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ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED
TECHNOLOGY FOR
CONSTRUCTION
2-44 O'CONNELL STREET
KINGSWOOD NSW

Prepared for
TAFE NSW
2 June 2021

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Project Code	P0029153
Report Number	F01

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared to accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD - 8571481 for the development of an Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC) at the TAFE Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the site). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares.

The objectives of this ACHA are to:

- Investigate the presence, or absence, of Aboriginal objects and/or places within and in close proximity to the subject area, and whether those objects and/or places would be impacted by the proposed development.
- Investigate the presence, or absence, of any landscape features that may have the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and/or sites and whether those objects and/or sites would be impacted by the proposed development.
- Document the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal objects and/or place and sites that may be located within the subject area.
- Document consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) with the aim to identify any spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations or attachments to the subject area and any Aboriginal objects and/or places that might be identified within the subject area.
- Provide management strategies for any identified Aboriginal objects and/or places or cultural heritage values.
- Provide recommendations for the implementation of the identified management strategies.
- Prepare a final Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to be accompany SSD-8571481.

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for the construction and operation of the Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC) a multi-level, integrated educational facility designed to accommodate specialised training and education for construction-related TAFE NSW courses (the project). The IATC will be a new learning environment with an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, to encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration, industry engagement and educational excellence. On 27 February 2019, the NSW Government announced the delivery and associated funding for the IATC.

The proposed development is classified as State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 4, Schedule 19 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP), being 'development for the purpose of a tertiary institution... that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million'.

The Minister for Planning, or their delegate, is the consent authority for the SSDA and this application is lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW DPIE) for assessment.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the following SEARs:

The predictive model (see Section 2.5) anticipated that artefact scatters, PADs and isolated finds had moderate-high potential to occur in areas of low historical ground disturbance, on the basis of the distribution of artefact sites in the region as well as the landscape features present – including elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. The results of the test excavation reduce this potential to nil-low, as no artefactual assemblages were identified.

While the subject area may have been utilised by Aboriginal people throughout history, the results of the test excavation suggest if this was the case, it was likely in a transitional manner, where tool manufacturer which may leave archaeological evidence was not undertaken, or was undertaken rarely with low density of archaeological material removed through disturbance.

The results of the test excavation at the subject area confirm the following:

- A site may contain landscape features which are deemed archaeologically sensitive, without yielding archaeological deposits. Not all environments suitable for habitation were utilised for such.
- The absence of archaeological evidence does not equal evidence of absence.
- Not all areas utilised by Aboriginal people will necessarily contain material evidence and areas used for non-camping purposes are less likely to be represented archaeologically.
- High levels of disturbance reduce the potential for archaeological deposits to occur.

As no deposits were identified, it is anticipated that the proposed works will not result in harm to any Aboriginal archaeological materials, either indirect or direct. As no harm is proposed, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary, beyond a chance finds procedure.

As no impact is proposed, the project can proceed in accordance with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for inclusion in the construction management plan and site inductions for any contractors working at the subject area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites and artefacts to be aware of (i.e. stone tools, concentrations of shells that could be middens and rock engravings and grinding grooves), under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an 'archaeological chance find procedure' (refer below). This should be prepared for the project and included in any site management plans.

The induction material may be paper based, included in any hard copy site management documents; or electronic, such as "PowerPoint" for any face to face site inductions.

Recommendation 2 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Although considered highly unlikely, should any Aboriginal objects, archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a Chance Find Procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The archaeologist and Aboriginal representative on site examine the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item for the AHIMS register and decides on appropriate management. Such management may require further consultation with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and decision on temporary care and control.
3. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
4. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this ACHAR and revised accordingly.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence when all management measure all implemented, and the find is removed from the activity area. Should the find be an unmovable item such as an engraving or grinding groove located on a sandstone surface, further management measures will need to be introduced to avoid harm to the find.

Recommendation 3 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Recommendation 4 – RAP consultation

A copy of the final ACHAR must be provided to all project RAPs. Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses. This will ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones and ensure that the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the Chance Find Procedure be enacted.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD - 8571481 for the development of an Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC) at the TAFE Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the site). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares.

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for the construction and operation of the Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC) a multi-level, integrated educational facility designed to accommodate specialised training and education for construction-related TAFE NSW courses (the project). The IATC will be a new learning environment with an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, to encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration, industry engagement and educational excellence. On 27 February 2019, the NSW Government announced the delivery and associated funding for the IATC.

The proposed development is classified as State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 4, Schedule 19 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP), being 'development for the purpose of a tertiary institution... that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million'.

The Minister for Planning, or their delegate, is the consent authority for the SSDA and this application is lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW DPIE) for assessment.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the following SEARs (Table 2):

Table 1 – SEARs (SSD-8571481)

SEARS #	Requirement	Urbis response
10. Aboriginal Heritage	Identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the site and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation;	Section 2 and Section 4
	Identify and address the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in accordance with the <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW</i> (Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), 2011) and <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> (OEH, 2010), and in consultation with Heritage NSW;	Section 2 and Section 4
	Document consultation with Aboriginal people in accordance with <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i> (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water) (DECCW). The significance of cultural heritage values of Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land are to be documented in the ACHAR;	Section 3
	Identify, assess and document all impacts on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the ACHAR;	Section 5

SEARS #	Requirement	Urbis response
	Demonstrate attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR and EIS must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to Heritage NSW and the Environment, Energy and Science Group of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment; and	Section 6
	Outline procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the project to formulate appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.	Section 7 and Section 8

1.1. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The subject area (Figure 1 and Figure 2) is located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood within the local government area (LGA) of Penrith. The site is legally described as Lot 1 of DP 866081.

The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 ha, with an interface to Great Western Highway to the north, O'Connell Street to the west, adjoining residential property to the south and the Western Sydney University (WSU) Werrington campus to the east.

The area in which the development is proposed is located on the eastern boundary of the site. This area comprises of clear grassed fields with no site improvements and is currently utilised by TAFE NSW. For the purposes of test excavation and survey, this constituted the subject area, while the desktop assessment has considered the TAFE NSW site as a whole.

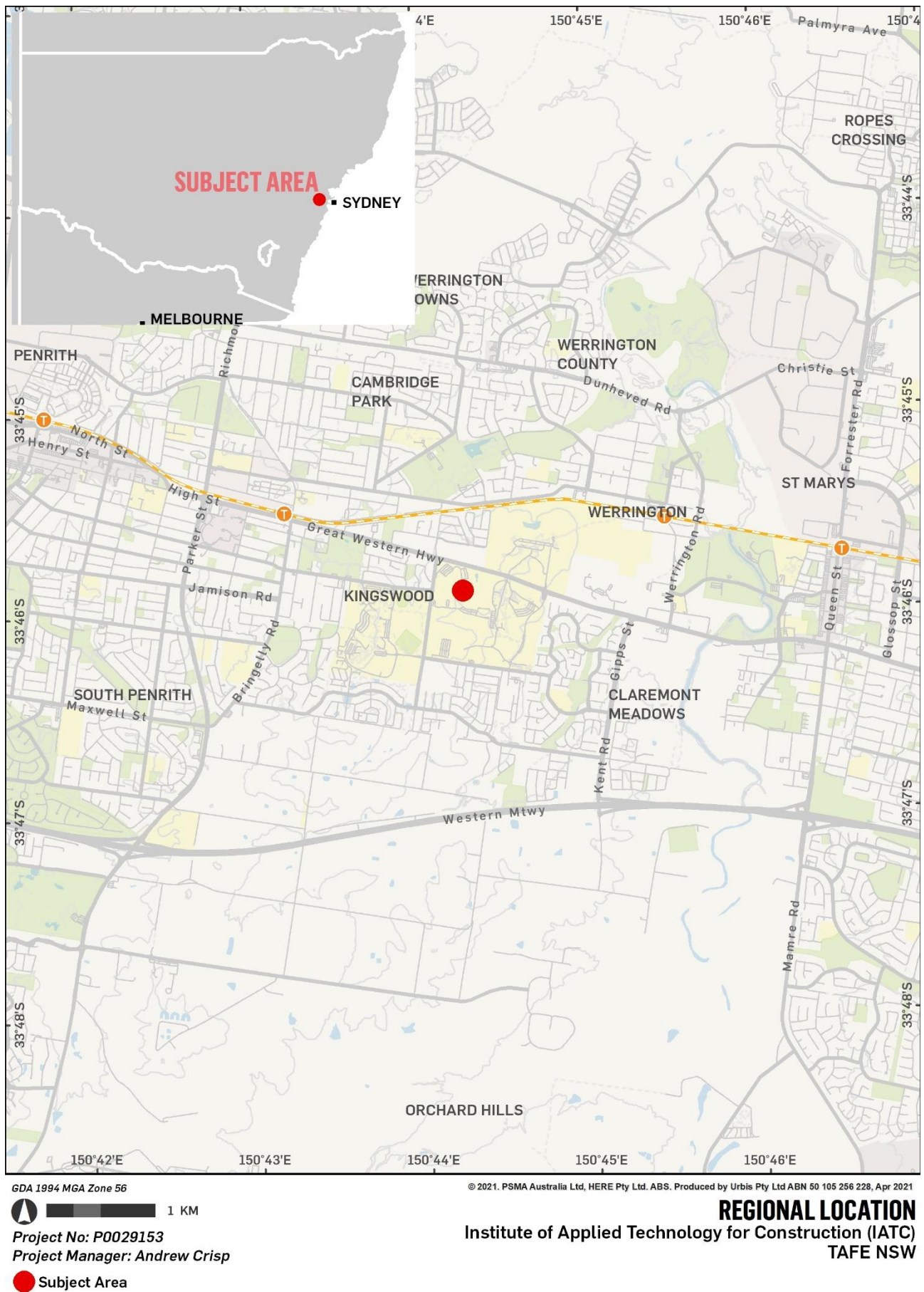


Figure 1 – Registered Aboriginal sites in extensive search area



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Project No: P0029153

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

TAFE NSW
 Subject Area
 Contours
 Hydrology
 Ephemeral

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Location of the Subject Area

Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC)
TAFE NSW

Figure 2 – Location of the subject area demarked in purple, with the red outline demarking the TAFE NSW site

1.2. METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

This ACHAR has been prepared according to the statutory guidelines under the NPW Act including:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).

This assessment has not considered historical archaeology. Historical archaeology is addressed in the Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment prepared by Urbis under a different cover (Urbis, 2021).

1.3. PROPOSED WORKS

It is proposed to construct a new Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC) in the eastern portion of the subject area (Figure 3). The proposed IATC will be TAFE NSW's signature training hub for infrastructure and smart cities at the heart of the TAFE NSW Western Sydney Region. It will accommodate up to 3,500 students annually and will facilitate an active learning environment co-locating building, construction and engineering disciplines. The proposed scope of works comprises; site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation; construction of a 2-3 storey IATC accommodating approximately 8,400m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement; provision of additional car parking; and landscaping works.



Figure 3 – Proposed site plan showing location of works (blue hatching) in the eastern portion of the site

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

The Design Response from Gray Puksand for the development is outlined below (Figure 4). The design of the new IATC will provide a venue for learning that points to the future of skills training in the building and construction industry. The built form will both passively and actively contribute to the teaching and learning experience.

Functional programs at WSCH can evolve over time. This will require a structure and service configuration that allows for seamless reconfigurability. Driven by the need to re imagine jobs of the future, the design will ensure that current and future training programs will be supported as continual advancements in construction skills, technology and methodologies emerge. Functionally this will be achieved by organised educational spaces around a series of exhibition areas and social space.

This combined with the logistics required for multi-disciplinary operations, the building will showcase the future of skills training and be prototype for tertiary education, a demonstration to industry within its educational precinct.

To achieve this the design will display a refined and contextually relevant aesthetic. The design is a direct response to place and function. With a prominent entry to the west serving as the TAFE NSW/compass entry, civic presence will be established on the east facade that faces the university precinct. A dual address resulting in legible and welcoming arrival points for students, visitors, industry and the community.

This is a true 'building in the round' with all sides being activated with a variety of visible education opportunities, exhibition spaces and settings for student amenity. This is further augmented with prominent event space for industry engagement and civic presence. A facility that is an invitation to students and industry for learning, re- skilling and industry collaboration.

Driven by a desire to create a rational and adaptable program of educational spaces the design is underpinned with the notion of 'pavilion in the landscape'. A building that will be seen 'in the round' within a backdrop of gently undulating grasslands sloping from a high point to the east, westward towards the centre of the campus. A variety of mature trees and an existing dam further augment the natural beauty of the site and opportunities for student amenity, health and wellbeing.

This notion of 'pavilion in the landscape' is developed with a simple composition of parts that form a unified aesthetic. Starting with a simple rectangular form, two ground plane levels are split via a north/south delivery and storage axis. A student or campus entry is established on the lower ground floor to the west and a civic/educational precinct entry on upper ground is provided on the east of the building. These main entry points set up a cross axis (east/west) that transverse all levels of building. With this simple circulation planning students, educators and visitors are kept completely separate to loading and logistics. The natural fall of the land has been utilised to provide a variety of double and triple height internal workshops, all visually connect via an internal spine, an atrium activated with passive collaboration settings and social spaces.

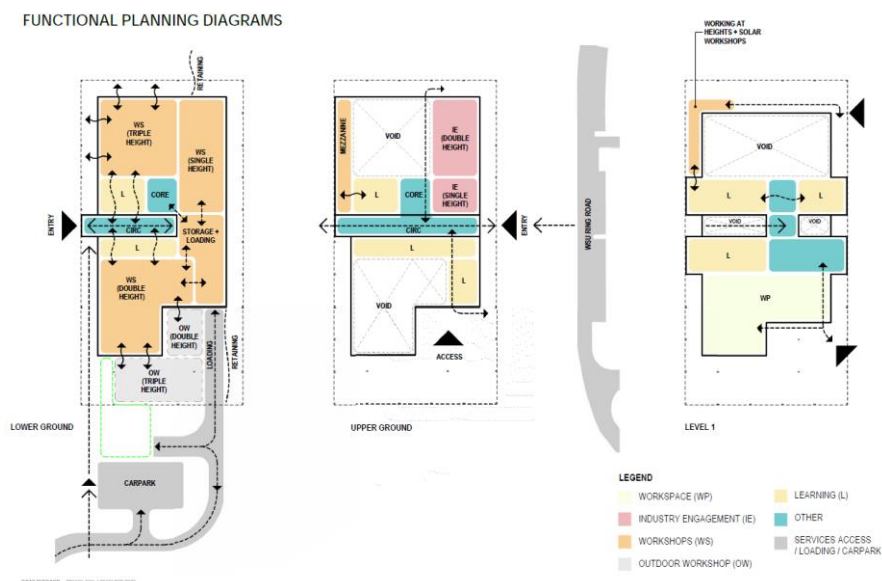


Figure 4 – Proposed site plan showing functional planning of the spaces.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020



Figure 5 – Proposed render – external.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020



Figure 6 – Proposed render – internal.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

1.3.1. Penrith City Council Local Environment Plan 2010

As legislated by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP & A Act), each LGA is legally obliged to produce a Local Environment Plan (LEP). Within each LEP, Schedule 5 provides relevant information on locally listed heritage items, identifying items and areas of local heritage significance, and outlining consent requirements.

A search of the Penrith City Council LEP 2010 was undertaken on 17th December 2020. The subject area is not listed on the Penrith City Council LEP 2010.

1.3.2. Penrith Development Control Plan 2014

As legislated by the EP & A Act, each LGA is legally obliged to produce a Development Control Plan (DCP). Not all LGAs provide information regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage and specific development controls to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Section 7.2 of the Penrith Development Control Plan 2014 addresses Aboriginal cultural heritage. This section identifies the following objective:

To preserve items and sites of Aboriginal archaeological significance located within the City of Penrith.

The following controls relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage are stated in Section 7.2C of the Penrith DCP 2014:

- 1) If the development, including subdivision, but not strata subdivision, is on land identified as potentially archaeologically sensitive, an archaeological investigation is required with the development application. The Office of Environment and Heritage should be contacted for advice on survey needs and requirements.*
- 2) Despite (a) above, an archaeological assessment is required if the site area is 5 hectares or more. The archaeological assessment should determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological resources are present on the site, and where appropriate, identify management principles to be implemented.*
- 3) The requirements stated in (a) and (b) above will not apply to developments where there is no: a) disturbance of the soil, or b) construction works on the land. For the purposes of this section, any internal or external works to an existing building is not deemed to be construction work.*

The present report is prepared to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological resources are present within the subject area and, if appropriate, identify management principles to be implemented, in fulfilment of the controls of Section 7.2C of the Penrith DCP 2014.

1.4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this ACHA are to:

- Investigate the presence, or absence, of Aboriginal objects and/or places within and in close proximity to the subject area, and whether those objects and/or places would be impacted by the proposed development.
- Investigate the presence, or absence, of any landscape features that may have the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and/or sites and whether those objects and/or sites would be impacted by the proposed development.
- Document the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal objects and/or place and sites that may located within the subject area.
- Document consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) with the aim to identify any spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations or attachments to the subject area and any Aboriginal objects and/or places that might be identified within the subject area.
- Provide management strategies for any identified Aboriginal objects and/or places or cultural heritage values.
- Provide recommendations for the implementation of the identified management strategies.

- Prepare a final Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to be accompany SSD-9138102.

1.5. AUTHORSHIP

This ACHA has been prepared by Alexandra Ribeny, Meggan Walker and Aaron Olsen, Urbis Consultant Archaeologists and Andrew Crisp, Urbis Senior Archaeologist, with review and quality control undertaken by Balazs Hansel, Urbis Associate Director Archaeology.

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Meggan Walker holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours – First Class in Archaeology) from the University of Sydney.

Aaron Olsen holds a Diploma of Arts (Archaeology) from the University of Sydney, a Bachelor of Science (Honours - First Class in Chemistry) and PhD (Chemistry) from the University of Newcastle and a Masters (Industrial Property) from the University of Technology Sydney.

Andrew Crisp holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours - First Class in Archaeology) from the University of Sydney.

Balazs Hansel holds a Masters (History) from the University of Szeged in addition to Masters (Archaeology and Museum Studies) from the University of Szeged and is currently completing a PhD (Archaeology) at the University of Sydney.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2.1. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section comprises the summary of the archaeological background research for Aboriginal cultural heritage resources. This includes the search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) previous archaeological investigations pertinent to the subject area and broader region.

2.1.1. Regional Background

The archaeological record provides evidence of the long occupation of Aboriginal people in Australia and the Sydney region. The oldest generally accepted date for a site in the Sydney basin is 17,800 years before present (BP), recorded in a rock shelter at Shaw's Creek (Nanson et al 1987), near Castlereagh (approximately 25km north-west of the present subject area). Radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from sand sheet contexts in proximity to the Cooks River have suggest occupation as early as 40,000 years BP (JMCHM 2005). Older occupation sites along the now submerged coastline would have been flooded around 10,000 years BP, with subsequent occupation concentrating along the current coastlines and Cumberland Plain (Attenbrow 2010).

Due to the absence of written records, it is difficult to infer what Aboriginal life was like prior to the arrival of European settlers. Much of our understanding of Aboriginal life pre-colonisation is informed by the histories documented in the late 18th and early 19th century by European observers. These histories provide an inherently biased interpretation of Aboriginal life both from the perspective of the observer but also through the act of observation. The social functions, activities and rituals recorded by Europeans may have been impacted by the Observer Effect, also known as the Hawthorne Effect. The Observer/Hawthorne Effect essentially states that individuals will modify their behaviour in response to their awareness of being observed. With this in mind, by comparing/contrasting these early observations with archaeological evidence is possible to establish a general understanding of the customs, social structure, languages, beliefs and general of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Sydney Basin (Attenbrow 2010).

Given the early contact with Aboriginal tribes in the Sydney region, more is known about these groups than those which inhabited regional areas. At the time of European contact, it is believed that the Darug (also spelt as Dharug or Daruk) people inhabited areas from the mouth of the Hawkesbury River west to Mount Victoria, taking in areas around Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith and Windsor (Tindale, 1974). Included within these territories is Kemps Creek and the present subject area. The Darug are considered to have been a woodland people whose diet consisted primarily of hunted land animals, such as kangaroos and emus, and also yams and other roots (Flynn, 1997; Tench 1791).

The archaeological record is limited to materials and objects that were able to withstand degradation and decay. As a result, the most common type of Aboriginal objects remaining in the archaeological record are stone artefacts. Archaeological analyses of these artefacts in their contexts have provided the basis for the interpretation of change in material culture over time. Technologies used for making tools changed, along with preference of raw material. Different types of tools appeared at certain times, for example ground stone hatchets are first observed in the archaeological record around 4,000 BP in the Sydney region (Attenbrow 2010:102). The archaeological record attests to the use of ground edge stone axes by the Darug people in general vicinity of the present subject area (e.g. AHIMS ID# 45-5-5186).

The Aboriginal population in the greater Sydney region at the time of European contact is estimated to have been between around 4000 and 8000 people. After European contact, Aboriginal people of the Cumberland Plain continued to manufacture tools, sometimes with new materials such as bottle glass or ceramics. There are several sites in Western Sydney where flaked glass has been recorded, for example at Prospect (Ngara Consulting 2003).

Based on the above background, it is possible that similar evidence of Aboriginal occupation is present within original and/or intact topsoils throughout the Cumberland plain, including within the present subject area.

The following regional archaeological assessments have informed the development of predictive models for the Cumberland Plain.

Kohen, J. L. 1985, an Archaeological Survey of Industrial Land in the City of Blacktown. Report for Blacktown City Council

This assessment involved an analysis of archaeological surveys of industrial zoned land around the Blacktown City Council Area. Kohen acknowledged a distinct absence of archaeological information for the area at the

time owing to limited interest in the Cumberland Plain prior to the introduction of legislative requirements for archaeological assessments in developments. Kohen established that the vast majority of Aboriginal sites within the area that demonstrate intensive occupation are located along creeks and streams which eventuate at the Hawkesbury River, or on ridges sub-parallel to these waterways. Kohen also stated that extremely poor surface visibility factors inhibit the identification of artefacts, with sites almost always located in areas of erosion or exposure usually associated with creeks or disturbance. This concept has informed subsequent predictive models for the wider Cumberland Plain. Kohen argued that site density reflected the activity undertaken, with less dense sites likely reflective of one-off activities such as of tool repair.

Smith, L., 1989. Liverpool Release Areas: Archaeological Site Survey and Planning Study Liverpool Survey Report

Archaeological assessment of the Liverpool Release Areas. In this assessment Smith aimed to establish a spatial predictive model for the southern Cumberland Plain and to test whether the conclusions drawn for the northern Cumberland Plain apply. The 5-day survey program identified 26 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, with 19 scatters, 5 isolated finds and 2 scarred trees. Smith hypothesised that artefacts would be located within 50m of water sources and in lower densities than in the northern Cumberland Plain. Smith effectively surveyed 0.63% of the subject area on foot, once visibility conditions were accounted for (incidentally, Smith viewed visibility conditions as a primary factor in the locating of archaeological sites). Smith determined artefact scatters and isolated finds were located on almost all topographic features within the study area, except for slopes. Smith found that 62% of sites occurred within 50m of a water source, with 53% within 10m and only 2 sites located at a distance greater than 100m. This assessment informed early predictive models for the Cumberland Plain and was formative in the development of Jo McDonald's (1992) predictive model widely applied today.

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCHM), 1992. Archaeological Investigation of Project 12603, Cowpasture Rd, Hoxton Park, NSW Hoxton Park Archaeological Report

Archaeological assessment intended to investigate the archaeological potential within Precinct 4 of Hoxton Park Stage II Release Area, establish the archaeological significance of the site and determine any threats to areas of archaeological significance proposed by the development. This assessment was also used as an opportunity to test the predictive model established by Smith and Kohen. This assessment resulted in the recording of 147 artefacts in total, with silcrete the dominant raw material. The spatial location and density of artefacts recovered from these excavations, with highest density approximately 80-90m from the creek on higher ground, disputed previous claims about spatial distribution of sites within the Cumberland Plain region and led to the development of the currently accepted predictive model.

Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS), 1997. Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1

In this assessment, AMBS identified their aims as to examine and assess the concept of representativeness for Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain, to critically assess the planning framework and to produce guidelines on the recognition of silcrete artefacts. AMBS argued that the earlier developed predictive models were not adequately tested and further that there has been a serious issue with the identification of silcrete artefacts – in that items identified as silcrete artefacts at Plumpton Ridge were instead naturally fractured silcrete gravels. AMBS argue for a more scientific and analytical method of analysis and site predictive modelling, with the valid acknowledgement that lack of scientific method complicates the comparison of results and information. AMBS also argue that the nature of the conservation framework – where sites considered representative are afforded higher protections – is problematic due to subjectivity, with this issue also addressed through creating a more scientific and comparable method of analysis. AMBS advocate for more interpretative research designs rather than descriptive predictive models in archaeological approaches to the Cumberland Plain.

2.1.2. Previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations

Previous archaeological investigations may provide invaluable information on the spatial distribution, nature and extent of archaeological resources in a given area. While there are no readily available assessments of the subject area itself, there have been numerous archaeological investigations carried out in and around Kemps Creek. A summary of findings of the most pertinent to the subject area is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Summary of Pertinent Aboriginal archaeological investigations

Report	Summary	Relevance to Subject Area
<p>2020, Urbis.</p> <p>Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment, 706-752 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, NSW.</p>	<p>Aboriginal due diligence for 706-752 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek.</p> <p>This assessment identified 6 AHIMS sites within the subject area, with two erroneously recorded sites within the subject area. This is important as it identifies the potential for errors within the AHIMS system and supports the need to ground-truth AHIMS search results through field survey. The area was also identified as having low disturbance, and landscape features which identify archaeological sensitivity, with moderate archaeological potential on the basis of the presence of objects, landscape features, low disturbance and the survey results.</p> <p>An ACHA was recommended. This is currently in preparation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use. ▪ Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits. ▪ Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground.
<p>Artefact Heritage 2019a</p>	<p>Artefact undertook Mamre Road Precinct Aboriginal Constraints Assessment for Mirvac in relation to one of their sites.</p> <p>Artefact conducted a search of the AHIMS database, which identified 21 sites within the study area – all identified as of various densities of stone artefacts. They highlighted #45-5-2552 and #45-2-2553 as two culturally modified trees present on the western edge of the study area, and comment on the general rarity of remnant vegetation in the study area.</p> <p>In terms of sensitivity, they utilised the information from DPIE's archaeological guidelines, and highlighted areas in close proximity to water, as well as areas where intact subsurface deposits were considered to survive.</p> <p>In contrast, areas that had experienced extensive ground disturbance, such as market gardens were deemed less archaeologically sensitive, while creeks, including ephemeral first order streams were assessed as a sensitive landform. Where surface artefact sites were recorded on AHIMS, these locations were deemed to have the potential for additional artefacts either on the surface or in subsurface deposit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use. ▪ Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits. ▪ Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground.

Report	Summary	Relevance to Subject Area
Artefact Heritage 2019b.	<p>Artefact Heritage 2019b Artefact undertook a due diligence investigation of Lots 54-58 DP 259135 Mamre Road.</p> <p>Investigations consisted of a background review and brief site inspection. These found a cleared and often moderately disturbed landscape, including creation of substantial rural dams. Soil profiles presented were generally shallow, with a topsoil often <20 cm in thickness. These investigations identified an artefact scatter (MAM AS1901) and an area of archaeological potential. The artefact scatter consisted of thirteen artefacts adjacent a tributary on the edge of an artificially created dam. Artefacts included a ground edge axe, nine silcrete flakes, two IMTC flakes and a quartzite flake. Based on these findings, and guided by low disturbance, a large area of archaeological potential was identified throughout the study area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits. ▪ Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use. ▪ Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits. ▪ Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground
<p>Biosis 2019.</p> <p><i>First Estate Access Road: Aboriginal Cultural</i></p> <p><i>Heritage Due Diligence Assessment, Final Report.</i></p>	<p>Aboriginal due diligence for 657-769 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek.</p> <p>The land use history of the site is consistent with that of the current subject area, being a semirural property, cleared of the majority of native vegetation and with a number of medium to large dams and low density residential and farm structures.</p> <p>Site surveys identified two artefact scatters and an isolated find within similar exposures to that found within the current subject area (associated with dams and similar surface disturbances). Three areas of archaeological potential were also identified in the western portion of the study area adjacent to South Creek and the north-eastern portion of the study area across a low rise adjacent to an open depression. Test excavations identified subsurface deposits in all three areas of potential, including a number of backed artefacts (dated to approx. 4,000-1,000 years before present).</p> <p>Archaeological assemblages were found a significant distance (over 500 m) from South Creek and high density subsurface archaeological deposits were associated with raised ground in proximity to a perennial water source.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits. ▪ Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use. ▪ Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits. ▪ Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground.

Report	Summary	Relevance to Subject Area
Biosis 2016. <i>Mamre West Precinct Orchard Hills: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.</i>	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Mamre West Precinct, Orchard Hills. A survey identified a new artefact scatter and areas of archaeological potential. Subsequent test excavation identified four artefact scatters, consisting of flakes, flaked pieces and cores. The primary raw material was silcrete, with a lesser amount of chert. Elevated portions of the area in close proximity to water sources were considered to have high cultural significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal objects associated with elevated ground and waterways. Silcrete identified as a common raw material in the area.
Appleton, J 2002. <i>The archaeological investigation of Lot 2, DP 120673, the site of a proposed new clay and shale extraction area, Old Walgrove Road, Horsley Park, west of Sydney, NSW.</i>	Archaeological assessment involving survey at Old Walgrove Road, Horsley Park. The study identified two previously unknown sites, both isolated stone artefacts, and a PAD associated with one of the sites. Two areas were also identified as Potentially Archaeological Sensitive and further investigation of these areas was recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated artefact sites may occur near permanent or semi-permanent creeks. Sites may survive in disturbed contexts.
Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2001. <i>Survey for Aboriginal Sites, 1503 Elizabeth Drive, Kemps Creek.</i>	Archaeological survey report for a site at 1503 Elizabeth Drive, Kemps Creek, the development of Nolans Quarry. One PAD site was identified as a result of the survey, on the basis of land use disturbance, one one Isolated Find (quartz flake) present on the surface. The potential for identification of other sites was reduced by previous activities including land clearance and bulldozing which may have destroyed archaeological materials. Test excavation was recommended to understand the density and extent of artefacts associated with the PAD due to low ground surface visibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits. Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use. Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits. Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground
Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2000. <i>Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites: Proposed Light Industrial</i>	Archaeological survey report for the "Austral Brick Company" site, Erskine Park. The survey identified six new artefact scatters and three isolated artefacts within or adjacent to the subject area. All sites were within 150m of a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal objects are frequently associated with waterways. Silcrete is the dominant raw material used for stone artefacts in the area.

Report	Summary	Relevance to Subject Area
<i>Subdivision, "Austral Site" – Mamre Road, Erskine Park, NSW.</i>	waterway and were dominated by silcrete artefacts. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to vegetation clearance, erosion, vehicle activity, livestock activity and bulldozing for dam construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites may survive in disturbed contexts.
DSCA 1999. <i>Archaeological Survey Report for Land Between Luddenham & Mamre Roads, Luddenham, New South Wales</i>	<p>Survey report for a 350ha study area generally bounded by South Creek and Luddenham Road, but also extending to the east of South Creek.</p> <p>The survey identified five previously unidentified artefact scatters and one isolated find. The sites were generally located in association with waterways and ridges. The artefacts were dominated by silcrete, with chert, mudstone and quartz and quartzite also present. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to animal and vehicle traffic and erosion. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to animal and vehicle traffic.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal objects are frequently associated with waterways and high ground. Silcrete is the dominant raw material used for stone artefacts in the area. Sites may survive in disturbed contexts.
Dallas, M 1988. <i>Preliminary archaeological study: Luddenham Equestrian Centre, Luddenham Road, Erskine Park, NSW</i>	<p>Archaeological report for a 354ha study area in Erskine Park bounded by South Creek and Luddenham Road.</p> <p>A survey identified 12 artefact scatter sites located within the study area. The sites were located in association with Cosgrove Creek or South Creek, or on the ridge to the west of South Creek. The artefacts were dominated by silcrete, with chert, mudstone and quartz and quartzite also present. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to animal and vehicle traffic and erosion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal objects are frequently associated with waterways and high ground. Silcrete is the dominant raw material used for stone artefacts in the area. Sites may survive in disturbed contexts.
Smith, L-J. 1988 <i>Aboriginal Site Planning Study in the Sydney Basin, Stage 1: The Cumberland Plain</i>	<p>This report, commissioned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, details survey work undertaken as part of the first stage of a management study of Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain.</p> <p>The majority of previous studies had been carried out within the northern third of the Plain, making it difficult to identify the variation of sites and their association with micro-environments.</p> <p>15 areas were surveyed in the northern section of the Cumberland Plain. 79 open sites stone artefact scatters and 29 isolated finds were located. Sites were fairly homogeneous across the study area, although they varied in terms of their size and artefact density. Sites dominated by either debitage were found over most of the study area, whereas there was a tendency for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits. Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use. Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits.

Report	Summary	Relevance to Subject Area
	<p>sites dominated by block fracture pieces to be associated with raw material sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground
<p>McDonald, J. 1986 <i>Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Schofields Regional Depot, Plumpton NSW</i></p>	<p>Report commissioned by the Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) which details preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed Regional Waste Disposal Depot at Schofields.</p> <p>Previous investigations had established that Plumpton Ridge is a major silcrete outcrop on the Cumberland Plain which was extensively exploited by Aborigines as a raw material source for stone tool manufacture. Previous investigations had also identified evidence of quarrying.</p> <p>The report concluded that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proposed development would destroy the majority of the archaeological site; because of the preliminary nature of the investigations, it was not possible to state what a representative sample of sites in this area would be; because of the nature of the proposed development, and presence of a range of site types, retention of a sample of each site type would not be possible; and the area which would be suitable for the proposed conservation area overlapped completely with the site and would suffer maximum impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits. Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use. Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits. Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground
<p>Dallas, M. 1982 <i>An Archaeological Survey at Riverstone, Schofields and Quakers Hill, NSW</i></p>	<p>Report commissioned by the Land Commission of NSW, which included an archaeological survey of Quakers Hill, Riverstone and Schofields. The survey was commissioned as part of the first stage of a 3-stage development plan which would guide the future development of the study area.</p> <p>The survey results found that the sites located fell into two groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> open campsites associated with the small eastern tributaries of Eastern Creek; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits. Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use.

Report	Summary	Relevance to Subject Area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stone tool manufacturing and campsites above and alongside Eastern Creek itself where there is abundant stone and permanent water. <p>Many sites had been destroyed by development and all sites had some degree of disturbance. Two sites were identified as having archaeological significance. Both sites had an abundance of raw materials used for tool making and a likelihood of undisturbed subsurface material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits. ▪ Archaeological deposits may be associated with waterways and elevated ground

2.1.3. Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). Aboriginal objects are the official terminology in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. The terms 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' and 'sites' are used herein to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

A search of the AHIMS database was carried out on the 10th November 2020 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 548864) for an area of approximately 6km². The basic and extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area is provided in Table 3 and the relative distribution of site type show in Figure 7. The spatial distribution of sites identified in the extensive search area and in proximity to the subject area are shown in Figure 8. The results of the AHIMS search are discussed below.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or sites in a specified area as it lists recorded sites only identified during previous archaeological survey effort. The wider surroundings of the subject area have been the subject of various levels and intensity of archaeological investigations during the last few decades. Most of the registered sites have been identified through targeted, pre-development surveys for infrastructure and maintenance works, with the restrictions on extent and scope of those developments.

2.1.3.1. Registered Sites in the Extensive Search Area

Altogether 81 Aboriginal objects and 0 Aboriginal places were identified within the search area.

The search found **no** registered Aboriginal objects within or adjacent to the subject area.

Aboriginal objects are the official terminology in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. From this point in the assessment forward the terms of 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' or 'sites' will be used to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

Within the broader AHIMS search area, a total of 81 registered Aboriginal sites were identified. One site was subsequently identified as not a site, reducing the total count to 80 (Table 3). A further 9 sites did not have site cards available through AHIMS, however, these have been considered for the purpose of the below analysis.

Table 3 – AHIMS search results (Client Service ID: 548864)

Site Type	Context	Number	Percentage
Artefact Scatter	Open	18	22.5%
Artefact Scatter – Destroyed	Open	18	22.5%
Isolated Find – Destroyed	Open	16	20%
Isolated Find	Open	12	15%
Artefact Scatter with PAD	Open	9	11.25%
Artefact Scatter with PAD – Destroyed	Open	3	3.75%
Isolated Find with PAD	Open	2	2.5%
PAD	Open	1	1.25%
Grinding Grooves with Artefact Scatter	Open	1	1.25%
Total		80	100%

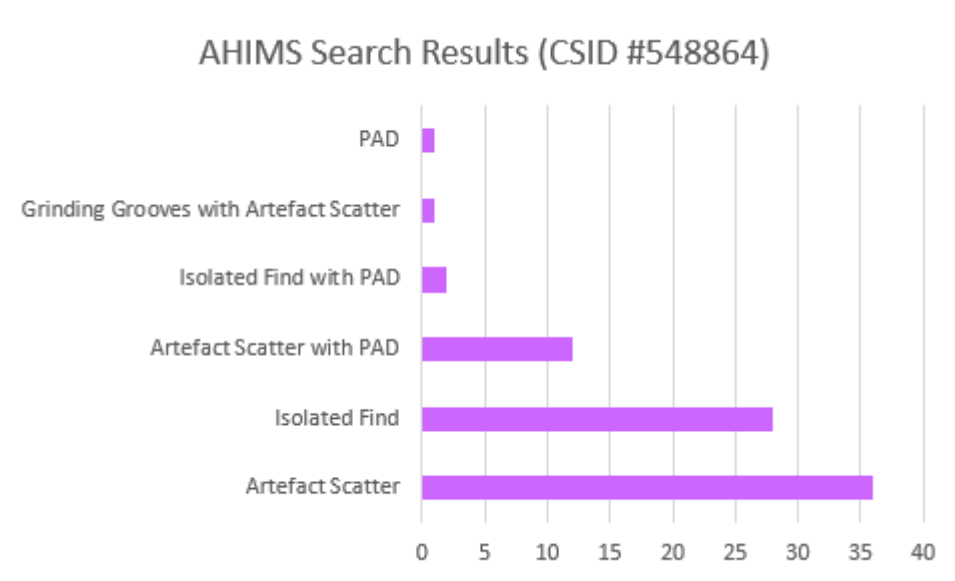


Figure 7 – Distribution of site types with the extensive AHIMS search area (Client Service ID: 548864)

'Closed context' sites are those which occur within rock shelters, and include site types such as shelters by themselves, or with art, middens, and/or artefact scatters. The occurrence of outcroppings of sandstone is generally low within the search area, with the underlying geology primarily Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. This accounts for the absence of registered closed-context sites across the surrounding area, or sites such as engravings or grinding grooves (of which there was 1 site registered within the search area, comprising 1.25% of results) which occur upon sandstone outcrops. 'Open context' sites, sites which occur outside of rock shelters, comprised 100% (n=80) of identified site types.

99% (n=79) of sites contained confirmed culturally modified lithics. The remaining site was a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). PADs typically represent areas where the environmental context and level of disturbance are such that subsurface remains are deemed to be likely, and the registering of PADs is usually followed by test excavation which will either realise this potential through the identification of sites, or result in the de-registering of the area due to the absence of materials. PADs are typically registered within areas where deposits indicative of habitation are anticipated to occur.

Artefact scatter sites are sites with multiple culturally modified lithics within a 10m area. This is the most frequently identified site type across the search area, comprising 61% (n=49) of identified sites. Artefact scatters range in size; from small, low intensity, 'background' scatter, to large scatters of hundreds of artefacts, with accompanying materials which would indicate use of the area for long term habitation purposes. Accompanying materials include Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs), comprising 15% (n=12) of sites; and grinding grooves, comprising 1.5% (n=1) of sites.

Isolated find sites are sites which contain only one artefact, typically located in a disturbed context. They are also common throughout the search area, comprising 38% (n=30) of identified site types, where they occurred either on their own or with PADs.

No midden or burial sites are present within the search results. Middens are common in coastal areas, or areas in close proximity to waterways where aquatic subsistence resources could be extracted and processed. Burials are typically located within proximity to culturally modified trees or buried in sand dunes.

There is one site registered adjacent to the subject area, in the lot to the north, in proximity to the waterway. This is AHIMS ID# 45-5-2406. This site is identified as an Artefact Scatter, with the site card location description stating the following:

"Site is located 80min north along eastern boundary fence of army signals depot at Kingswood on access road (enter from SE Corner)."

This site contained three artefacts across a 20 x 3m area on access road/fence break, at the bottom of a slope, with the suggestion that artefacts had washed down from up slope.

It is important to note that the results of the AHIMS search do not represent a definitive list of sites across search area, but rather reflect where archaeological investigations have been undertaken and sites identified. Aboriginal sites may still occur in other areas where investigation has not yet been undertaken. In rural areas, where development has been limited, investigations have not been undertaken and therefore limited site identified.



