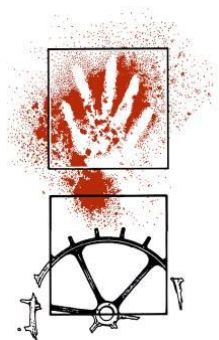


New Primary School in Googong

Lot 3 DP 1179941

Aboriginal and European Archaeological Assessment

May 2021



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the results of an Aboriginal and European archaeological assessment of the New primary School in Googong site. The report was commissioned by GHD on behalf of School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW).

This Aboriginal and European archaeological assessment accompanies an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) in support of an application for a State Significant Development (SSD-10326042).

The development is for a new primary school located on land bound by Gorman Drive, Aprasia Avenue, Wilkins Way and McPhail Way in Googong.

This report addresses the relevant Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).

Step 1: Determine if the activity will disturb the ground surface.

The development of Lot 3 DP 1179941 for the New primary School in Googong will disturb the ground surface.

Step 2a: Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware.

Five Aboriginal recordings are listed on AHIMS for the area around the Googong study area within the following map grid references:

1. Lat, Long From: -35.4248, 149.2351.
2. Lat, Long To: -35.421, 149.2412 with a buffer of 50 metres.

Sites comprise two artefact scatters and three potential archaeological deposits. None of these sites are located within Lot 3 DP 1179941.

There are not listed European heritage site in the project area.

Step 2b: Determine if the activity is in area where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects

Lot 3 DP 1179941 does not include landscape elements that indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects. A significant amount of disturbance within the block has occurred during the construction of the surrounding development, the area was also used as a site compound and laydown area.

Step 3: Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?

No sites are envisaged to be harmed by the development of Lot 3 DP 1179941 for the New primary School in Googong.

Step 4: Desktop assessment and visual inspection

A site walk-over was undertaken on 17 December 2020 by archaeologist Nicola Hayes. No Aboriginal or European objects or areas of archaeological potential were located.

Step 5: Further investigation and impact assessment

1. No further heritage assessments are required for Lot 3 DP 1179941.
2. The unanticipated discovery protocols outlined in Appendix 2 should be followed for this project.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Aboriginal and European archaeological assessment accompanies an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) in support of an application for a State Significant Development (SSD-10326042).

The development is for a new primary school located on land bound by Gorman Drive, Aprasia Avenue, Wilkins Way and McPhail Way in Googong.

This report addresses the relevant Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), namely:

7. Heritage

- Identify any archaeological potential or archaeological significance on and adjacent to the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance.
- Provide a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items on and adjacent to the site where applicable in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and DUAP, 1996) and Assessing Heritage Significance (OEH, 2015).

8. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

- Document and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development.
- Identify:
 - Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments undertaken at the site and surrounding area to date.
 - the impacts, including possible impacts, of the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and the measures proposed to mitigate impacts.
 - procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the project to formulate appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.
 - procedures to be followed in the event Aboriginal burials or skeletal material is uncovered during construction to formulate appropriate measures to manage the impacts to this material.
- Any consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties that have been identified as part of the broader Googong development area must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010).
- Any Aboriginal objects recorded as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report must be documented and notified to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) within Heritage NSW of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

1.1 The Proposal

The proposed development is for construction and operation of a new primary school in Googong that will accommodate up to 700 students.

The proposed development is a Core 35 school and includes:

- A collection of 1-2 storey buildings containing 30 home base units, 3 special education learning units, canteen, hall, library and administrative facilities.



- On-site carpark with 60 spaces and on-street kiss-and-ride facilities.
- Outdoor sports court and play area.
- Integrated landscaping, fencing and signage.

1.2 Site Description

The site is located at Aprasia Avenue, Googong, and is formally described as Lot 3 DP1179941 (refer to Figure 1.1). The site is irregular in shape and has an area of 28,118.39m².

The site is located within the Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council local government area approximately 10km south of the Queanbeyan Central Business District.

The site is bordered by Aprasia Avenue to the north, Gorman Drive to the southwest, Wilkins way to the east/southeast and McPhail way to the west.

Googong North Village Centre, which contains a child care centre, supermarket, cafes and take-away food outlets, is located approximately 100m west of the site across McPhail Way. The site is otherwise surrounded by low density residential development.

Googong is a recently developed town, with the planning beginning in the early 2000s and the first residents taking up residence in 2014.

