



ABORIGINAL OBJECTS DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

65 Huntingwood Drive,
Huntingwood

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 Megan Walker, BA Archaeology (Hons) and Ancient History
Project Code P0026451
Report Number Final – Issued 08/02/2021

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.

© Urbis Pty Ltd
50 105 256 228

All Rights Reserved. No material may be reproduced without prior permission.

You must read the important disclaimer appearing within the body of this report.

urbis.com.au

CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	1
1. Introduction	3
1.1. Background.....	3
1.2. Location and Description of the Subject Area	3
1.3. Proposed Works	3
1.4. Methodology and Authorship	3
1.5. Statutory Background	4
1.5.1. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act).....	4
1.6. Limitations	4
2. The Due Diligence Process	8
2.1. Overview	8
2.2. Is the activity a low impact activity for which there is a defence in the regulations?	8
2.3. Step 1 – Will the activity disturb the ground surface?.....	8
2.4. Step 2a – Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?	8
2.4.1. Regional Aboriginal archaeological context	12
Kohen, J. L. 1985, an Archaeological Survey of Industrial Land in the City of Blacktown. Report for Blacktown City Council.....	12
Smith, L., 1989. Liverpool Release Areas: Archaeological Site Survey and Planning Study Liverpool Survey Report	12
Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCHM), 1992. Archaeological Investigation of Project 12603, Cowpasture Rd, Hoxton Park, NSW Hoxton Park Archaeological Report.....	12
Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS), 1997. Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1.....	12
2.4.2. Local Archaeological Context.....	13
2.4.3. Predictive Model	18
2.4.4. Summary of archaeological background information	22
2.5. Step 2B – Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?	22
2.5.1. Blacktown Council Local Environment Plan 2015.....	22
2.5.2. The Blacktown Council Development Control Plan 2015.....	22
2.5.3. NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).....	23
2.5.4. State Government Agency Conservation (Section 170) Registers	23
2.5.5. Australian Heritage Database.	23
2.5.6. Summary of Historical (built) Heritage Review	23
2.6. Are there any Landscape Features That are Likely to Indicate the PResence of Aboriginal Objects?	25
2.6.1. Soil Landscapes and Geology.....	25
2.6.2. Hydrology	25
2.6.3. Landform	27
2.6.3.1. Assessment framework	27
2.6.3.2. Landform assessment of the subject area	29
2.6.4. Analysis of Historical Aerials	30
2.6.4.1. Summary	30
2.6.5. Summary of Environmental Context.....	32
2.7. Step 3 - Can Harm to Aboriginal Objects Listed on AHIMS or Identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?	32
2.8. Step 4–Does the Desktop Assessment and Visual Inspection Confirm that There Are Aboriginal Objects or that they are Likely?	32
2.9. Site Survey.....	32
2.9.1. New Ingredient Silo	34
2.9.2. New Storage Building	34
2.9.3. New Warehouse Building	34

2.9.1. New Production Facility	35
3. Conclusions and Recommendations	38
4. Bibliography	40
Disclaimer	42

Appendix A AHIMS Basic and Extensive

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area	5
Figure 2 – Location of the subject area	6
Figure 3 – Generic Due Diligence Process.	7
Figure 4 – Graph depicting results of AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 560957)	9
Figure 5 – AHIMS extensive results	11
Figure 6 – Heritage items in the vicinity.....	24
Figure 7 – Soil landscape and hydrology	26
Figure 8 – Landform types.....	28
Figure 9 – Landform Patterns.	29
Figure 10 – Historical Aerial Imagery	31
Figure 11 – Site plan.....	33
Figure 12 – Artificial terrace with hardstand. Aspect east	34
Figure 13 - Artificial terrace with hardstand adjacent to mixing/forming building. Aspect east	34
Figure 14 – Artificial terrace with hardstand. Oven hall to the left of frame, mixing/forming building at rear of frame. Aspect north	34
Figure 15 - Artificial terrace with hardstand. Oven hall to the left of frame, mixing/forming building at right of frame. Aspect north	34
Figure 16 – Hardstand and landscaping. Aspect east.....	35
Figure 17 – Subsurface stormwater drainage. Aspect east	35
Figure 18 – Truncated and levelled hillslope with existing Storage Building. Aspect east.....	35
Figure 19 – Artificial embankment to south of existing Storage building. Aspect east.....	35
Figure 20 -Existing access driveway running south from Huntingwood Drive. Aspect north	36
Figure 21 – Large round-about with landscaping near reception at south end of access driveway. Aspect south-east	36
Figure 22 – View of artificial embankment north of the existing Packaging Hall sloping down to the employee carpark. Aspect west.....	36
Figure 23 – Extensive employee carpark with landscaping. Aspect north	36
Figure 24 – Extensive artificial embankment on the western side of the existing Mixing/Forming Building sloping down to the access driveway. Aspect north	36
Figure 25 - Extensive artificial embankment on the western side of the existing Mixing/Forming Building sloping down to the access driveway. Aspect south	36
Figure 26 – Truncation and levelling clear for the construction of the existing tennis and basketball courts. Aspect south west.....	37
Figure 27 – View of existing basketball court from Huntingwood Drive easement. Aspect south	37
Figure 28 – Inspection clearly showed that the cricket pitch and artificial curtilage of embankments was constructed using cut/fill methods. Aspect south	37
Figure 29 - Inspection clearly showed that the cricket pitch and artificial curtilage of embankments was constructed using cut/fill methods. Aspect west.....	37
Figure 30 – Employee recreation facilities and associated landscaping to south of cricket pitch. Aspect north east.....	37

Figure 31 – Truncation of landform and landscaping between employee car park to the south and the sporting fields/recreation facilities to the north. Aspect east 37

TABLES

Table 1 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 560957).....	9
Table 2 – AHIMS sites in proximity.....	9
Table 3 – Local archaeological context	14
Table 4 – Predictive Model	19
Table 5 – Landform Definitions.....	27
Table 6 – Historical Aerial Analysis	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by Charter Hall (the proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence (ADD) Assessment for 65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood, New South Wales (the subject area) (Figure 1-Figure 2). The subject area is proposed for expansion of the existing food processing facility. This redevelopment is anticipated to be approved through a State Significant Development Application (SSDA). This ADD has been prepared to accompany the Scoping Report (Urbis 2021).

This report was prepared to investigate whether the proposed development will have the potential to harm Aboriginal sites or archaeological resources that may exist within the subject area and inform the proposed development of any Aboriginal archaeological and heritage constraints. The assessment was prepared in accordance with the Due Diligence Code, and included the following:

- Comprehensive background research of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments within and in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Analysis of landscape features and their potential to retain archaeological deposits (PADs).
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.
- Site survey to confirm the results of the desktop assessment.

The assessment concluded that:

- The subject area does not contain any previously registered AHIMS sites.
- The subject area does not contain any archaeologically sensitive landscape features as defined by the Cumberland Plain regional predictive model and the Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010).
- The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from land use activities, particularly the construction of the existing food processing facility.
- There are no heritage items listed within the subject area.
- The subject area has generally **low** potential for Aboriginal sites to occur.
- No Aboriginal sites were identified during the site survey.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

1. This DDA should be kept providing proof for the Due Diligence Process applied for the subject area.
2. The below chance finds procedure should be followed. Although considered highly unlikely, should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:
 - 2.1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
 - 2.2. Site supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or DPC to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
 - 2.3. The nominated archaeologist examines the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item and decides on appropriate management, in conjunction with the RAPs for the project. Such management may require further consultation with DPC, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and preparation of AHIMS Site Card.
 - 2.4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
 - 2.5. 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.

- 2.6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon relevant approvals from DPC.
3. In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:
 - 3.1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
 - 3.2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
 - 3.3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
 - 3.4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
 - 3.5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Urbis has been engaged by Charter Hall (the proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence (ADD) Assessment for 65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood, New South Wales (the subject area) (Figure 1-Figure 2). The subject area is proposed for expansion of the existing food processing facility. This redevelopment is anticipated to be approved through a State Significant Development Application (SSDA). This ADD has been prepared to accompany the Scoping Report (Urbis 2021).

This report was prepared to investigate whether the proposed development will have the potential to harm Aboriginal sites or archaeological resources that may exist within the subject area and inform the proposed development of any Aboriginal archaeological and heritage constraints.

1.2. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is located at 65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood, New South Wales, within the Blacktown Council Local Government Area (BLGA) (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The subject area is within the bounds of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC). The subject area is legally described as Lot 1 DP 866251.

The subject area is bordered by industrial development to the east, Huntingwood Drive to the north, the Western Motorway to the south and Brabham Drive to the west.

The subject area is currently developed and occupied by an existing food processing facility, with car parking, loading areas and landscaped areas also present to the north west, south west, and east of the site.

1.3. PROPOSED WORKS

The project will involve the preparation and lodgement of a State Significant Development Application to the NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (DPIE) for the expansion of the existing food processing facility to include the residual land in the north-west corner of the site. Broadly, the project involves:

- Construction of a processing facility covering approximately 23,800sqm to the west of the existing building.
- New ingredient silo building along the Huntingwood Drive frontage.
- Relocation of a storage building to the east of the existing processing facility and construction of a new warehouse to the south.
- New loading area above two levels of basement car parking (470-480 spaces) at the north-west corner of Huntingwood Drive and Brabham Drive. Cars will access the new basement car park from the existing (west) vehicle access from Huntingwood Drive. Trucks will utilise the existing access point adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site.
- Pedestrian access tunnel linking the new car park with the proposed and existing processing buildings.
- Tree removal within the north-west portion of the site.

1.4. METHODOLOGY AND AUTHORSHIP

The assessment has followed the generic steps of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code') and includes the following:

- Comprehensive background research of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Short analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Short landscape analysis of landscape.

- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

The generic due diligence process is shown in Figure 3 below.

This report has been prepared by Meggan Walker (Urbis, Consultant Archaeologist) with review undertaken by Andrew Crisp (Urbis Senior Archaeologist) and quality control undertaken by Balazs Hansel (Urbis Associate Director Archaeology).

1.5. STATUTORY BACKGROUND

1.5.1. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (the NPW Act) is the primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales (NSW). The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) administers the NPW Act. The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects by making it illegal to harm Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places, and by providing two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

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

Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84. The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences - that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating an Aboriginal place - against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (the NPW Regulation).

