

40 The Retreat, Bringelly

Archaeological Survey Report

LGA: Liverpool City Council

Report SCG Developments Pty Ltd

May 2024



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artefact Heritage and Environment have been engaged by SCG Developments Pty Ltd (the proponent) to prepare an Archaeological Survey Report for the proposed residential scheme development at 40 The Retreat, Bringelly. The study area is occupied by a large residential building with outbuildings, and is located adjacent to the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts–Western Parkland City) 2021 listed item (no. I3) and the State Heritage Register listed item Kelvin (no. 00046).

It is understood the proponent would be seeking development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) as a State Significant Development. The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements issued on 18 January 2024 (SSD-65729209) outline that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and an Archaeological Survey Report would be required to inform the Environmental Impact Statement to support the State Significant Development application for the residential scheme development at 40 The Retreat, Bringelly. This report has been prepared to meet, in part, the requirements of Condition 18 of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements which requires that the Proponent:

| SEAR | Documentation | Response / Location in Report |
|--|--|--|
| 18. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report | <p>This report meets, in part, the ACHAR requirement as part of Condition 18 of the SEARs. This approval pathway has been addressed in Section 11.3 of the report.</p> |

Condition 18 outlines that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report would be required to inform the Environmental Impact Statement to support the State Significant Development application for the development at 40 The Retreat. In order to satisfy this condition, an Archaeological Survey Report must be prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) (the Code of Practice) and must be appended to the ACHAR prepared for the Project. This report has therefore been prepared to meet this requirement.

Summary of findings

The background research and site survey has identified the following for the study area:

- No registered Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) sites are located within the study area
- No Aboriginal objects or areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) have been identified in the study area
- The study area is situated within a disturbed landscape with no identified Aboriginal objects or areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit. Consequently, the study area contains no research potential, representativeness, rarity and educational values

- The proposed works are unlikely to cause any direct or indirect impacts to Aboriginal objects

Recommendations

Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Further archaeological assessment is not recommended
- This report must be appended to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared for the Project. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report must be produced in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (2011) (the Guide) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for proponents* (2010) (the Consultation Requirements) to assess the cultural heritage significance of the study area. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is also required to fulfil Condition 18 of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements.
- An Unexpected Finds Procedure must be prepared ahead of the proposed works commencing. An example of an Unexpected Finds Procedure is outlined in the Mitigation Measures section of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
- Ongoing consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) would continue throughout the life of the project, if necessary. For instance, ongoing consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties would take place in the event of any unexpected Aboriginal objects being identified during works
- If changes are made to the proposal that may result in impacts to areas not assessed by this Archaeological Survey Report further assessment would be required.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief

Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) have been engaged by SCG Developments Pty Ltd (SCG Developments) (the Proponent) to prepare an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for the proposed residential scheme development at 40 The Retreat, Bringelly (the Project) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The study area is occupied by a large residential building with outbuildings, and is located adjacent to the State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Precincts–Western Parkland City) 2021 listed item (no. I3) and the State Heritage Register (SHR) listed item Kelvin (no. 00046).

It is understood the proponent would be seeking development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) 1979 (NSW) as a State Significant Development (SSD). The Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued on 18 January 2024 (SSD-65729209) outline that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) would be required to inform the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to support the SSD application for the residential scheme development at 40 The Retreat, Bringelly. This report has been prepared to meet, in part, the requirements of Condition 18 of the SEARs.

1.2 Description of the study area

The study area is located at 40 The Retreat, Bringelly (Lot 272 DP803167) (Figure 3). It is located in the City of Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA), in the Parish of Bringelly, County of Cumberland and within the boundaries of the Gandangarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The study area is situated in the semi-rural landscape of Bringelly within the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct, which will undergo extensive development in coming years. Along its western margin, the study area is bound by The Retreat, while on all other sides it abuts semi-rural properties.

1.3 Aims and objectives

The aim of this ASR is to satisfy, in part, Condition 18 of the Project SEARs:

Table 1: Condition 18 of the project SEARs

| SEAR | Documentation | Response / Location in Report |
|--|--|--|
| 18. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report | <p>This report meets, in part, the ACHAR requirement as part of Condition 18 of the SEARs. This approval pathway has been addressed in Section 11.3 of the report.</p> |

Condition 18 of the SEARs outlines that an ACHAR would be required to inform the EIS to support the SSD application for the development at 40 The Retreat. In order to satisfy this condition, an ASR must be prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) (the Code of Practice) and must be appended to the ACHAR prepared for the Project.

1.4 Limitations and constraints,

Background research was completed to inform the preparation of this report was limited to existing and publicly accessible sources of information, except where the proponent has provided background documents to inform report preparation. The findings of archaeological assessments cited in the report were not independently verified except where inconsistencies within the documents were identifiable. Only land within the study area was subject to archaeological survey. Land outside of the study area boundaries have not been assessed. This report does not address non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology. Historical archaeology is addressed in the Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) prepared for the project (Artefact, 2024).