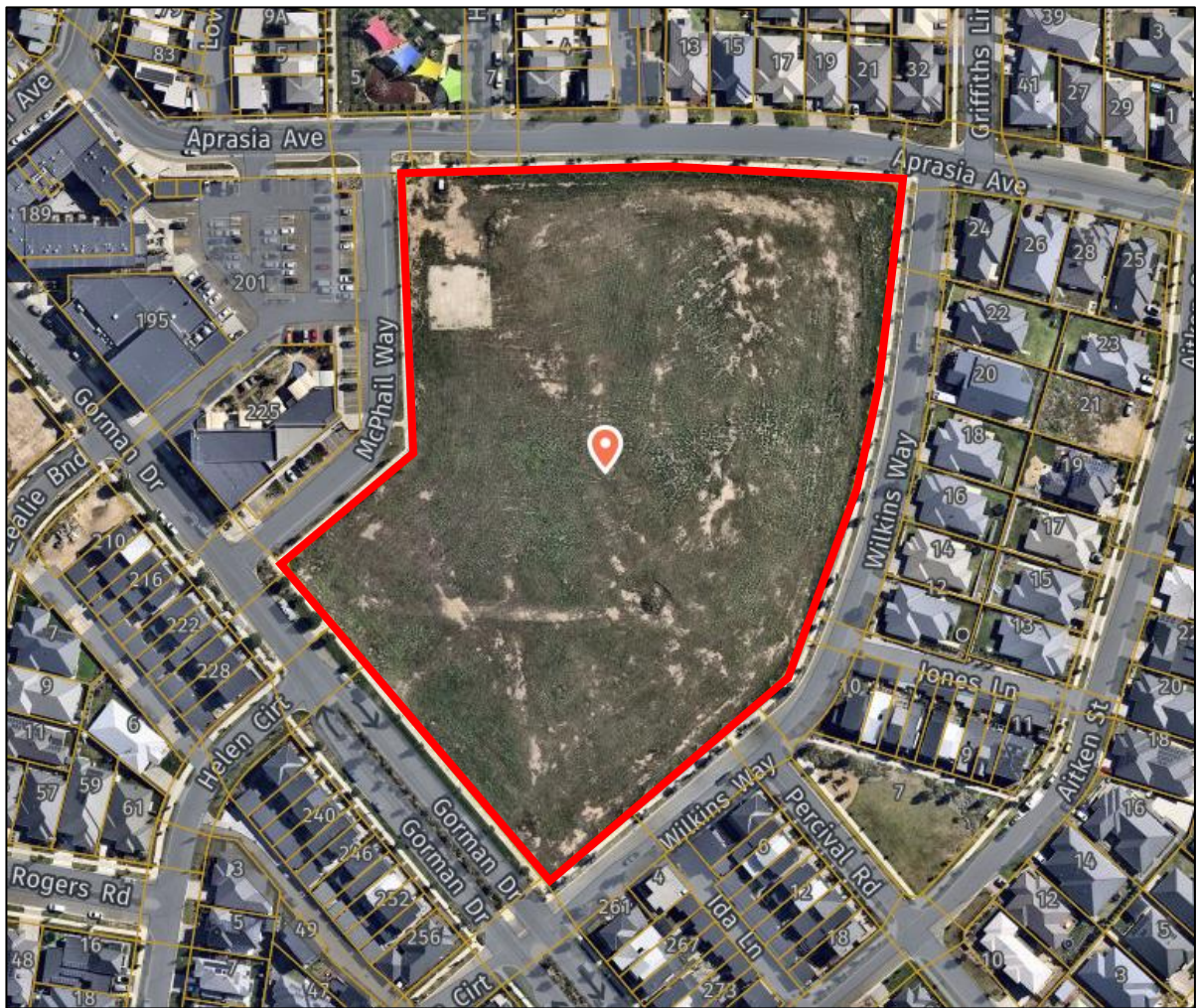


Figure 1.1 Site aerial photograph (source: Nearmap)



1.3 Project Framework

This assessment is undertaken to satisfy the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

This Code of Practice helps individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when conducting activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to identify whether they need to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (NSW DECCW 2010: 2).

The Code sets out the steps to take 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); and
- 3 determine whether an AHIP application is required.

The steps are (Figure 1.1):

- Step 1:** Determine if the activity will disturb the ground surface.
- Step 2a:** Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware.
- Step 2b:** Determine if the activity is in area where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects
- Step 3:** Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?
- Step 4:** Desktop assessment and visual inspection
- Step 5:** Further investigation and impact assessment

This report documents the results of a Due Diligence Aboriginal and European archaeological assessment of the New primary School in Googong site. The report was commissioned by GHD on behalf of School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) as part of the NSW Department of Education.

1.4 Contributors

Nicola Hayes (BA/BSc, Grad. Dip Arts) completed this study. Nicola is an Associate Director of NOHC and has been a professional heritage consultant for 15 years.