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Project No: P0029153

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

AHIMS Sites in Extensive Search area

Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC)
TAFE NSW

 Subject Area	● Artefact Scatter	● Midden	● Rock engraving	● Shelter with Midden
— Contours	● Artefact Scatter with PAD	● Midden and Artefact	● Shelter with Art	● Shelter with Midden and Artefact
— Permanent	● Grinding Grooves with Artefact Scatter	● Midden with Artefact	● Shelter with Art and Artefact	● Shelter with PAD
- - - Ephemeral	● Isolated Find	● Not an Aboriginal Site	● Shelter with Art and Midden	
— Hydrology	● Isolated Find with PAD	● PAD	● Shelter with Artefact	

Figure 8 – Registered Aboriginal sites in extensive search area

2.1.4. Summary

The conclusions from the regional and local archaeological context, as well as AHIMS search results, are as follows:

- There are no Aboriginal sites registered within the subject area.
- There are two sites registered within 1km of the subject area. The closest site is identified as an artefact scatter containing three artefacts.
- Dominant site types within the region include artefact scatters of varying densities, and isolated finds. Silcrete is the dominant raw material.
- Archaeological sites can be found across a variety of landforms in the Cumberland Plain, with greater frequency in the vicinity of waterways, lower slopes and river terraces.
- Closed sites are uncommon in the region due to the underlying geology and resulting absence of sandstone outcrops and overhangs suitable for shelter.
- Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits where archaeologically sensitive landscape features are identified.
- Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits.
- Disturbance impacts the potential for Aboriginal archaeological materials to be retained. Where disturbance is high, archaeological potential may be low owing to the removal of soils and thus removal of, or loss of spatial integrity for, archaeological resources.
- Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use.

2.2. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The environmental context of the subject area is significant as the current predictive model for the Cumberland Plain (within which the subject area falls) predicates that Aboriginal sites are more or less likely to occur on the basis of the presence or absence of environmental factors such as topography, geology and soils, hydrology and disturbance.

2.2.1. Landform and Topography

The subject area resides upon an undulating terrain. The subject area is atop a crest to the east, with simple slope to the west, with a minimal mid-slope. There is evidence that the topography of the subject area has been modified, with mounding visible from the A44 Motorway (Great Western Motorway) to the north of the site.

Archaeologically, regional predictive models for the Cumberland Plain identify crests and flats in proximity to water ways as the most sensitive landforms for Aboriginal archaeological materials, on the basis of knowledge surrounding land use. Different landforms were utilised in different ways by Aboriginal communities. For example, alluvial plains provided easy access to resources for camping, while ridgelines provided safe travel routes and depressions provided shelter for ceremonial activities.

2.2.2. Geology and Soils

Soils Landscapes can inform the archaeological potential of a site, due to anticipated depth of natural soils and level of disturbance. Where disturbance extends below the anticipated depth of natural soils, for example basements to a depth >2m generally, this will likely have resulted in their removal and thus the removal of any associated archaeological materials. Where sand bodies are present, for example the Sydney and Parramatta Sand Sheets, their undulations and depth result in the retention of archaeological potential despite disturbance activities as typically natural soils extend 10-20m+ in these contexts and disturbance is unlikely to have removed these natural soils.

The subject area is located within the Sydney Basin, upon the Cumberland Plain. The Cumberland Plain lies on Triassic shales and overlain by Hawkesbury sandstone. The region consists of mostly low rolling hills and wide valleys.

The subject area is located within the Luddenham soil landscape (lu) (Figure 9). This soil landscape is described as residing upon Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. The Ashfield Shale consists of laminite and dark grey shale. Bringelly Shale consists of shale, calcareous claystone, and laminite. Between these two shale members is the Minchinbury Sandstone consisting of fine to medium-grained lithic quartz sandstone. Soils are described as shallow (<100cm) dark podzolic soils (Dd3.51) or massive earthy clays (Uf6.71) on crests; moderately deep (70-150cm) red podzolic soils (Dr2.11, Dr2.41, Dr3.11) on upper slopes; moderately deep (<150cm) yellow podzolic soils (Dy4.22) and prairie soils (Gn3.26) on lower slopes and drainage lines. Dominant soil materials include Friable dark brown loam, Hard setting brown clay loam, whole coloured strongly pedal clay, mottled grey plastic clay and apedal brown sandy clay.

The depth of natural soils is an important factor in determining if disturbance will have impact archaeological materials. Given the depth of natural soils present within the subject area, disturbance <150cm will likely have left remnant natural soils intact, whereas disturbance >150cm will likely have removed all natural soils and any associated archaeological deposits, or at least disturbed their integrity.

2.2.3. Hydrology

Hydrology is an important factor in any analysis of environmental factors and their contribution to archaeological potential. The predictive model for the Cumberland Plain developed across the 1980s-late 1990s and supported by more recent assessments theorises that proximity to permanent watercourses was a primary factor in the determination of locations for habitation. While the primacy of environmental determinism as a theory for the determination of predictive models to understand Aboriginal use of the land has been challenged in recent years (Owen, 2015), areas in proximity to watercourses are generally considered to be archaeologically sensitive. This includes the alluvial plains of watercourses and ridgelines and elevated areas above waterways.

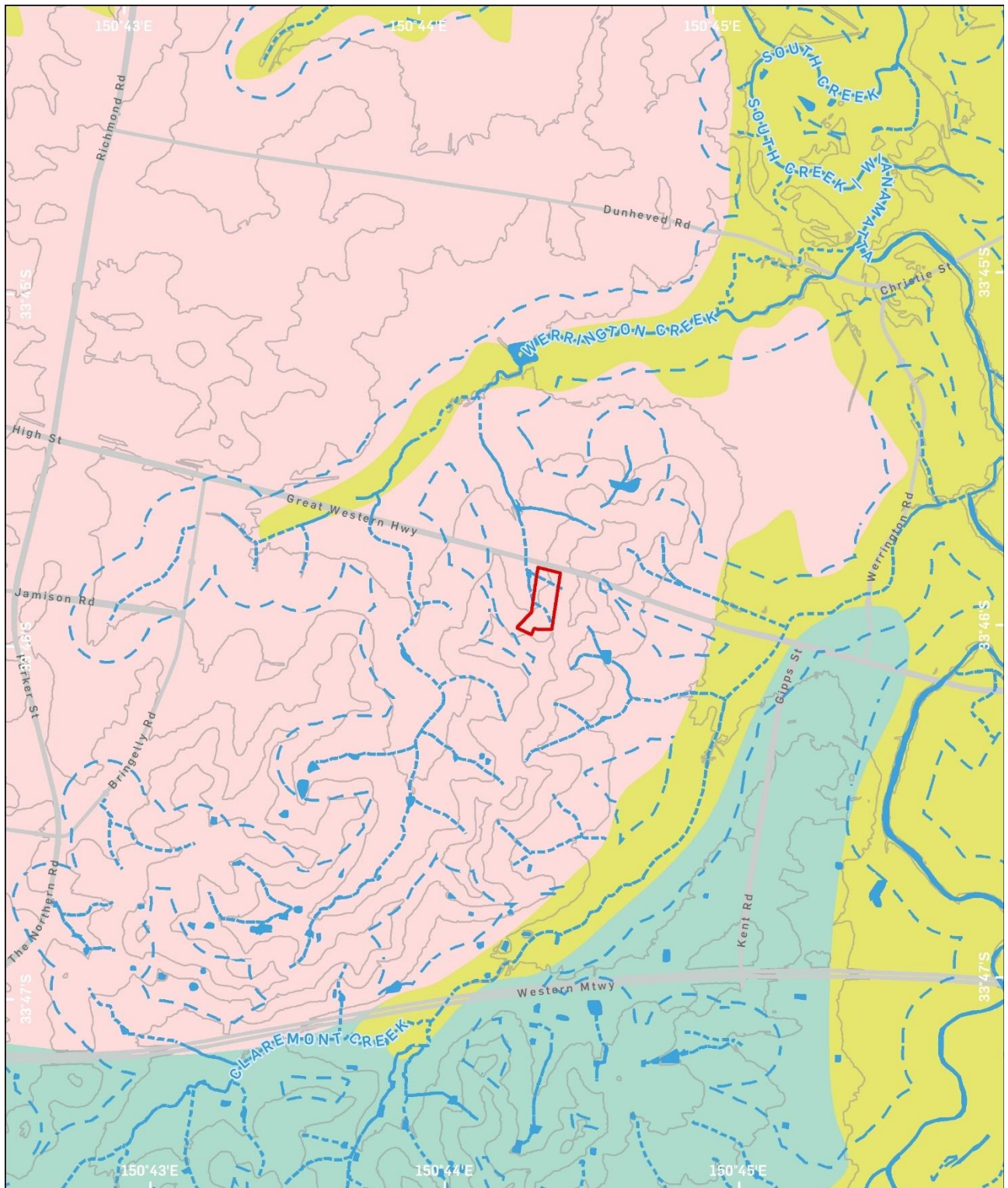
The subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek, which is located approximately 900m north of the site. The tributary runs southward from elevated ground and has been dammed for agricultural purposes. South Creek is located approximately 2km east of the subject area. As the subject area is within 200m of a waterway, this increases the potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.

2.2.4. Vegetation and Resources

The subject area currently comprises cleared agricultural land with some revegetation.

Vegetation within the Luddenham Soil Landscape is typified by extensively cleared open forest (dry sclerophyll forest). Dominant tree species include *Eucalyptus maculate* (spotted gum) and *E. moluccana* (grey box). Lesser occurrences of *E. fibrosa* (broad-leaved ironbark), *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark), *E. tereticornis* (forest red gum) and *E. longifolia* (woollybutt) occur. Understorey shrub species include *Bursaria spinosa* (blackthorn), *Breynia oblongifolia* (coffee bush), *Allocasuarina torulosa* (forest oak), *Acacia implexa* (hickory) and *Clerodendrum tomentosum* (hairy clerodendrum).

The open forests of the Luddenham Soil Landscape would likely have provided a suitable hunting ground for Aboriginal people.



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Project No: P0029153

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

- Subject Area
- Ephemeral
- Alluvial (ALbp)
- Alluvial (ALri)
- Alluvial (ALsc)
- Erosional (ERlu)
- Residual (REbt)
- Hydrology
- Hydrology 200m Buffer
- Permanent
- Contours

SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC)

TAFE NSW

Figure 9 – Soils landscapes and hydrology

2.2.5. Topography

There are varying morphological types of landform elements (see Figure 10 and Figure 11). The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO, 2009) identifies ten landform element types. These types are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Landform definitions

Type	Definition
Crest (C)	Landform element that stands above all, or almost all, points in the adjacent terrain. It is characteristically smoothly convex upwards in downslope profile or in contour, or both. The margin of a crest element should be drawn at the limit of observed curvature.
Hillock (H)	Compound landform element comprising a narrow crest and short adjoining slopes, the crest length being less than the width of the landform element.
Ridge (R)	Compound landform element comprising a narrow crest and short adjoining slopes, the crest length being greater than the width of the landform element.
Simple Slope (S)	Slope element adjacent below a crest or flat and adjacent above a flat or depression.
Upper Slope (U)	Slope element adjacent below a crest or flat but not adjacent above a flat or depression.
Mid Slope (M)	Slope element not adjacent below a crest or flat and not adjacent above a flat or depression.
Lower Slope (L)	Slope element not adjacent below a crest or flat but adjacent above a flat or depression.
Flat (F)	planar landform element that is neither a crest nor a depression and is level or very gently inclined (<3% tangent approximately).
Open Depression (vale) (V)	Landform element that stands below all, or almost all, points in the adjacent terrain. A closed depression stands below all such points; an open depression extends at the same elevation, or lower, beyond the locality where it is observed. Many depressions are concave and their margins should be drawn at the limit of observed curvature.
Closed Depression (D)	Landform element that stands below all, or almost all, points in the adjacent terrain. A closed depression stands below all such points; an open depression extends at the same elevation, or lower, beyond the locality where it is observed. Many depressions are concave upwards, and their margins should be drawn at the limit of observed curvature.

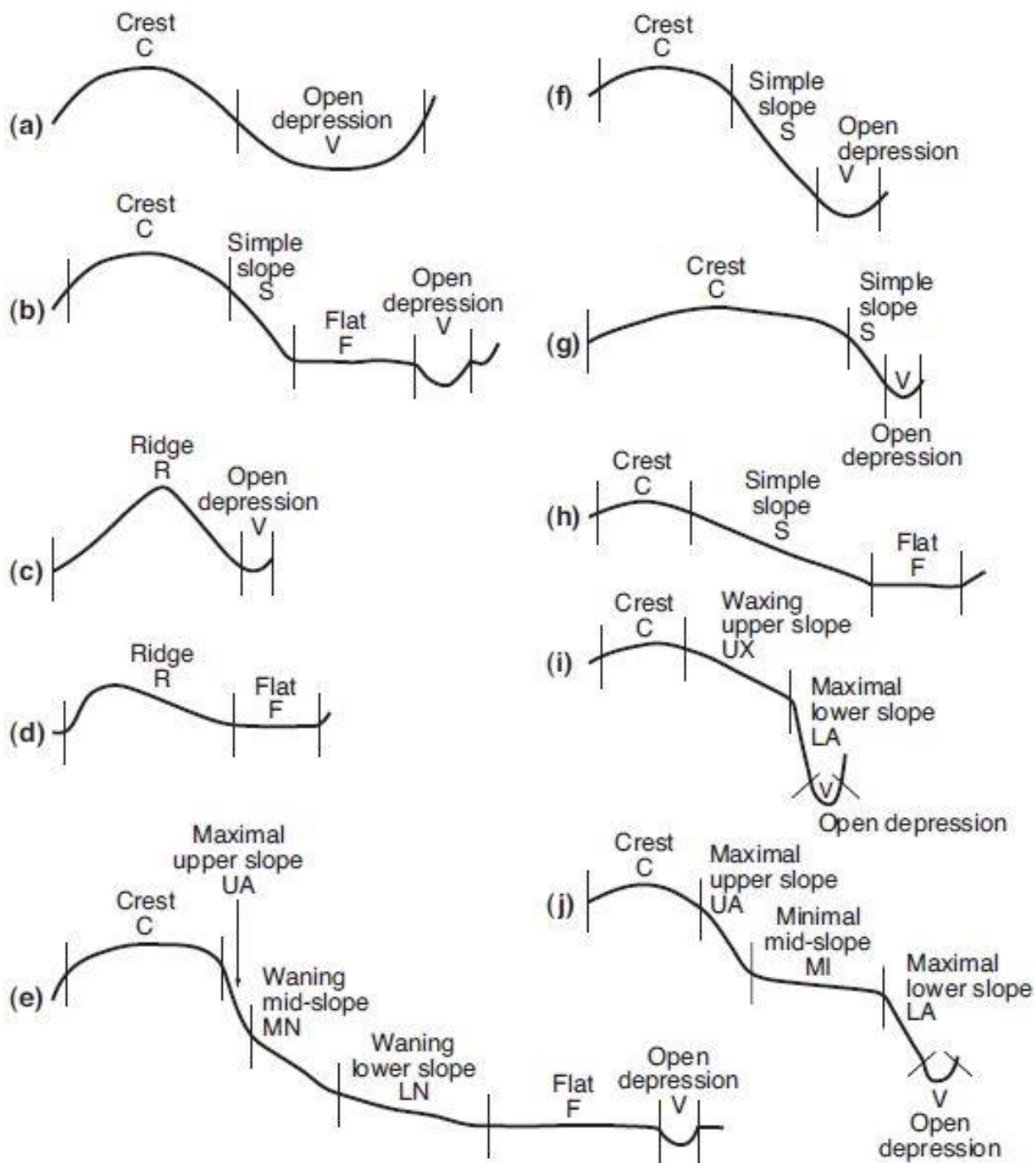


Figure 10 – Landform type
Source: CSIRO, 2009

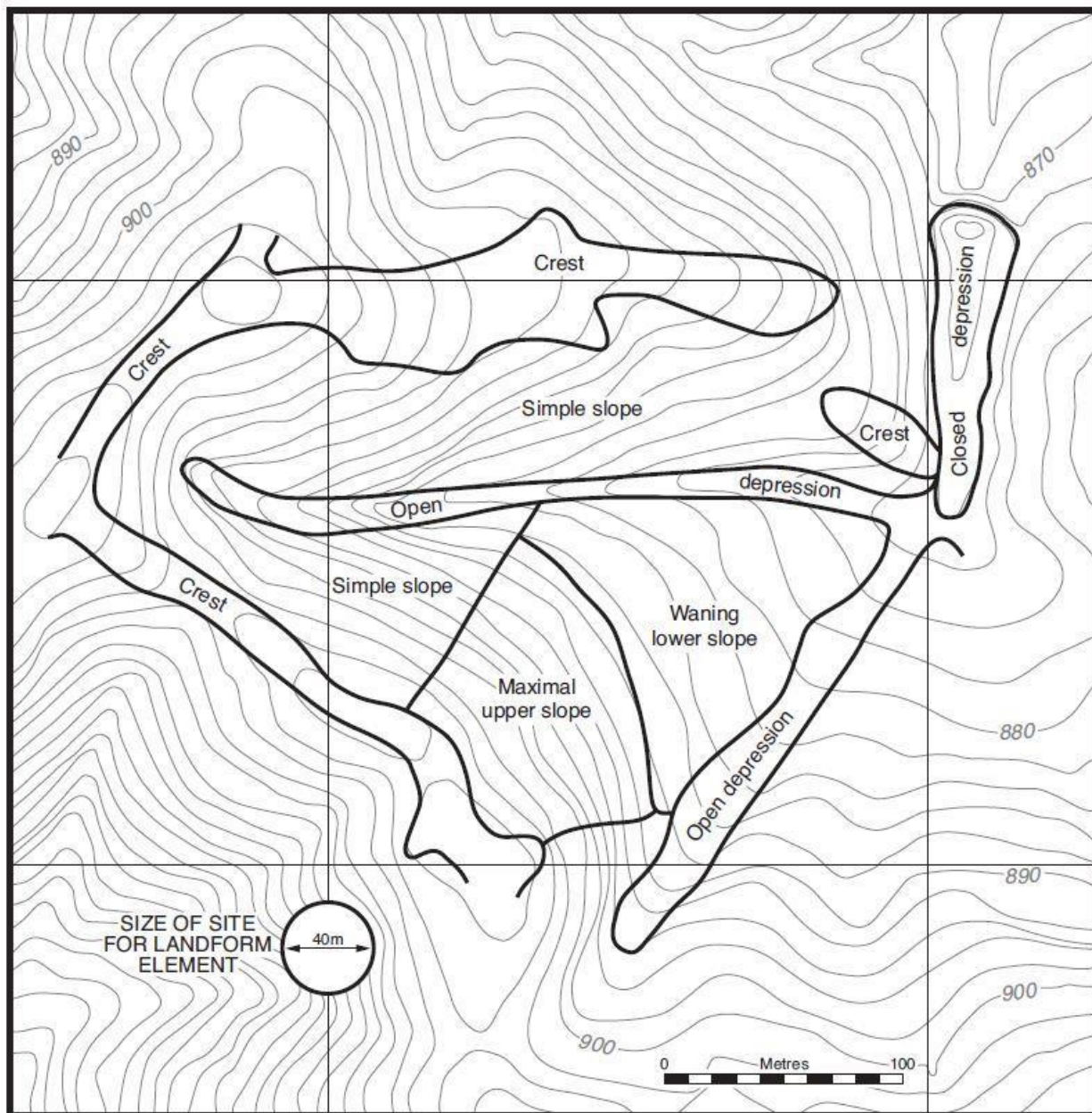


Figure 11 – Landform pattern
Source: CSIRO, 2009

The subject area resides upon an undulating terrain. The subject area is atop a crest to the east, with simple slope to the west, with a minimal mid-slope. There is evidence that the topography of the subject area has been modified, with mounding visible from the A44 Motorway (Great Western Motorway) to the north of the site.

Archaeologically, regional predictive models for the Cumberland Plain identify crests and flats in proximity to water ways as the most sensitive landforms for Aboriginal archaeological materials, on the basis of knowledge surrounding land use. Different landforms were utilised in different ways by Aboriginal communities. For example, alluvial plains provided easy access to resources for camping, while ridgelines provided safe travel routes and depressions provided shelter for ceremonial activities.

2.2.6. Geotechnical Analysis

Pells Sullivan Meynink (PSM) undertook a geotechnical investigation for the proposed development and prepared a report (PSM 2021) to accompany a detailed SSDA (8571481). The geotechnical investigation area addressed by this report is classified by PSM as the 'Construction Site – Zone 1', bound by the boundary shown below in Figure 12 (9.5-hectare L-shaped site).



Figure 12 – Construction Site – Zone 1

Source: PSM

Ten boreholes were drilled over two days (18-19 November 2020) using a track mounted geotechnical drill rig. The boreholes were drilled to a final depth of between 1m and 14.5m. All boreholes were advanced to practical refusal using auger.

At the time of the geotechnical field work the following observations were made:

- The majority of the Construction Site – Zone 1 consisted of greenfield regions (grassy areas with some trees) with the southern areas covered mainly by existing buildings, paved on-grade car parking and access roads.
- The surface elevation increased from west to east, and from north to south of the site.

Inferred Geotechnical Unit	Encountered depth to top of inferred unit [m]	Description
Topsoil	0.0	Sandy CLAY: low to medium plasticity, brown to dark brown, fine grained sand, trace gravel up to 5mm, sub-angular, with some rootlets
Natural Soil	0.1 to 0.2	CLAY: medium plasticity, brown and mottled orange-pale grey, minor rock fabric and shale fragments observed
Bedrock A	0.6 to 4.1	SHALE: Orange-grey and brown, extremely too highly weathered, very low strength.
Bedrock B	1.0 to 7.3	SHALE: grey to dark grey, thinly laminated, sub-horizontal, moderately weathered to fresh, low to medium strength

Figure 13 – Reproduction of Table 4 – Summary of inferred subsurface conditions encountered in PSM boreholes

Source: PSM

Borehole ID	Inferred elevation of top of inferred geotechnical units [mRL]				
	TOPSOIL	NATURAL SOIL	BEDROCK A	BEDROCK B	EOH
BH01	51.0	50.8	46.9	45.5	42.5
BH02	54.4	54.3	51.5	47.1	39.9
BH03	49.0	48.8	47.4	N.E.	44.0
BH04	54.3	54.1	51.3	49.9	49.3
BH05	46.0	45.8	44.4	41.6	41.0
BH06	48.6	48.4	45.9	N.E.	43.6
BH07	55.0	54.8	53.1	51.4	50.0
BH08	58.1	58.0	57.5	57.1	57.1
BH09	62.0	61.9	61.3	60.2	60.0
BH10	49.5	49.3	47.1	N.E.	44.5

Note: EOH = End of hole
N.E. = Not Encountered

Figure 14 – Reproduction of Table 5 – Inferred elevation of top of inferred geotechnical units encountered in PSM boreholes

Source: PSM

In summary the geotechnical investigation conducted by PSM (2021) confirms the presence of a shallow natural soil profile within the subject area.

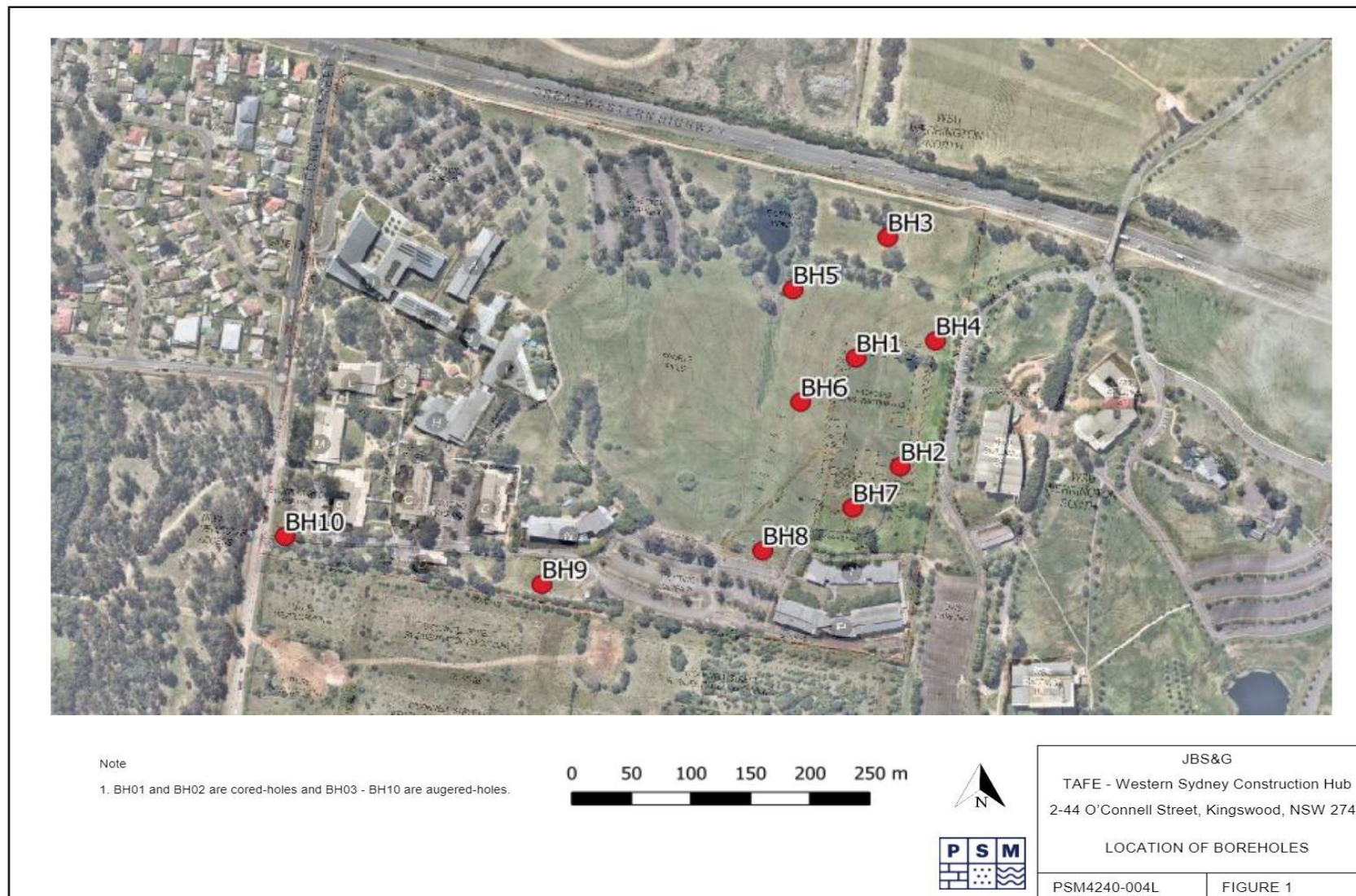


Figure 15 – Location of PSM boreholes within subject area

Source: PSM

2.2.7. Summary

- The subject area is moderately disturbed by previous historical land use including through tree clearance, ploughing, installation of services, modification of waterways, and construction and demolition of facilities and structures.
- The subject area resides upon an undulating terrain. The subject area is atop a crest to the east, with simple slope to the west, with a minimal mid-slope.
- The subject area is located within the Luddenham soil landscape (lu). Soils within this landscape are described as shallow to moderately deep (<100-150cm).
- The subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek, which is located approximately 900m north of the site. The tributary runs southward from elevated ground and has been dammed for agricultural purposes. South Creek is located approximately 2km east of the subject area. As the subject area is within 200m of a waterway, this increases the potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.
- The subject area is cleared agricultural land with replanted trees forming vegetation barriers from roads and buildings. The subject area was formerly used as paddocks and crop fields, with ploughing and other associated disturbance activities. There were also a number of sheds and farm buildings across the subject area. For a detailed historical overview of the subject area, please refer to the Heritage Impact Statement and Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by Urbis under different covers (Urbis, 2020).
- Due to the surrounding hydrology and landform, the subject area retains potential for the presence of Aboriginal archaeological resources.
- Geotechnical investigation at the subject area identified sandy soil and clay overlying shale bedrock.

2.3. PAST ABORIGINAL LAND USE

Aboriginal people have lived in the Sydney area for more than 20,000 years. The oldest securely dated site in the greater Sydney region is 17,800 years before present (yBP), which was recorded in a rock shelter at Shaw's Creek (Nanson et al 1987), near Castlereagh. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation has been found dated to 50-60,000 years before present (yBP) at Lake Mungo in western NSW, so it is likely that Aboriginal people have lived in the Sydney region for even longer than indicated by the oldest recorded dates we have at present. The archaeological material record provides evidence of this long occupation, but also provides evidence of a dynamic culture that has changed through time.

Aboriginal groups were not known to keep written records prior to the arrival of European colonisers in 1788. Therefore, the historical record is dominated by European views on Aboriginal people following settlement, rather than the voices of these groups and individuals themselves, and it is difficult to ascertain details of life prior to European arrival. These histories provide an inherently biased interpretation of Aboriginal life, which is not only distorted by the European lens but also by the observer effect wherein individuals are known to behave differently when being observed as opposed to when on their own. Archaeological data and ethnographic information provides additional records for how Aboriginal people may have utilised the landscape.

The subject area falls within the traditional lands of the Dharug (also spelt *Darug* or *Dharuk*) Aboriginal group. This name refers to the language spoken by groups who resided within the wider area and was attributed to this area following 1870 (Attenbrow, 2010). The Aboriginal groups which occupied the greater Penrith region were Darug speaking groups of the hinterland dialect. R. H. Matthews described the boundaries of Dharug land as follows:

"The Dharruk speaking people adjoined the Thurrawal on the north, extending along the coast to the Hawkesbury River, and inland to what is now Windsor, Penrith, Campbelltown and intervening town...Dialect was spoken at Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith and possibly as far as east Sydney" (R. H. Matthews, cited in Attenbrow, 2010).

Like all Aboriginal groups, the Darug people lived on and with Country – the land provided and was protected. Coastal Darug groups subsisted on primarily shellfish and employing different hunting techniques to those who occupied the Hinterland (Biosis, 2019). Floral resources available included various *Acacia*, *melaleuca banksia*, *grevillea* and *hakea* species, providing food but also gum and wood for the manufacture of tools and

implements (Dixon, 1999). Vegetation communities and waterways such as Kemps and South Creeks also supported a variety of faunal resources including kangaroos, possums, wombats, birds, reptiles and aquatic animals (DSCA, 2004).

With the arrival of European colonists, the Cumberland Plain was progressively cleared to form agricultural land. As the bushland was removed, Aboriginal groups were displaced following conflict and violence between settlers and Aboriginal people competing for the same resources. Europeans also brought with them disease, such as smallpox, which had a heavy toll on the Aboriginal communities (Evidence, 1835; Collins, 1798).

While European settlement did heavily impact the Traditional Owners of the wider Penrith region, it did not decimate populations as popular narrative would suggest. Aboriginal people continued to live in the area, adapting to the changes brought by settlement. The fight for recognition was a political one. On 26th January 1938, a “Day of Mourning” protest was held, following campaigns by Aboriginal individuals including Jack Patten, William Cooper and Pearl Gibbs who fought for civil rights including the right to vote and representation in Parliament. This struggle was long fought, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were granted the right to vote Australia wide by 1965. Aboriginal people were recognised in the census and subject to Commonwealth laws following the referendum for Indigenous Rights in 1967. Aboriginal people across Australia continue to fight for recognition. In February 2008, then Prime Minister Kevin Rudd delivered an address apologising for the mistreatment of Aboriginal people throughout history and committing to closing the gap, recognising Aboriginal cultures as “the oldest continuing cultures in human history” (Rudd, 2008). In contemporary times, respect for Aboriginal people and connection to Country continues to grow. Despite attempts to eradicate Aboriginal people throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, Aboriginal communities continue to thrive across Australia, and Aboriginal individuals play a vital role in all levels of society.

2.4. HISTORICAL LAND USE

Ground disturbance caused by historical land use may significantly reduce Aboriginal archaeological potential. Aerial images 1975, 1986, 1991 & 2004 (Figure 18) were visually analysed to develop an understanding of historical land use and ground disturbance within the subject area (Table 5).

It is apparent from the historic aerial imagery that the historical land use of the subject area has been used primarily for agricultural purposes. Historical development of the subject area has caused localised high levels of ground disturbance (dam construction), while the majority of the subject area has been subject to low to moderate levels of physical impact (vegetation clearance, agricultural uses and building construction). In conjunction with the shallow soil profile of the present subject area, the observed levels of historical ground disturbance may reduce archaeological potential. An assessment of ground disturbance and archaeological potential across the subject area is mapped in Figure 19 below.

Table 5 – Analysis of historical aerals

Year	Observation
1975	In the 1975 aerial, the subject area has been cleared and is utilised as agricultural land. There is evidence of ploughing and other ground disturbing farming practices across the subject area. The centre and portions of the western section of the subject area contain a few buildings, including sheds and farm buildings. There is also a central access road within the subject area at this time.
1986	In the 1986 aerial, development for the TAFE has commenced in the south western portion of the wider TAFE site. There are several buildings and a carpark within the wider TAFE site at this time. Further imagery from c.1985 (see Figure 16 and Figure 17) demonstrates the high levels of disturbance involved in the construction of the TAFE buildings, with cutting, filling and stockpiling evident. The subject area has experienced minimal change from 1975, with a central corridor of farm buildings bordering the agricultural land. There is an access path through the eastern portion.
1991	By 1991, the subject area remains agricultural land, with a more formalised series of access paths and a small farm building to the south eastern corner.

Year	Observation
	The western portion of the wider TAFE site, however, has undergone extensive change by this time. This includes the construction of several TAFE buildings to the south west, and a carpark and roads to the north west.
2004	<p>By 2004, the development associated with the wider TAFE site has spread from the western portion to the southern and northern portions. This includes landscaping and the construction of several buildings and carparks.</p> <p>The subject area is no longer used as agricultural land at this time, but instead forms fields and open grassed areas for the TAFE.</p>



Figure 16 – Construction of Werrington College of TAFE (now known as TAFE NSW Kingswood Campus), O'Connell St, Kingswood, c.1985. This image demonstrates the disturbance to the subject area resulting from the construction of the buildings.

Source: Penrith Library, 000267.

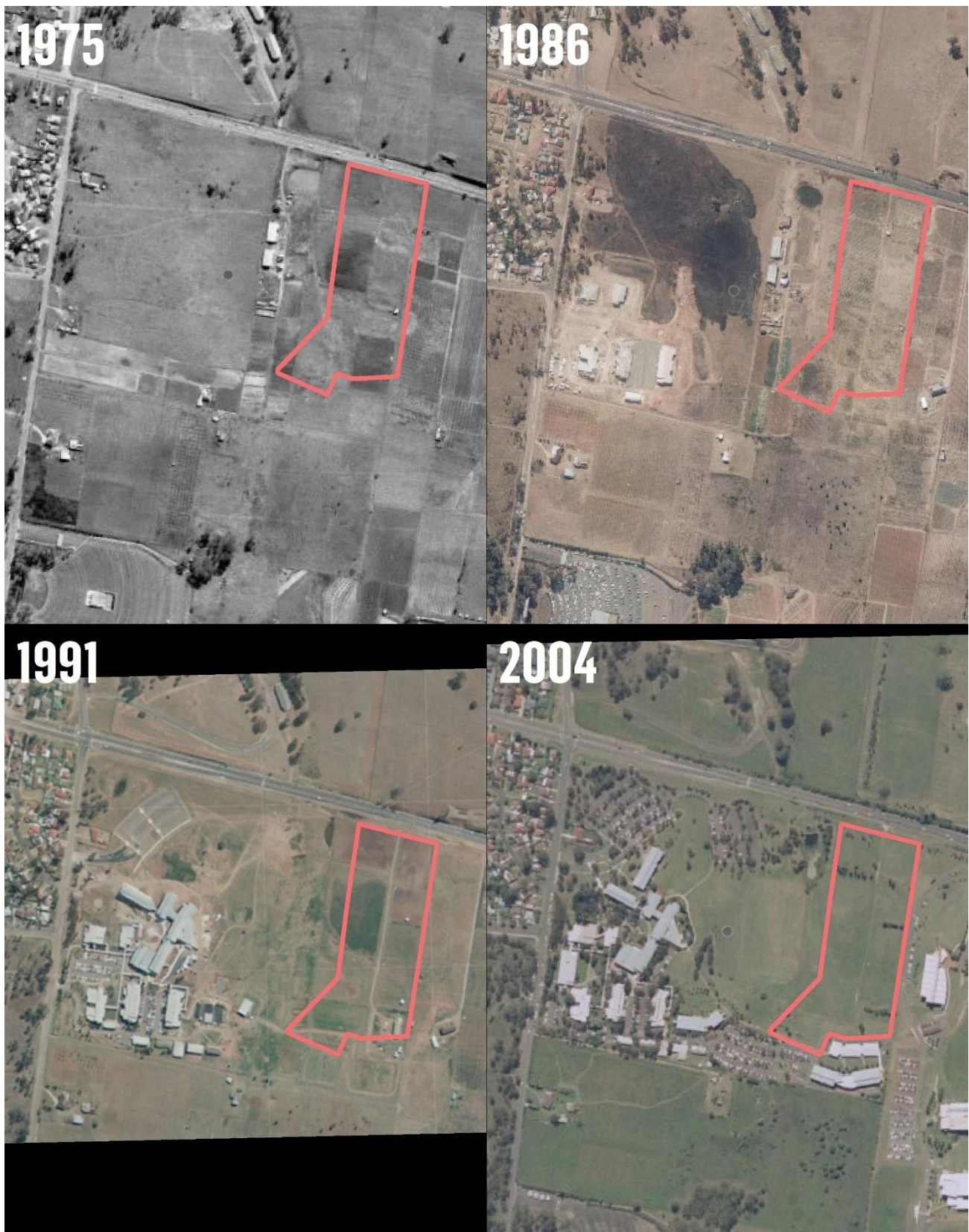


Figure 17 – Construction of Werrington College of TAFE (now known as TAFE NSW Kingswood Campus), O'Connell St, Kingswood, c.1985. This image demonstrates the disturbance to the subject area resulting from the construction of the buildings.

Source: Penrith Library, 000266/.

2.4.1. Summary

The subject area has experienced high levels of disturbance in localised areas associated with the construction of TAFE facilities to the western and southern portions. The eastern and central portions of the subject area, however, have experienced considerably lower disturbance. These areas have been cleared with their primary use being for agricultural practices since c.19th century (see Heritage Impact Statement and Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment, prepared by Urbis under different covers, 2020). Current impacts are proposed within the eastern portion of the subject area, where disturbance has been minimal. It should also be noted that to the north east, a dam has been constructed recently, not visible in the historical aerials.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Project No: P0029153

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Subject Area

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HISTORICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC)
TAFE NSW

Figure 18 – Historical aerial photographs



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0029153

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Location of the Subject Area

Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC)

TAFE NSW

■ Subject Area ■ Low - Moderate Disturbance ■ Moderate - High Disturbance — Contours — Hydrology - - - Ephemeral

Figure 19 – Levels of ground disturbance and archaeological potential across subject area.

2.5. PREDICTIVE MODEL

The *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* requires that an appropriate predictive model be used when undertaking an ACHA. A predictive model is used to estimate the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use in a subject area. The results produced by a predictive model can be used to identify potential archaeological deposits (PADs).

A predictive model should consider variables that may influence the location, distribution and density of sites, features or artefacts within a subject area. Variables typically relate to the environment and topography, such as soils, landscape features, slope, landform and cultural resources. The following predictions for the subject area have been formulated on the basis of previous assessments, regional models and the AHIMS data provided in Section 2.1.3.

There are several site types which are known to occur within New South Wales. These site types and their likelihood to occur within the subject area are evaluated in Table 7 below.

The general process archaeologists employ to determine the likelihood of any particular site type (artefact scatter, shelter, midden etc) to occur within a given subject area requires the synthesis of information for general distribution of archaeological sites within the wider area including:

- Detailed analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the same Region.
- Presence or absence of landscape features that present potential for archaeological resources (human occupation, use) such as raised terraces adjacent to permeant water.
- Analysis of the geology and soil landscape within the subject area which allows for a determination to be made of the type of raw material that would have been available for artefact production (silcrete, tuff, quartz etc) and the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resource within the subject area.
- Investigation of and determination of the level of disturbance/historical land use within the subject area which may impact on or remove entirely any potential archaeological material.

The combination of these would give us an indication of various levels of possibility of finding archaeological resource within a given area. Please refer to Table 6 below for an example of the indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area.

Table 6 – Indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area.