Section 87 (1), (2) and (4) of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under s.86. The defences are as follows:

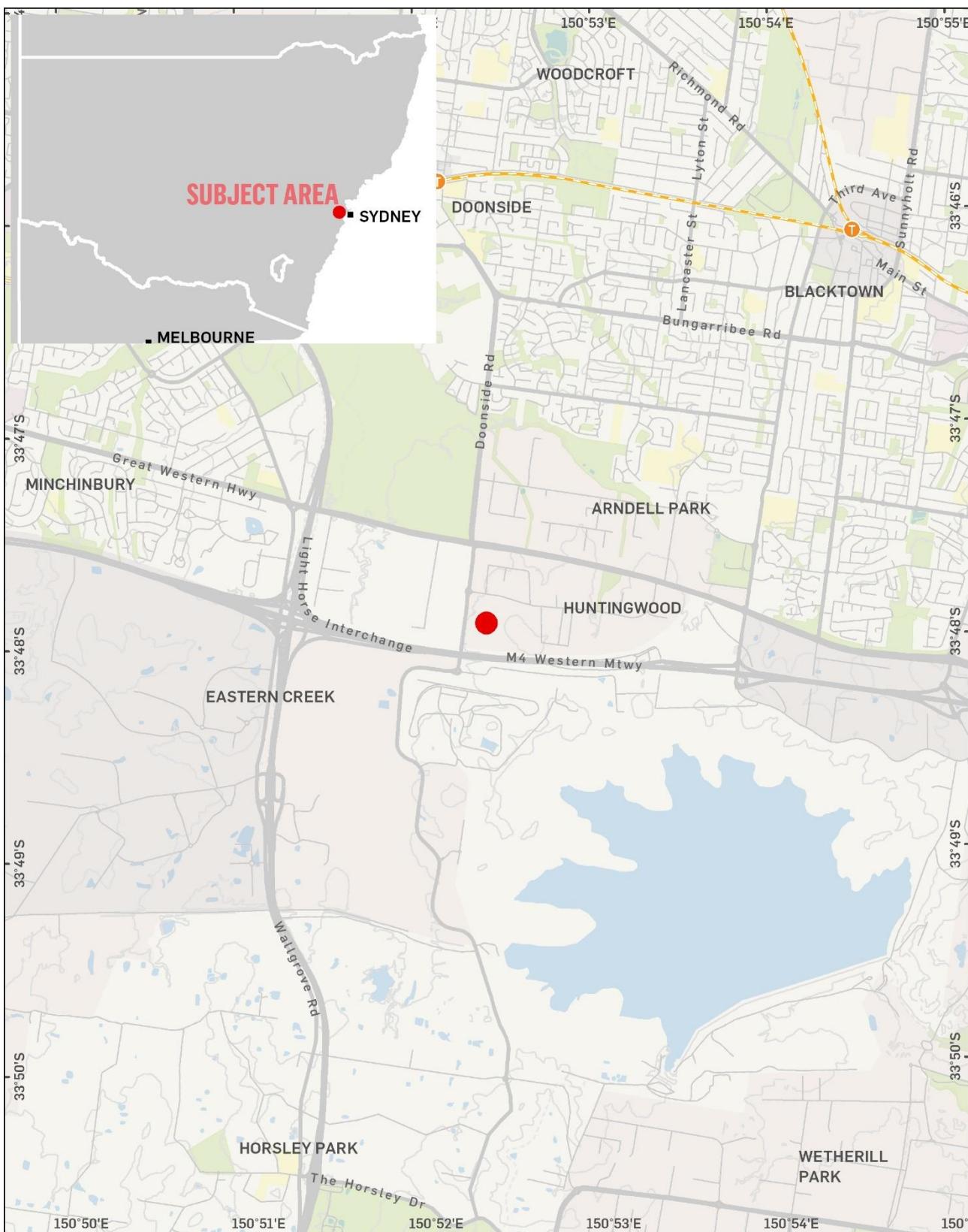
- The harm was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (s.87(1)).
- Due diligence was exercised to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87(2)).

Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the NPW Regulation or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87(3)).

This ADD follows the Due Diligence Code and aims to establish whether Aboriginal objects would be harmed by the proposed redevelopment of the subject area under s.87(2) of the NPW Act. The Due Diligence Process is included in Figure 3.

1.6. LIMITATIONS

This Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment has not involved consultation with Aboriginal community members, in accordance with The Code.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

1 KM

Project No: P0026451

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Subject Area

© 2021. PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd. ABS. Produced by Urbis Pty Ltd ABN 50 105 256 228, Jan 2021

REGIONAL LOCATION
65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood
Charter Hall

Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

© 2021. PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd. ABS. Produced by Urbis Pty Ltd ABN 50 105 256 228, Jan 2021



40 M

Project No: P0026451

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

 Subject Area — Contours Hydrology

Location of the Subject Area
65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood
Charter Hall

Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

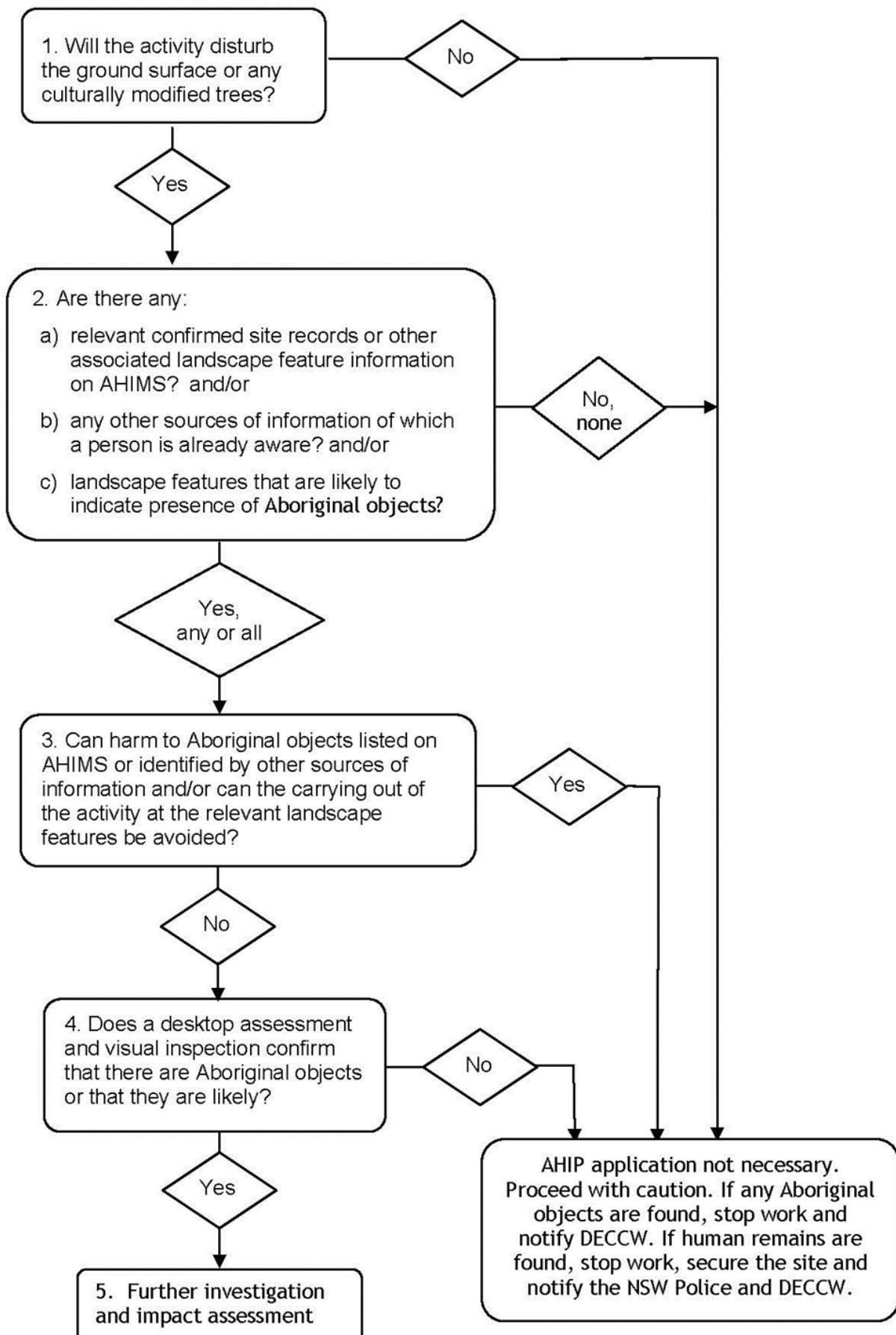


Figure 3 – Generic Due Diligence Process.

2. THE DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

2.1. OVERVIEW

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects and places in NSW.

Section 87 (2), Part 6 of the NPW Act provides that a person who exercises 'due diligence' in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence, outlined by Section 86 of Part 6 of the NPW Act, if they later unknowingly harm an object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

The Due Diligence Code (DECCW, 2010) was developed to help individuals and/or organisations to establish whether certain activities have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects within a given proposed activity footprint. Following the generic due diligence process (Figure 3), which is adopted by the NPW Regulation would be regarded as 'due diligence' and consequently would provide a defence under the NPW Act.

The due diligence process outlines a set of practicable steps for individuals and organisations in order to:

1. Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or likely to be, present in an area.
2. Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
3. Determine whether an AHIP application is required to carry out the harm.

This assessment follows through the steps of the due diligence process and provides clear and concise answers, and where necessary detailed description to every aspect of the due diligence code to ensure the compliance of the proposed development and assessment of any Aboriginal heritage constraints.

2.2. IS THE ACTIVITY A LOW IMPACT ACTIVITY FOR WHICH THERE IS A DEFENCE IN THE REGULATIONS?

No.

The proposed activity will include the clearance of vegetation and construction of new facilities including Ingredient Silo, Production Facility, Storage Building and Warehouse Building.

As such it is not defined as low-impact activity under the NPW Regulation.

2.3. STEP 1 – WILL THE ACTIVITY DISTURB THE GROUND SURFACE?

Yes.

The proposed activity will include the clearance of vegetation and construction of new facilities including Ingredient Silo, Production Facility, Storage Building and Warehouse Building.

2.4. STEP 2A – ARE THERE ANY RELEVANT CONFIRMED SITE RECORDS OR OTHER ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE FEATURE INFORMATION ON AHIMS?

The search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was carried out on 13th January 2021 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 560957) for an area of approximately 2km by 2km.

The AHIMS search identified 105 Aboriginal objects and 0 Aboriginal places in total within the extensive search area. No Aboriginal objects were identified within the subject area.

Aboriginal object is the official terminology in AHIMS for an Aboriginal archaeological site. From this point onwards this report will use the term of 'Aboriginal site', 'AHIMS site' or 'site' to describe the nature and spatial distribution of the archaeological resource in relation to the subject area.

A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area is provided in Table 1 and the basic and extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A.

Of the identified sites, a total of 17 were identified as 'destroyed', however were included in the below analysis. 6 sites were identified as duplicates, and one as 'not a site', and these have been excluded.

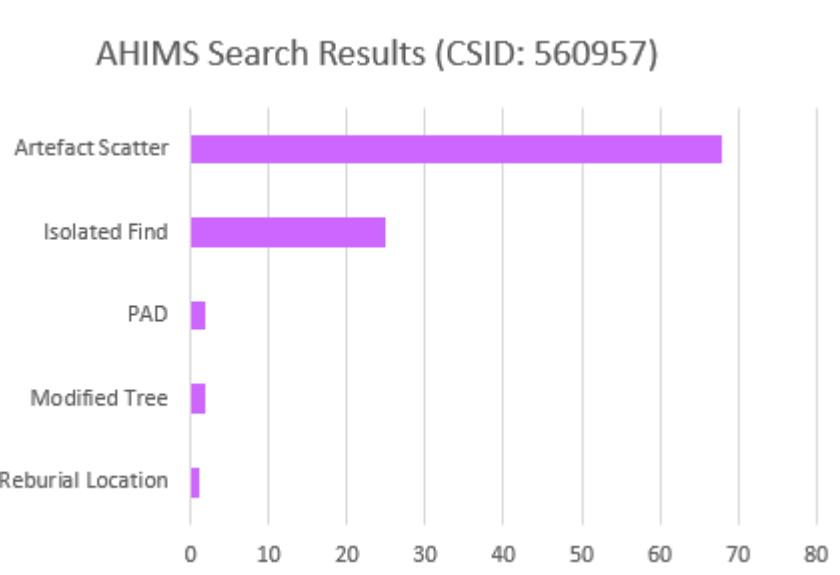


Figure 4 – Graph depicting results of AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 560957)

Table 1 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 560957)

Site Type	Context	Total	Percentage
Artefact Scatter	Open	68	69%
Isolated Find	Open	25	26%
Modified Tree	Open	2	2%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	Open	2	2%
Artefact Reburial Location	Open	1	1%
Total		98	100%

The closest AHIMS sites to the subject area are AHIMS ID# 45-5-0476, AHIMS ID# 45-5-0473 and AHIMS ID# 45-5-3260. These are discussed in the table below.

Table 2 – AHIMS sites in proximity

Site ID	Site Type	Approx. Proximity	Intact?
45-5-0476	Artefact Scatter	230m north east	Destroyed
45-5-0473	Artefact Scatter	290m east	Destroyed
45-5-3260	Isolated Find	163m west	Destroyed

'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 sites which occur upon sandstone outcrops. 'Open context' sites, sites which occur outside of rock shelters, comprised 100% (n=98) of identified site types.