1.5 This Report

1.5.1 Outline

This report:

- Provides a project framework (Section 1);
- Provides a project description (Section 2);
- Provides an AHIMS search and literature review (Section 3);
- Provides a landscape context (Section 4);
- Describes the results of the visual assessment (Section 5); and
- Provides an impact assessment and recommendations (Section 6).



1.5.2 Restricted Information

Information in this report relating to the exact location of Aboriginal sites should not be published or promoted in the public domain. The following images and report sections should be restricted in a public version of this document:

- Figure 3.1
- Appendix 1.

No information provided by Aboriginal stakeholders in this report has been specifically identified as requiring access restrictions due to its cultural sensitivity.

1.5.3 Confidentiality

No information in this report has been classified as confidential.

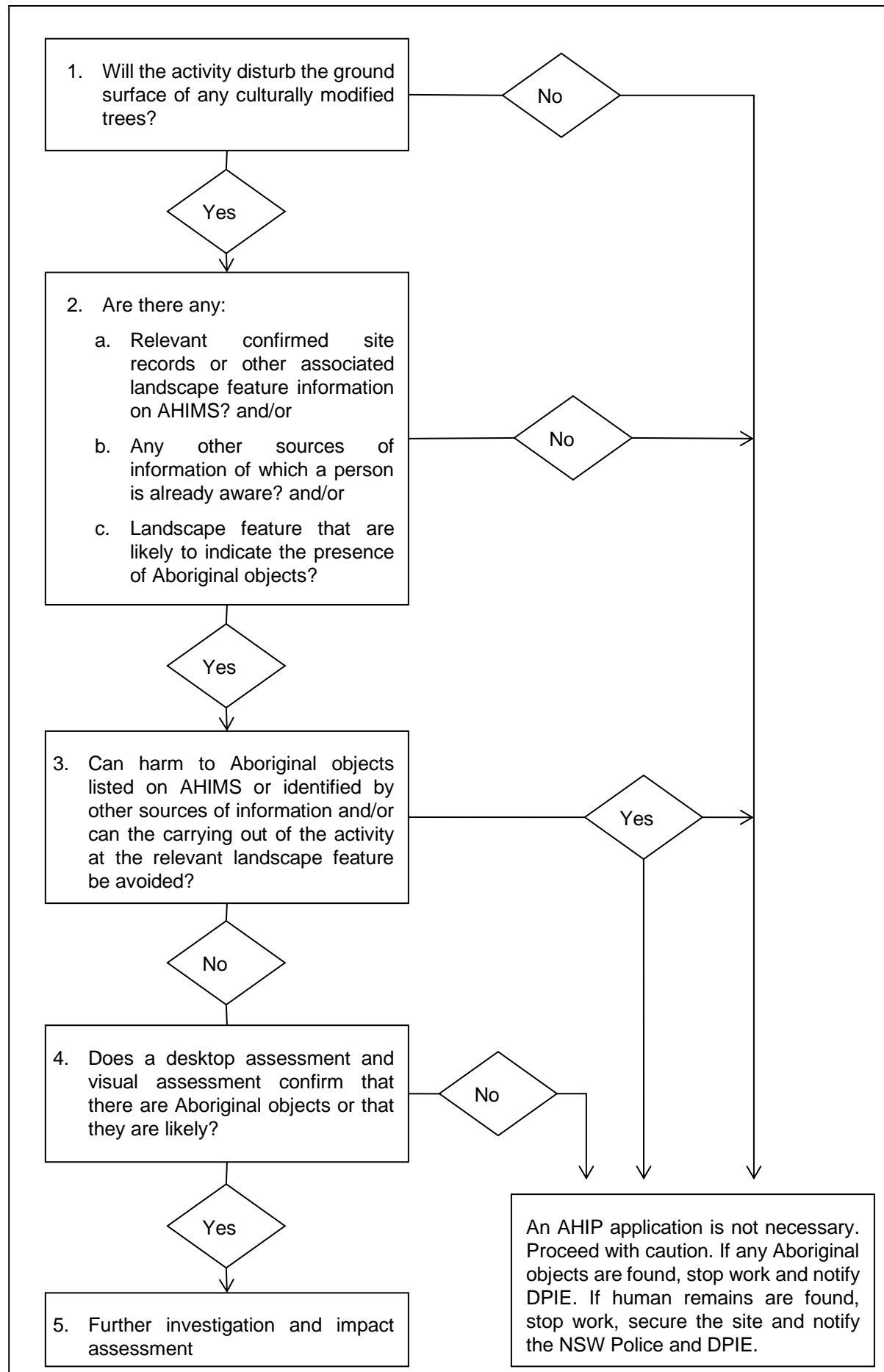
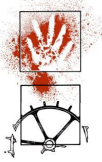


Figure 1.2 Generic due diligence process (from DECCW 2010)



2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The NSW Department of Education has a legislative responsibility to provide teaching spaces to meet demand in all areas across NSW. A new school at Googong has been identified to meet population growth in the developed area.