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
High	Low level of disturbance, presence of one or more archaeologically sensitive landforms (raised terrace adjacent to permanent water, sand dunes, rock shelter etc), presence of archaeologically sensitive soil landscape (Tuggerah, Blacktown, South Creek etc), presence of previously recorded archaeological site(s) and/or identification of previously unrecorded archaeological site(s) within the subject area	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Moderate	Moderate level of disturbance, presence of one or more archaeologically sensitive landforms (raised terrace adjacent to permanent water, sand dunes, rock shelter etc), presence of archaeologically sensitive soil landscape (Tuggerah, Blacktown, South Creek etc), presence of previously recorded archaeological site(s) and/or identification of previously unrecorded archaeological site(s) within the subject area	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
Low	High level of disturbance, presence of one archaeologically sensitive landform (raised terrace adjacent to permanent water, sand dunes, rock shelter etc), presence of archaeologically sensitive soil landscape (Tuggerah, Blacktown, South Creek etc).	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.
Nil	Complete disturbance, complete removal of natural soil landscape, zero archaeologically sensitive landform, geological or soil features. Zero previously recorded archaeological sites.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.

Table 7 – Predictive Model

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
Artefact Scatters/ Camp Sites	Artefact scatters/camp sites represent past Aboriginal occupation and possible stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and potentially hearths. This site type usually appears as surface accumulation of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat and elevated land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks.	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distribution of artefact sites in the region suggests that there would be archaeological potential for these site types within the subject area. The subject area contains archaeologically sensitive landforms: elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. Areas of low historical ground disturbance in the subject area increase the potential that these site types would remain intact.
Isolated Finds	<p>Isolated finds represent artefactual material in singular, one off occurrences. Isolated finds are generally indicative of stone tool production, although can also include contact sites.</p> <p>Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers.</p>	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distribution of artefact sites in the region suggests that there would be archaeological potential for these site types within the subject area. The subject area contains archaeologically sensitive landforms: elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. Areas of low historical ground disturbance in the subject area increase the potential that these site types would remain intact.

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposits (or PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near 3rd order streams and above; ridge lines, ridge tops and sand dune systems.	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distribution of artefact sites in the region suggests that there would be archaeological potential for these site types within the subject area. The subject area contains archaeologically sensitive landforms: elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. Areas of low historical ground disturbance in the subject area increase the potential that these site types would remain intact.
Scarred Trees	Scarred trees are the results of the stripping-off the bark by Aboriginal people for various reasons, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments (sources cited in Attenbrow 2002: 113). The removal of bark exposes the heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar that can heal by the regrowth of the bark or remain an exposed scar for a prolonged period. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees. These sites most often occur in areas with mature, remnant native vegetation. The locations of scarred trees often reflect an absence of historical clearance of vegetation rather than the actual pattern of scarred trees. Carved trees are different from scarred trees, and the carved designs may indicate totemic affiliation (Attenbrow 2002: 204); they may also have been carved for ceremonial purposes or as grave markers.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical vegetation clearance in the subject area has removed all original trees.
Axe Grinding Grooves	Grinding grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unlikely that the exposed sandstone outcrops required for

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
	flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone. They may be associated with creek beds, or water sources such as rock pools in creek beds and on platforms, as water enables wet grinding to occur.		this site type would occur within the subject area.
Bora/Ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical land-use in the subject area is likely to have destroyed any bora grounds or ceremonial sites.
Burial	Aboriginal burial of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is due to the fact that most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distances. Soft, sandy soils on, or close to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is not situated on soft, sandy soils. The subject area does not include any visible rock overhangs suitable as shelters.
Contact site	These types of sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact sites in the area are possible due to early European settlement. Historical land-use in the subject area reduces the potential for these sites.
Midden	Midden sites are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens often occur in shelters, or in eroded or collapsed sand dunes. Middens occur along the coast or in proximity to waterways, where	Nil to low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is not situated near the coast. The lower order tributary within the subject area is not conducive to this type of site.

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
	edible resources were extracted. Midden may represent a single meal or an accumulation over a long period of time involving many different activities. They are also often associated with other artefact types.		
Art	Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters (discussed below). An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic Figures and animals also depicted (DECCW, 2010c). In the Sydney region engravings tend to be located on the tops of Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges where vistas occur. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay. Pigment art within the Sydney region is usually located in areas associated with habitation and sustenance.	Nil to low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subject area does not include any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs. • It is unlikely that the exposed sandstone outcrops required for this site type would occur within the subject area.
Shelters	Shelter sites are places of Aboriginal habitation. They take the form of rock overhangs which provided shelter and safety to Aboriginal people. Suitable overhangs must be large and wide enough to have accommodated people with low flooding risk. Due to the nature of these sites, with generic rock overhangs common particularly in areas with an abundance of sandstone, their use by Aboriginal people is generally confirmed through the correlation of other site types including middens, art, PAD and/or artefactual deposits.	Nil to low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subject area does not include any visible rock overhangs. • It is unlikely that the exposed sandstone outcrops required for this site type would occur within the subject area.

2.6. SUMMARY

Conclusions from analysis of the AHIMS results, previous archaeological reports, landscape analysis and predictive modelling are as follows:

- There are no Aboriginal sites registered within the subject area.
- There are two sites registered within 1km of the subject area.
- Archaeological sites can be found across a variety of landforms in the Cumberland Plain, with greater frequency in the vicinity of waterways, lower slopes and river terraces.
- The subject area has experienced low-moderate disturbance associated with vegetation clearance, ploughing, service installation, the construction of nearby facilities and the construction and demolition of agricultural sheds.
- The subject area resides upon an undulating terrain. The subject area is atop a crest to the east, with simple slope to the west, with a minimal mid-slope.
- The subject area is located within the Luddenham soil landscape (lu). Soils within this landscape are described as shallow to moderately deep (<100-150cm).
- The subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek, which is located approximately 900m north of the site. The tributary runs southward from elevated ground and has been dammed for agricultural purposes. South Creek is located approximately 2km east of the subject area. As the subject area is within 200m of a waterway, this increases the potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.
- The subject area is cleared agricultural land with replanted trees forming vegetation barriers from roads and buildings.

Due to the surrounding hydrology and the topography of the subject area, the subject area retains potential for the presence of Aboriginal archaeological resources.

3. ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

In administering its statutory functions under Part 6 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) requires that Proponent consult with Aboriginal people about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values (cultural significance) of Aboriginal objects and/or places within any given development area in accordance with Clause 80c of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation, 2009*.

The DPC maintains that the objective of consultation with Aboriginal communities about the cultural heritage values of Aboriginal objects and places is to ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve ACHA outcomes by (DECCW 2010a):

- Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed subject area.
- Commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted by the Proponent to the DPIE.

Consultation in line with the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010) is a formal requirement where a Proponent is aware that their development activity has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or places. The DPC also recommends that these requirements be used when the certainty of harm is not yet established but a proponent has, through some formal development mechanism, been required to undertake a cultural heritage assessment to establish the potential harm their proposal may have on Aboriginal objects and places.

The Consultation Requirements outline a four-stage consultation process that includes the following:

- Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest.
- Stage 2 - Presentation of information about the proposed project.
- Stage 3 - Gathering information about the cultural significance.
- Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report.

The document also outlines the roles and responsibilities of the DPC, Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) including Local and State Aboriginal Land Councils, and proponents throughout the consultation process.

To meet the requirements of consultation it is expected that proponents will:

- Bring the RAPs, or their nominated representatives, together and be responsible for ensuring appropriate administration and management of the consultation process.
- Consider the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice of the RAPs involved in the consultation process in assessing cultural significance and developing any heritage management outcomes for Aboriginal objects(s) and/or places(s).
- Provide evidence to the DPIE of consultation by including information relevant to the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice provided by the RAPs.
- Accurately record and clearly articulate all consultation findings in the final ACHAR.
- Provide copies of the cultural heritage assessment report to the RAPs who have been consulted.

The consultation process undertaken to seek active involvement from relevant Aboriginal representatives for the project followed the current NSW statutory guideline, namely, the Consultation Requirements. Section 1.3 of the Consultation Requirements describes the guiding principles of the document. The principles have been derived directly from the principles section of the *Australian Heritage Commission's Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002).

The following outlines the process and results of the consultation conducted during this assessment to ascertain and reflect the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the subject area.

3.1. STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

3.1.1. Government Organisation Contact

The aim of Stage 1 is to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the subject area.

A search of the Native Title Tribunal was undertaken on 2nd November 2020. This search identified the subject area as freehold tenure, which extinguishes Native Title.

To identify Aboriginal people who may be interested in registering as Aboriginal parties for the project, the organisations stipulated in Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines were contacted (refer to Table 8).

Table 8 – Contacted Organisations

Organisation	Date notification sent	Date Response Received
National Native Title Tribunal	10 November 2020	2 November 2020
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	6 November 2020	17 November 2020
Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet	10 November 2020	17 November 2020
NTS Corp	6 November 2020	N/A
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	6 November 2020	N/A
Local Land Services, Greater Sydney	6 November 2020	N/A
Penrith City Council	6 November 2020	N/A

The template for the emails sent to the above-mentioned organisations is at Appendix C. A total of 61 Aboriginal groups and individuals with an interest in the subject area were identified following this stage. These groups were contacted, with further information presented at Section 3.1.2 below.

3.1.2. Registration of Interest

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, letters were sent to the 61 Aboriginal groups and individuals via email or express post on 11 December 2020 (depending on the method identified by each group), to notify them of the proposed project. A total of 57 were sent via email, with 4 by express post. The letters included a brief introduction to the project and the project location and set a deadline of 31 December 2020 for registration, in accordance with the 14-day minimum requirement. The letter template is included in Appendix C.

A total of 18 groups registered interested in the project as a result of this phase (Table 9). Acknowledgement emails were sent by Urbis to all respondents to confirm registration had been received.

Table 9 – Stage 1 Consultation – Registration of Interest

Organisation/Individual	Contact Person
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steven Randall
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Jody Kulakowski
Biamanga	Seli Storer
Cullendulla	Corey Smith
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman

Organisation/Individual	Contact Person
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith
Gulaga	Wendy Smith
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corp	Rodney Gunther
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll / Paul Boyd
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale
Woronora Plateau Gundangara Elders Council	Kayla Williamson
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Vicky Slater

3.1.3. Public Notice

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, an advertisement was placed in a local newspaper, The Koori Mail. The advertisement was published in the 16th December 2020 edition, and registration was open until 31st December 2020, providing 14 days to register an interest in accordance with the Consultation Requirements. A copy of the advertisement is included in Appendix C.

3.1.4. Stage 1.6 Notice to DPC/LALC

The list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) was provided to DPC – Aboriginal Branch and the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council on the 18th January 2021 (see Appendix C).

3.2. STAGE 2: PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

The aim of Stage 2 is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the scope of the proposed project, and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process. A Stage 2/3 Information Pack which included a brief introduction to the project, the project location, and AHIMS search result to provide understanding of the registered cultural sites in the local area, was sent to registered Aboriginal parties via email on the 21st January 2021. A response to the Stage 2/3 Information Packet was requested by 18th February 2021.

The Information Pack was prepared as a combination of Stage 2 and 3 of the Consultation Guidelines, and included the following information:

- Project overview, location and purpose.
- Proposed works.
- Brief environmental and historical background.
- Notification of the site inspection.
- Protocol of gathering information on cultural heritage significance.
- Request for comment on methodology and recommendations for site investigation, and request for any cultural information the respondent wished to share.

- The letter is included in Appendix C of this report.

3.3. STAGE 3: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Stage 3 is concerned with gathering feedback on a project, proposed methodologies, and obtaining any cultural information that registered Aboriginal parties wish to share. This may include ethno-historical information, or identification of significant sites or places in the local area.

Six responses were received to the Stage 2 and 3 Information Pack. These responses are included in Appendix C and addressed in Table 10 below.

Table 10 – RAP responses to the Stage 2/3 Information Pack

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
DNC, Lilly Carroll	<i>DNC would like to let you know that we all agree to the proposals for Kingswood Nepean TAFE New South Wales</i>	Acknowledged and thanked.
Gulaga, Wendy Smith	<i>Thank you for your email, Galaga would like to state its expression of interest for the following project at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub.</i>	Acknowledged and thanked.
Goobah, Basil Smith	<i>Please keep me informed on any further development</i>	Acknowledged and thanked.
Biamanga, Seli Storer	<i>Please keep us informed on any further developments for 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub Stage 2 and Stage 3</i>	Acknowledged and thanked.
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, Justine Coplin	<p><i>Dear Meggan</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Urbis acknowledge the important work that DCAC do regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage.</p> <p>We would be very happy to receive any additional information regarding stories, events and connections to the land which could be used to inform and supplement the prepared history of the subject area. We acknowledge that ACHA histories are often focused on historical and archaeological detail and do not include the 'human' element</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p><i>response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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 strategies</i></p> <p><i>Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for 2-44 O'Connell St, Nepean Kingswood TAFE.</i></p> <p><i>We support the recommendations set out in this report.</i></p> <p><i>Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts</i></p>	<p>We acknowledge this concern. Urbis and other archaeological consultancies are not positioned to be 'gatekeepers' to Aboriginal cultural heritage, but rather facilitate communication between proponents and Aboriginal community members to ensure the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. We will continue to follow the legislated process for consultation with Aboriginal community members.</p> <p>We thank you for your support.</p>
<p>Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments, James Eastwood.</p>	<p><i>As a decendent of the Oarug People on my Mother side of the family I have a Cultural conection to the country on which the proposed archaeological study area is located.</i></p> <p><i>As a known member of the local Aboriginal community and as a First Nations Oarug person who lives locally on Country connected to the study area, and has had a family history of long term residency in the Western Suburbs of Sydney iam obligated to protect ,preserve and maintain my cultural heritage connection to country ,just as my ancestors have done for thousands of years.</i></p>	<p>We acknowledged and respect your connection to the land.</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p><i>As the subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek there is a increase potential for Aboriginal Objects (artefacts).</i></p> <p><i>For thousands of years waterways have provided in their naturally abundancy, and have been a focal point of life and identity for Darug People . The same waterways are still held with high cultural significance as places of cultral histories.</i></p> <p><i>It is with no rare occurance that Aboriginal objects are strongly associated with these area of country. when you consider that almost all the wet land plants , animals and natural materials had some form of traditional use.</i></p> <p><i>Given that there has been a total of 81 recorded Aboriginal site around the surrounding subject area and the fact that part of the subject area is associated with a tributary of Werrington/South Creek , I feel that the subject area will impact on Aboriginal objects.</i></p> <p><i>Should Aboriginal objects be impacted upon during Archaeological investigation. I would like the components invovled to consider that relocated Aboriginal objects provided a direct link to Daru{ people ancestral heritage, these same objects can provide an avenue for reconciliation and education to the wider community history in which these objects are found in and are evidence of a proud people who inhabited and still reside in this area of country</i></p>	<p>We acknowledged that the proximity to waterways is a factor which increases the potential for archaeological resources to occur, and the cultural sensitivity of an area.</p> <p>We are proposing to undertake test excavation at the subject area to ascertain the potential for Aboriginal objects to occur.</p> <p>We will consider the involvement of RAPs in consultation with the proponent.</p>

3.4. STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT ACHA REPORT

The aim of Stage 4 is to prepare and finalise an ACHAR with input from registered Aboriginal Parties.

A draft ACHAR was sent to registered Aboriginal parties via email on the 4th May 2021 with comment on the draft ACHAR requested prior to 5pm 1st June 2021. It is noted that the time allowed for comment should reflect the size and complexity of the project.

Below includes the comments received to the Stage 4 draft ACHA and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) Package.

Table 11 – Stage 4 responses

RAP	Comment	Urbis Response
Ngambaa Cultural Connections, Kaarina Slater.	<i>On behalf of Ngambaa Cultural Connections we have received and reviewed the ACHA and ATR draft no further comments at this stage</i>	We thank you for your support and review of the draft ACHA and ATR.
Gulaga, Wendy Smith	<i>Received, thank you. Gulaga supports the methodology and makes no comment at this stage. Please keep us informed.</i>	We thank you for your support and review of the draft ACHA and ATR.
KYWG, Kadibulla Khan	<i>Thank you for your ACHA in regards to Kingswood Nepean TAFE, here at K. Y. W. G we have lived and hold cultural Knowledge for more than fifty years. We believe the whole study area is highly significance to us Aboriginal people due to the water ways that run close by. We have walked this land for thousands of years and continue to do so today, we live off mother earth and we care for her. Hunting and gathering would have taken place, suggesting camping could have taken place. The areas that look good to us today were valued back then to the Aboriginal people. It is important that we grab hold of what we have left from our elders and honour them. We can do this through interpretation within the development through artwork, 3D replicas of artefacts on display, native gardens and digital display or app. It is just as important to recognise Aboriginal people and to educated the wider community.</i>	<p>We thank you for your review of the ACHA.</p> <p>We will include comments regarding cultural significance in the ACHA and acknowledge that the site holds cultural significance for Aboriginal people due to the surrounding water ways and connection to Country.</p> <p>We have considered comments surrounding interpretation. As no artefacts were identified there is no option for display. However, the Proponent has adopted a public art strategy that includes Indigenous art, which will be finalised as a condition of consent. We acknowledge the</p>

RAP	Comment	Urbis Response
	<i>We would like to agree to your recommendations and support your report.</i>	importance of education for all people. We thank you for your support.

3.5. SUMMARY

In general the consultation process can be summarised as follows:

- 18 Aboriginal organisations/individuals registered for the project.
- 6 responses were received to the Stage 2 and 3 document.
- These responses generally identified support for the recommendations and methodology.
- DCAC identified that the area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation in proximity.
- Aragung identified high cultural significance for waterways and their associated archaeological potential. Aragung expressed concern that the proposed works may impact Aboriginal objects.
- The subject area has been identified as culturally significant by KYWG for the surrounding environment and likely use of the land. As no artefacts have been identified no display is possible. However, the Proponent has adopted a public art strategy that includes Indigenous art, which will be finalised as a condition of consent.

4. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

4.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was undertaken on the 23rd of February 2021, with Urbis Senior Archaeologist Andrew Crisp and Steven Randall representing DLALC.

The field survey was focused on the area proposed for impact, being the eastern portion of the wider TAFE NSW site, with minimal disturbance noted during the desktop assessment. The subject area has been divided into 4 survey units for the purpose of this discussion. The field survey was undertaken through pedestrian transects, recorded on GPS. The field survey was intended to identify any surface archaeological materials or Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADS). In general the survey identified moderate levels of disturbance in localised areas across the subject area, with minimal Ground Surface Visibility due to grass coverage.

No cultural concerns were raised by Steven Randall during the site visit.

For more information regarding the field survey, refer to the Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) in Appendix E.

4.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION

The test excavation methodology involved the excavation of up to 60 50x50cm test pits. A total of 56 pits were excavated across the test excavation program. The transects were located to test all landforms including spurs, areas near the drainage line, upper, mid and lower slope. Some pits were offset to account for disturbance, including tree roots and roadways. All soils excavated were sieved through a 5mm wet sieve.

No Aboriginal artefacts were identified during the course of the excavation.

Overall, the 56 pits excavated had very similar subsurface conditions, with little stratigraphic change across the site. All pits were excavated by hand, in 10cm spits with soil samples taken from each spit in one pit along each transect. Typically, soils encountered include friable medium brown, silty loamy soil, humic with some organic materials and bioturbation. Due to the nature of the subject area, being a grassy hill slope, all pits contained a grassy layer, with representative pre-excavation photos included in Figure 20-Figure 21. Typical inclusions were rootlets, ironstone gravels, and some pits contained materials resulting from disturbance including ceramic fragments, brick fragments, concrete fragments, plastics and road base materials. Bioturbation typically resulted from small insects such as ants and worms, which were found across almost all pits.



Figure 20 – Pre-excavation and context photo.
Aspect: north west.



Figure 21 – Pre-excavation and context photo.
Aspect: north east.

Pit depth ranged from 10-55cm across the subject area. Generally, pits were shallower on the top of the south eastern spur.

Pit excavation was terminated upon the identification of basal clay or bedrock. Basal clay across the subject area was typically yellow brown with some orangey brown basal clay. Bedrock was encountered in very few pits.

Due to severe weather events including flooding prior to the commencement of excavation, the ground surface and soils were very wet, and the pits quickly filled with water.

While no Aboriginal archaeological deposits were present, the test excavation identified that disturbance extended further across the site than anticipated, with concrete, bitumen, brick, ceramic, glass and/or plastics identified in 14 different pits, at varying depths. Table 12 below indicates what pits materials were present within and at what depth (spit) these materials were present. In this table, the spit number correlates to the maximum depth of the spit. For example, Spit 1 extends to 10cm, Spit 2 extends to 20cm etc.

Table 12 – Disturbance materials present.

Material	Pit	Spit
Concrete	I2	1 & 2
Brick	H3	1
	K9	1
Bitumen	K1	2 & 3
	K2	2 & 3
	K2	2 & 3
Plastic	K1	1 & 2
	K8	2 & 3
	K10	1
	K12	2
Ceramic	A4	3
	B1	3
	B2	1
	C1	2
	C5	2
	C6	2
Glass	B2	4

The results of the test excavation indicate that the subject area had a high level of fill and disturbance, with nil-low Aboriginal archaeological scientific value as a result of this disturbance.

For more details regarding the test excavation, refer to the ATR in Appendix E.

5. CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. METHODS OF ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage significance is assessed by considering each cultural, or archaeological site, against the significance criteria set out in the Assessment Guidelines. In all case, the assessment of significance detailed below is informed by the Aboriginal community, which is documented in this report. If any culturally sensitive values were identified they would not be specifically included in the report, or made publicly available, but would be documented and lodged with the knowledge holder providing the information.

5.2. ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) defines the basic principles and procedure to be observed in the conservation of important places. It provided the primary framework within which decisions about the management of heritage sites should be made. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as being derived from the values listed below.

5.2.1. Social or Cultural value

Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural values is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.

Places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods, or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed.

There is not always a consensus about a place's social or cultural value. When identifying values, it is not necessary to agree with or acknowledge the validity of each other's values, but it is necessary to document the range of values identified.

Social or cultural values can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. This could involve a range of methodologies, such as cultural mapping, oral histories, archival documentation and specific information provided by Aboriginal people specifically for the investigation.

When recording oral history:

- Identify who was interviewed and why.
- Document the time, place and date the interview was conducted.
- Describe the interview arrangements (the number of people present, recording arrangements, information access arrangements).
- Provide a summary of the information provided to the person being interviewed.
- Summarise the information provided by each person interviewed.

More information on conducting oral history projects can be found in OEH's publication *Talking history: oral history guidelines*.

Occasionally information about social value may not be forthcoming. In these circumstances, document the consultation process but make it clear in the discussions and conclusions about social value that this was the case.

5.2.2. Historic value

Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have 'shared' historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

Places of post-contact Aboriginal history have generally been poorly recognised in investigations of Aboriginal heritage. Consequently, the Aboriginal involvement and contribution to important regional historical themes is often missing from accepted historical narratives. This means it is often necessary to collect oral histories along with archival or documentary research to gain a sufficient understanding of historic values.

5.2.3. Scientific (Archaeological) value

This refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information (Australian ICOMOS 1988).

Information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken. Archaeological investigations must be carried out according to OEH's *Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW*.

Scientific significance, also referred to as archaeological significance, is determined by assessing an Aboriginal heritage site or area according to archaeological criteria. The assessment of archaeological significance is used to develop appropriate heritage management and impact mitigation strategies.

Criteria for archaeological significance have been developed in accordance with DPIE guidelines, as shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13 – Scientific (archaeological) significance criteria

Significance Criteria	Description
Research Potential	Does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
Representativeness	How much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
Rarity	Is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
Education Potential	Does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?
Condition	What is the condition of the site? Does it appear to have been impacted/altered?

5.2.4. Aesthetic value

This refers to sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (Australian ICOMOS 1988).

5.3. IDENTIFYING VALUES

The information collected in the background review of the project can be used to help identify these values. The review of background information and information gained through consultation with Aboriginal people should provide insight into past events. These include how the landscape was used and why any identified Aboriginal objects are in this location, along with contemporary uses of the land.

Information gaps are not uncommon and should be acknowledged. They may require further investigation to adequately identify the values present across the subject area. It may be helpful to prepare a preliminary values map that identifies, to the extent of information available, the:

- Known places of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources of significance.

- Known historic places.
- Known Aboriginal objects and/or declared Aboriginal places.
- Potential places/areas of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources, historic or archaeological significance.

Places of potential value that are not fully identified or defined should be included as 'sensitive' areas to target further investigation.

5.4. ASSESSING VALUES AND SIGNIFICANCE

This stage is used to assess and discuss the cultural significance of the values identified during the identification and assessment of cultural significance by consulting Aboriginal people and to prepare a statement of significance. The assessment of values is a discussion of what is significant and why. An assessment of values is more than simply restating the evidence collected during the background review and identification of values stages of the project. Rather, the assessment should lead to a statement of significance that sets out a succinct summary of the salient values that have been identified.

The assessment and justification in the statement of significance must discuss whether any value meets the following criteria (NSW Heritage Office 2001):

- Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons? – social value.
- Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – historic value.
- Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – scientific (archaeological) value.
- Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state? – aesthetic value.
- Assessment of each of the criteria (above) should be graded in terms that allow the significance to be described and compared; for example, as high, moderate, or low. In applying these criteria, consideration should be given to:
- Research potential: does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness: how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity: is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
- Education potential: does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

Then discuss what is significance and why – this should be summarised into a statement of significance. Thus, the statement of significance is a succinct summary of the salient values drawn from the identification of values.

5.4.1. Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance and Values

An assessment of cultural heritage significance and values incorporates a range of values which may vary for different individual groups and may relate to both the natural and cultural characteristics of places or sites. Cultural significance and Aboriginal cultural views can only be determined by the Aboriginal community using their own knowledge of the area and any sites present, and their own value system. All Aboriginal heritage evidence tends to have some contemporary significance to Aboriginal people, because it represents an important tangible link to their past and to the landscape.

Consultation with members of the local Aboriginal community (project RAPs) was undertaken to identify the level of spiritual/cultural significance of the subject area and its components. In acknowledgment that the

Aboriginal community themselves are in the best position to identify levels of cultural significance, the project RAPs were invited to provide comment and input into this ACHAR and to the assessment of cultural heritage significance and values presented therein.

Comments received from the representatives of the project RAPs indicate that the waterway associated with the subject area has cultural significance, as all waterways in this region do, and that any archaeological potential associated with the waterway would also be significant (Aragung, Personal Comm., 2021). Cultural significance was also identified by DCAC due to the evidence of continued occupation in proximity.

The subject area has been identified as culturally significant by KYWG for the surrounding environment and likely use of the land. As no artefacts have been identified no display is possible. However, the Proponent has adopted a public art strategy that includes Indigenous art, which will be finalised as a condition of consent.

5.4.2. Assessment of Scientific (Archaeological) Significance

In accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, and in consultation with representatives of the local Aboriginal community, the following assessment of the scientific (archaeological) significance of identified sites within the subject area has been prepared.

Due to the absence of archaeological deposits, the subject area is determined to have low archaeological (scientific potential).

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There are no known Aboriginal archaeological sites across the subject area, and the potential for sites to occur is determined to be low on the basis of the results of the test excavation.

As such, it is anticipated that the proposed works will have no impact resulting in either direct or indirect harm to Aboriginal archaeological resources.

6.1. POTENTIAL HARM

This section identifies the potential impacts to cultural heritage arising from the proposal, including demolition, excavation, and construction phases. Harm can be direct or indirect, defined by the Assessment Guidelines as:

- Direct harm – may occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavation, flood mitigation measures.
- Indirect harm – may affect sites or features located immediately beyond or within the area of the proposed activity. Examples include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter from increased visitation, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources.

The nature, extent and level of harm (indirect or direct) cannot be identified at this stage due to the lack of sufficient information on the presence or absence of Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources within the subject area. This ACHA has concluded that there is moderate to high archaeological potential for subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. However, should Aboriginal archaeological resources found within the subject area, the proposed development will have direct impact on those resources and potentially remove the archaeological resource completely.

The proposed works are not anticipated to result in direct or indirect harm to any Aboriginal objects and/or sites.

6.2. LIKELY IMPACTED VALUES

The proposed works are not anticipated to impact any Aboriginal archaeological deposits of archaeological (scientific) significance, as no deposits are anticipated to occur within the subject area.

While the waterway associated with the subject area has been identified as culturally significant, no impacts are proposed to the waterway. Furthermore, the cultural significance identified by DCAC relates to the archaeological evidence demonstrating continued occupation. As no archaeological evidence is known or anticipated to occur within the subject area on the basis of field survey and test excavation results, it is understood that the subject area does not satisfy requirements for cultural significance on this level.

Therefore, no identified cultural heritage values are proposed to be impacted as a result of this proposal.

Please note, Urbis can only comment on cultural heritage values identified to us through consultation. We have provided RAPs with the opportunity to comment on cultural heritage values as they may pertain to the subject area, however no additional information was forthcoming.

6.3. CONSIDERATION OF INTER-GENERATIONAL EQUITY

6.3.1. Cumulative Impact Assessment

The principle of inter-generational equity (IGE) holds that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment – which includes cultural heritage – is available for the benefit of future generations.

Cumulative impact of any development on Aboriginal sites assesses the extent of the proposed impact on the site and how this will affect both the proportion of this type of Aboriginal site in the area and the impact this destruction will have on Aboriginal cultural heritage values generally in the area. For example, if an artefact scatter is destroyed in the course of a proposed development, how many artefact scatters are likely to remain in that area and how will the destruction of that site affect the overall archaeological evidence remaining in that area? If a site type that was once common in an area becomes rare, the loss of that site (and site type) will

affect our ability to understand past Aboriginal land uses, will result in an incomplete archaeological record and will negatively affect intergenerational equity.

It has been determined that no identified cultural heritage values will be impacted as a result of this proposal. It follows that intergenerational equity will likewise be unaffected by the proposed works.

7. AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

The nature and complexity of mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimise harm to any Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources that might be identified will be provided in context of the nature, extent and significance of those any resources uncovered during the proposed test excavation program.

There are no known Aboriginal archaeological sites across the subject area, and the potential for sites to occur is determined to be low on the basis of the results of the test excavation.

As such, it is anticipated that the proposed works will have no impact resulting in either direct or indirect harm to Aboriginal archaeological resources.

Due to the low potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources to occur and therefore the low potential of direct or indirect harm, no management or mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

8. CONCLUSIONS

This ACHAR was prepared as per the relevant section of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009* (NPW Reg) and in accordance to the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).

The ACHA process included:

- A comprehensive background research of all available archaeological and cultural heritage information for the subject area in context with the scope of the project.
- Analysis and interpretation of the background research.
- Archaeological field survey of the subject area.
- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).
- Site inspection and meeting with the RAPs.
- Summarising of results and providing recommendations for the proposed development in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological resources.
- Archaeological Test Excavation under the Code of Practice.

The results of the test excavation at the subject area confirm the following:

- A site may contain landscape features which are deemed archaeologically sensitive, without yielding archaeological deposits. Not all environments suitable for habitation were utilised for such.
- The absence of archaeological evidence does not equal evidence of absence.
- Not all areas utilised by Aboriginal people will necessarily contain material evidence and areas used for non-camping purposes are less likely to be represented archaeologically.
- High levels of disturbance reduce the potential for archaeological deposits to occur.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

As no impact is proposed, the project can proceed in accordance with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for inclusion in the construction management plan and site inductions for any contractors working at the subject area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites and artefacts to be aware of (i.e. stone tools, concentrations of shells that could be middens and rock engravings and grinding grooves), under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an 'archaeological chance find procedure' (refer below). This should be prepared for the project and included in any site management plans.

The induction material may be paper based, included in any hard copy site management documents; or electronic, such as "PowerPoint" for any face to face site inductions.

Recommendation 2 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Although considered highly unlikely, should any Aboriginal objects, archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a Chance Find Procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The archaeologist and Aboriginal representative on site examine the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item for the AHIMS register and decides on appropriate management. Such management may require further consultation with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and decision on temporary care and control.
3. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
4. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this ACHAR and revised accordingly.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence when all management measure all implemented, and the find is removed from the activity area. Should the find be an unmovable item such as an engraving or grinding groove located on a sandstone surface, further management measures will need to be introduced to avoid harm to the find.

Recommendation 3 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Recommendation 4 – RAP consultation

A copy of the final ACHAR must be provided to all project RAPs. Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses. This will ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones and ensure that the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the Chance Find Procedure be enacted.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 1 June 2021 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of TAFE NSW (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A

BASIC AND EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 10 November 2020

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

Attention: Alexandra Ribeny

Email: aribeny@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 287473 - 293473, Northings : 6258609 - 6264609 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Alexandra Ribeny on 10 November 2020.

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:

81	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.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2898	Claremont Meadows 1	GDA	56	292301	6259757	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Mary-Jean Sutton,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor							
45-5-3330	ADI/FF-29	AGD	56	292529	6264312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2	1806,2134,2505	99635
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML							
45-5-3335	ADI/FF-34	GDA	56	291356	6264481	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		99635
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Conte							
45-5-1019	ADI-11	GDA	56	291800	6264300	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox, Miss.Marjorie Sullivan, Phil Hughes, GML Heritage Pty Ltd							
45-5-1072	South Creek 3 (SC 3)	GDA	56	292981	6259670	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3694
	Contact	Recorders	Helen Brayshaw, Ms.Laila Haglund, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kri							
45-5-3393	Claremont Meadows South West 1 (CMSW 1)	GDA	56	291100	6259720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3394	Claremont Meadows South West 2 (CMSW 2)	GDA	56	291130	6259790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3395	Claremont Meadows South West 3 (CMSW 3)	GDA	56	291100	6259720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3396	Claremont Meadows South West 4 (CMSW 4)	GDA	56	291207	6259737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD, Miss.K							
45-5-3397	Claremont Meadows South West 5 (CMSW 5)	GDA	56	291080	6259500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3398	Claremont Meadows South West 6 (CMSW 6)	GDA	56	291080	6259498	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3953	Cobham OC1	GDA	56	291735	6261459	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 50		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr.Paul Irish							
45-5-3993	Cobham IF1	GDA	56	291765	6261797	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr.Paul Irish							
45-5-3994	Cobham IF2	GDA	56	291759	6261773	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr.Paul Irish							
45-5-4648	M4 South Creek 5 (SC 5)	GDA	56	293384	6259735	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Rawson, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Kelleher Nightingale Con							
45-5-5273	Creek Road St Marys AFT 1	GDA	56	293354	6261717	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)							

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-1070	South Creek 1 (SC 1)	GDA	56	293435	6259520	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3694
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-1071	South Creek 2	GDA	56	293135	6259560	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3694
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-2406	ASD1;Kingswood;	AGD	56	290500	6261690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-2407	ASD2;Kingswood;	AGD	56	290540	6261900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0356	Claremont Creek	AGD	56	291673	6260538	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	260,1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0365	South Creek 6 ST Marys	GDA	56	293393	6261483	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0266	South Creek;;	GDA	56	291550	6264470	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	260,1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-1017	ADI-9	GDA	56	292123	6264485	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-1018	ADI-10	GDA	56	292348	6264257	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0711	WD-72	GDA	56	290490	6264290	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1380,102577
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0712	WD73	GDA	56	290835	6264580	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1380,102577
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0523	South Creek SC/1 (See 45-5-0286)	AGD	56	293150	6261100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0524	South Creek SC/2 (See 45-5-0289)	AGD	56	293200	6261630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3012	Claremont Meadows 2	AGD	56	292210	6259650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3013	OAD-1	AGD	56	292080	6259600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3014	Claremont Meadows 3	AGD	56	292160	6259770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3015	Claremont Meadows 4	AGD	56	292180	6259800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3016	Claremont Meadows 5	AGD	56	292000	6260270	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Neville Baker					<u>Permits</u>	2134,2505	
45-5-3017	Claremont Meadows 6	AGD	56	292210	6259880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Neville Baker					<u>Permits</u>	2134,2505	
45-5-3141	Little Creek	AGD	56	293316	6262550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Heritage Concepts					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3621	SW1 (Penrith)	GDA	56	291712	6261752	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Doctor.Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3597	ADI: FF/29 (Riverstone)	GDA	56	292529	6264312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3602	ADI: FF/34	GDA	56	291356	6264481	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Conte					<u>Permits</u>	3647	
45-5-3603	ADI-FF2 (Springwood)	GDA	56	290490	6264290	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3685	SW PAD	GDA	56	292012	6261752	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>	3149	
45-5-3572	CRA1	GDA	56	290616	6260686	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD,Miss.K					<u>Permits</u>	3023,3274	
45-5-3573	CRA2	GDA	56	290679	6260251	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD,Miss.K					<u>Permits</u>	3023,3274	
45-5-3574	CRA3-6	GDA	56	289610	6260568	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD					<u>Permits</u>	3023,3274	
45-5-3575	CRA7+8	GDA	56	289596	6260401	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD					<u>Permits</u>	3023,3274	
45-5-3559	SC1 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292983	6261718	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Sam Moody					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3560	SC2 (South Creek)	GDA	56	293148	6261187	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 200		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Sam Moody					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3561	SC3(South Creek)	GDA	56	292684	6261952	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 6, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Niche Environment and Heritage,Niche Environment and Heritage,Sam Moody,Mis					<u>Permits</u>	4228	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3562	SC4 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292583	6261992	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3563	SC5 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292566	6260956	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3564	SC6 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292299	6260921	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3565	SC 7 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292998	6259560	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-3566	SC8 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292334	6260120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 195		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3567	SC9 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292716	6260865	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3568	SC10 (South Creek)	GDA	56	293098	6259761	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3569	SC11 (South Creek)	GDA	56	293121	6259782	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 50		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-4571	M4-17C Northern Road East	GDA	56	287881	6259154	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4572	M4-16 Kingswood Road	GDA	56	289002	6259324	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4573	M4-17A Northern Road East	GDA	56	288360	6259155	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4574	M4-17B Northern Road East	GDA	56	288260	6259140	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4575	M4-14C Claremont Creek	GDA	56	291151	6259659	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4576	M4-15 Claremont Creek	GDA	56	290518	6259496	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4578	M4- 14A Claremont Creek	GDA	56	290740	6259618	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4579	M4-14B Claremont Creek	GDA	56	290919	6259635	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-2484	Northern Road	AGD	56	288013	6260261	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Claire Everett				Permits	4078	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 10/11/2020 for Alexandra Ribeny for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 287473 - 293473, Northings : 6258609 - 6264609 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4418	GS1	GDA	56	291989	6261262	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Sandra Wallace				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4419	GS2	GDA	56	291971	6261211	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4420	GS3	GDA	56	291918	6261053	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4428	GS4	GDA	56	291833	6260574	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4429	M4 North 1	GDA	56	291995	6259719	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor				<u>Permits</u>	4001	
45-5-4430	Kent Road South 12A	GDA	56	292142	6259600	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Matthew Kelleher				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4431	Kent Road South 12B	GDA	56	291991	6259609	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Matthew Kelleher				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4331	IF-25-1	GDA	56	290605	6264570	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Miss.Sam Cooling,Ms.Erin Mein				<u>Permits</u>	3647	
45-5-4338	CP13-9	GDA	56	292336	6264523	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Miss.Sam Cooling,Ms.Erin Mein				<u>Permits</u>	3647	
45-5-4477	South Creek 4	GDA	56	292197	6259703	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor				<u>Permits</u>	4001	
45-5-4423	GS5	GDA	56	291757	6259770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Ms				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4424	Kent Road North 13	GDA	56	291810	6259711	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Matthew Kelleher,Matthew Kelleher				<u>Permits</u>	3762	
45-5-4341	SMDS-CP4	GDA	56	292231	6264421	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Miss.Sam Cooling,Ms.Erin Mein				<u>Permits</u>	3647	
45-5-4901	Caddens artefact reburial site	GDA	56	289936	6260751	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Ms.Shezani Nasoordeen				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4920	45-5-4873 reburial	GDA	56	290480	6262491	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Neville Baker,Mr.Neville Baker,Sydney Water-Parramatta,Sydney Water-Parran				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4873	229 Victoria Street	GDA	56	290420	6262435	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Neville Baker,Mr.Neville Baker,Sydney Water-Parramatta,Sydney Water-Parran				<u>Permits</u>	4096	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 10/11/2020 for Alexandra Ribeny for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 287473 - 293473, Northings : 6258609 - 6264609 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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APPENDIX B

REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTY CONSULTATION LOG

Date	Time	Type	Contacted	Contacted individual	Contacted by	Contacted by Individual	Subject	Reply	Follow-up needed?	Person actioned	Comment
Stage 1 Agency notice											
6/11/2020	11:59am	email	ORALRA	n/a	Urbis	Andrew Crisp (AC)	Stage 1.2 Notice	n/a	N	AO	n/a
6/11/2020	11:59am	email	NTSCORP	n/a	Urbis	AC	Stage 1.2 Notice	n/a	N	AO	n/a
6/11/2020	11:59am	email	GSLLS	n/a	Urbis	AC	Stage 1.2 Notice	n/a	N	AO	n/a
6/11/2020	11:59am	email	Penrith Council	n/a	Urbis	AC	Stage 1.2 Notice	n/a	N	AO	n/a
6/11/2020	12:04pm	email	DLALC	n/a	Urbis	AC	Stage 1.2 Notice	n/a	N	AO	n/a
10/11/2020	10:28am	email	DPC	n/a	Urbis	Aaron Olsen (AO)	Stage 1.2 Notice	n/a	N	AO	n/a
10/11/2020	11:01am	email	NNTT	n/a	Urbis	AO	Stage 1.1 Request	n/a	N	AO	n/a
10/11/2020	2:22pm	email	Urbis	AO	NNTT	n/a	Stage 1.1 RESPONSE	n/a	N	AO	n/a
17/11/2020	2:55pm	wmail	Urbis	AC	DPC	Paul Houston	Stage 1.1 Response	n/a	N	AO	n/a
Stage 1 RAP notice/advertisement											
11/12/2020	2:37pm	Email	All Identified potential RAPs	N/A	Urbis	AC	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	set to 31/12/2020	reminder email in 1 week	MW	n/a
11/12/2020	11:10pm	email	Urbis	AO	Ngambaa	Kaarina Slater	Stage 1.3 Response	n/a	N	AO	n/a
12/12/2020	11:22am	email	Urbis	AO	Goobah	Basil Smith	Stage 1.3 Response	n/a	N	AO	n/a
12/12/2020	12:10pm	email	Urbis	AO	Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	Stage 1.3 Response	n/a	N	AO	n/a
13/12/2020	11:24am	email	Urbis	AC	BOAC	Jody Kulakowski	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Y-acknowledged	MW	n/a
12/12/2020	12:37pm	email	Urbis	AC	Biamanga	Seli Storer	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Y-acknowledged	MW	n/a
14/12/2020	10:50am	email	Urbis	AC	KYWG	Phil Khan	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Y-acknowledged	MW	n/a
14/12/2020	6:54pm	email	Urbis	AC	Cullendulla	Corey Smith	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Y-acknowledged	MW	n/a
14/12/2020	8:28pm	email	Urbis	AC	Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Y-acknowledged	MW	n/a
15/12/2020	1:34pm	email	Urbis	AC	Freeman&Marx PtyLtd	Clive Freeman	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Y-acknowledged	MW	n/a
15/12/2020	9:46pm	email	Urbis	AC	Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corp	Rodney Gunther	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	Y-acknowledged	MW	n/a
8/01/2021	5:11PM	Email	Urbis	AC	DNC	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
	12:19am	email	Urbis	AC	Gunjee Wong	Cherie (carroll) Turrise	Stage 1.3 Response		N	MW	EXCLUDE DETAILS FROM LALC/REDACT n/a
27/12/2020	7:31am	email	Urbis	AC	Woronora Plateau Gundangara Elders Council	Kayla Williamson	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
28/12/2020	4:05pm	email	Urbis	AC	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
31/12/2020	4:25pm	email	Urbis	AC	Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Vicky Slater	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
4/01/2021	3:40pm	email	Urbis	AC	butucarbin Heritage	Lowanna Gibson	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
	9:55am	email	Urbis	AC	Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
4/01/2021	10:32AM	Email	Urbis	AC	Yulay Cultural Services	Airka Jalomaki	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
13/01/2021	11:20am	email	Urbis	AC	DCAC	Justine Coplin	Stage 1.3 Response	Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register	N	MW	n/a
18/01/2021	10:20am	email	LALC/DPC	N/A	Urbis	MW	Stage 1.6 letter	Stage 1.6 letter	N	MW	n/a
Stage 2 and 3											
21/01/2021	1:15pm	email	All RAPs	N/A	Urbis	MW	Stage 2 and 3	response date 18th Feb 2021	Y- 2 week	MW	N/A
	10:54pm	email	Urbis	MW		Lilly Carroll	Stage 2 and 3		N	MW	Read and support methodology expressed interest in the project.
21/01/2021	8:49pm	Email	Urbis	MW	Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Stage 2 and 3	Stage 2 & 3 response	N	MW	"please keep me informed on any further development"
28/01/2021	12:26pm	Email	Urbis	MW		Basil Smith	Stage 2 and 3	Stage 2 & 3 response	N	MW	
29/01/2021	3:00pm	Email	Urbis	MW	Goobah	Seli Storer	Stage 2 and 3	Stage 2 & 3 response	N	MW	"Please keep us informed on any further developments for 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub Stage 2 and Stage 3" response in report N/a
9/02/2021	11:43am	email phone	Urbis Woronora Plateau Elders Corp	MW Kayla Williamson	Biamanga DCAC Urbis	Justine Coplin MW	Stage 2 and 3 Stage 2 and 3	Stage 2 & 3 response response in repo9rt	N N	MW MW	N/a
17/02/2021	1:39pm	email	Urbis	MW	Woronora Plateau Elders Corp	Kayla Williamson	Stage 2 and 3	confirmed use of response from Pheasants Nest Project stage 2/3 in this sent through NTSCorp family tree as discussed	N	MW	N/A
17/02/2021	2:00pm	email	Urbis	MW	Aarung Urbis	Jamie Eastwood	Stage 2 and 3	comments in report	N	MW	N/A
17/02/2021	5:15pm	email	DPC	n/a	Urbis	AC	15c Notification	test exc notification, 2 weeks prior to commencement	N	MW	N/A
3/03/2021	2:36pm										
Stage 4											
4/05/2021	9:38am	email	ALL RAPs	N/A	Urbis	MW	Stage 4 Draft ACHA + ATR	by 1st June 2021	Y - 2 weeks	MW	N/A
5/05/2021	9:24am	email	Urbis	MW	Ngambaa	Kaarina Slater	Stage 4 Draft ACHA + ATR	no further comments	N/A	MW	N/A
		email	Urbis	MW	Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Stage 4 Draft ACHA + ATR	support methodology, no further comments	N/A	MW	N/A
7/05/2021	2:41pm	email	Urbis	MW	KYWG	Kadibulla Jhan	Stage 3 draft ACHA + ATR	Agree to recs and support report, recommended interp, identified significance	N/A	MW	N/A
19/05/2021	9:40am										

APPENDIX C

REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTY CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

STAGE 1.1 – NATIVE TITLE SEARCH

From: [Aaron Olsen](#)
To: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au
Cc: [Andrew Crisp](#); [Alexandra Ribeny](#)
Subject: Search Request for Lot 1 in DP 866081 (Our Ref: P0029153)
Date: Tuesday, 10 November 2020 11:01:00 AM
Attachments: [Search Form Request for Search of Tribunal Registers 2020.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good morning

Please find attached a search request for the Native Title Tribunal for Lot 1 DP 866081, at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood.