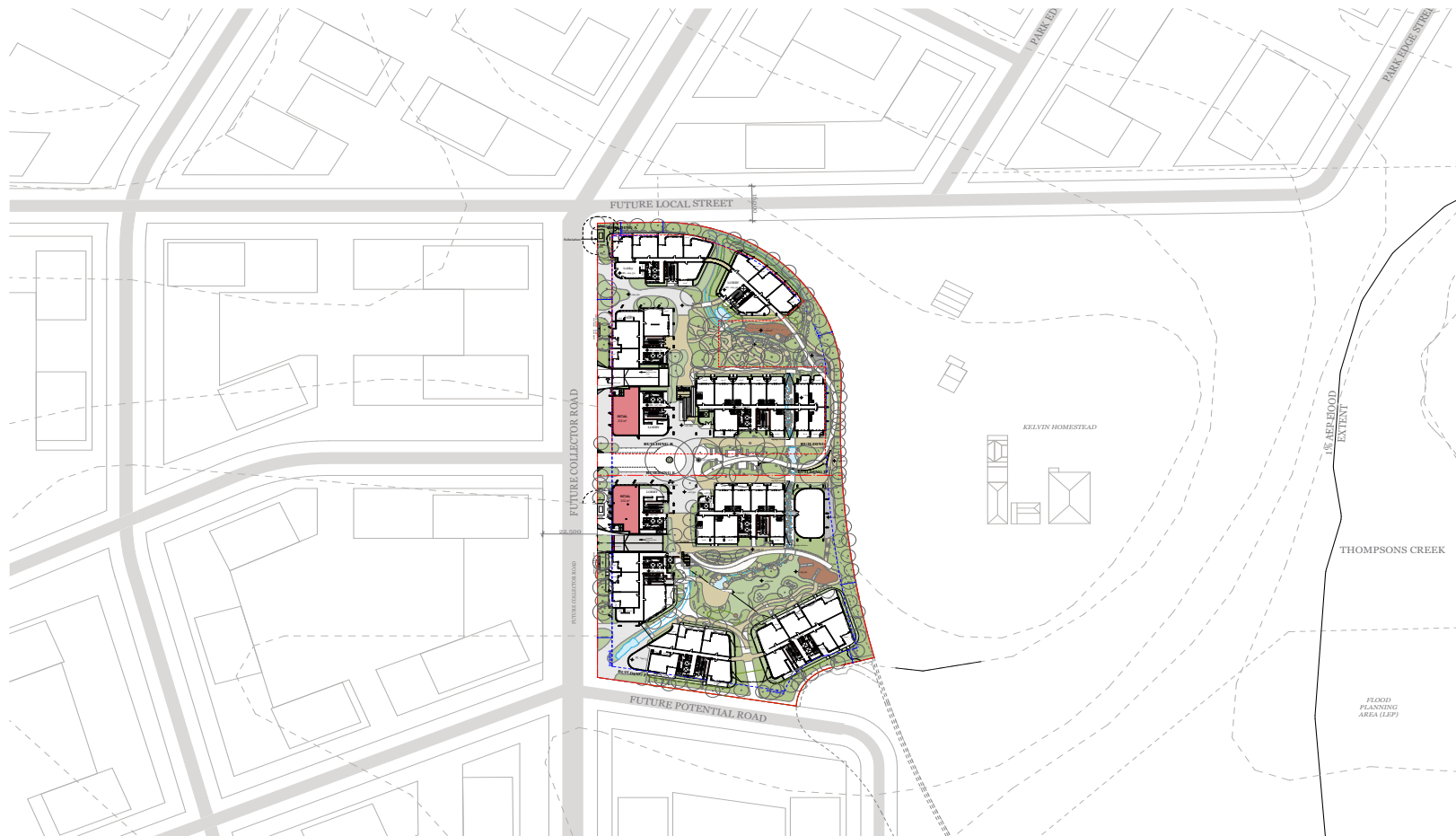
1.5 Authors and contributors

This report was prepared by Emma Jones (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian, Artefact Heritage). Technical review was provided by Ryan Taddeucci (Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader, Artefact Heritage), and Josh Symons (Technical Executive, Artefact Heritage), and input and project management was provided by Jonny Love (Heritage Consultant). Mapping was provided by Mike Douglas (Geographic Information System Officer, Artefact Heritage). A summary of the authors, contributors and their role are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of authors and contributors.

| Authors and Contributors | Qualifications | Experience | Tasks |
|---|--|------------|---|
| Emma Jones (Heritage Consultant) | Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology) | 2+ years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report preparation |
| Josh Symons (Technical Executive) | Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology | 20+ years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control Technical support |
| Ryan Taddeucci (Aboriginal Team Leader/Principle) | Bachelor of Arts (Honours - Archaeology) Master of Museum Studies Graduate Certificate (Maritime Archaeology) | 11+ years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical review |
| Mike Douglas (GIS Officer) | Bachelor of Arts North American Archaeology Master of Science Geology Master's Certificate in GIS Science | 20+ years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of mapping GIS support |
| Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian) | Bachelor of Arts (Hons)., History Master of Applied History PhD History | 20+ years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background Histories |
| Jonny Love (Heritage Consultant) | Bachelor of Archaeology, Masters of Research (Archaeology) | 2+ years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project management Field survey |

Figure 1: Area Plan for the Ground Plane of the proposed development (DKO architecture, supplied 8 March 2024)



Site Plan - Ground Plane
Scale 1:750

FOR DA SUBMISSION

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Consultants

| Planned | Consent to Construct | Surveyor | Landscaper | Heritage | Civil | Structural | Traffic | Services | BAKUN/END | BCA | Plan | Access | Water | Quantity Surveyor |
|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------|----------|-------|----------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Urban Urban | Hardy Hardy | ATN | Amelia | Urbis | AYAL | M-G Consulting | TPP | NDP | James Hughes | James Hughes | James Hughes | Abe Consulting | Foreflight | Newton Fisher |
| Urban Urban | Hardy Hardy | ATN | Amelia | Urbis | AYAL | M-G Consulting | TPP | NDP | James Hughes | James Hughes | James Hughes | Abe Consulting | Foreflight | Newton Fisher |

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Project Number
Drawing Name
Scale
Date

3517
Site Plan - Ground Plane
1:750 (A1)
16/03/2024

Drawing Number
Revision

DA1003
A

Figure 2: Preliminary elevation drawing of the proposed developments (DKO architecture, supplied 8 March 2024)