Site Information:

Location address	Corner Gorman Drive and Wilkins Way, Googong. Lot 3 DP 1179941.
Site Size (ha)	2.81 ha
Site Ownership/Status	The Certificate of Title for the site was issued on the 14th Oct 2016
Site contours or major level changes across the site	Relatively flat
Street frontages	The site is irregular in shape, with frontages along Aprasia Avenue (to the north), Gorman Drive (to the south-west) and Wilkins Way (to the south-east).
Heritage	No
Age of buildings and Building fabric (high level commentary only if relevant)	N/A
Details of any major works on the site (last 10 years)	N/A

Site Location:

The site is identified in Figure 2.1 below and is comprised of Lot 3 DP 1179941.

2.1 Will the activity disturb the ground surface? (Step 1)

The development of Lot 3 DP 1179941 for the New primary School in Googong will disturb the ground surface.

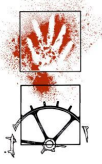


Figure 2.1 Location of the proposed New primary School in Googong Lot 3 DP 1179942



3 GOOGONG CONSULTATION PROCESS

The NSW DECCW has produced a document *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirement for proponents 2010* (NSW DECCW 2010) that sets out the requirements for 'consulting with those Aboriginal people who can provide information about the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage as part of the heritage assessment process that informs any AHIP application' (ibid:1).

The requirements apply to all activities throughout NSW that have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or places and that also require an AHIP. The requirements specify four stages of consultation:

Stage 1 – notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Stage 2 – presentation of information about the proposed project

Stage 3 – gathering information about cultural significance

Stage 4 – review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

Consultation has been ongoing with RAPs for this project including update letters and consultation on other parts of the Googong project. The latest contact was made in August 2020.

An advertisement was placed in the Queanbeyan Age on 20 June, 2014 for the whole of the Googong New Town project.

Letters were sent to the:

- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Queanbeyan City Council;
- Murrumbidgee Catchment Management Authority;
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH);
- Native Title Services Corporation Ltd; and
- Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983.

A search was made of the National Native Title Tribunal registers on 19 June, 2014.

Following advice received from OEH, letters were sent to:

- Ngunawal; Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Matilda House
- Ngarigo Elders
- Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation
- Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
- Ngunnawal Elders Corporation
- Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services
- Carl and Tina Brown
- Colleen Dixon
- Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

The closing date for expressions of interest was 15 July, 2015.

Registrations of interest were received from:



- Carl Brown (via phone);
- Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation
- Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council;
- Koomurri Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation;
- Gungeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation;
- Arnold Williams (via phone);
- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council (via phone); and
- Thunderstone Aboriginal Cultural & Land Management Services (received 17.2.15)

As of February 2017, the following Aboriginal groups are registered for this project:

- King Brown Tribal Group (formerly Carl Brown);
- Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation;
- Mirrabai (formerly known as Little Gudgenby River Tribal Council);
- Koomurri Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation;
- Gungeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation;
- Arnold Williams;
- Ngambri Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Thunderstone Aboriginal Cultural & Land Management Services;
- Murgadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation;
- Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation; and
- Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation

Consultation has been ongoing with the registered groups with three additional groups registering interest throughout the project (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Project Contacts

Date	Contact
18 August 2014	Methodology for Balance areas
18 -22 August 2014	Field survey Balance Areas
3-5 and 8 th September 2014	Field survey Balance Areas
16 March 2015	Contact with groups with project update
September/ October 2015	Draft balance areas report
March 2016	Balance areas AHIP
23 September, 2016	Methodology for Neighbourhood 2
25 October, 2016	Return to country
4 November 2016	Invitation for Neighbourhood 2 survey
10-11 November, 2016	Field survey Neighbourhood 2
6 March -3 rd April 2017	Draft report Neighbourhood 2