96% (n=94) of identified sites contained confirmed culturally modified lithics. These included Artefact Scatter sites, Isolated Finds and Artefact Reburial sites. Artefact Reburial Sites are the result of the destruction of an Artefact Scatter or series of sites, wherein the artefacts are collected through community collection or test excavation and reburied at one designated location within the site. These sites comprised 1% (n=1) of search results. 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 69% (n=68) 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. 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 26% (n=25) of identified site types.

Two percent (n=2) of identified site types were Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs). 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.

Modified or Scarred Trees also represented 2% (n=2) of search results. Modified Trees are rare within the Cumberland Plain due to the extensive vegetation clearance in the early days of settlement. Both of the site cards for the scarred tree sites (AHIMS ID# 45-5-2364 and AHIMS ID# 45-5-2849) identified the trees as 'potential' scarred trees. Modified or Scarred Trees are indicative of Aboriginal habitation and utilisation of the land. Modified Trees include carved trees, with decorative patterns carved in to denote the area as significant as well as trees which have been altered, for example with foot hole notches to make climbing the tree easier. Scarred trees include trees which have had bark removed for the creation of tools, weapons, and canoes.

No complex sites, where multiple diverse archaeological features or sites occur together, were identified within the search results.

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.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or sites in a specified area. It lists recorded sites identified during previous archaeological survey effort. The wider surroundings of the subject area have experienced 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.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

© 2021. PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd. ABS. Produced by Urbis Pty Ltd ABN 50 105 256 228, Jan 2021

AHIMS Sites in proximity 65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood Charter Hall

1 KM

Project No: P0026451

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

- Subject Area
- Artefact Reburial Location
- Contours
- Artefact Scatter
- Permanent
- Isolated Find
- Ephemeral
- Modified Tree
- Hydrology
- PAD

Figure 5 – AHIMS extensive results

2.4.1. Regional Aboriginal archaeological 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, 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.

2.4.2. Local Archaeological Context

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 Huntingwood. A summary of findings of the most pertinent to the subject area is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Local archaeological context

Consultant - Year	Summary of assessment	Conclusions
Dallas, M. 1982. <i>An Archaeological Survey at Riverstone, Schofields and Quakers Hill, NSW.</i>	Archaeological survey assessment of the first stage of a 3 stage development plan in Quakers Hill, Riverstone and Schofields. Dallas' survey area was selectively chosen from the analysis of aerials to target areas where exposures were visible or likely. These areas were then surveyed on foot. This survey resulted in the identification of seven scatters and four isolated finds, most of which were located in areas of disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted survey method analysing areas of exposure. ▪ Identified archaeological deposits in areas of high disturbance.
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist (MDCA), 1985. <i>An Archaeological Study at North Richmond</i>	Archaeological assessment of lands in North Richmond, north of Redbank Creek. This assessment involved field survey of the site, along Redbank creek and tributaries. A number of axe-grinding groove sites were identified on sandstone outcrops in proximity to the creek, and one isolated find was identified. This was identified in a disturbed deposit, and the entire area had been disturbed to a considerable degree by infrastructure development, ploughing, land clearing and damming, however areas near the creek where sites were identified were unimpacted by these disturbance activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Axe grinding grooves located on sandstone outcrops in proximity to creek lines. ▪ Archaeological materials located in areas of low disturbance near creek line.
McDonald, 1986. Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Schofields Regional Depot, Plumpton.	Archaeological assessment of the proposed Schofields Depot in Plumpton. This assessment involved site survey and preliminary test excavation. This assessment resulted in the identification of very high-density artefact scatters across the majority of the area. Four of the five test pits were placed in areas without surface artefacts, and four out of five test pits contained stratified archaeological deposits. The majority of artefacts recovered were identified as debitage, comprising 97.1% (n=2714). Silcrete was the dominant material. These results were concluded to represent the use of the Plumpton Ridge for resource extraction, with the outcrops of silcrete quarried as raw material for stone tool production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Argued that silcrete artefacts present in the region were sourced from the Plumpton Ridge silcrete outcrops. ▪ Identified high-density artefact scatters.
<i>Crew, D., 1989. Archaeological survey of proposed Sydney International Grand Prix Circuit, Eastern Creek near Blacktown</i>	Archaeological assessment of the Eastern Creek International Grand Prix Circuit Site, Eastern Creek. This assessment resulted in the identification of 9 artefact scatters and 10 isolated finds. Nine of the identified sites were in a disturbed context, including disturbance through initial site works, road or track construction, and dam construction. Nine of the sites were proposed for impact by the development, including through the construction of the race circuit. A consent to destroy (AHIP) was advised to be sought for all sites within the subject area, with further archaeological investigation required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resulted in the identification of 19 artefact sites, 9 of which were in disturbed contexts.
Rich, E., 1989. <i>Horsley Road deviation, Eastern</i>	This assessment followed Crew's assessment of the Eastern Creek International Grand Prix site, which involved works to Horsley Road. This assessment was intended to provide further	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sites identified as a result of works, in areas of disturbance.

Consultant - Year	Summary of assessment	Conclusions
<i>Creek Archaeological inspection for Aboriginal sites</i>	<p>investigation of the sites identified by Crew (1989) and determine whether the sites remained valid or had been destroyed. The survey also inspected all areas of disturbance, to identify any archaeological materials that had been exposed or damaged during works. The survey identified the extent of previous sites are larger than recorded and amended the recordings. The survey identified that part of some sites had been destroyed or would be destroyed during construction, and recommended Consent to Destroy (now AHIP) permits be sought.</p>	
<i>Crew, D., 1990. Report of an archaeological survey for aboriginal sites at the proposed eastern creek motor sports complex near Blacktown, NSW</i>	<p>This assessment involved field survey of the proposed motor sports complex in Eastern Creek. This assessment identified no Aboriginal sites and concluded that heavy disturbance across the majority of the area reduced the potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources to be retained. However in areas where disturbance was lower, archaeological potential remained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High levels of disturbance reduce Aboriginal archaeological potential. However, in areas of lower disturbance, archaeological potential may be retained.
<i>Rich, E, 1992. Proposed Rezoning Hadden Valley Estate: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites. Unpublished report prepared for John Bowden & Co and Kemeta Pty Ltd.</i>	<p>Rich (1992) was commissioned by John Bowden & Co and Kemeta Pty Ltd to undertake archaeological survey within Hadden Valley Estate. A pedestrian survey was undertaken along with consultation with the Daruk Local Aboriginal Land Council to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the area and identify Aboriginal sites within the study area.</p> <p>A total of 16 sites and potential sites were found during the survey. These sites consisted of two shelters with associated archaeological deposits and hand stencil art, three shelters with associated archaeological deposits, five PADs, five isolated artefact sites and one axe grinding groove site.</p> <p>The results of this survey were implemented into a site management plan, which rezoned the area where all but four of the finds identified during this study are located into a conservation zone, and it was recommended that the physical condition of these sites should be monitored and protected if necessary. The remaining four archaeological finds were isolated artefacts and were located in areas rezoned for residential purposes. It was recommended that if and when consent to destroy these finds is sought from the National Parks and Wildlife Service that this consent be issued without any further archaeological work being required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site management plan which resulted in the rezoning of areas where artefacts/Aboriginal sites were located. ▪ Resulted in the identification of 16 Aboriginal sites and/or potential sites including shelters with art, artefacts and axe grinding groove sites.
<i>Brayshaw & Haglund, 1996. M4 Upgrade Archaeological Survey for</i>	<p>Archaeological assessment for the proposed upgrade of 2.4km of the M4 Motorway, between Parramatta and Mays Hill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While disturbance generally reduced archaeological potential, it can also result in the

Consultant - Year	Summary of assessment	Conclusions
<i>Aboriginal Sites for proposal to upgrade the M4 Motorway from Church St Parramatta to Coleman St. St Marys & Prospect to Emu Plains</i>	<p>This assessment resulted in the identification of 20 artefactual deposits in areas not proposed for impact by the roadway, but instead by road services. Artefacts were recorded in disturbed locations resulting from the construction of the roadway. Consent to Destroy was recommended for sites proposed to be impacted by services, supported by the disturbed context of the materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification of artefacts due to the churning of soils. Archaeologically, artefacts in disturbed context are less scientifically significant.
<i>AMBS, 1996. Archaeological Test Excavations at Plumpton Ridge Proposed Sydney Orbital Road Route</i>	<p>Report on archaeological test excavations at Plumpton Ridge. Test excavations were conducted in areas of lesser disturbance across the proposed road alignment over Plumpton Ridge, a previously identified sensitive archaeological landform. The excavations resulted in the collection of 103 artefacts, from test pits which cross the 'ridge gravel' – a formation of predominantly rounded ironstone gravels in a sandy matrix.</p> <p>Evidence from PT1 was interpreted as representing short term visitation, with no evidence of camping or prolonged reduction of silcrete for manufacture. This site was defined as a reduction site at a quarry, reflecting the quarrying of Plumpton Ridge Silcrete.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided archaeological evidence for Aboriginal quarrying of raw silcrete resources at Plumpton Ridge.
<i>Ngara Consulting, 2003. Archaeological Field Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage: Northern Boiler Paddock, Blacktown/Huntingwood (INCOMPLETE 2-19 Missing)</i>	<p>Archaeological assessment including field survey of a site in Huntingwood. The AHIMS record of this report is incomplete with pages 2-19 absent, and thus this assessment could not be reviewed with reference to Study Area A.</p> <p>This field survey identified two sites within Study Area B, where Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was reduced to areas of disturbance. While not identified on the site card, one of the Artefact Scatter sites (AHIMS ID #45-5-3309) contact potential contact archaeology materials, including glass and ceramic, with the stone materials being silcrete.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silcrete dominates local assemblages. Potential contact site due to the presence of glass and ceramic in proximity to scatter. Sites identified within areas of disturbance due to low GSV elsewhere.
<i>Ngara Consulting, 2005. Archaeological Field Assessment Lot 2 and Lot 5 in DP 1079897 Industrial Development At Eastern Creek</i>	<p>Archaeological assessment involving field survey for the rezoning of lands surrounding Eastern Creek Raceway. Archaeological sites were already known within the area, and the field survey re-identified existing sites, including identifying an additional artefact association with one scatter, and re-examining a potential scar tree. This assessment recommended the commencement of works with monitoring and test excavation, and the establishment of a 15m conservation zone surrounding the potential scar tree.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of sites on the surface as first identified is not necessarily the true extent, and re-inspection in different conditions/test excavation can provide further information.

Consultant - Year	Summary of assessment	Conclusions
<p>Total Earth Care, 2007.</p> <p><i>Reen Road, Eastern Creek Archaeological Excavation of site PB1 (AHIMS # 45-5-3227) and surrounding landscape, Reen Rd, Eastern Creek</i></p>	<p>Archaeological excavation of sites inspected by Ngara Consulting previously (2005). Excavation centred on the elevated area identified in the centre of the previously identified artefact scatter. Excavation identified the site as a low-medium density background scatter, with artefact densities decreasing with distance from the site – this resulted in the conclusion that the hilltop formed a focal point in the landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low-medium density of artefacts indicative of non-domestic background scatter. ▪ Hilltop forming a focal point in the landscape on the basis of densities decreasing at distance from the top of the hill.
<p>JMCHM, 2009.</p> <p><i>Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage at 60 Wallgrove Road, Minchinbury NSW</i></p>	<p>Archaeological investigation and field survey of the Eastern Creek Quarantine Station. The field survey identified 6 Aboriginal archaeological sites, being one artefact scatter and five isolated finds. Identification of sites was inhibited by ground surface visibility, with sites only identified in areas of surface exposure. JMCHM identified that the surface expression of archaeological sites is thus only indicative of the archaeological evidence that may occur subsurface. This conclusion resulted in the identification of two PADs, with a salvage methodology recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suites identified only in areas of surface exposure, with surface expression unlikely to reflect the true density of artefactual materials. ▪ Excavation is required to ascertain the actual density of artefacts subsurface.

