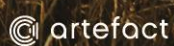


230 Martin Road, Badgerys Creek

Addendum Aboriginal Cultural
Heritage Assessment Report

Report to EKMC³

April 2026



Artefact Heritage
ABN 73 144 973 526
Level 4, Building B
35 Saunders Street
Pyrmont NSW 2009
Australia

+61 2 9518 8411
office@artefact.net.au

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artefact Heritage and Environment have been engaged by EKMC³ to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for works to be completed at 230 Martin Road, Badgerys Creek, NSW. An ACHAR was completed by Artefact in May 2023 for the filed but not lodged State Significant Development Application (SSD-22529236).

This current ACHAR is an update to the previous May 2023 ACHAR. EKMC³ has requested an update of the ACHAR of May 2023 to include recent information including any archaeological and scope of works that have changed since the last report. A consultation update was issued to Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) in September 2024 advising of the ongoing nature of the project and a future update to the project's ACHAR.

Conclusions and recommendations

It was found that:

- One area of PAD, WSSRRC 01 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5773) was identified during the survey completed for the May 2023 ACHAR by Artefact. The site has archaeological potential and is of unknown scientific significance.
- The area of PAD would not be impacted by the project works.

The following recommendations are made:

- An exclusion zone should be established around the outer perimeter of the area of PAD to prevent inadvertent impact
- The location of the registered Archaeological Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) site BCBW18 AS 03 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5163), an artefact scatter adjacent to the study area, should be recorded on construction drawings and the location marked during construction to ensure that it is not subject to impacts during construction works. An exclusion zone should be established around this site within the property boundary prior to the commencement of works
- The location of PAD AHIMS ID 45-5-5773 should be recorded on construction drawings to ensure that no construction vehicles or activities associated with the proposed works take place in that area. An exclusion zone should be established around AHIMS ID 45-5-5773 if required
- An Unexpected Finds Procedure should be prepared for the project that should be enacted if Aboriginal objects are identified during ground disturbing works that includes:
 - All work must immediately cease in the area of, and around, the location of the unexpected find
 - The contractor supervisor must notify the environmental manager for the project, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the provenance and significance of the find

- Should the find be an Aboriginal object, Heritage NSW must be notified before works can proceed
- Further consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties, assessment, and approval may be required before works can continue in that area.
- Based on the findings of the ACHAR, no further investigations are required as the works proposed do not impact the PAD area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project description

Artefact Heritage and Environment have been engaged by EKMC3 to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to accompany a new SSDA SSD 65529236 to address the Aboriginal heritage requirements in the SEARs (see Section 1.4). An ACHAR has already been completed for the study area by Artefact in May 2023. The May 2023 report identified one area of PAD (WSSRRC 01, AHIMS ID 45-5-5773) within the study area (see ACHAR May 2023 Western Sydney Sustainable Road Resource Centre, Report to EMKC3).

The proposal has been declared a State Significant Development (SSD), subject to the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), issued on the 21 December 2023. This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) has been prepared to address the Aboriginal heritage requirements in the SEARs (see Section 1.4) and to make updates to the Aboriginal consultation requirements.

1.2 Study area

The study area includes the entirety of Lot A, DP406215 (Figure 1), a 24.28 hectare property located at 230 Martin Road, Badgerys Creek. Situated approximately 41 kilometres west of the Sydney Central Business District, the site is part of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis and within the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA), as well as within the boundaries of the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The area lies within the Parish of Bringelly and the County of Cumberland. The site's eastern boundary corresponds with the alignment of South Creek, which forms part of the Wianamatta South Creek riparian corridor.

The study area is agricultural land, mostly cleared of vegetation, except for grass cover and scattered isolated trees located throughout. There is minimal built infrastructure, with only with an existing farm dam and associated structures, and a covered picnic area on a raised hill.

1.3 Overview of the Project

The proposal seeks to develop two large-format warehouse or distribution centre buildings on Lot 1 and Lot 2, each with ancillary office spaces, and manufacturing facilities (specifically steel cutting) on Lot 1. The project components include:

- Bulk earthworks and site clearance works, including removal of existing structures and trees
- Installation and augmentation of utilities infrastructure and stormwater services (both interim and ultimate scenarios)
- Construction and operational use of two warehouse and distribution centres with ancillary office spaces and manufacturing facilities (for Warehouse 1 only)
- Landscaping and green space development around the site, particularly on Lot 1 and Lot 2
- Access arrangements, including connections to the existing road network, with provisions for future upgrades (interim and ultimate scenarios)
- Subdivision of the site as part of the development
- Other ancillary works

This proposal aligns with the objectives of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis, facilitating development near the Western Sydney International Airport and supporting the broader regional economic and employment land use strategy.

Figure 1: Study area



Document Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\21120 Western Sydney Sustainable Road Resource Centre\MXD\Study Area.mxd



Study Area

21120 Western Sydney Sustainable Road Resource Centre EIS

LGA: Liverpool

SCALE 1:5,000

SIZE A4

DATE 16/07/2021

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Kilometers



1.4 Project approval framework

Table 1 documents the Aboriginal heritage considerations to be addressed in the SEARs (SSD-65529236) and agency requirements specified by the Department of Planning, Housing, and Infrastructure (DPHI). These requirements must be addressed in a technical report to accompany the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), in support of the proponent's application for the proposal (Table 1 and Table 2). The requires state:

Table 1: Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SSD-6552936)

SEARs	Where addressed
An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR): prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation in NSW (DECCW, 2010) and guided by the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (OEH, 2011)	This report
Include evidence of adequate and continuous consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders in determining and assessing impacts, developing and selecting options for avoidance of Aboriginal cultural heritage and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures), having regard to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010) and Recognising Country Guidelines.	Section 3.0 and Section 10.0

Table 2: Agency Requirements

Agency Requirements	Where addressed
Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), prepared in accordance with relevant policy and guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the project.	This report
The ACHAR must be prepared in accordance with the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH, 2011) and the Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW, 2010), including results of thorough archaeological survey and test excavations (where required).	This report

Agency Requirements	Where addressed
Include evidence of adequate and continuous consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders in determining and assessing impacts, developing and selecting options for avoidance of Aboriginal cultural heritage and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures), having regard to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010).	Section 3.0

1.5 Report authorship

This report was prepared by Eleuterio Sousa (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage). Management input and review was provided by Josh Symons (Technical Director, Artefact Heritage) and Ryan Taddeucci (Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader/Principal, Artefact Heritage).

2.0 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The legislation, policy, and guidelines that are relevant to this proposal are summarised below.

2.1 *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment and Heritage Protection Act (No.1) 2003* amends the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) to include 'national heritage' as a matter of National Environmental Significance and protects listed places to the fullest extent under the Constitution. It also establishes the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List.

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* establishes a new heritage advisory body – the Australian Heritage Council – responsible to the Minister for the Environment and Energy which retains the Register of the National Estate.

The *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003* repeals the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, amends various Acts as a consequence of this repeal, and allows the transition to the current heritage system.

Together the above three Acts provide protection for Australia's natural, Indigenous, and non-Indigenous heritage. The framework includes:

- A National Heritage List of places of national heritage significance
- A Commonwealth Heritage List of heritage places owned or managed by the Commonwealth
- The creation of the Australian Heritage Council, an independent expert body to advise the Minister on the listing and protection of heritage places
- Continued management of the non-statutory Register of the National Estate

2.1.1 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List is a list of places with outstanding heritage value to our nation, including places overseas. So important are the heritage values of these places that they are protected under the EPBC Act. This means that a person cannot take an action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the national heritage values of a national heritage place without the approval of the Australian Government Minister for the Environment.

No items listed on the National Heritage List located within the study area during the search conducted on January 31, 2024 for this assessment.

2.1.2 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List is a list of places managed or owned by the Australian Government. The Commonwealth Heritage List includes natural, Indigenous, and historic heritage places which the Minister is satisfied have one or more Commonwealth Heritage values.

This assessment has established that there are no items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List during the search conducted on January 31, 2024 located within the study area.

2.2 NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal places and objects. An Aboriginal Place is declared by the Minister, under Section 84 of the NPW Act, in recognition of its special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. Under Section 86 of the NPW Act, Aboriginal objects and places are protected. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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.

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of significance or issues of land tenure. However, areas are only gazetted as Aboriginal places if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

There are no gazetted Aboriginal places in the study area. All Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or not are protected under the NPW Act.

As the project is subject to assessment under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (EP&A Act), permits under the NPW Act are not required.

2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019

Under the authority of the NPW Act, the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 provides regulations for Aboriginal heritage assessment and consultation with registered Aboriginal parties.

Part 5 (Division 2) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 sets out the requirements of the due diligence assessment process and provides requirements for more detailed assessment and consultation with registered Aboriginal parties for activities that may result in harm to Aboriginal objects. This includes:

- Clause 60 – consultation process to be undertaken before application for Aboriginal heritage impact permit
- Clause 61 – application for Aboriginal heritage impact permit to be accompanied by a cultural heritage assessment report.

In order to comply with Clause 60 and 61 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, preparation of the ACHAR and consultation with registered Aboriginal parties must be in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code of Practice) [DECCW 2010a]
- *Guide to Investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (the ACHAR Guide) [OEH 2011]
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (the Consultation Guidelines) [DECCW 2010b].

The current assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the above guidelines in order to meet the SEARs.

2.3 NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. The EP&A Act consists of three main parts of direct relevance to Aboriginal cultural heritage: Part 3 which governs the preparation of planning instruments, Part 4 which relates to development requiring consent, and Part 5 which relates to activity that does not require consent.

The project is subject to assessment and approval by the NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act, which establishes an assessment and approval regime for State Significant Development.

An EIS supported by the current assessment will be prepared to assess the impacts of the proposal, in accordance with the SEARs.

2.3.1 Local Environment Plans

Local Environment Plans (LEPs) are prepared by councils in accordance with the EP&A Act to guide planning divisions for LGAs. The aim of LEPs in relation to heritage is to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings, views, and archaeological sites.

Schedule 5 of each LEP lists items of heritage significance within each LGA. If agreement is reached with the Aboriginal community, items or Aboriginal places of heritage significance are also listed within this schedule.

The study area falls within the boundaries of Liverpool City Council. A search was completed on 16 October 2024 on the Liverpool LEP 2008 (revised September 2024). No Aboriginal places of heritage significance were listed on the Liverpool City Council LEP and therefore, there are no recorded Aboriginal places of heritage significance within the study area.

The State Environmental Planning Policy (EPP) outlined in the Western Parkland City 2021 (revised June 2024) includes development standards for the study area. Part 5.6 Miscellaneous Provisions outlines those for Heritage conservation (5.33). The requirements specific to Aboriginal Archaeological Heritage are the following:

- Development consent is required for:
 - Demolishing, moving, or altering heritage items, Aboriginal objects, or structures within a heritage conservation area.
 - Structural changes to the interior of heritage buildings.
 - Disturbing or excavating archaeological sites or Aboriginal places.
 - Erecting buildings or subdividing land on heritage sites or Aboriginal places.
 - Consent is not required if:
 - The development is minor, maintenance-related, or does not affect heritage significance.
 - It involves cemeteries, graves, or monuments without disturbing human remains or relics.
 - It involves removing trees that are a risk to human life or property.
- Special considerations:

- Heritage assessments or conservation management plans may be required.
- Aboriginal communities and the Heritage Council must be consulted for certain developments.
- Conservation incentives may allow otherwise restricted development if it facilitates heritage conservation.