8 May 2017	Methodology for Neighbourhood 2
June 2017	Subsurface Testing program Neighbourhood 2
24 July – August 2017	Draft report Neighbourhood 2
January 2018	Project update letter
23 rd April 2018	Neighbourhood 1A methodology
7 May 2018	Neighbourhood 2 AHIP and surface salvage invitations
31 st May, 2018	Field survey Neighbourhood 1A
June 2018	Neighbourhood 2 salvage works
18 th June 2018, - 16 th July 2018	Neighbourhood 1A report
September 2018	Neighbourhood 2 variation report
15 January 2019	Neighbourhood 2 Variation AHIP and surface collection invitation
February 2019	Neighbourhood 2 variation surface collection
6 August 2019	Project update letter
11 February 2020	Invitation letter to participate in the field assessment of Googong Balance Areas – South East Conservation Works
February 2020	Field assessment of Googong Balance Areas – South East Conservation Works
10 March 2020	Neighborhood 1A AHIP and final report
10 March 2020	Draft addendum report of Googong Balance Areas – South East Conservation Works
13 July 2020	Letter to all RAPs regarding place names for the project area
15 July 2020	Googong Balance Areas – South East Conservation Works AHIP variation and final report
17 November 2020	Draft copy of the New primary School in Googong Due diligence report with comment due by 8 th December

3.1 This report

A draft copy of this report was sent to all of the RAPs on 17th November 2020 with a comment period until the 8th December 2020. One comment was received (see below).



From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 18 November 2020 6:59 AM
To: Nicola Hayes <nhayes@nohc.com.au>
Subject: Re: Googong Public School report review

Hi Nicola,

I have read the project information and due diligence aboriginal and European Archaeological assessment for the above project, I agree with the recommendations made.

Kind regards

Jesse Johnson



4 AHIMS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 Methodology

A range of archaeological and historical data was reviewed for the Googong study area and its surrounds. This literature and data review was used to determine if known Aboriginal and historical sites were located within the area under investigation, to facilitate site prediction on the basis of known regional and local site patterns, and to place the area within an archaeological and heritage management context. The review of documentary sources included heritage registers and schedules, local histories, and archaeological reports.

Aboriginal literature sources included the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) maintained by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) and associated files and catalogue of archaeological reports; and theses held in the library of the School of Archaeology and Anthropology, at the Australian National University. Sources of historical information included regional and local histories, heritage studies and theses; parish maps; and where available, other maps, such as portion plans.

Searches were undertaken of the following statutory and non-statutory heritage registers and schedules:

- : AHIMS (NSW DPIE);
- : Atlas of Aboriginal Places (NSW DPIE);
- : World Heritage List;
- : The National Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council);
- : The Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council);
- : The State Heritage Register (NSW Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage);
- : Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register(s) compiled by the Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council; and
- : Heritage Schedule(s) from the *Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan 2012*.

4.2 AHIMS Search Results

Five Aboriginal recordings are listed on AHIMS for the area around the Googong study area within the following map grid references:

- : Lat, Long From: -35.4248, 149.2351
- : Lat, Long To: -35.421, 149.2412 with a buffer of 50 metres

Sites comprise two artefact scatters and three potential archaeological deposits. None of these sites are located within Lot 3 DP 1179941, see Figure 4.1.

A copy of the AHIMS search is provided in Appendix 1.

4.3 Previous Archaeological Research

There are no previously recorded sites located within Lot 3 DP 1179941. Archaeological surveys, surface collection and subsurface testing within the Googong Township area have been undertaken by Saunders (2001a, 2001b) and NOHC (2003, 2010, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018).



Sixty-seven Aboriginal sites had been identified in the Googong Urban Release Area prior to the current assessment (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Summary of Aboriginal sites identified in the Googong Urban Release Area

Development area	No. of sites	AHIP
Googong Neighbourhood 1A	Eight	AHIP 1116438
Googong Neighbourhood 1B	Eight	AHIP C0000573
Googong Neighbourhood 1B – Remaining Areas	Eight (including two that were also in Googong Neighbourhood 1B area)	AHIP C0001258
'Bunyip' property (not part of the land being developed by SINSW)	One PAD	AHIP C0002507
Googong Balance Areas	37	AHIP C0001687
Googong Neighbourhood 2	14 (including eight sites also recorded in the Balance Areas)	AHIP C0003603

Table 4.1 identifies 76 sites, as two sites are located in Googong Neighbourhood 1B and included in two AHIPs (AHIP C0000573 and AHIP C0001258) and eight sites are included in the Balance Areas and Googong Neighbourhood 2 (AHIP C0001687 and AHIP C0003603).

The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) approved an AHIP C0001687 to undertake an archaeological salvage and research program of visible surface artefacts within Googong Balance Areas. Surface salvage (collection) and recording (as per research program) of these sites and associated PADs was undertaken in June 2016 (NOHC 2016b). Ninety lithic artefacts were retrieved through surface collection.

OEH approved AHIP C0003603 in 2018 for the area of Googong Neighbourhood 2. Subsequently an assemblage of 50 stone artefacts were salvaged from surface collections at Googong sites GRW4, GRW5, GRW8, GRW10, GRW31, GRW33, GRW34, GRW35, GRW36, GRW39, GRW39, GRW40, and GRW41.

OEH later approved a variation to AHIP C0003603 and an additional 63 lithic items were collected from sites GA5, GRW11, GRW14, GRW15 and GRW43. Forty-one were determined to be artefactual.

Aboriginal sites recorded within the Googong area comprise scatters of stone artefacts on the surface and/or in shallow subsurface sediments. Artefacts are present across each of the sites in low densities, in terms of the number of artefacts present per square metre.

The low overall density of artefacts across the broader Googong project area is likely to be a consequence of the fact that activity in the region would have been focused on the nearby Queanbeyan River (which is one-kilometre east of the project area boundary). The Googong project area would have been a comparatively less desirable area in which to camp or occupy for extended periods of time.

The size and distribution of sites across the Googong landscape is in keeping with site location models for the region, with larger site size and frequency in areas close to creek lines and permanent water sources, and a reduction in site size and frequency as distance from water sources increases.

While sites have been found to occur in all topographic and vegetational zones in the Googong project area, there is a clear tendency for a greater density of sites, and for the larger sites to be located in



proximity to creeks and proximate parts of valley floors, which might have incorporated areas of permanent or ephemeral wetlands or ponds in the pre-contact period. The density of sites, and the size of sites, drops off markedly with terrain elevation, and sites on upper slopes, ridgelines and hill tops are comparatively rare.

Generally, archaeological test excavations carried out on PADs in the Googong project area have recovered sparse assemblages of subsurface artefacts.

A total of 166 test pits have been excavated recovering a total of 152 artefacts. Combining all sites, the total area excavated is 103 square metres, equating to an average density of 1.48 artefacts per square metre.

GA PAD16 10 artefacts from 33 pits and 84 artefacts from a 20 m² area around 'feature 1'.

94 subsurface artefacts in total¹

GA PAD17 nine artefacts from 25 pits

GA PAD18 one artefact from 12 pits²

GA PAD19 15 artefacts from 37 pits.

GA PAD20 six artefacts from 10 pits

GA PAD21 one artefact from six pits

GA PAD22 15 artefacts from 26 pits

G1B PAD five artefacts from six pits

Bunyip PAD six artefacts from 11 pits

The largest site found to date at Googong is GA PAD16 where subsurface testing recovered 94 subsurface artefacts, of which 84 were recovered from a single feature and interpreted as resulting from a single knapping event. It is important to note that this site was located adjacent to a drainage line. Overall, the data obtained from excavations indicate that even in areas assessed as having sufficient potential to be designated as PADs, the assemblage of subsurface artefacts across the Googong project area is sparse.

The higher artefact incidence at GA PAD16 is also largely responsible for increasing the overall artefact recovery in Neighbourhood 1A relative to Neighbourhood 1B. Outside of the PAD16 location, site assemblages are typically small and low in areal incidence. This is consistent with the lower order of drainage lines which characterise the Googong study area. Both neighbourhoods comprise elevated upper catchment landscapes characterised by broad relatively low relief topography and which together are fringed to the north and east by steep gradients which border the immediate Googong River corridor and valley.

4.4 European Heritage Sites

There are no recorded European heritage sites within Lot 3 DP 1179941.

¹ An additional four subsurface artefacts were recovered from grader scrapes. These are excluded due to the inherently lower recovery rate of artefacts identified visually on scraped surfaces versus artefacts from excavated and sieved deposit.

² An additional subsurface artefact was recovered from grader scrapes.



Figure 4.1 Lot 3 DP 1179941 with recorded sites



5 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

The total Googong development area comprises approximately 850 hectares of dissected plateau margin bordering a series of relatively steep gullies along Jerrabomberra Creek in the west, Gorge Creek in the north and a small portion of the Queanbeyan River in the northeast. Land elevations vary from approximately 600 metres Australian height datum (AHD) along the Queanbeyan River to 816 metres at Swan Hill, which forms part of a low series of ridges that run northwest to southeast through the centre of the Googong New Town development area.

Drainage to the west of these ridges runs from a series of minor tributaries into Jerrabomberra Creek, which then drains to the north. To the southeast of the ridges the land is drained to the east into Googong Dam, while to the northeast water is drained to the north from Gorge Creek and another similar steep gully into the Queanbeyan River that flows to the north.

Lot 3 DP 1179941 comprises a relatively low relief slope. Drainage is a low gradient soakway and ephemeral washway. Drainage has been modified by the construction of the surrounding housing development.