2.4.3. Predictive Model

The following predictions for the subject area have been formulated on the basis of previous assessments, regional models, present landscape features and the AHIMS data provided in Section 2.4.

There are several site types which are known to occur within New South Wales. These site types and their likelihood to occur are evaluated in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Predictive Model

Site type	Description	Likelihood	Justification
Artefact Scatters.	<p>Artefact scatters represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited. 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 land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Camp sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich surrounds would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area.</p>	Low	<p>In areas where disturbance is low, and landscape factors are suitable, there is the potential for Artefact Scatters to occur.</p>
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>	Low	<p>In areas where disturbance is low, and landscape factors are suitable, there is the potential for Isolated Finds to occur.</p>
PAD.	<p>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.</p>	Low	<p>In areas where disturbance is low, and landscape factors are suitable, there is the potential for PADs to occur.</p>
Scarred Trees.	<p>Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters, 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. Trees may also have been scarred in order to</p>	Nil	<p>Historical vegetation clearance has removed original trees, making the potential for scarred trees nil.</p>

Site type	Description	Likelihood	Justification
	gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. 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.		
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 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.	Nil	Absence of sandstone outcrops within the subject area makes sites which occur on sandstone highly unlikely.
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.	Nil	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	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	Contact sites in the area are possible due to early European settlement.

Site type	Description	Likelihood	Justification
			Historical land-use in the subject area reduces the potential for these sites.
Midden.	<p>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 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.</p>	Nil	<p>The subject area is not situated near the coast.</p> <p>The lower order tributary within the subject area is not conducive to this type of site.</p>
Art.	<p>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.</p>	Nil	<p>Absence of sandstone outcrops within the subject area makes sites which occur on sandstone highly unlikely.</p>
Shelters.	<p>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.</p>	Nil	<p>Absence of sandstone outcrops within the subject area makes sites which occur on sandstone highly unlikely.</p>

2.4.4. Summary of archaeological background information

The conclusions drawn from the archaeological background information, including AHIMS results and previous pertinent archaeological investigations are the following:

- No Aboriginal archaeological sites are recorded within, or in proximity to, the subject area.
- Artefact scatters and isolated finds are the most common site types in the area, and silcrete is the dominant raw material in these sites. This is likely to be have been extracted from Plumpton Ridge, where an Aboriginal quarry site has been identified.
- High level of disturbance reduces the potential for Aboriginal archaeological remains to occur, or to occur in situ. However, disturbance also has the potential to bring archaeological materials to the surface or result in exposures where archaeological materials may be located.
- Surface expression of artefacts is indicative only and unlikely to represent the true density of artefacts subsurface, or the true extent of the site.
- Sites are anticipated to occur in the region in proximity to Eastern Creek, a major waterway, and on hilltops. Artefact densities are demonstrated to decrease as distance increases from these areas.

2.5. STEP 2B – ARE THERE ANY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION OF WHICH A PERSON IS ALREADY AWARE?

This section includes a high-level assessment of historical (built) heritage constraints of the subject area. The assessment based on the statutory and non-statutory heritage listings and information available from previously undertaken archaeological investigations.

2.5.1. Blacktown Council Local Environment Plan 2015.

The subject area falls within The Blacktown Council LGA.

The Blacktown Shire Council Local Environment Plan 2019 (LEP) Schedule 5 provides information on items of local heritage significance and outlines consent requirements for undertaking activities within identified areas of significance.

A search of the Blacktown Council LEP 2015 Schedule 5 was undertaken on the 13th January 2021. No items were identified within the subject area.

One item was identified in close proximity to the north of the subject area. This is as follows:

- ‘Seven Milestones’, Item No. I29, Local significance.

2.5.2. The Blacktown Council Development Control Plan 2015.

The Blacktown Council Development Control Plan (DCP) 2015 first identifies controls relating to heritage and archaeological resources in Part A Section 4.4. Section 4.4.3 manages archaeological sites and areas of significance. This section delineates between known archaeological sites and areas of high archaeological significance as follows:

Known archaeological sites

These are sites which have been recorded and managed by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) via the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Some are listed in Schedule 5 of Blacktown LEP 2015 and there are others that are indicated on the DCP map. As a condition of development consent to develop land on which a site has been located, the applicant will be required to consult with the OEH to determine its requirements, it is advised to undertake this at the earliest possible stage as it may be necessary to take into account the location of the archaeological site in designing the development or, alternatively, obtain a permit to destroy in relation to the development.

■ Areas of high archaeological significance

These areas are indicated on Figure 4.1 and are shown in detail on the DCP map on Council's website. There is a high likelihood of archaeological sites occurring in these locations. Therefore it is advised to contact OEH at the earliest possible stage.

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application will likely be required. An AHIP is a legal document issued by the OEH which allows applicants to remove or in some way impact the object or place when no other options are available. The OEH aims to protect and manage Aboriginal objects and places. An AHIP is a last resort.

The subject area does not fall within the zone identified as containing high archaeological.

2.5.3. NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

The State Heritage Register (SHR) lists items that have been assessed as being of State heritage significance to New South Wales. Items appearing on the SHR are granted protection under s.60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act).

A search of the SHR was completed on the 13th of January 2021. There were no items identified within the subject area.

The closest registered item is the Prospect Reservoir, listed as '*Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area*; Listing No. 1370.

2.5.4. State Government Agency Conservation (Section 170) Registers.

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that State Government Agencies establish and maintain a Heritage Conservation Register for heritage items located on land under their control or ownership. Items listed on the s.170 Register are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) and bound by the regulations of the Heritage Act.

A search of the SHI was completed on the 13th January 2021. There were no items identified within or in proximity to the subject area.

2.5.5. Australian Heritage Database.

The Australian Heritage Database contains information about more than 20,000 natural, historic and Indigenous places including: places in the World Heritage List, Places in the National Heritage List, places in the Commonwealth Heritage list; and places in the Register of the National Estate (non-statutory). The list also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered for any one of these lists.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was completed on the 13th January 2021. There were no items identified within the subject area.

The closest registered item is the Prospect Reservoir, listed as '*Prospect Reservoir Area*; Place Id. 101536.

2.5.6. Summary of Historical (built) Heritage Review.

This summary has been undertaken to identify any relevant built heritage opportunities and constraints to inform the proposed subdivision and development of the subject area. These observations and recommendation area outlined below:

- There are no heritage items listed within or the subject area.
- There is a milestone, listed under the Blacktown LEP 2015 (Item No. I29) within proximity to the subject area, to the north.
- The prospect Reservoir, to the south east of the subject area, is listed on the State Heritage Register (Listing No. 1370).
- Neither listed item will be impacted by the proposed development.
- The subject area does not fall within the area identified for potential archaeological significance on the Blacktown DCP 2015

In summary, the above heritage register searches identify no heritage constraints for the subject area. This is a preliminary assessment.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

© 2021. PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd, ABS. Produced by Urbis Pty Ltd ABN 50 105 256 228, Jan 2021



Project No: P0026451

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Subject Area Hydrology Item - General

Contours

Historical Heritage Items
65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood
Charter Hall

Figure 6 – Heritage items in the vicinity

2.6. ARE THERE ANY LANDSCAPE FEATURES THAT ARE LIKELY TO INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS?

No.

The Due Diligence Code identifies certain landscape features that have high potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources and cultural heritage. The following landscape features are identified as having high potential for Aboriginal objects:

- within 200m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines.
- located within a sand dune system.
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- located within 200m below or above a cliff face.
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

The environmental context of the subject area is discussed in detail in Sections 2.6.1- 2.6.5.

The subject area is not located within 200m of any waterways, nor is it located within a sand dune system. The subject area is not located within 200m above or below a cliff face, and there are no sandstone outcrops or overhangs within the proximity of the subject area. The subject area does contain a crest, however the topography of the site has been heavily modified during the construction of surrounding roadways and the existing facilities.

2.6.1. Soil Landscapes and Geology

The subject area is located within the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The underlying geology of the region consists of Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. Between these two shale members is the Minchinbury Sandstone consisting of fine to medium-grained lithic quartz sandstone.

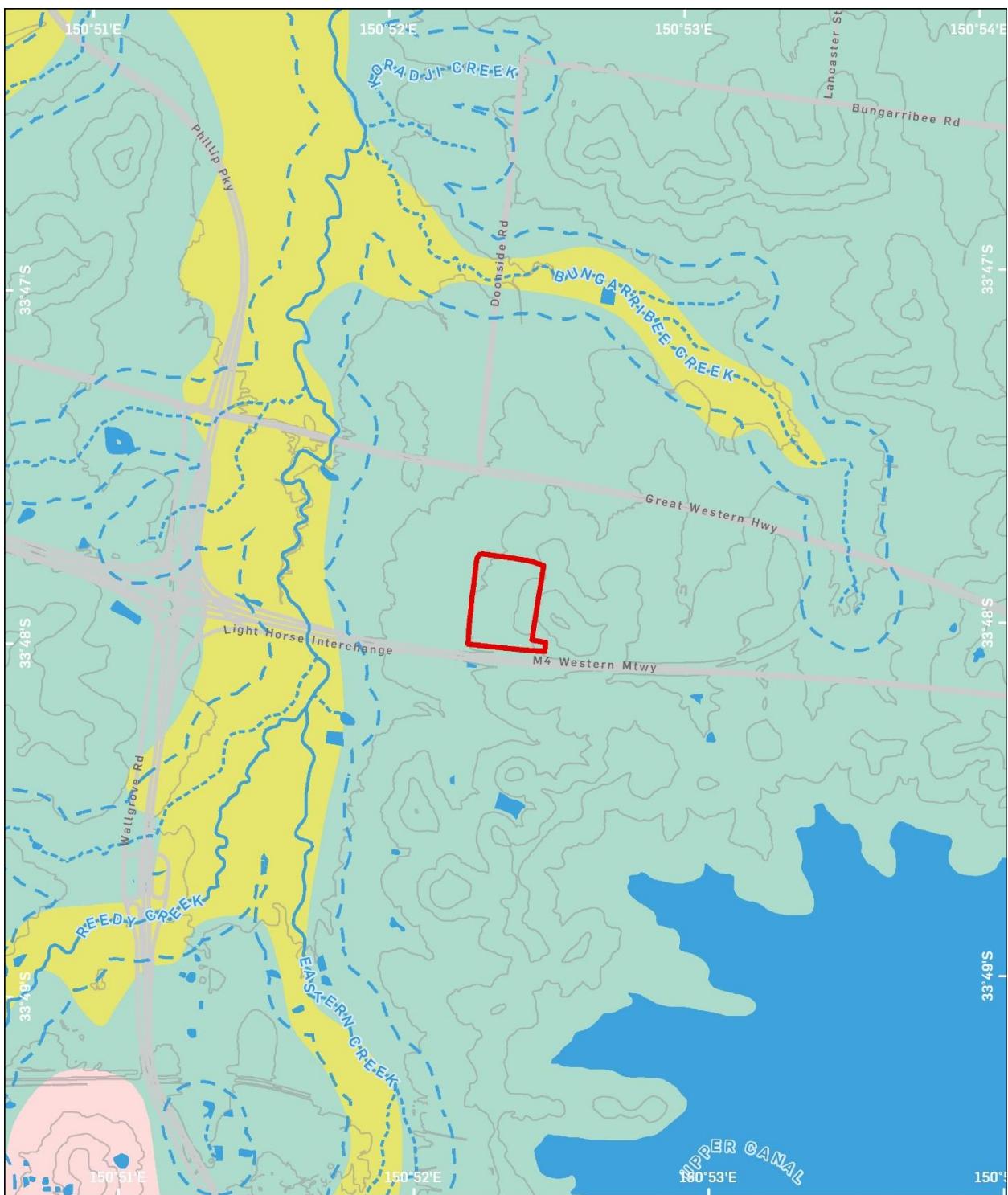
The subject area is located within the Blacktown (bt) Soil Landscape. The Blacktown soil landscape consists of shallow to moderately deep (>100 cm) hardsetting mottled texture contrast soils, red and brown podzolic soils on crests grading to yellow podzolic soils on lower slopes and in drainage lines. Dominant soil materials include friable brownish black loam; hardsetting brown clay loam; strongly pedal, mottled brown light clay, and; light grey plastic mottled clay.