If you have any questions or need any further information, please let me know.

Kind regards

AARON OLSEN
HERITAGE ASSISTANT

D +61 2 8233 9957

T +61 2 8233 9900

E aolsen@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

Our highest priority is the health and wellbeing of our people, clients and community. **[Click here to read Urbis' response to COVID-19.](#)**

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From: [Geospatial Search Requests](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Cc: [Andrew Crisp](#); [Alexandra Ribeny](#)
Subject: RE: SR20/1181 - Search Request for Lot 1 in DP 866081 (Our Ref: P0029153) - SR20/1181
Date: Tuesday, 10 November 2020 2:22:29 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcel– Lot 1 on DP866081

Your ref: P0029153 - **Our ref:** SR20/1181

Dear Aaron Olsen,

Thank you for your search request received on 10 November 2020 in relation to the above area. Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 10 November 2020 it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

Search Results

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

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

Parcel ID	Feature Area SqKm	Tenure	NNTT file number	Name	Category	Percent Selected Feature
1//DP866081	0.2276	FREEHOLD	No overlap			0.00%

At the time this search was carried out, there were **no relevant entries** in the above databases.

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

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

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

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

Search results and the existence of native title

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

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us 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

From: Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 10 November 2020 8:02 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Cc: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: SR20/1181 - Search Request for Lot 1 in DP 866081 (Our Ref: P0029153)

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

Good morning

Please find attached a search request for the Native Title Tribunal for Lot 1 DP 866081, at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood.

If you have any questions or need any further information, please let me know.

Kind regards

AARON OLSEN
HERITAGE ASSISTANT

D +61 2 8233 9957
T +61 2 8233 9900
E aolsen@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
CITIES AND
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ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
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STAGE 1.2 – ASCERTAINING LIST OF POTENTIAL RAPS



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

6 November 2020

To whom it may concern,

TAFE NSW WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1.2

Urbis has been commissioned by TAFE NSW (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (hereafter referred to as the subject area) (see attached figures). The ACHA will accompany the State Significant Development Application (SSD-8571481) for the development of the subject area.

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), including the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2011). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The proposal would include the construction of a Construction Hub within the north-eastern part of the campus, along the eastern boundary (refer Figure 2 below). The proposed works would include site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation, construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Hub accommodating approximately 9,200m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement, provision of additional car parking and landscaping works.

The proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
P: 02 9557 8866
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DEECW 2010)* (the Consultation Requirements) and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, the Proponent will conduct a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal people. The community consultation will include:

- Identifying and describing the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the subject area in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011) and *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal*

Objects in NSW OEH (2010), and documenting these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which may include the need for surface survey and test excavation;

- Undertaking consultation with Aboriginal people and document in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW);
- The preparation of the ACHAR to support the SSDA, demonstrating attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts; and
- Recording of any Aboriginal objects in line with the requirements of the OEH's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) that may be identified within the subject area.

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

Should you be aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, please provide their details at your earliest convenience and preferably by **20 November 2020** in writing to:

Andrew Crisp
Senior Archaeologist
Urbis
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
E: acrisp@urbis.com.au

Urbis, on behalf of the proponent, will write to each Aboriginal person or group whose details are provided to notify them of the proposed project and invite them to register an interest in the community consultation process.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Department of Premier and Cabinet unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp".

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au



Figure 1 – Subject area



Figure 2 – Indicative building footprint

6 November 2020

To whom it may concern,

TAFE NSW WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1.2

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The proposal would include the construction of a Construction Hub within the north-eastern part of the campus, along the eastern boundary (refer Figure 2 below). The proposed works would include site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation, construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Hub accommodating approximately 9,200m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement, provision of additional car parking and landscaping works.

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Objects in NSW OEH (2010), and documenting these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which may include the need for surface survey and test excavation;

- Undertaking consultation with Aboriginal people and document in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW);
- The preparation of the ACHAR to support the SSDA, demonstrating attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts; and
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In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

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E: acrisp@urbis.com.au

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Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp".

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au



Figure 1 – Subject area



Figure 2 – Indicative building footprint

Andrew Crisp
Urbis
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
acrisp@urbis.com.au

RE: Request for information on Aboriginal stakeholders for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for TAFE NSW Western Sydney Construction HUB, Kingswood, NSW

Dear Andrew,

Thank you for your letter of 6 November 2020 about Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for TAFE NSW Western Sydney Construction HUB, Kingswood, within the Penrith local government area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input.

Please find enclosed a list of known Aboriginal parties for the Penrith local government area (Attachment 1) that we consider likely to have an interest in the proposal. Note this is not an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties. Receipt of this list does not remove the requirement for a proponent/consultant to advertise the proposal in the local print media and contact other bodies and community groups seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the '*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*' (the CRs).

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind the proponent and consultant to:

- Ensure that consultation is fair, equitable and transparent. If the Aboriginal parties express concern or are opposed to parts of or the entire project, we expect that evidence will be provided to demonstrate the efforts made to find common ground between the opponents and the proponent.

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact me via paul.houston@environment.nsw.gov.au or 02 68835361.

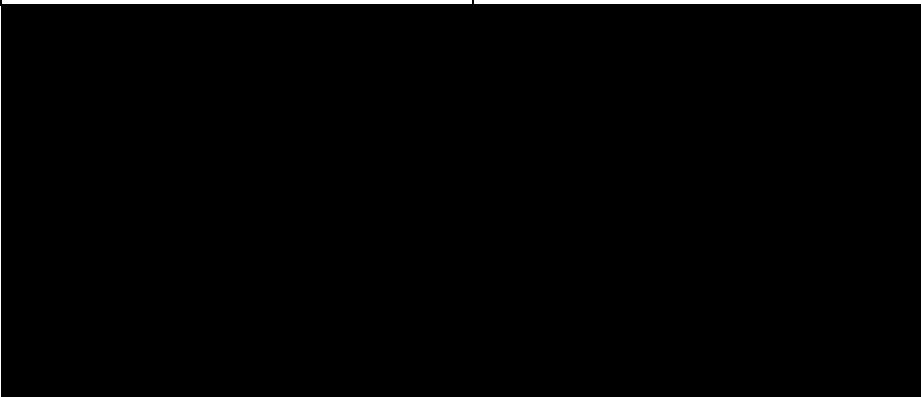
Yours sincerely



Paul Houston
Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - Northern
Heritage NSW
Department of Premier and Cabinet
17 November 2020

ATTACHMENT A

Table 1: List of Aboriginal stakeholder groups within the Penrith LGA. - that may have an interest in the project; provided as per the “OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage requirement for proponents 2010”.

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Email Address/ Fax / Phone	Postal Address	Additional information
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki (Manager)			
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson			
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field (Manager)			

Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Bo Field (Manager)		
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kevin Cavanagh		
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation			
Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman and Anna Workman		
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin		
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise		
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson		
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson Ryan Johnson		
Bidjawong Aboriginal	James Carroll		

Corporation				
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan			
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton			
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater (Manager)			
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey			
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey			
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey and Donna Hickey			
Dhinawan Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Stephen Fields			
HSB Consultants	Patricia Hampton			
Rane Consulting	Tony Williams			
Anthony Williams				

Gunyyu	Kylie Ann Bell		
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai		
Badu	Karia Lea Bond		
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith		
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota		
Yerramurra	Robert Parson		
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage		
Murrumbul	Mark Henry		
Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart		
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson		
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage		
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell		
Wingikara	Hayley Bell		
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad		

Walgalu	Ronald Stewart		
Thauaira	Shane Carriage		
Dharug	Andrew Bond		
Gulaga	Wendy Smith		
Callendulla	Corey Smith		
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith		
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan		
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale		
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll Paul Boyd		
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson and Krystle Carroll		
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney		
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)		

Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand (chairperson)		
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton Nola Hampton		
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater		
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation,	Caine Carroll		
Mura Indigenous Corporation	Phillip Carroll		
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood		
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	Rodney Gunther		
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman		
Galamaay Cultural Consultants (GCC)	Robert Slater		
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Kerrie Slater and Vicky		

	Slater	<div></div>		
Tocomwall	Scott Franks			
Biamanga	Seli Storer			
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer)			

STAGE 1.3 – INVITATION TO POTENTIAL RAPS



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

11 December 2020

To whom it may concern,

TAFE NSW WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1 – INVITATION TO REGISTER

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred to as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by TAFE NSW (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (hereafter referred to as the subject area) (see attached figures). The ACHA will accompany the State Significant Development Application (SSD-8571481) for the development of the subject area.

The proposed development includes the construction of a Construction Hub within the north-eastern part of the campus, along the eastern boundary. The proposed works would include site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation, construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Hub accommodating approximately 9,200m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement, provision of additional car parking and landscaping works (see attached figures).

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under *the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), including *the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DEECW 2010)* (the Consultation Requirements) and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, the Proponent will conduct a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal people to assist with the preparation of the ACHA to inform the EIS and comply with the anticipated SEARs requirements including:

- Identifying and describing the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the subject area in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011) and *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* OEH (2010), and documenting these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which may include the need for surface survey and test excavation;
- Undertaking consultation with Aboriginal people and document in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW);
- The preparation of the ACHAR to support the SSDA, demonstrating attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts; and
- Recording of any Aboriginal objects in line with the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) that may be identified within the subject area.

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **31 December 2020**. Please send responses to the following:

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and The Department of Premier and Cabinet unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

Please be further advised that in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements, inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment. The decision on who is engaged for delivering particular services is decided by the proponent and will be based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and providing necessary certificates of currency.



Should you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line drawn underneath the name.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au



Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area



Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

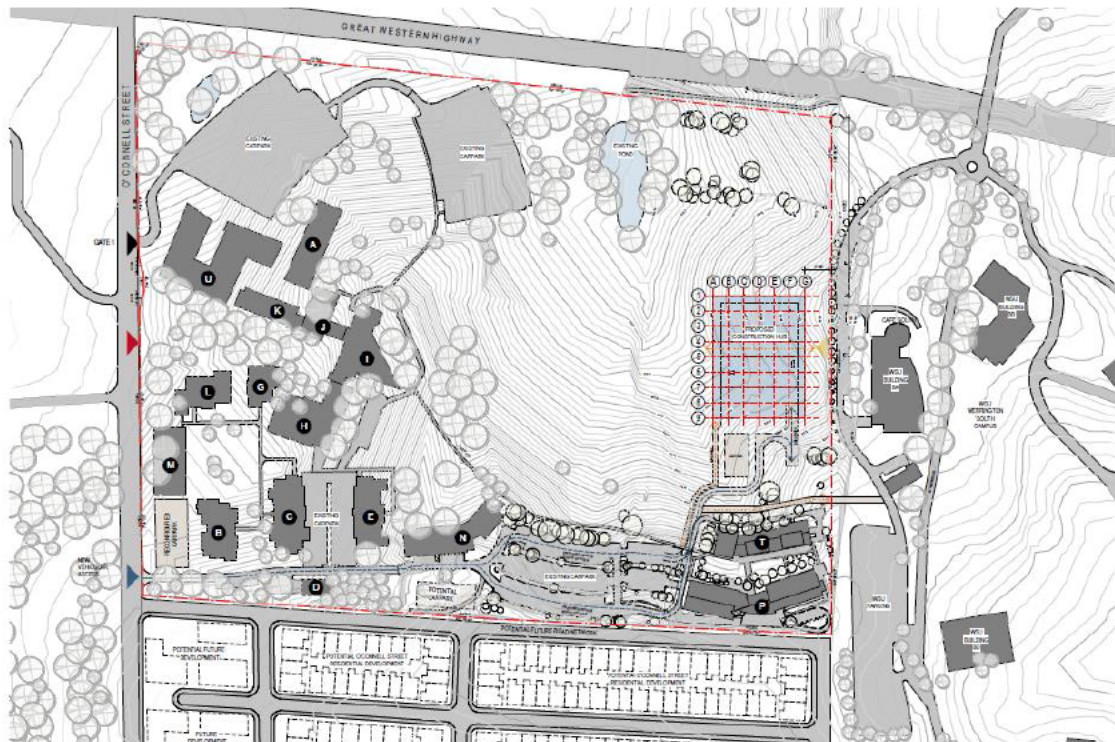


Figure 3 – Proposed site plan showing location of works to the eastern portion of the site.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

FUNCTIONAL PLANNING DIAGRAMS

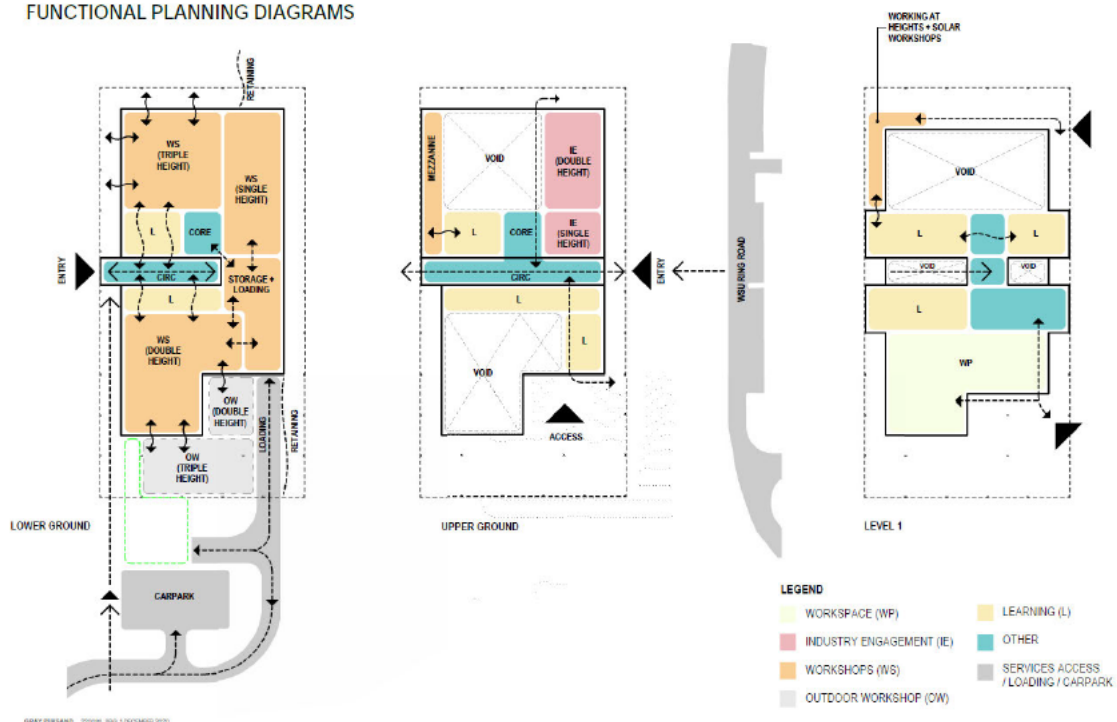


Figure 4 – Proposed site plan showing functional planning of the spaces.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

Do you have strong views and values about the Bundian Way?

On behalf of the Heritage Council of NSW, GML Heritage is inviting Aboriginal people with strong attachments to the Bundian Way (State Heritage Register Listing No. 01906) to participate in oral history interviews as part of an independent assessment of the heritage site.

How do I get involved?

Please contact the GML Heritage team at heritage@gml.com.au or 9319 4811 to tell us why you would like to participate.

All correspondence will be treated confidentially. Interviewees will have the opportunity to participate anonymously and have the right to determine how their interviews are used for the purposes of the project.

Submissions close 5pm, Tuesday 12 January



ESR Logistics Park Development/Kemps Creek NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

ESR Australia (the Proponent) are preparing a State Significant Development Application (SSD 9138102) for Lots 11, 12 and 13 in DP 253503 at 290-308 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek, NSW (hereafter referred to as the subject area) which will involve the development of a logistics park. Urbis is assisting the Proponent in undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to accompany the SSDA. The proponent can be contacted directly via:

Riley Sampson
Assistant Development Manager
ESR Australia
Level 29, 20 Bond Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: riley.sampson@esr.com

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010) and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, the Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the Proponent in the preparation of the ACHA potential test excavation program and the assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by 5.00pm 31st December 2020.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Please be advised that the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest to the Deeburbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.



TAFE NSW Western Sydney Construction Hub Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

TAFE NSW (the Proponent) are preparing a State Significant Development Application (SSD 8571481) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (hereafter referred to as the subject area) which will include the construction of a Construction Hub within the north-eastern part of the campus. Urbis is assisting the Proponent in undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to accompany the SSDA. The proponent can be contacted directly via:

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010) and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, the Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the Proponent in the preparation of the ACHA potential test excavation program and the assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by 5.00pm 31st December 2020.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Please be advised that the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest to the Deeburbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.



Gunditjmara man Ashley Morris is the Koori Services and Programs manager for the Children's Court of Victoria. Picture: Simon Winter.

New approach to family court

By NICK PATON



ABORIGINAL children in Victoria are 16.4 times more likely to be removed from their families than

other Australian children, the second highest overrepresentation of any state or territory.

A recent review identified that more than 60% of Aboriginal children were placed with a non-Aboriginal carer and more than 40% were placed separately to their siblings after being removed from their families.

So to prevent these numbers from getting even worse, the Children's Court of Victoria is taking a different approach to child protection and youth justice through an innovative program, Marram-Ngala Ganbu – the Koori Family Hearing Day.

Marram-Ngala Ganbu means 'We are one' in Woiwurrung language, and with Koori-led design and services and Koori staff working in the courts to support the strengthening of connection to culture and kinship, it's a really different model compared to the mainstream court process. Gunditjmara (Western districts of Victoria) man Ashley Morris is Koori Services and Programs manager for the Children's Court of Victoria.

Mr Morris told the *Koori Mail* that Marram-Ngala Ganbu has supported almost 400 families through the court process in the Family Division of the Children's Court.

He said the program enables culturally informed decision making.

"It's more of a conversation than a hearing," Mr Morris said.

"There's three main features that really make the program stand out, and the first feature is that it is Aboriginal-focused.

"The second feature is what we refer to as 'adapted court

settings', and the difference here is that we all sit around the table and have a conversation on the same level."

Mr Morris said the third feature of Marram-Ngala Ganbu is that family and Elders are invited to take part in the process and be included in discussions.

He said this feature is key to meeting the needs of the Koori community.

"And for some of these kids, the program really does provide a safety net because when their family is right there in the room with them, they feel safe and confident to talk," Mr Morris said. "The program helps because it's educational, informative and helps to settle those nerves, and really makes the court a more welcoming and culturally safe space for Koori families."

"So instead of the traditional process of court where you're given a report at 10am, assigned to a lawyer at 11am, speaking to your lawyer at 12, and then being called into court at 12:05, only to have your kids leave you for out-of-home-care, all on the same day, Marram-Ngala Ganbu allows us time to explain to families what's going on."

Marram-Ngala Ganbu was first launched in August 2016 at the Broadmeadows Children's Court in Melbourne.

Aboriginal flags, artwork and maps are fixed to the walls of the courtroom to create a welcoming environment.

Participants sit at a round table, including the magistrate and sometimes children, in the format of a Yarning (or dialogue) Circle.

At the centre of the table are fresh gum leaves, along with a possum-skin cloak, created by Koori children from the region.

A Koori services coordinator, Koori family support worker and a Department of Health and Human Services child protection practice leader coordinate the hearing list and assist family members in

obtaining legal representation and understanding the court process.

Staff also facilitate referrals to appropriate support agencies, many of which are local and Aboriginal community-controlled organisations, and everybody present is invited to introduce themselves and their connection to family.

Mr Morris said magistrates sitting on Marram-Ngala Ganbu hearings adhere to the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle in making orders about child placements, including requiring parties to show that they have properly investigated suitable kinship placements.

Last year the Children's Court of Victoria commissioned an independent evaluation to assess the performance of Marram-Ngala Ganbu with the view to build an evidence base to support future expansion of the program.

Led by Meriam woman Professor Kerry Arabena, along with Dr Wendy Bunston from Social Ventures Australia Consulting, the recent evaluation shows great outcomes for Koori court users.

Mr Morris said one of the other advantages of the program is that staff can remind participants of their obligations.

"And to make sure they feel supported throughout the whole court process," Mr Morris said.

"That way we can ensure families feel safe enough to come to court and really explain what's been going on at home, giving them a better chance at returning home safely."

"Kids who haven't returned to their parents have returned home to their communities, and that's just as important, because if it wasn't for Marram-Ngala Ganbu, and the input from extended family and community members, some kids would most likely be still be in an out-of-home-care situation."

**For all your advertising needs
email: advertising@koorimail.com
or call 02 6622 2666**

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Monday, 11 January 2021 9:42 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 4 January 2021 9:55 AM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3



Dear Andrew

Thank you for your invitation to register a interest Re: TAFE NSW Western Sydney Construction Hub Aboriginal Community Consultation Invitation To register. ARAGUNG Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments Are glad to accept your invitation and would like to register to be invovled in all aspects of this project.

Kind regards

ARAGUNG

Co/Jamie Eastwood

On Friday, 11 December 2020, 02:37:34 pm AEDT, Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by TAFE NSW (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (hereafter referred to as the subject area) (see attached figures). The ACHA will accompany the State Significant Development Application (SSD-8571481) for the development of the subject area.

The proposed development includes the construction of a Construction Hub within the north-eastern part of the campus, along the eastern boundary. The proposed works would include site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation, construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Hub accommodating approximately 9,200m² of

BARKING OWL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION ICN: 8822

2-65/69 Wehlow St

MT DRUITT NSW 2770

Phone: 0410 601 451

Email: Barkingowlcorp@gmail.com



13/12/2020

Dear Andrew,

RE: TAFE NSW CONSTRUCTION HUB KINGSWOOD ACHA CONSULTATION

We would like to register interest for community consultation and any fieldwork if required.

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 the current generation.

We can provide fit and hardworking site officers with current white cards and all PPE.

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

We can provide copies of relevant certificates of currency for insurances on request.

Please contact by email barkingowlcorp@gmail.com or phone 0410 601 451 if additional information is required.

Kind regards

Jody Kulakowski
BOAC

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 10:10 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642
T +61 2 8233 9900
E acrisp@urbis.com.au

SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

Our offices are closed from 5pm on Thursday 24 December, reopening on Monday 11 January 2021.



Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work. Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, 12 December 2020 12:37 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

TAFE NSW (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood this is my expression of interest with this project and want to be kept in the loop with any further developments

On Fri, Dec 11, 2020 at 2:37 PM Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642

T +61 2 8233 9900

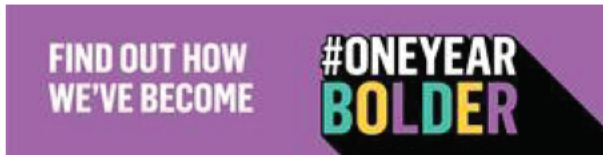
E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

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--

Kind Regards
Janaya Smith
Chief Executive Officer
Biamanga

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Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Monday, 11 January 2021 9:42 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw: registration for projects

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Butucarbin Heritage [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 4 January 2021 3:40 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: registration for projects

Hi Andrew,

If possible, I would like to register, on behalf of Butucarbin, for the projects in relation to: Orchardleigh Street; the Australian Wool Culture Centre; Aldington Road, Kemps Creek and; Tafe NSW.

Apologies for the late notice. I have been on Christmas break since mid-late December and have only started checking and responding to emails today. Please let me know if this is possible.

Best wishes,

--

Lowanna Gibson
Project Manager for Butucarbin Cultural Heritage Assessments
B.A Archaeology/Anthropology USYD
Juris Doctor Candidate UTS

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 10:07 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642
T +61 2 8233 9900
E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

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From: Cullendulla <cullendullachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 14 December 2020 6:54 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Please accept my registration for the following project Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood

On Fri, Dec 11, 2020 at 2:37 PM Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642

T +61 2 8233 9900

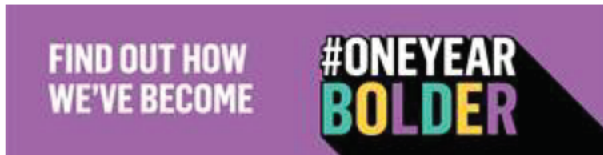
E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



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SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

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--

Kind Regards
Corey Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Cullendulla

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DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Attention Urbis

Date: 130121

Subject: TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB

Dear Andrew

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.

The Kingswood area is an area that our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is significant to the Darug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Darug group for the past 40 plus years.

Therefore we would like to register our interest for full consultation and involvement in the above project area.

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

Regards

Justine Coplin

We acknowledge and pay respect to the Darug people, the traditional Aboriginal custodians of this land.

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Monday, 11 January 2021 9:40 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw:

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: lilly carroll <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, 8 January 2021 5:11 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject:

Hi Andrew

DNC wishes to EOI into Nepean Kingswood campus at 2 to 44 O'Connell Street Kingswood

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC
[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 10:07 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

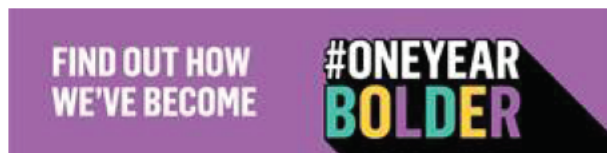
D +61 2 8233 7642
T +61 2 8233 9900
E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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From: Clive Freeman [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 1:34 AM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Hi team,

We at Freeman&marx PtyLtd would like to register our interest in the project. Please let us know if you would like us to send through a copy of our updated certificate of currency.

Kind regards

Clive Freeman
Managing Director
Freeman&marx PtyLtd

Sent from my iPhone

On 11 Dec 2020, at 2:37 pm, Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by TAFE NSW (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (hereafter referred to as the subject area) (see attached figures). The ACHA will accompany the State Significant Development Application (SSD-8571481) for the development of the subject area.

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The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

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<image012.jpg>

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<P0029153_KingswoodTAFE_Stage 1.3_F01_20201211.pdf>

From: [Goobah](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#); [Andrew Crisp](#)
Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood
Date: Saturday, 12 December 2020 11:22:02 AM

This is to confirm my registration for the above project and wish to be kept informed of any further developments

--

Regards

Basil Smith
Chairperson/CEO
GOOBAH

Contact Details:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 10:07 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

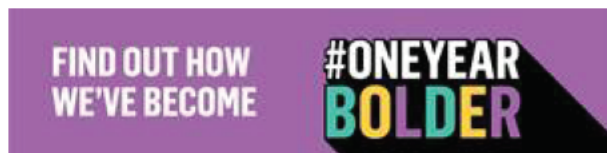
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E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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From: Gulaga [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 14 December 2020 8:28 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Please accept my registration for this project Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer

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On Fri, Dec 11, 2020 at 2:37 PM Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson

Project Manager

Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)

1/10 Mallett Street

Camperdown NSW 2050

E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

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In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **31 December 2020**. Please send responses to the following:

Andrew Crisp

Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and The Department of Premier and Cabinet unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

Please be further advised that in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements, inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment. The decision on who is engaged for delivering particular services is decided by the proponent and will be based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and providing necessary certificates of currency.

Should you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642

T +61 2 8233 9900

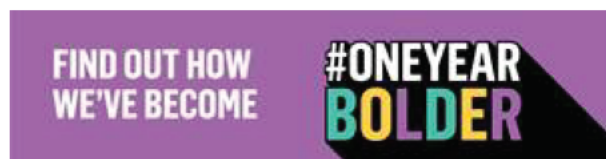
E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Monday, 11 January 2021 9:43 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw: Registration for P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Cherie Carroll Turrise [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, 27 December 2020 12:19 AM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>; Cherie Carroll [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Registration for P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8 [123 Pitt Street,](#)
[Sydney, NSW, 2000.](#)

Dear Andrew

Re: Registration for P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Please register our corporation for full process on this project. We are aboriginal people. We are all Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Officers. We have our history & stories passed down by our Elders. We have assisted in surveys, salvage & consulting in with archaeologists over a vast number of years. We are experienced in the field of identifying artefacts, Including our learned history and knowledge passed down by our Elders. We appreciate the opportunity to be part of protecting and preserving our Aboriginal heritage. We are very proud of our heritage passed to us by our Elders and our Ancestors. We are therefore pleased with being a part of this research and provide our experience in cultural heritage input.

The potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal of actual occupation on the specific project area and provide cultural links to our past ancestors is of great value and significance. Our organisation has a current public liability insurance policy and OHS compliant and all members hold white cards and all the required safety gear.

All our members are Aboriginal and very experienced in the identification of Aboriginal artefacts and we have consulted with numerous Archeologists in surveys including excavation/fieldwork. We are very passionate about land and conservation matters to which some of members are currently studying cultural heritage. We hold strong links to our our ancestors, our culture and our heritage.

Please note we do not want our details forwarded to LALC, please do not release our correspondence nor any details.

Please update Email [REDACTED]
and phone number [REDACTED] Please forward a copy of project to my postal address: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 7 and to this email. Please remove any other phone numbers and emails as per ORIC website & OEH.
My details have also been updated with all the relevant requirements.

Sincerely
Cherie (Carroll) Turrise
Aboriginal Heritage Custodian



Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 10:09 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3
Attachments: Public Liability Kamilaroi 2020 to 2021 20million cover.pdf; Workers Comp Insurance for Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group Pty Ltd.pdf

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

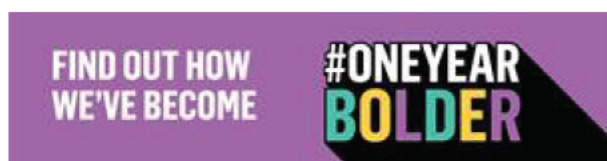
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From: philip khan <p[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, 14 December 2020 10:50 AM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: RE: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Hi Andrew,

Thank you for informing us that Urbis will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at TAFE NSW – Western Sydney Construction Hub &, that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too be involved in the community consultation process.

As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 40yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.

I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working group's Public Liability Insurance & Workers Compensation certificate.

Our RAPS have up to 15yrs Cultural Heritage experience in – field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving, identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings.

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on [REDACTED] or Stefeanie on [REDACTED]

Kind Regards
Phil Khan



Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Friday, December 11, 2020 2:37:20 PM
Cc: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>; Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Subject: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

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E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **31 December 2020**. Please send responses to the following:

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Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
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Kind regards,

ANDREW CRISP
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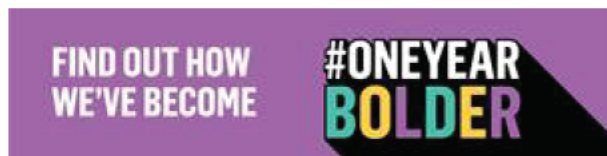
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From: [Andrew Crisp](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3
Date: Friday, 18 December 2020 2:40:20 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)
[image012.png](#)

FYI TAFE RAP

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642
T +61 2 8233 9900
E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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From: jesse johnson [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 18 December 2020 2:39 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Hi Andrew,

Please register our corporation for the above project, we have been doing aboriginal cultural heritage projects for over 20 years.

Kind regards
Jesse Johnson
0418970389

On Friday, 11 December 2020, 02:37:34 pm AEDT, Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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Project Manager
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Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
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Should you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

ANDREW CRISP

SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642

T +61 2 8233 9900

E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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From: [Murramarang](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#); [Andrew Crisp](#)
Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood
Date: Saturday, 12 December 2020 12:09:54 PM

This is my expression of interest with the above project and want to be kept in the loop with any further developments

--

Kind Regards
Roxanne Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Murramarang

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.

From: [Kaarina Slater](#)
To: [Andrew Crisp](#)
Cc: [Balazs Hansel](#); [Aaron Olsen](#); [Alexandra Ribeny](#); [Meggan Walker](#)
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3
Date: Friday, 11 December 2020 11:09:55 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

Hi Andrew

Ngambaa Cultural connections would like to register our expression of interest for the Kingswood TAFE project.

Regards
Kaarina Slater
NCC


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From: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Friday, December 11, 2020 2:37:20 PM
Cc: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>; Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Subject: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The proposed development includes the construction of a Construction Hub within the north-eastern part of the campus, along the eastern boundary. The proposed works would include site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation, construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Hub accommodating approximately 9,200m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement, provision of additional car parking and landscaping works (see attached figures).

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act), including the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2011). The assessment would detail any potential

Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DEECW 2010)* (the Consultation Requirements) and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, the Proponent will conduct a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal people to assist with the preparation of the ACHA to inform the EIS and comply with the anticipated SEARs requirements including:

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In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **31 December 2020**. Please send responses to the following:

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.

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Should you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642

T +61 2 8233 9900

E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Monday, 11 January 2021 9:43 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw: TAFE NSW Western Sydney Construction HUB- Community Consultant Stage 1

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Kaarina Slater <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, 31 December 2020 4:05 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: TAFE NSW Western Sydney Construction HUB- Community Consultant Stage 1

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd.

Ngambaa cultural connections would like to register an interest for the above project.

Ancestral Connection & Knowledge of Country.

Experience in determining the significance of Aboriginal Artefacts objects and places & understanding of the Methodology and Assessment Reports.
Current Insurances
Reside in Project area.

Kind Regards

Kaarina Slater

Manager

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 10:07 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

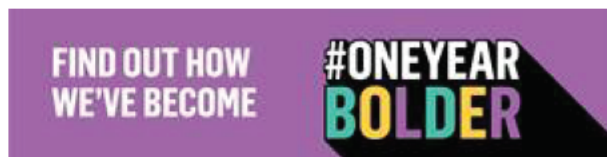
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From: Rodney Gunther <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, 15 December 2020 9:46 AM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Hi Andrew,

Please register Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

The contact person is Rodney Gunther.

regards

Rodney Gunther
Waawaar Awaaa Aboriginal Corporation
[REDACTED]

On Fri, Dec 11, 2020 at 2:37 PM Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson

Project Manager

Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)

1/10 Mallett Street

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **31 December 2020**. Please send responses to the following:

Andrew Crisp

Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and The Department of Premier and Cabinet unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

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Kind regards,

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

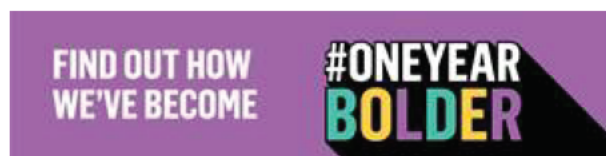
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Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Monday, 11 January 2021 9:43 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw: TNSW NSW Western Sydney Hub

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Kayla Williamson <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, 28 December 2020 7:31 AM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: TNSW NSW Western Sydney Hub

Hi Andrew

Woronora Plateau Gundangara Elders Council would like to register for consultation for the development of TNSW NSW Western Sydney Construction Hub. Please send all correspondence to:

[REDACTED]

Or

[REDACTED]

Regards
Kayla Williamson
[REDACTED]

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Monday, 11 January 2021 9:42 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw: EOI- Tafe NSW Western Sydney Construction HUB Community Consultant Stage 1.

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

From: Vicky slater [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 31 December 2020 4:25 PM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: EOI- Tafe NSW Western Sydney Construction HUB Community Consultant Stage 1.

Dear Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd.

Wurrumay Pty Ltd would like to register an interest for the above project.

Our company holds 20yrs experience with indigenous Sites Officer's with the understanding of the Methodology and Assessment Reports & Artefacts Analysis.