The current project area has been cleared for pastoral purposes and pastoralism has been the dominant activity in the area since European settlement in the early to mid-nineteenth century. There are a number of older eucalypts within the current project area, but the majority is characterised by introduced grasses and weeds.

Bedrock in the Googong development area consists predominantly of Silurian aged rocks belonging to the Colinton Volcanics, as well as granites and Mount Pleasant Porphyry, the latter being restricted mainly to the vicinity of Gorge Creek. Soils in the Googong New Town area are characterised by massive earths consisting of Monga, Colinton, Springbank and Michelago soils, and texture contrast soils such as Nyora, Cowper and Reidsdale (Gunn et al 1969).

The soils are typically shallow and contain large quantities of bedrock gravels and cobbles, with bedrock also frequently exposed at ground level on crests and ridge slopes, or as outcrops along the creek lines and steeper ridge slopes. However, on the low gradient basal slopes and creek flats deposits tend towards deeper sandy or loamy soils.

Soil surface and subsoil erosion is apparent on spur crests around bedrock outcrops, and locally around scalds and minor rills on mid and lower slopes. The soils across much of the area are shallow and residual. Clayey subsoils, with minimal A horizons remaining, are common at surface in scalds and around bedrock margins at outcrop across upper slopes. Where more of the sandy loam horizons and texture contrast soils remain, the soil profiles are often hard-setting.

Like most soils across the NSW grazing lands, the land surface across the study area is substantially modified by clearance and grazing (Butzer and Helgren 2005; Gale and Haworth 2005). Treadage by grazing stock is a key process in modifying soil profiles leading to poor permeability, susceptibility to run-off and high soil erodibility.

A significant amount of disturbance within the block has occurred during the construction of the surrounding development, with the site also used as a compound and laydown area. Figure 5.1 depicts the area during the construction phase in 2016.



Figure 5.1 Lot 3 DP 1179941, 2015 Google Earth image

5.1 Is the activity in an area where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?

Lot 3 DP 1179941 does not include landscape elements that indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.



6 VISUAL ASSESSMENT

A site walk-over was undertaken on 17 December 2020 by archaeologist Nicola Hayes. Lot 3 DP 1179941 was inspected on foot. It was evident that the area had undergone substantial disturbance including the presence of imported materials, and evident ground disturbance. No Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were located. Figures below depict the ground disturbance



Imported timber



Ground ripping



Imported gravels



7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Can harm be avoided?

No sites will be harmed by the development of Lot 3 DP 1179941 for the New primary School in Googong.

7.2 Recommendations

1. No further heritage assessments are required for Lot 3 DP 1179941.
2. The unanticipated discovery protocols outlined in Appendix 2 should be followed for this project.



8 REFERENCES

- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) 2003 Googong Local Environmental Study: Cultural Heritage Component. Report to Willana Associates Pty Ltd.
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (NOHC) 2009 Remediation Works Jumping Creek, NSW: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. Report to Queanbeyan City Council.
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APPENDIX 1

AHIMS AND OTHER HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCH RESULTS



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 200060
Client Service ID : 476568

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
57-2-0387	GA21 (Googong)	GDA	55	703051	6077909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 17		102191.10278 1.102784
Contact										
57-2-0388	GA22 (Googong)	GDA	55	703438	6077832	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 9	3061.3299	102191.10278 1.102784
Contact										
57-2-0595	GAPAD17	GDA	55	703050	6077950	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	3299	102191.10278 1.102784
Contact										
57-2-0596	GAPAD18	GDA	55	703450	6078000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	3061.3299	102191.10278 1.102784
Contact										
57-2-0772	BGPAD 1	GDA	55	702912	6077530	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	3061.3299.4558	103675
Contact										
		Records	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd				Valid	Artefact : 1	4083	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/01/2020 for Nicola Hayes for the following area at Lat. Long From : -35.4248, 149.2351 - Lat. Long To : -35.421, 149.2412 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : due diligence assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 5
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.