The depth of natural soils is relevant to the potential for archaeological deposits to be present, especially in areas where disturbance is high. Most of the Huntingwood area is moderately - highly disturbed as a result of agricultural and industrial activities throughout the 20th Century. Where disturbance across the subject area exceeds 100cm, it will likely have resulted in the complete removal of, or loss of integrity for, archaeological deposits.

2.6.2. 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 (see Sections 2.4.1 - 2.4.2) 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 is located approximately 930m to the east of Eastern Creek, and approximately 1.3km to the south of Bungarribee Creek. The subject area is approximately 1.2km north west of the Prospect Reservoir, however this is a European made reservoir constructed in the 1880s to improve Sydney's water supply and was fed by the diversion of water from the Nepean River (SHI, 2001).



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



1 KM

Project No: P0026451

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

© 2021. PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd, ABS. Produced by Urbis Pty Ltd ABN 50 105 256 228, Jan 2021

SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood
Charter Hall

■ Subject Area - Ephemeral

■ Alluvial (ALsc) ■ Erosional (ERlu) ■ Residual (REbt) ■ Water

■ Hydrology

■ Hydrology 200m Buffer

— Permanent

— Contours

Figure 7 – Soil landscapes and hydrology

2.6.3. Landform

2.6.3.1. Assessment framework

There are varying morphological types of Landform elements (see Figure 8 and Figure 9). The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO, 2009) identifies ten types. These types are as follows:

Table 5 – 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 upwards 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.

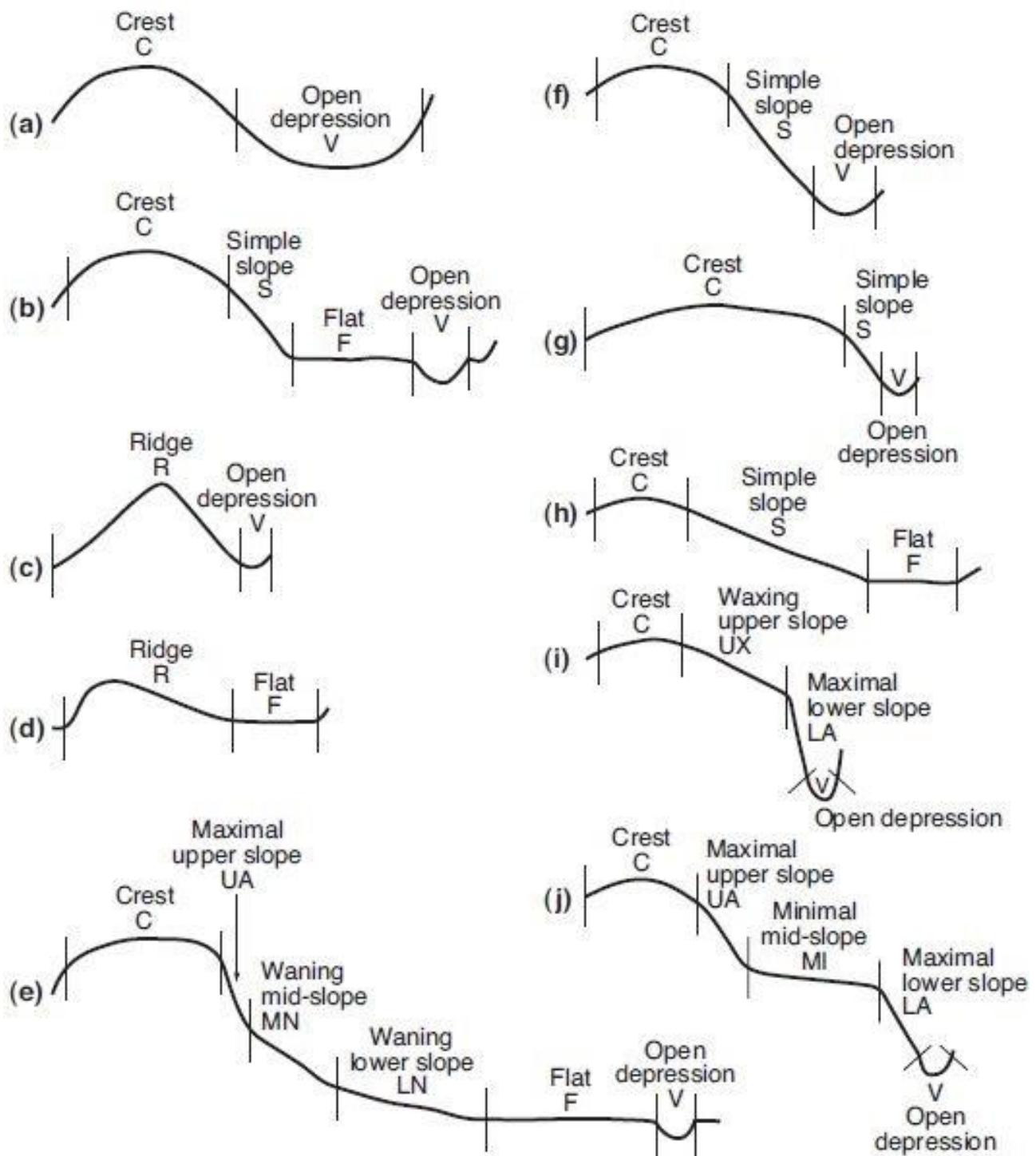


Figure 8 – Landform types

Source: CSIRO, 2009

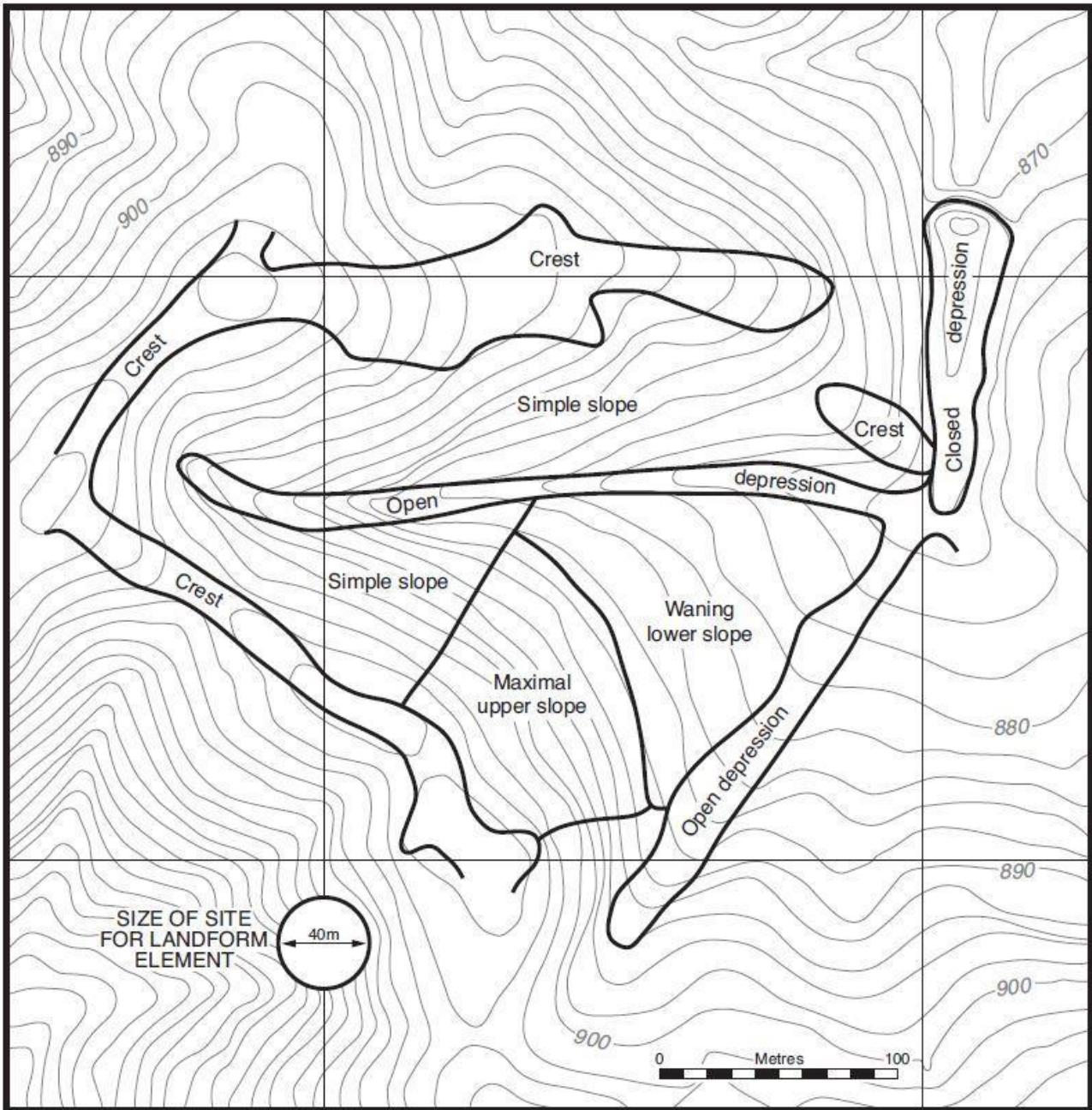


Figure 9 – Landform Patterns.

Source: CSIRO, 2009

2.6.3.2. Landform assessment of the subject area

The landform upon which the subject area is located is most comparable to image (C) in the above Figure 8, containing a crest in the north east with a simple slope towards the south and west.

The topography of the subject area been visibly modified, with the mounding of soils evident along the boundaries of the site.