I have ancestral connection & Knowledge of Country to the project area and also reside in the project area .

Current Insurances & References.

Kind Regards

Vicky Slater
Manager.

[REDACTED]

Meggan Walker

From: Andrew Crisp
Sent: Tuesday, 12 January 2021 10:47 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: FW: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

FYI

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

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E acrisp@urbis.com.au

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From: Arika Jalomaki [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 12 January 2021 10:32 AM
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Re: P0029153 - TAFE NSW - WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ACHA - STAGE 1.3

Dear Andrew,

Yulay Cultural service's would like to register our interest in the above project.

Kind regards,

Arika Jalomaki
Manager

On Fri, 11 Dec 2020 at 2:37 pm, Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson

Project Manager

Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)

1/[10 Mallett Street](#)

[Camperdown NSW 2050](#)

E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

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Andrew Crisp

Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
[Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.](#)

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Kind regards,

ANDREW CRISP
SENIOR CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7642

T +61 2 8233 9900

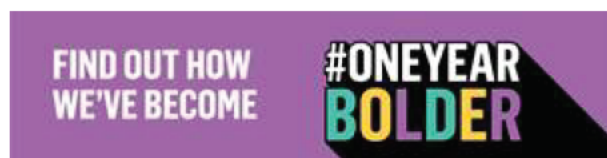
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--

Arika Jalomaki

STAGE 1.6 – FORWARDING RAP LIST

15 January 2021

Department of Premier and Cabinet
Heritage NSW
Aboriginal Branch
heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

To whom it may concern,

STAGE 1.6 - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – NEPEAN KINGSWOOD TAFE – LIST OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES AND NOTIFICATION LETTER

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010) please find below the compiled list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and notification letter under Section 4.1.3 for the abovementioned project .

Table 1 – List of Registered Aboriginal Parties

Name	Contact	Updated
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steve Randall	Y- contact
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)	N
Biamanga	Seli Storer	N
Cullendulla	Corey Smith	N
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	N
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	N
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	N
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	N
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	N
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	N



Name	Contact	Updated
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corp	Rodney Gunther	N
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	N
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll / Paul Boyd	N
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise	N
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood	N
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Lowanna Gibson	Y- Contact
Woronora Plateau Gundangara Elders Council	Kayla Williamson	N
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Vicky Slater	N

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp".

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au



APPENDIX A

NOTIFICATION LETTER



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

11 December 2020

To whom it may concern,

TAFE NSW WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1 – INVITATION TO REGISTER

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred to as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **31 December 2020**. Please send responses to the following:

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Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and The Department of Premier and Cabinet unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

Please be further advised that in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements, inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment. The decision on who is engaged for delivering particular services is decided by the proponent and will be based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and providing necessary certificates of currency.



Should you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au



Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area



Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

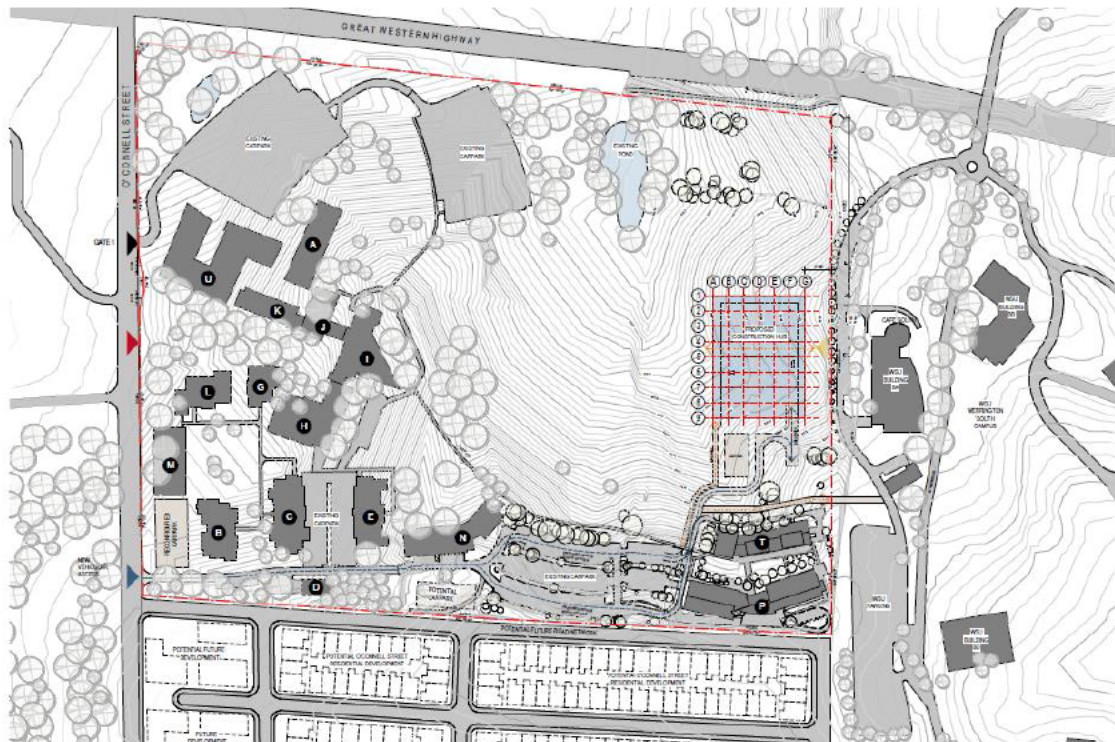


Figure 3 – Proposed site plan showing location of works to the eastern portion of the site.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

FUNCTIONAL PLANNING DIAGRAMS

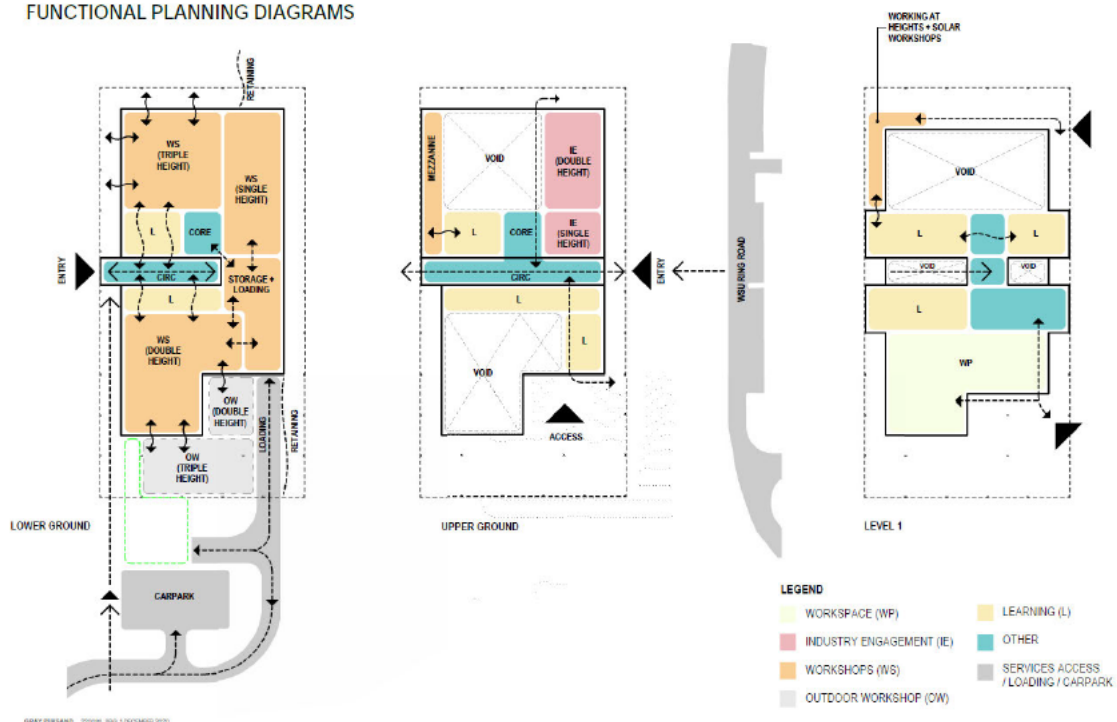


Figure 4 – Proposed site plan showing functional planning of the spaces.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

15 January 2021

Steve Randall
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
Via Email:
Reception@deerubbin.org.au

To whom it may concern,

STAGE 1.6 - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT –NEPEAN KINGSWOOD TAFE – LIST OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES AND NOTIFICATION LETTER

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010) please find below the compiled list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and notification letter under Section 4.1.3 for the abovementioned project .

Table 1 – List of Registered Aboriginal Parties

Name	Contact
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steve Randall
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)
Biamanga	Seli Storer
Cullendulla	Corey Smith
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith
Gulaga	Wendy Smith
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corp	Rodney Gunther



Name	Contact
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll / Paul Boyd
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Lowanna Gibson
Woronora Plateau Gundangara Elders Council	Kayla Williamson
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Vicky Slater

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au



APPENDIX A

NOTIFICATION LETTER



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

11 December 2020

To whom it may concern,

TAFE NSW WESTERN SYDNEY CONSTRUCTION HUB - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1 – INVITATION TO REGISTER

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred to as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by TAFE NSW (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (hereafter referred to as the subject area) (see attached figures). The ACHA will accompany the State Significant Development Application (SSD-8571481) for the development of the subject area.

The proposed development includes the construction of a Construction Hub within the north-eastern part of the campus, along the eastern boundary. The proposed works would include site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation, construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Hub accommodating approximately 9,200m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement, provision of additional car parking and landscaping works (see attached figures).

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under *the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), including *the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com



In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DEECW 2010)* (the Consultation Requirements) and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, the Proponent will conduct a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal people to assist with the preparation of the ACHA to inform the EIS and comply with the anticipated SEARs requirements including:

- Identifying and describing the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the subject area in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011) and *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* OEH (2010), and documenting these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which may include the need for surface survey and test excavation;
- Undertaking consultation with Aboriginal people and document in accordance with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW);
- The preparation of the ACHAR to support the SSDA, demonstrating attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts; and
- Recording of any Aboriginal objects in line with the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) that may be identified within the subject area.

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by **31 December 2020**. Please send responses to the following:

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and The Department of Premier and Cabinet unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

Please be further advised that in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements, inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment. The decision on who is engaged for delivering particular services is decided by the proponent and will be based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and providing necessary certificates of currency.



Should you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line drawn underneath the name.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au



Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area



Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

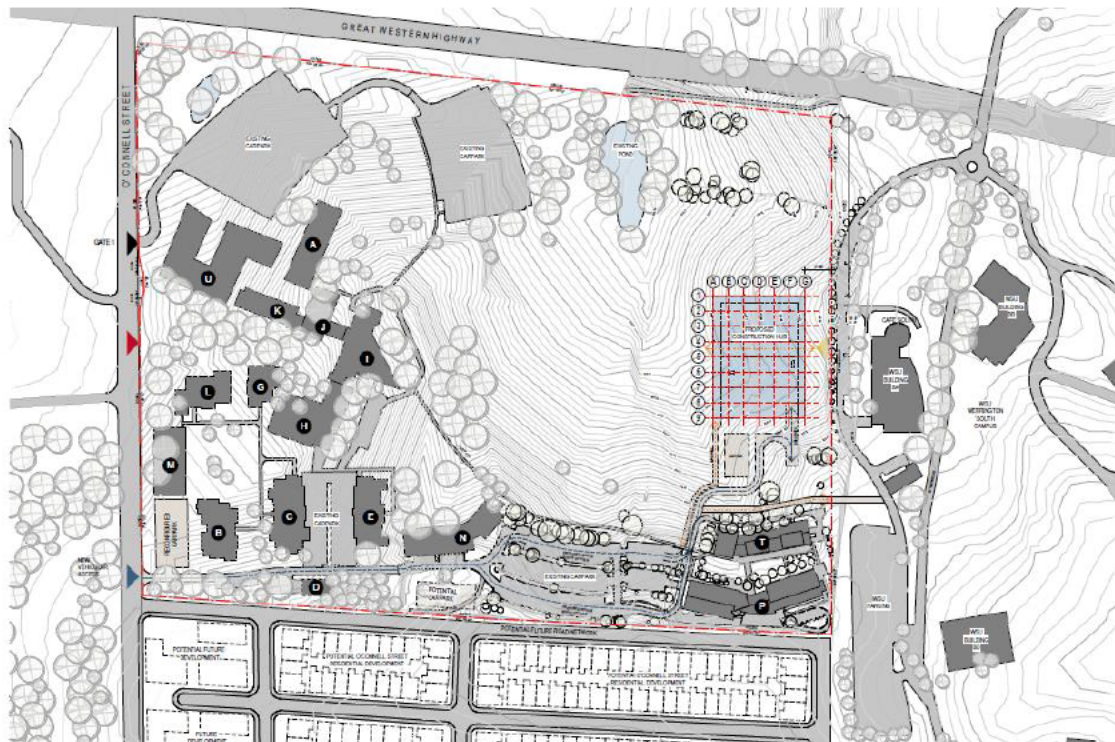


Figure 3 – Proposed site plan showing location of works to the eastern portion of the site.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

FUNCTIONAL PLANNING DIAGRAMS

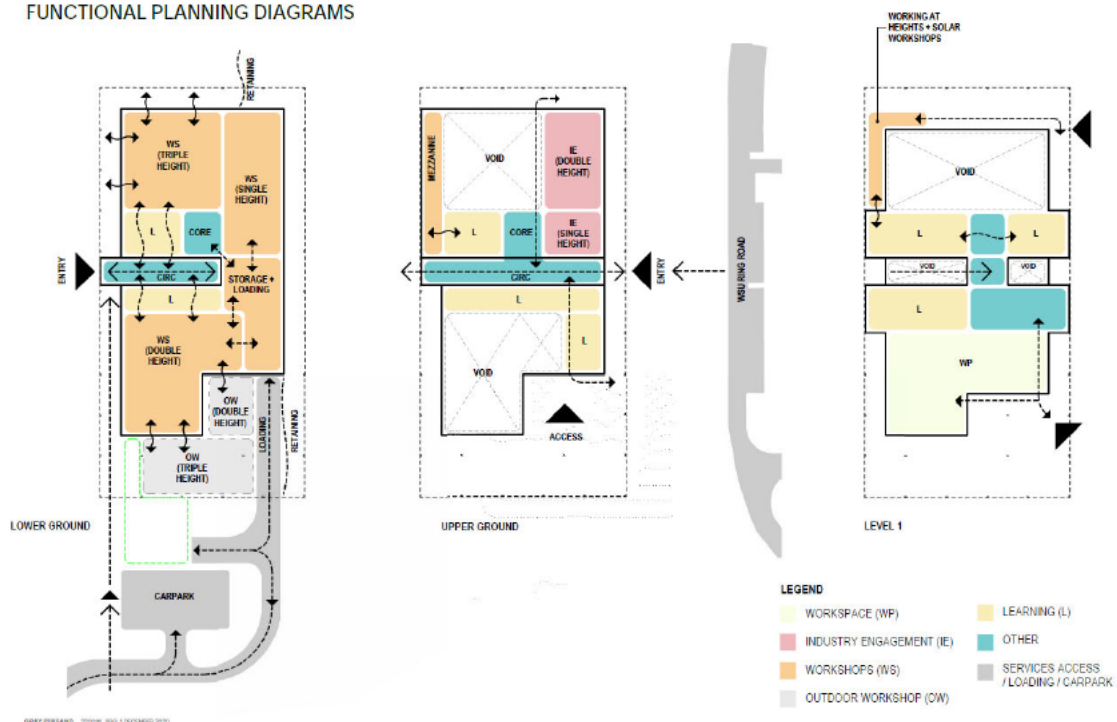


Figure 4 – Proposed site plan showing functional planning of the spaces.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

STAGE 2 & 3 – PRESENTING AND GATHERING INFORMATION



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

21 January 2021

To whom it may concern ,

**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR TAFE NSW
CONSTRUCTION CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE, 2-44 O'CONNELL STREET,
KINGSWOOD - ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 2
PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION & STAGE 3 GATHERING INFORMATION
ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

BACKGROUND

Thank you for registering your interest in this project.

Urbis have been engaged by TAFE NSW to produce an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed redevelopment of land at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood, forming part of the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site, for the purposes of development of the TAFE NSW Construction Centre of Excellence.

The ACHA will accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application (SSDA)- 8571481 for the development of an educational facility at the TAFE Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the site). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares (ha).

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for the construction and operation of the TAFE NSW Construction Centre of Excellence (TAFE CCoE) a multi-level, integrated educational facility designed to accommodate specialised training and education for construction-related TAFE NSW courses (the project). The TAFE CCoE will be a new learning environment with an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, to encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration, industry engagement and educational excellence. On 27 February 2019, the NSW Government announced the delivery and associated funding for the CCoE.

The proposed development is classified as State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of Clause 4, Schedule 19 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP), being '*development for the purpose of a tertiary institution... that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million*'.

The Minister for Planning, or their delegate, is the consent authority for the SSDA and this application is lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW DPIE) for assessment.

The ACHA is being prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project.



LOCATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The subject area is located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood within the local government area (LGA) of Penrith. The site is legally described as Lot 1 of DP 866081.

The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 ha, with an interface to Great Western Highway to the north, O'Connell Street to the west, adjoining residential property to the south and the Western Sydney University (WSU) Werrington campus to the east.

The area in which the development is proposed is located on the eastern boundary of the site. This area comprises of clear grassed fields with no site improvements and is currently utilised by TAFE NSW.

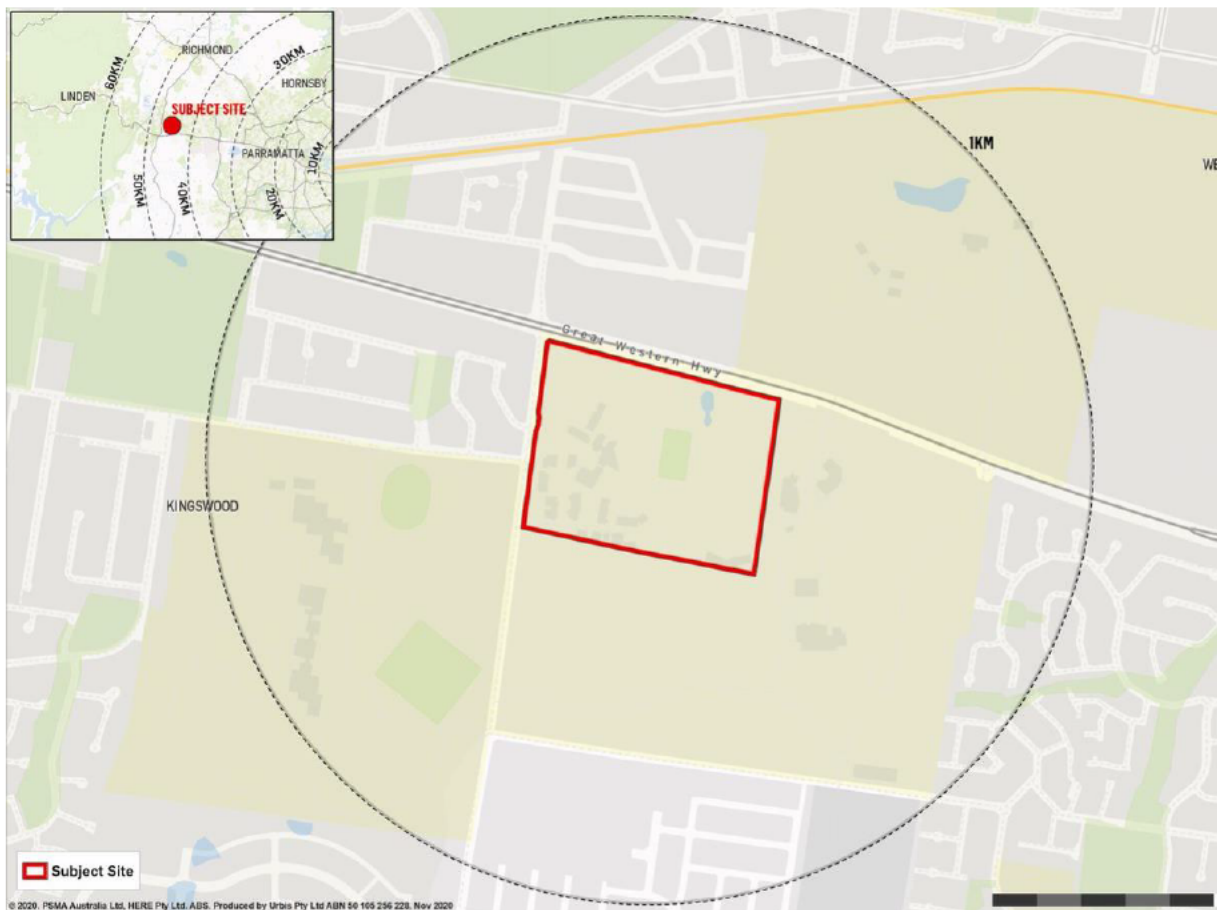


Figure 1 – Locality map with the subject area outlined in red.



Figure 2 –Location of the subject area

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to construct a new Construction Hub building on the eastern portion of the subject area. The proposed TAFE CCoE will be TAFE NSW's signature training hub for infrastructure and smart cities at the heart of the TAFE NSW Western Sydney Region. It will accommodate up to 3,500 students annually and will facilitate an active learning environment co-locating building, construction and engineering disciplines. The proposed scope of works comprises; site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation; construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Hub accommodating approximately 8,400m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement; provision of additional car parking; and landscaping works.

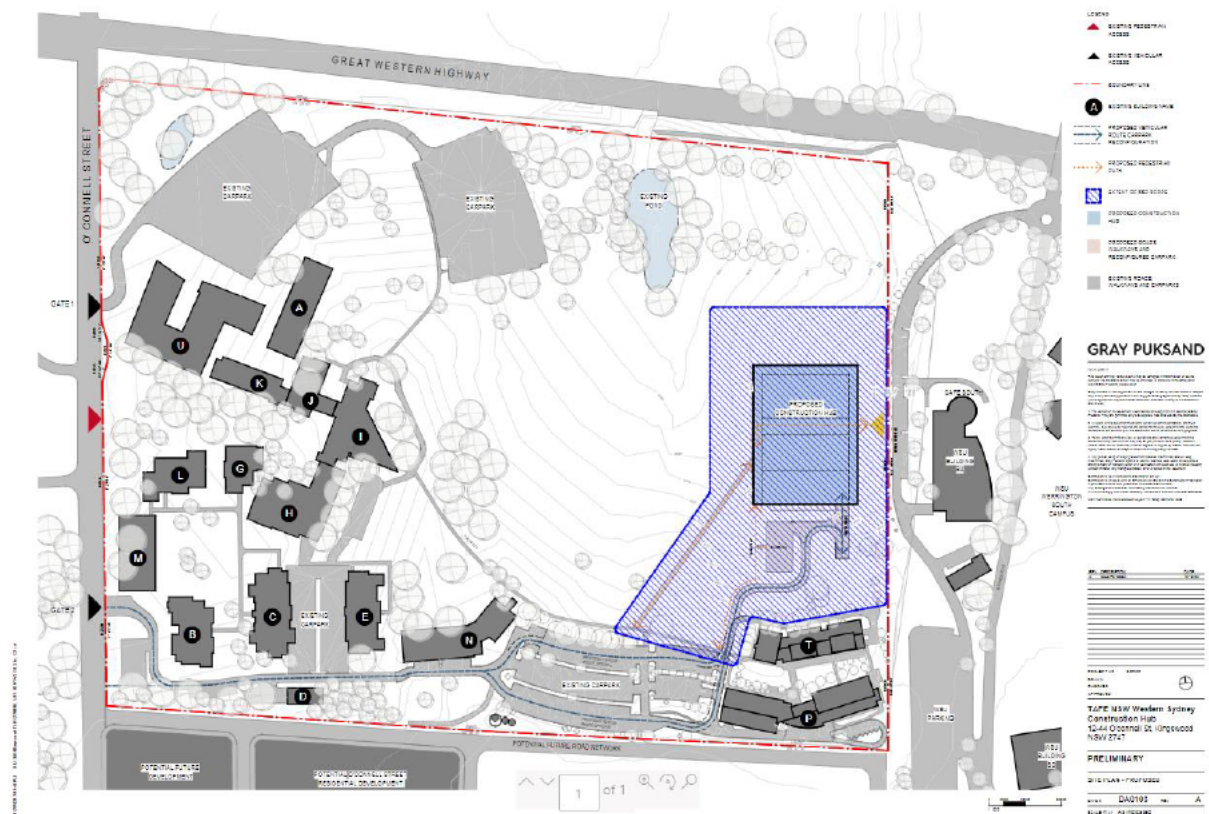


Figure 3 – Proposed site plan showing location of works (blue hatching) in the eastern portion of the site.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section comprises the summary of the archaeological background research completed to date for Aboriginal cultural heritage resources including the search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and additional archaeological background information.

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AHIMS)

The AHIMS database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) under Section 90Q of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act).

The search of the AHIMS was carried out on the 10th November 2020 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 548864) for an area of approximately 6km².

Altogether 81 Aboriginal objects and 0 Aboriginal places were identified within the search area.

The search found no registered Aboriginal objects within or adjacent to the subject area.

Aboriginal objects are the official terminology in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. From this point in the assessment forward the terms of 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' or 'sites' will be used to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

One site was identified as 'not a site' and was excluded from the below analysis, thus bringing the total to 80. Details of the Extensive AHIMS search are provided in Table 1 below and the original AHIMS extensive search is included in Appendix A.

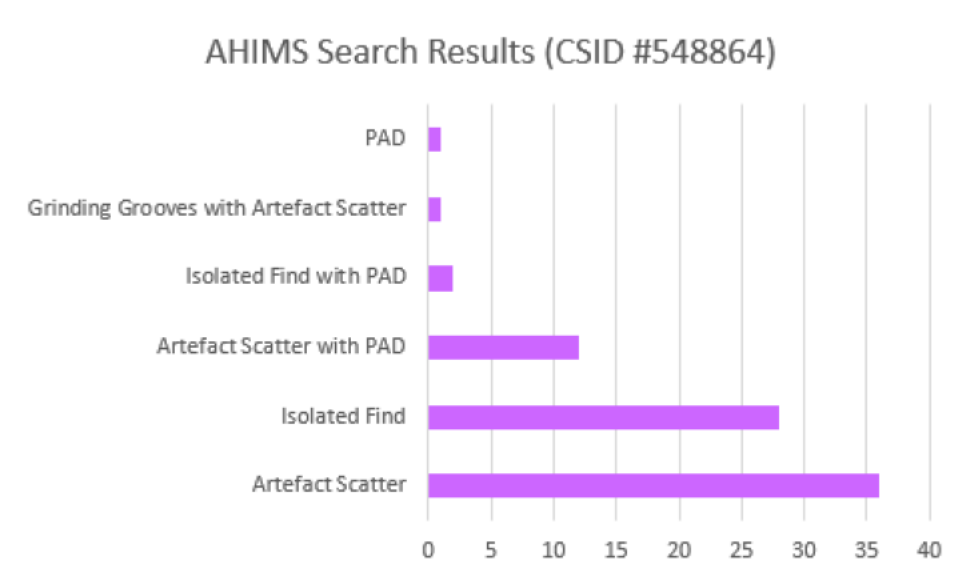


Figure 4 – Results of the AHIMS search by site type.

Table 1 – AHIMS results CSID: 550137

Site Type	Context	Number	Percentage
Artefact Scatter	Open	18	22.5%
Artefact Scatter – Destroyed	Open	18	22.5%
Isolated Find – Destroyed	Open	16	20%
Isolated Find	Open	12	15%
Artefact Scatter with PAD	Open	9	11.25%
Artefact Scatter with PAD – Destroyed	Open	3	3.75%
Isolated Find with PAD	Open	2	2.5%
PAD	Open	1	1.25%
Grinding Grooves with Artefact Scatter	Open	1	1.25%
Total	N/A	80	100%

‘Closed context’ sites are those which occur within rock shelters, and include site types such as shelters by themselves, or with art, middens, and/or artefact scatters. The occurrence of outcroppings of sandstone is generally low within the search area, with the underlying geology primarily Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. This accounts for the absence of registered closed-context sites across the surrounding area, or sites such as engravings or grinding grooves (of which there was a single site registered within the search area, comprising 1.25% of results) which occur upon sandstone outcrops. ‘Open context’ sites, sites which occur outside of rock shelters, comprised 100% (n=80) of identified site types.

Nearly all (99%, n=79) of sites registered within the search area confirmed culturally modified lithics. The remaining site was a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). PADs typically represent areas where the environmental context and level of disturbance are such that subsurface remains are deemed to be likely, and the registering of PADs is usually followed by test excavation which will either realise this potential through the identification of sites, or result in the de-registering of the area due to the absence of materials. PADs are typically registered within areas where deposits indicative of habitation are anticipated to occur.

Artefact scatter sites are sites with multiple culturally modified lithics within a 10m area. This is the most frequently identified site type across the search area, comprising 61% (n=49) of identified sites. Artefact scatters range in size; from small, low intensity, ‘background’ scatter, to large scatters of hundreds of artefacts, with accompanying materials which would indicate use of the area for long term habitation purposes. Accompanying materials include Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs), comprising 15% (n=12) of sites; and grinding grooves, comprising 1.5% (n=1) of sites.

Isolated find sites are sites which contain only one artefact, typically located in a disturbed context. They are also common throughout the search area, comprising 38% (n=30) of identified site types, where they occurred either on their own or with PADs.

No midden or burial sites are present within the search results. Middens are common in coastal areas, or areas in close proximity to waterways where aquatic subsistence resources could be extracted and processed. Burials are typically located within proximity to culturally modified trees or buried in sand dunes.

There is one site registered adjacent to the subject area, in the lot to the north, in proximity to the waterway. This is AHIMS ID# 45-5-2406. This site is identified as an Artefact Scatter, with the site card location description stating the following:

"Site is located 80m north along eastern boundary fence of army signals depot at Kingswood on access road (enter from SE Corner)."

This site contained three artefacts across a 20 x 3m area on access road/fence break, at the bottom of a slope, with the suggestion that artefacts had washed down from up slope.

It is important to note that the results of the AHIMS search do not represent a definitive list of sites across search area, but rather reflect where archaeological investigations have been undertaken and sites identified. Aboriginal sites may still occur in other areas where investigation has not yet been undertaken. In rural areas, where development has been limited, investigations have not been undertaken and therefore limited site identified.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

Regional Context

The following regional archaeological assessments have informed the development of predictive models for the Cumberland Plain.

Kohen, J. L. 1985, an Archaeological Survey of Industrial Land in the City of Blacktown. Report for Blacktown City Council

This assessment involved an analysis of archaeological surveys of industrial zoned land around the Blacktown City Council Area. Kohen acknowledged a distinct absence of archaeological information for the area at the time owing to limited interest in the Cumberland Plain prior to the introduction of legislative requirements for archaeological assessments in developments. Kohen established that the vast majority of Aboriginal sites within the area that demonstrate intensive occupation are located along creeks and streams which eventuate at the Hawkesbury River, or on ridges sub-parallel to these waterways. Kohen also stated that extremely poor surface visibility factors inhibit the identification of artefacts, with sites almost always located in areas of erosion or exposure usually associated with creeks or disturbance. This concept has informed subsequent predictive models for the wider Cumberland Plain. Kohen argued that site density reflected the activity undertaken, with less dense sites likely reflective of one-off activities such as of tool repair.

Smith, L., 1989. Liverpool Release Areas: Archaeological Site Survey and Planning Study Liverpool Survey Report

Archaeological assessment of the Liverpool Release Areas. In this assessment Smith aimed to establish a spatial predictive model for the southern Cumberland Plain and to test whether the conclusions drawn for the northern Cumberland Plain apply. The 5 day survey program identified 26 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, with 19 scatters, 5 isolated finds and 2 scarred trees. Smith hypothesised that artefacts would be located within 50m of water sources and in lower densities than in the northern Cumberland Plain. Smith effectively surveyed 0.63% of the subject area on foot, once visibility conditions were accounted for (incidentally, Smith viewed visibility conditions as a primary factor in the locating of archaeological sites). Smith determined artefact scatters and isolated finds were located on almost all topographic features within the study area, with the exception of slopes. Smith found that 62% of sites occurred within 50m of a water source, with 53% within 10m and only 2 sites located at a distance greater than 100m. This assessment informed early predictive models for the Cumberland Plain and was formative in the development of Jo McDonald's (1992) predictive model widely applied today.

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCHM), 1992. Archaeological Investigation of Project 12603, Cowpasture Rd, Hoxton Park, NSW Hoxton Park Archaeological Report

Archaeological assessment intended to investigate the archaeological potential within Precinct 4 of Hoxton Park Stage II Release Area, establish the archaeological significance of the site and determine any threats to areas of archaeological significance proposed by the development. This assessment was also used as an opportunity to test the predictive model established by Smith and Kohen. This assessment resulted in the recording of 147 artefacts in total, with silcrete the dominant raw material. The spatial location and density of artefacts recovered from these excavations, with highest density approximately 80-90m from the creek on higher ground, disputed previous claims about spatial distribution of sites within the Cumberland Plain region and led to the development of the currently accepted predictive model.

Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS), 1997. Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1

In this assessment, AMBS identified their aims as to examine and assess the concept of representativeness for Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain, to critically assess the planning framework and to produce guidelines on the recognition of silcrete artefacts. AMBS argued that the earlier developed predictive models were not adequately tested and further that there has been a serious issue with the identification of silcrete artefacts – in that items identified as silcrete artefacts at Plumpton Ridge were instead naturally fractured silcrete gravels. AMBS argue for a more scientific and analytical method of analysis and site predictive modelling, with the valid acknowledgement that lack of scientific method complicates the comparison of results and information. AMBS also argue that the nature of the conservation framework – where sites considered representative are afforded higher protections – is problematic due to subjectivity, with this issue also addressed through creating a more scientific and comparable method of analysis. AMBS advocate for more interpretative research designs rather than descriptive predictive models in archaeological approaches to the Cumberland Plain.

Local Context

No previous Aboriginal archaeological assessments for the subject area were identified during research. Furthermore, few archaeological assessments have been identified for the area. A summary of pertinent reports is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Previous Archaeological Investigations

Author/Year	Summary
<p>2020, Urbis.</p> <p>Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment, 706-752 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, NSW.</p>	<p>Aboriginal due diligence for 706-752 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek.</p> <p>This assessment identified 6 AHIMS sites within the subject area, with two erroneously recorded sites within the subject area. This is important as it identifies the potential for errors within the AHIMS system and supports the need to ground-truth AHIMS search results through field survey. The area was also identified as having low disturbance, and landscape features which identify archaeological sensitivity, with moderate archaeological potential on the basis of the presence of objects, landscape features, low disturbance and the survey results.</p> <p>An ACHA was recommended. This is currently in preparation.</p>
<p>Artefact Heritage 2019a</p>	<p>Artefact undertook Mamre Road Precinct Aboriginal Constraints Assessment for Mirvac in relation to one of their sites.</p> <p>Artefact conducted a search of the AHIMS database, which identified 21 sites within the study area – all identified as of various densities of stone artefacts. They highlighted #45-5-2552 and #45-2-2553 as two culturally modified trees present on the western edge of the study area, and comment on the general rarity of remnant vegetation in the study area.</p> <p>In terms of sensitivity, they utilised the information from DPIE's archaeological guidelines, and highlighted areas in close proximity to water, as well as areas where intact subsurface deposits were considered to survive. In contrast, areas that had experienced extensive ground disturbance, such as market gardens were deemed less archaeologically sensitive, while creeks, including ephemeral first order streams were assessed as a sensitive landform. Where surface artefact sites were recorded on AHIMS, these locations were deemed to have the potential for additional artefacts either on the surface or in subsurface deposit.</p>

Author/Year	Summary
Artefact Heritage 2019b.	<p>Artefact Heritage 2019b Artefact undertook a due diligence investigation of Lots 54-58 DP 259135 Mamre Road. Investigations consisted of a background review and brief site inspection. These found a cleared and often moderately disturbed landscape, including creation of substantial rural dams. Soil profiles presented were generally shallow, with a topsoil often <20 cm in thickness. These investigations identified an artefact scatter (MAM AS1901) and an area of archaeological potential. The artefact scatter consisted of thirteen artefacts adjacent a tributary on the edge of an artificially created dam. Artefacts included a ground edge axe, nine silcrete flakes, two IMTC flakes and a quartzite flake. Based on these findings, and guided by low disturbance, a large area of archaeological potential was identified throughout the study area.</p>
<p>Biosis 2019.</p> <p><i>First Estate Access Road: Aboriginal Cultural</i></p> <p><i>Heritage Due Diligence Assessment, Final Report.</i></p>	<p>Aboriginal due diligence for 657-769 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek.</p> <p>The land use history of the site is consistent with that of the current subject area, being a semirural property, cleared of the majority of native vegetation and with a number of medium to large dams and low density residential and farm structures.</p> <p>Site surveys identified two artefact scatters and an isolated find within similar exposures to that found within the current subject area (associated with dams and similar surface disturbances). Three areas of archaeological potential were also identified in the western portion of the study area adjacent to South Creek and the north-eastern portion of the study area across a low rise adjacent to an open depression. Test excavations identified subsurface deposits in all three areas of potential, including a number of backed artefacts (dated to approx. 4,000-1,000 years before present).</p> <p>Archaeological assemblages were found a significant distance (over 500 m) from South Creek and high density subsurface archaeological deposits were associated with raised ground in proximity to a perennial water source.</p>

Author/Year	Summary
<p>Biosis 2016.</p> <p><i>Mamre West Precinct Orchard Hills: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.</i></p>	<p>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Mamre West Precinct, Orchard Hills.</p> <p>A survey identified a new artefact scatter and areas of archaeological potential. Subsequent test excavation identified four artefact scatters, consisting of flakes, flaked pieces and cores. The primary raw material was silcrete, with a lesser amount of chert. Elevated portions of the area in close proximity to water sources were considered to have high cultural significance.</p>
<p>DSCA 2004.</p> <p><i>Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Action Plan, Application for a S90 Heritage Impact Permit Consent with Salvage & Collection, Twin Creeks Estate, Luddenham Road, Luddenham, New South Wales.</i></p>	<p>Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Action Plan and application for s.90 Heritage Impact Permit for Twin Creeks Estate, Luddenham Road, Luddenham.</p> <p>This assessment involved salvage and collection of previously identified sites. Different conservation zones were identified on the basis of archaeological resources and proposed works/level of impact. Within Zone A, for example, where proposed impact was low, conservation measures involved the construction of temporary barriers, with conservation of original landform and existing vegetation. In other areas, where impact would be higher (for example in Zones D and E), conservation measures included the collection of artefacts.</p>
<p>Appleton, J 2002.</p> <p><i>The archaeological investigation of Lot 2, DP 120673, the site of a proposed new clay and shale extraction area, Old Walgrove</i></p>	<p>Archaeological assessment involving survey at Old Walgrove Road, Horsley Park.</p> <p>The study identified two previously unknown sites, both isolated stone artefacts, and a PAD associated with one of the sites. Two areas were also identified as Potentially Archaeological Sensitive and further investigation of these areas was recommended.</p>

Author/Year	Summary
<i>Road, Horsley Park, west of Sydney, NSW.</i>	
<p>DSCA 2001.</p> <p><i>Archaeological Research Design for three sites (#45-6-1772, 1774 & 1777) within land between Luddenham & Mamre Roads, Luddenham, New South Wales.</i></p>	<p>Archaeological Research Design for three previously identified sites between Luddenham & Mamre Roads, Luddenham.</p> <p>The three sites which form the subject of this ARD were open camp sites, with the purpose of this report to provide a preliminary framework for sub-surface testing, analysis and assessment to manage the archaeological resource.</p> <p>This assessment identified no development was to be sited within 20m of the Cosgrove Creek, or South Creek. This assessment recommended archaeological testing to sample areas of sensitivity, with testing in land zoned as low-moderate, moderate and high sensitivity. Testing was proposed across the landforms present n the site including creek floodplains, minor slopes, hill slopes, minor spurs, and lower ridge contexts. This report did not detail the results of this testing.</p>
<p>Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2001.</p> <p><i>Survey for Aboriginal Sites, 1503 Elizabeth Drive, Kemps Creek.</i></p>	<p>Archaeological survey report for a site at 1503 Elizabeth Drive, Kemps Creek, the development of Nolans Quarry.</p> <p>One PAD site was identified as a result of the survey, on the basis of land use disturbance, one one Isolated Find (quartz flake) present on the surface. The potential for identification of other sites was reduced by previous activities including land clearance and bulldozing which may have destroyed archaeological materials.</p> <p>Test excavation was recommended to understand the density and extent of artefacts associated with the PAD due to low ground surface visibility.</p>

Author/Year	Summary
<p>Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2000.</p> <p><i>Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites: Proposed Light Industrial Subdivision, "Austral Site" – Mamre Road, Erskine Park, NSW.</i></p>	<p>Archaeological survey report for the "Austral Brick Company" site, Erskine Park.</p> <p>The survey identified six new artefact scatters and three isolated artefacts within or adjacent to the subject area. All sites were within 150m of a waterway and were dominated by silcrete artefacts. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to vegetation clearance, erosion, vehicle activity, livestock activity and bulldozing for dam construction.</p>
<p>DSCA 1999.</p> <p><i>Archaeological Survey Report for Land Between Luddenham & Mamre Roads, Luddenham, New South Wales</i></p>	<p>Survey report for a 350ha study area generally bounded by South Creek and Luddenham Road, but also extending to the east of South Creek.</p> <p>The survey identified five previously unidentified artefact scatters and one isolated find. The sites were generally located in association with waterways and ridges. The artefacts were dominated by silcrete, with chert, mudstone and quartz and quartzite also present. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to animal and vehicle traffic and erosion. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to animal and vehicle traffic.</p>
<p>Dallas, M 1988.</p> <p><i>Preliminary archaeological study: Luddenham Equestrian Centre, Luddenham Road, Erskine Park, NSW</i></p>	<p>Archaeological report for a 354ha study area in Erskine Park bounded by South Creek and Luddenham Road.</p> <p>A survey identified 12 artefact scatter sites located within the study area. The sites were located in association with Cosgrove Creek or South Creek, or on the ridge to the west of South Creek. The artefacts were dominated by silcrete, with chert, mudstone and quartz and quartzite also present. Aboriginal objects were found in areas of disturbance due to animal and vehicle traffic and erosion.</p>

Author/Year	Summary
<p>Smith, L-J. 1988</p> <p><i>Aboriginal Site Planning Study in the Sydney Basin, Stage 1: The Cumberland Plain</i></p>	<p>This report, commissioned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, details survey work undertaken as part of the first stage of a management study of Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain.</p> <p>The majority of previous studies had been carried out within the northern third of the Plain, making it difficult to identify the variation of sites and their association with micro-environments.</p> <p>15 areas were surveyed in the northern section of the Cumberland Plain. 79 open sites stone artefact scatters and 29 isolated finds were located. Sites were fairly homogeneous across the study area, although they varied in terms of their size and artefact density. Sites dominated by either debitage were found over most of the study area, whereas there was a tendency for sites dominated by block fracture pieces to be associated with raw material sources.</p>
<p>McDonald, J. 1986</p> <p><i>Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Schofields Regional Depot, Plumpton NSW</i></p>	<p>Report commissioned by the Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) which details preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed Regional Waste Disposal Depot at Schofields.</p> <p>Previous investigations had established that Plumpton Ridge is a major silcrete outcrop on the Cumberland Plain which was extensively exploited by Aborigines as a raw material source for stone tool manufacture. Previous investigations had also identified evidence of quarrying.</p> <p>The report concluded that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proposed development would destroy the majority of the archaeological site; because of the preliminary nature of the investigations, it was not possible to state what a representative sample of sites in this area would be;

Author/Year	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ because of the nature of the proposed development, and presence of a range of site types, retention of a sample of each site type would not be possible; and ▪ the area which would suitable for the proposed conservation area overlapped completely with the site and would suffer maximum impact.
<p>Dallas, M. 1982</p> <p><i>An Archaeological Survey at Riverstone, Schofields and Quakers Hill, NSW</i></p>	<p>Report commissioned by the Land Commission of NSW, which included an archaeological survey of Quakers Hill, Riverstone and Schofields. The survey was commissioned as part of the first stage of a 3-stage development plan which would guide the future development of the study area.</p> <p>The survey results found that the sites located fell into two groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ open campsites associated with the small eastern tributaries of Eastern Creek; and ▪ stone tool manufacturing and campsites above and alongside Eastern Creek itself where there is abundant stone and permanent water. <p>Many sites had been destroyed by development and all sites had some degree of disturbance. Two sites were identified as having archaeological significance. Both sites had an abundance of raw materials used for tool making and a likelihood of undisturbed subsurface material.</p>

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The following conclusions can be drawn from the Extensive AHIMS search and previous archaeological works:

- No Aboriginal objects and/or places are registered on AHIMS within the subject area.
- Dominant site types include artefact scatters, or sites containing stone artefacts. No closed context sites are registered within the vicinity of the subject area.
- The AHIMS database is known to have erroneous data for this area and any results must be checked through site survey, particularly for sites registered within proximity to a subject area.
- While intact natural soils may be present within urban environments, they may not necessarily contain Aboriginal archaeological objects as landscape factors play a decisive role in Aboriginal utilisation of the land prior to European occupation.
- While disturbance may impact the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological materials to survive on the surface, *in situ* deposits may remain below imported fill.
- Ground surface visibility impacts the ability for archaeological materials to be identified on the surface. Absence of surface expression does not necessarily correlate with absence of archaeological materials, and areas of sensitivity in accordance with the Cumberland Plain Regional Predictive Model may need to be explored further.
- Within the regional context of the subject area, registered Aboriginal sites tend to be located within proximity of waterways and along ridge lines and ridge tops.
- Where harm cannot be avoided, conservation zones should be established which ensure the retention of a portion of the original landform and landscape for future interpretation and the protection of archaeological materials. This should be established in areas of the highest sensitivity.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of the subject area is significant as the current predictive model for the Cumberland Plain (within which the subject area falls) predicates that Aboriginal sites are more or less likely to occur on the basis of the presence or absence of environmental factors such as topography, geology and soils, hydrology and disturbance.