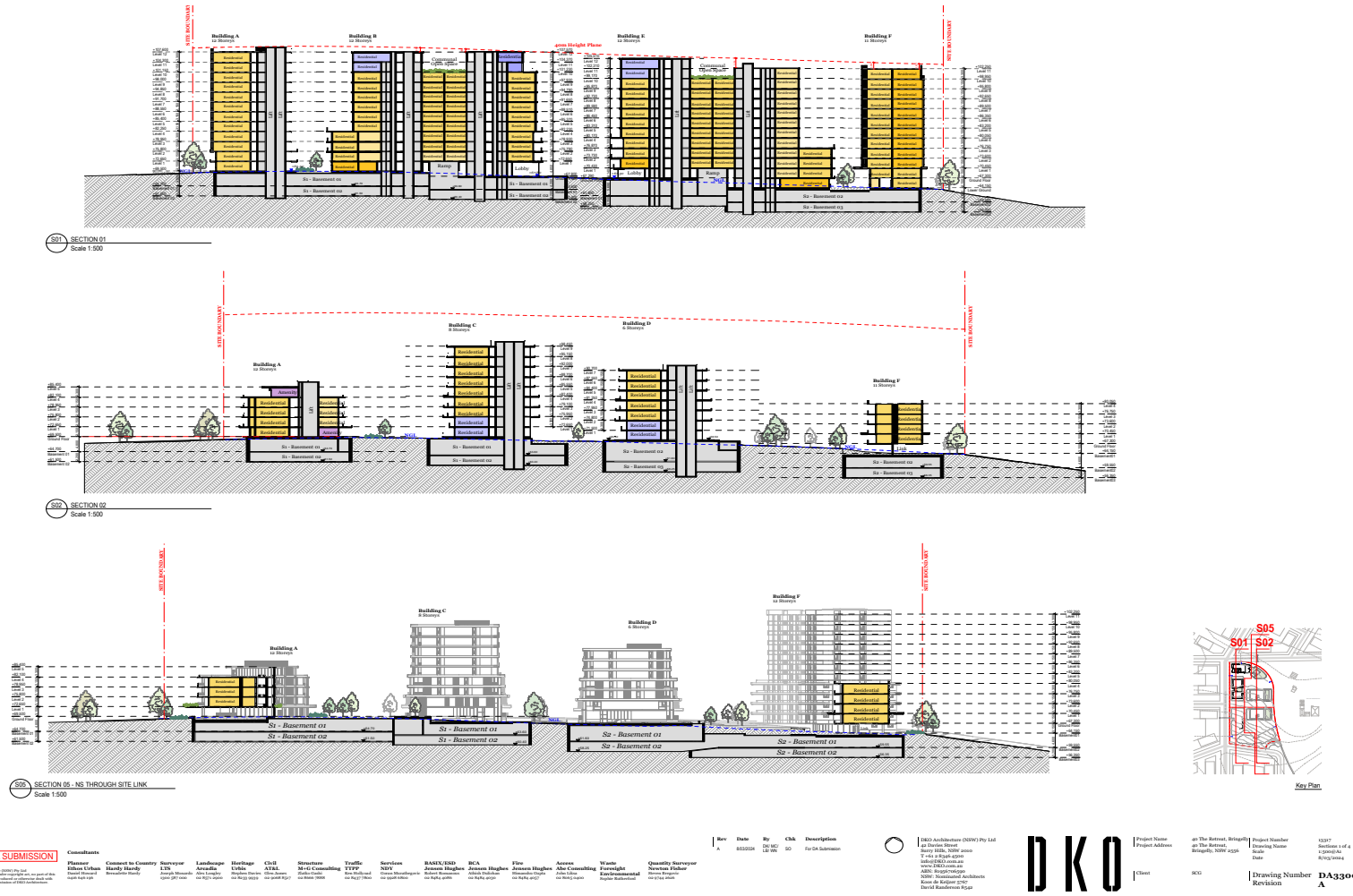


Figure 3: Map showing the location of the study area (Artefact, 2024)



2.0 PROJECT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Commonwealth legislation

2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legal framework for the protection and management of Australia's unique environment, including biodiversity and culturally significant places. The EPBC Act also includes provisions to identify places for addition to the National Heritage List (NHL) and Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) to enhance the protection, conservation and presentation of those places.

Searches of the NHL, CHL and RNE were undertaken on 6 February 2024. No registered items or places of Aboriginal heritage significance listed on the NHL, CHL or RNE are located in the study area.

2.1.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP Act), deals with Aboriginal cultural property (intangible heritage) in a wider sense. Such intangible heritage includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. These values are not currently protected under the NPW Act.

There is no cut-off date and the ATSIHP Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites. The ATSIHP Act takes precedence over state cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. The Commonwealth Minister who is responsible for administering the ATSIHP Act can make declarations to protect these areas and objects from specific threats of injury or desecration. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the Commonwealth Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of intangible heritage. Where an Aboriginal individual or organisation is concerned that intangible values within the proposal are not being adequately protected, they can apply to the Minister for a declaration over a place.

A search of the Federal Register of Legislation undertaken on 6 February 2024 identified that there are no sites protected on the ATSIHP Act within the study area.

2.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The main purpose of the *Native Title Act 1993* is to recognise and protect native title. Native title is the rights and interests in land and waters that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have under their traditional laws and customs.

The following list is indicative of the type of land, which might be subject to native title:

- Vacant Crown land and any other public or Crown lands including oceans and inland waterways, beaches and foreshores, State forests, national parks and public reserves
- Pastoral leases
- Land held by government agencies
- Land held in trust for Aboriginal communities.

Under the amended *Native Title Act 1993*, Native Title is extinguished by the following:

- Private freehold land, valid grants of private freehold land or waters
- Residential, commercial or exclusive possession leases
- Mining dissection leases
- Community purpose leases (e.g. religious, sporting or charitable purposes)
- Scheduled interests that give exclusive possession
- Public works (e.g. schools, public amenities, hospitals etc.).

Section 24KA of the *Native Title Act 1993*, requires that native title claimants are notified of any 'future act' which may result in a change in land use for Crown lands affected by claims. A 'future act' is defined in section 233 of the Act as a proposed activity or development on land and/or waters that may affect native title, by extinguishing (removing) it or creating interests that are inconsistent with the existence or exercise of native title. If, after one month, there were no response to the notification, then the proponent will be deemed to have fulfilled their obligations under the Act.

Proponents are not required to comply with the requirements of steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 of the Consultation Requirements where there is an approved determination of native title that native title exists in relation to the entire study area. In this circumstance, proponents need only consult with the native title holders. However, steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 are applicable for any portion of the study area not covered by a native title determination.

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal database was completed on 6 February 2024 indicated that no Indigenous Land use Agreements (ILUAs), Active Native Title Claims or Native Title Determinations are present within the study area.

2.2 State legislation

2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), administered by Heritage NSW, DPC provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of NSW), and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community).

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of their 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.

Section 86 of the NPW Act identifies that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object and/or an Aboriginal place. Section 86 outlines penalty units applicable where it is identified that a person or corporation is in breach of Section 86.

The NPW Act defines harm to an object or place as any act or omission that:

- (a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or
- (b) in relation to an object moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or
- (c) is specified by the regulations, or

- (d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)

A section 90 permit is the only Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) available under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and is granted by Heritage NSW. Various factors are considered by Heritage NSW in the AHIP application process, such as site significance, Aboriginal consultation requirements, Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) principles, project justification and consideration of alternatives. The penalties and fines for damaging or defacing an Aboriginal object were increased in 2010.

As this project is being assessed under Part 4 Division 4.7 (SSD) of the EP&A Act, permits issued under the NPW Act are not required for impacts approved by the Minister of Planning (or delegate) under the SSD provisions. Impacts to Aboriginal objects will be authorised by the Conditions of Approval for the project issued by the Minister of Planning (or delegate) under the EP&A Act.

2.2.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The (EP&A Act) 1979 (NSW) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The EP&A Act requires that Local Governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act, to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

When a project is approved as an SSD or SSI under s5 of the EP&A Act, the conditions and provisions of other state and local instruments are turned off and approved works may be undertaken in accordance with relevant Instruments of Approval.

- The project is expected to be progressed as State Significant Development (SSD) of the EP&A Act. For this reason, the conditions and provisions of other state and local instruments will be turned off and the approved works will be subject to conditions in the approval issued by the minister.
- This proposal will be assessed under Part 4, Division 4.41 of the EP&A Act, which establishes an assessment and approval regime for SSD. Part 4, Division 4.41 specifies that approvals or permits under a Section 90 permit of the NPW ACT 1974 are not required for approved SSD.

2.2.2.1 State Significant Development (SSD)

As noted above, when a project is approved as a SSD under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act, the conditions and provisions of most other State and local instruments are not required and approved works are undertaken in accordance with relevant Instruments of Approval. However, the reporting and notification provisions of the Heritage Act (Section 146) are still switched on.

This project will be subject to SSD approval:

- Application number: SSD-65729209

2.2.2.2 *Liverpool LEP 2008*

Heritage items listed on the Liverpool Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010 are managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.10 Heritage conservation of the LEP. However, the LEP no longer applies to the study area and has been superseded by the SEPP (Precincts–Western Parkland City) 2021 which is part of the wider Western Sydney Aerotropolis Plan (WSAP) (2020).