2.6.4. Analysis of Historical Aerials

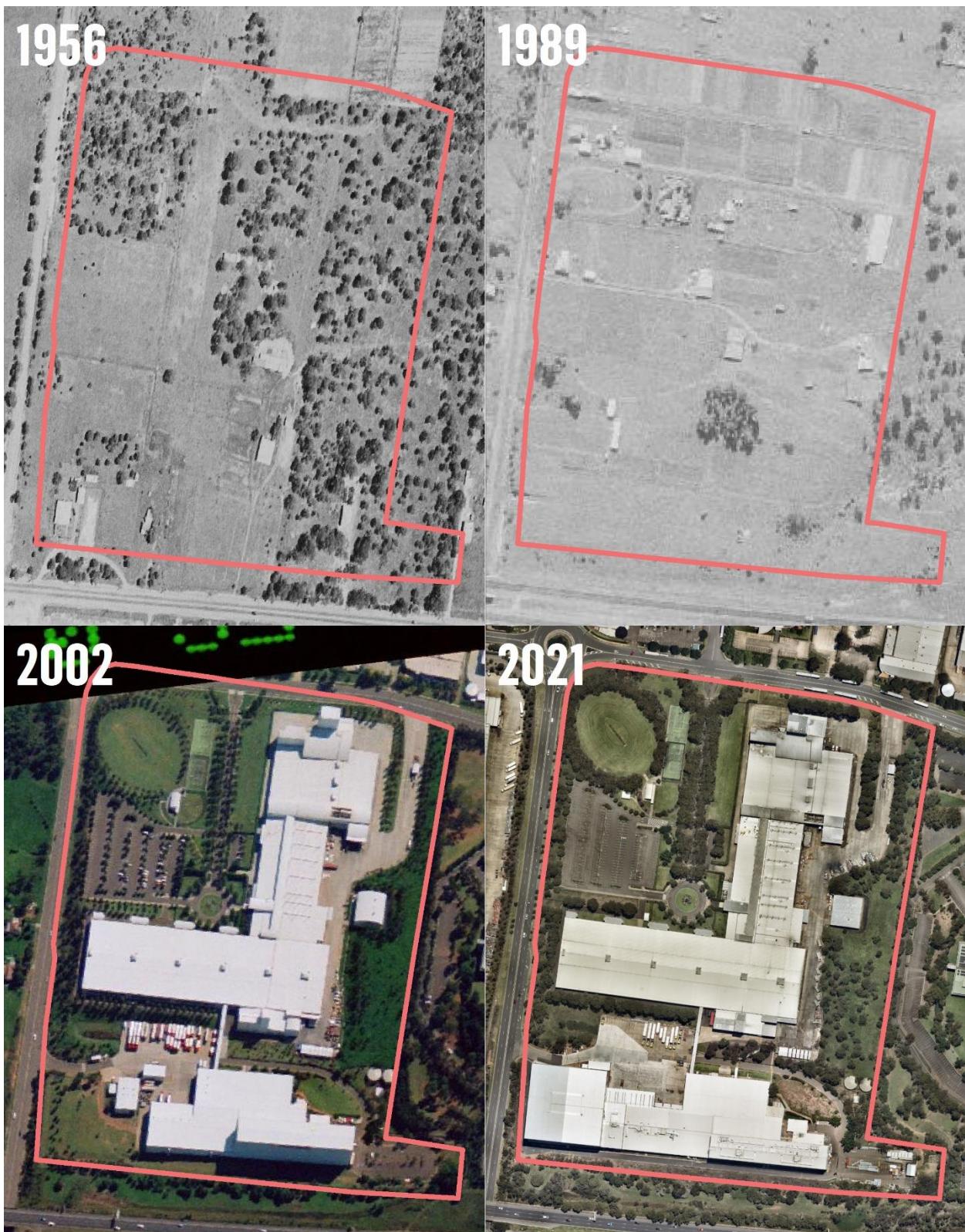
Historical aerials provide information regarding historical land use and disturbance within the subject area. Historical aerials from 1970, 1990, 2002 and 2005 have been analysed to inform an understanding of disturbance across the subject area. The analysis of these aerials is discussed in Table 6 below. The aerials are shown in Figure 10.

Table 6 – Historical Aerial Analysis

Year	Analysis - Northbound
1956	In 1956, the subject area has been cleared of the majority of vegetation and was utilised for agricultural purposes. Farming allotments are visible and divided by fence lines, with some farm buildings visible in the south of the subject area. Remnant stands of vegetation are visible along the eastern and northern portions of the subject area, although these may be replanted rather than original vegetation. There is also evidence of a dam present in the centre of the subject area.
1989	By 1989, the subject area has been cleared almost entirely, with new vegetation plantings towards the centre of the site. Agricultural practices are still ongoing and evidence of ploughing is visible in the northern portion of the subject area. There are three visible access roads on the subject area at this time, including one in the centre leading to a number of farming outbuildings. There are also farm buildings to the north, and two horse tracks are visible in this area. A third track is partially visible to the south east of the subject area.
2002	The Huntingwood facility was discussed in early 1994 and was planned to cost an estimated \$200 million (The Canberra Times, 1994a). Construction commenced in December 1994 and was scheduled to finish in mid-1997 (The Canberra Times, 1994b). By 2002, the subject area has been developed into the existing complex and the previous agricultural buildings demolished. To the north of the site, Huntingwood Drive has been constructed, likely resulting in some disturbance including mounding to the subject area. The construction of the existing complex would also have resulted in heavy disturbance to the subject area through landscaping works, the installation of access roads and the construction of manufacturing facilities which occupy the centre and southern portions of the subject area at this time.
2021	There is minimal evident change across the 19 years between 2002 and 2021. The southern facilities buildings have been expanded, however little else has changed in this period.

2.6.4.1. Summary

The subject area was initially utilised for agricultural purposes, with disturbance activities during this period primarily involving the clearance of vegetation, construction of farm buildings and access roads, and ploughing. By 2002, the subject area had been developed into the existing food processing facility, with areas without buildings subjected to cut/fill and truncation. Due to the known shallow depth of soils within the subject area, it is likely that the disturbance associated with the construction of the existing facility will likely have removed any Potential Aboriginal archaeological resources across the site or reduced the integrity of subsurface remains.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

0 50 M

Project No: P0026451

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Subject Area

© 2021. PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd, ABS. Produced by Urbis Pty Ltd ABN 50 105 256 228, Jan 2021

HISTORICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
65 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood
Charter Hall

Figure 10 – Historical Aerial Imagery

2.6.5. Summary of Environmental Context

- There is one soil landscape present within the subject area, being the Blacktown Soil Landscape, with soils depths generally shallow (>100cm).
- There are no waterways within close proximity to the subject area. The closest waterway to the subject area is Eastern Creek, approximately 930m to the west. This is outside of the 250m buffer zone of waterways identified by the regional Cumberland Plain predictive model as being archaeologically sensitive.
- The topography of the subject area slopes to the south and west, with the northern portion of the subject area situated upon a crest.
- The subject area has experienced high levels of disturbance through the construction of the existing food processing facility. Due to the known shallow depth of soils within the subject area, it is likely that the disturbance associated with the construction of the existing facility will likely have removed any Potential Aboriginal archaeological resources across the site or reduced the integrity of subsurface remains.
- The subject area does not contain environmental factors generally understood to indicate archaeological sensitivity, such as sandy soils or close proximity to waterways, as defined by the regional context of the Cumberland Plain (discussed in Section 2.4.1).

2.7. STEP 3 - CAN HARM TO ABORIGINAL OBJECTS LISTED ON AHIMS OR IDENTIFIED BY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND/OR CAN THE CARRYING OUT OF THE ACTIVITY AT THE RELEVANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES BE AVOIDED?

Yes.

There are no Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified as likely to occur on the basis of the archaeological and environmental context analysis in this assessment.

2.8. STEP 4-DOES THE DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND VISUAL INSPECTION CONFIRM THAT THERE ARE ABORIGINAL OBJECTS OR THAT THEY ARE LIKELY?

The Desktop Assessment confirmed the following:

- The subject area does not contain any previously registered AHIMS sites.
- The subject area does not contain any archaeologically sensitive landscape features as defined by the Cumberland Plain regional predictive model and the Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010).
- The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from land use activities, particularly the construction of the existing food processing facility.
- There are no heritage items listed within the subject area.
- The subject area has generally **low** potential for Aboriginal sites to occur.

2.9. SITE SURVEY

Site inspection was carried out on 21st January 2021 by Andrew Crisp (Urbis Senior Archaeologist). The survey methodology involved complete coverage of all areas of proposed physical impact. This survey section has been divided into four sections for clarity; New Ingredient Silo, New Storage Building, New Warehouse Building and New Production Facility (including loading area, basement parking, fire road and vehicle access) (refer to Figure 11 below).

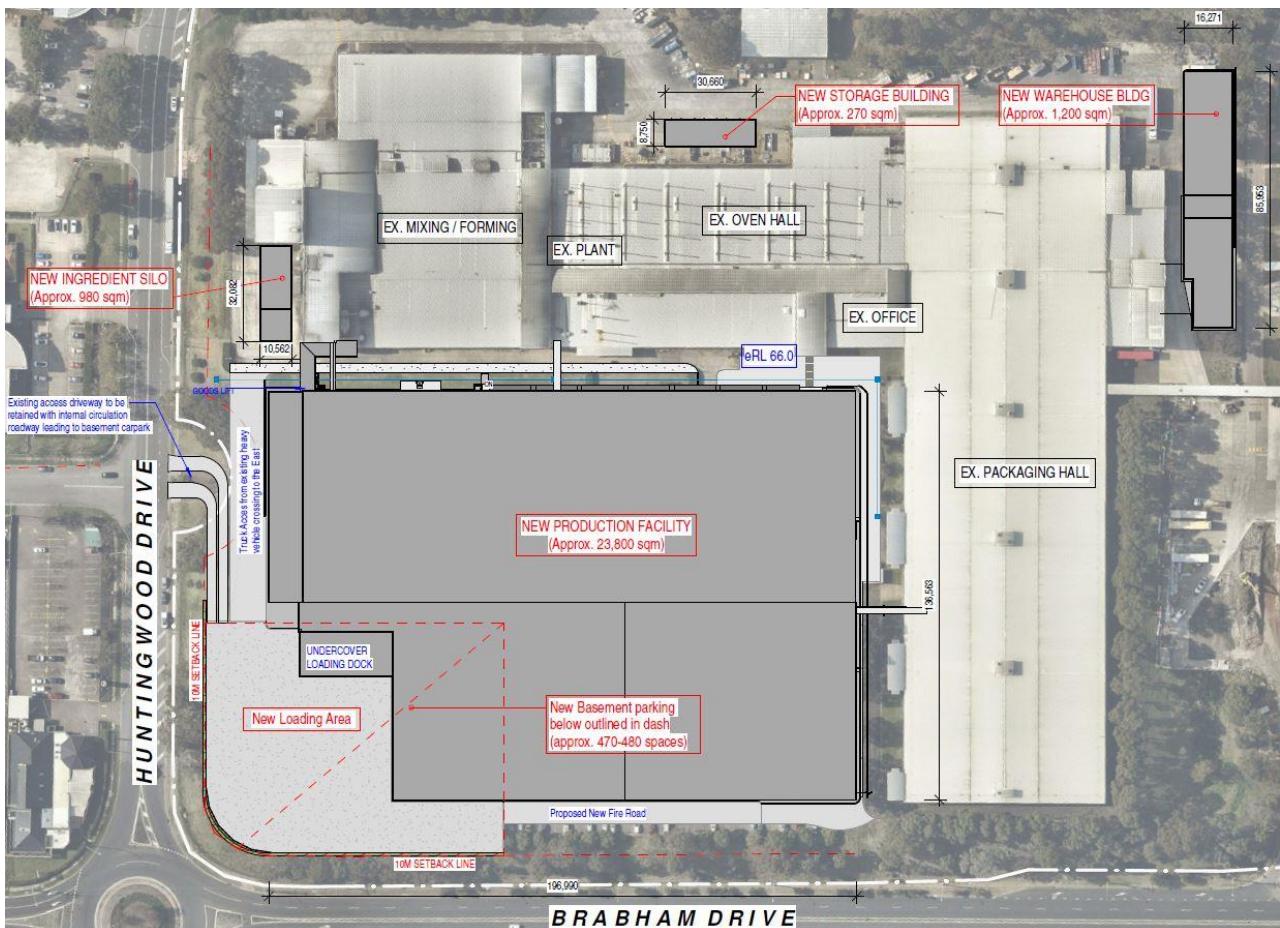


Figure 11 – Site plan

Source: HL Architects Pty Ltd

The results of the site inspection include the following:

- Zero previously unregistered Aboriginal sites were identified.
- Zero AHIMS sites are located within the subject area.
- Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was estimated at 5% across most of the subject area. With the only exposures identified within erosion scours on artificial embankments adjacent to the cricket field and the proposed New Warehouse Building.
- Disturbance is considered high with clear evidence of cut and fill, truncation of natural landform and construction of existing industrial facilities.
- There are a number of immature plantings of native vegetation within the subject area. All were inspected, non-displayed any potential cultural modification and all are considered too young to have potential for Aboriginal modification/scarring.
- No areas of archaeological potential were identified within the subject area.

2.9.1. New Ingredient Silo

The location of the proposed New Ingredients Silo is an artificial terrace constructed on a gentle hillslope adjacent to the existing mixing/forming building (Figure 12 and Figure 13). Zero surface visibility, high level of disturbance and landform modification due to existing built form.



Figure 12 – Artificial terrace with hardstand. Aspect east



Figure 13 - Artificial terrace with hardstand adjacent to mixing/forming building. Aspect east

2.9.2. New Storage Building

The location of the proposed New Storage Building is an artificial terrace constructed on a gentle hillslope adjacent to the existing oven hall and mixing/forming building (Figure 14 and Figure 15). Zero surface visibility, high level of disturbance and landform modification due to existing built form.