LANDFORM & TOPOGRAPHY

The subject area resides upon an undulating terrain. The subject area is atop a crest to the east, with simple slope to the west, with a minimal mid-slope. There is evidence that the topography of the subject area has been modified, with mounding visible from the A44 Motorway (Great Western Motorway) to the north of the site.

Archaeologically, regional predictive models for the Cumberland Plain identify crests and flats in proximity to water ways as the most sensitive landforms for Aboriginal archaeological materials, on the basis of knowledge surrounding land use. Different landforms were utilised in different ways by Aboriginal communities. For example, alluvial plains provided easy access to resources for camping, while ridgelines provided safe travel routes and depressions provided shelter for ceremonial activities.

GEOLOGY & SOILS

Soils Landscapes can inform the archaeological potential of a site, due to anticipated depth of natural soils and level of disturbance. Where disturbance extends below the anticipated depth of natural soils, for example basements to a depth >2m generally, this will likely have resulted in their removal and thus the removal of any associated archaeological materials. Where sand bodies are present, for example the Sydney and Parramatta Sand Sheets, their undulations and depth result in the retention of archaeological potential despite disturbance activities as typically natural soils extend 10-20m+ in these contexts and disturbance is unlikely to have removed these natural soils.

The subject area is located within the Sydney Basin, upon the Cumberland Plain. The Cumberland Plain lies on Triassic shales and overlain by Hawkesbury sandstone. The region consists of mostly low rolling hills and wide valleys.

The subject area is located within the Luddenham soil landscape (lu) (Figure 6). This soil landscape is described as residing upon Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. The Ashfield Shale consists of laminite and dark grey shale. Bringelly Shale consists of shale, calcareous claystone, and laminite. Between these two shale members is the Minchinbury Sandstone consisting of fine to medium-grained lithic quartz sandstone. Soils are described as shallow (<100cm) dark podzolic soils (Dd3.51) or massive earthy clays (Uf6.71) on crests; moderately deep (70-150cm) red podzolic soils (Dr2.11, Dr2.41, Dr3.11) on upper slopes; moderately deep (<150cm) yellow podzolic soils (Dy4.22) and prairie soils (Gn3.26) on lower slopes and drainage lines. Dominant soil materials include Friable dark brown loam, Hard setting brown clay loam, whole coloured strongly pedal clay, mottled grey plastic clay and apedal brown sandy clay.

The depth of natural soils is an important factor in determining if disturbance will have impact archaeological materials. Given the depth of natural soils present within the subject area, disturbance <150cm will likely have left remnant natural soils intact, whereas disturbance >150cm will likely have removed all natural soils and any associated archaeological deposits, or at least disturbed their integrity.

HYDROLOGY

Hydrology is an important factor in any analysis of environmental factors and their contribution to archaeological potential. The predictive model for the Cumberland Plain developed across the 1980s-late 1990s and supported by more recent assessments theorises that proximity to permanent watercourses was a primary factor in the determination of locations for habitation. While the primacy of environmental determinism as a theory for the determination of predictive models to understand Aboriginal use of the land has been challenged in recent years (Owen, 2015), areas in proximity to watercourses are generally considered to be archaeologically sensitive. This includes the alluvial plains of watercourses and ridgelines and elevated areas above waterways.

The subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek, which is located approximately 900m north of the site. The tributary runs southward from elevated ground and has been dammed for agricultural purposes. South Creek is located approximately 2km east of the subject area. As the subject area is within 200m of a waterway, this increases the potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.

VEGETATION

The subject area currently comprises cleared agricultural land with replanted trees along roads and in the vicinity of buildings.

Vegetation within the Luddenham Soil Landscape is typified by extensively cleared open forest (dry sclerophyll forest). Dominant tree species include *Eucalyptus maculate* (spotted gum) and *E. moluccana* (grey box). Lesser occurrences of *E. fibrosa* (broad-leaved ironbark), *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark), *E. tereticornis* (forest red gum) and *E. longifolia* (woollybutt) occur. Understorey shrub species include *Bursaria spinosa* (blackthorn), *Breynia oblongifolia* (coffee bush), *Allocasuarina torulosa* (forest oak), *Acacia implexa* (hickory) and *Clerodendrum tomentosum* (hairy clerodendrum).

The open forests of the Luddenham Soil Landscape would likely have provided a suitable hunting ground for Aboriginal people.

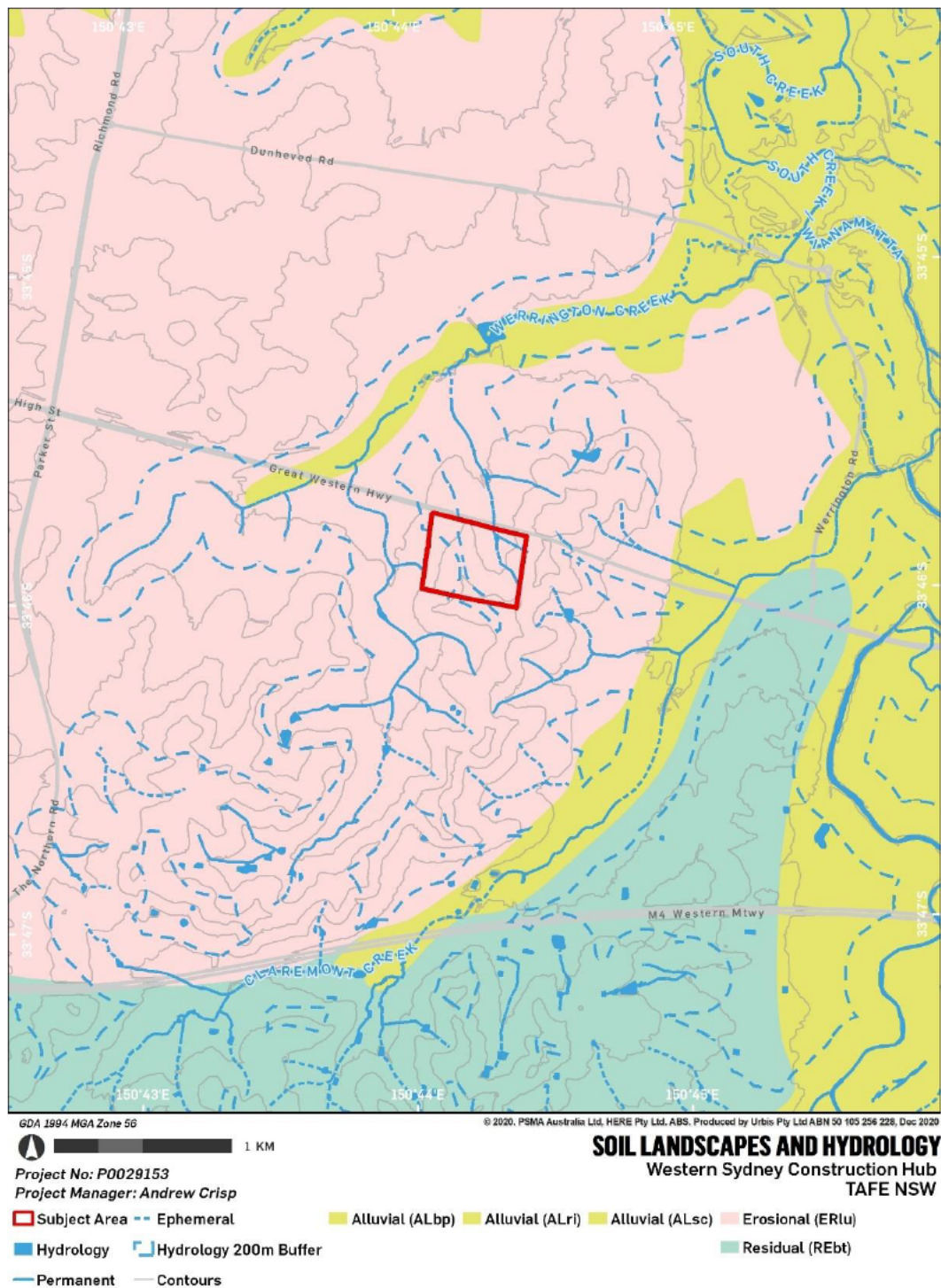


Figure 6 –Soils and Hydrology

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of the subject area is as follows:

- The subject area resides upon an undulating terrain. The subject area is atop a crest to the east, with simple slope to the west, with a minimal mid-slope.
- The subject area is located within the Luddenham soil landscape (lu). Soils within this landscape are described as shallow to moderately deep (<100-150cm).
- The subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek, which is located approximately 900m north of the site. The tributary runs southward from elevated ground and has been dammed for agricultural purposes. South Creek is located approximately 2km east of the subject area. As the subject area is within 200m of a waterway, this increases the potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.
- The subject area is cleared agricultural land with replanted trees forming vegetation barriers from roads and buildings.

Due to the surrounding hydrology, the subject area retains potential for the presence of Aboriginal archaeological resources.

PAST ABORIGINAL LAND USE

Aboriginal people have lived in the Sydney area for more than 20,000 years. The oldest securely dated site in the greater Sydney region is 17,800 years before present (yBP), which was recorded in a rock shelter at Shaw's Creek (Nanson et al 1987), near Castlereagh. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation has been found dated to 50-60,000 years before present (yBP) at Lake Mungo in western NSW, so it is likely that Aboriginal people have lived in the Sydney region for even longer than indicated by the oldest recorded dates we have at present. The archaeological material record provides evidence of this long occupation, but also provides evidence of a dynamic culture that has changed through time.

Aboriginal groups were not known to keep written records prior to the arrival of European colonisers in 1788. Therefore, the historical record is dominated by European views on Aboriginal people following settlement, rather than the voices of these groups and individuals themselves, and it is difficult to ascertain details of life prior to European arrival. These histories provide an inherently biased interpretation of Aboriginal life, which is not only distorted by the European lens but also by the observer effect wherein individuals are known to behave differently when being observed as opposed to when on their own. Archaeological data and ethnographic information provides additional records for how Aboriginal people may have utilised the landscape.

The subject area falls within the traditional lands of the Dharug (also spelt *Darug* or *Dharuk*) Aboriginal group. This name refers to the language spoken by groups who resided within the wider area and was attributed to this area following 1870 (Attenbrow, 2010). The Aboriginal groups which occupied the greater Penrith region were Darug speaking groups of the hinterland dialect. R. H. Matthews described the boundaries of Dharug land as follows:

"The Dharruk speaking people adjoined the Thurrawal on the north, extending along the coast to the Hawkesbury River, and inland to what is now Windsor, Penrith, Campbelltown and intervening town...Dialect was spoken at Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith and possibly as far as east Sydney" (R. H. Matthews, cited in Attenbrow, 2010).

Like all Aboriginal groups, the Darug people lived on and with Country – the land provided and was protected. Coastal Darug groups subsisted on primarily shellfish and employing different hunting techniques to those who occupied the Hinterland (Biosis, 2019). Floral resources available included various *Acacia*, *melaleuca banksia*, *grevillea* and *hakea* species, providing food but also gum and wood for the manufacture of tools and implements (Dixon, 1999). Vegetation communities and waterways such as Kemps and South Creeks also supported a variety of faunal resources including kangaroos, possums, wombats, birds, reptiles and aquatic animals (DSCA, 2004).

With the arrival of European colonists, the Cumberland Plain was progressively cleared to form agricultural land. As the bushland was removed, Aboriginal groups were displaced following conflict and violence between settlers and Aboriginal people competing for the same resources. Europeans also brought with them disease, such as smallpox, which had a heavy toll on the Aboriginal communities (Evidence, 1835; Collins, 1798).

While European settlement did heavily impact the Traditional Owners of the wider Penrith region, it did not decimate populations as popular narrative would suggest. Aboriginal people continued to live in the area, adapting to the changes brought by settlement. The fight for recognition was a political one. On 26th January 1938, a "Day of Mourning" protest was held, following campaigns by Aboriginal individuals including Jack Patten, William Cooper and Pearl Gibbs who fought for civil rights including the right to vote and representation in Parliament. This struggle was long fought, and Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islanders were granted the right to vote Australia wide by 1965. Aboriginal people were recognised in the census and subject to Commonwealth laws following the referendum for Indigenous Rights in 1967. Aboriginal people across Australia continue to fight for recognition. In February 2008, then Prime Minister Kevin Rudd delivered an address apologising for the mistreatment of Aboriginal people throughout history and committing to closing the gap, recognising Aboriginal cultures as “the oldest continuing cultures in human history” (Rudd, 2008). In contemporary times, respect for Aboriginal people and connection to Country continues to grow. Despite attempts to eradicate Aboriginal people throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, Aboriginal communities continue to thrive across Australia, and Aboriginal individuals play a vital role in all levels of society.

HISTORICAL LAND USE

Historical aerial photographs provide information regarding historical land use and disturbance within the subject area. Historical photographs from 1975, 1986, 1991 and 2004 have been analysed to inform an understanding of disturbance across the subject area. The analysis of this aerial photography is discussed in Table 3 below. The aerals are shown in Figure 9.

Table 3 – Analysis of historical aerial photographs

Year	Analysis
1975	In the 1975 aerial, the subject area has been cleared and is utilised as agricultural land. There is evidence of ploughing and other ground disturbing farming practices across the subject area. The centre and portions of the western section of the subject area contain a few buildings, including sheds and farm buildings. There is also a central access road within the subject area at this time.
1986	<p>In the 1986 aerial, development for the TAFE has commenced in the south western portion of the subject. There are several buildings and a carpark within this portion of the subject area at this time. Further imagery from c.1985 (see Figure 7-Figure 8) demonstrates the high levels of disturbance involved in the construction of the TAFE buildings, with cutting, filling and stockpiling evident.</p> <p>The north western portion appears to have been recently burnt. The eastern portion of the subject area has experienced minimal change from 1975, with a central corridor of farm buildings bordering the agricultural land. There is an access path through the eastern portion o the site at this time.</p>
1991	<p>By 1991, the eastern portion of the subject area remains agricultural land, with a more formalised series of access paths and a small farm building to the south eastern corner.</p> <p>The western portion of the subject, however, has undergone extensive change by this time. This includes the construction of several TAFE buildings to the south west, and a carpark and roads to the north west.</p>

Year	Analysis
2004	By 2004, the development associated with the TAFE site has spread from the western portion of the site to the southern and northern portions. This includes landscaping and the construction of several buildings and carparks across the subject area. The eastern portion is no longer used as agricultural land at this time, but instead forms fields and open grassed areas for the TAFE.



Figure 7 – Construction of Werrington College of TAFE (now known as TAFE NSW Kingswood Campus), O'Connell St, Kingswood, c.1985. This image demonstrates the disturbance to the subject area resulting from the construction of the buildings.

Source: Penrith Library, 000267.



Figure 8 – Construction of Werrington College of TAFE (now known as TAFE NSW Kingswood Campus), O'Connell St, Kingswood, c.1985. This image demonstrates the disturbance to the subject area resulting from the construction of the buildings.

Source: Penrith Library, 000266/.

SUMMARY

The subject area has experienced high levels of disturbance in localised areas associated with the construction of TAFE facilities to the western and southern portions. The eastern and central portions of the subject area, however, have experienced considerably lower disturbance. These areas have been cleared with their primary use being for agricultural practices since c.19th century (see Heritage Impact Statement and Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment, prepared by Urbis under different covers, 2020). Current impacts are proposed within the eastern portion of the subject area, where disturbance has been minimal. It should also be noted that to the north east, a dam has been constructed recently, not visible in the historical aerals.

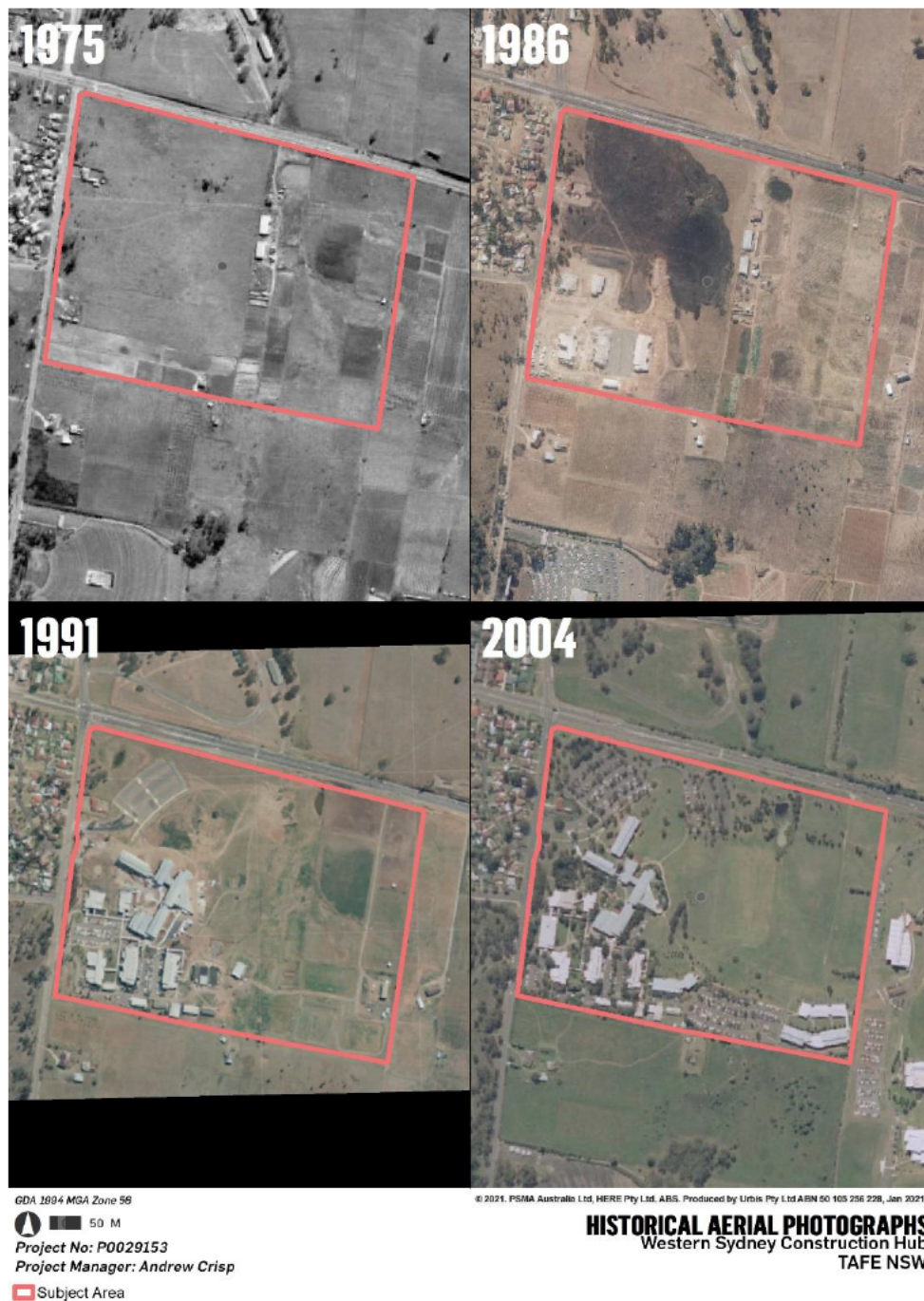


Figure 9 –Historic Aerial Photographs

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

SCOPE

The ACHA will be prepared in accordance with the legislative requirements of the NPW Act and the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010);*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010);*
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (OEH, 2011); and*
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013.*

The ACHA will:

- Synthesise the results of the technical investigation including the environment, existing Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological resources in the vicinity of the subject area;
- Include detailed research into the historical land use and impacts on the subject area;
- Include community consultation and any Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified, in compliance with the consultation requirements (DECCW, 2010);
- Include an assessment of significance of any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal cultural heritage values that may exist within the subject area; and
- Include an impact assessment and provide management and mitigation measures to inform the SSDA for the subject area.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The ACHA will follow the general methodology described below:

- Desktop assessment, including synthesising and evaluating background information of archaeological resources, existing and past environment and developing a predictive model.
- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) throughout the preparation of the ACHA.
- On-site meeting including site inspection of the subject area with the RAPs to allow for ample opportunity for cultural information to be provided and for the RAPs to familiarise themselves with the subject area and discuss the archaeological approach.*
- Preparation of draft ACHA synthesising all information collected during the process and providing the draft to the proponent and the RAPs for comments.
- Incorporate all comments and finalise the ACHA.

**Urbis note that the current Covid-19 Pandemic has had a large impact on the conducting of site visits for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments due to the health advice of State Government Agencies to avoid large gatherings and travel wherever possible. Urbis are monitoring the situation and will*

continue to do so and will prepare alternatives should the site visit be impacted by necessary Covid-19 protocols.

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY INPUT POINTS FOR THE ACHA PROCESS

Urbis welcomes input and information from the RAPs at any stage throughout the entire process of the ACHA. In line with the Consultation Requirements, the main input points for the consultation are the following:

- During Stage 2 - Presentation of information about the proposed project (this project information and methodology).
- During Stage 3 - Gathering information about cultural significance (this methodology and throughout the assessment process).
- During site inspection in consultation with and approval from the proponent.
- During Stage 4 - Review of the draft ACHA.

GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with Section 4.3 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis welcomes any information on cultural heritage and cultural significance of the subject area. Urbis is seeking information on cultural values and archaeological significance of the subject area, including:

- Whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in and near the subject area.
- Whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area of the proposed project (whether they are Aboriginal places declared under s.84 of the NPW Act or not). This will include places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance, and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance.

Please also consider the following when providing information:

- Do you have information on any Aboriginal objects within or near the subject area?
- Do you or somebody you know have information of cultural values, stories in relation to the subject area and if that information can be shared?

In order to comply with the Consultation Requirements, streamline information provided during Stage 2 and 3, and to inform the proponent for the field inspection component, Urbis would like to collect information from you in relation to the following:

1. Cultural connection: Please describe the nature of your cultural connection to the country on which the subject area is situated. Please include any relevant cultural knowledge or knowledge of Aboriginal objects or places within the subject area. Have you ever lived in or near the subject area? If you are a Traditional Owner, please state this clearly.
2. Representing your community members: Please state who you or your organisation represents. Do you or your organisation represent other members of the Aboriginal community? If so, please describe how information is provided to the other members, and how their information and knowledge may be provided back to the proponent and Urbis.

3. Previous experience: Please list your relevant (for example, in the area of the proposed project) previous experience in providing cultural heritage advice and survey participation.
4. Schedule of Rates: Please provide your Certificate of Currency including Product and Public Liability Insurance and Worker's Compensation. Please also include a schedule of rates (hourly/half day/day) for fieldwork participation, and include any expenses you may expect to incur, and these will be sought to be reimbursed. Please note that it is for the discretion for the proponent to decide if they invite RAPs for site works and the consultation process does not guarantee paid employment.

Please find the above list at the end of this document in Appendix B for your convenience to fill-out and send back to Urbis.

Please note that in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to the proponent through a contractual arrangement; however, this is separate from consultation. The proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Consultation as per these requirements will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

SENSITIVE INFORMATION – MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

If you or your organisation has sensitive or restricted public access information for determining or managing the heritage values of the subject area, it is proposed that the proponent will manage this information (if provided by the Aboriginal community) in accordance with a sensitive cultural information management protocol. It is anticipated that the protocol will include making note of and managing the material in accordance with the following key limitations as advised by Aboriginal people at the time of the information being provided:

- Any restrictions on access of the material;
- Any restrictions on communication of the material (confidentiality);
- Any restrictions on the location/storage of the material;
- Any cultural recommendations on handling the material;
- Any names and contact details of persons authorised within the relevant Aboriginal group to make decisions concerning the Aboriginal material and degree of authorisation;
- Any details of any consent given in accordance with customary law; and
- Any access and use by the RAPs of the cultural information in the material.

Please consider the above list when providing your recommendations regarding any culturally sensitive information.

CRITICAL TIMELINES

Critical timelines for the ACHA are outlined in Table 4 below. Please note that some of these timeframes are estimates at this stage in the process and are provided to allow forward planning of personnel and resources.

Table 4 – Critical timelines

Project Stage	Deadline
Stage 2 and 3: Provision of comments on the provided project information and proposed methodology (this document).	Within 28 days from delivery of this document (21st January 2021), by Close of Business 18th February 2021
Stage 3: Site survey (if agreed to by proponent).	On or after 19th February 2021
Stage 4: Provision of the draft ACHA report (including the proposed management and mitigation measures) to the RAPs.	Draft ACHAR/ATR to client for review within two weeks of the end of the test excavation. Earliest 15th March 2021 . Draft ACHAR/ATR to RAPs for review following the incorporation of client comments. Anticipated 17th March 2021 with close 14th April 2021 .
Stage 4: Provision of comments on draft ACHA report.	Within 28 days from delivery of the draft ACHA to RAPs.
Stage 4: Finalisation of the ACHA report including the consideration of all comments and feedback.	Within one week of the closing of the comment period for the draft ACHA report. Anticipated 21st April 2021 .

Please provide the requested information by **Close of Business 18th February 2021**. Comments received after this date might be excluded from the draft ACHA. Please provide your comments in writing to:

Meggan Walker

Urbis, Heritage Consultant (archaeology)

02 8233 7626

mwalker@urbis.com.au

8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000



Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Crisp", written over a thin horizontal line.

Andrew Crisp

Senior Consultant
+61 2 8233 7642
acrisp@urbis.com.au

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Smith, L. 1988. *Aboriginal Site Planning Study in the Sydney Basin, Stage 1: The Cumberland Plain*

Smith, L., 1989. *Liverpool Release Areas: Archaeological Site Survey and Planning Study Liverpool Survey Report*



APPENDIX A

AHIMS BASIC & EXTENSIVE RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 10 November 2020

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

Attention: Alexandra Ribeny

Email: aribeny@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 287473 - 293473, Northings : 6258609 - 6264609 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Alexandra Ribeny on 10 November 2020.

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:

81	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 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.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2898	Claremont Meadows 1	GDA	56	292301	6259757	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Mary-Jean Sutton,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor							
45-5-3330	ADI/FF-29	AGD	56	292529	6264312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2	1806,2134,2505	99635
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML							
45-5-3335	ADI/FF-34	GDA	56	291356	6264481	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		99635
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Conte							
45-5-1019	ADI-11	GDA	56	291800	6264300	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox, Miss.Marjorie Sullivan, Phil Hughes, GML Heritage Pty Ltd							
45-5-1072	South Creek 3 (SC 3)	GDA	56	292981	6259670	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3694
	Contact	Recorders	Helen Brayshaw, Ms.Laila Haglund, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kri							
45-5-3393	Claremont Meadows South West 1 (CMSW 1)	GDA	56	291100	6259720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3394	Claremont Meadows South West 2 (CMSW 2)	GDA	56	291130	6259790	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3395	Claremont Meadows South West 3 (CMSW 3)	GDA	56	291100	6259720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3396	Claremont Meadows South West 4 (CMSW 4)	GDA	56	291207	6259737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD, Miss.K							
45-5-3397	Claremont Meadows South West 5 (CMSW 5)	GDA	56	291080	6259500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122,103732
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3398	Claremont Meadows South West 6 (CMSW 6)	GDA	56	291080	6259498	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		99122
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-5-3953	Cobham OC1	GDA	56	291735	6261459	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 50		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr.Paul Irish							
45-5-3993	Cobham IF1	GDA	56	291765	6261797	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr.Paul Irish							
45-5-3994	Cobham IF2	GDA	56	291759	6261773	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr.Paul Irish							
45-5-4648	M4 South Creek 5 (SC 5)	GDA	56	293384	6259735	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Rawson, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Kelleher Nightingale Con							
45-5-5273	Creek Road St Marys AFT 1	GDA	56	293354	6261717	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 10/11/2020 for Alexandra Ribeny for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 287473 - 293473, Northings : 6258609 - 6264609 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-1070	South Creek 1 (SC 1)	GDA	56	293435	6259520	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3694
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-1071	South Creek 2	GDA	56	293135	6259560	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3694
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-2406	ASD1;Kingswood;	AGD	56	290500	6261690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-2407	ASD2;Kingswood;	AGD	56	290540	6261900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0356	Claremont Creek	AGD	56	291673	6260538	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	260,1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0365	South Creek 6 ST Marys	GDA	56	293393	6261483	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0266	South Creek;;	GDA	56	291550	6264470	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	260,1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-1017	ADI-9	GDA	56	292123	6264485	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-1018	ADI-10	GDA	56	292348	6264257	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0711	WD-72	GDA	56	290490	6264290	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1380,102577
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0712	WD73	GDA	56	290835	6264580	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1380,102577
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0523	South Creek SC/1 (See 45-5-0286)	AGD	56	293150	6261100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0524	South Creek SC/2 (See 45-5-0289)	AGD	56	293200	6261630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3012	Claremont Meadows 2	AGD	56	292210	6259650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3013	OAD-1	AGD	56	292080	6259600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3014	Claremont Meadows 3	AGD	56	292160	6259770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3015	Claremont Meadows 4	AGD	56	292180	6259800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3016	Claremont Meadows 5	AGD	56	292000	6260270	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker					Permits	2134,2505	
45-5-3017	Claremont Meadows 6	AGD	56	292210	6259880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker					Permits	2134,2505	
45-5-3141	Little Creek	AGD	56	293316	6262550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Heritage Concepts					Permits		
45-5-3621	SW1 (Penrith)	GDA	56	291712	6261752	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Paul Irish,Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
45-5-3597	ADI: FF/29 (Riverstone)	GDA	56	292529	6264312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					Permits		
45-5-3602	ADI: FF/34	GDA	56	291356	6264481	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Conte					Permits	3647	
45-5-3603	ADI-FF2 (Springwood)	GDA	56	290490	6264290	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
	Contact	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					Permits		
45-5-3685	SW PAD	GDA	56	292012	6261752	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits	3149	
45-5-3572	CRA1	GDA	56	290616	6260686	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD,Miss.K					Permits	3023,3274	
45-5-3573	CRA2	GDA	56	290679	6260251	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD,Miss.K					Permits	3023,3274	
45-5-3574	CRA3-6	GDA	56	289610	6260568	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD					Permits	3023,3274	
45-5-3575	CRA7+8	GDA	56	289596	6260401	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD					Permits	3023,3274	
45-5-3559	SC1 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292983	6261718	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Sam Moody					Permits		
45-5-3560	SC2 (South Creek)	GDA	56	293148	6261187	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 200		
	Contact	Recorders	Sam Moody					Permits		
45-5-3561	SC3(South Creek)	GDA	56	292684	6261952	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 6, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Niche Environment and Heritage,Niche Environment and Heritage,Sam Moody,Mis					Permits	4228	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3562	SC4 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292583	6261992	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3563	SC5 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292566	6260956	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3564	SC6 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292299	6260921	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3565	SC 7 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292998	6259560	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-3566	SC8 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292334	6260120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 195		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3567	SC9 (South Creek)	GDA	56	292716	6260865	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3568	SC10 (South Creek)	GDA	56	293098	6259761	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-3569	SC11 (South Creek)	GDA	56	293121	6259782	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 50		
	Contact	Recorders		Sam Moody				Permits		
45-5-4571	M4-17C Northern Road East	GDA	56	287881	6259154	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4572	M4-16 Kingswood Road	GDA	56	289002	6259324	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4573	M4-17A Northern Road East	GDA	56	288360	6259155	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4574	M4-17B Northern Road East	GDA	56	288260	6259140	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4575	M4-14C Claremont Creek	GDA	56	291151	6259659	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4576	M4-15 Claremont Creek	GDA	56	290518	6259496	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4578	M4- 14A Claremont Creek	GDA	56	290740	6259618	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-4579	M4-14B Claremont Creek	GDA	56	290919	6259635	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor				Permits	4001	
45-5-2484	Northern Road	AGD	56	288013	6260261	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Claire Everett				Permits	4078	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : TAFE NSW 1

Client Service ID : 548864

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4418	GS1	GDA	56	291989	6261262	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Sandra Wallace		Permits	3762	
45-5-4419	GS2	GDA	56	291971	6261211	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams		Permits	3762	
45-5-4420	GS3	GDA	56	291918	6261053	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams		Permits	3762	
45-5-4428	GS4	GDA	56	291833	6260574	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams		Permits	3762	
45-5-4429	M4 North 1	GDA	56	291995	6259719	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor		Permits	4001	
45-5-4430	Kent Road South 12A	GDA	56	292142	6259600	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Matthew Kelleher		Permits	3762	
45-5-4431	Kent Road South 12B	GDA	56	291991	6259609	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Matthew Kelleher		Permits	3762	
45-5-4331	IF-25-1	GDA	56	290605	6264570	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Miss.Sam Cooling,Ms.Erin Mein		Permits	3647	
45-5-4338	CP13-9	GDA	56	292336	6264523	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Miss.Sam Cooling,Ms.Erin Mein		Permits	3647	
45-5-4477	South Creek 4	GDA	56	292197	6259703	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Helen Brayshaw,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor		Permits	4001	
45-5-4423	GS5	GDA	56	291757	6259770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Ms		Permits	3762	
45-5-4424	Kent Road North 13	GDA	56	291810	6259711	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Matthew Kelleher,Matthew Kelleher		Permits	3762	
45-5-4341	SMDS-CP4	GDA	56	292231	6264421	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Miss.Sam Cooling,Ms.Erin Mein		Permits	3647	
45-5-4901	Caddens artefact reburial site	GDA	56	289936	6260751	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Ms.Shezani Nasoordeen		Permits		
45-5-4920	45-5-4873 reburial	GDA	56	290480	6262491	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Neville Baker,Mr.Neville Baker,Sydney Water-Parramatta,Sydney Water-Parran		Permits		
45-5-4873	229 Victoria Street	GDA	56	290420	6262435	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Neville Baker,Mr.Neville Baker,Sydney Water-Parramatta,Sydney Water-Parran		Permits	4096	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 10/11/2020 for Alexandra Ribeny for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 287473 - 293473, Northings : 6258609 - 6264609 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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APPENDIX B

ACHA QUESTIONNAIRE

1.Cultural connection: Please describe the nature of your cultural connection to the country on which the subject area is situated. Please include any relevant cultural knowledge or knowledge of Aboriginal objects or places within the subject area. Have you ever lived in or near the subject area? If you are a Traditional Owner, please state this clearly.



2. Representing your community members: Please state who you or your organisation represents. Do you or your organisation represent other members of the Aboriginal community? If so, please describe how information is provided to the other members, and how their information and knowledge may be provided back to the Proponent and Urbis.



3.Previous experience: Please list your relevant (for example, in the area of the proposed project) previous experience in providing cultural heritage advice and survey participation.



Schedule of Rates: Please provide your Certificate of Currency including Product and Public Liability Insurance and Worker's Compensation. Please also schedule of rates (hourly/half day/day) for fieldwork participation, and include any expenses you may expect to incur, and these will be sought to be reimbursed. Please note that it is for the discretion for the Proponent to decide if they invite RAPs for site works and the consultation process does not guarantee paid employment.

Meggan Walker

From: James Eastwood [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 February 2021 5:15 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Fw: ACHA - Stage 2 @ 3 / 2-44 O'Connell St TAFE
Attachments: Apendix B Cultural Connection 001.jpg; Apendix B Experience 001.jpg; Apendix B Information Sharing 001.jpg; Workers Insurance Certificate of Currency (4) renewed.pdf; GIO Mobile Business Protect Certificate of Currency GPM004786956 (2).pdf; ARAGUNG Pay Rate.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Meggan
Sorry for the delayed response to this Document
Kind regards
Aragung
Co/Jamie Eastwood

----- Forwarded message -----

From: James Eastwood <[REDACTED]>
To: Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 17 February 2021, 05:11:15 pm AEDT
Subject: ACHA - Stage 2 @ 3 / 2-44 O'Connell St TAFE



Dear Andrew
Thank you for sharing the ACHA - **Stage 2 & 3 Document - 2 - 44 O'Connell St Neapean Kingswood TAFE** letter for this Project.
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments has review the above information provided by URBIS and agrees and supports information stated in this document.