There are **no** items listed on the Liverpool LEP 2008 within the study area or within 100 m of the study area.

2.2.2.3 *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Plan (2020)*

The first phase of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Planning Package was finalised in September 2020, and includes the WSAP (2020). The Plan begins by establishing a vision, objectives and principles to give effect to these objectives. It identifies the intended land use planning outcomes for each of the 10 precincts and a sequenced approach to precinct planning that optimises investment in major infrastructure and creates the impetus to activate the Aerotropolis early.

The plan defines how the broader region's environment, waterways, strategic transport network, infrastructure and economy will combine to transform the Aerotropolis into a contemporary metropolitan city. Complementing Liverpool, Penrith and Campbelltown, the Aerotropolis will be part of the metropolitan city cluster at the heart of the Western Parkland City. The Plan introduces statutory mechanisms to implement the vision and objectives.

The study area is located within one precinct within the WSAP:

- Aerotropolis Core

2.2.2.4 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Precinct–Western Parkland City) 2021*

The objectives of the SEPP (Precincts–Western Parkland City) in regard to Aboriginal heritage conservation are:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the land to which this Policy applies, and
- b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views, and
- c) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

The Western Sydney Parkland SEPP then specifies development consent is required for the following:

- a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)
 - (i) a heritage item
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area.
- b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 2 in relation to the item,

- c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- e) erecting a building on land –
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- f) Subdividing land –
 - ii) On which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or,
 - ii) On which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

The SEPP (Precincts–Western Parkland City) specifies development consent is not required for the following:

- a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development—
 - (i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
 - (ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area
- b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development –
 - ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance
- d) the development is exempt development.

The SEPP (Precincts–Western Parkland City) specifies for Aboriginal places of heritage significance the consent authority must, before granting consent under this section to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance—

- a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and an Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and

- b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or other appropriate manner, about the application and take into consideration a response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

There are **no** items listed on Schedule 2 of the Western Sydney Parkland SEPP within the study area.

A summary of items listed within 100 m of the study area, as outlined in Schedule 2 of the Western Sydney Parkland SEPP, is presented below:

- Kelvin, 30 The Retreat (Item no. I3).

There are no Aboriginal heritage values mentioned on the item's listing.

2.2.2.5 Western Aerotropolis Development Control Plan (2022)

The Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan (WSA–DCP) supplements the WSAP and the Western Parkland City SEPP by providing detailed planning and design guidance for new development. The WSA–DCP is not a statutory document, but rather an additional set of planning guidelines. The DCP particularly mentions development controls in relation to archaeological resources that may exist within the locality, and also refers to the maintenance of historic views and vistas.

Section 2.2.1 of the WSA–DCP outlines the considerations and procedures relating to Aboriginal heritage. The objective is to provide appropriate conservation and management of Aboriginal heritage in the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Area. The design objectives are as follows:

01. Ensure adequate protection and appropriate management of archaeological resources.

02. Ensure long-term heritage conservation outcomes are retained or interpreted to reflect the history of the Aerotropolis area.

03. Preserve the scenic and cultural heritage connections and values of waterways, riparian lands and ridgelines.

04. Ensure the continued relevance of historic values through long-term heritage conservation outcomes that reflect the history of the Aerotropolis area.

Appendix D of the WSA–DCP outlines the required supporting documentation for developments application in relation to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. The required assessments are as follows:

D.1 Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment

An Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment is to be prepared in accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 and Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (or as updated).

2.2.2.6 Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan (2023)

The study area is within lands to which the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan (WSAPP) applies. The Precinct Plan is primarily used to assess development applications and provides further details on expectations for development in the Aerotropolis. In assessing a development application, the consent authority is to consider:

- Whether the application is accompanied by an assessment of consistency with the WSAP and this Precinct Plan, as required by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation); and
- If the application is not consistent with one or more Precinct Plan requirements, whether the application is accompanied by a statement to vary the Precinct Plan in accordance with the provisions of the Western Sydney Parkland SEPP.

Aboriginal heritage objectives and requirements of the Precinct Plan are provided in Section 4.3 of the plan. Aboriginal heritage objectives of the Precinct Plan are listed below in Table 3 and requirements are listed below in Table 4.

Table 3: Aboriginal heritage objectives

| Requirement Number | Detail |
|--------------------|---|
| RC01 | Facilitate the conservation of Aboriginal heritage items and areas of cultural heritage significance in accordance with the requirements of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> |
| RC02 | Protect areas of high cultural sensitivity |
| RC03 | Ensure development is designed to care for and connect to Country |

Table 4: Aboriginal heritage requirements

| Requirement Number | Detail |
|--------------------|---|
| RC1 | 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. |
| RC2 | Development applications that propose disturbance to the landscape in areas of moderate, high or very high Aboriginal sensitivity on Figure 4, or include known Aboriginal cultural or Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan 26 archaeological 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. |
| RC3 | 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. |

| Requirement Number | Detail |
|--------------------|---|
| RC4 | 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). |

2.2.3 NSW Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to ensure that the laws of NSW are consistent with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. Refer to Section 2.1.3 Native Title Act for further information.

2.2.4 Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) established Aboriginal Land Councils (at State and Local levels). These bodies have a statutory obligation under the ALR Act to:

(a) take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law, and

(b) promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

The study area is within the boundary of the Gandangarra LALC.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 AHIMS search

NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on mapping below must be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 7 February 2024 (Client Service ID: 862033) to determine the location of Aboriginal sites in relation to the current study area. The search area covered an area measuring five by five kilometres. The AHIMS search parameters were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| GDA, Zone 56 | 288812 – 293312 m E 6241816 – 6246816 m N |
| Buffer | 0 metres |
| Number of sites | 105 |

There are 105 AHIMS registered site located within the search area. **No recorded Aboriginal sites are located inside the study area.**

Aboriginal sites registered on AHIMS have been registered using the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD), and since 1994 using the GDA (Geocentric Datum of Australia). Between these two datums, there is a projection difference of approximately 208 metres. Therefore, there is potential for a projection error of up to 200 metres to occur when co-ordinates recorded in AGD are converted to GDA. Where AHIMS search results indicate that registered sites are located within 200 metres of a given area, these site cards are reviewed to confirm that the sites do not extend into the study area.

The results of the AHIMS Extensive search results indicate that there are four sites located within 200 metres of the study area (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Available information on these sites have been summarised in Table 5. Following review of the site cards for the four sites within 200m of the study area, it was determined that none of those previously registered sites are located in, or extend into the study area.