Figure 14 – Artificial terrace with hardstand. Oven hall to the left of frame, mixing/forming building at rear of frame. Aspect north



Figure 15 - Artificial terrace with hardstand. Oven hall to the left of frame, mixing/forming building at right of frame. Aspect north

2.9.3. New Warehouse Building

The location of the proposed New Warehouse Building contains an artificial terrace constructed on a gentle hillslope in addition to a highly landscaped artificial drainage line (Figure 16, Figure 17, Figure 18 and Figure 19). This portion of the subject area displays low surface visibility (erosion exposure identified on artificial embankment displays basal clay and zero topsoil), high level of disturbance and landform modification due to existing built form.



Figure 16 – Hardstand and landscaping. Aspect east



Figure 17 – Subsurface stormwater drainage. Aspect east



Figure 18 – Truncated and levelled hillslope with existing Storage Building. Aspect east



Figure 19 – Artificial embankment to south of existing Storage building. Aspect east

2.9.1. New Production Facility

The location of the proposed New Production Facility contains an extensively truncated hillslope landform. The existing development within this portion of the subject area includes:

- Existing access driveway running south from Huntingwood Drive with parallel rows of native plantings (Figure 20). Large round-about with landscaping near reception at south end of access driveway (Figure 21).
- Artificial embankment north of the existing Packaging Hall sloping down to the employee carpark (Figure 22).
- Large employee carpark with hardstand and landscaping (Figure 23).
- Extensive artificial embankment on the western side of the existing Mixing/Forming Building sloping down to the access driveway (Figure 24 and Figure 25).
- Truncation and levelling clear for the construction of the existing tennis and basketball courts (Figure 26 and Figure 27).
- Inspection clearly showed that the cricket pitch and artificial curtilage of embankments was constructed using cut/fill methods (Figure 28 and Figure 29).
- Truncation of landform and landscaping between employee car park to the south and the sporting fields/recreation facilities to the north (Figure 30 and Figure 31).



Figure 20 -Existing access driveway running south from Huntingwood Drive. Aspect north



Figure 21 – Large round-about with landscaping near reception at south end of access driveway. Aspect south-east



Figure 22 – View of artificial embankment north of the existing Packaging Hall sloping down to the employee carpark. Aspect west



Figure 23 – Extensive employee carpark with landscaping. Aspect north

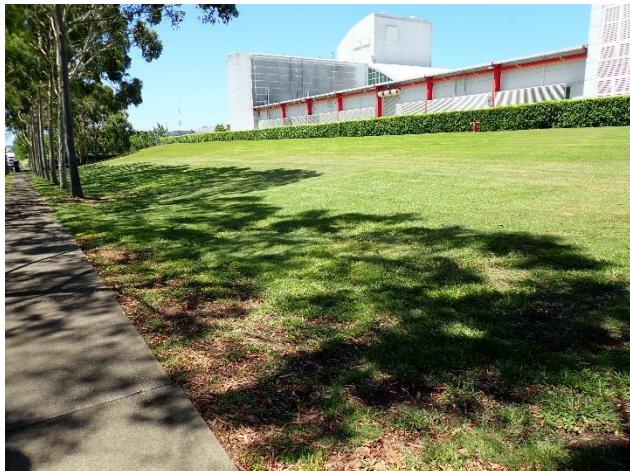


Figure 24 – Extensive artificial embankment on the western side of the existing Mixing/Forming Building sloping down to the access driveway. Aspect north



Figure 25 - Extensive artificial embankment on the western side of the existing Mixing/Forming Building sloping down to the access driveway. Aspect south



Figure 26 – Truncation and levelling clear for the construction of the existing tennis and basketball courts. Aspect south west



Figure 27 – View of existing basketball court from Huntingwood Drive easement. Aspect south



Figure 28 – Inspection clearly showed that the cricket pitch and artificial curtilage of embankments was constructed using cut/fill methods. Aspect south



Figure 29 - Inspection clearly showed that the cricket pitch and artificial curtilage of embankments was constructed using cut/fill methods. Aspect west



Figure 30 – Employee recreation facilities and associated landscaping to south of cricket pitch. Aspect north east

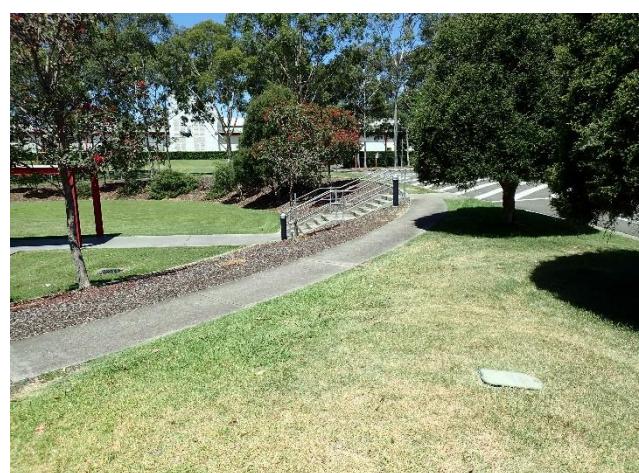


Figure 31 – Truncation of landform and landscaping between employee car park to the south and the sporting fields/recreation facilities to the north. Aspect east

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report was prepared to investigate whether the proposed development will have the potential to harm Aboriginal sites or archaeological resources that may exist within the subject area and inform the proposed development of any Aboriginal archaeological and heritage constraints. The assessment was prepared in accordance with the Due Diligence Code, and included the following:

- Comprehensive background research of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments within and in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Analysis of landscape features and their potential to retain archaeological deposits (PADs).
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.
- Site survey to confirm the results of the desktop assessment.

The assessment concluded that:

- The subject area does not contain any previously registered AHIMS sites.
- The subject area does not contain any archaeologically sensitive landscape features as defined by the Cumberland Plain regional predictive model and the Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010).
- The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from land use activities, particularly the construction of the existing facility currently present in the late 1990s.
- There are no heritage items listed within the subject area.
- The subject area has generally **low** potential for Aboriginal sites to occur.
- No Aboriginal sites were identified during the site survey.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

1. This DDA should be kept providing proof for the Due Diligence Process applied for the subject area.
2. The below chance finds procedure should be followed. Although considered highly unlikely, should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:
 - 2.1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
 - 2.2. Site supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or DPC to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
 - 2.3. The nominated archaeologist examines the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item and decides on appropriate management, in conjunction with the RAPs for the project. Such management may require further consultation with DPC, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and preparation of AHIMS Site Card.
 - 2.4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
 - 2.5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this report and revised accordingly.
 - 2.6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon relevant approvals from DPC.
3. In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

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

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS), 1996. *Archaeological Test Excavations at Plumpton Ridge Proposed Sydney Orbital Road Route*

AMBS, 1997. Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1

Brayshaw & Haglund, 1996. *M4 Upgrade Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites for proposal to upgrade the M4 Motorway from Church St Parramatta to Coleman St. St Marys & Prospect to Emu Plains*

Crew, D., 1989. *Archaeological survey of proposed Sydney International Grand Prix Circuit, Eastern Creek near Blacktown*

Crew, D., 1990. *Report of an archaeological survey for aboriginal sites at the proposed eastern creek motor sports complex near Blacktown, NSW*

Dallas, M. 1982. *An Archaeological Survey at Riverstone, Schofields and Quakers Hill, NSW.*

DECCW, 2010. *The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*

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

JMCHM, 2009. *Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage at 60 Wallgrove Road, Minchinbury NSW*

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

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologist (MDCA), 1985. *An Archaeological Study at North Richmond*

McDonald, 1986. *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Schofields Regional Depot, Plumpton.*

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009

Ngara Consulting, 2003. *Archaeological Field Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage: Northern Boiler Paddock, Blacktown/Huntingwood (INCOMPLETE 2-19 Missing*

Ngara Consulting, 2005. *Archaeological Field Assessment Lot 2 and Lot 5 in DP 1079897 Industrial Development At Eastern Creek*

Rich, E., 1989. *Horsley Road deviation, Eastern Creek Archaeological inspection for Aboriginal sites*

Rich, E, 1992. *Proposed Rezoning Hadden Valley Estate: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites. Unpublished report prepared for John Bowden & Co and Kemeta Pty Ltd*

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

State Heritage Inventory Sheet (SHI), 2001. *Prospect Reservoir and Surrounding Area.*

The Canberra Times, 15 September 1994. *Business and Investment*, Pg. 17

The Canberra Times, 16 December 1995. *Business and Investment*, Pg. 17

Total Earth Care, 2007. *Reen Road, Eastern Creek Archaeological Excavation of site PB1 (AHIMS # 45-5-3227) and surrounding landscape, Reen Rd, Eastern Creek*

DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 8 February 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 CHARTER HALL (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of an Aboriginal objects due diligence 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.

In preparing this report, Urbis may rely on or refer to documents in a language other than English, which Urbis may arrange to be translated. Urbis is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such translations and disclaims any liability for any statement or opinion made in this report being inaccurate or incomplete arising from such translations.

Whilst Urbis has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this report, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. Urbis (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which Urbis relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by Urbis recklessly or in bad faith.

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

AHIMS BASIC AND EXTENSIVE

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

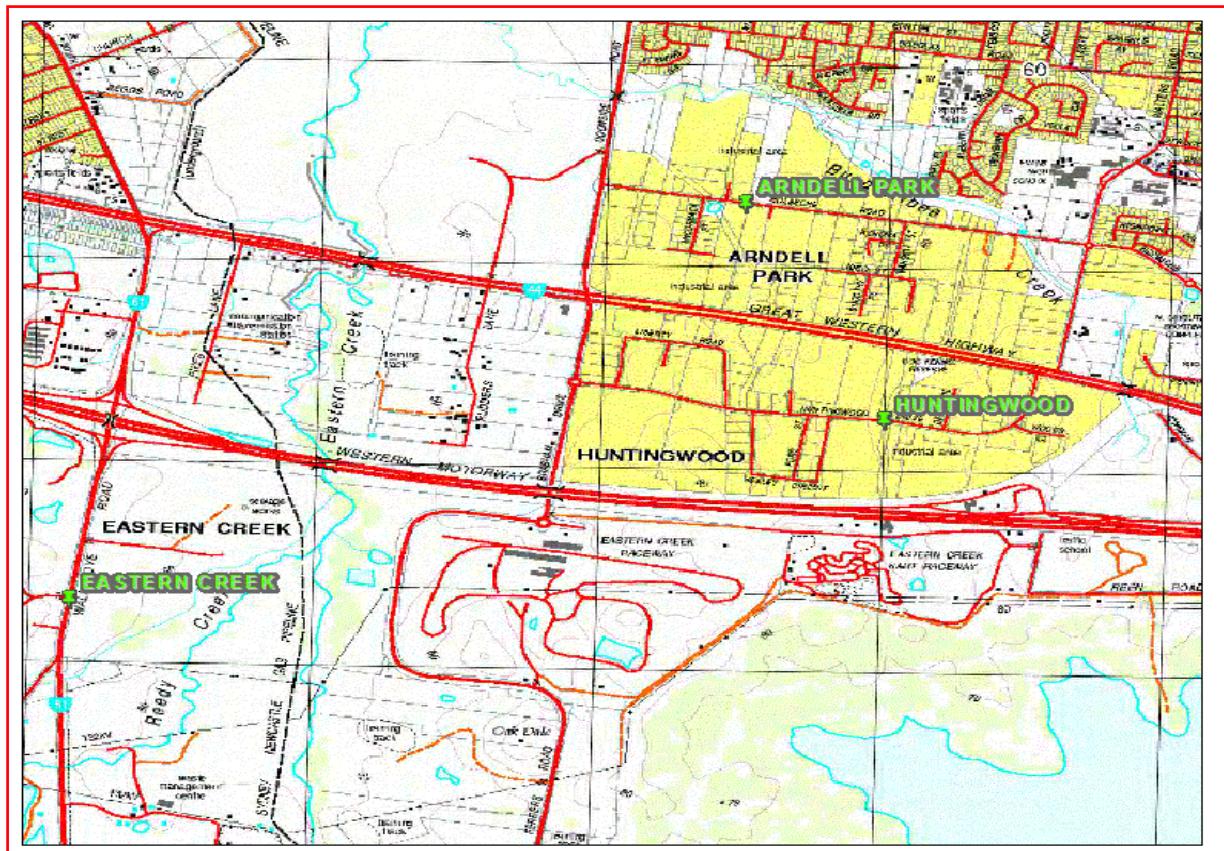
Date: 13 January 2021

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Meggan Walker
Email: mwalker@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Meggan Walker on 13 January 2021.