As per your request in **APPENDIX B ACHA QUESTIONNAIRE** please see attachments below.

Aragung would like to be considered for involvement in all aspects of this Cultural project by sharing it,s Cultural knowledge of the project area from a local Indigenous person Perspective .

should you seek further information please do not hesitate to contact Myself on the below Number

Kind Regards
ARAGUNG
Co/Jamie Eastwood
[REDACTED]

APPENDIX B

ACHA QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Cultural connection: Please describe the nature of your cultural connection to the country on which the subject area is situated. Please include any relevant cultural knowledge or knowledge of Aboriginal objects or places within the subject area. Have you ever lived in or near the subject area? If you are a Traditional Owner, please state this clearly.

As a decendent of the Darug People on my Mother side of the family I have a Cultural conection to the country on which the proposed archaeological study area is located.

As a known member of the local Aboriginal community and as a First Nations Darug person who lives locally on Country connected to the study area, and has had a family history of long term residency in the Western Suburbs of Sydney I am obligated to protect ,preserve and maintain my cultural heritage connection to country ,just as my ancestors have done for thousands of years.

As the subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek there is a increase potential for Aboriginal Objects (artefacts).
For thousands of years waterways have provided in their naturally abundancy, and have been a focal point of life and identity for Darug People .The same waterways are still held with high cultural significance as places of cultral histories.
It is with no rare occurance that Aboriginal objects are strongly associated with these area of country, when you consider that almost all the wet land plants ,animals and natural materials had some form of traditional use.

Given that there has been a total of 81 recorded Aboriginal site around the surrounding subject area and the fact that part of the subject area is associated with a tributary of Werrington/South Creek ,I feel that the subject area will impact on Aboriginal objects.

Should Aboriginal objects be impacted upon during Archaeological investigation, I would like the components invovled to consider that relocated Aboriginal objects provided a direct link to Darug people ancestral heritage, these same objects can provide an avenue for reconciliation and education to the wider community history in which these objects are found in and are evidence of a proud people who inhabited and still reside in this area of country



3. Previous experience: Please list your relevant (for example, in the area of the proposed project) previous experience in providing cultural heritage advice and survey participation.

ARAGUNG Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments Aboriginal site officer have experience in

- Knowledge of country relevant to subject area
- Are experience in reading landforms / natural resources/ and soil formations
- Are able to identify Raw mineral resources - and minerals used in the production of artefacts.
- Are able to identify artefacts.
- Are experience in Archaeological Field Surveys.
- Are experience in all aspects of Archaeological Field works / excavation -sieveing -recording safety requirment.
- Are physically fit for manual outdoor work.

If required references from previous Archaeological Field work can be provided from Archaeolog
.Consultants

[Handwritten signature] 17/1/21

Meggan Walker

From: Biamanga [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 9 February 2021 3:00 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: ACHA- Stage 2 & 3 Document - 2-44 O'Connell St, Nepean Kingswood TAFE (Our Ref P0029153)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please keep us informed on any further developments for 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub
Stage 2 and Stage 3

On Thu, Jan 21, 2021 at 1:14 PM Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hello All,

Thank you for your registration for our project at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub.

Please see the attached Stage 2 and Stage 3 letter for this project.

provide responses in writing, preferably by response email, by **5pm 18th February 2021**, to either myself or Andrew Crisp (details below):

Andrew Crisp

Urbis Pty Ltd

Senior Consultant (Archaeology)

02 8233 7642

Acrisp@urbis.com.au

Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any questions or queries.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



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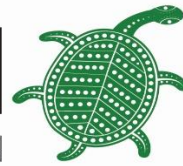
--

Kind Regards
Janaya Smith
Chief Executive Officer
Biamanga

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DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Attention: URBIS

Date: 14/02/21

Subject: 2-44 O'Connell St, Nepean Kingswood TAFE

Dear Meggan

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 2-44 O'Connell St, Nepean Kingswood TAFE.

We support the recommendations set out in this report.

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

Regards

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

Justine Coplin

Meggan Walker

From: lilly carroll [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 21 January 2021 10:54 PM
To: Meggan Walker; Balazs Hansel
Cc: Andrew Crisp
Subject: Re: ACHA- Stage 2 & 3 Document - 2-44 O'Connell St, Nepean Kingswood TAFE (Our Ref P0029153)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Meggan

DNC would like to let you know that we all agree to the proposals for Kingswood Nepean TAFE New South Wales

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Thursday, January 21, 2021, 1:14 pm, Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hello All,

Thank you for your registration for our project at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub.

Please see the attached Stage 2 and Stage 3 letter for this project.

provide responses in writing, preferably by response email, by **5pm 18th February 2021**, to either myself or Andrew Crisp (details below):

Andrew Crisp

Urbis Pty Ltd

Senior Consultant (Archaeology)

02 8233 7642

Acrisp@urbis.com.au

Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any questions or queries.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
T +61 2 8233 9900
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Goobah [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 29 January 2021 12:26 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: ACHA- Stage 2 & 3 Document - 2-44 O'Connell St, Nepean Kingswood TAFE (Our Ref P0029153)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please keep me informed on any further development

On Thu, Jan 21, 2021 at 1:14 PM Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hello All,

Thank you for your registration for our project at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub.

Please see the attached Stage 2 and Stage 3 letter for this project.

provide responses in writing, preferably by response email, by **5pm 18th February 2021**, to either myself or Andrew Crisp (details below):

Andrew Crisp

Urbis Pty Ltd

Senior Consultant (Archaeology)

02 8233 7642

Acrisp@urbis.com.au

Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any questions or queries.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au



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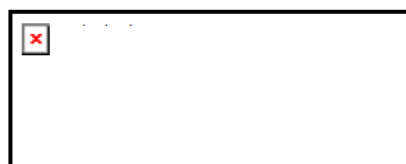
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--

Regards

**Basil Smith
Chairperson/CEO
GOOBAH**

Contact Details:



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Meggan Walker

From: Gulaga [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 28 January 2021 8:49 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: ACHA- Stage 2 & 3 Document - 2-44 O'Connell St, Nepean Kingswood TAFE (Our Ref P0029153)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Meggan,

Thank you for your email, Galaga would like to state its expression of interest for the following project at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub.

Please dont hessertste to contact myself for future information

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga
[REDACTED]

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On Thu, Jan 21, 2021 at 1:14 PM Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hello All,

Thank you for your registration for our project at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Nepean Kingswood TAFE for the construction of a new Construction Hub.

Please see the attached Stage 2 and Stage 3 letter for this project.

provide responses in writing, preferably by response email, by **5pm 18th February 2021**, to either myself or Andrew Crisp (details below):

Andrew Crisp

Urbis Pty Ltd

Senior Consultant (Archaeology)

02 8233 7642

Acrisp@urbis.com.au

Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any questions or queries.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

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T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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STAGE 4 – REVIEW OF DRAFT ACHAR

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Tuesday, 4 May 2021 9:38 AM
To: Balazs Hansel; Andrew Crisp; Aaron Olsen; Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: Kingswood Nepean TAFE IATC- Stage 4 Draft ACHA and ATR - P0029153

[illegible]

Hello All,

Please find the Stage 4 Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Archaeological Technical Report for our project at Kingswood Nepean TAFE here:

P0029153 - Kingswood Nepean TAFE - Stage 4 to RAPs

These files are too large to attach to an email so have been made available via SharePoint. Please let us know if you have any issues opening the files, and please note that this link will only work for those directly included in this email. Should anyone else require access, please let us know and we will generate a link.

Please provide all comments on the draft ACHA and ATR in writing to either myself or Andrew Crisp (details below) at your earliest convenience and before **5pm 1st June 2021**.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Archaeologist, Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
02 8233 7642
Angel Place, 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Gulaga <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 2:41 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Cc: Balazs Hansel; Andrew Crisp; Aaron Olsen; Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: Re: Kingswood Nepean TAFE IATC- Stage 4 Draft ACHA and ATR - P0029153

Received, thank you.

Gulaga supports the methodology and makes no comment at this stage.

Please keep us informed.

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga
[REDACTED]

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On Tue, May 4, 2021 at 9:37 AM Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hello All,

Please find the Stage 4 Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Archaeological Technical Report for our project at Kingswood Nepean TAFE here:

 [P0029153 - Kingswood Nepean TAFE - Stage 4 to RAPs](#)

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Andrew Crisp

Senior Archaeologist, Urbis

acrisp@urbis.com.au

02 8233 7642

Angel Place, 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: philip khan [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 19 May 2021 9:40 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: Kingswood Nepean TAFE IATC- Stage 4 Draft ACHA and ATR - P0029153

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

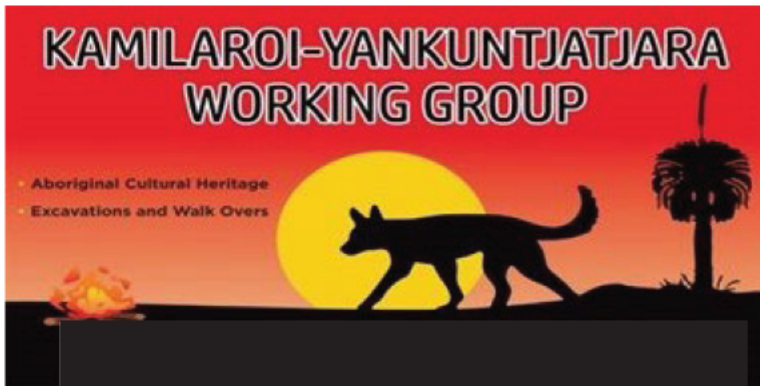
Dear Meggan,

Thank you for your ACHA in regards to Kingswood Nepean TAFE, here at K.Y.W.G we have lived and hold cultural Knowledge for more than fifty years. We believe the whole study area is highly significance to us Aboriginal people due to the water ways that run close by. We have walked this land for thousands of years and continue to do so today, we live off mother earth and we care for her. Hunting and gathering would have taken place, suggesting camping could have taken place. The areas that look good to us today were valued back then to the Aboriginal people. It is important that we grab hold of what we have left from our elders and honour them. We can do this through interpretation within the development through artwork, 3D replicas of artefacts on display, native gardens and digital display or app. It is just as important to recognise Aboriginal people and to educated the wider community.

We would like to agree to your recommendations and support your report.

Kind Regards


Kadibulla Khan



From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 4 May 2021 9:37 AM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>; Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Kingswood Nepean TAFE IATC- Stage 4 Draft ACHA and ATR - P0029153

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 [P0029153 - Kingswood Nepean TAFE - Stage 4 to RAPs](#)

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Andrew Crisp
Senior Archaeologist, Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
02 8233 7642
Angel Place, 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

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Meggan Walker

From: Kaarina Slater <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, 5 May 2021 9:24 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: Kingswood Nepean TAFE IATC- Stage 4 Draft ACHA and ATR - P0029153

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi meggan,

On behalf of Ngambaa Cultural Connections we have received and reviewed the ACHA and ATR draft no further comments at this stage

Regards,

Kaarina Slater
Director
Ngambaa Cultural Connections
[REDACTED]

From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 4 May 2021 7:37 AM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Andrew Crisp <acrisp@urbis.com.au>; Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Kingswood Nepean TAFE IATC- Stage 4 Draft ACHA and ATR - P0029153

Hello All,

Please find the Stage 4 Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Archaeological Technical Report for our project at Kingswood Nepean TAFE here:

 [P0029153 - Kingswood Nepean TAFE - Stage 4 to RAPs](#)

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Please provide all comments on the draft ACHA and ATR in writing to either myself or Andrew Crisp (details below) at your earliest convenience and before **5pm 1st June 2021**.

Andrew Crisp
Senior Archaeologist, Urbis
acrisp@urbis.com.au
02 8233 7642
Angel Place, 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
T +61 2 8233 9900
E mwalker@urbis.com.au



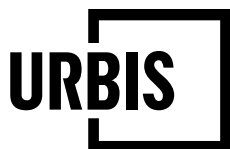
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APPENDIX D

15C NOTIFICATION



3 March 2021

**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

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Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

Dr Samantha Higgs
Senior Team Leader
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - North
Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Level 6, 10 Valentine Ave
Parramatta NSW 2124
E: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Samantha,

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUIREMENT 15C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION & SAMPLING STRATEGY - STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION - TAFE NSW CONSTRUCTION CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE, 2-44 O'CONNELL STREET, KINGSWOOD NSW

1. SUBJECT AREA & CONTEXT

Urbis have been engaged by TAFE NSW to produce an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed State Significant Development of land at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood, forming part of the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site, for the purposes of development of the TAFE NSW Construction Centre of Excellence. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) will accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application (SSDA)- 8571481 for the development of an educational facility at the TAFE Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the site). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares (ha).

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for the construction and operation of the TAFE NSW Construction Centre of Excellence (TAFE CCoE) a multi-level, integrated educational facility designed to accommodate specialised training and education for construction-related TAFE NSW courses (the project). The TAFE CCoE will be a new learning environment with an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, to encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration, industry engagement and educational excellence. On 27 February 2019, the NSW Government announced the delivery and associated funding for the CCoE.

The ACHA is being prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).



The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 ha, with an interface to Great Western Highway to the north, O'Connell Street to the west, adjoining residential property to the south and the Western Sydney University (WSU) Werrington campus to the east.

The area in which the development is proposed is located on the eastern boundary of the site. This area comprises of clear grassed fields with no site improvements and is currently utilised by TAFE NSW.

1.1. DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

It is proposed to construct a new TAFE CCoE on the eastern portion of the subject area. The proposed TAFE CCoE will be TAFE NSW's signature training facility for infrastructure and smart cities at the heart of the TAFE NSW Western Sydney Region. It will accommodate up to 3,500 students annually and will facilitate an active learning environment co-locating building, construction and plumbing and electrical disciplines. The proposed scope of works comprises; site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation; construction of a 2-3 storey CCoE accommodating approximately 8,400m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement; provision of additional car parking; and landscaping works.

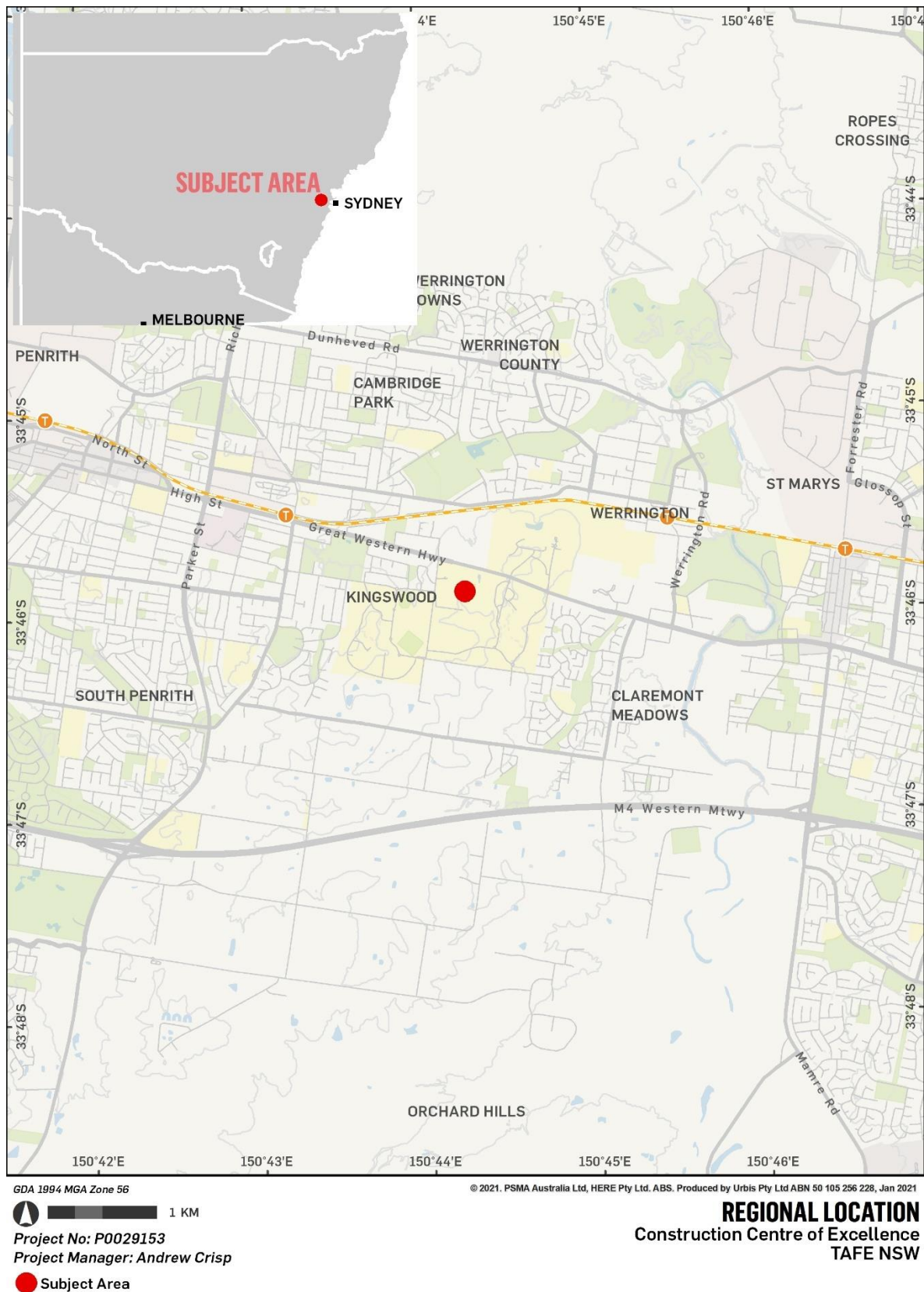


Figure 1 – Regional location



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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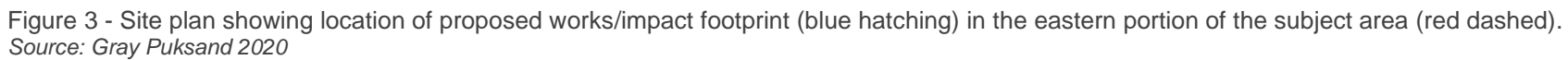
Project No: P0029153

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

 Subject Area
 — Contours
 — Hydrology
 - - - Ephemeral

Location of the Subject Area
 Construction Centre of Excellence
 TAFE NSW

Figure 2 – Subject area





2. NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PROPONENT

The proponent can be contacted via

Sam Gibson
Project Manager
Cadence Australia Pty Ltd (on behalf of TAFE NSW)
1/10 Mallett Street
Camperdown NSW 2050
E: sgibson@cadenceaust.com

3. NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE EXCAVATION DIRECTOR

The Urbis Excavation Director for the proposed test excavation program can be contacted via:

Andrew Crisp
Senior Archaeologist
Urbis Pty Ltd
Angel Place
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: acrisp@urbis.com.au

4. PROPOSED DATE OF TEST EXCAVATION PROGRAMS

The five-day test excavation of Lot 60 DP 259135 is proposed to **start on Monday 22nd March 2021** and be **completed by Friday 26th March 2021**. Note that this timeframe is dependent on weather conditions and test excavation results.

5. SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

5.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

The below Archaeological Research Design (ARD) has been developed to provide a framework to investigate the nature and origin of the potential archaeological resource within the subject area.

This ARD has been designed based on the results of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), particularly the results of the archaeological background research and predictive model.

This ARD has been prepared to cover the following objectives:

- Investigate the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent, condition and integrity of any archaeological deposits that may be present.
- If archaeological deposits are identified, apply relevant research questions to interpret the finds and results in context of local and regional archaeological modelling.

To fulfil the objectives of the ARD, the following indicative research questions have been formulated:

1. Is there a subsurface archaeological deposit present?
2. If an archaeological deposit present, how can it be interpreted?
 - What is the spatial and vertical extent of the deposit?
 - What is the integrity and condition of the deposit?
 - What are the physical attributes and compositions of the deposit (eg. stone artefacts, features, remains of original environment, contact period artefacts)?
 - What are the characteristics of the stone artefact assemblage? What types of artefacts are present and what specialisation if any can be detected in the assemblage?
 - Does the archaeological deposit have evidence of intra-site patterning or various occupational periods?
 - Should faunal and/or shell material be located, what species present were utilised by Aboriginal people?
3. Can the archaeological deposit be interpreted in a local context?
 - Are there similarities or differences with nearby archaeological sites?
 - Is there evidence of connection to nearby sites in terms of raw material, composition and nature of the assemblage?
4. Can the archaeological deposit be interpreted in the regional context?
 - Where did the raw materials originate from?
 - Is there any indication of trade in connection of raw material procurement?
 - How does the assemblage compare to other archaeological sites within the region?
5. Do the results if the archaeological excavation changes the scientific and cultural significance of the site?
 - What is the scientific and cultural value of the assemblage?
 - How do the Aboriginal stakeholders view the cultural value of the deposit and assemblage?

5.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION

The test excavations will be undertaken in line with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) in order to understand the nature, extent, integrity and research significance of the Aboriginal archaeological resource. The test excavation will also aim to sample the various landscape features located within the subject area for any potential sub-surface archaeological deposits.

This section presents the methodology for the proposed test excavation programs. According to the Code of Practice “test excavations should be sufficiently comprehensive to allow characterisation of the Aboriginal objects present without having a significant impact on the archaeological value of the subject area”.

The test excavation will include:

- The initial Stage 1 of testing will include the excavation of up to 60 (sixty) 50 cm by 50 cm test pits in a systematic grid system at a spacing of 20m. The location of the test pits (Figure 4 below) has been informed by the results of the archaeological survey and the predictive model of the ACHAR.
- The location and number of transects and test pits will be further adjusted by on-site observation of localised disturbance and in consultation with the Aboriginal officers on site.
- All excavated material will be wet sieved through a 5mm metal sieve station.

5.2.1. Test Excavation Stage 1

- The test pits shall be excavated by hand (inclusive of trowels, shovels and other hand tools) along each transects at intervals of 20m.
- The first test pit within each transect and/or landform shall be excavated in 5cm spits to establish the depth and nature of soil and any stratigraphy present. Subsequent test pits conducted within the same transect and/or landform and/or potential archaeological deposit shall then be excavated in either 10cm spits or stratigraphic units (whichever is smaller) to the base of Aboriginal object-bearing units being the removal of the A-horizon soil deposit down to the sterile clay layer (B-horizon).
- All test pits will be excavated using the above methods in each transect before any further adjustment is made to the transect or additional pits are excavated.
- All excavated soil will be sieved through 5mm nested sieves using wet sieving method.
- At the completion of Stage 1 Urbis will inform the proponent (TAFE NSW) whether it has been determined that Stage 2 test excavation is required. The Excavation Director (Andrew Crisp) will determine whether it is necessary to excavate additional 50cm by 50 cm test pits in order to identify the spatial extent of identified archaeological resources, or existing pits will be expanded to further excavate those pits that yielded archaeological material or features to better understand the nature, extent and integrity of the identified archaeological resources. **This would extend the 5-day test excavation program into a minimum second week. Written sign off from the proponent is required prior to beginning of Stage 2.**

5.2.2. Test Excavation Stage 2

- Following the completion of Stage 1, the Excavation Director (Andrew Crisp) will make the decision whether it is necessary to excavate additional 50cm by 50 cm test pits in order to identify the spatial extent of identified archaeological resources, or existing pits will be expanded to further excavate those pits that yielded archaeological material or features to better understand the nature, extent and integrity of the identified archaeological resources.
- Test pits may be expanded into a 1m x 1m square or other arrangements in line with the Code of Practice at the discretion of the Excavation Director. The additional pits would be excavated in 50cm x 50cm test pit units, to further understand the archaeological resource.
- Additional 50cm x 50cm test pits may be placed at an interval of 3, 5 or 10m (or other justifiable and regular spacing appropriate to the scale of the area being tested) from the test pits that yielded archaeological resource to test further the immediate area for artefact concentrations and/or archaeological features, or to define a site boundary. These additional test pits would be excavated using the same methodology outlined above.
- Expansion test pits may be combined and excavated as necessary in 50cm x 50cm units for the purposes of further understanding site characteristics. Note that under the Code of Practice, the maximum area that can be excavated in any one continuous area is 3m².

5.2.3. General Procedures

- The Code of Practice dictates that the maximum surface area of all test excavation units must be no greater than 0.5% of the Potential Archaeological Deposit or landform unit area being investigated.
- All excavated soil shall be sieved in 5 mm sieves using wet sieving method.
- Artefacts will be collected, bagged and tagged with a unique identification number according to test pit location, spit or context number.
- Each test pit shall be recorded using standard archaeological procedure, including standardised recording forms, coordinates collected using a GPS, photographic recording with scale and stratigraphic / soil profile for each test pit shall be recorded in scale drawings as required by Code of Practice recording requirements.
- Test excavation units shall be backfilled as soon as practicable, **to be organised by the proponent**. Alternatively, if manual collapse of the test pits is deemed appropriate this will be agreed to **prior** to the test excavation program.
- An AHIMS site card shall be prepared and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for any new sites identified during test excavations.
- An AHIMS Site Impact Recording form shall be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for any sites impacted during test excavations.
- In the unlikely event that suspected human remains are identified works will immediately cease and the NSW Police and DPC will be notified.
- Test excavations shall cease when enough information* has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects/assemblage(s) present with regard to their nature and significance.

***Enough information is defined by DPC as meaning “that the sample of excavated material clearly and self-evidently demonstrates the deposit’s nature and significance. This may include things like locally or regionally high object density: presence of rare or representative objects: presence of archaeological features: or locally or regionally significant deposits stratified or not” (DECCW 2010a).**

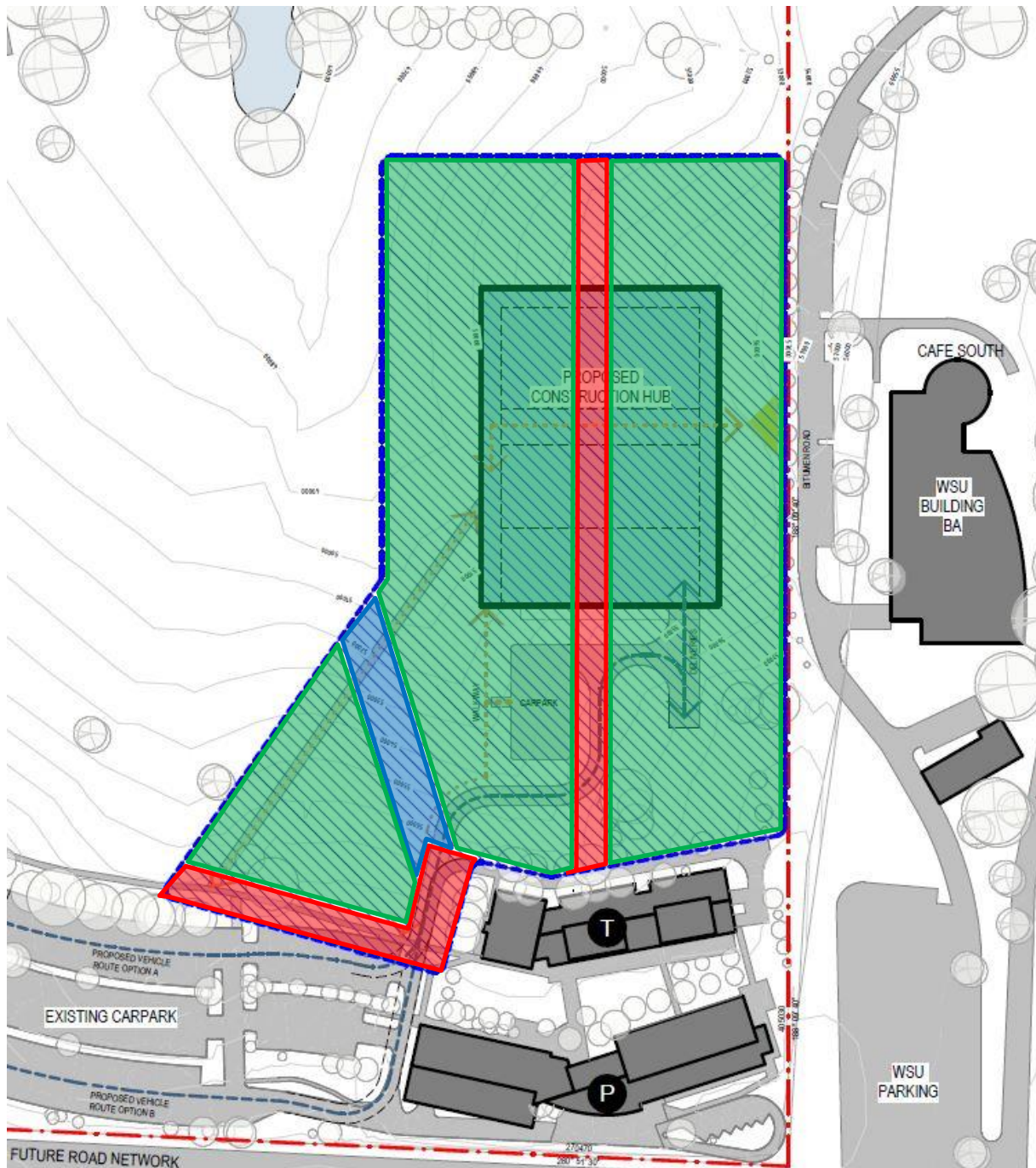


Figure 4 - Proposed impact footprint (blue hatched area), areas of identified disturbance (red), drainage line/open depression (blue). A systematic grid of test pits will be established at 20m intervals across the remainder of the impact footprint (green).

5.3. POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

All collected materials shall be temporarily held at the Urbis office, where they shall be analysed and catalogued by Urbis archaeological staff using the standard artefact curation protocol of the Australian Museum. Selected artefacts or representative samples will be photographed and included and further analysed in detail in the report. The collection shall be analysed using *A Record in Stone* (Holdaway & Stern 2004) and other contemporary methods.

5.3.1. Care and control

A strategy for management of Aboriginal artefacts recovered from the site shall be developed through consultation with the RAPs (**costs associated with the determined care and control conditions are not covered under the current agreement and would be subject to an outcome specific variation**). The RAPs are invited to provide comment on the long-term management of artefacts.

Artefacts identified and collected during test excavations will be temporarily held in a lockable, secure location at the Urbis Sydney office (ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA) where they shall be catalogued and analysed by an Urbis archaeologist / artefact specialist.

Following completion of artefact cataloguing and analysis any artefacts recovered during test excavations and subsequent salvage excavations (if necessary) will be moved to the agreed long-term keeping place as soon as practicable in accordance with:

- Requirement 26 "Stone artefact deposition and storage" in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (24 September 2010)

5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT

The purpose of the archaeological investigation and accompanying Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) is to understand the presence, nature and extent of the Aboriginal archaeological resource within the areas of proposed works. The cataloguing and analysis of the recovered artefacts will inform the scientific, cultural and historical significance of the site and in turn management of the heritage resource.

The ATR will be produced in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) and attached as an appendix to the Aboriginal cultural Heritage Report (ACHAR).

6. SUMMARY

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on (02) 8233 7642 or 0431 874 011 should you wish to discuss further.

Kind regards,

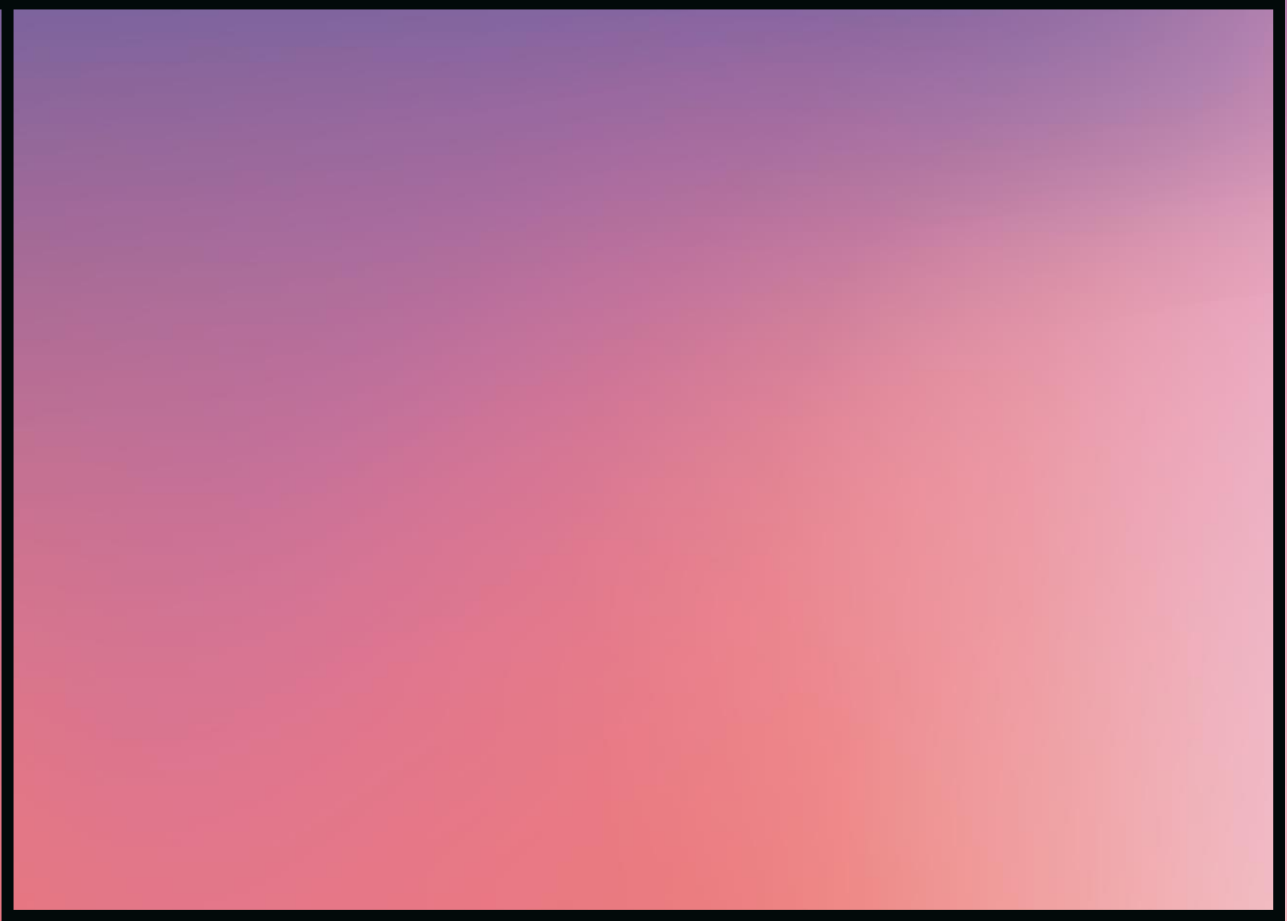


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APPENDIX E

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT



ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT

Institute of Applied Technology for
Construction, O'Connell Road
Kingswood, NSW

Prepared for
TAFE NSW
2 June 2021



URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Associate Director	Balazs Hansel, MA Archaeology, MA History
Senior Consultant	Andrew Crisp, BA Archaeology (Hons), M. ICOMOS
Consultant	Meggan Walker, BA Archaeology (Hons) and ancient history.
Project Code	P0029153
Report Number	F01

Urbis acknowledges the important contribution that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make in creating a strong and vibrant Australian society.

We acknowledge, in each of our offices, the Traditional Owners on whose land we stand.

All information supplied to Urbis in order to conduct this research has been treated in the strictest confidence. It shall only be used in this context and shall not be made available to third parties without client authorisation. Confidential information has been stored securely and data provided by respondents, as well as their identity, has been treated in the strictest confidence and all assurance given to respondents have been and shall be fulfilled.

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You must read the important disclaimer appearing within the body of this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) has been prepared to accompany a detailed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) which forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD – 8571481. This assessment has been prepared by Urbis on behalf of TAFE NSW (the proponent).

The SSDA is for the development of the Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC) at the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the subject area). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares. While the accompanying ACHA has been prepared to assess the whole TAFE NSW site, the test excavation program was restricted to the area of proposed development, being in the east of the wider subject area, and immediate surrounds. This area comprised largely undeveloped grassy hillslopes, formerly agricultural land, where disturbance was estimated to be minimal.

Following the preparation of the ACHA and the field survey, undertaken 23rd February 2021, test excavation was deemed prudent for the subject area due to the environmental context and minimal disturbance across the subject area.

This ATR is intended to detail the methodology and results of test excavation. Refer to Section 1.3 of the ACHA for detailed information regarding the proposed development at the subject area.

This ATR has been prepared in accordance with the following statutory guidelines:

- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010) (CoP).

Test excavation was undertaken from Wednesday 25th March 2021 to Tuesday 30th March 2021. The program was intended to run from Monday the 22nd March 2021 to Friday 26th March 2021, but commencement had to be delayed due to severe weather events in the region including flooding.

Test excavation was undertaken in line with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) to understand the nature, extent, integrity and research significance of the Aboriginal archaeological resource. The test excavation also aimed to sample the various landscape features for any potential sub-surface archaeological deposits.

The test excavation included:

- The initial Stage 1 of testing including the excavation of up to 60 (sixty) 50 cm by 50 cm test pits in a systematic grid system at a spacing of 20m. The location of the test pits was informed by the results of the archaeological survey and the predictive model of the ACHAR.
- All excavated material was wet sieved through a 5mm metal sieve station.

In total, 56 test pits were excavated from 11 transects providing a sample of the site.

The test excavation identified **no** Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

The predictive model formulated for the ACHA (see Section 2.7 of ACHA) anticipated that artefact scatters, PADs and isolated finds had moderate-high potential to occur in areas of low historical ground disturbance, on the basis of the distribution of artefact sites in the region as well as the landscape features present – including elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. The results of the test excavation reduce this potential to nil-low, as no artefactual assemblages were identified.

While the subject area may have been utilised by Aboriginal people throughout history, the results of the test excavation suggest if this was the case, it was likely in a transitional manner, where tool manufacturer which may leave archaeological evidence was not undertaken, or was undertaken rarely with low density of archaeological material removed through disturbance.

The results of the test excavation at the subject area confirm the following:

- A site may contain landscape features which are deemed archaeologically sensitive, without yielding archaeological deposits. Not all environments suitable for habitation were utilised for such.

- The absence of archaeological evidence does not equal evidence of absence.
- Not all areas utilised by Aboriginal people will necessarily contain material evidence and areas used for non-camping purposes are less likely to be represented archaeologically.
- High levels of disturbance reduce the potential for archaeological deposits to occur.

As no deposits were identified, it is anticipated that the proposed works will not result in harm to any Aboriginal archaeological materials, either indirect or direct. As no harm is proposed, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary, beyond a chance finds procedure.

As no impact is proposed, the project can proceed in accordance with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for inclusion in the construction management plan and site inductions for any contractors working at the subject area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites and artefacts to be aware of (i.e. stone tools, concentrations of shells that could be middens and rock engravings and grinding grooves), under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an 'archaeological chance find procedure' (refer below). This should be prepared for the project and included in any site management plans.

The induction material may be paper based, included in any hard copy site management documents; or electronic, such as "PowerPoint" for any face-to-face site inductions.

Recommendation 2 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Although considered highly unlikely, should any Aboriginal objects, archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a Chance Find Procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The archaeologist and Aboriginal representative on site examine the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item for the AHIMS register and decides on appropriate management. Such management may require further consultation with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and decision on temporary care and control.
3. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
4. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this ACHAR and revised accordingly.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence when all management measure all implemented, and the find is removed from the activity area. Should the find be an unmovable item such as an engraving or grinding groove located on a sandstone surface, further management measures will need to be introduced to avoid harm to the find.

Recommendation 3 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Recommendation 4 – RAP consultation

A copy of the final ACHAR must be provided to all project RAPs. Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses. This will ensure ongoing communication about the project and key

milestones and ensure that the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the Chance Find Procedure be enacted.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

This Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) has been prepared to accompany a detailed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) which forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD – 8571481. This assessment has been prepared by Urbis on behalf of TAFE NSW (the proponent).

The SSDA is for the development of an Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC) at the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the subject area). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares. While the accompanying ACHA has been prepared to assess the whole TAFE NSW site, the test excavation program was restricted to the area of proposed development, being in the east of the wider subject area, and immediate surrounds. This area comprised largely undeveloped grassy hillslopes, formerly agricultural land, where disturbance was estimated to be minimal.

This ATR is intended to detail the methodology and results of excavations at the subject area. Refer to Section 1.3 of the ACHA for detailed information regarding the proposed development at the subject area.

This ATR has been prepared in accordance with the following statutory guidelines:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) (CoP).

1.2. OBJECTIVES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THIS REPORT

The objectives of this report are as follows:

- Investigate the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent, condition and integrity of any archaeological deposits that may be present.
- If archaeological deposits are identified, apply relevant research questions to interpret the finds and results in context of local and regional archaeological modelling.

This report complies with the requirements of the CoP (DECCW, 2010). Please refer to Table 1 for details on where each requirement is met. Please note, the below table refers to sections of the accompanying ACHA for some requirements. Where this is the case, the ACHA provides a more detailed overview of the requirement, which will be summarised within this ATR. Where the section referenced is within the ACHA this will be noted.