Table 5: Summary of sites within 200m of the study area

| AHIMS ID | Description |
|-----------|--|
| 45-5-2620 | AHIMS ID 45-5-2620 (B18) was recorded in 1997 during survey for the second Sydney airport. It is located approximately 130 metres south of the study area, in a grassy paddock. The site consists of an isolated find and the archaeological potential of the site was assessed as “low” (Navin Officer 1997: I-iv). No further information is provided on the site card or relevant report. |
| 45-5-2626 | AHIMS ID 45-5-2626 (B36) is located approximately 110 metres north west of the study area. The site consists of an open artefact scatter (Navin Officer 1997: I-xix). No further information is provided on the site card or associated report. |

| AHIMS ID | Description |
|-----------|---|
| 45-5-2779 | AHIMS ID 45-5-2779 (B17) is located approximately 100 metres west of the study area. The site is described as an 'open camp site' which measures 50 by 15 metres. A scatter of four surface artefacts was identified, artefacts consisting of two flakes and two flaked pieces. Overall, site condition was described as "poor" due to historic disturbance observed during survey. Nonetheless, potential for additional artefacts to be present in the area was identified. |
| 45-5-2639 | <p>AHIMS ID 45-5-2639 (B21) is described as an 'open camp site' measuring 215 by 15 metres. Although the orientation of these dimensions is not specified on the site card, it is assumed that the length of the site runs from north west to south east, following the alignment of the watercourse. Eleven surface artefacts were recorded. The lithology in the site was predominately silcrete (64%), followed by quartzite (18%). Quartz and mudstone were less frequently represented (9% each). One bipolar core was present and pebble cortex was identified on four artefacts. The site was re-assessed in 2021 and it was determined that the site is unlikely to be a PAD. None of the surface artefacts identified during the original recording in 1996 were identified in 2021.</p> <p>The site card provides two different locations for AHIMS ID 45-5-2639. The original recording, made in 1997, states that the site is located at 56H 291060 mE, 6243490 mN. The second recording, made in 2021, states that the site is located 859 metres to the north, at 56H 291060 mE, 6244349 mN. The map submitted on the site card update correlates with the coordinates provided on the original site recording. This suggests that the co-ordinates listed on the original recording are correct. The original recording indicates that the site is located approximately 715 metres south west of the study area. The coordinates listed on the updated site card indicate that the site is located approximately 190 metres west of the study area. Although AHIMS ID 45-5-2639 is likely located at a distance of greater than 200 metres from the study area, available information on the site has been summarised as the updated site coordinates indicate that it may be located less than 200 metres from the study area.</p> |

There are four recorded site features present in the search area. These include Artefact (n=88), Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) (n=15), Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) (n=7) and Grinding Groove (n=1). Artefact is the most common site feature, present at 83.81% of registered site features within the search area. The frequency of site features within the search area is summarised in Table 6. In six instances, the artefacts and PADs have been recorded at the same site. PADs are the second most common feature, present at 14.28% of sites. Modified trees are present at 6.67% of recorded sites, while grinding grooves are present at 0.95% of registered sites. These frequencies are common across Cumberland plain, where artefacts and PADs comprise the overwhelming majority of recorded site features.

Table 6: Frequency of site types within the search area

| Site Feature | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Artefact | 82 | 78.1 |
| Artefact, PAD | 6 | 5.71 |
| Grinding Groove | 1 | 0.95 |

| Site Feature | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) | 7 | 6.67 |
| Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) | 9 | 8.57 |

Stone artefacts and areas of PAD are less easily disturbed or destroyed than other site features such as scarred trees. Consequently, they comprise a greater percentage of known archaeological sites in the local context. Within the area searched, modified trees are predominately located in proximity to waterways, where remanent vegetation is less likely to have been removed. Grinding grooves are rare in the local context and this is represented in the AHIMS search results, with only one registered site with grinding grooves. Such sites are primarily located on outcropping sandstone, which occurs infrequently on the shale geology of the Cumberland Plain.

Analysis of the search results indicate that a number of factors influence the site distribution pattern. Firstly, there is a spatial association between an increased site density and proximity to waterways. Sites are clustered near watercourses such as Thompsons Creek, Badgerys Creek and unnamed first and second order tributaries of those watercourses (Figure 4). There is a low density of sites in areas that have not been subject to disturbance, such as in paddocks. This distribution is generally consistent with the interpretation of the Cumberland Plain representing a continuous, low-density cultural landscape.

Another predominant spatial trend is the cluster of sites along Greendale Road and Bringelly Road. These east- west oriented roads traverse a number of landforms, include land at various distances from water and cover land where varying levels of disturbance have taken place. This indicates that a higher site frequency in this area is likely not associated with the landform features present, or the levels of disturbance that have taken place. This cluster of sites is more likely a result of numerous compliance- based assessments having been carried out in these areas.

Figure 4: Map showing the location of registered sites in the search area (Artefact 2024)