This ACHAR considers the requirements within the EPP of the Western Parkland City 2021 and addresses these concerns.

2.4 NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* is administered by the NSW Department of Human Services – Aboriginal Affairs. This Act established Aboriginal Land Councils at state and local levels. These bodies have a statutory obligation under the Act to:

- Take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law
- Promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

The proposal is located within the Gandangara LALC land boundaries.

2.5 NSW Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title Claims, registers, and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act.

No Native Title Claims within the study area were identified on the National Native Title Tribunal *Native Title Vision* mapping service (National Native Title Tribunal 2024).

2.6 Regional Requirements

2.6.1 Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan 2023

The Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan 2023 (WSAPP) integrates cultural landscapes, historical archaeological remains, and sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance, serving as a foundation for connecting land development to Country. The WSAPP incorporates design principles aimed at reinforcing connections to Country, respecting, and acknowledging the area's significance to communities, including Aboriginal peoples. It identifies the eastern portion as having high to moderate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sensitivity and outlines the following requirements for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, including:

1. *Development applications are to retain access to and connect significant Aboriginal heritage and areas of cultural value, conservation corridors and other identified areas of significant Aboriginal heritage.*
2. *Development applications that propose disturbance to the landscape in areas of moderate, high or very high Aboriginal sensitivity, or include known Aboriginal cultural or logical sites, are required to include an assessment of impacts on archaeological and or cultural heritage*

values and significance. Where specific measures are required to mitigate or avoid impacts, applications are to include a cultural heritage management plan or conservation management plan prior to the issue of a construction certificate.

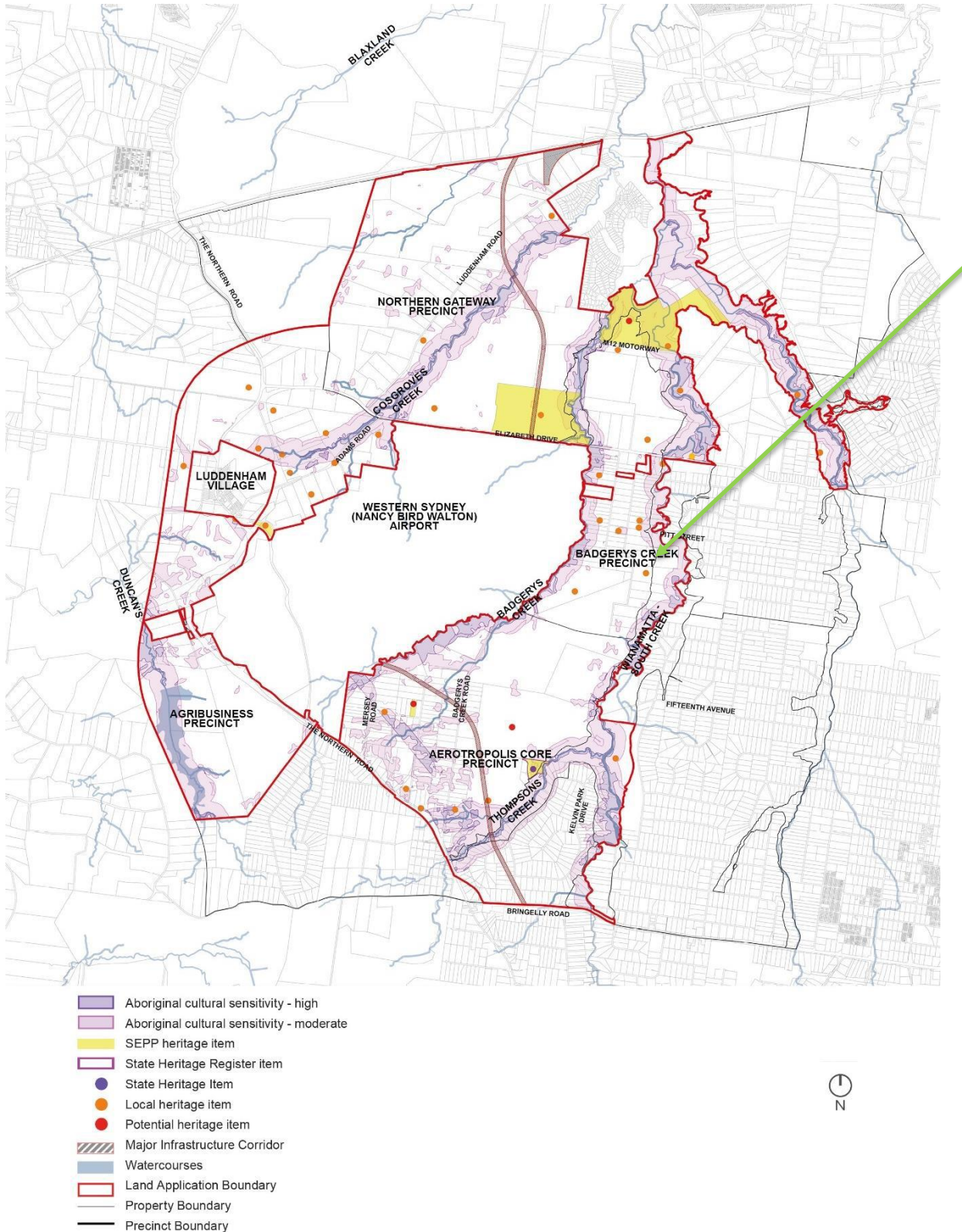
- 3. Modified trees (carved or scarred) and grinding grooves are to be protected and preserved in situ, and management plans are to be prepared to demonstrate how these items are to be retained and protected.*
- 4. Interpretation and story-telling required to inform impact assessments, mitigation measures and management plans are to be undertaken in consultation with, and walking on Country with, the traditional custodians and Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs).*

The WSAPP assesses the heritage and cultural landscape of the region and suggests that the aboriginal archaeological sensitivity is “medium” to “high” and has been considered in this ACHAR.

2.6.2 Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan – Phase 2- 2 November 2022 (Phase 2 DCP)

The Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan – Phase 2 (Phase 2 DCP) was finalized on 10 November 2022. It aids in implementing the Precinct Plan by providing development controls for the initial precincts within the Aerotropolis. These initial precincts include Aerotropolis Core, Badgerys Creek, Wianamatta-South Creek, Agribusiness, and Northern Gateway Precincts. Section 4.5 Recognising Country provides guidelines to follow in dealings with Country and have been taken into consideration of this ACHAR.

Figure 2. Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity WSAPP 2023 (study area indicated by green arrow)



3.0 ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

3.1 Aboriginal consultation

Aboriginal community consultation was undertaken in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines and the Recognising Country Guidelines (2022). A consultation log was maintained with details of all correspondence with the RAPs for the project.

An Aboriginal consultation was initiated on 2 September 2021 when requests for registration of interest for the project was sent out for the previously filed but not lodged SSD-65529236. This process lapsed on 9 June 2022 following the review process of the original ACHAR.

A new consultation process for this Addendum ACHAR was commenced in November 2023. In accordance with the Consultation Guidelines Stage 4.1.2 an email was sent to reasonable sources of information identified in Section 3.2 on 9 November 2023 requesting details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge. The details of these correspondence follow.

3.2 Identification of stakeholders and registrations of interest

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines, Artefact Heritage corresponded with the following organisations by email on 9 November 2023 requesting the details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the Aboriginal significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the local area:

- Heritage NSW
- Native Title Service Corporation (NTSCorp)
- National Native Title Tribunal
- Local Land Services
- Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- City of Parramatta Council
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

The due date for responses was 23 November 2023.

3.2.1 Advertisement

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, an advertisement was placed in the online publication of The Daily Telegraph on 14 November 2023 inviting the participation of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the Aboriginal significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the local area. Responses were requested by 28 November 2023.

3.2.2 Registration of Aboriginal parties

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, invitations to register an interest in the project were sent by email or letter to all those people identified through contacting the agencies on 23 November 2023. An amendment to the response date was emailed on 28 November 2023. Responses were requested by 12 December 2023.

As a result of the interest letters and the advertisement, 24 individuals/organisations responded of which three groups requested that their details not be disclosed listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: List of registered stakeholders.

Organisation	Contact person
General organisation contact	Gandangara LALC
Lillie Carroll and Paul Boyd	Didge Ngunawal Clan
Daniel Chalker	Wori Woilywa
Dean Delponte	Mundawari Heritage Consultants
Kevin Campbell	Ninum
Scott Franks	Scott Franks on the behalf of the Wonnarua PBC Yarrowalk Pty Ltd
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman
Darleen Johnson	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
Basil Smith	Goobah Development PTY LTD (Murrin Clan/Peoples)
Bo Field	Yurrandaali & BCS Group
Jennifer Beale	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
Phil Khan	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Justine Coplin	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
Rodney Gunther	Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation
Glenda Chalker	Cubbitch Barta
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services
Thomas Dahlstrom	Thomas Dahlstrom
Korri Currell	Koori digs
Merekai Bell	Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation <i>[Must be redacted prior to public submission]</i>
Robert Young and Pamela Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services <i>[Must be redacted prior to public submission]</i>
Wendy Morgan	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc <i>[Must be redacted prior to public submission]</i>
Arika Jalomaki	Yulay Cultural Services
Pearl Depoma	Pearl Depoma

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the Consultation Guidelines, a list of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) was issued to Heritage and Metropolitan LALC on 13 December 2023.

3.3 Review of Draft Addendum Methodology ACHAR

A copy of the addendum ACHAR methodology that outlined the methods used and that involved a targeted survey approach focused on sensitive landforms and areas of exposure, using GPS to document landform features and disturbances (outlined below in section 6.3) was sent to the RAPs by email on 19 December 2023, requesting comments by end of day on 31 January 2024. Four organisations responded. A summary of their comments is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: RAP comments

Organisation	Comments (summarised)	Response
A1 Indigenous Services	I have reviewed the attachment and support the document detailing the project information and the Methodology. A1 would like to be involved in the upcoming field work.	Thanked for their response
Koori digs	Looks good to me.	Thanked for their response
Thomas Dahlstrom	I think it's best that yourself, Micheal and Darren Duncan to add comment on anything to do this far, as you are the only three who had a real good look at the site and would have a better understanding of the current state and how if any damage will occur. Please stop using other raps to make up your numbers to make your report look better by seeing Aboriginal people or organisations that had a tokenism involvement in the process. I mean this with all due respect. This is what I comment to people applying for a AHIP who like taking registrations but not share any fieldwork or on country contact.	I hope this email finds you well. We would like to note that Artefact always complies with relevant legislation and follows steps outlined in the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i> . Consultation with Aboriginal people is necessary to understand their views and concerns about the proposed project but also to understand the cultural values present in the area that may be harmed. Consultation stages are outlined in the Consultation Guidelines as identification and registration of Aboriginal people who may hold knowledge being first step. The relevant government agencies provide lists to consultancies to inform who may hold knowledge and a newspaper notice has to be publish which are required by the Consultation Guidelines. The RAPS registered to a project is not decided by the consultancy as a result. It is outlined within the Consultation Guidelines that: "The consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and an application. Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to proponents through a contractual arrangement; however, this is separate from consultation." Artefact always provides equal opportunities to all RAPs registered in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines process. We should note that above project is a report update with no fieldwork component at this stage. If you have any question about the project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Organisation	Comments (summarised)	Response
Yurwang Gundana Cultural Heritage Services	Yuma, I hope you are doing well Yurwang Gundana agrees that An exclusion zone should be established around the outer perimeter of the area of PAD to prevent inadvertent impact during works. so that Aboriginal Cultural is preserved Thanks	Thanked for their response

3.4 Review of Draft Addendum ACHAR

A copy of the addendum ACHAR was sent to the RAPs by email on 9 February 2024, requesting comments by end of day on 9 March 2024. Four organisations responded. A summary of their comments is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: RAP comments

Organisation	Response
Koori digs	Koori Digs agrees with ACHAR
Ninnum	I have read the draft ACHAR look great.
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	I have read the project information and AEDR for the above project, I endorse the recommendations made.
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Thank you for your report, we agree and support your recommendations re 230 Martin Rd, Badgerys Creek. We look forward to working alongside you on this project.
Cubbitch Barta	I realise that I may be a bit late with a response for this ACHAR, However I would like to make some comments as follows; 1.It is my opinion that the whole of the riparian corridor should be recorded as a PAD, not just the raised terrace as indicated in Figure 10. 2.There are other sites recorded on the creek line near to this study area. 3.It is obvious from the mapping provided that this area and surrounding areas have never been surveyed to date from the lack of recordings 4.Badgerys creek has a high number of sites that exist within the Riparian corridor not too far away from this area. 5.I agree with the exclusion zone, but in my opinion it should cover the whole of the Riparian corridor.

3.5 Aboriginal consultation update September 2024

A project update was sent to registered RAPs on 25 September 2024 informing of the continuation of the project and advising of a future update to the ACHAR for this project. Three organisations responded. A summary of comments received is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: RAP comments

Organisation	Response
Cubbitch Barta	Requested a physical copy of the most recent ACHAR to be sent to Glenda Chalker.
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Acknowledged the project update.
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Requested the most recent version of the ACHAR be sent as a Word document attachment.

3.6 Aboriginal consultation update April 2025

A project update was sent to the RAPs by email on 15 April 2025 informing of the continuation of the project and included a copy of the ACHAR. A summary of the comments is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: RAP comments

Organisation	Response
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	I have read the project information and ACHAR for the above project; I endorse the recommendations.

3.7 Aboriginal consultation update September 2025

A project update was sent to the RAPs by email on 25 September 2025 informing of the continuation of the project. The update noted that comments on the SSD application had been issued by the Department of Planning and that a response to the submission was being developed. A summary of the comments is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: RAP comments

Organisation	Response
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Acknowledged the project update.
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services <i>[Must be redacted prior to public submission]</i>	Acknowledged the project update.

3.8 Review of revised Draft Addendum ACHAR

A copy of the revised addendum ACHAR was sent to the RAPs by email on 17 December 2025, requesting comments by end of day on 18 January 2026. A summary of their comments is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: RAP comments

Organisation	Response
A1 Indigenous Services	Notes they have reviewed the document and support the assessment.
Ninnum	Notes they have reviewed the document and support the assessment.
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Thanked for the update
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	No further comments

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The environmental context of the study area is to assist in the prediction of:

- the potential of the landscape to have accumulated and preserved Aboriginal objects over time;
- the ways Aboriginal people have used the landscape in the past with reference to the presence of resource areas, surfaces for making art, or other focal points for activities and settlement; and,
- the likely distribution of the material traces of Aboriginal land use based on the above.

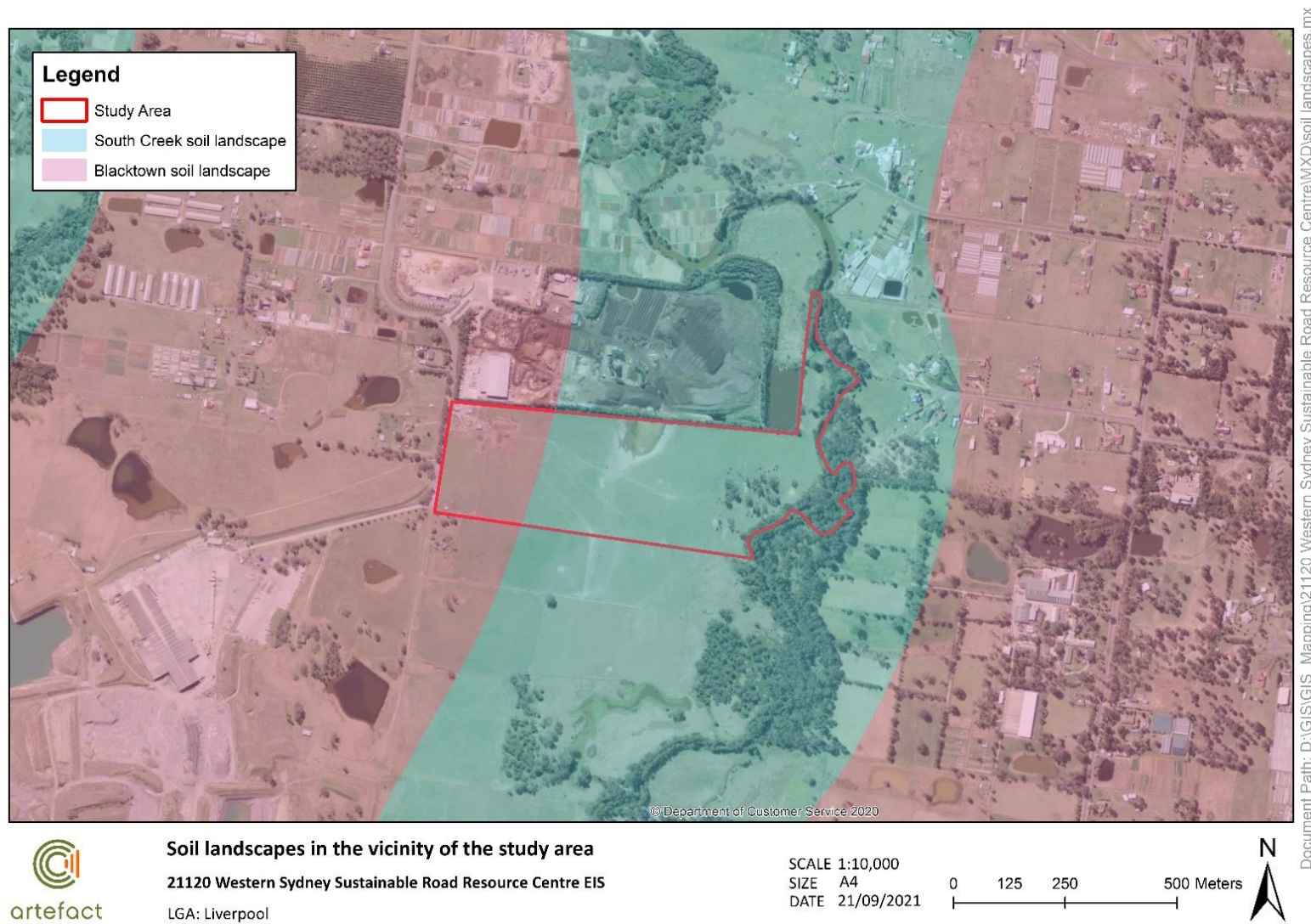
4.1 Geology and soils

The study area is located within the central portion of the Cumberland Plain, a large low-lying and gently undulating landform in the Sydney Basin. The formation of the basin began between 300 to 250 million years ago when river deltas gradually replaced the ocean that had extended as far west as Lithgow (Pickett and Alder 1997). By the Triassic period the basin consisted of a large coastal plain, with deposits from this period divided into three groups: Narrabeen Group, Hawkesbury Sandstone, and the Wianamatta Group (Clark and Jones 1991).

The study area is characterised by two predominant geological contexts. The western portion of the study area is underlain by Bringelly Shale, which is part of the Wianamatta Group, and consists of duplex soils atop a clay base. This portion of the study area is associated with the Blacktown soil landscape. Blacktown soils are generally shallow, less than a metre and more commonly less than 300 millimetres (mm). These nutrient poor soils have a moderate erodibility and are subject to localised waterlogging and localised surface movement on side-slopes and foot-slopes.

The eastern portion of the study area is comprised by alluvial deposits from the Quaternary period, characterised by fine-grained sand, silt, and clay. This portion of the study area is associated with the South Creek soil landscape; areas of active floodplain and characterised by very deep, layered sediments over bedrock. South Creek soils are highly susceptible to erosion and deposition and are constantly being reworked by fluvial processes. These soils are generally highly stratified.

Figure 3: Soil landscapes within the study area



4.2 Hydrology and vegetation

The South Creek catchment contains low undulating hills, valley flats, floodplains, and drainage depressions. The drainage lines flow to one main channel where alluvial sands and gravels collect. The eastern border of the study area runs along and partially overlaps with South Creek. A drainage line runs along the northern perimeter of the study area.

The vegetation of the study area has been impacted by urban development and land management practices. The study area would have once been covered by open dry sclerophyll forest, dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (red forest gum), *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark), *E. moluccana* (grey box) and *E. maculata* (spotted gum). Vegetation in areas near to the creek lines would have reflected their frequent inundation. Prominent species may have included *Angophora subveluntina* (broad-leaved apple), *E. amplifolia* (cabbage gum), and *Casuarina glauca* (swamp oak). *Elocharis sphacelate* (tall spike rush) and other still water species may have occurred where channels are silted up. On elevated streambanks shrubland of *Melaleuca* spp. (paperbarks) and *Leptospermum* spp. (tea trees) may have occurred. However, much of this soil landscape has been previously cleared.

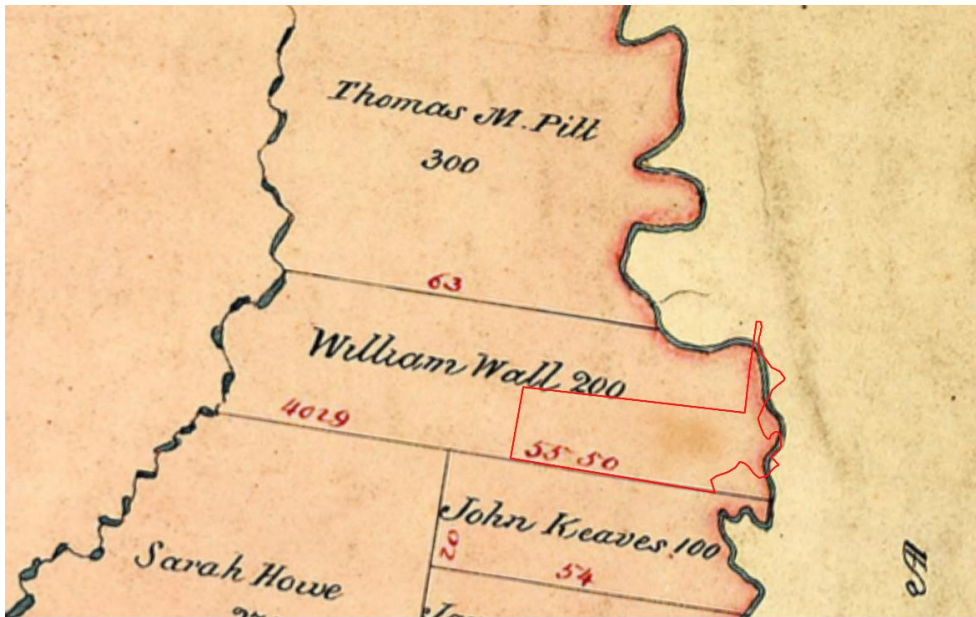
Many of the botanical species which grew in the study area prior to 1788 would have been utilised by Aboriginal people and can indicate likely patterns of past human activity. Plants were an important source of nutrition, common edible species being *Macrozamia*, a cycad palm with poisonous seeds that were detoxified and ground into a paste, and *Xanthorrhoea*, or grass tree. The grass tree nectar was a high-energy food, which its resin provided a strong glue for hafting tools, while the flower spikes were used for spear barbs. Paperbark and tea tree plants were utilised for their medicinal properties.

4.3 European land use

The historical period in New South Wales began with European land settlement in 1788 when Governor Phillip claimed possession of the land now known as Australia, on behalf of the British Government. The documentary evidence relating to this period helps us to better understand the patterning of European settlement and to contextualise its material remains.

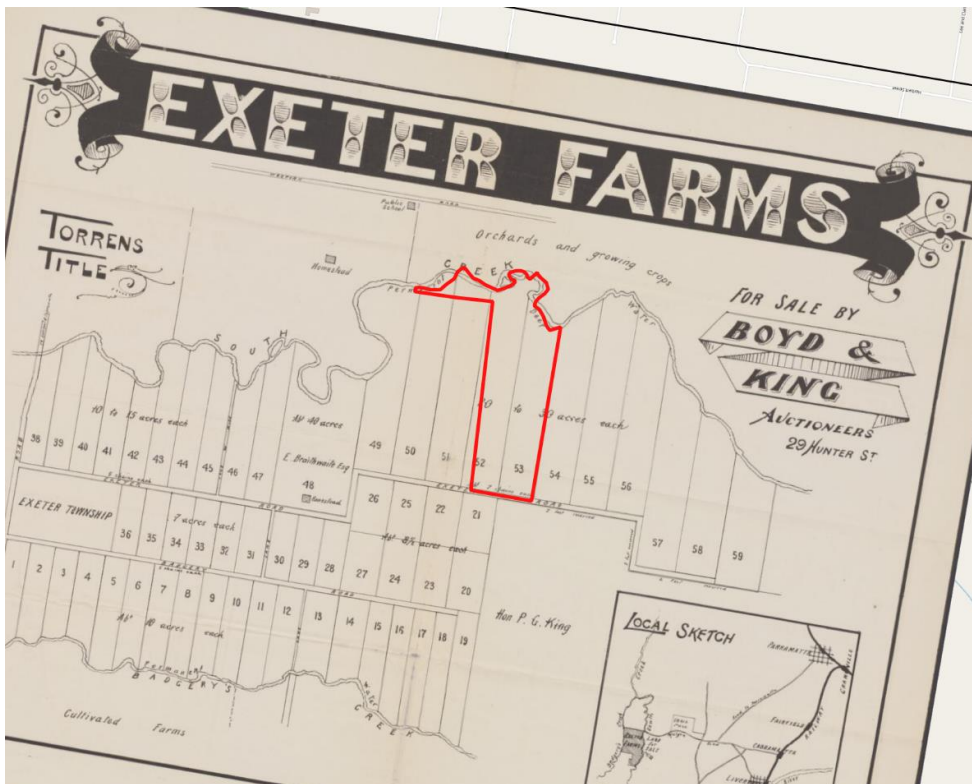
The suburb of Badgerys Creek borrows its name from the creek that runs through the locality; which in turn was named after one of the first land grant holders in the region, James Badgery. Badgery was granted 640 acres of land on the north side of Mulgoa Road (now Elizabeth Drive), which he named Exeter Farm, after his birthplace in England. However, the study area was initially part of a land grant to William Wall (Figure 4). As Badgery continued to expand his land holdings during the 1820s, he purchased land to the south of Elizabeth Drive, which encompassed the current study area. By 1828 the Badgery family held 1,900 acres of land within the colony (Davis 2007:13). While the settlement of Exeter Farm resulted in the eviction of Aboriginal people within Badgery's land, there is some suggestion that the Badgery permitted small Aboriginal groups to camp along South Creek (Hardy 1989:19).

Figure 4: Detail of early land grants in Bringelly Parish, study area outlined in red (image source: HRLV)



The portion of Exeter Farm to the south side of Elizabeth Drive was subdivided in the 1880s and became known as the Exeter Farm Subdivisions. Sales of these lots continued into the 1890s (Figure 5). After the land sales were completed, the area was made up of small farms, involving activities such as general farming, bee keeping, poultry farming, and also timber getting (LCC 2008:1). These activities continue in the area today.

Figure 5: Exeter Farms Land Sale. (Boyd and King 1890-1899. NLA, MAP Folder 33, LFSP 434) Approximate location of study area shown in red



Aerial photography from the past 60 years shows little change to the study area. The dam on the northern perimeter appears to have been constructed after 2002. Evidence of buildings in the adjacent Lot appear in the 1980s. s. Of note is a copse of trees on an alluvial terrace west of South Creek, which appear undisturbed since at least 1961.

Figure 6: Historical aerial view of the study area in 1961, location of trees outlined in red (source: The Historical Imagery Viewer, NSW Spatial Portal)



Figure 7: Historical aerial of the study area in 1986, location of trees outlined in red (source: The Historical Imagery Viewer, NSW Spatial Portal)



Figure 8: Historical aerial of the study area in 2002, location of trees outlined in red (source: The Historical Imagery Viewer, NSW Spatial Portal)



5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Ethnohistorical context

The study area is located near the boundaries of two Aboriginal language groups, Dharawal and Gandangara (Tindale 1974). The Dharawal are placed in the area from the south side of Botany Bay and Port Hacking to north of the Shoalhaven River and inland to Campbelltown, Camden, and Bargo. They are thought to have ranged further north into the Liverpool region. The Gandangara are described as occupying the southern rim of the Cumberland Plain, west of the Georges River, including a boundary area with the Dharawal in the Camden and Bargo locality. However, Val Attenbrow (2010) suggests that the boundaries defined today can only be interpreted as indicative.

As traditional boundaries were fluid, it is uncertain which group(s) occupied the study area (Peterson 1976). The current state of knowledge about the fluidity of tribal boundaries is based partly on studies of contemporary Aboriginal communities in northern and central Australia who were less affected by European colonisation, and partly on observations of Aboriginal groups to the west and south-west of Sydney who had been severely affected by their alienation from their lands caused by European colonisation (Thompson 1985).

There are also ethno-historical observations made by early explorers and settlers in the region, who first encountered the Aboriginal people of these areas in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Wilson, during a 1798 expedition through the region, observed that people were wearing large skin cloaks. When James Backhouse travelled to the region in 1836, he noted that skin cloaks were still worn, but some European clothes and blankets were also used, and that ceremonies such as tooth avulsion were also practised (Koettig 1981).

In the early 1800s, relationships between the Aboriginal people of the area and the European settlers were in general amicable. Karskens (2010) notes several examples of close relationships between landowners and local Aboriginal people. However, this did not remain the case. A sustained drought during 1814 and 1815, and continued disenfranchisement of Aboriginal people who remained to the southwest of Sydney caused tensions. Aboriginal people were accused of stealing corn and potatoes and spearing cattle. Several farmers were killed on their properties. In a dispatch dated 18 March 1816 Governor Macquarie wrote that,

The Native Blacks of this country... have lately broken out in open hostility against the British Settlers residing on the banks of the River Nepean near the Cow Pastures.

Aboriginal people were targeted for punishment, and it was ordered that Aboriginal men be strung from trees that their deaths were an example to others (Turbet 2011:234).

In 1816 the tensions culminated in the Appin massacre when Aboriginal people were pursued by a detachment led by Captain James Wallis. Fourteen Aboriginal people of the Dharawal nation were shot or driven off a cliff to their deaths by the soldiers. The bodies of two of the Aboriginal men were strung up at the site (Turbet 2011).

Overall, the devastation of Aboriginal cultural did not come about through war with the British, but instead through disease and forced removal from traditional lands. It is thought that during the 1789 smallpox epidemic, over half of the Aboriginal people of the Sydney region died. This loss of life meant that some of the Aboriginal groups who lived away from the coastal settlement of Sydney may have disappeared entirely before Europeans could observe them or record their clan names (Karskens 2010:452).

Into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, descendants of the Gandangara and Dharawal groups continued to live across the southern margin of the Cumberland Plain along with Aboriginal people from other areas of NSW.

5.2 Regional context

The archaeological understanding of the early Aboriginal settlement of the Sydney Basin and surrounds is constantly growing and developing. The oldest evidence of human occupation in the vicinity of the study area comes from Cranebrook Terrace, located 21 km north-west of the study area (Attenbrow 2010:18-20). Cranebrook Terrace has been dated to 41,700 Years Before Present (yBP) (ANU-4016).

The existing archaeological record is limited to certain materials and objects that were able to withstand degradation and decay. As a result, the most common type of Aboriginal objects remaining in the archaeological record are stone artefacts. Archaeological analysis of these artefacts in their contexts have provided the basis for the interpretation of change in material culture over time. Technologies of making tools changed, as did preferences for raw materials. Different types of tools appeared at certain times, for example ground stone hatchets are first observed in the archaeological record in the Sydney region around 4,000 yBP (Attenbrow 2010:102). It is argued that these changes in material culture were an indication of changes in social organisation and behaviour.

The Eastern Regional Sequence was first developed by Fred McCarthy in 1948 to explain the typological differences he was seeing in stone tool technology in different stratigraphic levels during excavations at Lapstone Creek near the foot of the Blue Mountains (McCarthy 1948). The sequence had three phases that corresponded to different technologies and tool types (the Capertian, Bondaian, and Eloueran). The categories have been refined through the interpretation of further excavation data and radiocarbon dates (Hiscock and Attenbrow 2005; JMcD CHM 2005). It is now thought that prior to 8,500 yBP tool technology remained fairly stable with a preference for silicified tuff, quartz, and some unheated silcrete. Bipolar flaking was rare with unifacial flaking predominant. No backed artefacts have been found of this antiquity.

After 8,500 yBP silcrete was more dominant as a raw material, and bifacial flaking became the most common technique for tool manufacture. From about 4,000 yBP to 1,000 yBP backed artefacts appeared more frequently and tool manufacturing techniques became more complex and bipolar flaking increased (JMcD CHM 2006). It has been argued that from 1,400 to 1,000 years prior to contact there is evidence of a decline in tool manufacture. This reduction may have been the result of decreased tool making; an increase in the use of organic materials; changes in the way tools were made; or changes in what types of tools were preferred (Attenbrow 2010:102). The observed reduction in evidence coincides with the reduction in frequency of backed blades as a percentage of the assemblages analysed.

After European colonisation, Aboriginal people of the Cumberland Plain often continued to manufacture tools, sometimes with new materials such as bottle glass or ceramics. There are a number of sites in Western Sydney where flaked glass has been recorded, for example at Oran Park (JMcD CHM 2007) and Elizabeth Precinct (Artefact 2020).

5.3 Previous archaeological investigations

Several archaeological investigations have been completed in the vicinity of the study area. These have generally been associated with the development of infrastructure and urban release projects. The following discussion presents a review of the most recent and relevant studies and aims to provide contextual information for the current study area.

5.3.1 ACHAR – Elizabeth Drive Precinct (Artefact 2020)

Artefact completed an archaeological investigation including an ACHAR and test excavation at Elizabeth Drive, approximately 2 km north of the current study area. The investigations resulted in the identification of eight Aboriginal sites, comprised of one subsurface site, six surface artefact sites, and one area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD). Test excavation was conducted across a low crest and a slope landform; 22 m² of excavated material resulted in the retrieval of a total of 89 artefacts. A third area of archaeological potential, ES PAD 03 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5236) was identified immediately adjacent to South Creek during the investigations. As the proposed works would not impact this area, the area of PAD was not included in the test excavation program.

The site was interpreted as representative of a variety of land uses, including stone tool production and reduction activities. The subsurface site, Elizabeth Precinct Artefact Scatter 02 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5236), was assessed as demonstrating high scientific significance and containing high educational potential, primarily due to a high proportion of tools which demonstrate a high degree of working, the use of several raw material types, and evidence of heat treatment. In addition, glass artefacts worked by Aboriginal people were identified, representing post-1788 Aboriginal activity, which is considered to be of high scientific significance.

The site highlighted the repeated and sustained use of the landscape around South Creek by Aboriginal people, both before and following European colonisation in 1788.

This site has a comparable environmental context to that of the current study area, including similar landforms and similar soil landscapes.

5.3.2 Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) CSR Advanced Manufacturing Hub (Artefact 2019)

Artefact completed test excavation of a variety of landforms near South Creek, adjacent to the west of the current study area.

The archaeological investigations involved the excavation of eight transects intended to sample the assessment area at various elevations and distances from South Creek. A total of 32 artefacts were recovered from 18 of the 77 test pits which was interpreted as the repeated occupation of the assessment area by small groups. Excavation recorded a clay ball retainer hearth which was dated to 2,056 ± 20 BP (Wk-48125).

Three Aboriginal sites were recorded because of the test excavations and were considered to form a sub-surface complex of sites. The presence of the hearth within BCBW18 AS 02 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5164) was considered to contain high research potential and rarity, and this site was considered to demonstrate high scientific significance. However, the remaining two sites, including BCBW18 AS 03 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5163) which is located immediately adjacent to the current study area, were considered to demonstrate low archaeological significance due to a noted ground disturbance through agricultural use and regular flood events. It was determined that these activities impacted the archaeological integrity of the sites and compromised the spatial distribution of the site. The landforms and previous land use for these two sites are mirrored in the current study area. The current study area showed signs of frequent flooding on the southern boundary adjacent to the CSR Advanced Manufacturing Hub site, including areas actively retaining water on a semi-permanent basis, based on the observed vegetation (see Section 6.4.1).

Excavation confirmed that the highest density of artefacts was found within proximity to the creek line despite the identified flood risk associated with this portion of the study area. It also noted that these areas are not likely to retain archaeological integrity. This has implications for the current study area, due its proximity and similar landscape context.

5.3.3 Western Sydney Airport (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2016)

An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and test excavations were conducted on the land owned by the Australian Government situated on the west side of Badgerys Creek for the Western Sydney Airport. The assessment area included an area of the South Creek corridor. The archaeological assessment incorporated both a survey and test excavation in which 23 new Aboriginal sites were recorded. Nine sites were registered as surface artefacts and 14 were registered as a result of the subsurface testing. The predominant material of these artefacts was silcrete. The sites included isolated artefacts, artefact scatters, and grinding grooves. Artefacts were found across varying landforms with valley floors, basal slopes, first order spur lines, and areas within 100 m of streams as containing a high average artefact incidence. This provides an indication of the type and location of likely Aboriginal sites within the study area.

5.3.4 Environmental Impact Statement for the Second Sydney Airport (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 1997)

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants was engaged to conduct an Aboriginal cultural heritage study as part of the Environmental Impact Statement for the site options of the second Sydney airport. These two sites were located in Badgerys Creek and Holsworthy. The location of the Badgerys Creek site is approximately 1.5 km north of the study area. The study incorporated previous Aboriginal heritage studies within the local area, surface survey and oral cultural heritage information discussed with the various groups. Given the large survey area and landscape variables, the study area was divided into local landform units and further subdivided into the order of ridgeline and order of stream.

The study identified that most site types were likely to be in close proximity to water (within 50 m). Sites located near permanent water sources were likely to yield high artefact densities comprised of complex assemblages. A total of 110 sites were recorded during this survey. It was found that crests contained the lowest density of sites and isolated artefacts per kilometre. Disturbance levels were directly correlated to low archaeological potential.

Relatively higher artefact densities were identified associated with the major watershed ridgeline between the Nepean River and South Creek catchments. However, it was noted that the relative sample size within the landform may have skewed the results, and that further research should occur.

5.4 Registered Aboriginal sites

The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the Aboriginal Heritage Management System (AHIMS) data appearing on the heritage map for the proposal be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was completed on 19 December 2023 (ID 850138). The aim of the AHIMS site register search was to identify Aboriginal sites registered within, or in the vicinity of, the study area. The search was undertaken of an approximate 3 km x 3 km area surrounding the centroid of the study area. using the following parameters:

GDA 1994, Zone 56	291797-294798 E 6248954 – 6245966 N
Buffer	0 metres (m)
Number of sites	34

The distribution of recorded sites within the AHIMS search area is shown in Figure 9. The search located 39 registered sites within the vicinity of the study area, and no sites within the study area. Heritage NSW lists 20 standard site features that can be used to describe a site registered within AHIMS. Four of the site types are present within the extensive search, most comprising of artefacts sites (n=26).

Figure 9 illustrates that, whilst several of the sites are near a water course, sites have been identified across a number of landform types. Artefact types represented are predominantly related to artefact sites which are less likely to have been destroyed by historical land use. The AHIMS database also reflects a sampling bias, whereby sites are often recorded in greater numbers in areas subject to development due to the increased amount of archaeological survey conducted in these areas. The following eight sites summarised below are the closest sites located within 1 km of the study area.

5.4.1.1 BCBW18 AS 03 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5163) – approximately 10 m south of the study area

This site was identified by Artefact in 2018 during test excavation. The site card notes that the site is located on a slope landform within a floodplain. The site card documents nine artefacts retrieved from a subsurface context, including flakes, a multi-platform core, and flake fragments of silcrete and mudstone.

5.4.1.2 South Creek (AHIMS ID 45-5-0213) – approximately 100 m southeast of the study area

This site was recorded by Ms Laila Haglund in 1978 who was documenting 'artefacts'. The site was described as located on a ploughed, low-lying peninsula at the loop formed by South Creek. Deep waterholes were also observed on the bends. Artefacts of flaked stone were observed to be scattered all over the ploughed area. The recorded coordinates place the site on the western bank of South Creek, however from the description it can be determined that there is a coordinate error, and that the likely real location is further east on the opposite bank of South Creek. Coordinate errors are common on the AHIMS database for sites recorded in Australian Geodetic Datum, which has since been surpassed as preferred map projection (Figure 11).

5.4.1.3 B53 (AHIMS ID 45-5-2767) – approximately 910 m west of the study area

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants identified this site in 1997 during pedestrian survey for the proposed Second Sydney Airport assessment. The site is recorded as an open artefact scatter of chert, quartzite, and silcrete. The landform is recorded as a colluvial fan on the basal slopes near a creek margin. Some disturbances were noted, relating to the construction of a modern dam.

5.4.1.4 BCBW18 AS 01 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5162) – approximately 240 m south of the study area

This site was identified by Artefact in 2018 during test excavation. The site card documents a low-density artefact scatter situated on an upper slope landform, comprising one complete mudstone flake and one proximal flake fragment of silcrete. Both artefacts were from the upper two spits of the deposit (0-200 mm). The site recording notes that the site is part of a larger archaeological complex including BCBW18 AS 02 and BCBW18 AS 03.

5.4.1.5 BCBW18 IF 01 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5165) – approximately 430 m south of the study area

This site was identified by Artefact in 2018 during a pedestrian survey. The site card documents a single complete flake of silcrete with three scars on the dorsal surface. The site is located the site in a vehicle track on a slope landform.

5.4.1.6 BCBW18 AS 02 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5164) – approximately 520 m south of the study area

This site was identified by Artefact in 2018 during test excavation. The site card notes that the site is located on a slope landform within a floodplain. The site card documents an artefact assemblage comprised of 13 flakes, one multi-platform core, and six flake fragments of lithologies including chert, mudstone, quartz, quartzite, and silcrete. A hearth comprising burnt clay heat retainers was also noted, though signs of heat treatment were not identified. A charcoal sample retrieved from the hearth was dated to 2,056±20 yBP (Wk-48125).

5.4.1.7 B-14 (AHIMS ID 45-5-2769) – approximately 925 m west of the study area

This site was identified by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants in 1997 during pedestrian survey for the proposed Second Sydney Airport assessment. The site recording documents four stone artefacts of silcrete and chert, located in an exposure created by a dam wall. The landscape is described as a plain.

5.4.1.8 BC-01-09 (AHIMS ID 45-5-4098) – approximately 972 m west of the study area

This site was recorded by AECOM in 2009 during a pedestrian survey. The site card notes an isolated artefact located on a flat, behind a derelict dairy complex, approximately 250 m from Badgerys Creek. The site was described as a single broken flake of indurated mudstone on a cattle track. The area was noted to be cleared of vegetation and currently in use for grazing cattle.

Figure 9: Results of extensive AHIMS search

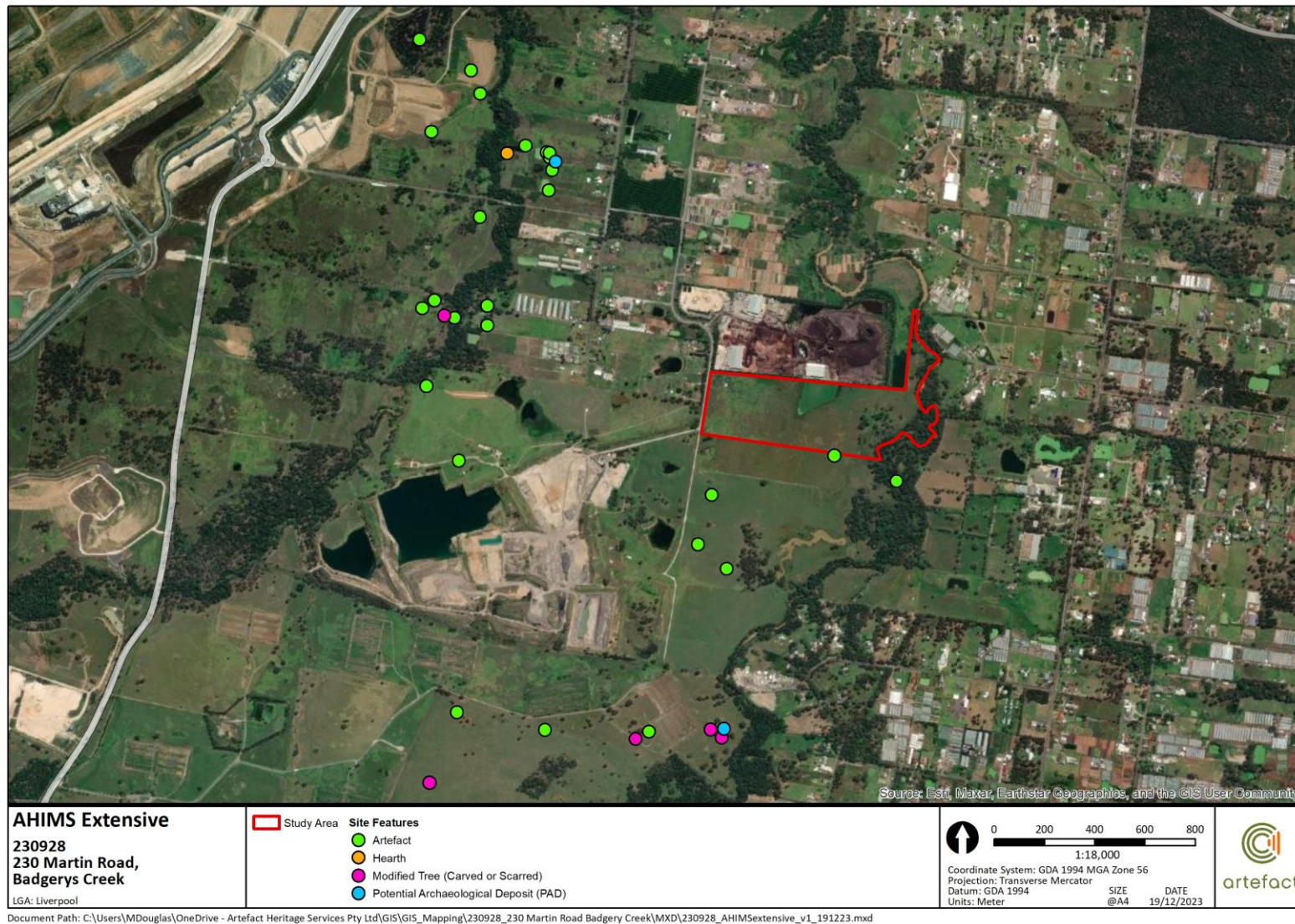
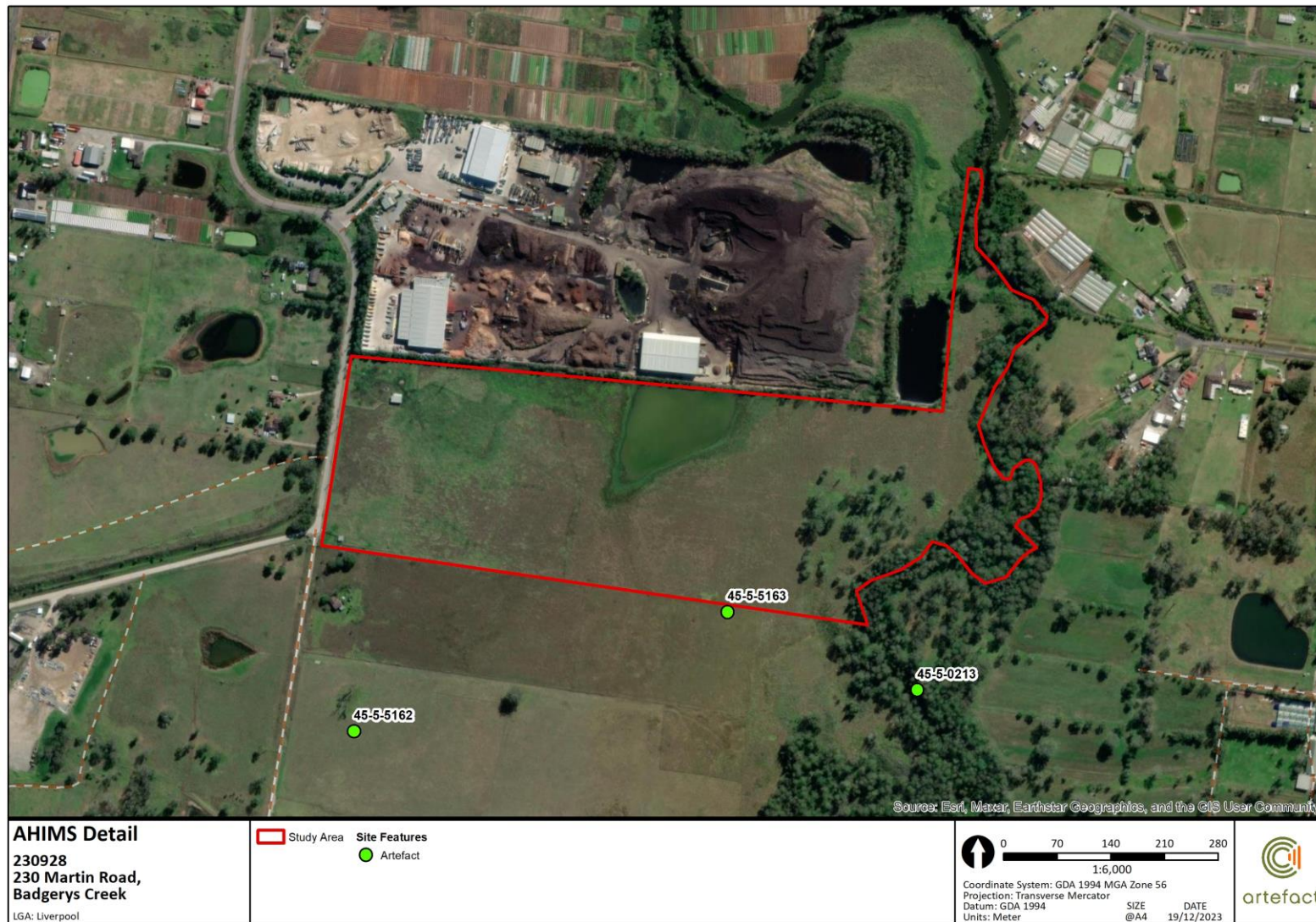


Figure 10: AHIMS sites within close proximity of the study area



5.5 Predictive modelling

Archaeological investigation across the Cumberland Plain over the past 30 years has been comprehensive, including survey, excavation, and desktop analysis. This varied and intensive investigation has led to the development and continual refinement of a predictive model for Aboriginal occupation within the region.

The Cumberland Plain has been extensively studied in response to demand for urban growth for the ever-increasing population of Sydney. Regional studies have been carried out on the large growth centres of the north-west and south-west of the Cumberland Plain. White and McDonald (2010) have contributed to the archaeological debate over site prediction by discussing the nature of Aboriginal site distribution, interpreted through lithic analysis of excavated sites in the Rouse Hill Development Area. The Rouse Hill Development Area is located approximately 25 km north of the current study area. The watercourses in that area (Caddies Creek and Second Ponds Creek) derive from the same source as South Creek and are of a similar stream order. The soil landscapes there are also reflective of those in the current study area; that is the South Creek soil landscape along the high order watercourse of South Creek and the associated remnant Blacktown soil landscape. The study gave rise to the “Stream Order Model” which has provided a sound basis for archaeological investigations in the Cumberland Plain. The study provides a spatial and distributive analysis of Aboriginal objects in relation to freshwater resources and along varying landform units. The findings of the study highlighted the relationship between proximity to freshwater and landscape with archaeological evidence of Aboriginal activities. The study found that artefact densities were most likely to be greatest on terraces and lower slopes within 100 m of freshwater resources (White and McDonald 2010). The predictive model identified that ridgelines and crests located between drainage lines are likely to contain archaeological evidence, though usually representative of background scatter.

While White and McDonald’s (2010) predictive model can be seen as an indicative model of the archaeology of the Cumberland Plain, a more recent study has been conducted by Godden Mackay and Logan (GML 2012) at the East Leppington Precinct approximately 9 km south of the current study area. GML utilised the Stream Order Model developed by White and McDonald (2010) in their investigations as well as three different and complementary models to explain their findings. GML determined that the Stream Order Model is a regional based model and doesn’t consider the small-scale intra-landform variations that can affect the predictions of this model.

While proven useful, every predictive model has its limitations and constraints and should be used as a guiding factor for future investigation and as a tool to further current understanding of the cultural environment.

Based on the AHIMS sites, previous studies, and the environmental context, predictions can be made of the type of Aboriginal archaeological evidence potentially present within the current study area. This evidence could be found in the form of certain site types:

- Open artefact scatters or isolated finds – this site type is the most common site feature from the AHIMS search. The visibility of these sites is dependent on surface visibility and exposure and is affected by the nature of the soil landscape. The depositional nature of permanent watercourses such as the South Creek soils gives rise to the probability of intact occupational records in the deep stratigraphic layers. According to the Stream Order Model, this site type is likely to be present in the eastern portion of the study area.
- Culturally modified scarred trees – whilst extensive clearing occurred post-European contact, these sites may occur in any pockets of mature native trees.

- Grinding grooves – these sites occur on sandstone outcroppings usually along waterways, swamps, or water pans. The presence of these sites will be dependent on the availability of suitable sandstone sources. The underlying geology of the soil landscapes within the study area is the Wianamatta Group, which contains the Minchinbury Sandstone. Grinding grooves have been found along South Creek and Badgerys Creek.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6.1 Aims

The aims of the archaeological survey were to:

- Cover a representative sample of the study area that would potentially be impacted by the project works
- Record any surface or potential subsurface Aboriginal sites identified during the survey
- Identify any areas of PAD that may be present in areas that have had no or minimal disturbance
- Engage with Gandangara LALC regarding the proposed works and the archaeological potential of the study area
- Collect information to ascertain whether further archaeological investigation is required.

6.2 Timing and personnel

The site inspection for this assessment was conducted on 3 September 2021 by Isabel Wheeler, Michael Lever (Artefact Heritage) and Darren Duncan (Gandandara LALC).

6.3 Survey strategy and methodology

The study area was systematically divided into three survey units, aligned with existing paddock boundaries and land use patterns (Figure 11). A sample survey strategy was implemented, tailored to the conditions observed on-site. Due to the extensive ground cover of grasses and vegetation, which limited visibility of surface artefacts, the survey focused on identifying sensitive landforms and areas of natural or artificial exposure. Fieldwork concentrated on these key areas where the potential for finding artefacts was higher. Waypoints were recorded using a handheld, non-differential GPS to accurately log landform features and disturbed areas across the entire study area.

Figure 11: Survey units within the study area



6.4 Survey

In general, ground surface visibility was very low, with the majority of the ground surface covered by dense grass, vegetation, and a dam.

6.4.1 Survey unit 1

Survey unit 1 was located across the western portion of the study area, bounded by Martin Road on the western border and an electric fence-line to the east. The survey unit comprised a mid-slope landform, gently sloping east towards South Creek.

The survey unit consisted of open pasture, with grass cover. Exposures were limited to areas of erosion associated with grazing, and patches associated with the installation of fencing, water troughs, and a large dam in the northern portion of the survey unit. Two areas along the southern border of the survey unit contained small boggy areas, with vegetation suggesting the area is consistently inundated with water.

No Aboriginal sites or areas of sensitivity were identified within survey unit 1.

Figure 12: Survey unit 1, facing east downslope towards South Creek



Figure 13: Area of exposure showing the Blacktown soil landscape



Figure 14: View north across the survey unit towards the artificial dam



Figure 15: Flooded area in south-eastern corner of the study area



6.4.2 Survey unit 2

Survey unit 2 consisted of the eastern portion of the study area, bounded to the east by South Creek. The survey unit is comprised of alluvial terraces associated with the South Creek floodplain. The landform appeared mostly intact.

The eastern portion of the survey unit was open pasture. The landform sloped gently towards a small copse of trees, which were situated on a terrace approximately 80 metres above South Creek. The ground in this area was primarily flat, with exposures demonstrating soils typical of the South Creek soil landscape. There was no evidence of ground disturbance in this portion of the survey unit. East of the terrace the ground sloped down again, and an ephemeral drainage line ran parallel to South Creek. The vegetation increased near the creek bank, becoming thick and shrubby, with boggy patches. Small areas of disturbance were evident north of the terrace in small artificial earth mounds.

All trees were inspected for cultural modification. Several trees were noted as displaying scarring. The majority of the scars were assessed as unlikely to be the result of Aboriginal activities due to irregularity of shape or because the scar went to ground level. One tree, however, displayed a scar which was possibly the result of Aboriginal activities. The tree was dead but still standing. No axe marks were noted. The scar was regular and did not go to ground.

The terrace above the creek was identified as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

Figure 16: PAD identified in survey unit 2, facing south



Figure 17: Dense vegetation near South Creek



Figure 18: Small areas of disturbance north of the identified PAD



Figure 19: Exposure showing the South Creek soil landscape



Figure 20: View of PAD facing northwest



Figure 21: Potential culturally modified tree



Figure 22: View of potential culturally modified tree



Figure 23: Potential culturally modified tree, close view



6.4.3 Survey unit 3

Survey unit 3 consisted of the northern portion of the study area, east of the neighbouring facility and bordered by South Creek. This survey unit is an active flood plain, bounded by the creek to the east and a dam to the west in the adjacent Lot. The entire survey unit was boggy, particularly the southern portion. It was observed that the ground was uneven, suggesting modification of the ground surface. This assessment was bolstered by the observation of artificial mounds, associated with the facility in the adjacent Lot.

Vegetation was considerably denser across this survey unit. Tufted grass covered the surface area, as well as exotic vegetation including blackberry. Dense vegetation lined the western bank of South Creek, including casuarina species and sporadic juvenile and mature eucalypts.

All trees were inspected for cultural modification. No Aboriginal sites or areas of Aboriginal heritage sensitivity were observed within this survey unit.

Figure 24: View north across survey unit 3



Figure 25: Dense grass in survey unit 3



Figure 26: Old growth eucalypt in survey unit 3, facing South Creek



Figure 27: Evidence of disturbed ground in survey unit 3, facing northwest



6.5 Survey coverage

A summary of the survey coverage of all survey units, according to the methodology outlined in the Code of Practice, is provided in Table 10 and Table 11. The location of these survey units is provided in Figure 11.

Ground surface visibility was effectively 1-5%, however the Code of Practice requires rounding of percentages to the nearest 10% and this has been applied to the figures below.

Table 10: Effective survey coverage

Survey unit	Landform	Survey unit area (sq m)	Visibility (%)	Exposure	Effective survey coverage area (sq. m)	Effective survey coverage (%)
Survey unit 1	Slope	134, 211	10	10	1896	1.5
Survey unit 2	Flat (terrace)	92, 362	10	10	1357	1.5
Survey unit 3	Flat (terrace)	18, 038	10	10	300	1.5

Table 11: Landform survey coverage

Landform	Landform area (sq m)	Area effectively surveyed (sq m)	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of surface sites	Total number of PADs
Slope	134, 211	1896	1.5	0	0
Flat (terrace)	110, 400	1657	1.5	0	1

6.6 Survey results

In general, ground surface visibility was low with the majority of the ground surface covered with dense grass and vegetation. The survey did not result in the identification of any Aboriginal objects.

One area within the eastern portion of the study area, within the catchment of South Creek, was identified as an area of PAD. Details of this PAD are outlined below.

6.6.1 WSSRRC 01 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5773)

Survey unit: 2

Site type: PAD

Centroid: 413214.10 mE 16763030.73 mN

Site width: 60 m

Site length: 115 m

The survey resulted in the identification of one area of archaeological potential, WSSRRC 01 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5773). This PAD is located on an apparently intact terrace landform associated with the alluvial flats/ flood plain adjacent to South Creek. The area of PAD was identified based on its proximity to the major watercourse of South Creek, 80 m to the east. It is defined by the portion of flat ground elevated above the boggy ephemeral creek and, further, South Creek. The ground surface in this area displayed little historical disturbance. Historic aerials indicate that the trees and vegetation have not been impacted by agricultural activities for at least 60 years (see Section 20, Figure 6 to Figure 8). One of these trees displayed evidence of potential cultural modification and was noted by Darren Duncan from Gandangarra LALC to be a potential cultural site. The location of the area of PAD is shown in Figure 28.

6.6.2 Summary

The remaining study area displayed observable historical disturbances associated with land clearing and agricultural activities. This, combined with the position of the study area within the flood zone, suggests that the archaeological integrity of the ground would be compromised as the soil profiles have been impacted by erosion, agricultural activity, and flood events. It is unlikely that archaeological deposits would remain *in situ* within these mixed soil profiles.

This assessment is reinforced by findings of the CSR Advanced Manufacturing Hub investigations completed by Artefact in 2019 on lots 51, 55, 56 DP3050 south of the study area that identified three low density subsurface scatters. These sites were assessed overall to be of low archaeological significance, due to the noted lack of archaeological integrity, as well as, except for a heat retainer hearth, the lack of rare or representative artefact types or materials. No evidence of artefact manufacturing was identified. This evidence suggests that, even if the disturbance had not resulted in the complete removal of stratigraphic units, the archaeological deposits would likely be low density and of low research value.

Because of this, most of the study area was considered to demonstrate low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

Figure 28: Area of PAD identified within the study area



Document Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\21120 Western Sydney Sustainable Road Resource Centre\MXD\IPAD location.mxd



Location of PAD

21120 Western Sydney Sustainable Road Resource Centre EIS

LGA: Liverpool

SCALE 1:4,000

SIZE A4

DATE 21/09/2021

0 50 100 200 Meters



7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The cultural assessment in this report includes information determined from desktop assessment, consultation during the survey and through the consultation period for the RAP review of this ACHAR. This information was collected by Elizabeth Bonshek and Isabel Wheeler in accordance with the Recognising Country Guidelines (2022).

7.1 Cultural landscape

The World Heritage Convention of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) defines a cultural landscape as one which has 'powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent' (UNESCO 1991). The relationship between Aboriginal Australians and the land is conceived in spiritual terms rather than primarily in material terms (Andrews et al 2006). Aboriginal cultural knowledge has been defined as:

Accumulated knowledge which encompasses spiritual relationships, relationships with the natural environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, and relationships between people, which are reflected in language, narratives, social organisation, values, beliefs and cultural laws and custom (Andrews et al 2006).

Aboriginal cultural knowledge was traditionally bequeathed through oral traditions from generation to generation. Within all Aboriginal communities there was a time of dislocation and upheaval associated with the arrival of colonial settlers. This widespread disruption resulted in much of the detailed knowledge and understanding of many of the elements of the cultural landscape being lost from the Aboriginal community, nonetheless many Aboriginal people maintain a strong connection to the land of their ancestors and collectively possess a wealth of knowledge passed down through the generations.

7.2 Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values

Table 12 provides a summary of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the study area.

Table 12: Cultural heritage values identified for the study and surroundings:

Cultural heritage value	Description	Source
Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation	Aboriginal people have expressed a strong view that sites and deposits associated with the archaeological record of Aboriginal occupation at Badgerys Creek were of high cultural value to Aboriginal people.	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2016

Cultural heritage value	Description	Source
Undeveloped nature of Badgerys Creek	The area is regarded as having characteristics which would have made it of significance in the traditional life of Aboriginal people of the pre-colonial past and, as such it should be retained in as natural state as possible The intangible cultural values of the landscape and its surviving biota were valued for their association with traditional culture and lore, and the sense of the place and social identity derived from them.	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2016
South Creek	Dually named Wianamatta meaning mother place in the Dharug language, South Creek contains intrinsic Aboriginal cultural values. Historical record includes reference to Darug ceremonies held along banks of South Creek at the Mamre estate approximately eight km north of current study area	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2016

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment criteria

An assessment of the cultural heritage significance of an item or a place is required in order to form the basis of its management. Heritage NSW provides guidelines for heritage assessment with reference to the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) and the Heritage Office guidelines (2001). The assessment is made in relation to four values or criteria (Table 13). In relation to each of the criteria, the significance of the subject area should be ranked as high, moderate, or low.

Table 13: Heritage significance criteria

Criterion	Description
Social	The spiritual, traditional, historical, or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.
	Does the subject area have strong or special association with the Aboriginal community for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons?
Historic	Historic value refers to the associations of a place with an historically important person, event, phase, or activity in an Aboriginal community.
	Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
Scientific	This refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place, or object because of its rarity, representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information. Information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken.
	Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history or the local area and/or region and/or state?
Aesthetic	This refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. It is often linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture, and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.
	Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state?

In addition to the four criteria, Heritage NSW requires consideration of the following:

- Research potential: does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness: how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity: is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, or design no longer practiced? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?

- Education potential: does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

8.2 Social significance

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements in Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (see section 2.2) specifies that the social or cultural value of a place must be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. No specific social significance was identified by the RAPs during consultation.

8.3 Historic significance

Historic values refer to the association of the place with aspects of Aboriginal history. Historic values refer to the association of the place with aspects of Aboriginal history. Historic values are not necessarily reflected in physical objects, but may be intangible and relate to memories, stories, or experiences. No specific historical significance was identified by the RAPs during consultation.

8.4 Archaeological (scientific) significance

Scientific values refer to a site's potential to contribute to our current understanding and information of Aboriginal Heritage. One area of PAD was identified in the eastern portion of the site (AHIMS ID 850138). This area has been assessed as demonstrating unknown archaeological significance because these features are in areas with limited surface visibility and the nature, extent, and significance cannot be determined without further investigation. Further investigation would include archaeological test excavation in accordance with the Code of Practice. It is noted that an assessment of significance of this PAD is not included in this ACHAR as it will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Research potential	Representativeness	Rarity	Education potential	Overall significance assessment
WSSRRC 01 (AHIMS ID 45- 5-5773)	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

8.5 Aesthetic significance

Aesthetic values refer to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. These values may be related to the landscape and are often closely associated with social/cultural values. Aesthetic significance was identified by the RAPs during consultation.

8.6 Statement of significance

No specific significance was identified by the RAPs during consultation, although the broader regional area holds significant physical archaeological and intangible heritage (social and historic significance) in relation to the Dharawal and Gandangara people and connection to country.

9.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 Proposed works

The proposed development at 230 Martin Road, Badgerys Creek, includes the construction and operation of two large-format warehouse and distribution centre buildings with ancillary office spaces, and manufacturing facilities (steel cutting) for Warehouse 1. The key components of the development area :

Warehouse 1: Including 16,650 m² of warehouse space, a 600 m² office, a 371 m² amenities block, and a steel cutting manufacturing facility.

Warehouse 2: Including 20,436 m² of warehouse space and a 1,104 m² office. The development is facilitated by significant bulk earthworks will be carried out to prepare the site and create a suitable platform for construction. The western third of the site is above the 1% AEP flood level, making it the optimal area for development. The eastern two-thirds of the site, which lies below the 1% AEP flood level, will not be used for construction, ensuring that the development is appropriately located to manage flood risks.

The project will also include the following ancillary infrastructure to support the warehouse and manufacturing activities:

- **227 car parking spaces:** 95 spaces for Lot 1 and 132 spaces for Lot 2.
- **Truck parking:** Capacity to park up to 20 trucks.
- **Site offices:** Located in both warehouse lots to facilitate operations.
- **Laboratory and workshop building:** To support the manufacturing processes in Lot 1.
- **Weighbridge:** To manage logistics and material handling for both lots.
- **Stormwater management infrastructure:** Designed for both interim and ultimate scenarios, ensuring effective water management on-site, in line with the site's topography and flood risks.
- **Utilities and services infrastructure:** Including connections to water, electricity, and other essential services required for the operation of the warehouses.

All ground-disturbing works, including vegetation removal and stormwater management systems, will be confined within the designated construction footprint. Any revisions or modifications to the proposed works will require additional assessments to ensure compliance with planning regulations and environmental standards.

Relevant design drawing for the proposal is provided below (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Proposed site plan for two warehouses at 230 Martin Road, Badgerys Creek (Source: EKMC³, April 2026)



9.2 Aboriginal heritage impact assessment

Bulk earthworks in the western portion of the study area would result in total removal, or modification of the ground. The eastern portion of the study area, within the 1% AEP flood zone, would not be impacted. The identified PAD is located within the flood zone and will not be impacted by the proposal. This assessment provides recommendations to ensure that inadvertent impact does not occur to the site during construction works.

A summary of the impacts to identified Aboriginal sites is outlined in Table 14.

Table 14: Summary of impacts to identified Aboriginal sites in and near the study area

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm
WSSRRC 01 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5773)	None	None	No loss of value

9.3 Cumulative impacts

A cumulative impact to Aboriginal heritage is the collective loss of Aboriginal cultural heritage resulting from the incremental impact of the actions of a development when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. There are eight registered AHIMS sites within the vicinity of the study area, and Badgerys Creek is subject to several large development projects which will result in a substantial cumulative impact to the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the region. These projects include the Western Sydney International Airport (Navin Officer 2016) and the M12 project (Jacobs 2019). As the proposal will not impact any identified Aboriginal sites, this proposal is not expected to contribute to the cumulative impact of Aboriginal archaeological sites. However, Aboriginal cultural heritage values were identified with South Creek and the undeveloped nature of Badgerys Creek. As Aboriginal cultural heritage values are found near the study area and are closely tied with landforms and landscape, any development, including the proposal, which involves ground disturbance contributes to a cumulative loss of cultural heritage values in the region. Therefore, further mitigation may be required in the form of archaeological monitoring.

9.4 Ecological Sustainable Development principles

In accordance with the ACHAR Guide, the principals of ecologically sustainable development have been considered in preparation of this Aboriginal heritage assessment, including options to avoid impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage, assessment of unavoidable impacts, identification or mitigation and management measures, and taking account of Aboriginal community views. The principles of ecologically sustainable development are detailed in the NSW *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*. Principles of ecologically sustainable development relevant to the assessment of the project as it relates to Aboriginal cultural heritage are considered below.

9.4.1 The integration principle

Decision making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short term economic, environmental, social, and equitable considerations (the 'integration principle'). The preparation of this ACHAR demonstrates regard for the integration principle by considering Aboriginal heritage values and impacts to these from the proposal during its planning phase.

9.4.2 The precautionary principle

If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific confidence should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation ('the precautionary principle'). This report provides recommendations for further assessment of the values identified in the eastern portion of the study area and recommends that mitigation measures be developed to minimise damage to these values in the case of threatened harm.

9.4.3 The principle of intergenerational equity

The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity, and productivity of the environment is maintained or engaged for the benefit of future generations (the 'principle of intergenerational equity'). The current proposal will impact the present environment but will not impact any Aboriginal archaeological sites.

10.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

10.1 Ongoing consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties

Consultation with the RAPs would continue throughout the life of the project, as necessary in accordance with the Recognising Country Guidelines (2022). Ongoing consultation with RAPs would take place in the event of any further archaeological investigation program relating to a change in proposal or in the event of any unexpected Aboriginal objects being identified during works.

10.2 Site conservation

Prior to the commencement of ground disturbing works, an exclusion zone would be established around the boundary the PAD site, (WSSRRC 01, AHIMS ID 45-5-5773). The boundary site would be marked on construction and environmental site plans, and barrier fencing established outside of the perimeter of the area of PAD to prevent inadvertent access or impact.

The current assessment has identified that BCBW18 AS 03 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5163) is located approximately 10 metres south of the property boundary. While it would not be impacted by the proposed works, the proximity of the site to the proposed works boundary places the site at risk of inadvertent impact.

The location of BCBW18 AS 03 should be recorded on construction drawings and barrier fencing placed along the southern Lot boundary of the proposed works to ensure that the site is not subject to impact during construction works.

10.3 Changes to the project

This ACHAR is based upon the most recent information made available to Artefact at the date of preparation of this report. Any changes to the project during detailed design which result in increased impact will need to be assessed by an archaeologist in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholder groups.

Any changes that may impact Aboriginal sites not assessed during the current study may warrant further investigation and result in changes to the recommended management and mitigation measures.

10.4 Unexpected finds policy

This assessment has found that the proposal would not impact any Aboriginal sites or areas of Aboriginal sensitivity. Consequently, no test or salvage excavation is proposed.

During ground disturbing works, an unexpected finds policy should be enacted. This would involve the following activities:

- A heritage induction for all contractors and staff to provide an identification guide for Aboriginal stone tools
- Should Aboriginal objects be identified during ground disturbing works, the following protocol should be enacted:
 - All work must immediately cease in the area of, and around, the location of the unexpected find

- The contractor supervisor must notify the environmental manager for the project, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the provenance and significance of the find
- Should the find be an Aboriginal object, further consultation with RAPs, assessment, and approval may be required before works can continue in that area.

10.5 Discovery of human remains

Where suspected human remains are identified during construction works, all work in that area will cease and the area cordoned off. Where it is unclear whether the remains are human, a specialist, such as a physical anthropologist, would be called to site to confirm. Where it is either clear that the remains are human, or it has been confirmed by a specialist, the NSW Police and the Environment Line (131 555) would then be notified. Work would not recommence in the area where skeletal remains have been identified until such time as the relevant approval has been granted.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on consideration of:

- Aboriginal heritage assessment requirements outlined in the SEARS (SSD-65529236), issued for the project on 21 December 2024
- The requirements of relevant Aboriginal heritage guidelines:
 - The ACHAR guide
 - The Code of Practice
 - The Consultation Guidelines
- The results of background research, site survey, and assessment
- Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, carried out in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines
- The likely impacts of the proposed development.

It was found that:

- One area of PAD, (WSSRRC 01, AHIMS 45-5-5773) was identified during survey. The site is of unknown scientific significance.
- The area of PAD would not be impacted by the project works.

The following recommendations are made:

- An exclusion zone should be established around the outer perimeter of the area of PAD to prevent inadvertent impact
- The location of the artefact scatter BCBW18 AS 03 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5163) should be recorded on construction drawings and the location marked during construction to ensure that it is not subject to impacts during construction works. An exclusion zone should be established around this site within the property boundary prior to the commencement of works
- The location of PAD AHIMS ID 45-5-5773 should be recorded on construction drawings to ensure that no construction vehicles or activities associated with the proposed works take place in that area. An exclusion zone should be established around AHIMS ID 45-5-5773 if required
- An Unexpected Finds Procedure should be prepared for the project that should be enacted if Aboriginal objects are identified during ground disturbing works that includes:
 - All work must immediately cease in the area of, and around, the location of the unexpected find
 - The contractor supervisor must notify the environmental manager for the project, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the provenance and significance of the find
 - Should the find be an Aboriginal object, Heritage NSW must be notified before works can proceed

- Further consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties, assessment, and approval may be required before works can continue in that area.

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APPENDIX

12.1 AHIMS search record

 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report Your Ref/PO Number : 230928 - ACHAR update Client Service ID : 850138										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-5058	B121	GDA	56	292147	6248734	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs Jo Dibden		Permits		
45-5-2767	B53	AGD	56	292070	6247620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd		Permits		
45-5-5701	LR06	GDA	56	292327	6248526	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				City Plan Services - Sydney,Mr Jakub Czastka		Permits		
45-5-5373	BCLL IF01	GDA	56	292819	6246192	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Miss Hannah (extent heritage) Morris		Permits		
45-5-5376	BCLL RT02	GDA	56	293065	6246202	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individu		Permits		
45-5-5162	BCBW18 AS 01	GDA	56	293069	6247136	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Mr,Ryan Taddeucci		Permits		
45-5-5079	B155	GDA	56	292110	6248827	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Miss,Jasmine Fenyvesi		Permits		
45-5-5700	LR05	GDA	56	292413	6248501	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				City Plan Services - Sydney,Mr Jakub Czastka		Permits		
45-5-5375	BCLL RT01	GDA	56	293109	6246170	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individu		Permits		
45-5-2630	B 40	AGD	56	291900	6247660	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd		Permits		
45-5-2676	B98	AGD	56	291840	6245800	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Hilton Naden		Permits		
45-5-5696	LR01	GDA	56	292420	6248348	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				City Plan Services - Sydney,Mr Jakub Czastka		Permits		
45-5-5165	BCBW18 IF 01	GDA	56	293014	6246939	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Mr,Ryan Taddeucci		Permits		
45-5-5372	BCLL PAD01	GDA	56	293117	6246205	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Miss Hannah (extent heritage) Morris		Permits		
45-5-5163	BCBW18 AS 03	GDA	56	293557	6247292	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/12/2023 for Lily (Artefact) Hackett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 291797.0 - 294798.0, Northings : 6245966.0 - 6248954.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 34

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 230928 - ACHAR update
Client Service ID : 850138

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont, Mr. Ryan Taddeucci							
45-5-5698	LR03	GDA	56	292425	6248480	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	City Plan Services - Sydney, Mr. Jakub Czastka							
45-5-5703	PADLR	GDA	56	292447	6248462	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	City Plan Services - Sydney, Mr. Jakub Czastka							
45-5-4099	BC-EX01-11	GDA	56	291932	6247569	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 11		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Geordie Oakes, AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney							
45-5-4098	BC-01-09	GDA	56	292062	6247272	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Geordie Oakes, AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney							
45-5-5697	LR02	GDA	56	292433	6248429	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	City Plan Services - Sydney, Mr. Jakub Czastka							
45-5-0517	Badgery's Creek / Longleys Road Badgery's Creek	AGD	56	291940	6247650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1018
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Allan Lance							
45-5-5699	LR04	GDA	56	292423	6248497	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	City Plan Services - Sydney, Mr. Jakub Czastka							
45-5-5090	B158	GDA	56	291916	6247879	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Miss. Jasmine Fenyvesi							
45-5-2683	B76	AGD	56	291860	6247720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
45-5-5374	BCLL ST01	GDA	56	292766	6246163	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individu							
45-5-5164	BCBW18 AS 02	GDA	56	293128	6246842	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont, Mr. Ryan Taddeucci							
45-5-2675	B99	AGD	56	291950	6246080	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
45-5-2760	B108	AGD	56	292300	6246010	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
45-5-2667	B90	AGD	56	291800	6248760	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
45-5-5080	B156	GDA	56	291953	6248581	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Miss. Jasmine Fenyvesi							
45-5-0213	South Creek;	AGD	56	293700	6247000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	104106
	Contact	Recorders	Ms. Laila Haglund							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/12/2023 for Lily (Artefact) Hackett for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 291797.0 - 294798.0, Northings : 6245966.0 - 6248954.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 34

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 230928 - ACHAR update
Client Service ID : 850138

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-5081	B157	GDA	56	292146	6248243	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders				Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Miss. Jasmine Penyvesi			Permits	
45-5-2769	B-14	AGD	56	292070	6247700	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders				Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd			Permits	
45-5-5702	LR07	GDA	56	292254	6248496	Open site	Valid	Hearth :-		
	Contact	Recorders				City Plan Services - Sydney, Mr Jakub Czastka			Permits	

** Site Status

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/12/2023 for Lily (Artefact) Hackett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 291797.0 - 294798.0, Northings : 6245966.0 - 6248954.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 34

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12.2 Consultation records



artefact

Artefact Heritage

ABN 73 144 973 526

Level 4, Building B

35 Saunders Street

Pymont NSW 2009

Australia

+61 2 9518 8411

office@artefact.net.au

www.artefact.net.au