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:

105	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.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2797	WSO-OS-8	AGD	56	301090	6256450	Open site	Destroyed	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Robynne Mills					<u>Permits</u>	1398	
45-5-2818	ECD1	AGD	56	302950	6256210	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>	1445,1584	
45-5-2654	PL-05-1	AGD	56	301550	6258030	Open site	Destroyed	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2848	ECD/1	AGD	56	302950	6256210	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		98343
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2974	Lucan Park PAD	AGD	56	301090	6256666	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>	1941	
45-5-3309	NBP1	GDA	56	304933	6257910	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 5		100503
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3310	NBP2	GDA	56	304827	6257662	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 3		100503
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Kohen,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3388	Eskdale Street 1 (ES 1)	AGD	56	301190	6259080	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>	2837	
45-5-2720	PAD-OS-8	AGD	56	301150	6257650	Open site	Destroyed	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Robynne Mills					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2579	EC5	AGD	56	302350	6256300	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Isolated Find	98435
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Kelvin Officer					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0761	EC1 (Eastern Creek)	AGD	56	302540	6257520	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,98435
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Elizabeth Rich,S Lalor,Mr.David Crew					<u>Permits</u>	131	
45-5-0453	Bungarribee 12 Blacktown	AGD	56	302680	6258870	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Kohen					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3882	OTC8	AGD	56	302900	6259840	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Amy Stevens					<u>Permits</u>	3292	
45-5-5283	LHIBH Eskdale Creek terrace	GDA	56	301746	6257539	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-5284	LHIBH Eastern Creek Terrace	GDA	56	302179	6257780	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-5285	LHIBH BS	GDA	56	301616	6257579	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2576	EC2	AGD	56	302650	6256580	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1382	
45-5-2577	EC4	AGD	56	302250	6256320	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2578	EC3	AGD	56	301980	6256520	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2580	EC6	AGD	56	302480	6256280	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Isolated Find	98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1444	
45-5-2581	EC7	AGD	56	302700	6256150	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1382	
45-5-2564	IF1	AGD	56	301450	6257430	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Isolated Find	98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2565	IF2	AGD	56	301200	6257240	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Isolated Find	98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0465	Bungarribee18 Blacktown	AGD	56	302320	6258930	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018,98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0467	Bungarribee 17 Blacktown	AGD	56	302010	6259610	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0469	Bungarribee 14 O.T.C.Doonside	AGD	56	302750	6258800	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018,98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0472	South Blacktown 5 Blacktown	AGD	56	302910	6259710	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0473	South Blacktown 1 Blacktown	AGD	56	303370	6257780	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0476	South Blacktown 2 Blacktown	AGD	56	303380	6258180	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0477	South Blacktown 8 Blacktown	AGD	56	304050	6258890	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0478	South Blacktown 10 Blacktown	AGD	56	304630	6259610	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-1066	Eastern Creek 1 EC 1	GDA	56	302157	6257912	Open site	Destroyed	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	3694,98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4001	
45-5-0464	Bungarribee19 Blacktown	AGD	56	301820	6259500	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2635	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2362	EC 2(5); <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	304750	6258050	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2363	EC 3(5); <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	304770	6257690	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2364	EC 4(5); <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	304750	6257920	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Kerry Navin				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0452	bungarribee 9 blacktown OTC Doonside <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302690	6259970	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	947,1018
		<u>Recorders</u>		Jim Kohen				<u>Permits</u>	3292	
45-5-0454	Bungarribee13 O.T.C.Doonside <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302590	6258990	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	947,1018,98435
		<u>Recorders</u>		Jim Kohen				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0455	Bungarribee 10 Blacktown <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302520	6258920	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	947,1018,98435
		<u>Recorders</u>		Jim Kohen				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0459	Bungarribee 8 Blacktown <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302650	6259380	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
		<u>Recorders</u>		Jim Kohen				<u>Permits</u>	3772	
45-5-0462	Bungarribee 21 Blacktown <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	301850	6259330	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
		<u>Recorders</u>		Jim Kohen				<u>Permits</u>	3772	
45-5-0463	Bungarribee 20 Blacktown <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302010	6259820	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
		<u>Recorders</u>		Jim Kohen				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0750	EC12 (Eastern Creek) <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302330	6257000	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,1646,1814,98435
		<u>Recorders</u>		Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith				<u>Permits</u>	131	
45-5-0751	EC11 (Eastern Creek) <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302290	6257550	Open site	Destroyed	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,1646,1814,98435
		<u>Recorders</u>		Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith				<u>Permits</u>	131	
45-5-0752	EC10 (Eastern Creek) <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302330	6257400	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,1646,1814,98435
		<u>Recorders</u>		Elizabeth Rich,Laura-Jane Smith				<u>Permits</u>	131	
45-5-0753	EC9 (Eastern Creek) <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302200	6257100	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,1814,98435
		<u>Recorders</u>		Elizabeth Rich,Mr.David Crew				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0756	EC6 (Eastern Creek) <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302070	6257300	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,98435
		<u>Recorders</u>		Elizabeth Rich,S Lalor,Mr.David Crew				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0757	EC5 (Eastern Creek) <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	302350	6257250	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,98435

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0758	EC4 (Eastern Creek)	AGD	56	302500	6257150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0759	EC3 (Eastern Creek)	AGD	56	302580	6257150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0760	EC2 (Eastern Creek)	AGD	56	302540	6257520	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2849	SO-ST 2 (A, B, C, D & E)	AGD	56	301310	6258010	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		4015,98084
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2851	WSO-OS-10	AGD	56	301585	6259280	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		1597
45-5-3020	EC_AMBS_04	GDA	56	301654	6258414	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		2150
45-5-0754	EC8 (Eastern Creek)	AGD	56	302300	6257080	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,1814,984 35
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0755	EC7 (Eastern Creek)	AGD	56	302750	6257000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1644,98435
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4308	Bungarribee Precinct Artefact Scatter 2 (BP AS2)	GDA	56	302773	6258994	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4309	Bungarribee Precinct Artefact Scatter 3 (BP AS3)	GDA	56	302487	6259373	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		3772
45-5-4312	Bungarribee Precinct Isolated Find 1 (BP IF1)	GDA	56	302048	6260010	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4313	Bungarribee Precinct Artefact Scatter 5 (BP AS5)	GDA	56	302594	6259684	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		4028
45-5-4314	Bungarribee Precinct Isolated Find 2 (BP IF2)	GDA	56	302721	6259618	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		3772
45-5-4315	Bungarribee Precinct Isolated Find 3 (BP IF3)	GDA	56	302695	6259656	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		3772
45-5-4583	M4-02 Eastern Creek	GDA	56	302152	6258029	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		4001
45-5-5159	OTC/10	GDA	56	302650	6258700	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-5183	LIBH AS1	GDA	56	301494	6257538	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-5184	LIBH AS3	GDA	56	301834	6257369	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-5185	LIBH AS2	GDA	56	301876	6257644	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-5169	BTH AS	GDA	56	302806	6259030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2614	Eastern Creek 9	AGD	56	301890	6256000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2648	Eastern Creek PAD 20	AGD	56	301500	6258000	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103782
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	1317,1566
45-5-2591	EC1	AGD	56	301600	6256450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> John Gallard								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2592	EC2 (Duplicate copy see 45-5-2576)	AGD	56	302650	6256580	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Colin Gale								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2593	EC3 (Duplicate copy of 45-5-2578)	AGD	56	301980	6256520	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Colin Gale								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2594	EC4 (Duplicate copy of 45-5-2577)	AGD	56	302250	6256320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> John Gallard								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2595	EC5 (Duplicate copy of 45-5-2579)	AGD	56	302350	6256300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> John Gallard								<u>Permits</u>	1444
45-5-2596	EC6 (Duplicate copy of 45-5-2580)	AGD	56	302480	6256280	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> John Gallard								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2597	EC7 (Duplicate copy of 45-5-2581)	AGD	56	302700	6256150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Colin Gale								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2599	WSRA 1	AGD	56	302100	6256510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> John Gallard								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-2601	IF1	AGD	56	302290	6256350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3233	Site A - Precinct A at Eastern Creek	AGD	56	303050	6257250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon								<u>Permits</u>	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3251	WSP 05	GDA	56	302837	6260017	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	3292
45-5-3254	WSP 08	GDA	56	302501	6259502	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,Mr.Josh Symons						<u>Permits</u>	3772
45-5-3255	WSP 09	GDA	56	302300	6259710	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	3614,3772,4028
45-5-3256	WSP 10	GDA	56	302405	6259545	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	3614,4028
45-5-3293	PP-2	GDA	56	301895	6259673	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Laila Haglund						<u>Permits</u>	2635
45-5-3245	PA-1 (Site A)	GDA	56	303381	6257697	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		103760
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Andrew Knight,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor						<u>Permits</u>	2552
45-5-3260	WSP 13	GDA	56	302724	6258228	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3261	WSP 14	GDA	56	301798	6258400	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3262	WSP 15	GDA	56	302212	6258063	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3264	WSP 17	GDA	56	302412	6257853	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3265	WSP 18	GDA	56	302087	6258599	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		100103
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3226	PB-2 (not a site)	AGD	56	304250	6257550	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Andrew Knight						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3227	PB-1	AGD	56	304350	6257450	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -		100563,10376
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Andrew Knight						<u>Permits</u>	0
45-5-3811	Q2 (Prospect)	GDA	56	301173	6258417	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		101797
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3812	Q3 (Prospect)	GDA	56	301053	6258543	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		101797
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-3813	Q4 (Prospect)	GDA	56	301243	6258480	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		101797

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

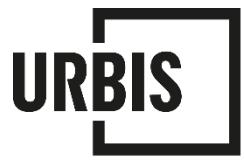
This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-5-3814	Q5 (Prospect)		Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,Kelleher Nightingale Consulti				Permits		
		GDA	56	301198	6258432	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		101797
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,Kelleher Nightingale Consulti				Permits		
45-5-3815	Q6 (Prospect)		GDA	56	301168	6258410	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML,Kelleher Nightingale Consulti				Permits		
45-5-4435	Bungarribee Precinct Artefact Reburial Location 01 (BPAL 01)		GDA	56	302286	6259536	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Josh Symons				Permits	4028	
45-5-4433	BP AS6		GDA	56	302267	6259337	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons				Permits		
45-5-4434	BP AS7		GDA	56	302283	6259422	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons				Permits	3772	
45-5-4771	Sydney Zoo Artefact Scatter 02 (SZ AS02)		GDA	56	302481	6259219	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Ms.Claire Rayner				Permits		
45-5-4772	Sydney Zoo Artefact Scatter 01 (SZ AS01)		GDA	56	302418	6259212	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Ms.Claire Rayner				Permits		
45-5-5329	Pikes Lane AS1		GDA	56	301607	6258430	Open site	Valid	Artifact : -	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats				Permits		
45-5-5352	SIS PAD 02		GDA	56	302641	6256359	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	
	<u>Contact</u>		Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Ms.Alyce Haast				Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 301038 - 305038, Northings : 6256172 - 6260172 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal due diligence arch assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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.



URBIS.COM.AU