APPENDIX 2

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS



Protocol to follow in the event that Aboriginal object(s) or historical relics (other than human remains) are encountered and no AHIP has been approved

In the event that object(s) which are suspected of being Aboriginal object(s) or relic(s) are encountered during development works, then the following protocol will be followed:

1. Cease any further excavation or ground disturbance, in the area of the find(s);
 - a. The discoverer of the find(s) will notify machinery operators in the immediate vicinity of the find(s) so that work can be temporarily halted; and
 - b. The site supervisor and the Principal will be informed of the find(s).
2. Do not remove any find(s) or unnecessarily disturb the area of the find(s);
3. Ensure that the area of the find(s) is adequately marked as a no-go area for machinery or further disturbance, and that the potential for accidental impact is avoided;
4. Note the location and nature of the finds, and report the find to:
 - a. Relevant project personnel responsible for project and construction direction and management, and
 - b. Report the find to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).
5. Where feasible, ensure that any excavation remains open so that the finds can be recorded and verified. An excavation may be backfilled if this is necessary to comply with work safety requirements, and where this action has been approved by the DPIE. An excavation that remains open should only be left unattended if it is safe and adequate protective fencing is installed around it.
6. Following consultation with the relevant statutory authority (DPIE), and, where advised, any other relevant stakeholder groups, the significance of the finds should be assessed and an appropriate management strategy followed. Depending on project resources and the nature of the find(s), this process may require input from a consulting heritage specialist.
7. Development works in the area of the find(s) may re-commence, if and when outlined by the management strategy, developed in consultation with, and approved by the relevant statutory authority.
8. If human skeletal material is encountered, the protocol for the discovery of human remains should be followed (see below).



Protocol to follow in the event of the discovery of suspected human remains (skeletal material)

The following protocol will be actioned if suspected human material is revealed during development activities or excavations:

1. All works must halt in the immediate area of the find(s) and any further disturbance to the area of the find(s) prevented.
 - a. The discoverer of the find(s) will notify machinery operators in the immediate vicinity of the find(s) so that work can be halted; and
 - b. The site supervisor and the Principal/Project manager will be informed of the find(s).
2. If there is substantial doubt regarding a human origin for the remains, then consider if it is possible to gain a qualified opinion within a short period of time. If feasible, gain a qualified opinion (this can circumvent proceeding further along the protocol for remains which are not human). If conducted, this opinion must be gained without further disturbance to the find(s) or the immediate area of the find(s). (Be aware that the site may be considered a crime scene that retains forensic evidence). If a quick opinion cannot be gained, or the identification is positive, then proceed to the next step.
3. Immediately notify the following of the discovery:
 - a. The local Police (this is required by law);
 - b. A OEH archaeologist or Aboriginal Heritage Officer
 - c. Representative(s) from the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs); and
 - d. The project archaeologist (if not already notified).
4. Co-operate and be advised by the Police and/or coroner with regard to further actions and requirements concerning the find area. If required, facilitate the definitive identification of the material by a qualified person (if not already completed).
5. In the event that the Police or coroner instigate an investigation, construction works are not to resume in the designated area until approval in writing is gained from the NSW Police.
6. In the event that the Police and/or Coroner advise that they do not have a continuing or statutory role in the management of the finds then proceed with the following steps:
7. If the finds are not human in origin but are considered to be archaeological material relating to Aboriginal occupation then proceed with Protocol for the discovery of Aboriginal objects (other than human remains).
8. If the finds are Aboriginal or probably Aboriginal in origin:
 - a. Ascertain the requirements of OEH, the Heritage Branch, the Project Manager, and the views of the AFG, and the project archaeologist.
 - b. Based on the above, determine and conduct an appropriate course of action. Possible strategies could include one or more of the following:
 - i. Avoiding further disturbance to the find and conserving the remains *in situ*;
 - ii. Conducting archaeological salvage of the finds following receipt of any required statutory approvals;



- iii. Scientific description (including excavation where necessary), and possibly also analysis of the remains prior to reburial;
 - iv. Recovering samples for dating and other analyses; and/or
 - v. Subsequent reburial at another place and in an appropriate manner determined by the AFG.
9. If the finds are non-Aboriginal in origin:
- c. Ascertain the requirements of the Heritage Branch, Project Manager, and the views of any relevant community stakeholders and the project archaeologist.
 - a. Based on the above, determine and conduct an appropriate course of action. Possible strategies could include one or more of the following:
 - a. Avoiding further disturbance to the find and conserving the remains *in situ*;
 - b. Conducting archaeological salvage of the finds following receipt of any required statutory approvals;
 - c. Scientific description (including excavation where necessary), and possibly also analysis of the remains prior to reburial;
 - d. Recovering samples for dating and other analyses; and/or
 - e. Subsequent reburial at another place and in an appropriate manner determined in consultation with the Heritage Office and other relevant stakeholders.
10. Construction related works in the area of the remains (designated area) may not resume until the proponent receives written approval in writing from the relevant statutory authority: from the Police or Coroner in the event of an investigation, from OEH in the case of Aboriginal remains outside of the jurisdiction of the Police or Coroner, and from the Heritage Branch in the case of non-Aboriginal remains outside of the jurisdiction of the Police or Coroner.