Table 1 – Code of Practice Requirements

Requirement	Purpose	Section	Comment
1 – Review previous archaeological work	To synthesise available information from previous archaeological and ethnohistorical studies to provide a context and baseline for what is known about Aboriginal cultural heritage in the subject area. This contributes to the assessment of the archaeological significance of the proposed development area	2.1.1 – 2.1.2. 3	ACHA, detailed overview. ATR, summary.
2 – Review the Landscape Context	The purpose of reviewing the landscape context is to assist in the determination or prediction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The potential of the landscape, over time, to have accumulated and preserved objects; ▪ The ways Aboriginal people have used the landscape in the past, with reference to the presence of resource areas, surfaces for art, other focal points for activities and settlement, and ▪ The likely distribution of the material traces of Aboriginal land use based on the above. 	2.2 2	ACHA, detailed overview. ATR, summary.
3 – Summarise and discuss the local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces.	To present a summary and discussion of the information collected in Requirements 1 and 2.	2-4	ATR
4 – Predict the nature and distribution of evidence	To present a model, or series of testable statements, about the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use in the subject area based on the information collected from Requirements 1, 2 and 3.	2.7 4	ACHA, detailed overview. ATR, summary.
5 – Archaeological Survey	The purpose of the archaeological survey (sometimes called a field survey) is to record all (or a representative sample of all) the material traces and evidence of Aboriginal land use that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ visible at or on the ground surface, or 	3.3.1 6.1.1	ACHA, summary ATR, detailed overview.

Requirement	Purpose	Section	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exposed in sections or visible as features (e.g. rock shelters, rock art, scar trees) to identify those areas where it can be inferred that, although not visible, material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use have a likelihood of being present under the ground surface (potential archaeological deposits). 		
6 – Site definition	To clearly describe acceptable criteria for defining sites and their boundaries.	N/A	No sites identified.
7 – Site recording	To create a record of the material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use which is used in the archaeological assessment to interpret the Aboriginal history of the subject area. The first priority in recording any Aboriginal object must always be to avoid or minimise, as far practicable, the risk of harm to the object itself.	N/A	No sites identified.
8 – Location information and geographic reporting.	To accurately and consistently record and report on the location of Aboriginal objects in NSW.	NA	No sites identified.
9 – Record Survey Coverage Data	Document the conditions present during the survey in order to assess the effectiveness of the survey. Recording survey coverage data allows an assessment of the obtrusiveness of Aboriginal objects to be made (i.e. whether objects are readily visible, or buried, or otherwise obscured). This is necessary because the obtrusiveness of Aboriginal objects will influence the survey results. The specific conditions affecting the detection of Aboriginal objects can be described in terms of what reveals and what conceals the objects (see Burke and Smith 2004: 74–80, NPWS 1999).	3.3.1 6.1.1	ACHA, summary. ATR, detailed overview.
10 – Analyse survey coverage	To ensure that the survey data provides sufficient evidence for an evaluation of the distribution of objects across the landscape, accounting for archaeological potential. This information is essential to the assessment process and archaeological management recommendations (including any requirement for test excavations) that are derived from the assessment process.	3.3.1 6.1.1	ACHA, summary. ATR, detailed overview.
11 – Archaeological	The Archaeological Report should take the form of an appendix to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. The Archaeological Report needs to be a standalone technical report which provides evidence about the material traces of Aboriginal land use that is integrated with the other	N/A	This report has been formatted in accordance

Requirement	Purpose	Section	Comment
Report content and format	findings from the assessment of Aboriginal heritage to support the conclusions and management recommendations in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.		with the requirements of the CoP.
12 - Records	Records generated through implementing the requirements of this Code must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> kept in a legible form for at least five years. provided in a legible form to any authorised officer of DECCW on request. 	5.2 N/A	ATR. Records have been stored and will be made available upon request.
13 – Notifying DECCW and reporting	N/A	N/A	This assessment has complied with the CoP. Should DECCW suspect non-compliance, Urbis will provide all requested information.
14- Test Excavation which is not excluded from the definition of harm	Acts carried out in the course of sub-surface investigation will not be excluded from harm where they are carried out in the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in or within 50 m of an area where burial sites are known or are likely to exist. in or within 50 m of a declared Aboriginal place. in or within 50 m of a rock shelter, shell midden or earth mound. in areas known or suspected to be Aboriginal missions or previous Aboriginal reserves or institutes. in areas known or suspected to be conflict or contact sites 	5.2 N/A	ATR No excavation was undertaken in any of the identified areas or exclusion zones.
15 – Pre-Conditions to carrying out Test excavation.	N/A	Appendix D	ACHA Urbis has complied with all requirements for notification, strategy and

Requirement	Purpose	Section	Comment
			consultation prior to commencing excavation.
16 – Test excavation that can be carried out in accordance with this code.	Acts occurring in the course of the following test excavations are excluded from the definition of harm if they are carried out in accordance with the requirements of this Code.	5.2 & 6.1.2	ATR Test excavation was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the code.
16b – Objects recovered during test excavation	Any Aboriginal objects that are moved during test excavation must be reburied as soon as practicable in a secure temporary storage location in accordance with Requirement 26psending any agreement reached as to the long-term management of the salvaged Aboriginal objects. The person carrying out the test excavation is responsible for ensuring that procedures are put in place so that Aboriginal objects that are reburied are not harmed. The location of the secure temporary storage location must be submitted to AHIMS with a site update record card for the site(s) in question	7.3	ATR Management protocol for objects uncovered are in accordance with the protocols.
17 – When to stop test excavation.	Any test excavation carried out under this Requirement must cease when: 1. Suspected human remains are encountered (see Section 3.6), or 2. Enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects present with regard to their nature and significance	6.1.2	ATR Test excavation was ceased following the testing of an adequate sample of the subject area.
18 – Artefact recording.	To document as much information as possible from the stone artefacts and stone artefact sites, without harming them. To make basic inferences about the type of activities that Aboriginal people carried out in different parts of the landscape, as well as identifying significant changes in the technologies used to produce stone artefacts throughout time. Wherever practicable it is preferable that artefacts be recorded in the field and remain on site.	6.1.2	Artefact recording complies with the requirements of the CoP.

Requirement	Purpose	Section	Comment
19 – Attribute recording	N/A	6.1.2	Artefact recording complies with the requirements of the CoP.
20 – Photography and drawing	N/A	Appendix A	ATR Photos of each pit are also reproduced in Table 8 of this report.

1.3. ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Consultation with Aboriginal community was undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines) as part of the ACHA process. A brief summary of the consultation to date is included in Table 2 below. Full details of the consultation process followed is included in Section 3 of the accompanying ACHA.

Table 2 - Consultation summary table

Stage	Date commenced	Date completed	Comment
1.1	10/11/2020	10/11/2020	Subject area is freehold land – no Native Title Claim.
1.2	6/11/2020 and 10/11/2020	17/11/2020	All required agencies contacted, response received by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and ORALRA
1.3	11/12/2020 and 16/12/2020	31/12/2020	61 potential RAPs identified and contacted, with 18 groups registering interest. Public notice published in Koorimail.
1.6	18/01/2021	18/01/2021	Provided list of stakeholders to Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC) and DPC
2	21/01/2021	18/02/2021	A total of six responses received with no major concerns raised by RAPs.
3	21/01/2021	18/02/2021	Concurrent with Stage 2.
4	4/5/2021	1/6/2021	A total of three responses received with no major concerns raised by RAPs.

The list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for this project is below:

Table 3 – Stage 1 Consultation – Registration of Interest

Organisation/Individual	Contact Person
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steven Randall
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Jody Kulakowski
Biamanga	Seli Storer
Cullendulla	Corey Smith
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith
Gulaga	Wendy Smith
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith

Organisation/Individual	Contact Person
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corp	Rodney Gunther
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll / Paul Boyd
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale
Woronora Plateau Gundagara Elders Council	Kayla Williamson
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Vicky Slater

1.4. PERSONNEL AND AUTHORSHIP

This ATR has been prepared by Meggan Walker, Urbis Consultant Archaeologist, and Andrew Crisp, Urbis Senior Archaeologist. Review and quality control were undertaken by Balazs Hansel, Urbis Associate Director Archaeology.

Meggan Walker holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours – First Class in Archaeology) from the University of Sydney.

Andrew Crisp holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours - First Class in Archaeology) from the University of Sydney.

Balazs Hansel holds a Masters (History) from the University of Szeged in addition to Masters (Archaeology and Museum Studies) from the University of Szeged and is currently completing a PhD (Archaeology) at the University of Sydney.

The team involved in the test excavation program included:

- Andrew Crisp, Urbis, site supervisor.
- Meggan Walker, Urbis, archaeologist & recording.
- Owen Barrett, Urbis, archaeologist & recording.
- Sam Richards, Urbis, archaeologist.
- Aaron Olsen, Urbis, archaeologist.
- David (Sam) Whitton, DLALC, cultural heritage officer.
- David Whitton (Jnr), DLALC, cultural heritage officer.
- Jamie Gibbs, DLALC, cultural heritage officer.
- Steven Knight, DLALC, cultural heritage officer.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

2.1. OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENT

The environmental context is discussed in detail in Section 2.2 of the accompanying ACHA. The following provides a summary of the environmental context as identified through desktop assessment and field survey.

- The subject area is moderately disturbed by previous historical land use including through tree clearance, ploughing, installation of services, modification of waterways, and construction and demolition of facilities and structures.
- The subject area resides upon an undulating terrain. The subject area is atop a crest to the east, with simple slope to the west, with a minimal mid-slope.
- The subject area is located within the Luddenham soil landscape (lu). Soils within this landscape are described as shallow to moderately deep (<100-150cm).
- The subject area contains a tributary of Werrington Creek, which is located approximately 900m north of the site. The tributary runs southward from elevated ground and has been dammed for agricultural purposes. South Creek is located approximately 2km east of the subject area. As the subject area is within 200m of a waterway, this increases the potential for Aboriginal objects and sites.
- The subject area is cleared agricultural land with replanted trees forming vegetation barriers from roads and buildings. The subject area was formerly used as paddocks and crop fields, with ploughing and other associated disturbance activities. There were also a number of sheds and farm buildings across the subject area. For a detailed historical overview of the subject area, please refer to the Heritage Impact Statement and Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by Urbis under different covers (Urbis, 2020).
- Due to the surrounding hydrology and landform, the subject area was identified through the ACHA process to contain potential for the presence of Aboriginal archaeological resources.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Archaeological context is discussed in detail in section 2.1 of the accompanying ACHA. The below provides a summary of the archaeological context of the subject area:

- There are no Aboriginal sites registered within the subject area.
- There are two sites registered within 1km of the subject area. The closest site is identified as a low-density artefact scatter containing three artefacts.
- Dominant site types within the region include artefact scatters of varying densities, and isolated finds. Silcrete is the dominant raw material.
- Archaeological sites can be found across a variety of landforms in the Cumberland Plain, with greater frequency in the vicinity of waterways, lower slopes and river terraces.
- Closed sites are uncommon in the region due to the underlying geology and resulting absence of sandstone outcrops and overhangs suitable for shelter.
- Test excavation may be required to determine the level, significance and extent of archaeological deposits where archaeologically sensitive landscape features are identified.
- Surface archaeological expression may not correlate with subsurface deposits.
- Disturbance impacts the potential for Aboriginal archaeological materials to be retained. Where disturbance is high, archaeological potential may be low owing to the removal of soils and thus removal of, or loss of spatial integrity for, archaeological resources.
- Archaeological deposits may be retained in land with a history of agricultural use.
- The traditional occupants of the subject area are the Darug people. The Darug people occupied a large swathe of land from north of the Hawkesbury in the north, to Camden in the south and the foothills of the Blue Mountains in the west. This name refers to the language spoken by groups who resided within the wider area and was attributed to this area following 1870 (Attenbrow, 2010). The Aboriginal groups which occupied the greater Penrith region were Darug speaking groups of the hinterland dialect.

4. PREDICTIVE MODEL

The below predictive model was developed to inform the accompanying ACHA. For a detailed description on the development of the predictive model, refer to Section 2.7 of the accompanying ACHA.

In general, this predictive model has been informed by the desktop assessment including the following:

- AHIMS search results.
- The results of previous regional and local archaeological assessments, including the Cumberland Plain Predictive Model.
- Environmental context including analysis of; hydrology, geology, soil landscape and landform, & topography.
- Analysis of historic land use and likely associated levels of disturbance to ascertain the potential for natural soils to be retained with integrity.

The predictive model informed the decision to undertake archaeological test excavation at the site, as the potential for isolated finds, artefact scatters and/or PADs was identified as moderate-high. It was anticipated that, should artefact scatters occur, they would be low density reflecting the surrounding context and the ephemeral nature of the present waterway.

The predictive model is reproduced in Table 4.

Table 4 – Predictive Model

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
Artefact Scatters/ Camp Sites	Artefact scatters/camp sites represent past Aboriginal occupation and possible stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and potentially hearths. This site type usually appears as surface accumulation of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat and elevated land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks.	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The distribution of artefact sites in the region suggests that there would be archaeological potential for these site types within the subject area. ▪ The subject area contains archaeologically sensitive landforms: elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. ▪ Areas of low historical ground disturbance in the subject area increase the potential that these site types would remain intact.
Isolated Finds	<p>Isolated finds represent artefactual material in singular, one off occurrences. Isolated finds are generally indicative of stone tool production, although can also include contact sites.</p> <p>Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers.</p>	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The distribution of artefact sites in the region suggests that there would be archaeological potential for these site types within the subject area. ▪ The subject area contains archaeologically sensitive landforms: elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. ▪ Areas of low historical ground disturbance in the subject area increase the potential that these site types would remain intact.

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposits (or PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near 3rd order streams and above; ridge lines, ridge tops and sand dune systems.	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The distribution of artefact sites in the region suggests that there would be archaeological potential for these site types within the subject area. ▪ The subject area contains archaeologically sensitive landforms: elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. ▪ Areas of low historical ground disturbance in the subject area increase the potential that these site types would remain intact.
Scarred Trees	Scarred trees are the results of the stripping-off the bark by Aboriginal people for various reasons, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments (sources cited in Attenbrow 2002: 113). The removal of bark exposes the heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar that can heal by the regrowth of the bark or remain an exposed scar for a prolonged period. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees. These sites most often occur in areas with mature, remnant native vegetation. The locations of scarred trees often reflect an absence of historical clearance of vegetation rather than the actual pattern of scarred trees. Carved trees are different from scarred trees, and the carved designs may indicate totemic affiliation (Attenbrow 2002: 204); they may also have been carved for ceremonial purposes or as grave markers.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historical vegetation clearance in the subject area has removed all original trees.
Axe Grinding Grooves	Grinding grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unlikely that the exposed sandstone outcrops required for

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
	against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone. They may be associated with creek beds, or water sources such as rock pools in creek beds and on platforms, as water enables wet grinding to occur.		this site type would occur within the subject area.
Bora/Ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical land-use in the subject area is likely to have destroyed any bora grounds or ceremonial sites.
Burial	Aboriginal burial of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is due to the fact that most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distances. Soft, sandy soils on, or close to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is not situated on soft, sandy soils. The subject area does not include any visible rock overhangs suitable as shelters.
Contact site	These types of sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact sites in the area are possible due to early European settlement. Historical land-use in the subject area reduces the potential for these sites.
Midden	Midden sites are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens often occur in shelters, or in eroded or collapsed sand	Nil to low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is not situated near the coast.

Site type	Description	Potential	Justification
	dunes. Middens occur along the coast or in proximity to waterways, where edible resources were extracted. Midden may represent a single meal or an accumulation over a long period of time involving many different activities. They are also often associated with other artefact types.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lower order tributary within the subject area is not conducive to this type of site.
Art	Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters (discussed below). An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic Figures and animals also depicted (DECCW, 2010c). In the Sydney region engravings tend to be located on the tops of Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges where vistas occur. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay. Pigment art within the Sydney region is usually located in areas associated with habitation and sustenance.	Nil to low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area does not include any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs. It is unlikely that the exposed sandstone outcrops required for this site type would occur within the subject area.
Shelters	Shelter sites are places of Aboriginal habitation. They take the form of rock overhangs which provided shelter and safety to Aboriginal people. Suitable overhangs must be large and wide enough to have accommodated people with low flooding risk. Due to the nature of these sites, with generic rock overhangs common particularly in areas with an abundance of sandstone, their use by Aboriginal people is generally confirmed through the correlation of other site types including middens, art, PAD and/or artefactual deposits.	Nil to low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area does not include any visible rock overhangs. It is unlikely that the exposed sandstone outcrops required for this site type would occur within the subject area.

5. FIELDWORK AIMS AND PROCEDURES

5.1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The below Archaeological Research Design (ARD) has been developed to provide a framework to investigate the nature and origin of the potential archaeological resource within the subject area.

This ARD has been designed based on the results of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), particularly the results of the archaeological background research and predictive model.

To fulfil the objectives of the ARD, the following indicative research questions have been formulated:

1. Is there a subsurface archaeological deposit present?
2. If an archaeological deposit present, how can it be interpreted?
 - What is the spatial and vertical extent of the deposit?
 - What is the integrity and condition of the deposit?
 - What are the physical attributes and compositions of the deposit (eg. stone artefacts, features, remains of original environment, contact period artefacts)?
 - What are the characteristics of the stone artefact assemblage? What types of artefacts are present and what specialisation if any can be detected in the assemblage?
 - Does the archaeological deposit have evidence of intra-site patterning or various occupational periods?
 - Should faunal and/or shell material be located, what species present were utilised by Aboriginal people?
3. Can the archaeological deposit be interpreted in a local context?
 - Are there similarities or differences with nearby archaeological sites?
 - Is there evidence of connection to nearby sites in terms of raw material, composition and nature of the assemblage?
4. Can the archaeological deposit be interpreted in the regional context?
 - Where did the raw materials originate from?
 - Is there any indication of trade in connection of raw material procurement?
 - How does the assemblage compare to other archaeological sites within the region?
5. Do the results if the archaeological excavation changes the scientific and cultural significance of the site?
 - What is the scientific and cultural value of the assemblage?
 - How do the Aboriginal stakeholders view the cultural value of the deposit and assemblage?

5.2. TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Test excavation was undertaken from Wednesday 25th March 2021 to Tuesday 30th March 2021. The program was intended to run from Monday the 22nd March 2021 to Friday 26th March 2021, but commencement was delayed due to severe weather events in the region including flooding.

Test excavation was undertaken in line with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) in order to understand the nature, extent, integrity and research significance of the Aboriginal archaeological resource. The test excavation also aimed to sample the various landscape features located within the subject area for any potential sub-surface archaeological deposits.

The test excavation included:

- The initial Stage 1 of testing including the excavation of up to sixty 50 cm x 50 cm test pits in a systematic grid system at a spacing of 20m. The location of the test pits was informed by the results of the archaeological survey and the predictive model of the ACHAR.
- All excavated material was wet sieved through a 5mm metal sieve station.

In total, 56 test pits were excavated from 11 transects providing a sample of the site. Any artefacts that may have been identified would have been stored in a locked tambour in the Urbis office until a care and control agreement with DLALC could be reached.

Details of the excavation in relation to Requirement 16a of the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2011) are discussed below. As no Aboriginal archaeological deposits were located, the Code of Practice requirement 16b is not relevant to this assessment.

1 Test excavation units must be placed on a systematic grid appropriate to the scale of the area – either PAD or site – being investigated e.g. 10 m intervals, 20 m intervals, or other justifiable and regular spacing.

Transects were laid in a grid formation at 20m intervals to sample the site and landforms present including upper, lower and mid slopes, spurs, and areas near the drainage line. Where pits had to be offset due to disturbance (such as roadway or tree roots) this was marked on the spit sheet.

2 Any test excavation point must be separated by at least 5 m.

No test excavation pits were located within 5m of each other.

3 Test excavations units must be excavated using hand tools only.

The test excavation was conducted through hand excavation of all pits, in 10cm spits due to the lack of stratigraphic differentiation across the subject area.

4 Test excavations must be excavated in 50 cm x 50 cm units.

Each pit was 50cm x 50cm as a maximum and excavated until cultural sterile depths were reached (being basal clay) – this was between 10-55cm across the subject area. Each pit location was recorded through Garmin GPS and a mud map of the site was drawn in the field.

5 Test excavations units may be combined and excavated as necessary to understand the site characteristics, however:

i) the maximum continuous surface area of a combination of test excavation units at any single excavation point conducted in accordance with point 1 (above) must be no greater than 3 m²

ii) the maximum surface area of all test excavation units must be no greater than 0.5% of the area – either PAD or site – being investigated .

No artefacts were identified in any pit across the site, and as such no combination or expansion of pits was required.

6 Where the 50 cm x 50 cm excavation unit is greater than 0.5% of the area then point 5 (ii) (above) does not apply.

No test pits exceeded 50cm x 50cm.

7 The first excavation unit must be excavated and documented in 5 cm spits at each area – either PAD or site – being investigated. Based on the evidence of the first excavation unit, 10 cm spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) may then be implemented.

All pits were excavated in 10cm spits due to the absence of stratigraphic differentiation and high disturbance identified across the site through field survey and geotechnical analysis.

8 All material excavated from the test excavation units must be sieved using a 5 mm aperture wire-mesh sieve.

All excavated material was separated into spits through the use of buckets and sieved using a 5mm aperture wire-mesh metal sieve station.

9 Test excavation units must be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, and must continue to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile.

Each pit was 50cm x 50cm as a maximum and excavated until cultural sterile depths were reached (being basal clay) – this was between 10-55cm across the subject area. Basal clays included reddy orange, orangey brown and yellowy brown clay.

11 Photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile, features and informative Aboriginal objects must be made for each single excavation point.

Each pit was recorded with basal and section photographs and spit recording sheets describing the soils, depth, inclusions and presence/absence of artefacts. Soil samples were taken from one pit in each transect. Recording sheets and soil samples are stored physically at the Urbis office in a locked tambour, and digitally on One Drive.

12 Test excavations units must be backfilled as soon as practicable.

Each pit was backfilled through collapsing at the completion of the excavation program.

13 Following test excavation, an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar as soon as practicable, for each AHIMS site that has been the subject of test excavation in accordance with the requirements of this Code. The DECCW Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form is available on the DECCW website.

As no Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified, no AHIMS site recording form or Aboriginal Site Impact Recording form is required.

6. RESULTS

6.1. OVERVIEW

6.1.1. Survey

The field survey was undertaken on the 23rd of February 2021, with Urbis Senior Archaeologist Andrew Crisp and Steven Randall representing DLALC.

The field survey was focused on the area proposed for impact, being the eastern portion of the wider subject site with minimal disturbance noted during the desktop assessment. The subject area has been divided into 4 survey units for the purpose of this discussion. The field survey was undertaken through pedestrian transects, recorded on GPS. The field survey was intended to identify any surface archaeological materials or Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADS). In general the survey identified moderate levels of disturbance in localised areas across the subject area, with minimal Ground Surface Visibility due to grass coverage.

No cultural concerns were raised by Steven Randall during the site visit.

Survey Unit 1 (SU1)

SU1 comprised of the northern portion of the subject area. The topography included a simple slope towards the dam and drainage line in the west.

Ground Surface Visibility within SU1 was 0% due to grass coverage and trees. Areas of exposure were limited to the vehicle track and comprised approximately 5%. Evidence of disturbance within this portion of the subject area included the vehicle track, dam, and surface installation, with taps present within this survey unit.

No artefacts were identified within SU1.



Figure 1 – general view, SU1. Vehicle track in background. Aspect: north east.



Figure 2 – tap, SU1, evidence of service installation.



Figure 3 – Dam, SU1, evidence of disturbance.

Survey Unit 2 (SU2)

SU2 comprised a small portion of the subject area with the present landform being a depression between the northern slope and the southern spur. This depression is the result of a modified former drainage line.

Ground Surface Visibility within SU2 was 0% due to grass coverage. Areas of exposure were limited to the vehicle track and comprised approximately 5%. Evidence of disturbance within this portion of the subject area included the vehicle track.

No artefacts were identified within SU2.



Figure 4 – general view, SU2. Aspect: north west.



Figure 5 – general view, SU2. Aspect: north.

Survey Unit 3 (SU3)

SU3 comprised the southern spur of the subject area and slope towards the modified drainage line.

Ground Surface Visibility within SU3 was 0% due to grass coverage. Areas of exposure were limited to the vehicle track and the base of trees, and comprised approximately 5%. Evidence of disturbance within this portion of the subject area included the vehicle track.

No artefacts were identified within SU3.



Figure 6 – general view, SU3. Aspect: north east.

Survey Unit 4 (SU4)

SU4 comprised the southern slope towards the drainage line from the existing carpark.

Ground Surface Visibility within SU4 5% and limited by grass coverage. Areas of exposure were limited to the areas surrounding the picnic tables, bins and light posts and comprised approximately 10%. Disturbance was high in this survey unit associated with the installation of services, the pathway and benches. The undulation of this survey unit, particularly in proximity to the carpark, is suggestive of extensive disturbance in this area likely associated with cut and fill activities from the carpark.

No artefacts were identified within SU4.



Figure 7 – general view, SU4. Aspect: north west.



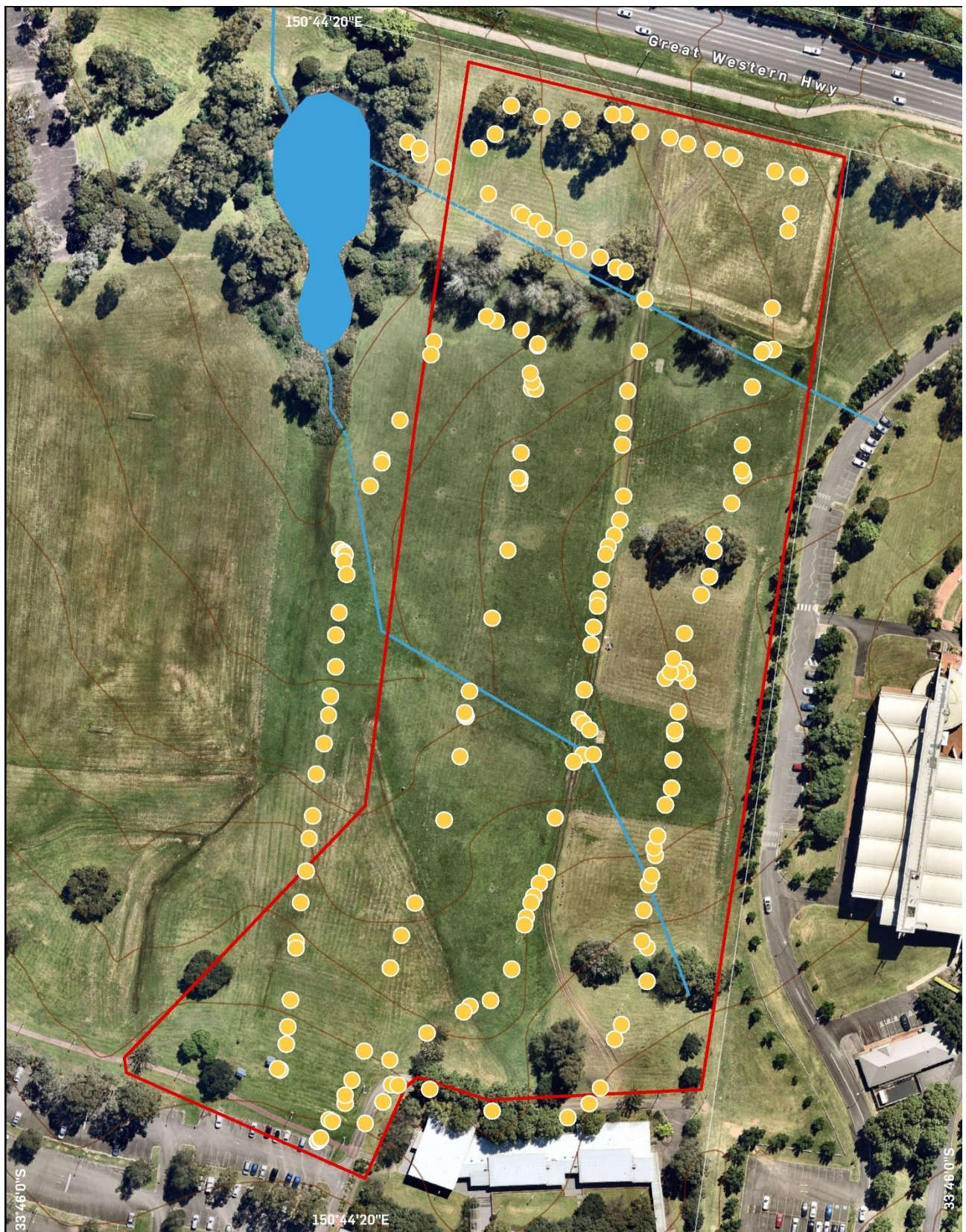
Figure 8 – Picnic tables and pathways in SU4.

Table 5 – Field survey data – Survey Coverage

Survey Unit	Landform	Unit Area (sqm)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage (sqm)	Effective Coverage %
1	Simple Slope	20997	0	5	0	0%
2	Depression	4006	0	5	0	0%
3	Spur	10645	0	5	0	0%
4	Simple Slope	6269	0	0	31.345	1%

Table 6 – Field Survey Data – Landform Summary

Landform	Landform Area	Area Effectively Surveyed	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of Sites	Number of artefacts/features
Simple Slope	272666	31.345	1%	0	0
Depression	4006	0	0%	0	0
Spur	10645	0	0%	0	0



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Project No: P0029153
Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

■ Subject Area ● Survey Transects 23rd of February — Contours — Hydrology - - Ephemeral

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Location of the Subject Area
Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC)
TAFE NSW

Figure 9 – Survey transects



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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40 M

Project No: P0029153

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Location of the Subject Area

Institute of Applied Technology for Construction (IATC)

TAFE NSW

■ Subject Area
 ■ SU 1
 ■ SU 2
 ■ SU 3
 ■ SU 4
 — Contours
 ■ Hydrology
 - - Ephemeral

Figure 10 – Survey units

6.1.2. Test Excavation

The test excavation methodology involved the excavation of up to 60 50x50cm test pits. A total of 56 pits were excavated across the test excavation program. The transects were located to test all landforms including spurs, areas near the drainage line, upper, mid and lower slope. Some pits were offset to account for disturbance, including tree roots and roadways. Where pits were offset, this is indicated in Table 8 below. All soils excavated were sieved through a 5mm wet sieve.

No artefacts were identified during the course of the excavation.

Overall, the 56 pits excavated had very similar subsurface conditions, with little stratigraphic change across the site. All pits were excavated by hand, in 10cm spits with soil samples taken from each spit in one pit along each transect. Typically, soils encountered include friable medium brown, silty loamy soil, humic with some organic materials and bioturbation. Due to the nature of the subject area, being a grassy hill slope, all pits contained a grassy layer, with representative pre-excavation photos included in Figure 11-Figure 12. Typical inclusions were rootlets, ironstone gravels, and some pits contained materials resulting from disturbance including ceramic fragments, brick fragments, concrete fragments, plastics and road base materials. Bioturbation typically resulted from small insects such as ants and worms, which were found across almost all pits.



Figure 11 – Pre-excavation and context photo.
Aspect: north west.



Figure 12 – Pre-excavation and context photo.
Aspect: north east.

Pit depth ranged from 10-55cm across the subject area. Generally, pits were shallower on the top of the south eastern spur.

Pit excavation was terminated upon the identification of basal clay or bedrock. Basal clay across the subject area was typically yellow brown with some orangey brown basal clay. Bedrock was encountered in very few pits.

Due to severe weather events including flooding prior to the commencement of excavation, the ground surface and soils were very wet, and the pits quickly filled with water.

While no Aboriginal archaeological deposits were present, the test excavation identified that disturbance extended further across the site than anticipated, with concrete, bitumen, brick, ceramic, glass and/or plastics identified in 14 different pits, at varying depths. Table 7 below indicates what pits materials were present within and at what depth (spit) these materials were present. In this table, the spit number correlates to the maximum depth of the spit. For example, Spit 1 extends to 10cm, Spit 2 extends to 20cm etc.

Table 7 – Disturbance materials present

Material	Pit	Spit
Concrete	I2	1 & 2

Material	Pit	Spit
Brick	H3	1
	K9	1
Bitumen	K1	2 & 3
	K2	2 & 3
	K2	2 & 3
Plastic	K1	1 & 2
	K8	2 & 3
	K10	1
	K12	2
Ceramic	A4	3
	B1	3
	B2	1
	C1	2
	C5	2
	C6	2
Glass	B2	4

The results of the test excavation indicate that the subject area had a high level of fill and disturbance, with nil-low Aboriginal archaeological scientific value as a result of this disturbance.



Figure 13 identifies the location of the test pits.


6.2. PIT AND SPIT REGISTER



The following table presents an overview of the pits excavated. Where artefacts were identified within a spit, this will be demarked with an asterisk and discussed in depth below.



Table 8 – Spit Register

Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
A1	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets,	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
A2	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, <10% ironstone gravels, rootlets.	
	4	38	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, approx. 10% ironstone gravels, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
A3	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	


Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	43	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
A4	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, <5% ironstone gravels, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, <5% ironstone gravels, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, 1 piece of ceramic at base of spit transitioning into spit 4, rootlets.	
	4	34	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellow brown basal clay.	
A5	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, <5% ironstone gravels, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
A6	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material.	
	4	42	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
B1	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, not yellowy brown basal clay. 1 ceramic fragment found on transition to basal clay.	
B2	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, 1 piece of ceramic identified on transition to Spit 2.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, scattered ironstone gravels.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, scattered ironstone gravels.	
	4	38	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, increased scattered ironstone gravels, 1 piece of old bottle glass.	
B3	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
C1	1		Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, <5% ironstone gravels.	
	2		Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, 1 piece of ceramic.	
	3		Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
C2	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, <5% ironstone gravels.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
C3	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowish brown clayey soil with abundant ironstone and iron manganese towards base.	
	5	50	Yellowish brown clayey soil onto undulating ironstone and yellow brown basal clay.	
C4	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, <10% ironstone gravels.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <5% ironstone gravels.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <5% ironstone gravels.	
	4	33	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <5% ironstone gravels, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
C5	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, scattered ironstone, 1 piece of ceramic.	
	3	31	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
C6	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, scattered ironstone, 1 piece of ceramic.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
D1	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
D2	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
D3	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets. Pit offset 1m to the east due to visible disturbance.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	
	5	50	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
D4	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	28	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
D5	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	
	3	26	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
D6	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, <4% ironstone gravels.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	2	19	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto orangey and dark brown basal clay.	
E1	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
E2	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels.	
	4	36	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <2% ironstone gravels onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
G1	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <1% ironstone gravels.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material.	
	4	36	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
G2	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, <3% ironstone gravels.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	33	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellow brown basal clay.	
G3	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets. Offset 1m east due to road/disturbance.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellow brown basal clay.	
G4	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	27	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellow brown basal clay.	
G5	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay	
H1	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	27	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets., onto orangey basal clay.	
H2	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	29	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets., onto red-orange basal clay.	
H3	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, brick fragment. Offset 1m east due to disturbance.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <1% ironstone gravels.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, <1% ironstone gravels.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto reddy-orange basal clay.	
H4	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets	
	3	28	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
H5	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
F1	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	23	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
I1	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	2	18	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay and stone.	
12	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, concrete fragments.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, concrete fragments.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets	
	5	50	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets	
	6	55	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
I3	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets.	
	4	35	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic material, rootlets, onto yellowy-orange basal clay.	
I4	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orangey brown clay, larger root into clay.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
J1	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, scattered ironstone gravels, onto yellowy-orange basal clay.	
J2	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, scattered ironstone gravels, onto orangey brown basal clay.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
J3	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, scattered ironstone gravels, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
J4	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	
	3	28	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
J5	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets, grassy topsoil later, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
J6	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets, grassy topsoil later, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
K1	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, plastic fragments.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, bitumen like material (flaky), plastics.	



Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	25	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, bitumen like material increasing and overlaying orangey brown basal clay.	
K2	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, bitumen like material.	
	4	34	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, bitumen like material and degraded metals, overlaying orangey clay.	
K3	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets.	

Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	25	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
K4	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	
	3	30	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	
	4	40	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orange brown basal clay.	
K5	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	

Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	29	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets onto yellowy brown basal clay.	
K6	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, flecks of orangey clay.	
	3	30	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, flecks of orangey clay.	
	4	40	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, flecks of orangey clay.	
	5	45	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orangey brown clay.	
K7	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets.	

Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
K8	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, speckles of clay, rootlets. Plastic sheeting present in north west corner.	
	3	30	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, speckles of clay, rootlets. Plastic sheeting present in north west corner, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
K9	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, small brick fragments.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	

Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay.	
K10	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, plastics.	
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, bitumen like materials.	
	3	27	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, bitumen like materials overlying orangey brown basal clay.	
K11	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	

Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some bioturbation, some organic materials, rootlets, onto orangey brown basal clay	
K12	1	10	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, large stones, appear to be dumped in this location (west half of pit), rootlets.	
	2	20	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, large stones, appear to be dumped in this location (west half of pit), rootlets, plastics.	
	3	30	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, large stones, appear to be dumped in this location (west half of pit), rootlets, clay specks.	
	4	40	Medium brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, large stones, appear to be dumped in this location (west half of pit), rootlets, orangey brown basal clay.	
K13	1	10	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, grassy topsoil layer, rootlets, road base fragments. .	


Pit	Spit	Depth (cm) (max)	Description	Representative photo samples
	2	20	Medium orangey brown silty loamy soil, humic, some organic materials, rootlets, onto yellowy brown basal clay.	



Figure 13 – Location of test pits.

7. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The test excavation identified **no** Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

The predictive model formulated for the ACHA (see Section 2.7 of ACHA) anticipated that artefact scatters, PADs and isolated finds had moderate-high potential to occur in areas of low historical ground disturbance, on the basis of the distribution of artefact sites in the region as well as the landscape features present – including elevated ground and hill slopes associated with waterways. The results of the test excavation reduce this potential to nil-low, as no artefactual assemblages were identified.

While the subject area may have been utilised by Aboriginal people throughout history, the results of the test excavation suggest if this was the case, it was likely in a transitional manner, where tool manufacture which may leave archaeological evidence was not undertaken, or was undertaken rarely with low density of archaeological material removed through disturbance.

The results of the test excavation at the subject area confirm the following:

- A site may contain landscape features which are deemed archaeologically sensitive, without yielding archaeological deposits. Not all environments suitable for habitation were utilised for such.
- The absence of archaeological evidence does not equal evidence of absence.
- Not all areas utilised by Aboriginal people will necessarily contain material evidence and areas used for non-camping purposes are less likely to be represented archaeologically.
- High levels of disturbance reduce the potential for archaeological deposits to occur.

7.1. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

Due to the absence of archaeological deposits, the subject area is determined to have low archaeological (scientific potential).

For a full assessment of the significance of the subject area, including the cultural, aesthetic and historic significance, refer to Section 4 of the accompanying ACHA.

7.2. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There are no known Aboriginal archaeological sites across the subject area, and the potential for sites to occur is determined to be low on the basis of the results of the test excavation.

As such, it is anticipated that the proposed works will have no impact resulting in either direct or indirect harm to Aboriginal archaeological resources.

7.3. MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Due to the low potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources to occur and therefore the low potential of direct or indirect harm, no management or mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

Urbis recommends the approval of the project, with the chance finds procedure outlined in Section 8.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

As no impact is proposed, the project can proceed in accordance with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for inclusion in the construction management plan and site inductions for any contractors working at the subject area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites and artefacts to be aware of (i.e. stone tools, concentrations of shells that could be middens and rock engravings and grinding grooves), under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an 'archaeological chance find procedure' (refer below). This should be prepared for the project and included in any site management plans.

The induction material may be paper based, included in any hard copy site management documents; or electronic, such as "PowerPoint" for any face-to-face site inductions.

Recommendation 2 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Although considered highly unlikely, should any Aboriginal objects, archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a Chance Find Procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

6. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
7. The archaeologist and Aboriginal representative on site examine the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item for the AHIMS register and decides on appropriate management. Such management may require further consultation with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and decision on temporary care and control.
8. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
9. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this ACHAR and revised accordingly.
10. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence when all management measure all implemented, and the find is removed from the activity area. Should the find be an unmovable item such as an engraving or grinding groove located on a sandstone surface, further management measures will need to be introduced to avoid harm to the find.

Recommendation 3 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

6. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
7. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
8. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
9. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
10. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Recommendation 4 – RAP consultation

A copy of the final ACHAR must be provided to all project RAPs. Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses. This will ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones and ensure that the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the Chance Find Procedure be enacted.

9. REFERENCES

DECCW, 2010. *of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*

OEH, 2011. *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*

Urbis, 2021. *Heritage Impact Statement – Kingswood Nepean TAFE NSW, O’Connell Road, Kingswood.*

Urbis, 2021. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Kingswood Nepean TAFE NSW, O’Connell Road, Kingswood.*

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APPENDIX A

FIELD RECORDING FORMS



APPENDIX B

AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS