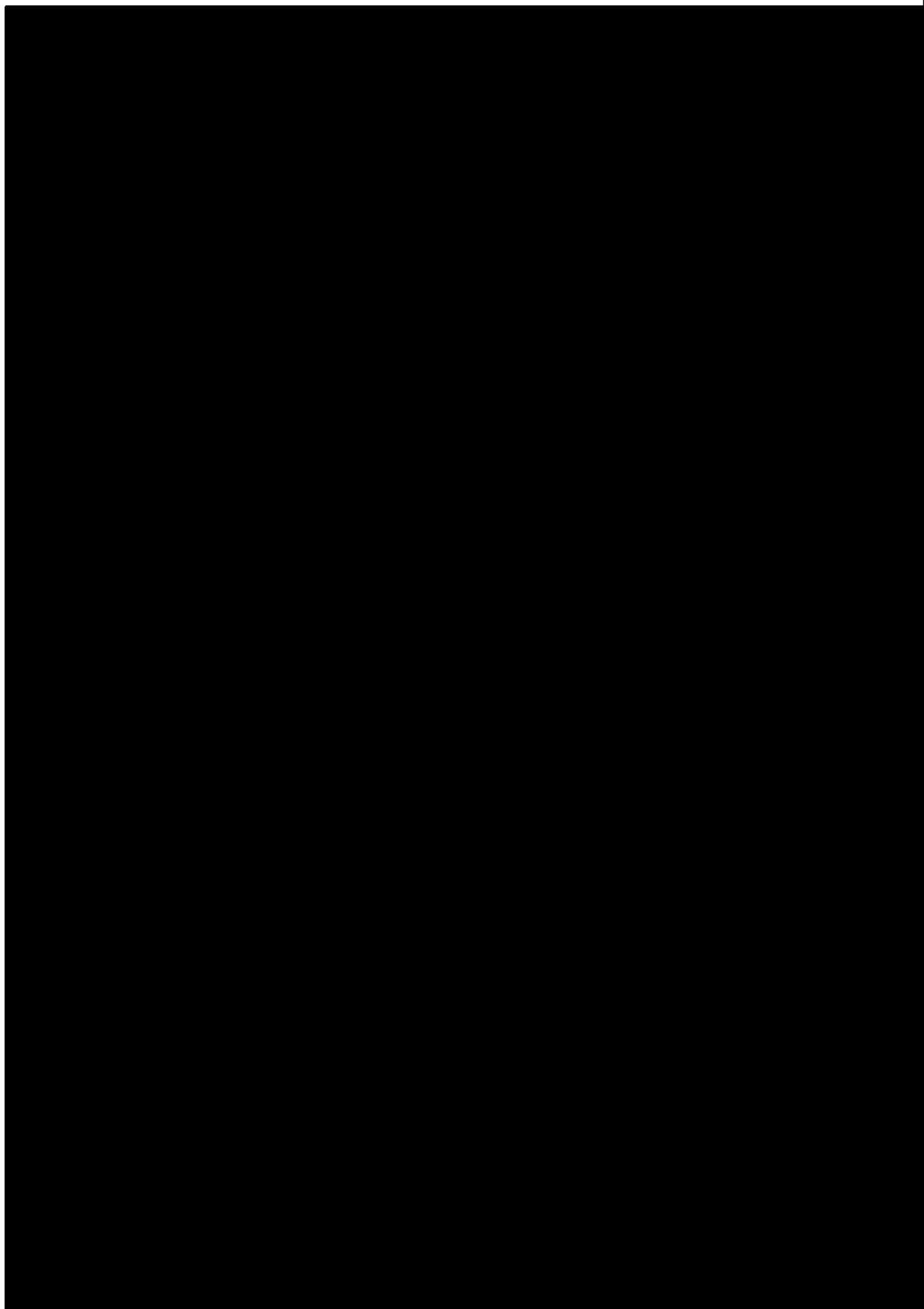










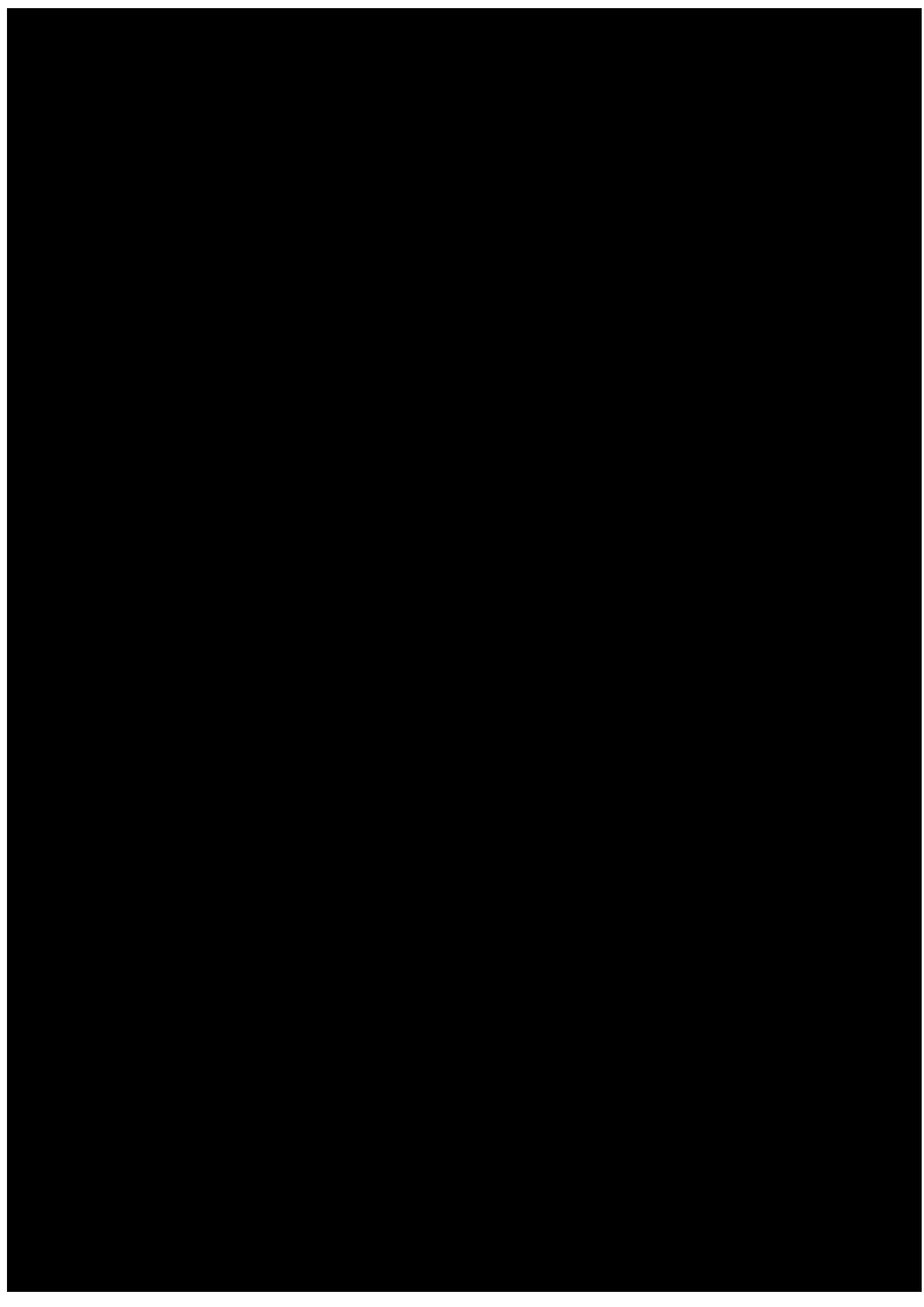


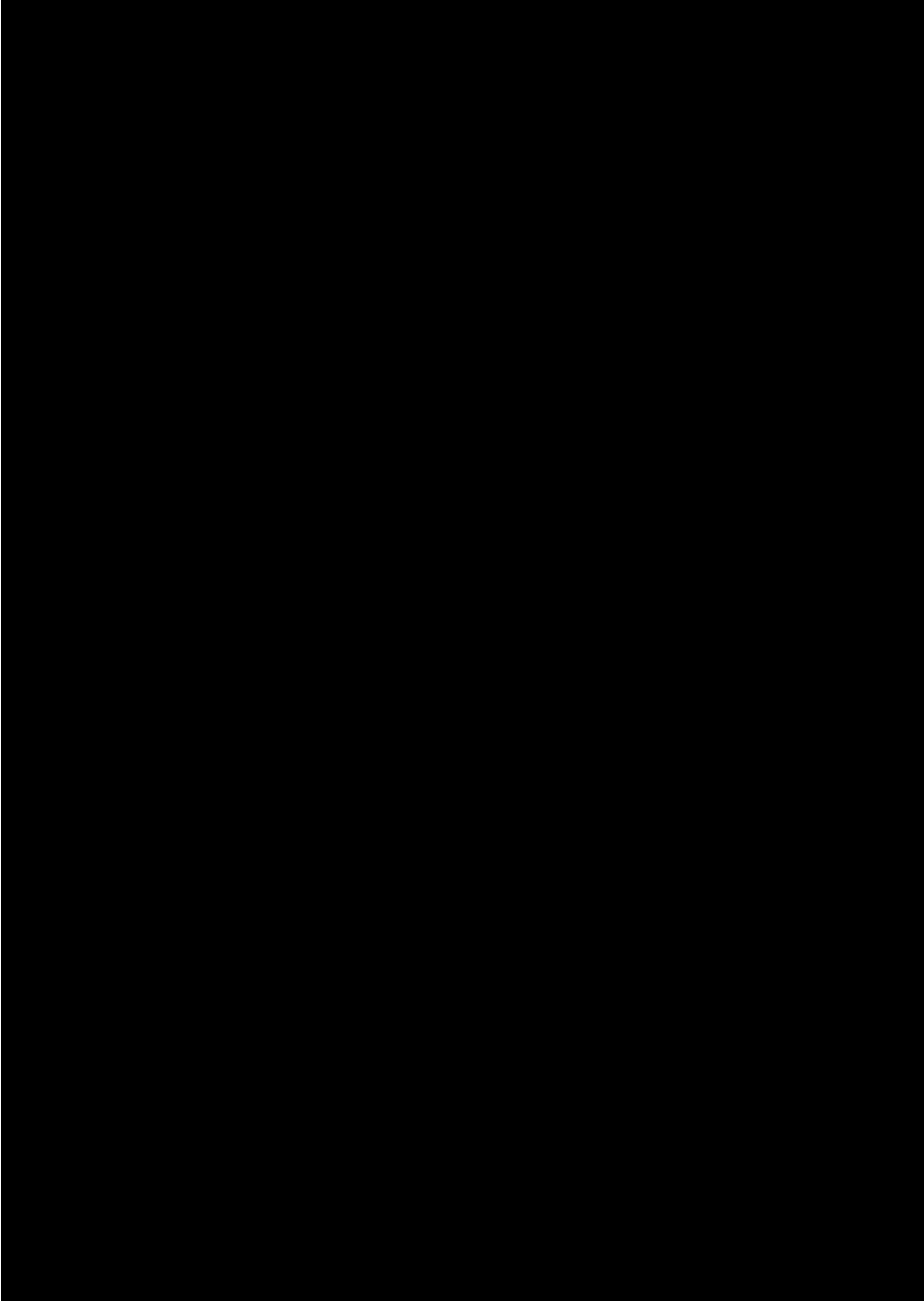
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This involves comparing the bank's record of transactions with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for discrepancies include timing differences, such as deposits in transit or outstanding checks, as well as errors in recording or bank charges.

The document then provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: 1) identifying and recording transactions, 2) journalizing, 3) posting to the ledger, 4) calculating the trial balance, 5) adjusting entries, 6) preparing the adjusted trial balance, 7) preparing financial statements, and 8) closing the books. Each step is described in detail, including the necessary journal entries and ledger postings.

Finally, the document discusses the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It explains how these statements are derived from the accounting records and provides examples of how to format and present them. The document also includes a section on the importance of internal controls and the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the financial statements.



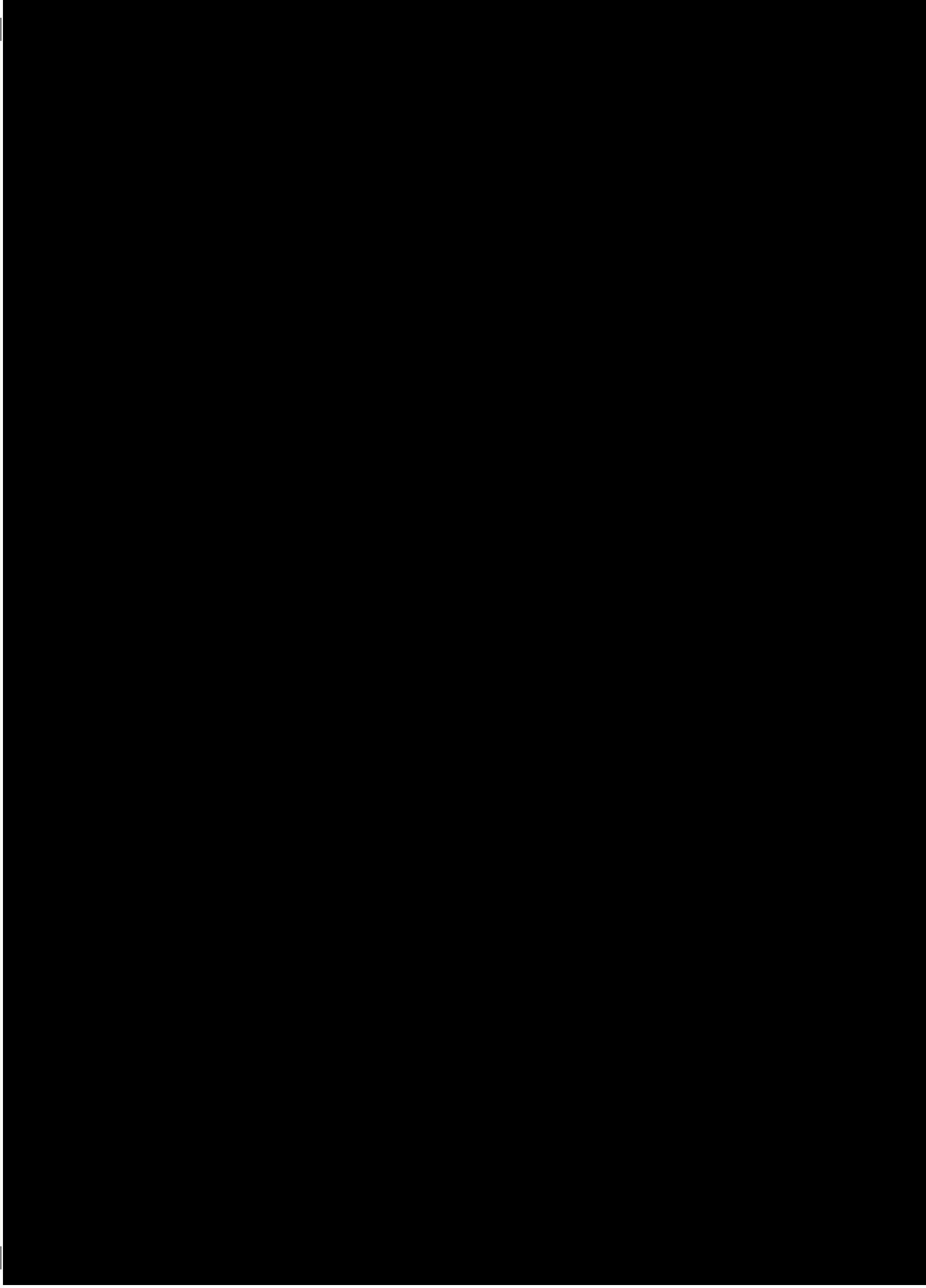


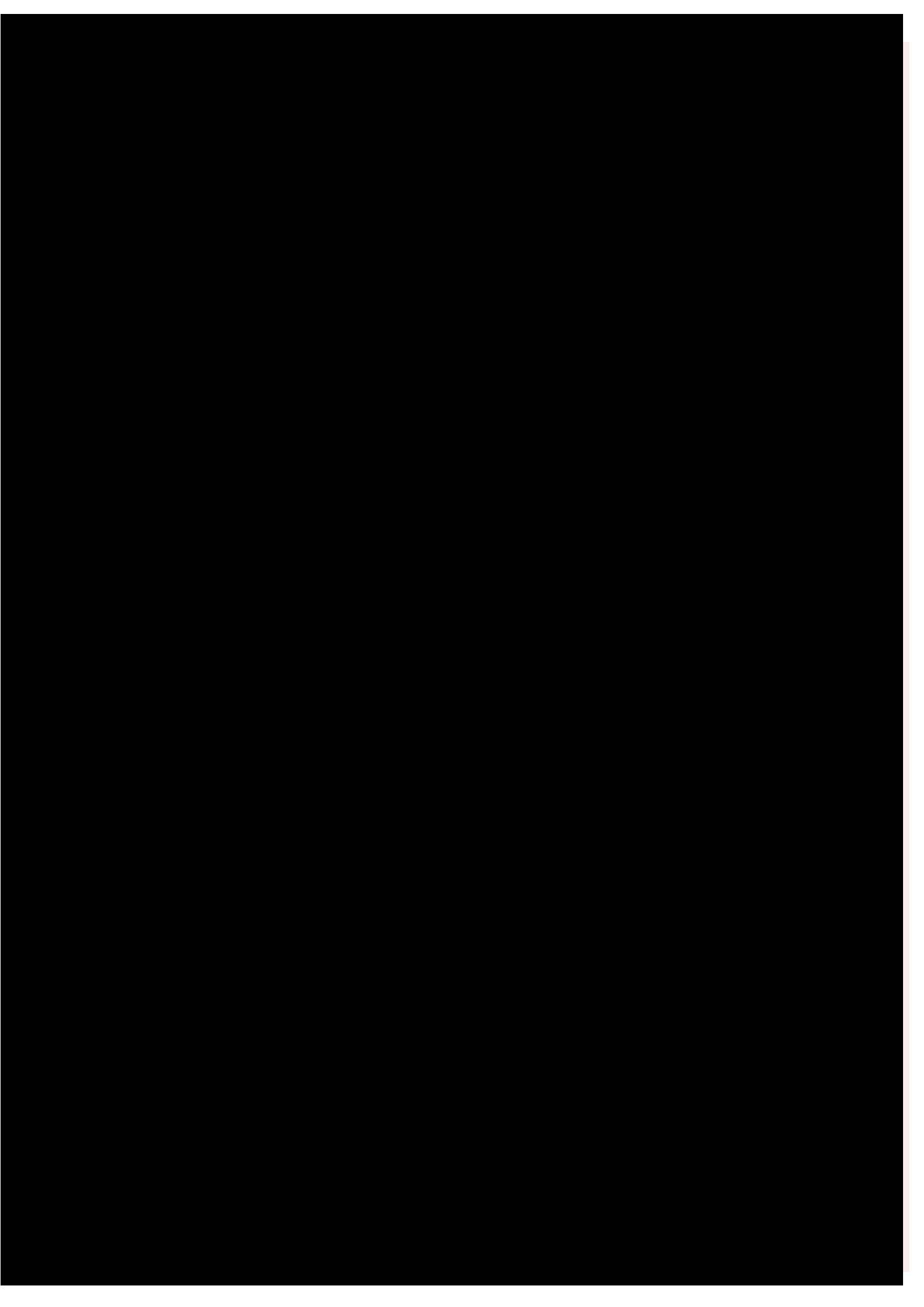
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

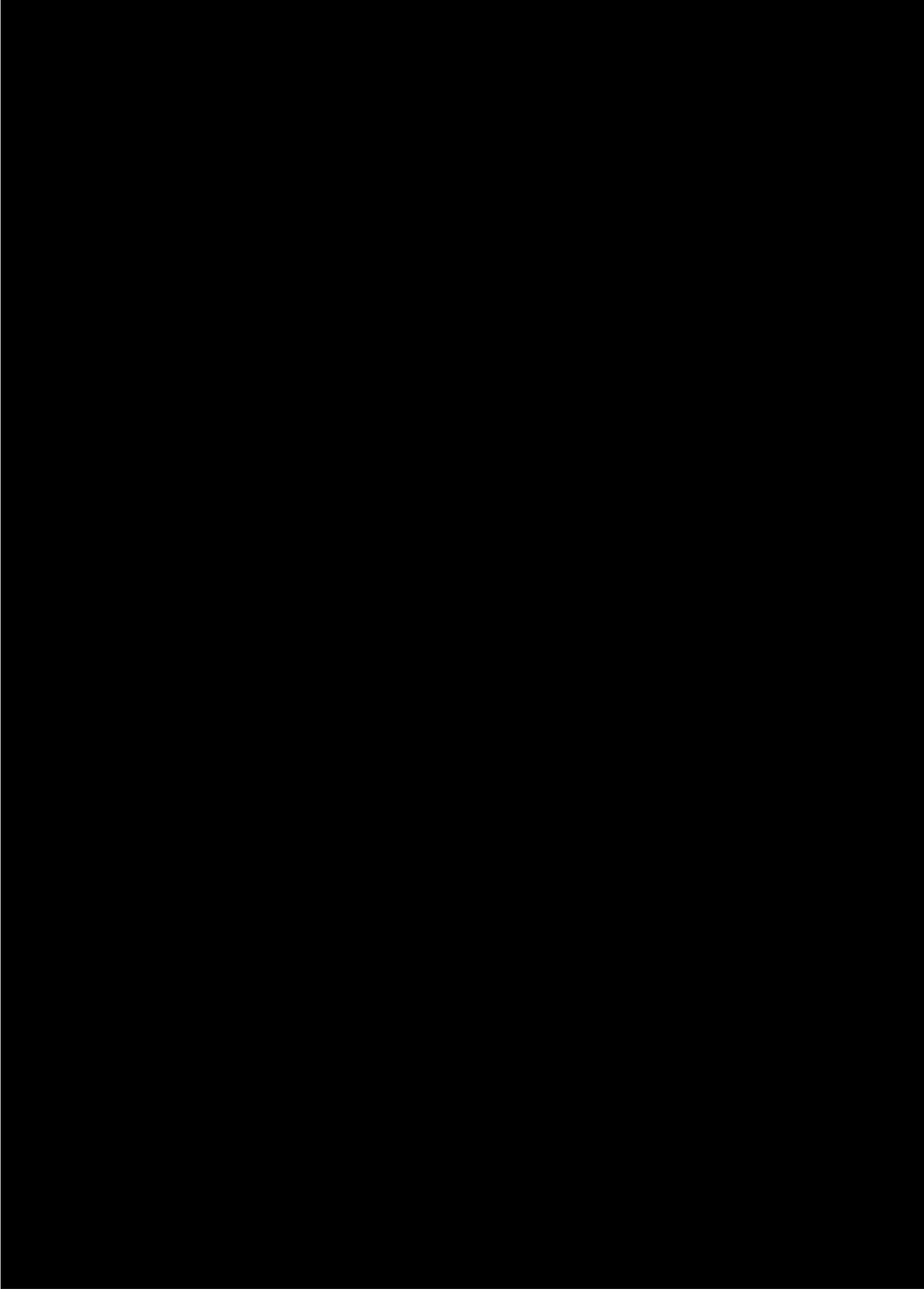
Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements. It advises comparing the bank's records with the company's internal ledger to identify any discrepancies. Regular reconciliation is crucial for detecting errors or fraud early on.

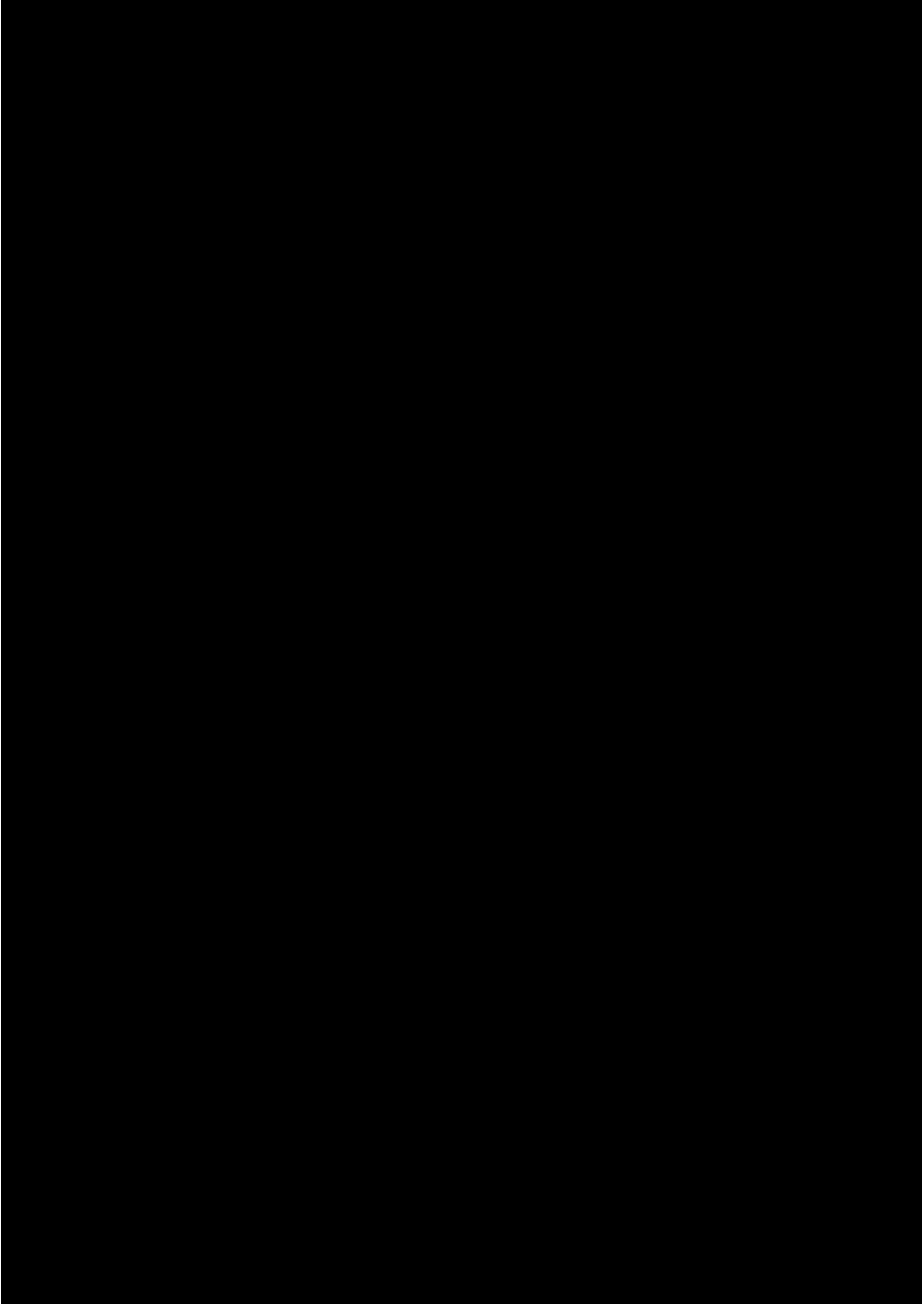
The following section covers the preparation of financial statements. It details the steps involved in calculating net income, profit margins, and other key performance indicators. These statements are essential for management decision-making and for providing a clear picture of the company's financial health to stakeholders.

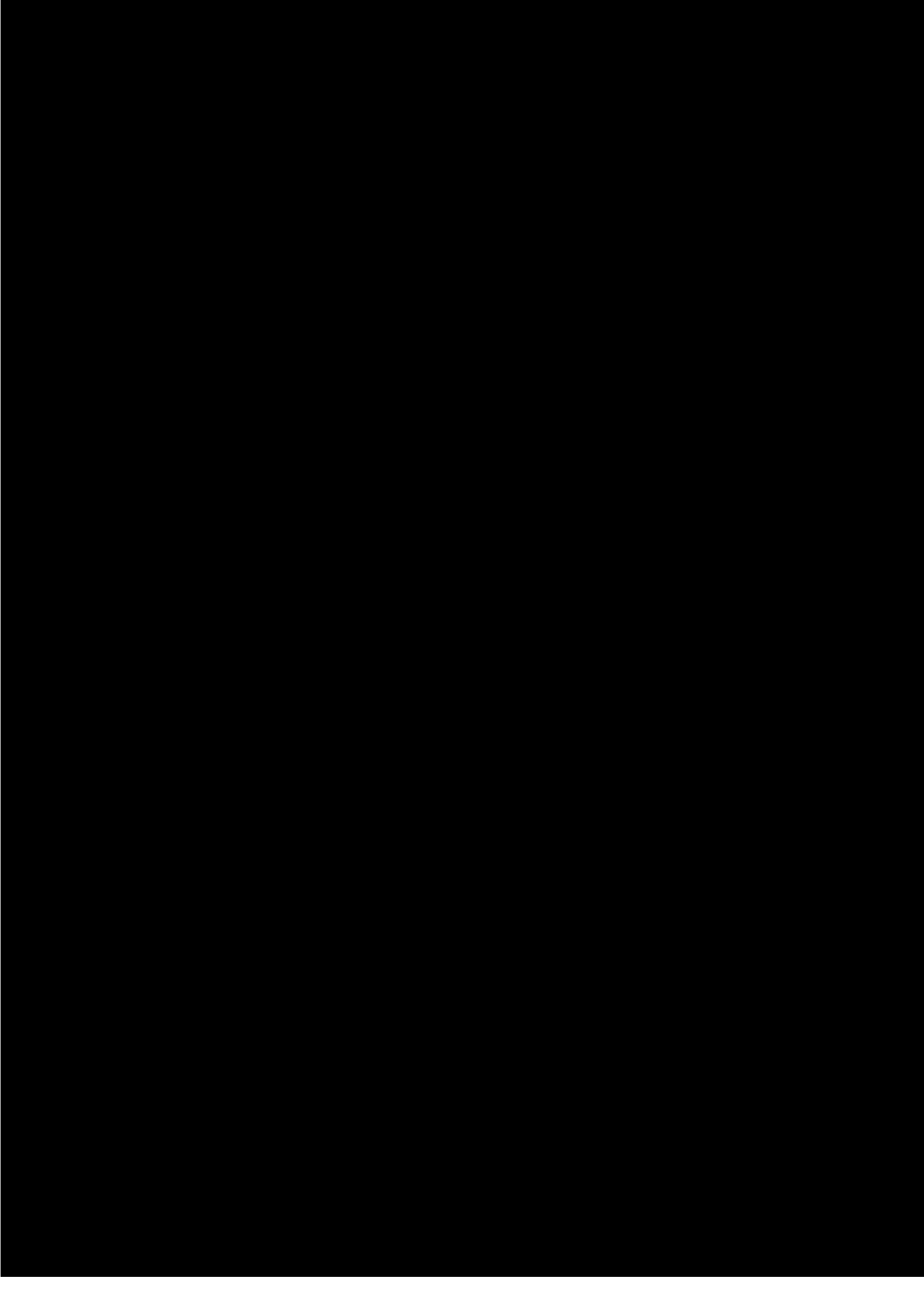
Finally, the document discusses the importance of budgeting and forecasting. It suggests setting realistic financial goals and monitoring progress against them. This proactive approach allows the company to anticipate potential challenges and adjust its strategy accordingly.

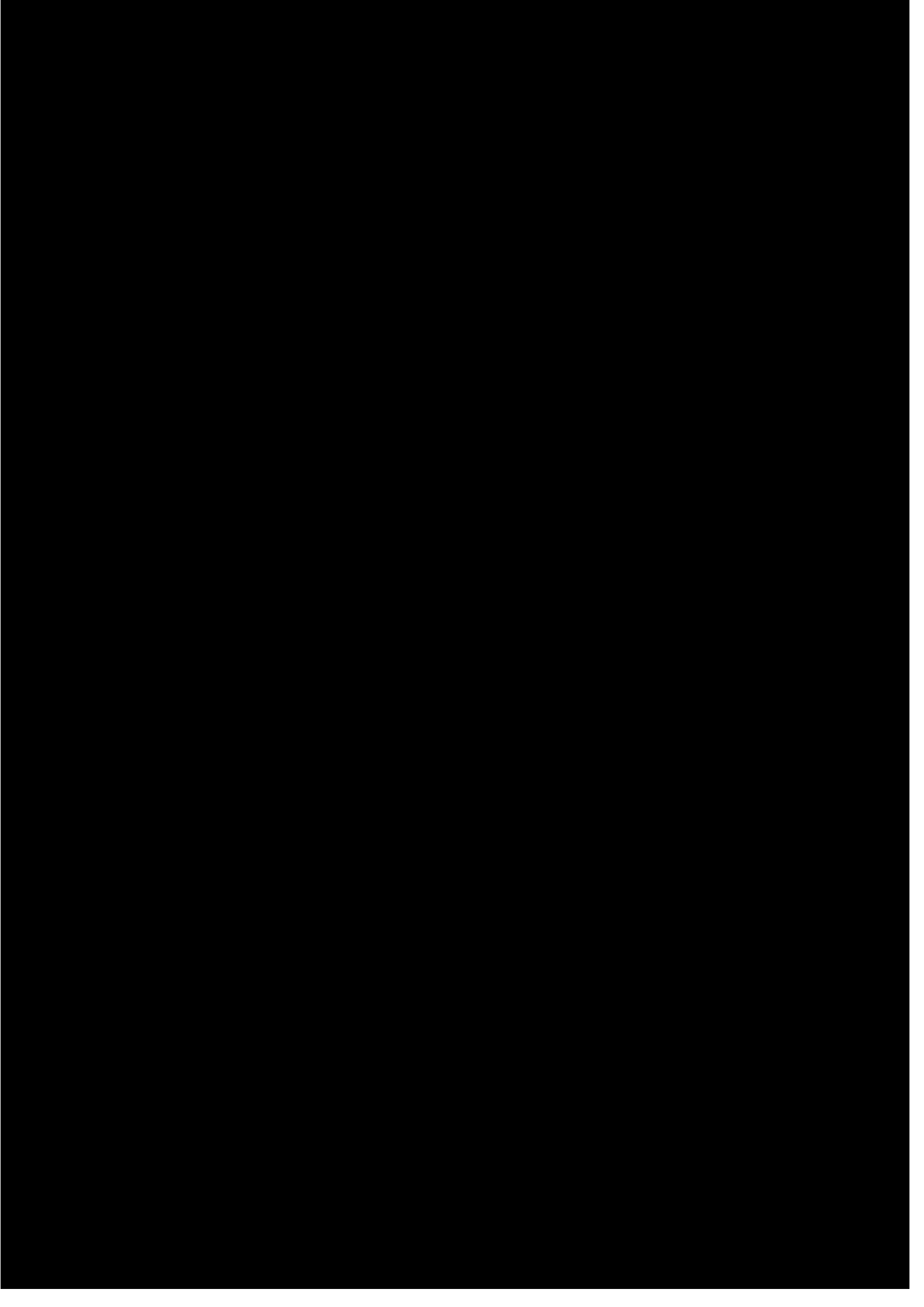


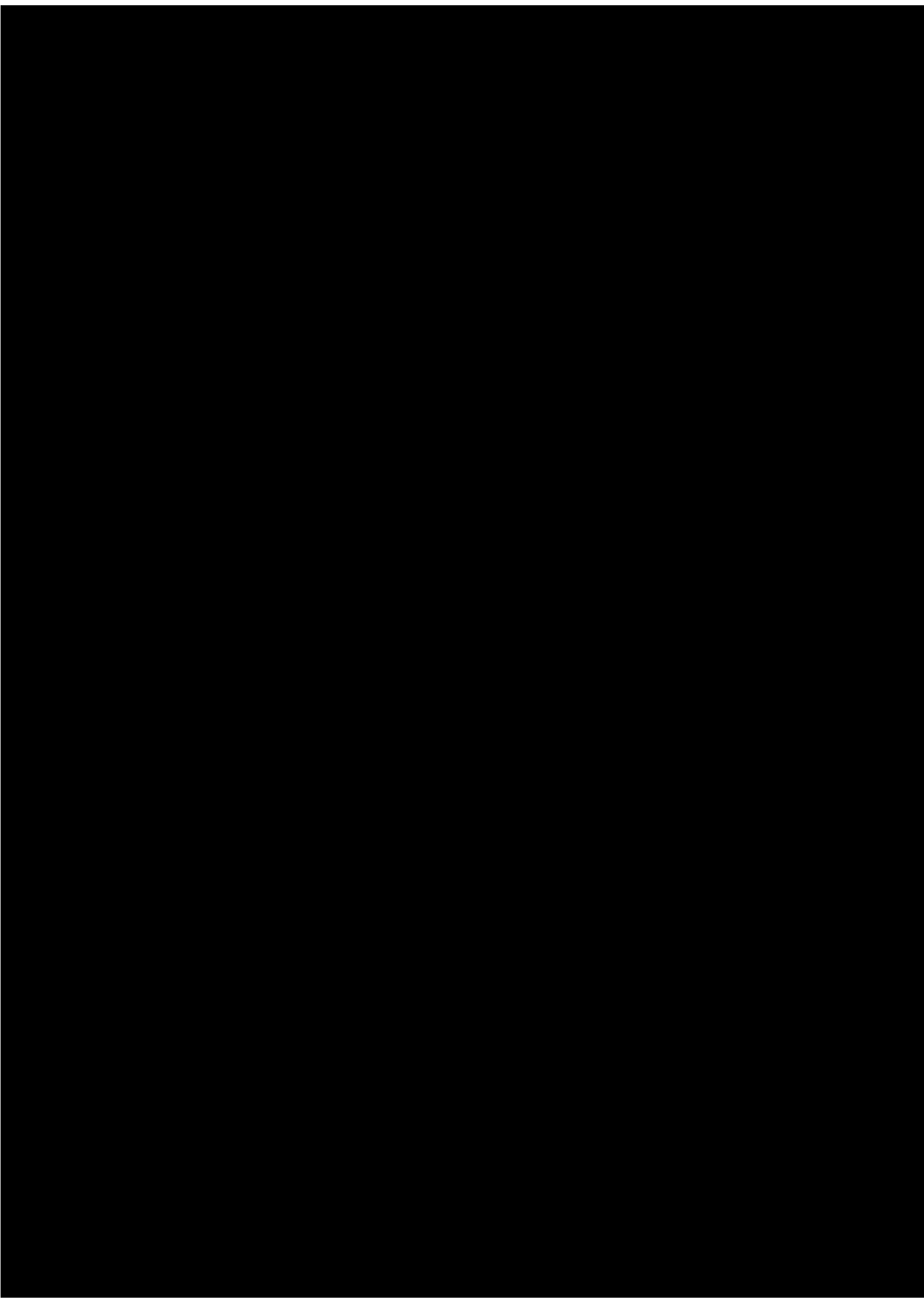


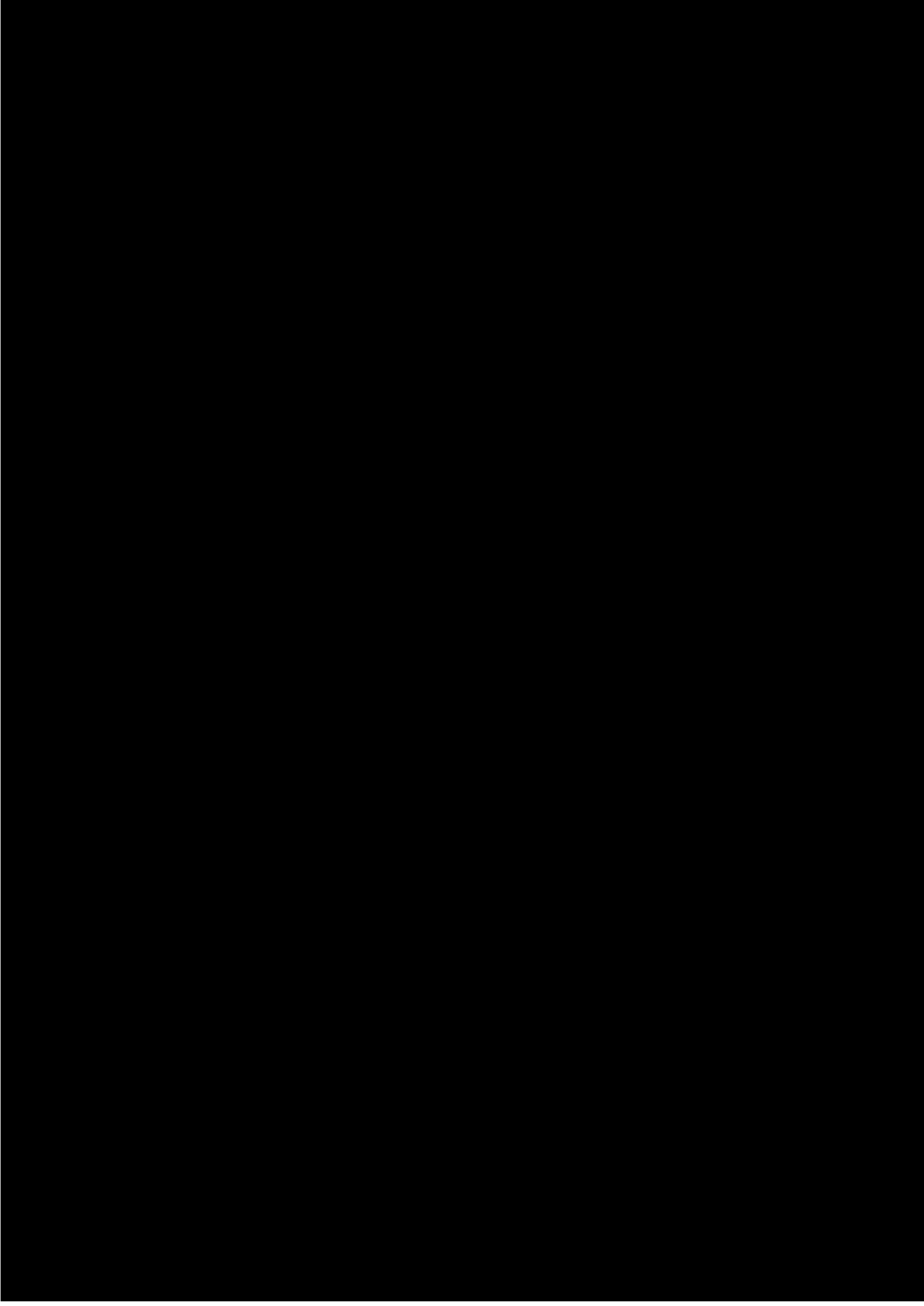


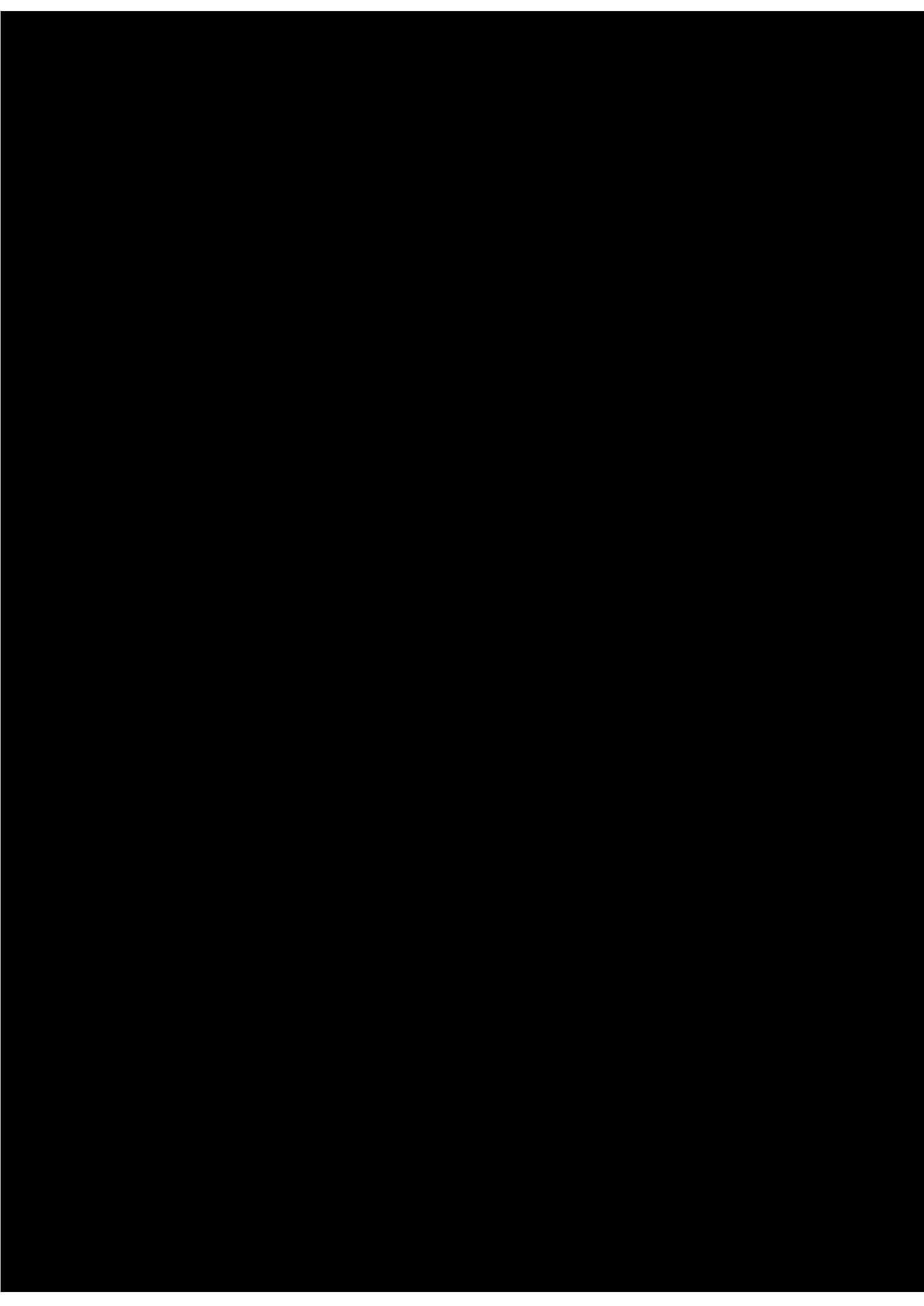


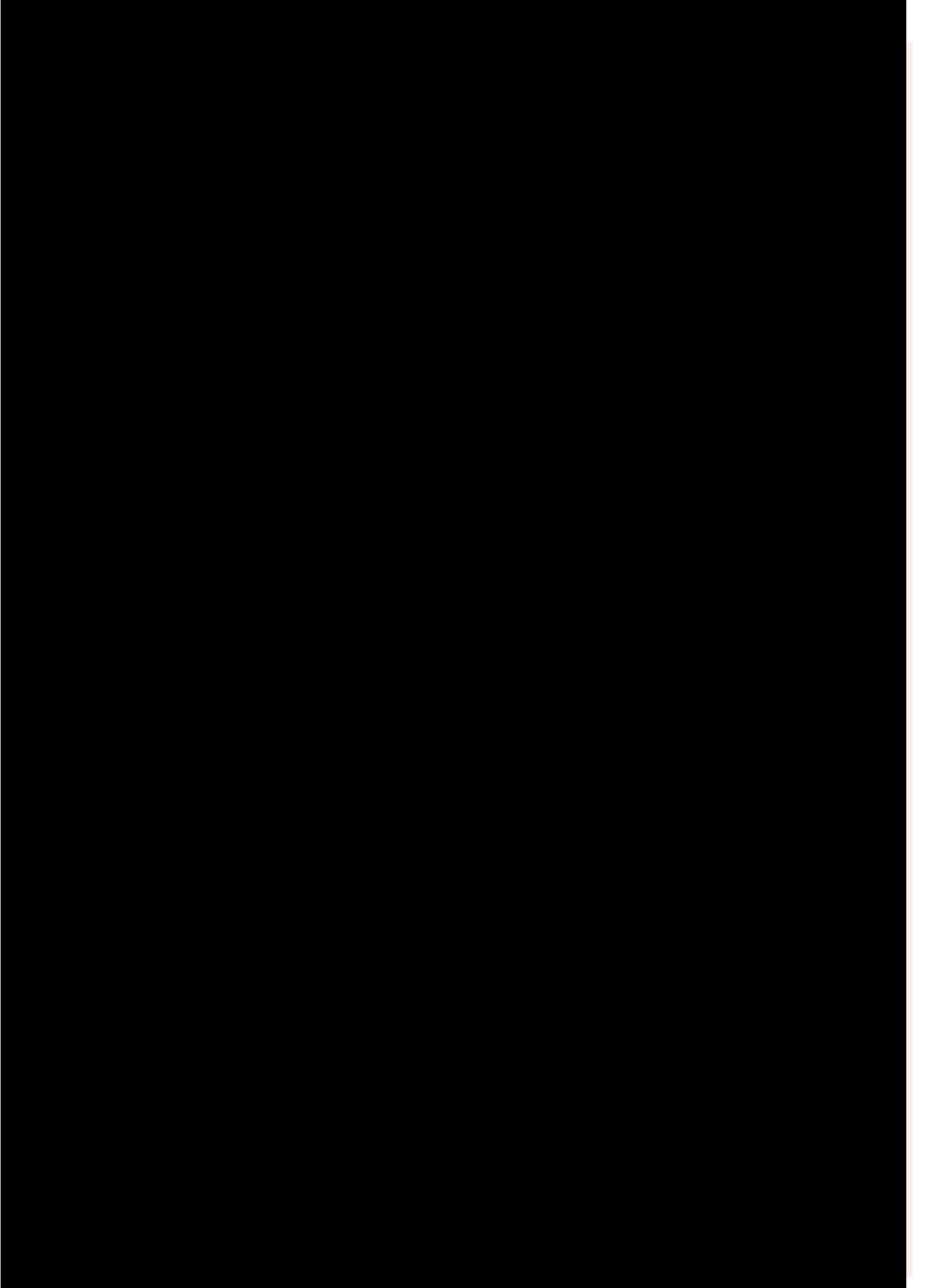


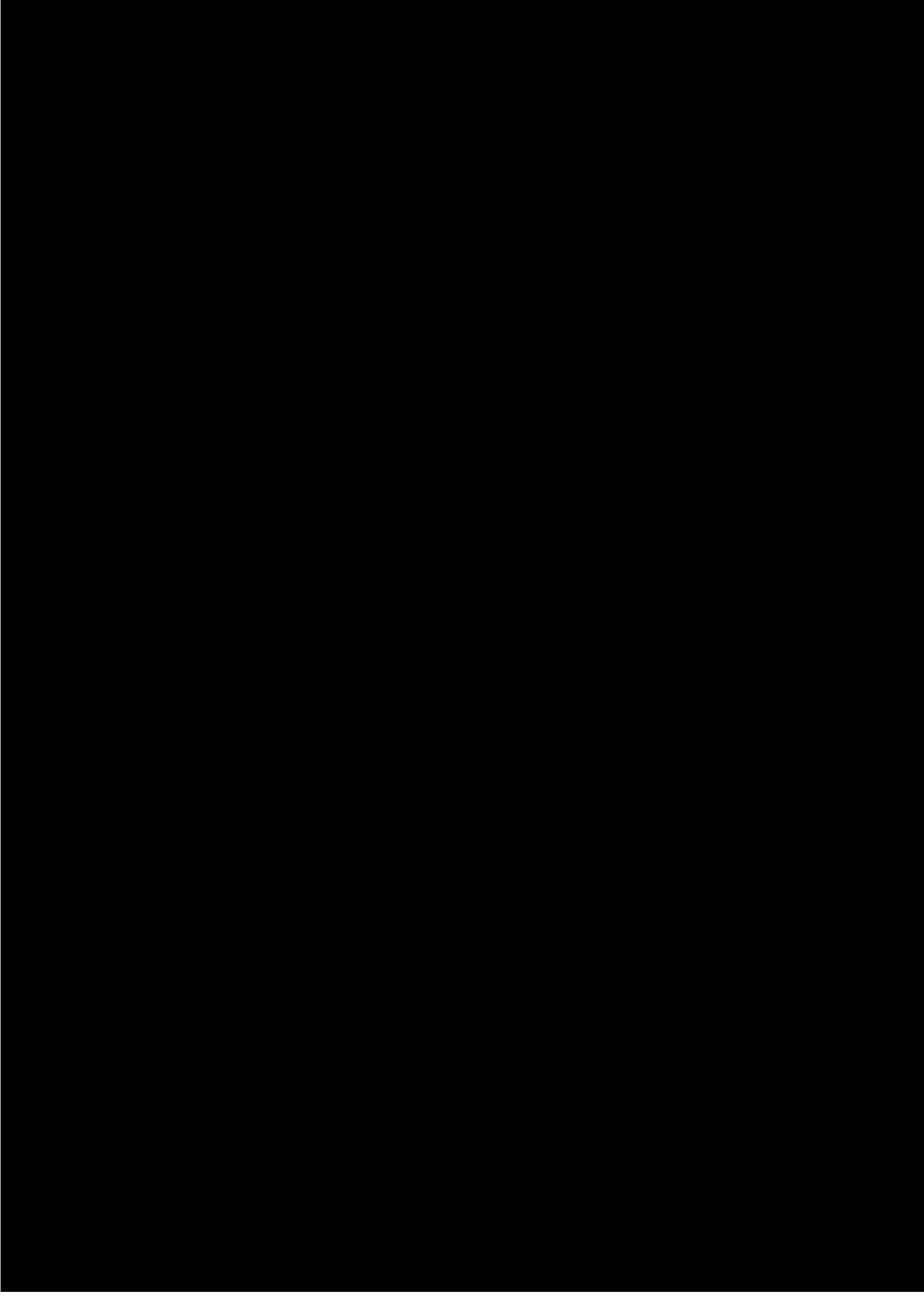


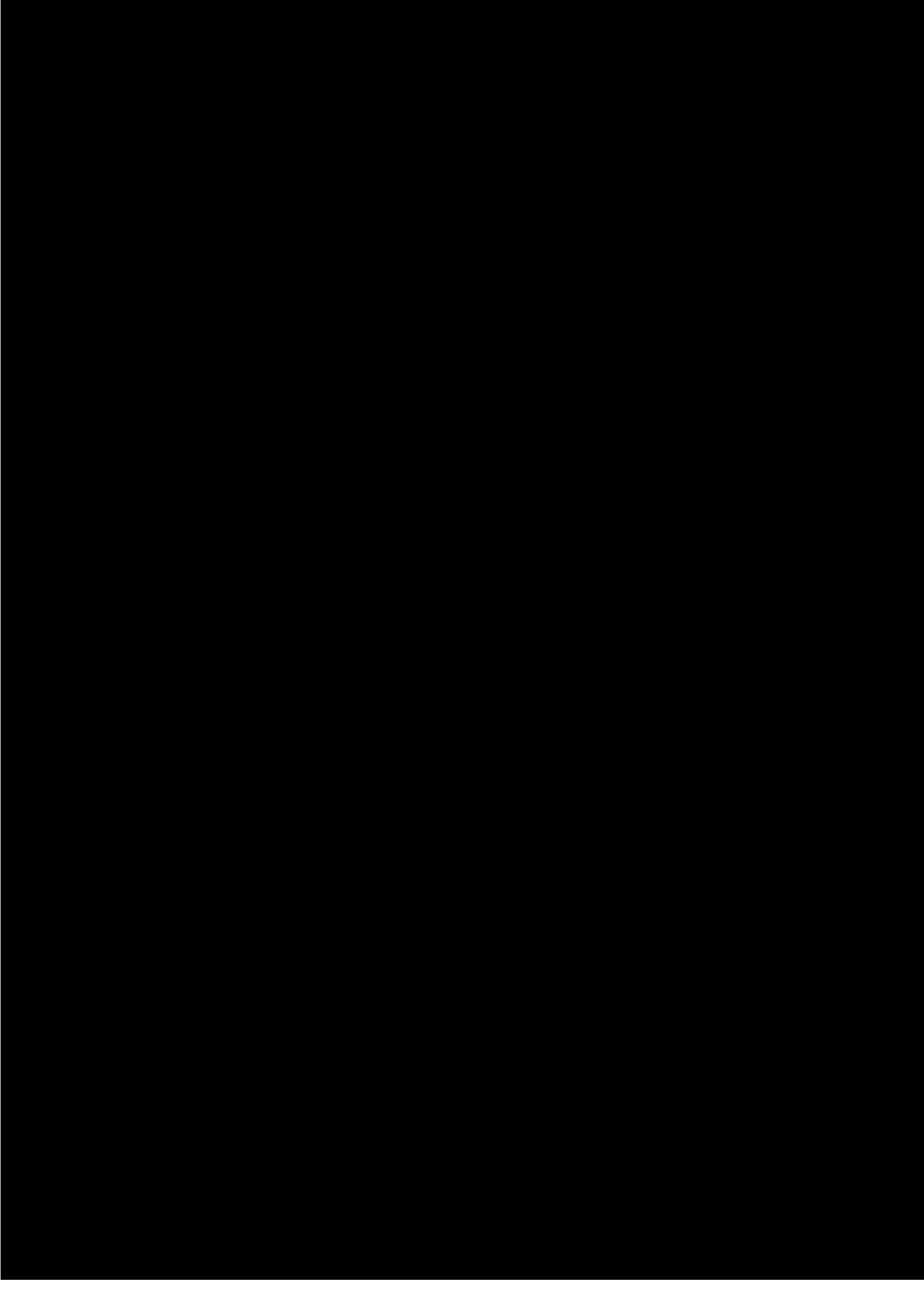


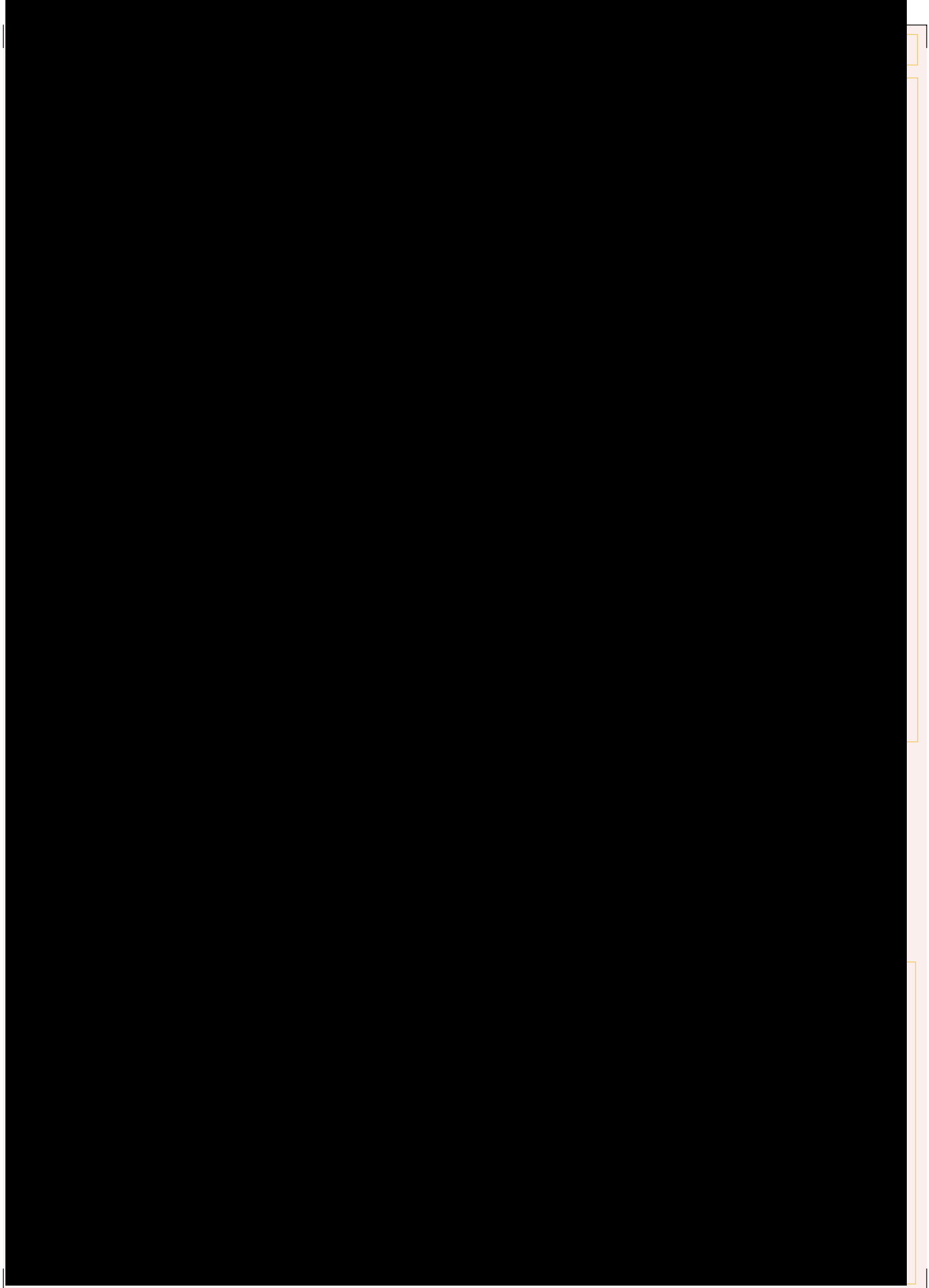


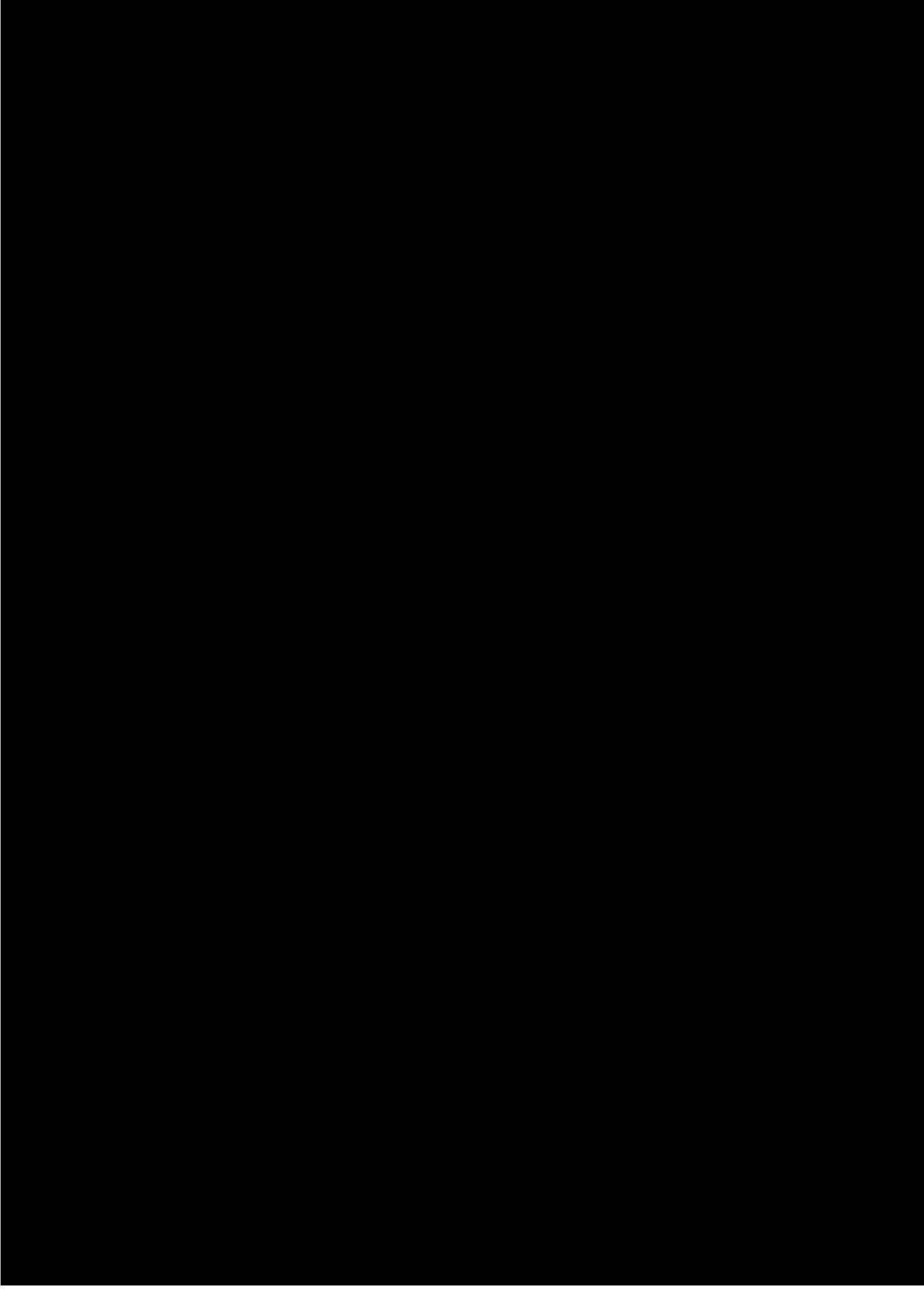


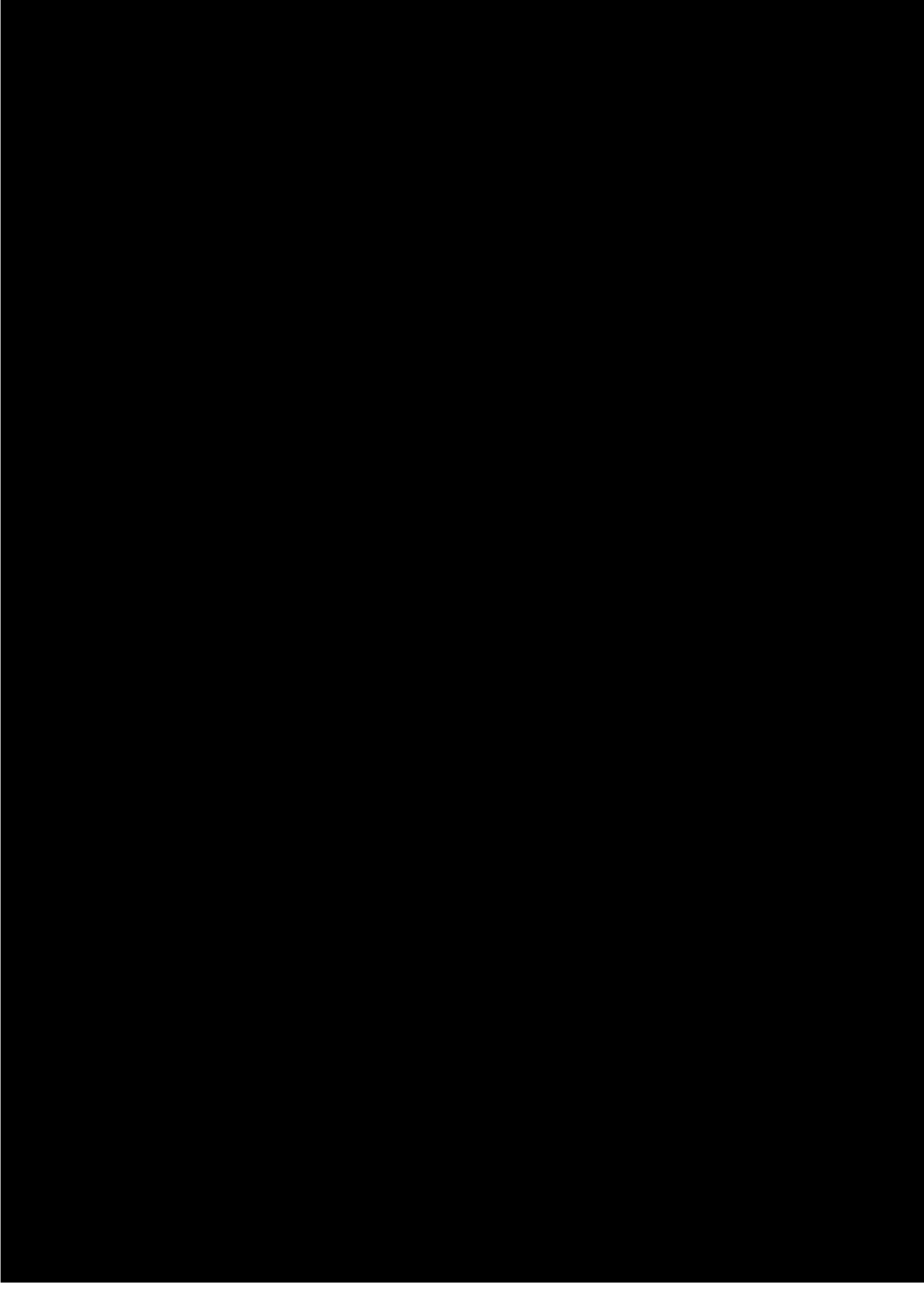


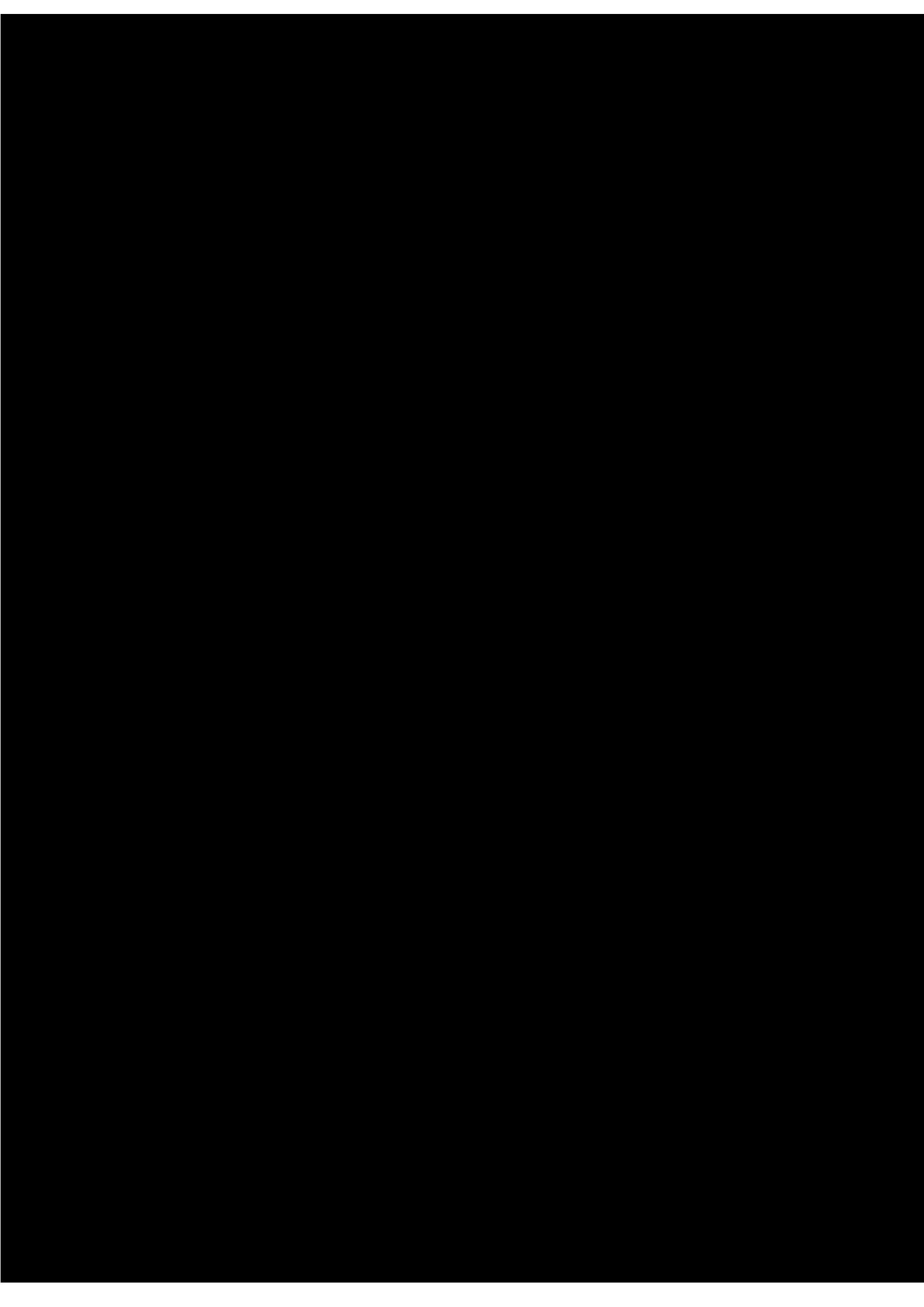


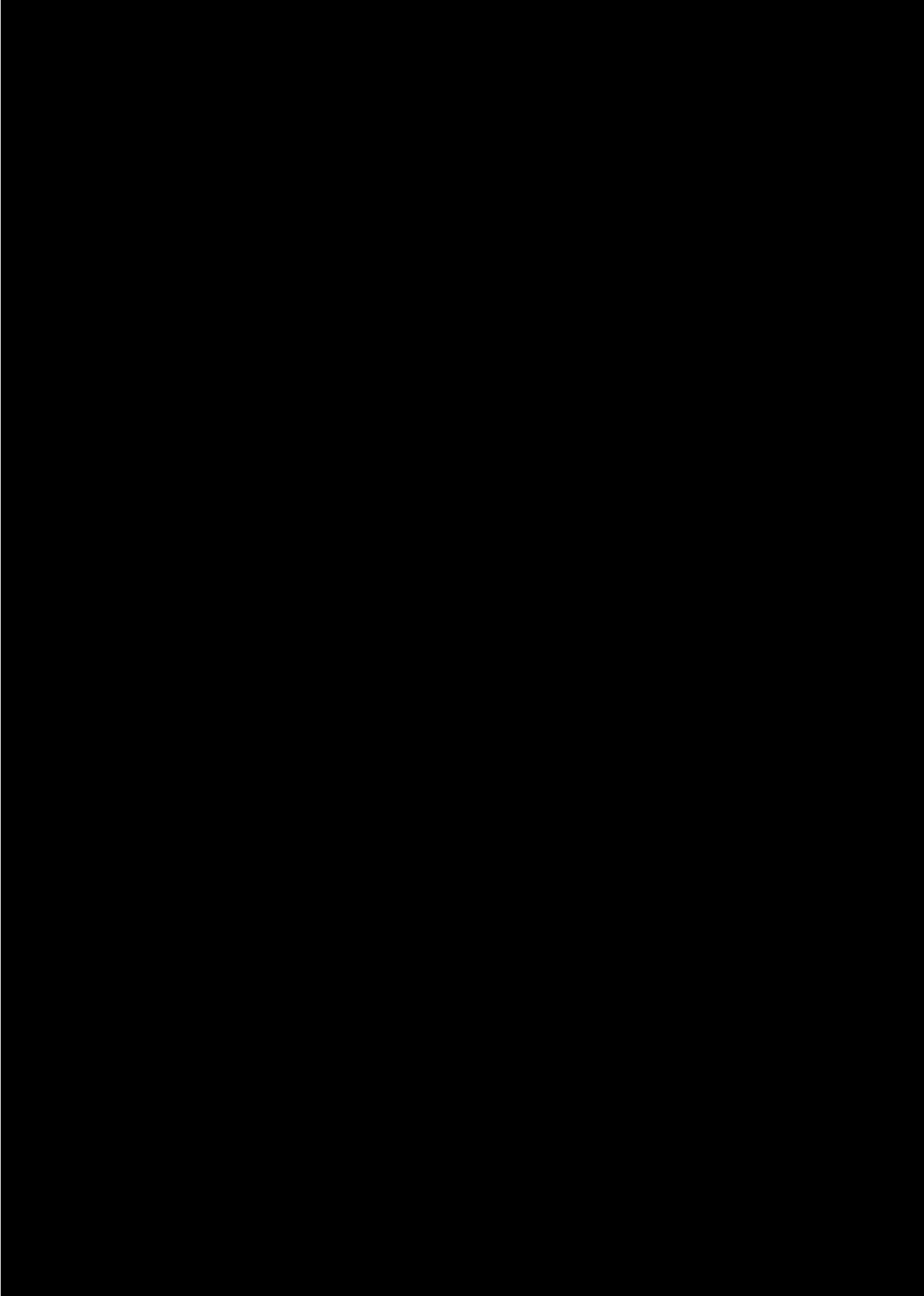


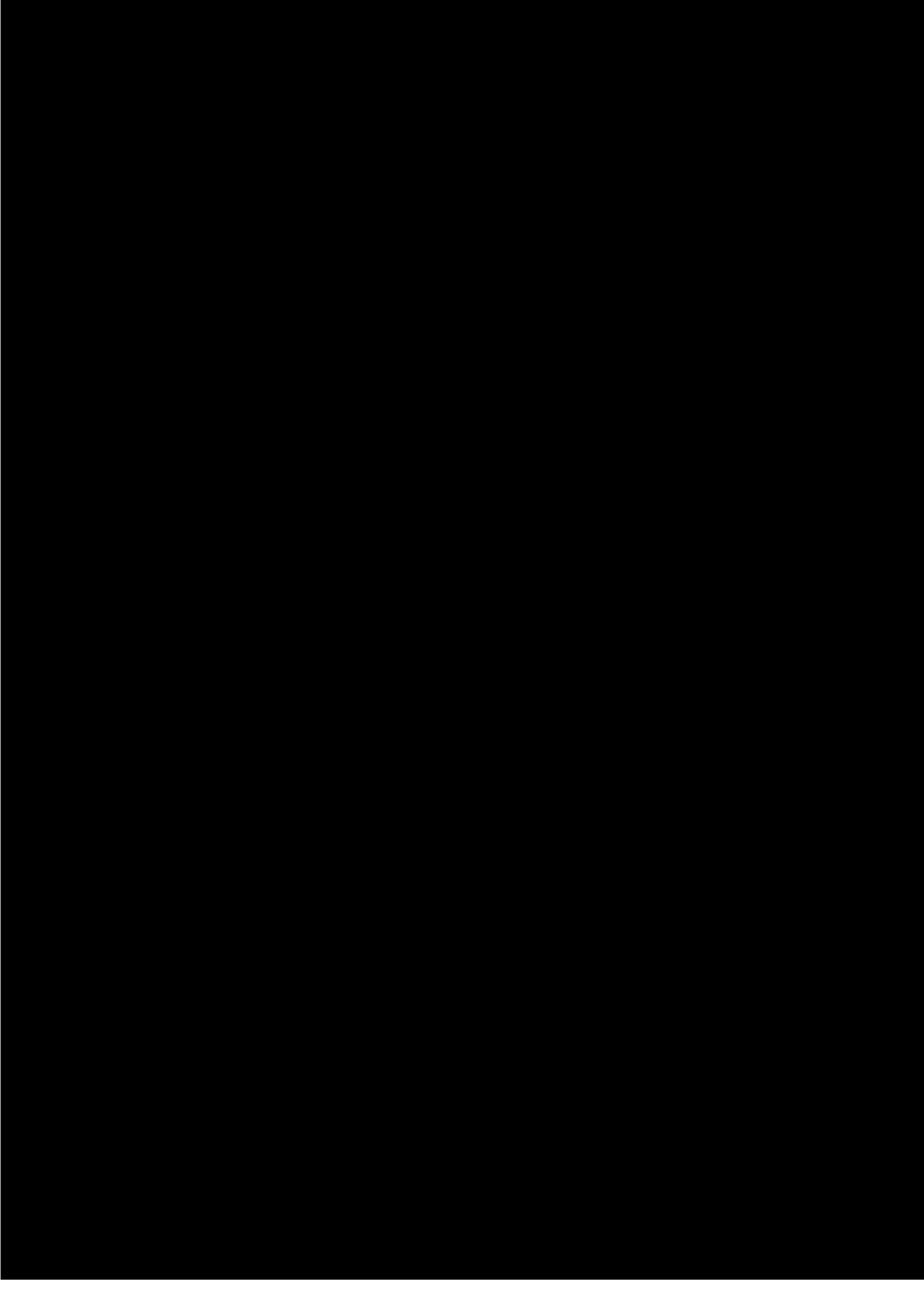


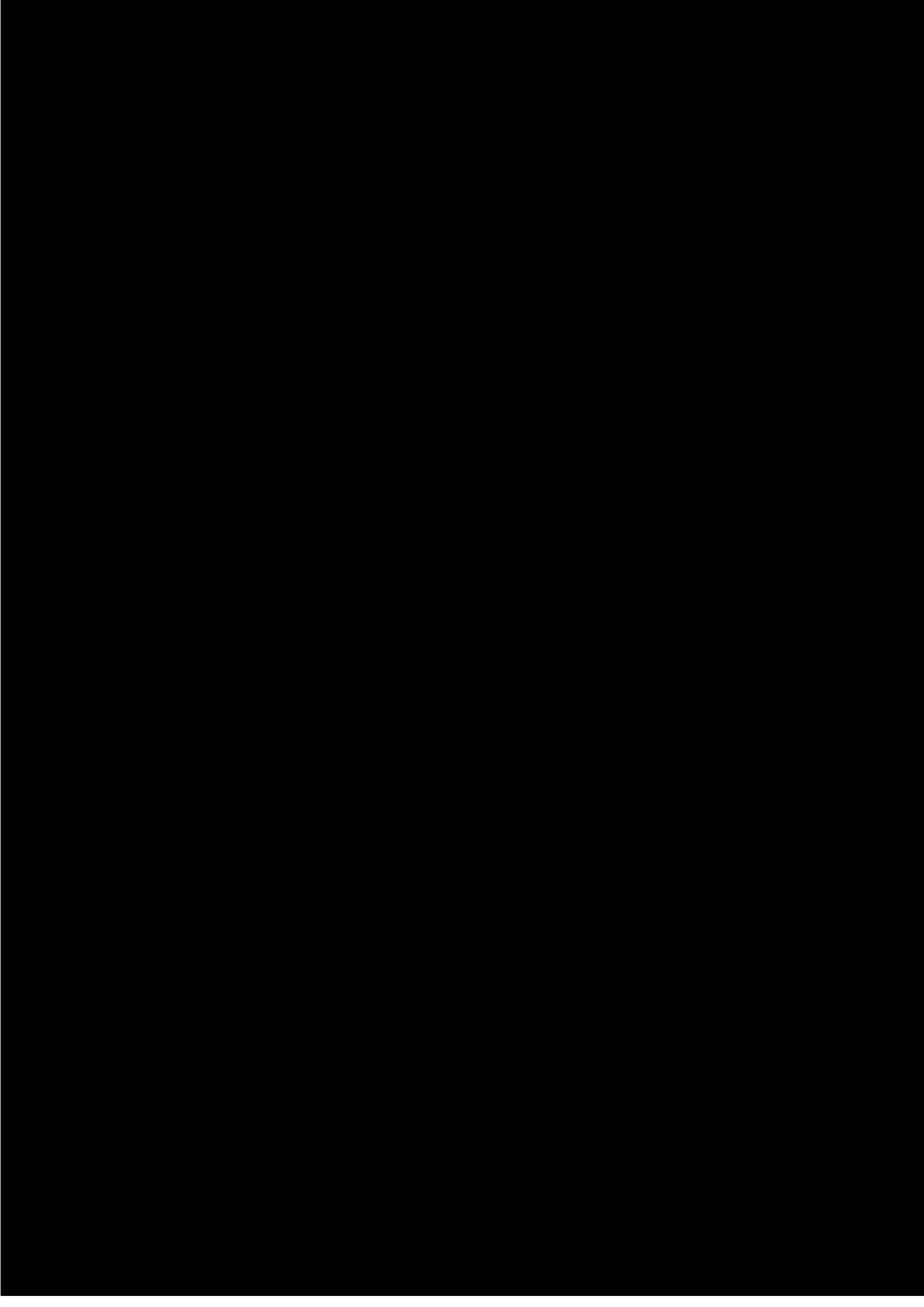


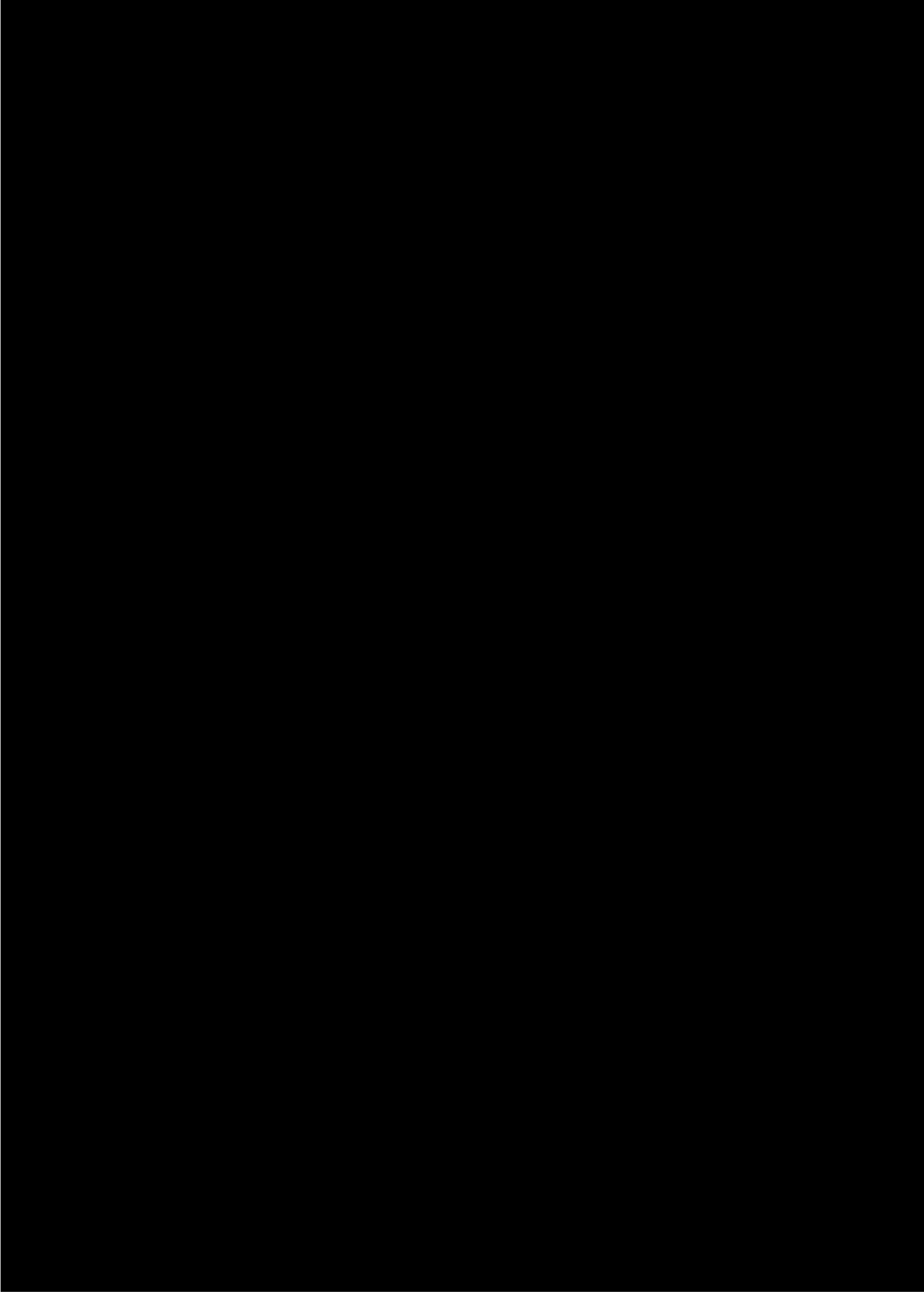


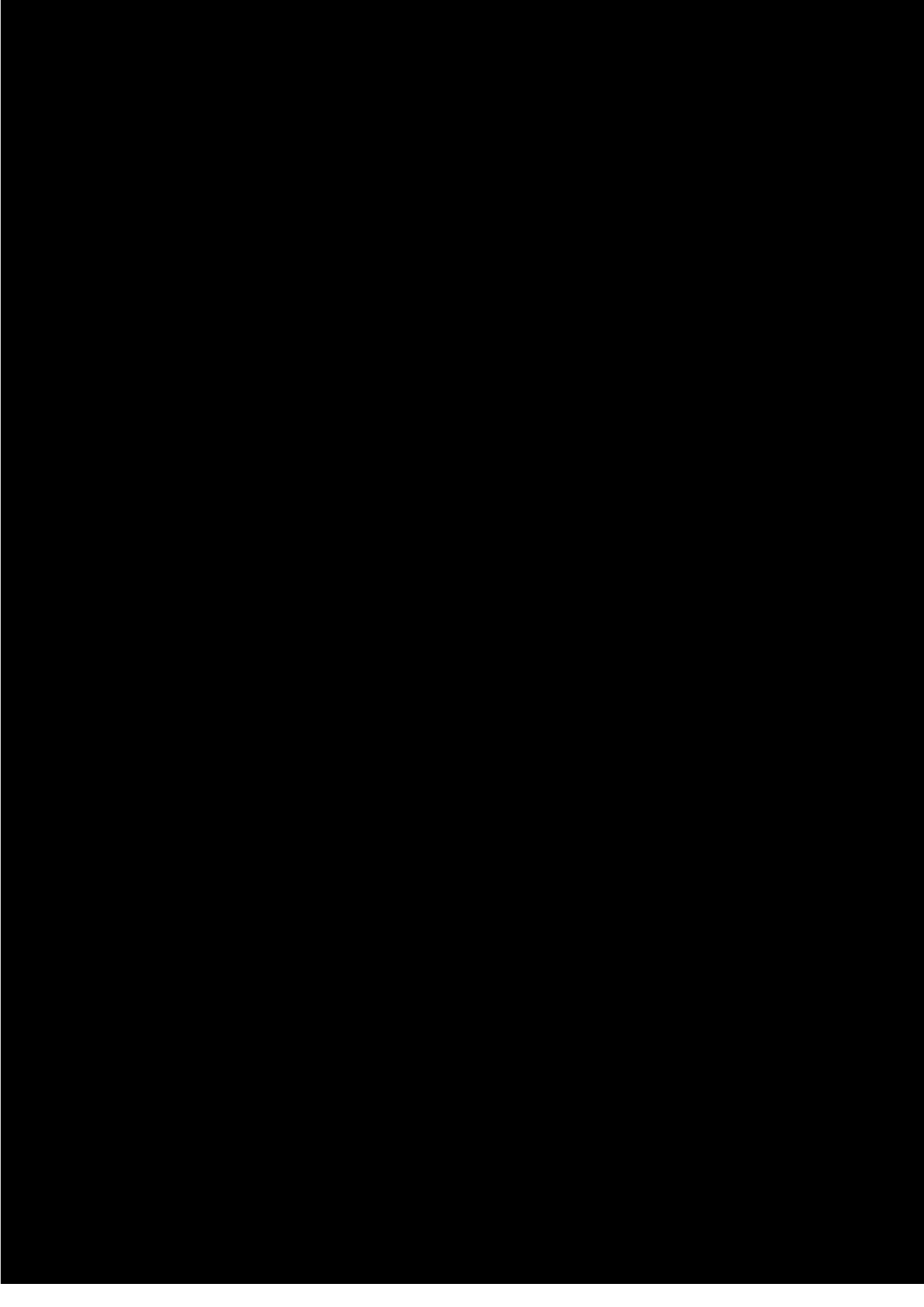


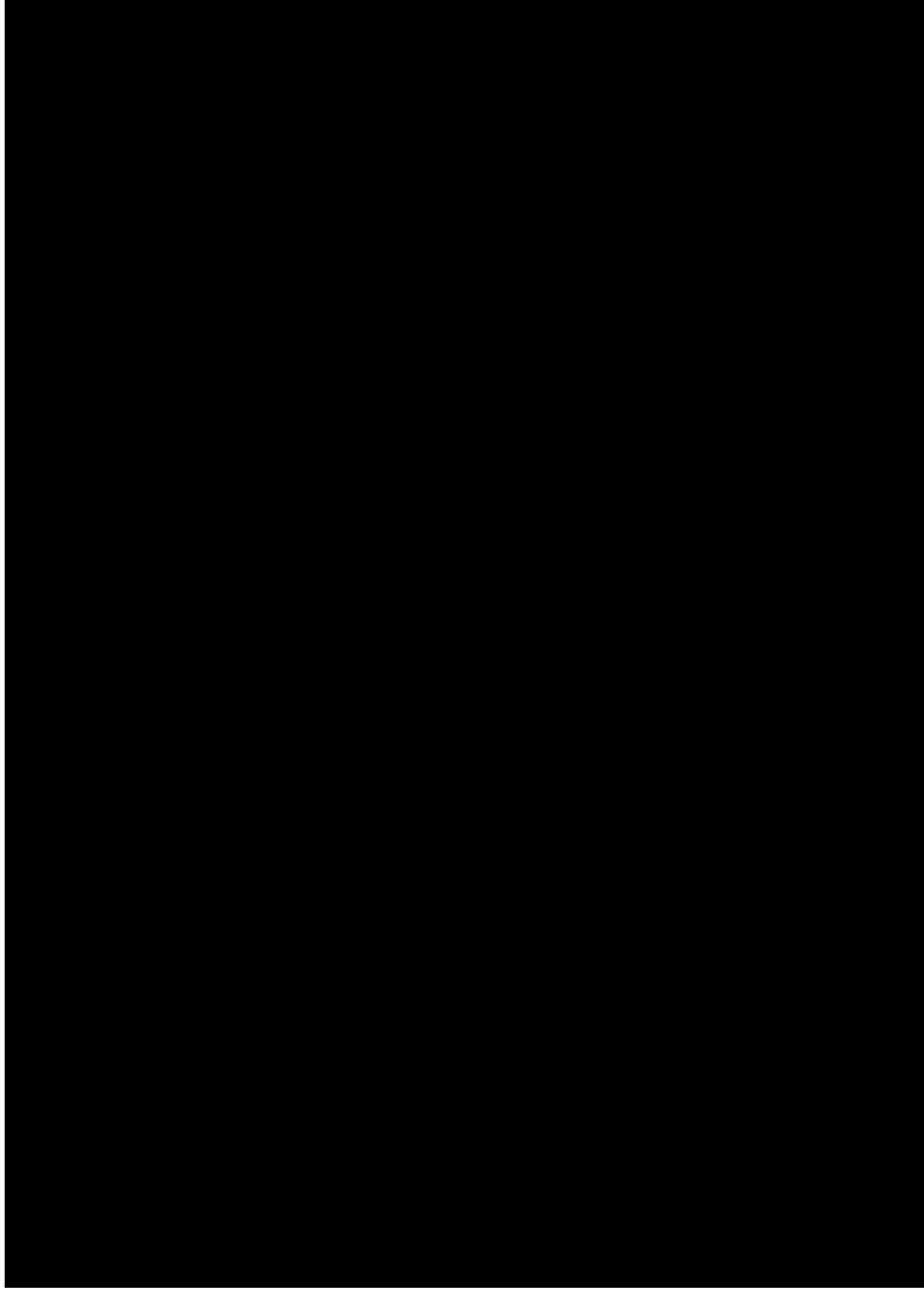


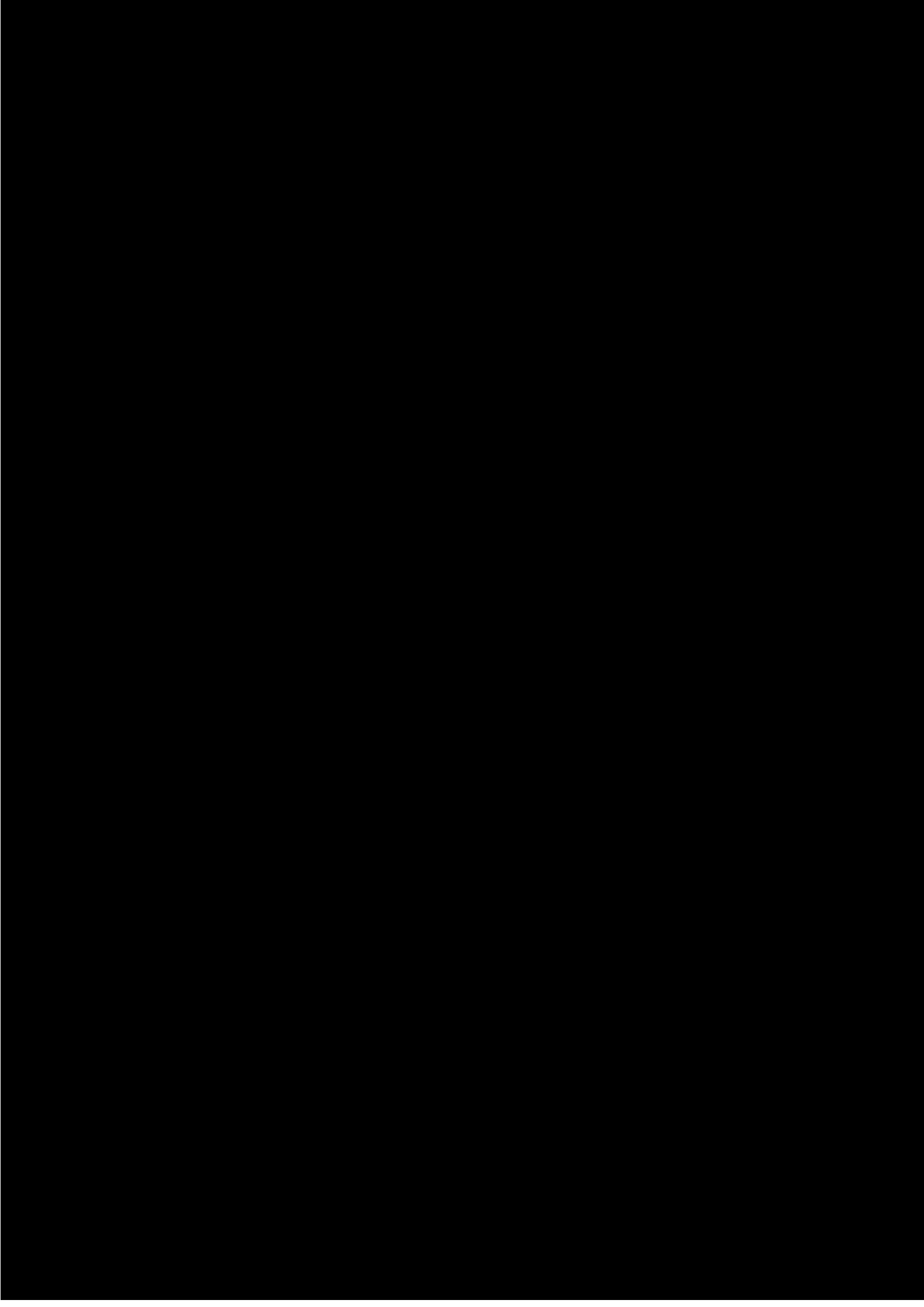


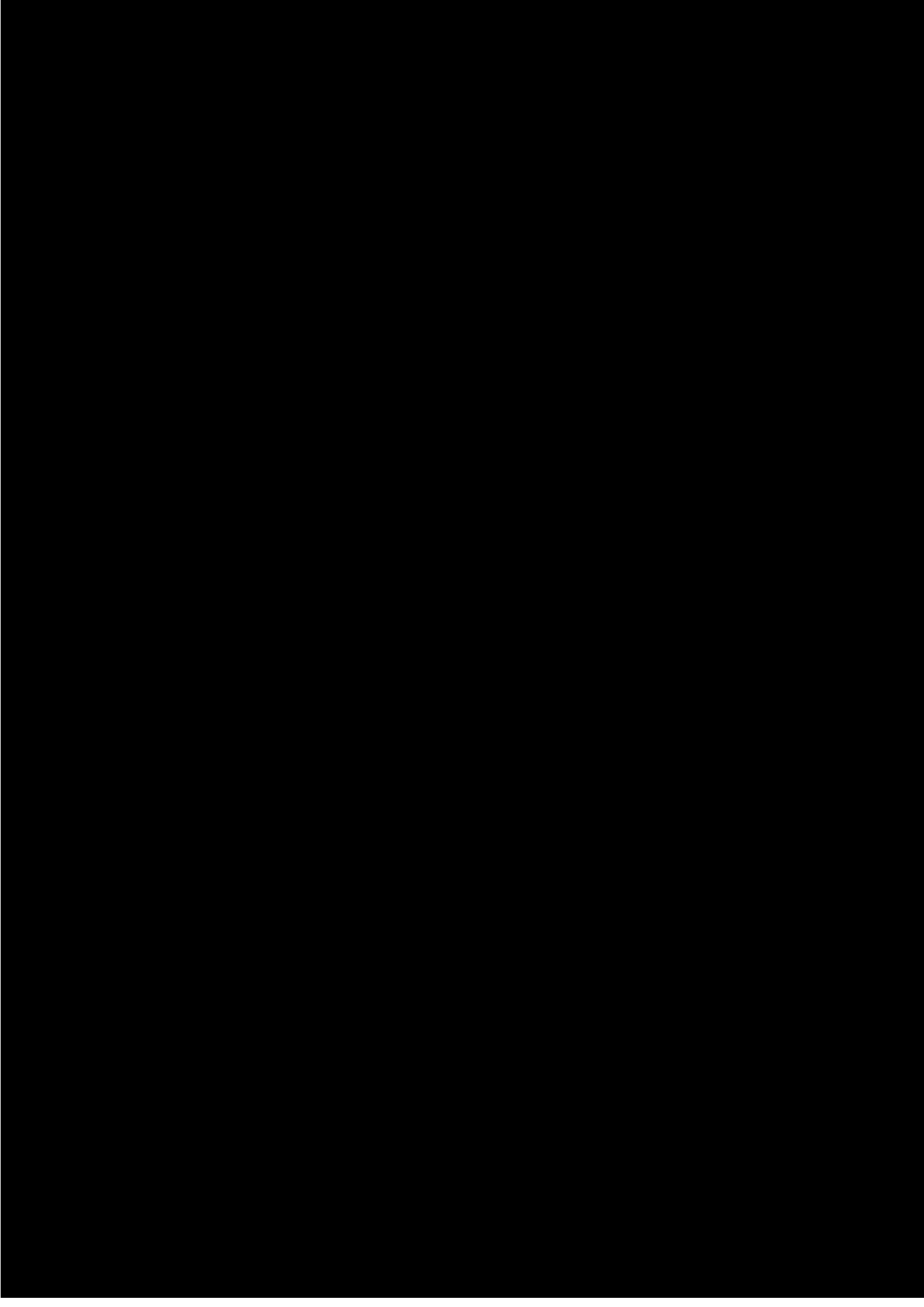


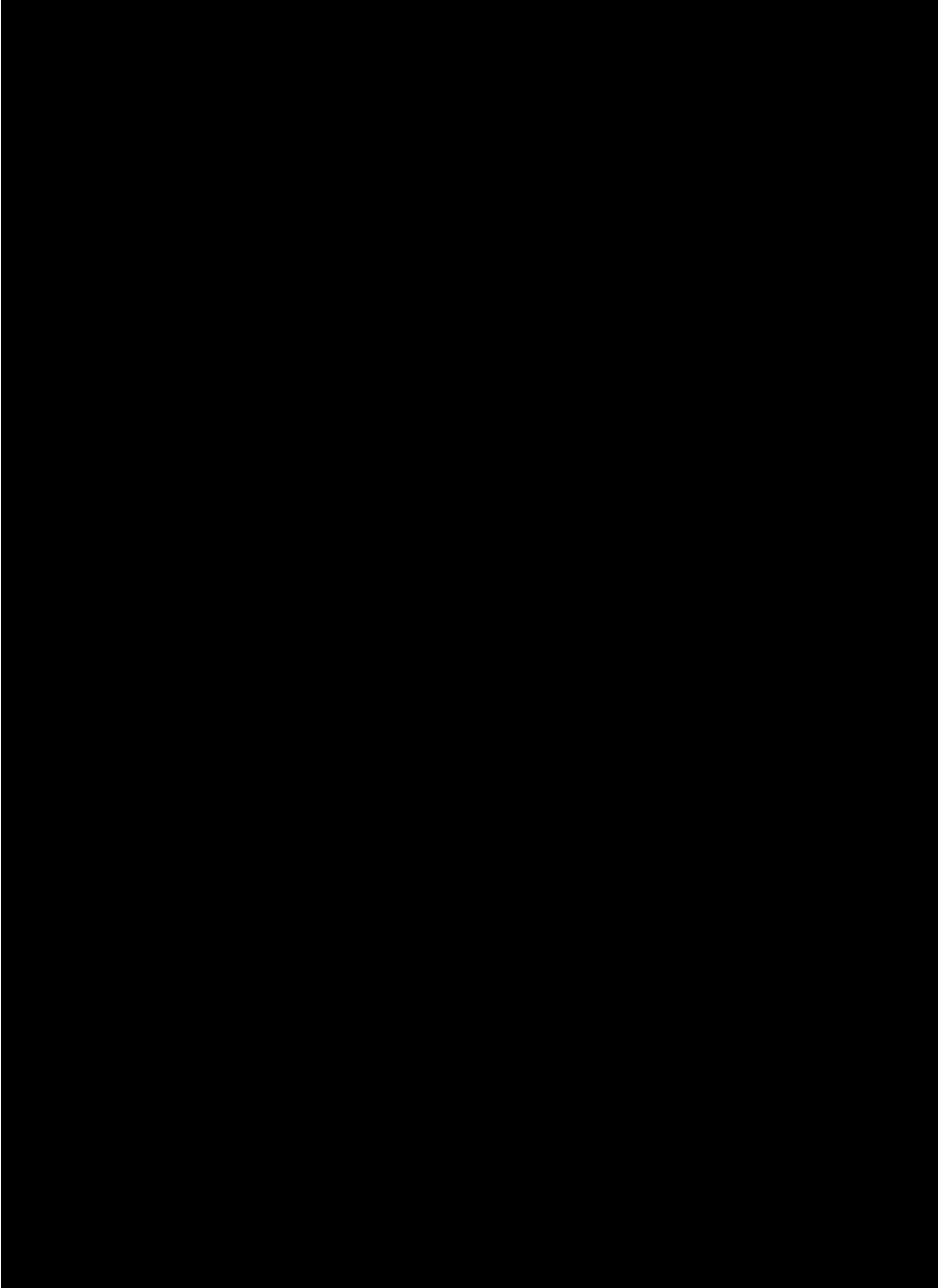


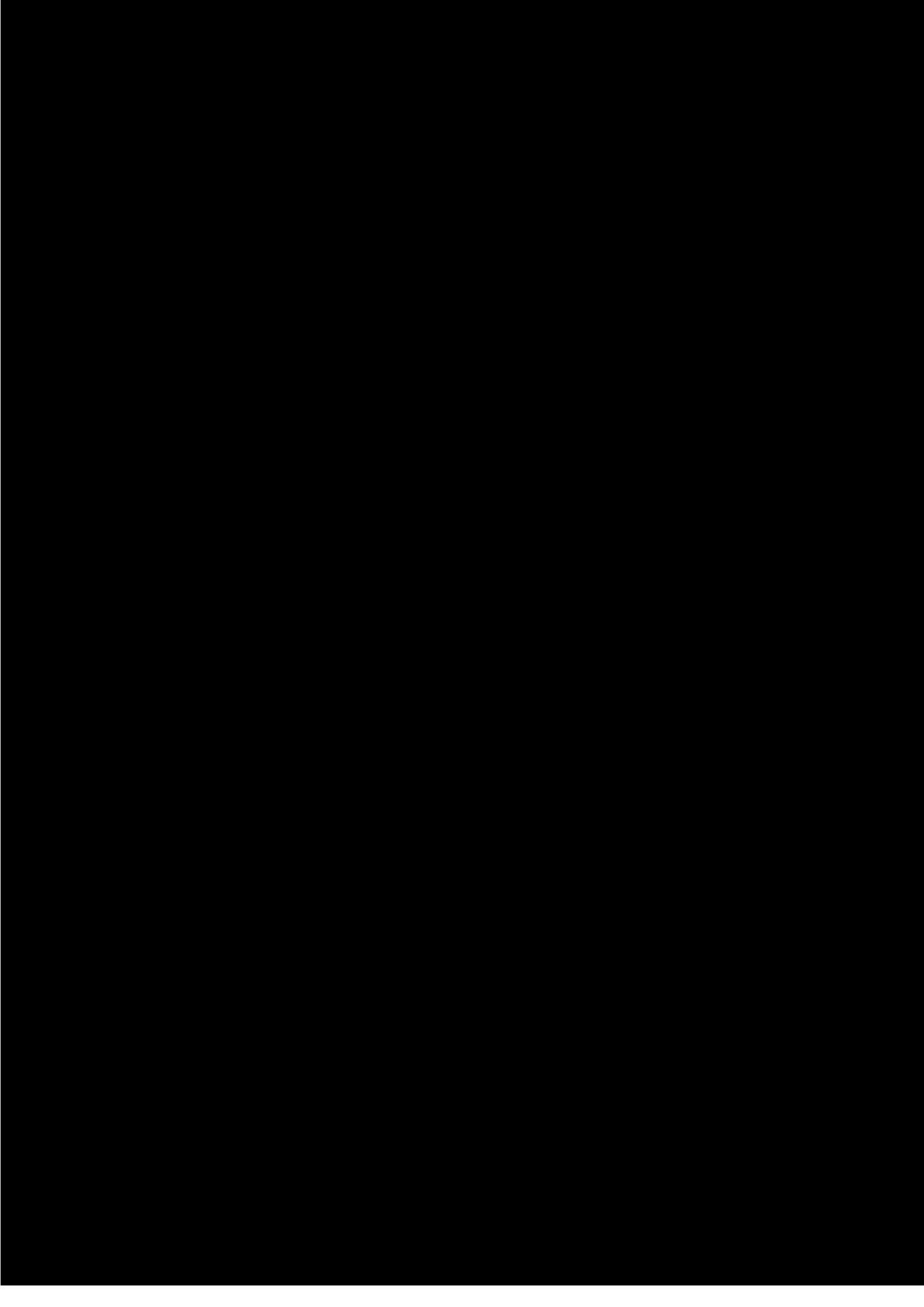


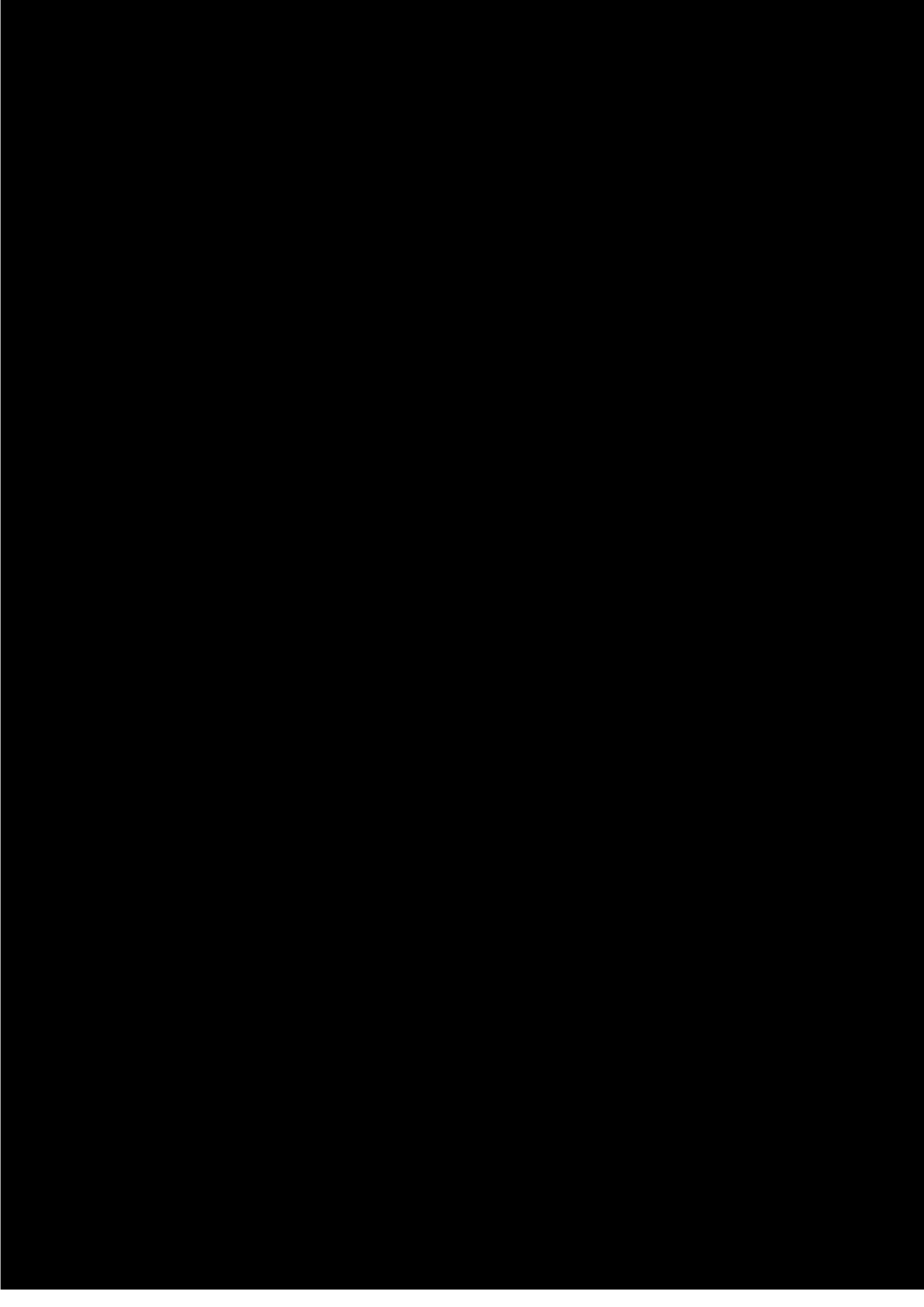


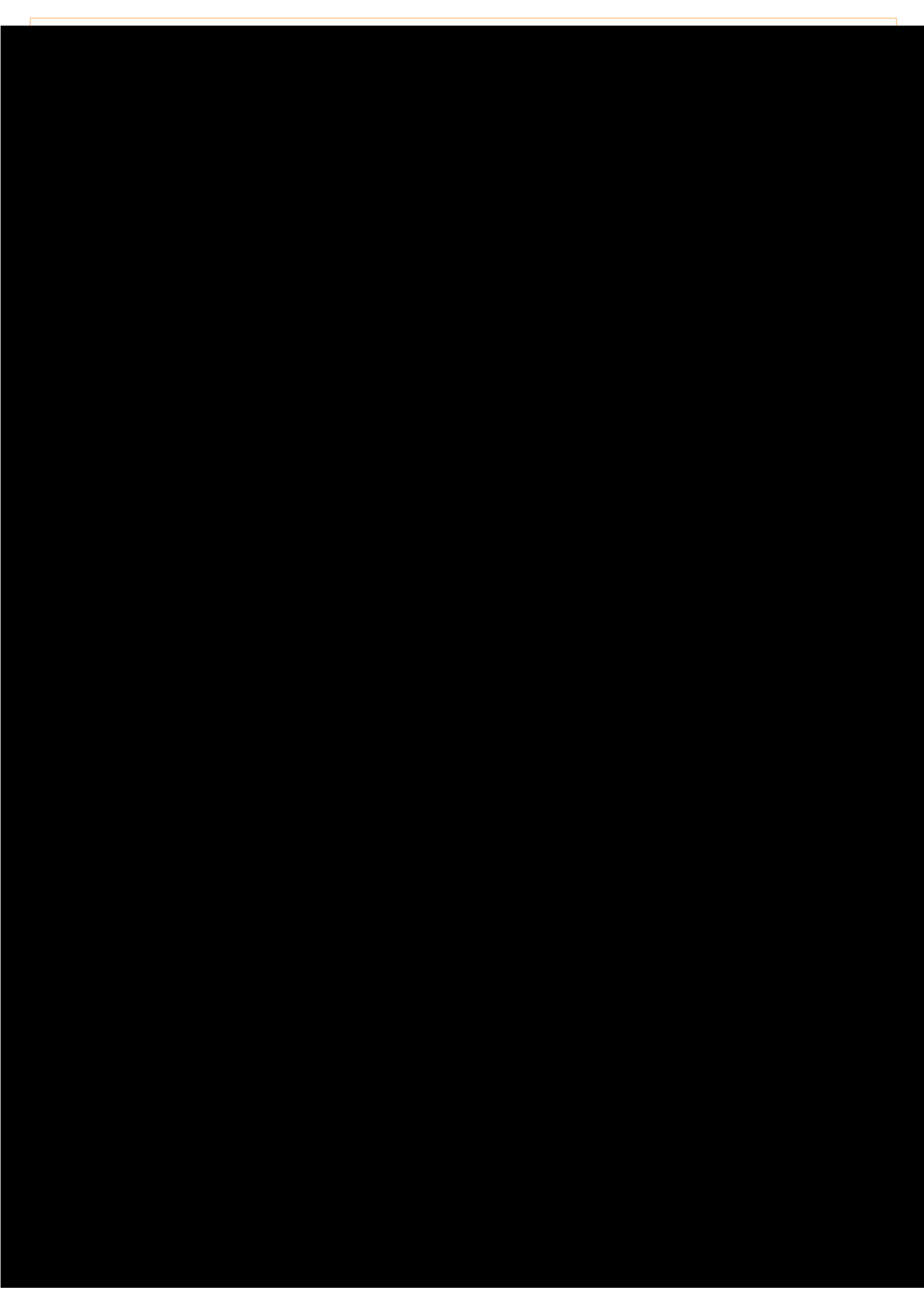


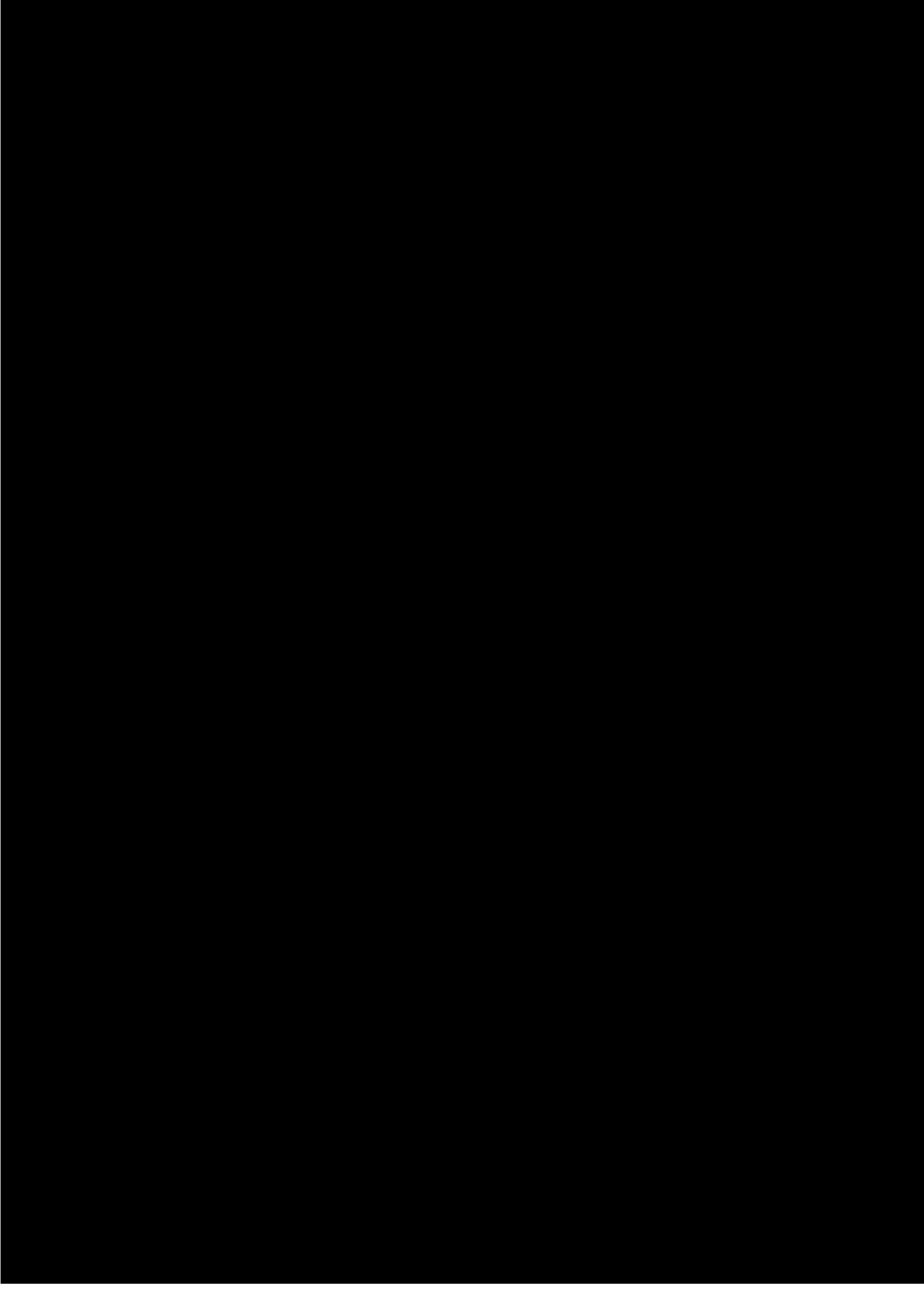


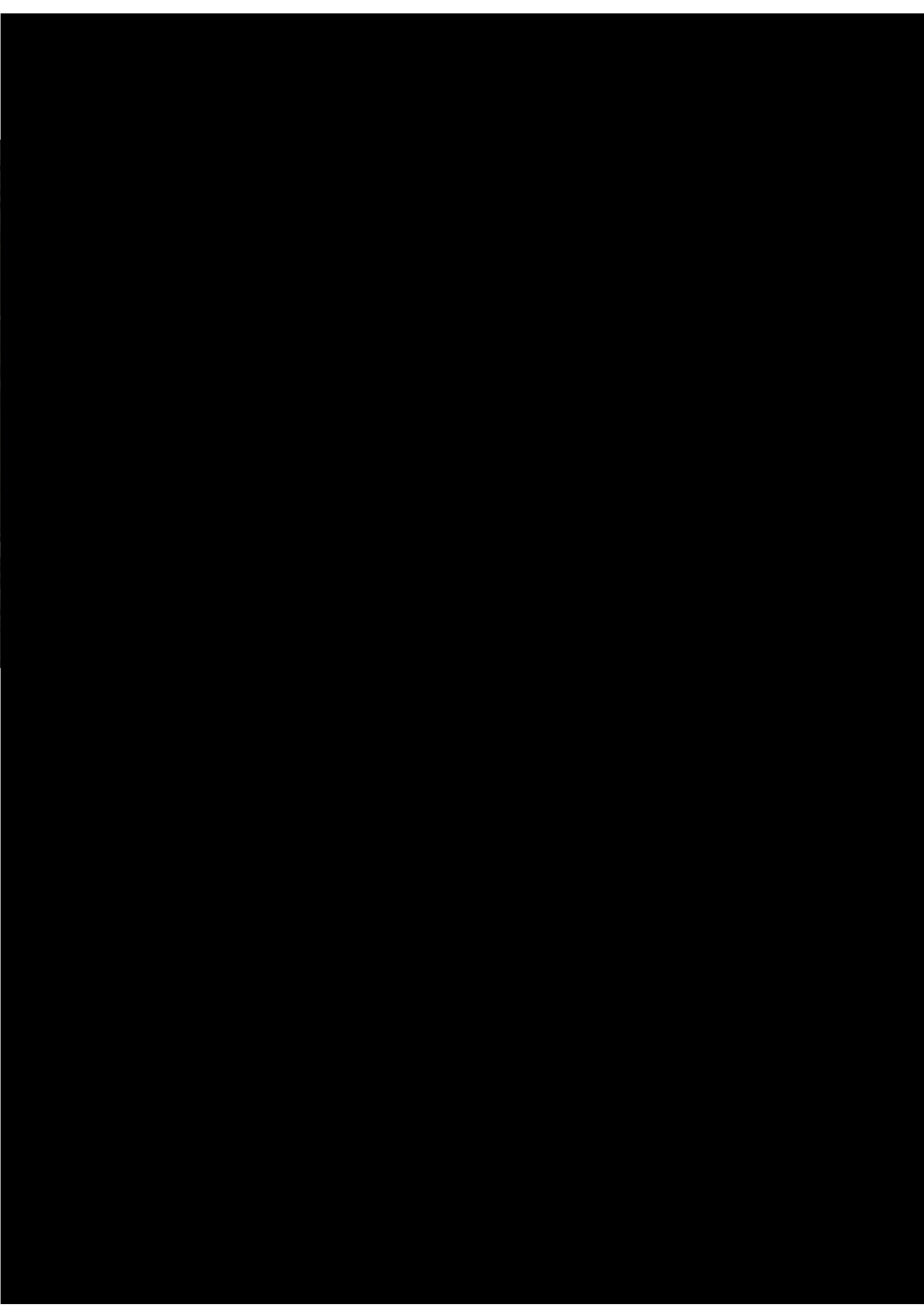


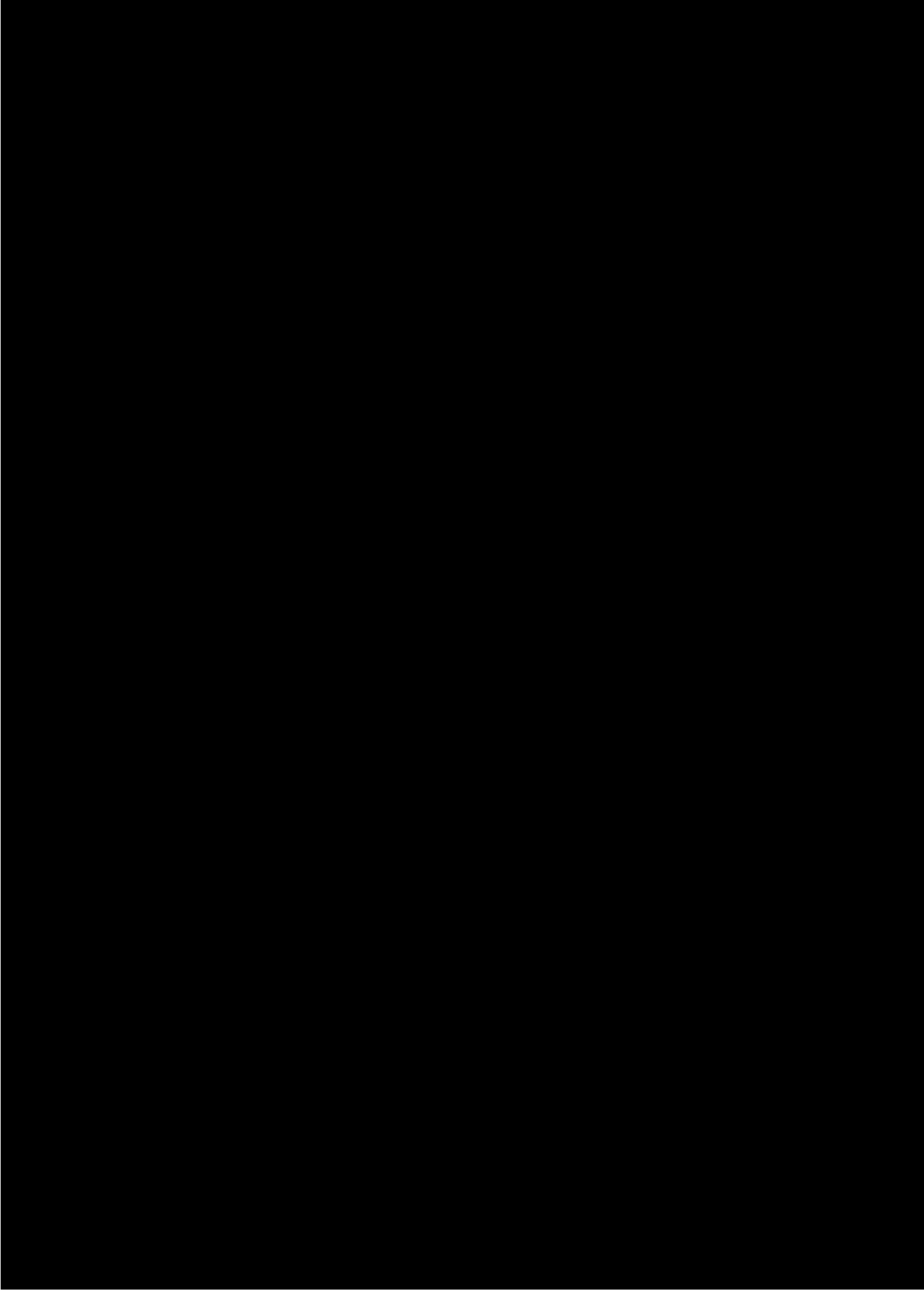


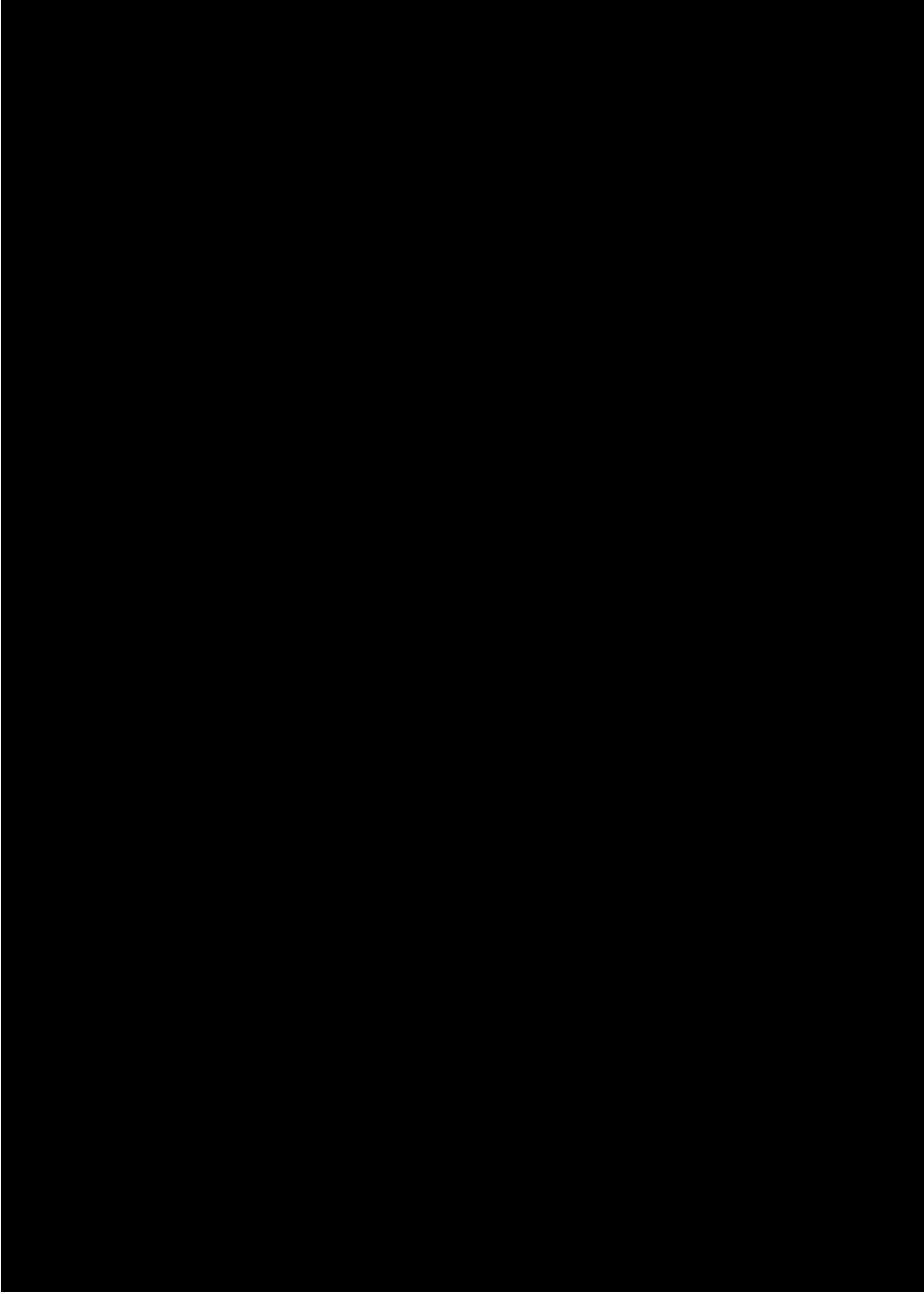


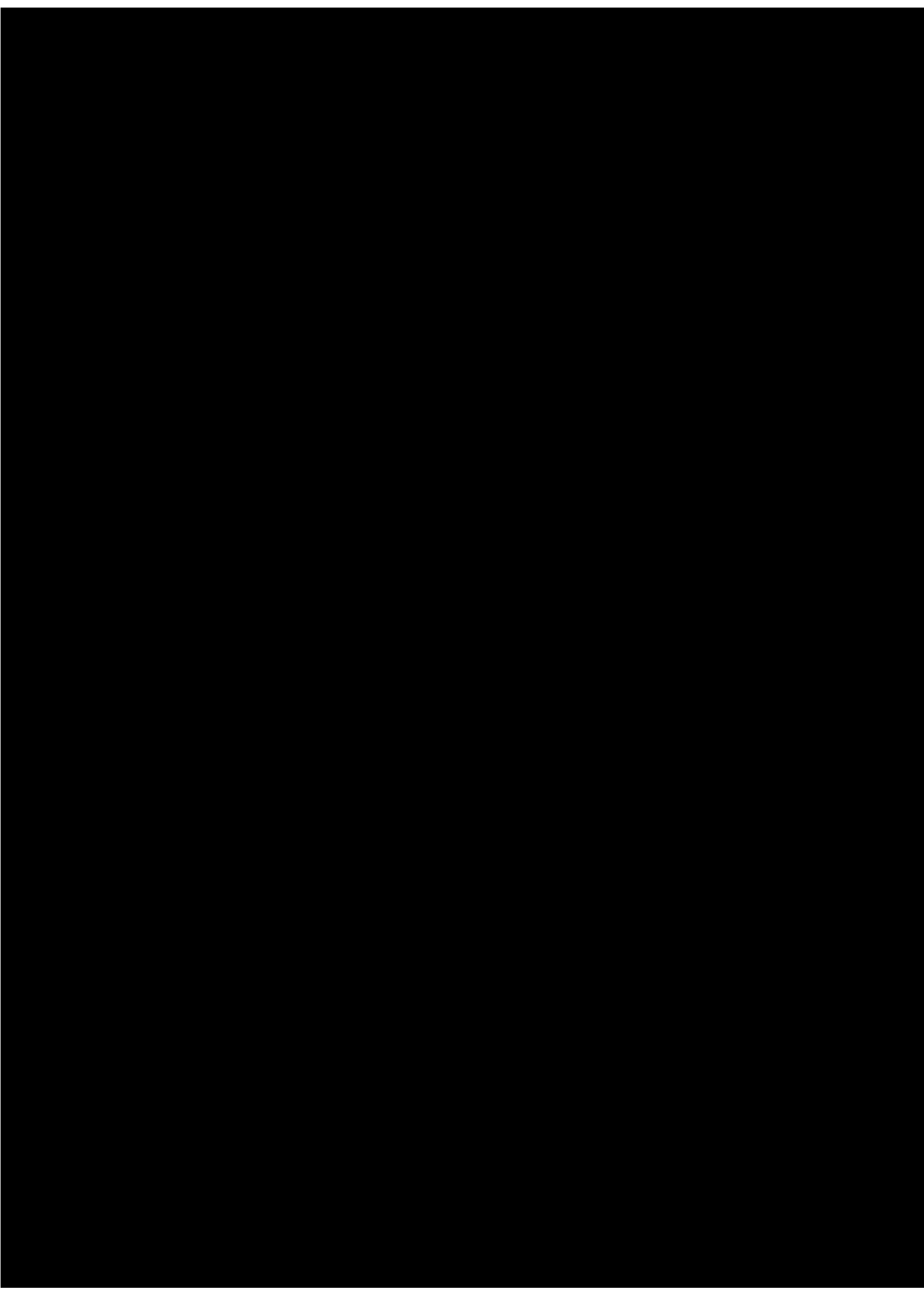


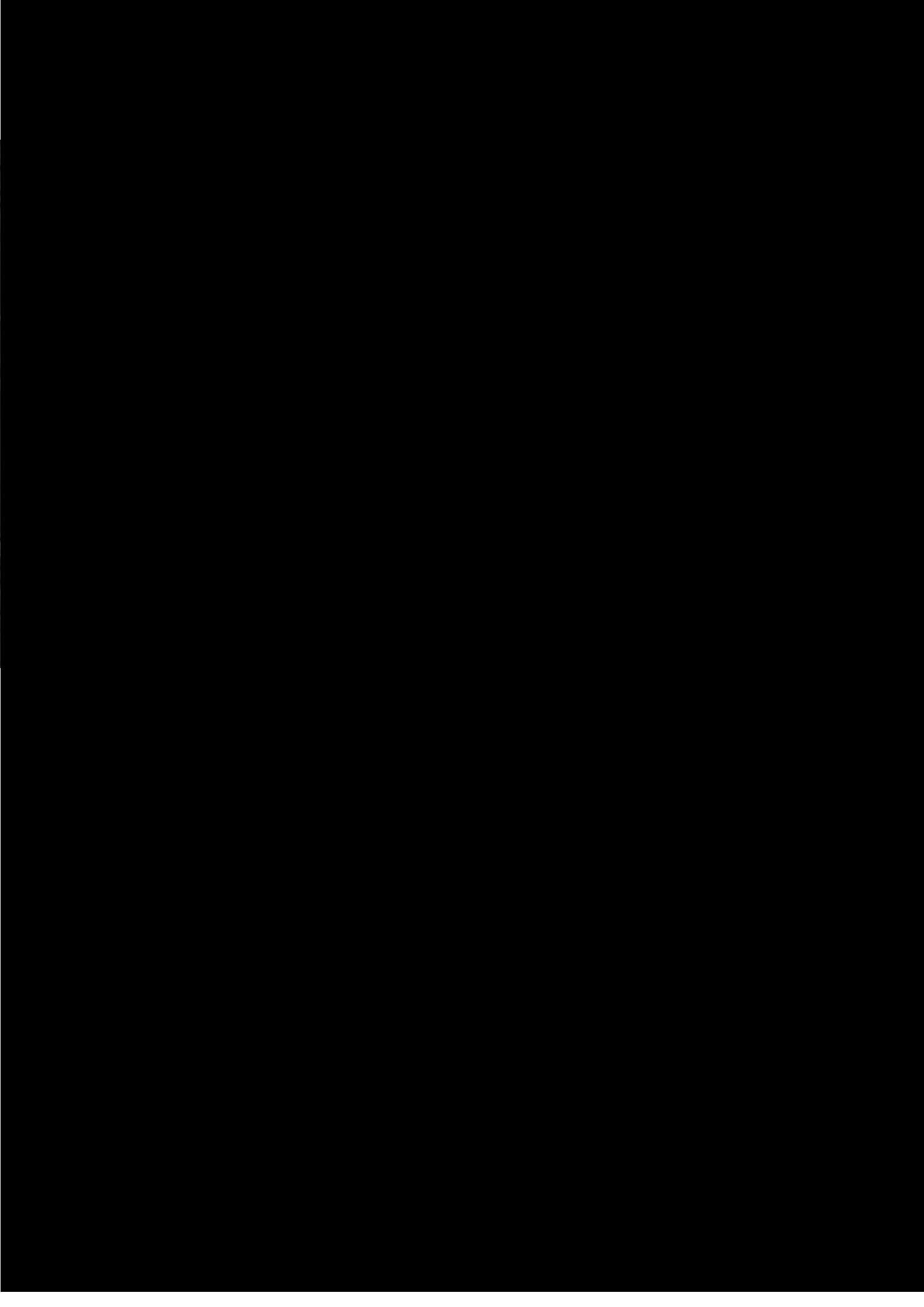


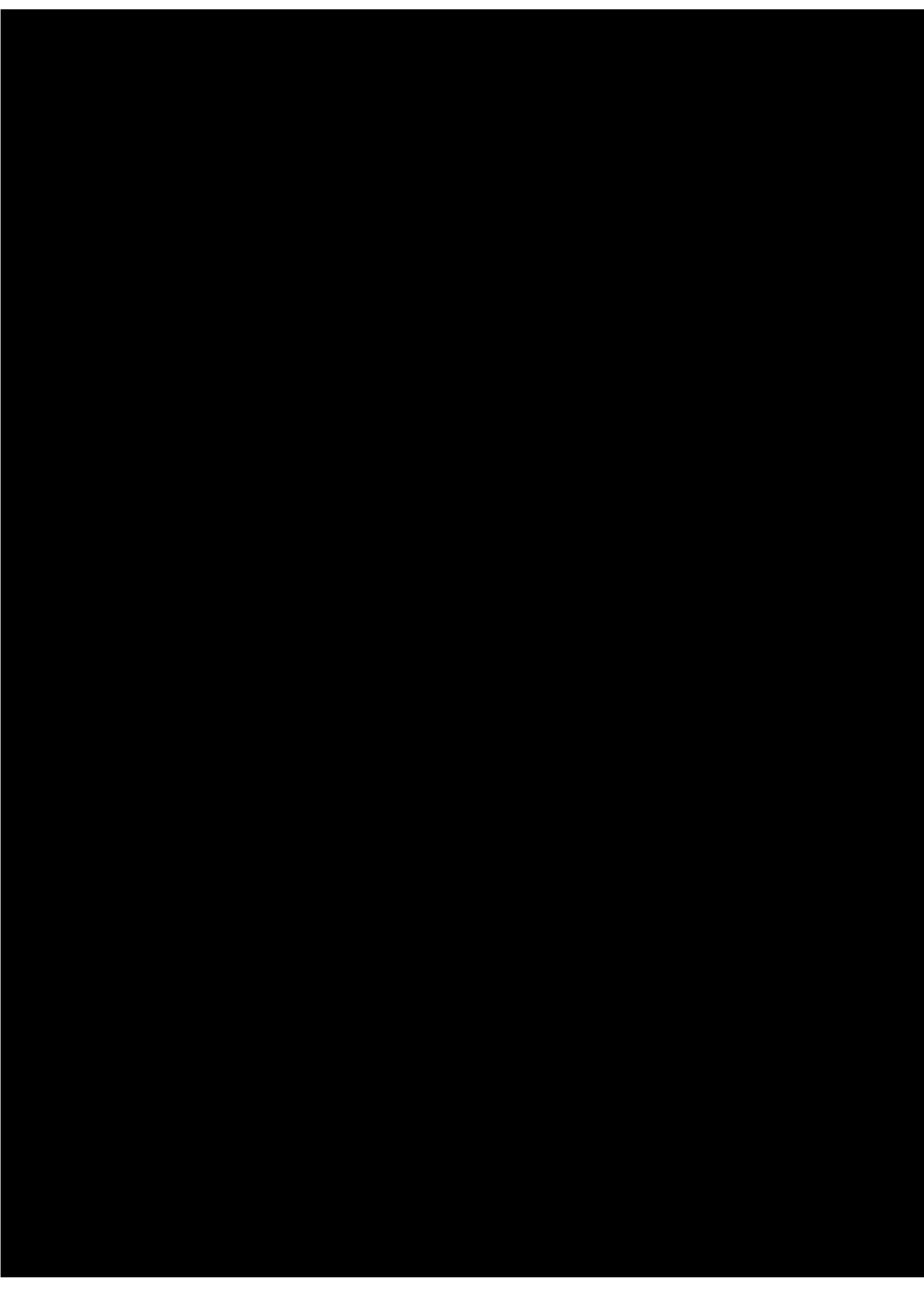


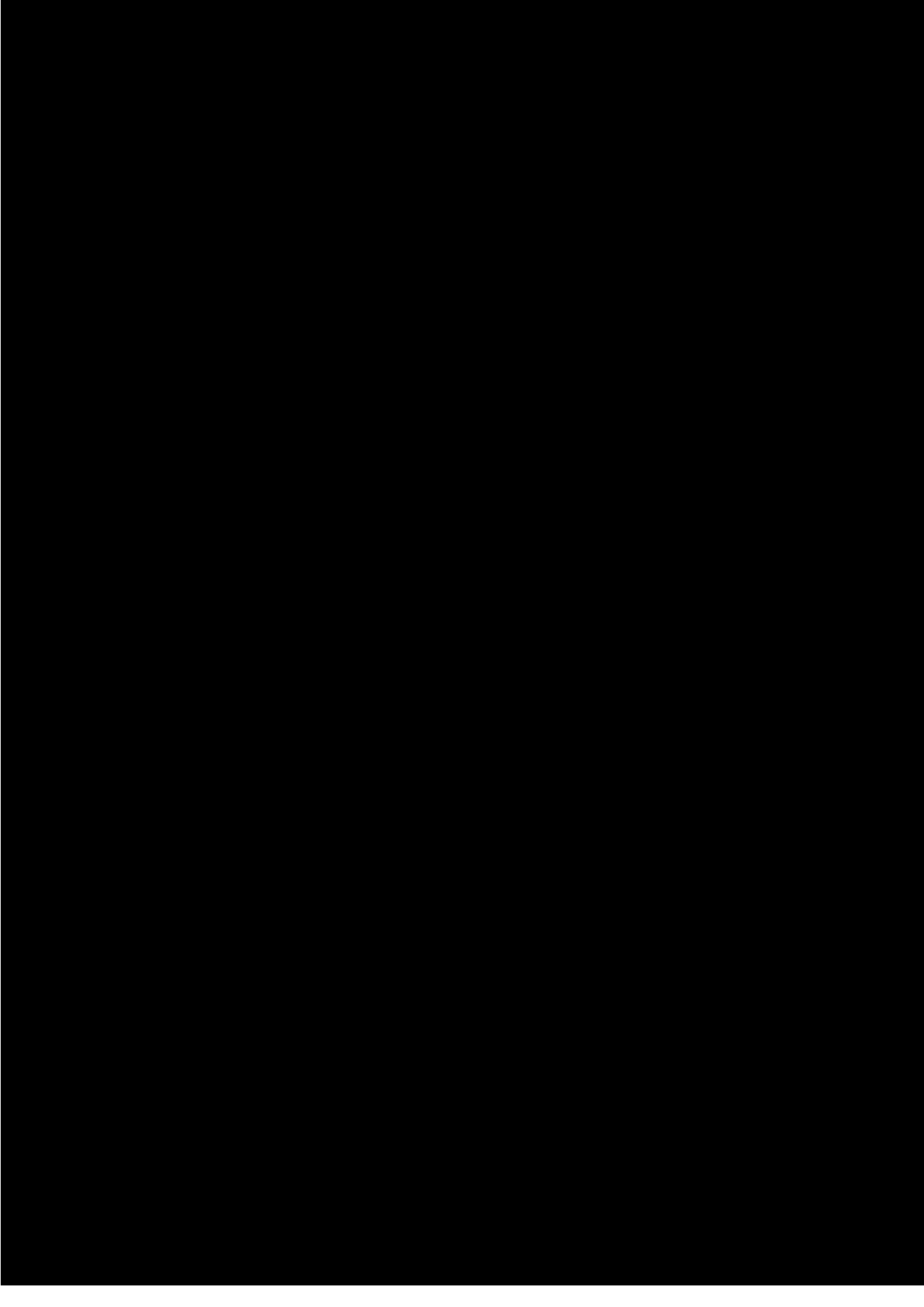


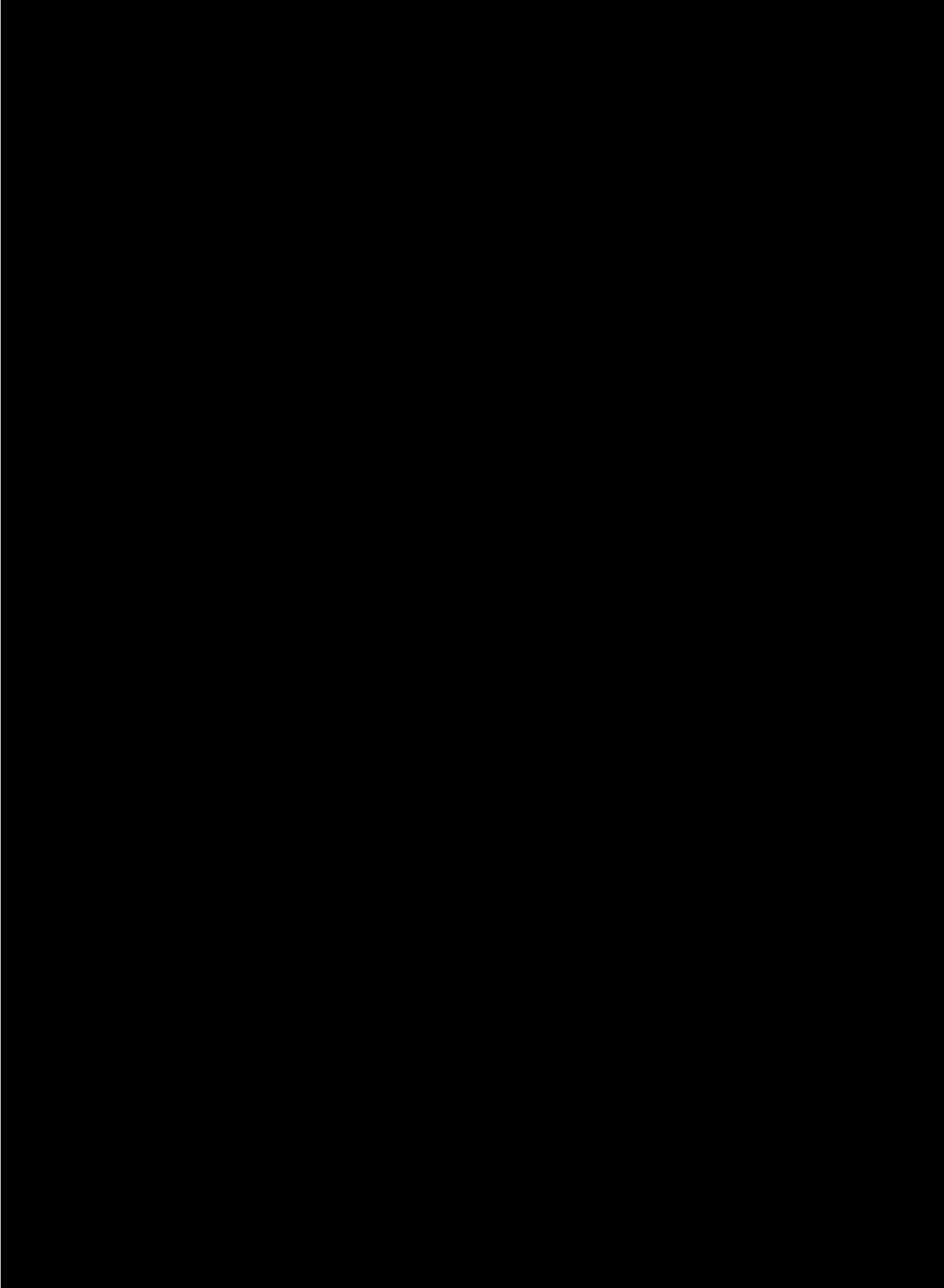


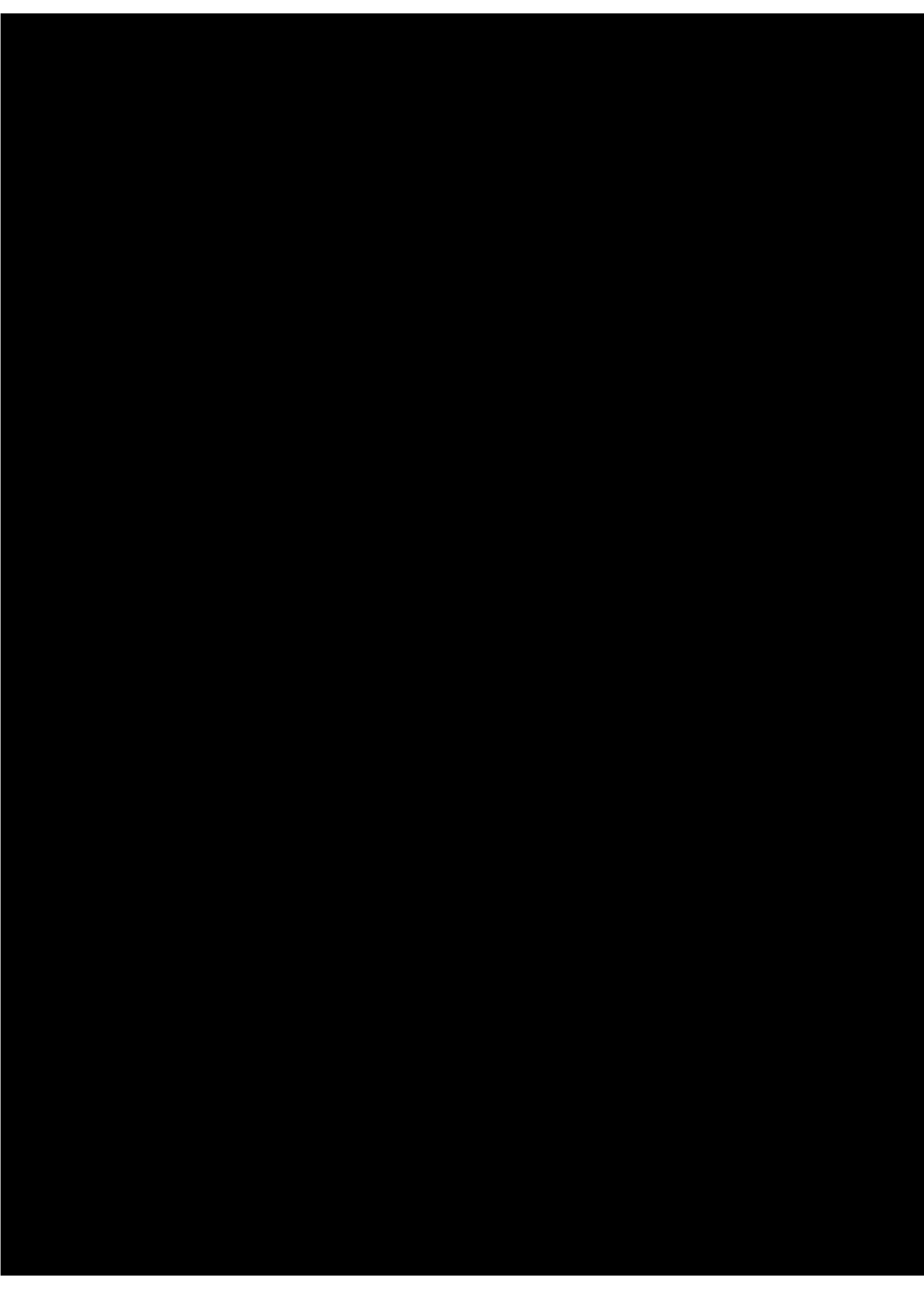


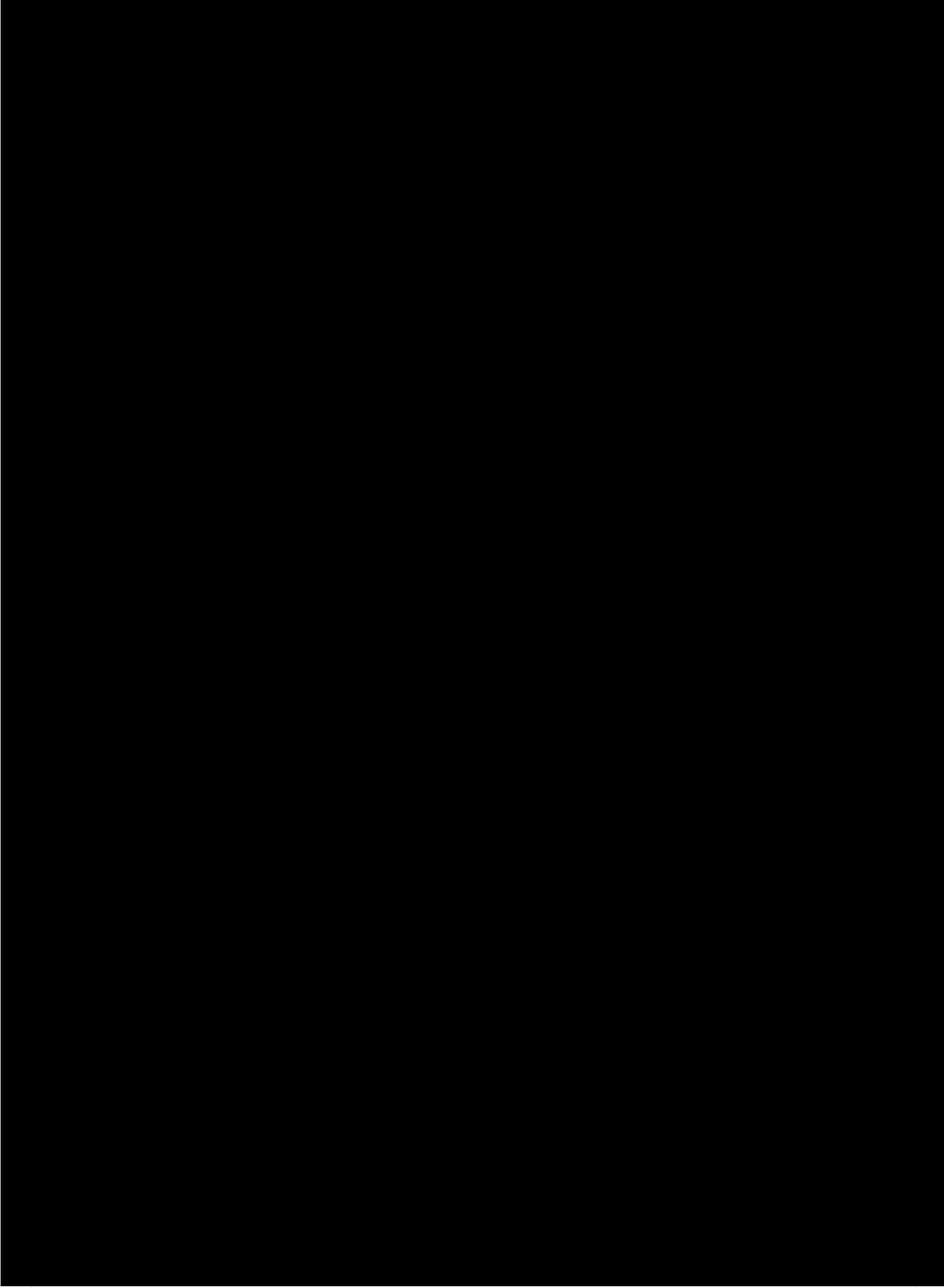


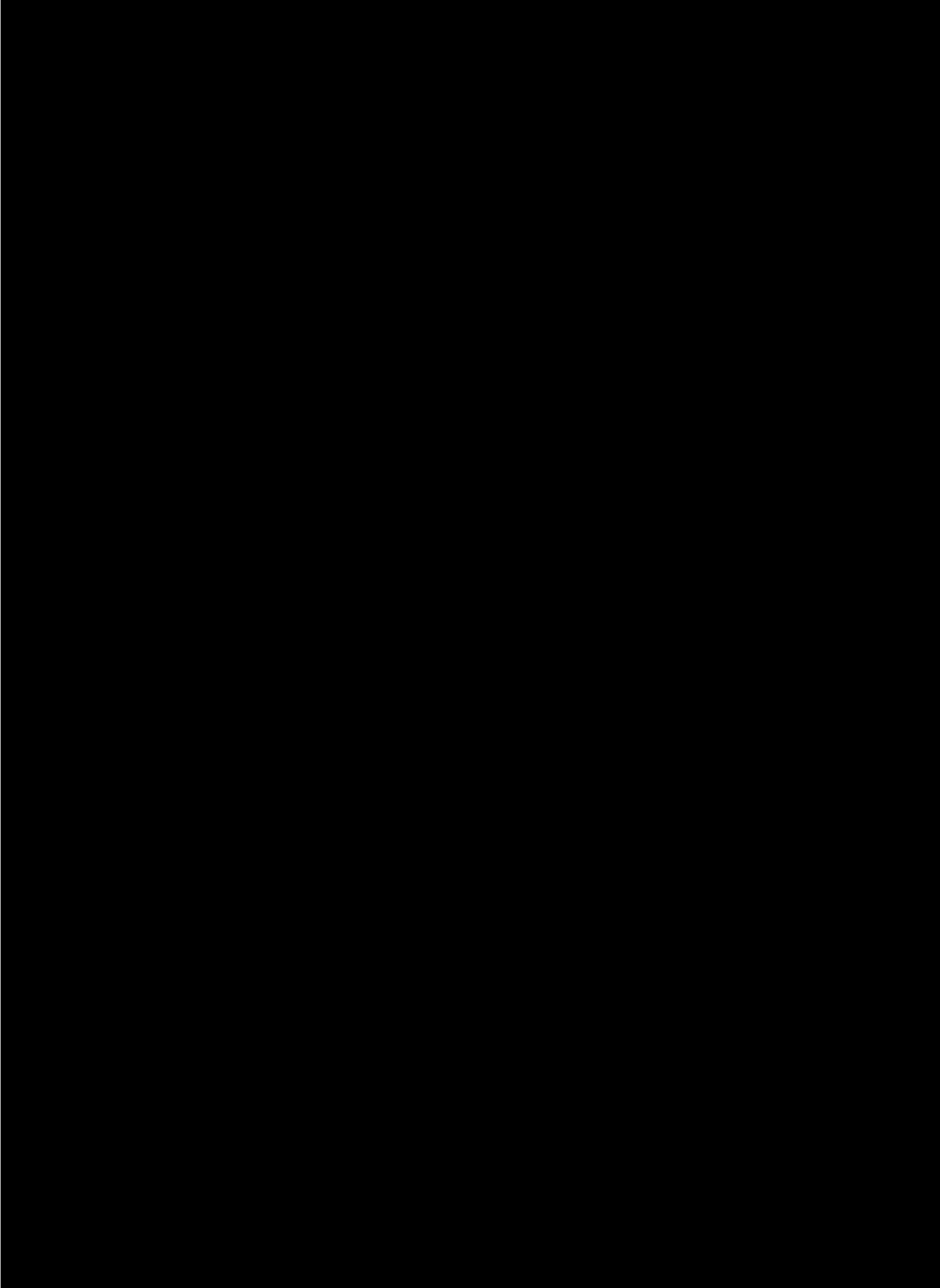


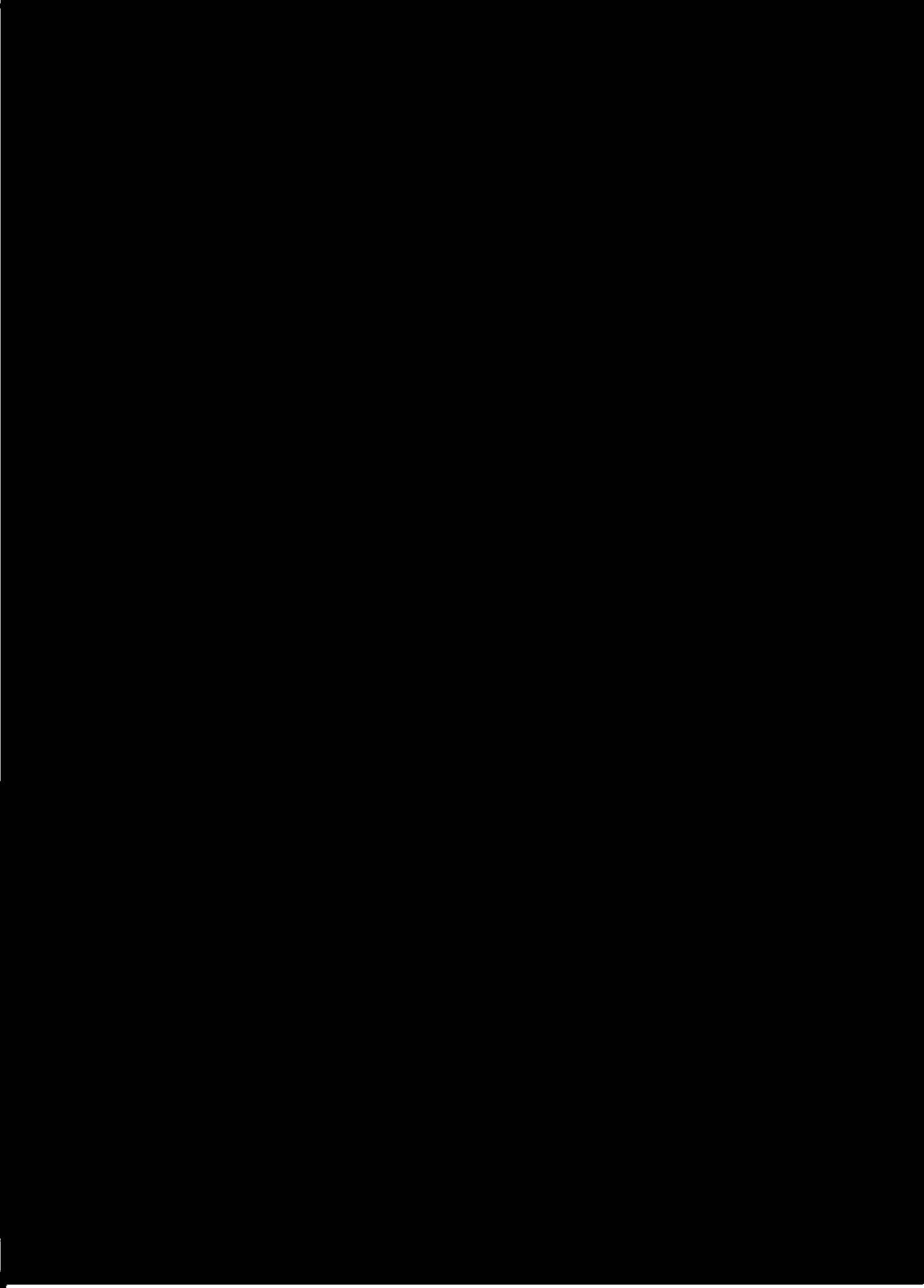


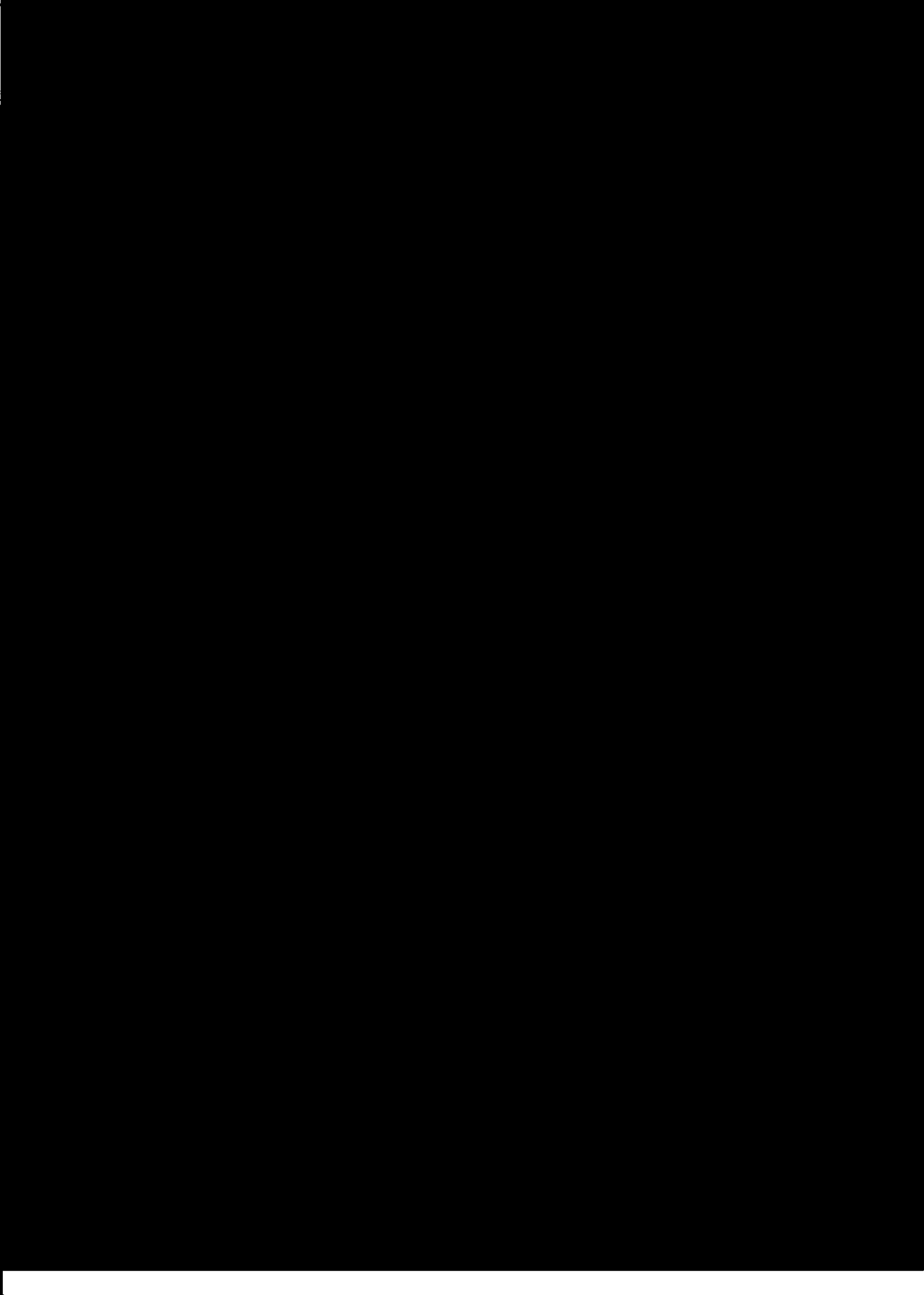


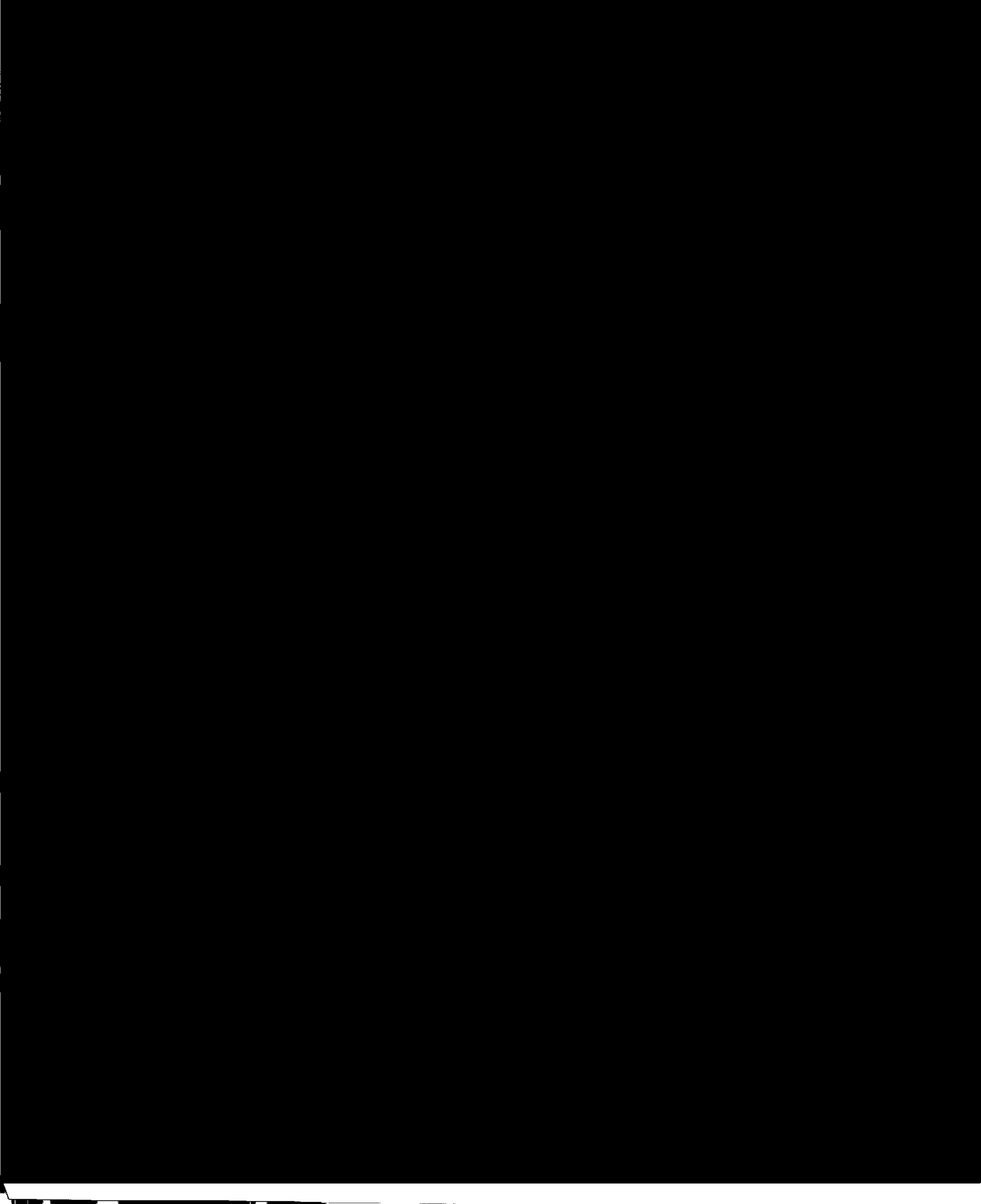


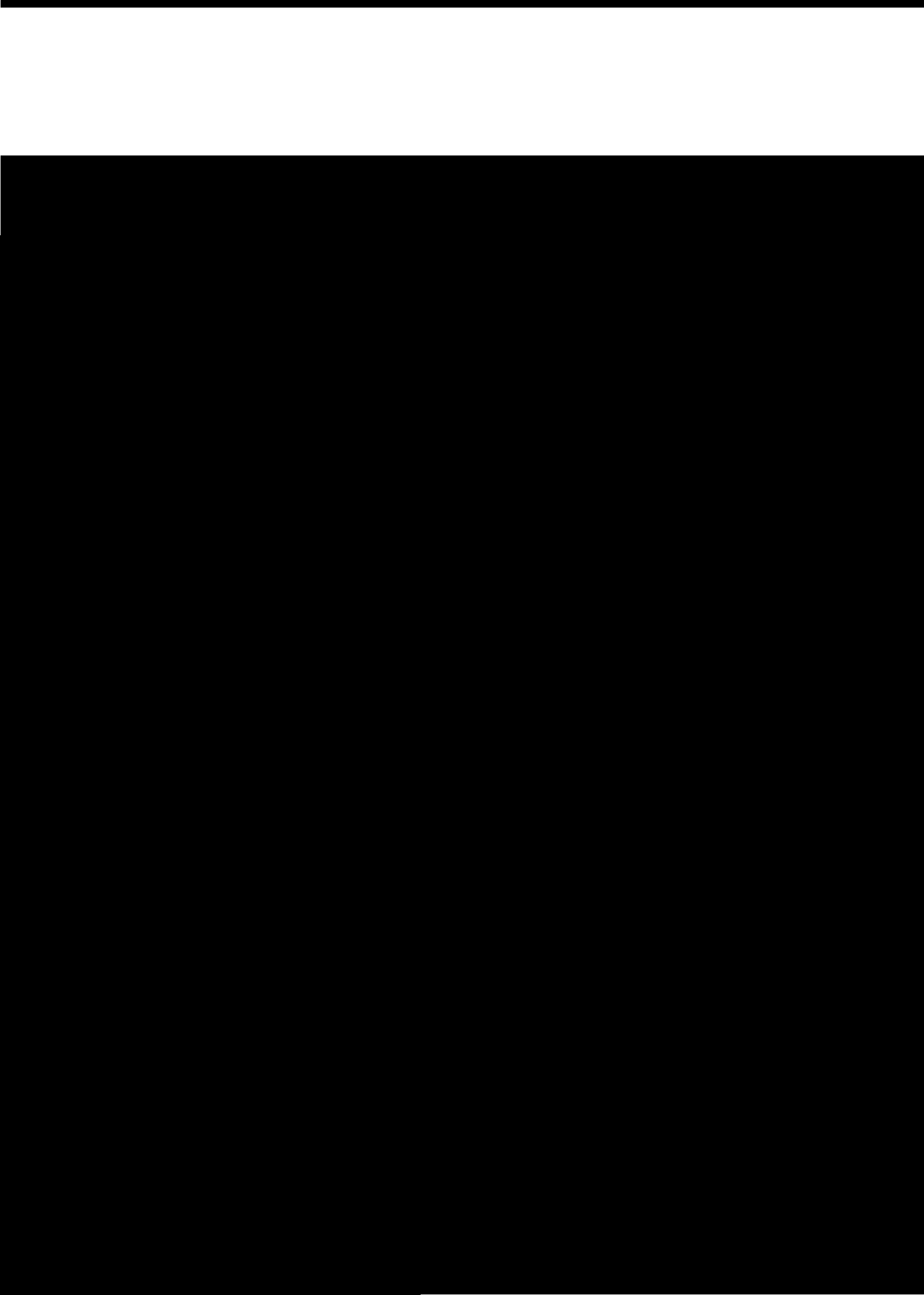


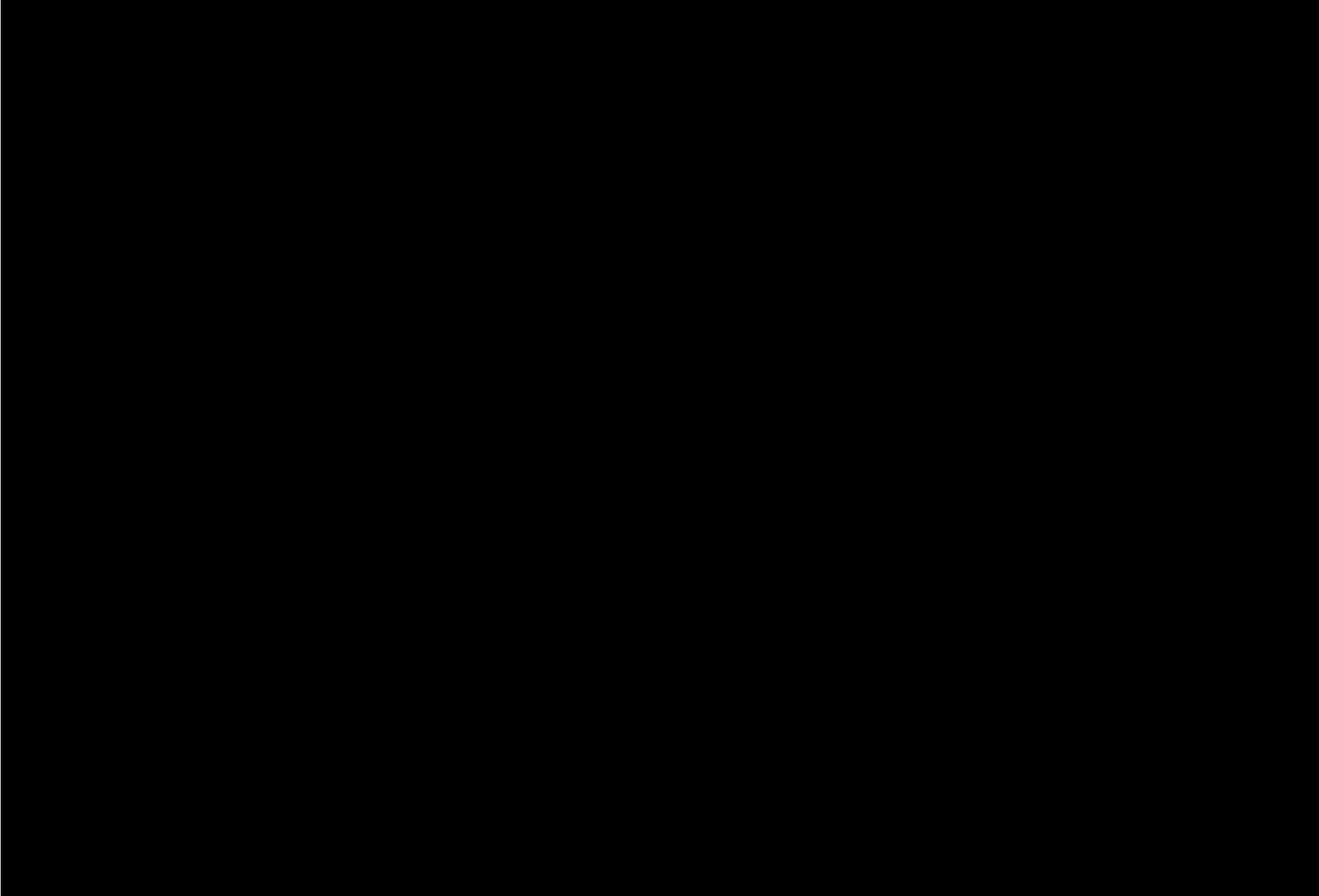


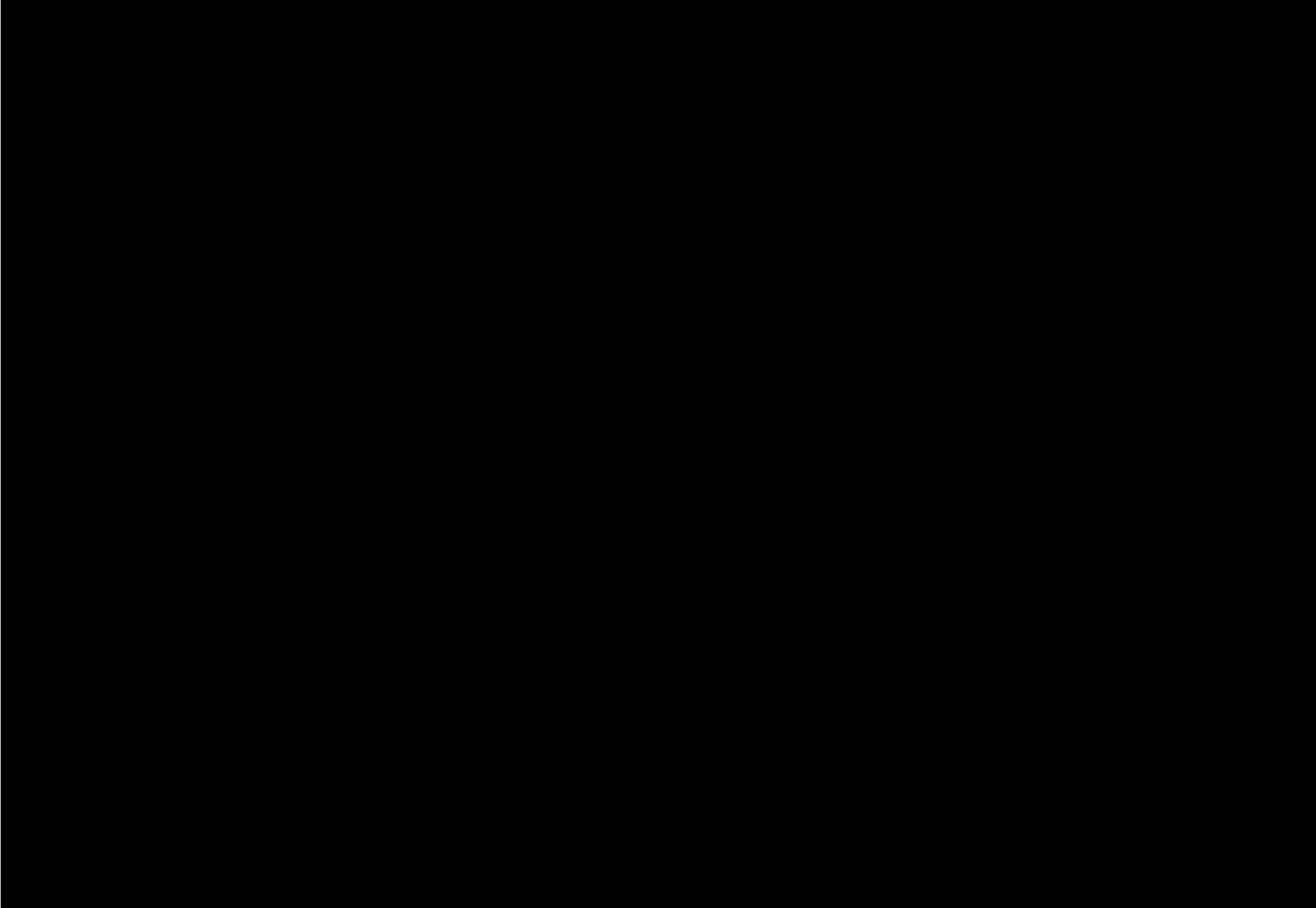


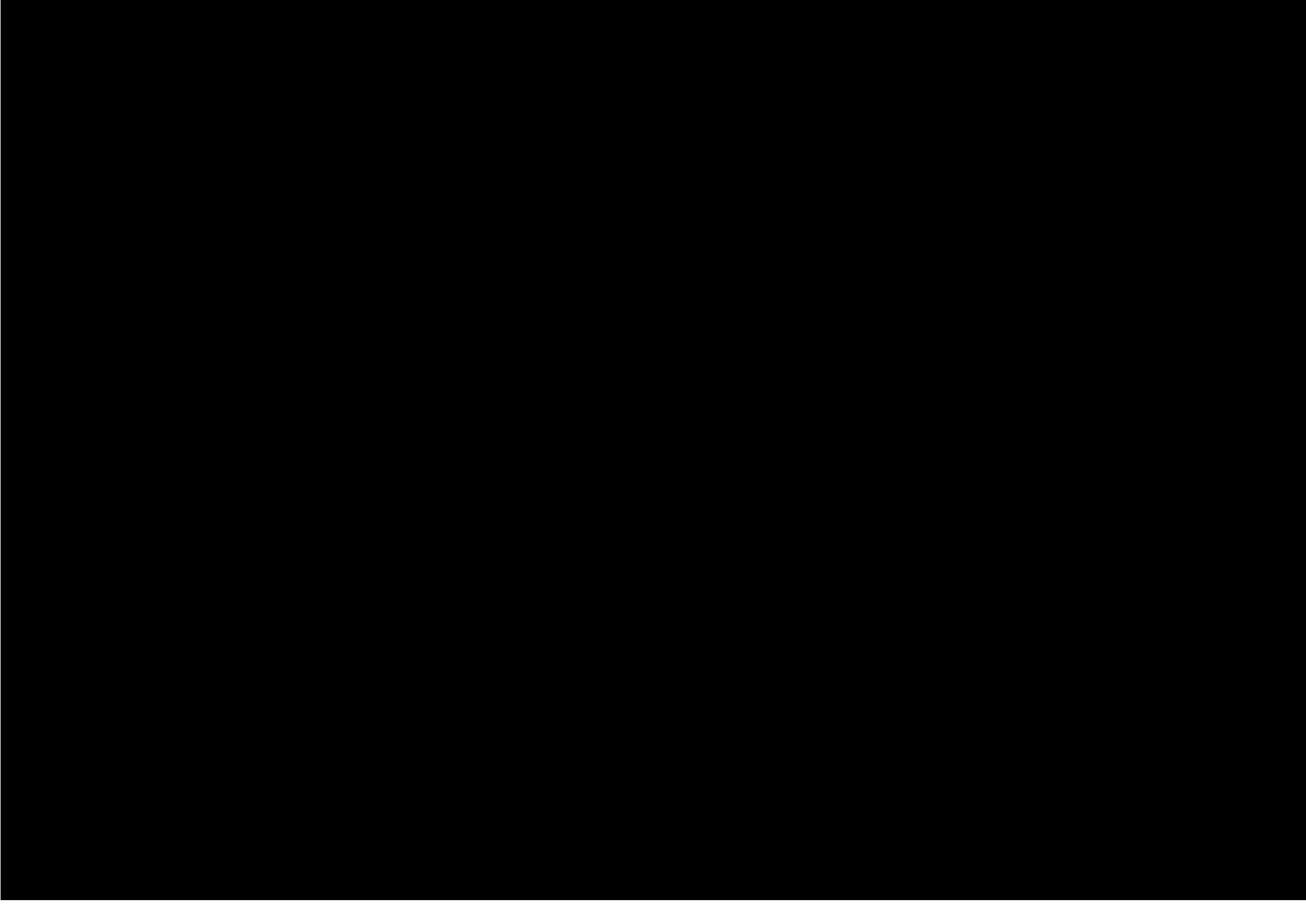


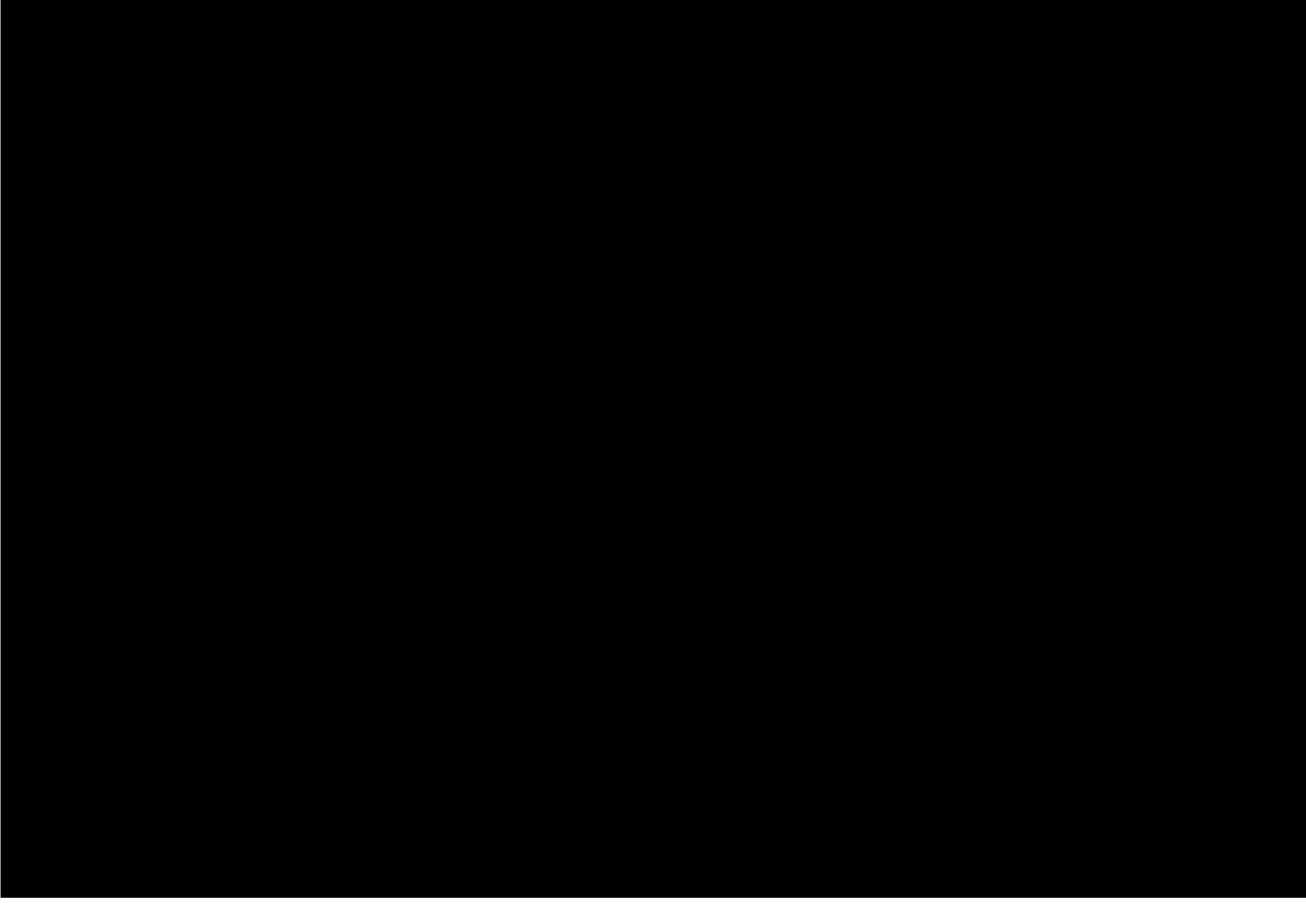


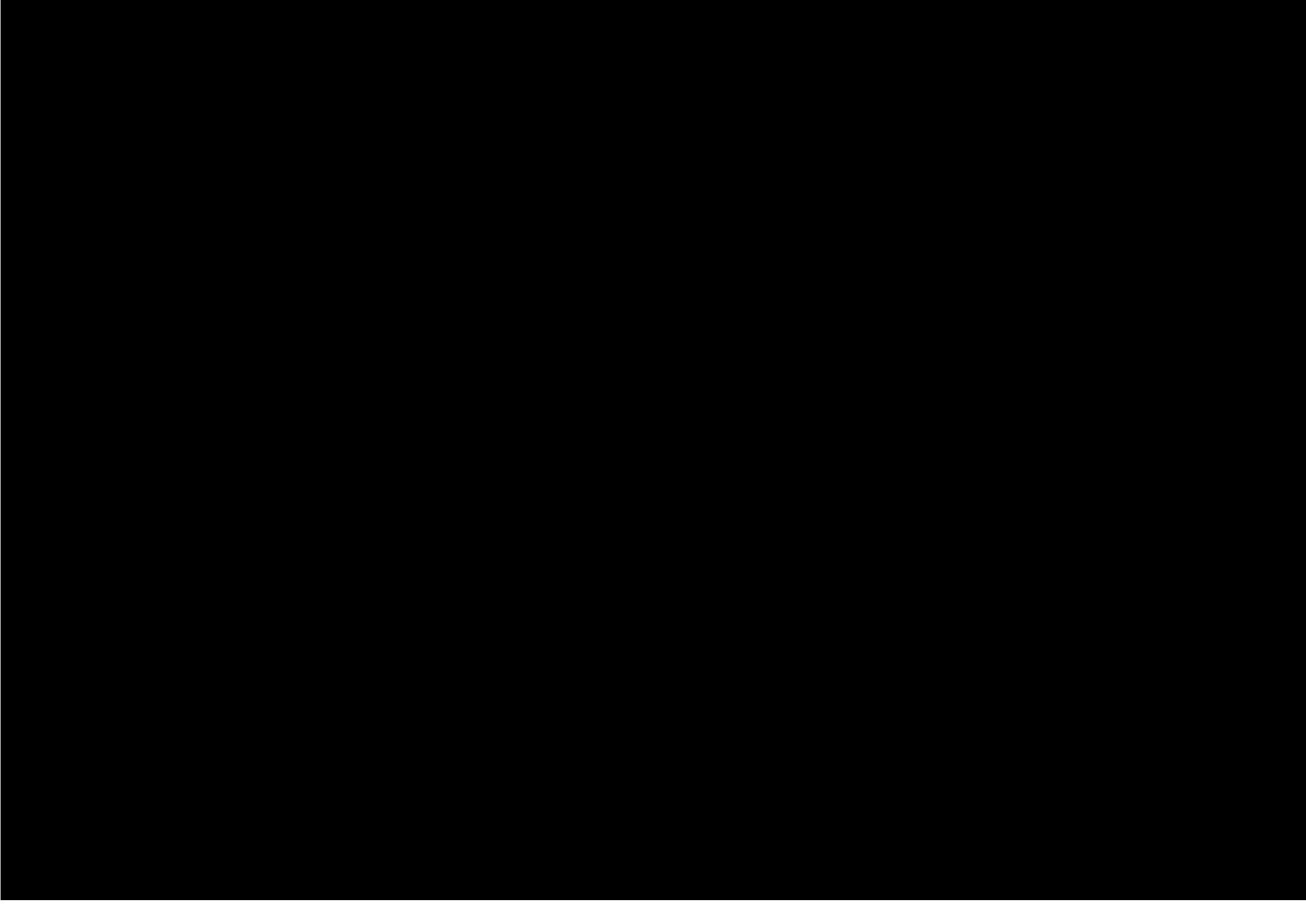


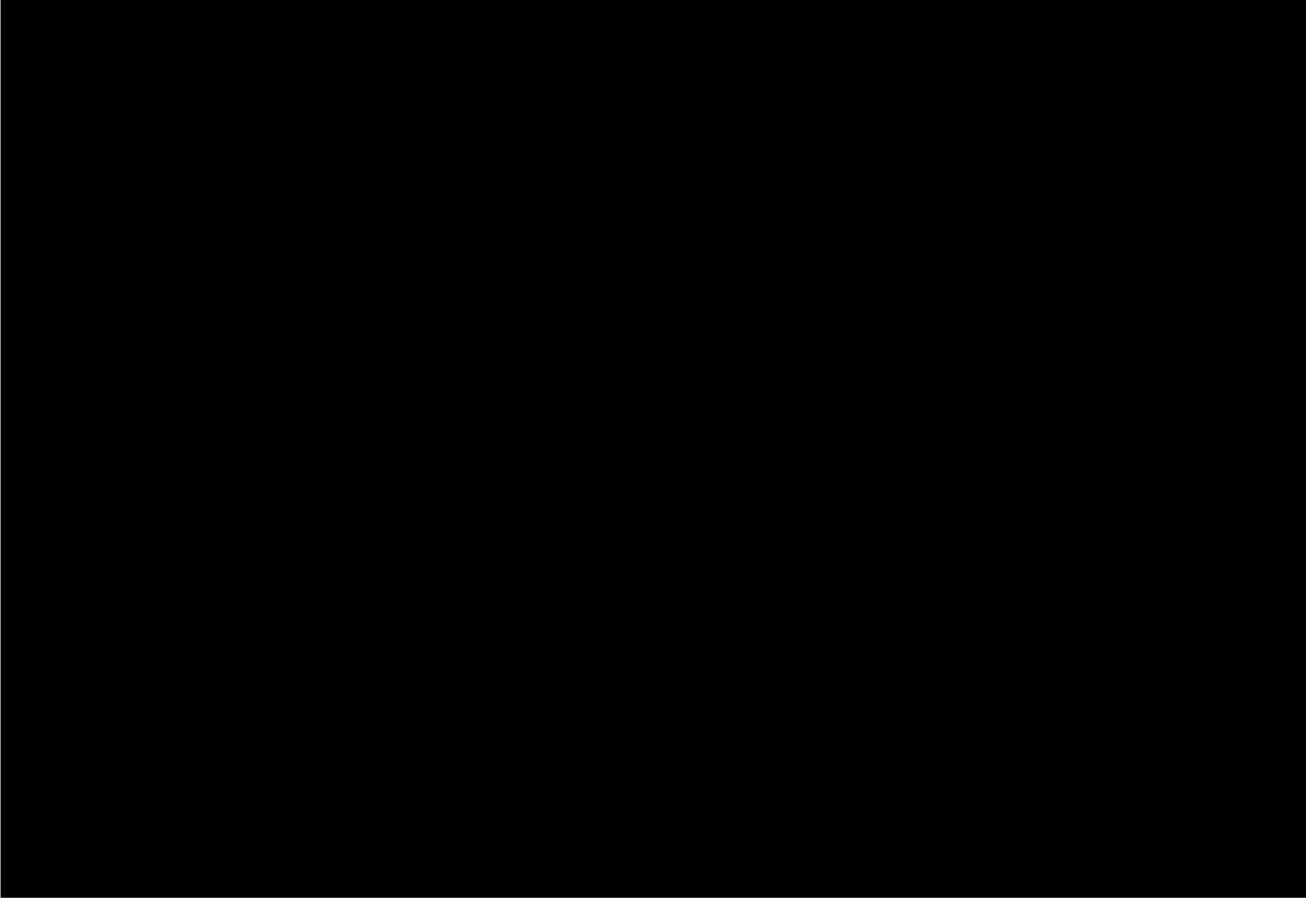


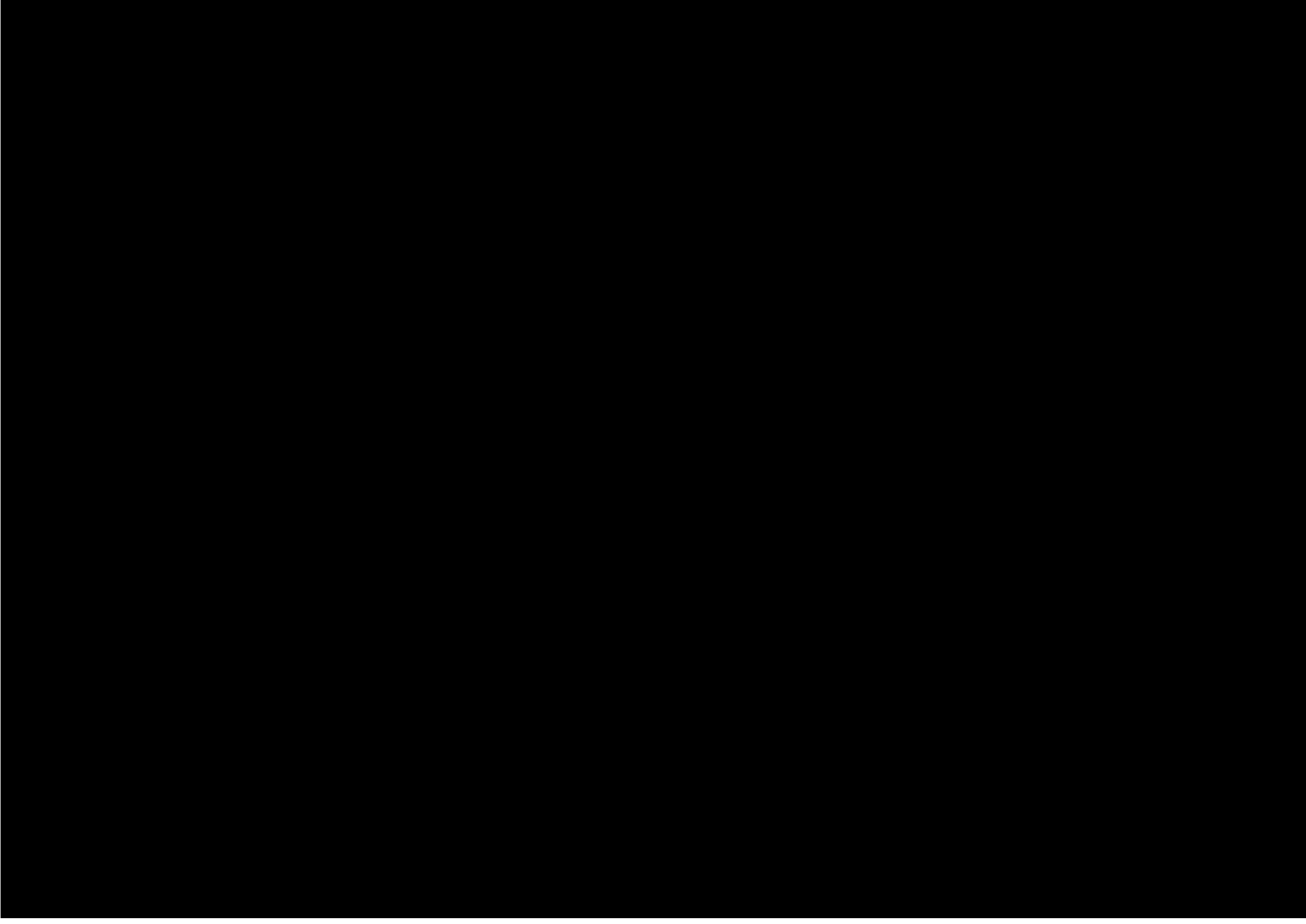


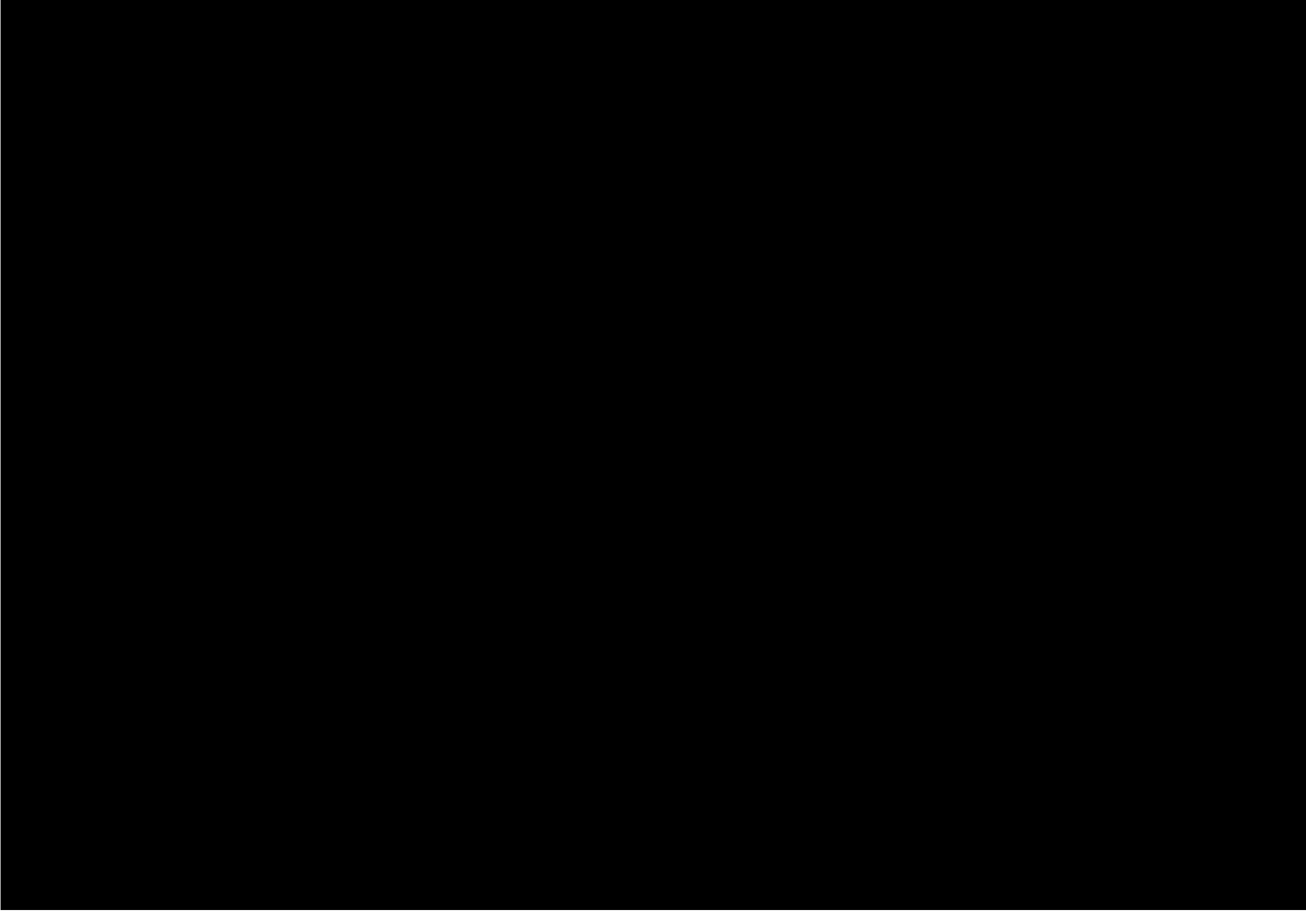














Appendix C

Field investigation photographs



Appendix C

Field investigation photographs



Plate C.1 North end of study area, view south east from the ridgeline across the floodplain towards South Creek (Lot 1 DP104958)



Plate C.2 Ridgeline in northern part of the study area. Location of #45-5-4105 and looking towards #45-5-3036. Dense grass coverage and limited surface exposure. View south east



Plate C.3 View west along the ridge towards location of test excavation in 2005 (Navin Officer) (1/DP104958)



Plate C.4 Location of #45-5-4102. View north (1 DP104958)



Plate C.5 Ridge in southern part of study area. View west from the ridge towards Kemps Creek (1/DP250002)



Plate C.6 Indicative soil depth on the upper slopes of the ridge (1/DP250002)



Plate C.7 South Creek in north west of study area, proposed for zoning as recreational use. View south (Lot 1DP1018318)



Plate C.8 Boggy floodplain beside South Creek in north west of study area. View east (Lot 1DP1018318)



Plate C.9 Confluence of South Creek (left) and Kemps Creek (right). View north (26/DP258414)



Plate C.10 Levee bank on the west side of South Creek and remnant piles of introduced fill. View south east (27/258414)



Plate C.11 View across South Creek to the south west. AHIMS sites #45-5-2550 and #45-6-1779 are located on the west bank beside the golf course (26/DP258414)



Plate C.12 Kemps Creek, fast flowing following a weekend of heavy rain. View south west (27/DP258414)



Plate C.13 Area of high disturbance from market gardening beside Kemps Creek. View south (39/258414)



Plate C.14 Narrow riparian corridor of Casuarinas beside Kemps Creek. View west (39/258414)



Plate C.15 Location of newly identified site MRP_OS1 on a track exposure west of Tadpole Dam in Kemps Creek. View south-west



Plate C.16 Artefact, MSR_OS1



Plate C.17 Ropes Creek, densely vegetated and overgrown with weeds. View south-west (44/DP708347)



Plate C.18 Location of newly identified site MRP_OS2 beside a tributary to Ropes Creek in north-east of the study area. View north



Plate C.19 Artefact. MRP_OSR2