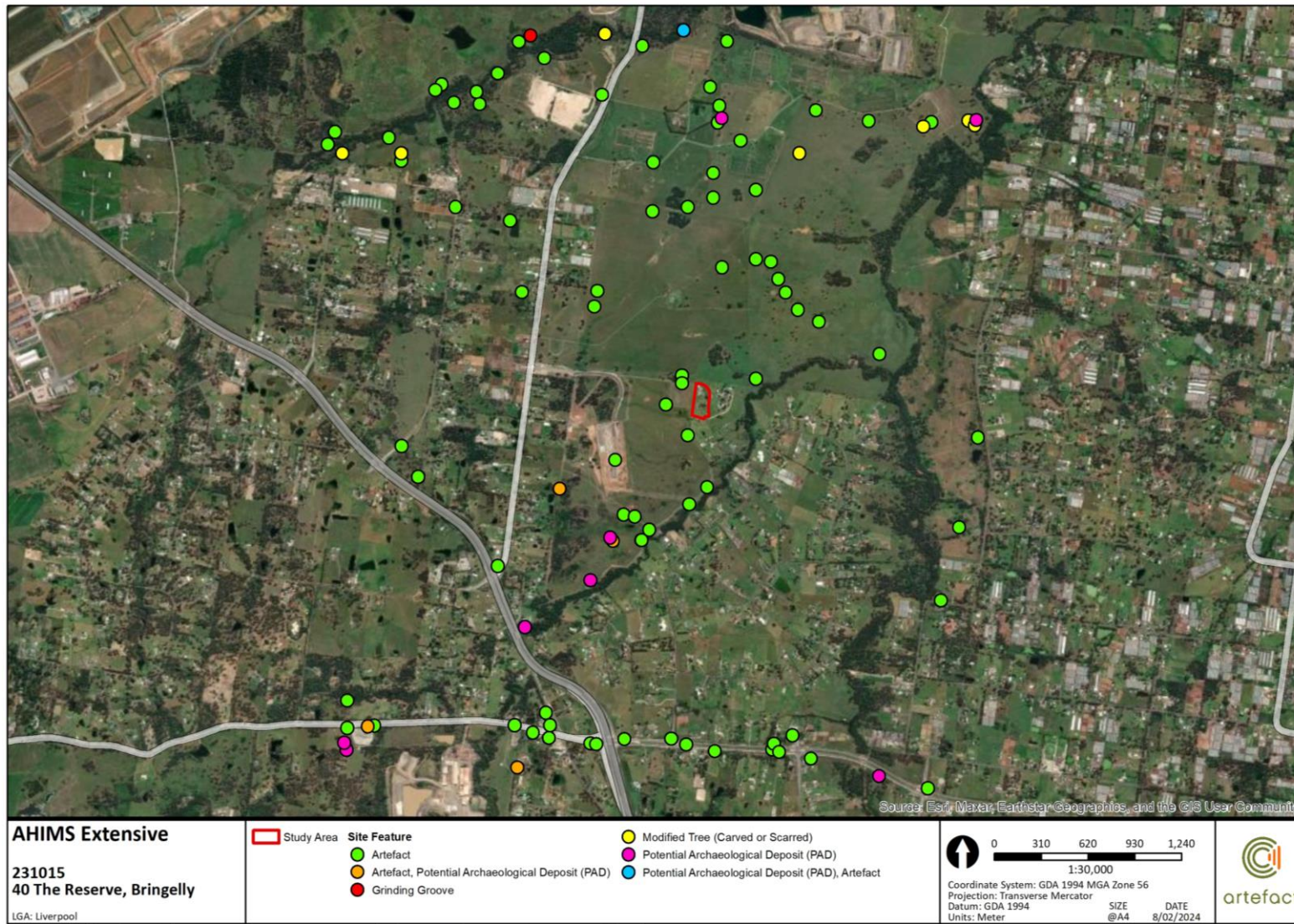
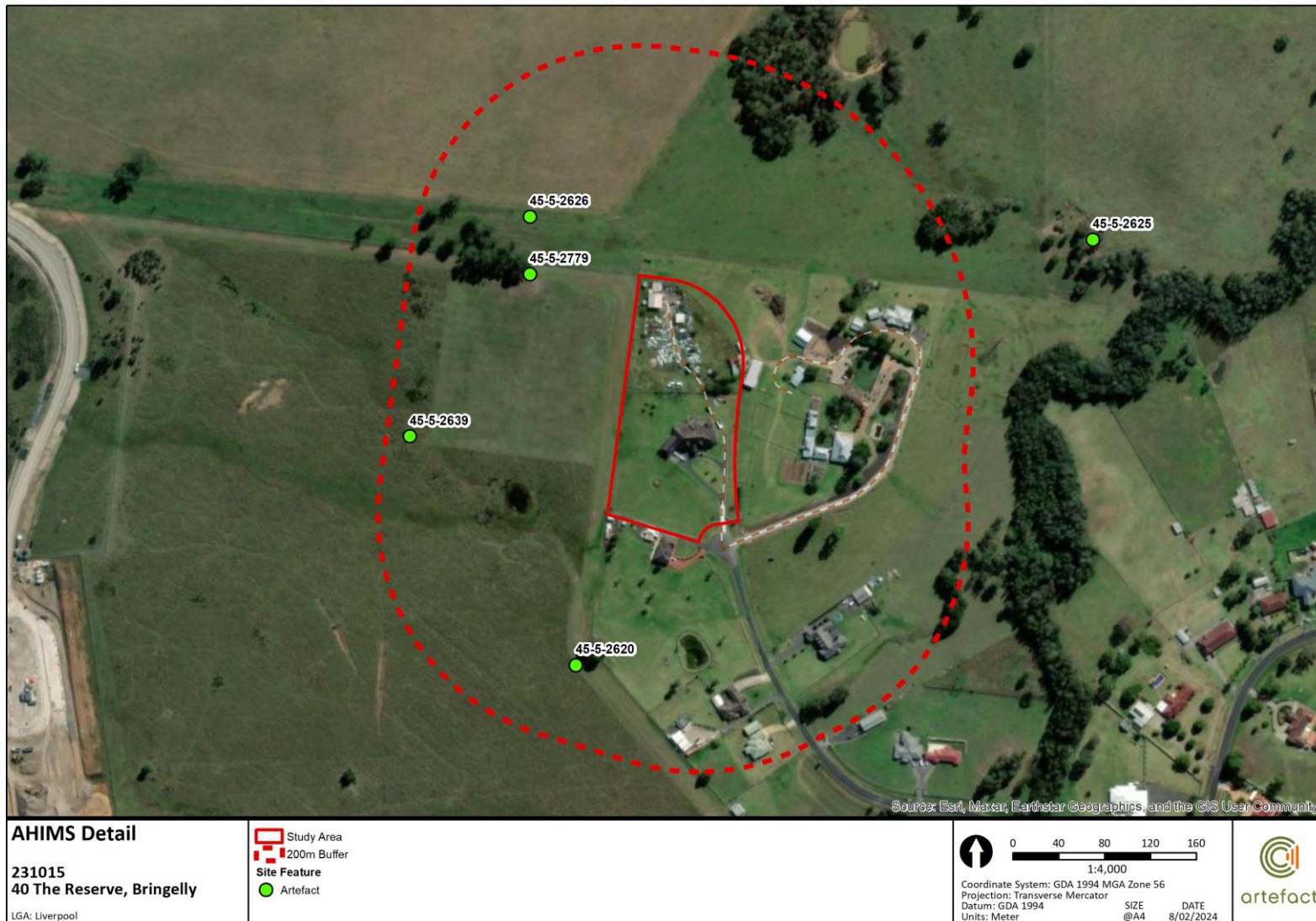


Figure 5: Map showing the location of registered sites within 200 metres of the study area (Artefact 2014)



3.2 Public AHIP register search

A search of the public AHIP register undertaken on 7 February 2024 identified that there are no active AHIPs in the study area.

3.3 Review of existing archaeological literature

Over the last few decades, archaeologists' knowledge of deep human time in Australia has expanded from just a few thousand years in the 1950s, to 25,000 years in the 1960s, then 40,000 years, to now around 60,000 years or more (Belshaw, Nickel and Horton, 2020; Griffith, 2018: 112; Karskens 2009: 25).

Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal people living in the Sydney region from Shaw's Creek west of the Dyarubbin (Nepean) River is dated at around 14,000 years ago and numerous other sites in the area have been dated at around 15,000 ago. While Cranebrook Terrace, near Penrith in Western Sydney, has been dated to 41,700 years and a site near Parramatta at 30,000 years old, there is growing consensus among archaeologists and historians that people have lived across the Sydney region from around 50,000 years ago (Attenbrow 2010:18-20; Nanson, Young & Stockton 1987: 77; Williams, et al., 2017: 100-109; McDonald 2005: 4, 87-94; Attenbrow, 2012; Williams et al., 2012; Karskens, Burnett & Ross 2017: 4).

More ancient sites lie off the coast and in river valleys, now deep under water. Before the major sea level rise event at the end of the last ice age around 17,000 years ago, Aboriginal people living along the Parramatta River could have walked downstream along the riverbanks to the sea about 30 kilometers beyond the current day coastline. Over generations they would have watched and told stories about the gradual change as the sea rose to fill the 'drowned river valley' of what is now Sydney Harbour until it reached present levels around 6,000 years ago (Nunn and Reid 2016: 11; Attenbrow 2010: 154-155; Birch 2007: 217-219).

A number of trends emerge from the literature consulted. The Cumberland Plain is considered to be a continuous low-density cultural landscape with areas of increased site frequency and density (ENSR/ AECOM 2009). Within this landscape, landforms such as lower slopes, alluvial terraces, terraces and hill crests are more often spatially associated with site features in comparison to steep slopes, mid slopes and upper slopes (Smith 1989; White and McDonald 2010; GML 2016; Artefact 2019). A correlation between increased site density and increased proximity to water is also observed across the Cumberland Plain. White and McDonald (2010) suggest that site density will be highest within 200 metres of higher order water courses, while ENSR/ AECOM (2009) suggest that this correlation extends to a distance of up to 300 metres from watercourses, regardless of their stream order. Further excavation by GML (2016) found that elements of both White and McDonald's and ENSR/ AECOM's predictive models apply to the findings of their excavations, which indicate a spatial correlation between proximity to natural resources, particularly at the junctions between various ecosystems. Across excavated assemblages, lithology is predominated by red silcrete, with less frequent materials such as chert, mudstone, quartz and quartzite present too (ENSR/ AECOM 2009; M2A 2019). This likely reflects the abundance of silcrete in the local environmental context. Together, these findings underpin the present understanding of the Cumberland Plain's archaeological character. Selected reports are summarised below in Table 7.

Table 7: Summaries of selected previous archaeological investigations carried out in proximity to the study area

| Report | Summary |
|---|--|
| <p>Smith 1989. Liverpool Release Areas: Archaeological site survey and planning study</p> | <p>The Liverpool Release Area study covered an area of approximately 2,700 hectares, including Hoxton Park, Cecil Park, West Hoxton, Casula, and Edmondson Park. At its closest point, the area assessed is located approximately eight kilometres east of the present study area.</p> <p>The report identified a spatial correlation between site location and the availability of water. Creek flats and creek banks were found to contain the highest density of sites in the area assessed and were deemed to be of high archaeological potential. Ephemeral creeks were assessed to be of moderate archaeological potential and hill tops and slopes were assessed as demonstrating low potential.</p> |
| <p>ENSR/ AECOM 2009. Archaeological investigations at the Oran Park and Turner Road Precincts.</p> | <p>Archaeological excavations were undertaken at the Oran Park and Turner Road Precincts, which are located approximately nine kilometres south of the present study area. The archaeological test excavations at Oran Park involved a program of test pitting and open area excavations. Three hundred and forty test pits were excavated across a variety of landform units, with 160 square metres of open area excavated during salvage excavations. A total of 4780 artefacts were recovered from Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations, with around three quarters of the artefacts made of silcrete. Approximately five per cent of the assemblage consisted of tools or cores, including backed artefacts and scrapers.</p> <p>The results of the excavations indicated a low density spread of archaeological material across the precinct which is argued to reflect a “pre-contact landscape of extensive but low intensity Aboriginal activity with evidence of strategic defensive positioning of campsites within a cultural interaction zone between different language groups”.</p> <p>The findings of the study suggest that Aboriginal artefact clusters were likely to occur in a continuous low-density scatter up to 300 metres from major watercourses, and 120 m from second order streams, with landscape characteristics, including reliable water and good outlook over surrounding valleys also demonstrating a correlation with increased site frequency.</p> |
| <p>White and McDonald 2010. Lithic Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, New South Wales.</p> | <p>Beth White and Jo McDonald prepared a discussion of the nature of Aboriginal site distribution as interpreted through lithic analysis of excavated sites in the Rouse Hill Development Area (RHDA). That analysis brought together data from 631 dispersed 1 metre x 1 metre test squares from 19 sample areas, which yielded 4,429 stone artefacts in total. The findings of that study generally support earlier models that predicted correlations between proximity to permanent water sources and site location, but also highlighted the relationship between topographical unit and archaeological evidence of Aboriginal activities.</p> <p>The major findings of the assessment were that artefact densities were most likely to be greatest on terraces and lower slopes within 100m of water. The stream order model was used to differentiate between artefact densities associated with intermittent streams as opposed to permanent water. It was found that artefacts were most likely to be located within 50-100 metres of higher (4th) order streams, within 50 metres of second order streams, and that artefact distribution around first order streams was not significantly affected by distance from the watercourse.</p> <p>Overall, White and McDonald found that landscapes associated with higher order streams (second order or greater) were found to have higher artefact densities, higher maximum densities, and more continuous distribution than lower order intermittent streams. The analysis also concluded that while there were statistically viable correlations that demonstrated a relationship between stream order, landform unit and artefact distribution across the RHDA, the entire area should be recognised as a cultural landscape with varied levels of artefact distribution (White and McDonald 2010: 37). Although the RHDA is located 30 kilometres north east of the present study area, the stream order model can be transferred to other areas of the</p> |

| Report | Summary |
|---|--|
| | <p>Cumberland Plain, especially those on shale soil geology (such as the study area), as landscape, soils and artefacts patterning are similar throughout the region.</p> <hr/> <p>GML investigated Cumberland Plain predictive models at the East Leppington precinct site, a proposed subdivision area covering approximately six square kilometres. The East Leppington precinct is located approximately 10 kilometres south east of the current study area.</p> <p>GML applied White and McDonald's stream order model (White and McDonald 2010) to their investigations and developed their own predictive model for the findings of the East Leppington Precinct investigations, which they named the economic resource model. This model described by GML includes consideration of the 'location with high value economic and/or food resources and their connection to landscape texture change and ecotones'. Ecotones are defined by GML as 'junctions between different ecosystems, and provide a rich diversity of natural resources', and may include changes in vegetation communities, change in soils, water resources, and landforms. The basis of the economic resource model is that archaeological evidence of Aboriginal activities, such as stone artefacts, hearths, etc., would 'most likely be located on a suitable landform (defined by the texture changes and ecotone) adjacent to the economic zone'.</p> <p>The results of extensive archaeological excavation by GML across the East Leppington precinct was that a combination of the stream order model and economic resource model accurately identified the areas with highest archaeological density, which was mainly focussed on the main watercourses flowing through the area. The identification of areas of higher archaeological density away from the main watercourses and areas of economic resources was less successful.</p> <p>Essentially, the economic resource model overlaps with many aspects of the stream order model. The economic resource model provides more factors to consider in identifying archaeological potential, such as changes in vegetation or soil types, social or traditional factors, and landform. GML found that the stream order model tended to cover a longer and narrower area bordering the major watercourses, whilst the economic resource model covered slightly shorter, but wider areas bordering the major watercourses.</p> |
| <p>GML 2016. East Leppington Open Area Aboriginal Excavation Report.</p> | <p>Artefact undertook archaeological survey and text excavation in Badgerys Creek, approximately 4 kilometres north of the current study area.</p> <p>Archaeological survey covered a variety of landform features and identified a correlation between lower levels of historic ground-disturbance and increased archaeological potential. PADs were identified on a variety of slope landform contexts, at distances of up to 450 metres from major watercourses. Overall, ground visibility during survey was low due to grass and vegetation cover, meaning that PADs were predominately determined based on the landform features present, rather than ground visibility and exposure. Such an approach is commonly used in the Cumberland Plain where ground visibility rarely exceeds 10%.</p> <p>Test excavations across 77 test pits identified three sub-surface deposits, one of which contained a hearth with clay heat retainers. These sites, AHIMS ID 45-5-6162, 45-5-5163 and 45-5-5164 were interpreted as being part of a larger complex of sites which spanned the study area and its environment.</p> |
| <p>Artefact Heritage 2019. CSR Advanced Manufacturing Hub.</p> | <p>M2A prepared an Aboriginal archaeological report ahead of the development of a metro railway line which will span a distance of 23 kilometres between St Marys in the north and the Western Sydney Aerotropolis in the south. The project area passes through land approximately 800 metres west of the study area.</p> <p>Concurrent archaeological survey and test excavation were undertaken to determine the archaeological character and cultural heritage significance of the area surveyed and excavated.</p> |

| Report | Summary |
|--------|---------|
|--------|---------|

Test excavation of 196 0.5 by 0.5 metre test pits took place across the Cumberland Plain landscape, with a number of pits excavated in Blacktown soils, which are present at 40 The Retreat. Pits were excavated until a culturally sterile depth was reached, often terminating before 300mm.

Of the 196 test pits excavated, 22 (11.2%) test pits were found to contain Aboriginal objects, with densities ranging from one to five artefacts per test pit. 42 lithic artefacts were recovered in total. Lithin analysis found that 31 artefacts were made of silcrete, six of silicified tuff, three of quartz and one of chert. One core was recovered from excavation, indicating that tool manufacturing took place within the project area.

A Connecting with Country (CwC) was prepared for the Project by (Dharug descendants), who are the Traditional Owners (TOs) of the study area.

A material guide for the proposed development identified natural resources from the area which have been utilised by Dharug custodians of the area. These include charred timber (charcoal) and red silcrete, both of which are commonly encountered on archaeological investigations in and around the study area. The report noted that prior to vegetation clearance occurring across the study area, Cumberland Plain woodland would have existed across present-day Bringelly. Remnant woodland of this vegetation can be seen along creek lines and occasionally where Culturally Modified (Scarred or Carved) trees are present.

Bernadette Hardy. 2023. Remembering Country Cabrogal Dharug Ngurra. Connecting with Country report

The importance of badu (water) in the landscape is emphasised through the recounting of the story of gungung (the frog). The story underlines the importance of respecting Country and sharing resources. The study area is flanked by two water courses- to the east, Thompson Creek flows into South Creek. To the west, a number of ephemeral first-order streams are present.

It is important to remember that the 'scientific' values emphasised in technical reports do not tell the whole story of a place. Cultural knowledge and values, such as those shared by Dharug descendants in this CwC report, contain extensive knowledge of places, ideas and stories which are intangible and therefore exist outside of the archaeological record. Cultural knowledge relating to the study area is presented in Bernadette Hardy's CwC report (2023) and in the ACHAR prepared for the project (Artefact 2024b)

3.4 Historic records of Aboriginal material culture

There are numerous historic records which describe the lives of the Sydney region's Traditional Owners. These records take a variety of forms and include the diaries of early colonists, newspaper articles, letters and early photographs.

The landscape and environment before Europeans arrived was a finely managed one. In 1790 John Hunter observed people 'burning the grass on the north shore opposite to Sydney, in order to catch rats and other animals'. In 1804 Henry Waterhouse described the land around Cowpastures as 'a beautiful park, totally divested of underwood, interspersed with rich, luxuriant grass ... except where recently burnt' (Hunter: 1793; Waterhouse in Bladen 1897: 359). These forests that had been managed by many generations of Aboriginal people through such methods as what is known as 'firestick farming'. Fire was an important tool and also used to open up tracks, to 'clean country', drive animals into the paths of hunters, cooking, warmth, treating wood, cracking open stones and for a place to gather, dance and share stories and knowledge (Gammage 2012: 163-185; Griffith 2018: 240).

The first encounters between the British colonists and the Sydney people were initially based in curiosity, with both sides attempting to comprehend each other. However, misunderstandings or transgressions of Aboriginal law and protocol soon escalated into violence and retribution. Unarmed convicts outside the encampment at Sydney Cove were increasingly targeted during 1788. However, in April 1789, what Sydney Aboriginal people called galgala or smallpox broke out and more than half - possibly even 80 percent - of the population around Sydney Harbour were dead within a month. Captain John Hunter wrote that 'it was truly shocking to go round the coves of this harbour [seeing] men, women and children, lying dead'. David Collins wrote that those who witnessed the Sydney man Arabanoo's grief and agony could never forget either – on being taken on a boat around the harbour Arabanoo 'lifted up his hands and eyes in silent agony [and exclaimed] 'All dead! All dead!'' (Hunter J 1793 [1968]; Collins in Gapps 2019).

Despite such massive death and disruption to Aboriginal lives across Sydney, in 1794 resistance warfare against the colonisers began in earnest along the new settlements on the Dyarubbin (Hawkesbury) River and was to carry on through the 1790s, largely under the leadership of the famous warrior Pemulwuy. This 'constant sort of war' as one colonist described it, continued until Governor Macquarie ordered the now infamous military campaign across the Sydney region that ended in the Appin Massacre of April 17th 1816 (Gapps 2018: 125-155, 226-255).

Sydney Aboriginal society was not static and did not cease after contact with Europeans. Both material and cultural traditions of Aboriginal Sydney continued after the devastation to Aboriginal society, sometimes for example, by incorporating non-Aboriginal materials in traditional elements such as using glass and ceramics to make spear points and other tools. Twenty-nine engraved and pigment art sites have been dated to the period after European arrival. Some creation and other stories told to R. H. Mathews by Gundungurra (Gandangarra) people in 1901 were carried on for generations and survive today (Irish and Gowan 2013: 61; Artefact Heritage 2022: 18; Goward 2011; Meredith 1989; Smith and Jennings 2011: 241).

As the Cumberland Plain became more closely settled during the 1800s, Aboriginal people continued to live near their traditional Country where they could. Some managed to live in the centre of the growing city of Sydney such as a groups of families who caught and sold fish at Circular Quay and others at Rose Bay, while other families continued to live on the outskirts of populated areas such as at La Perouse and at Salt Pan Creek on the Georges River. From the 1880s, others moved to or were forced on to reserves such as Sackville in the northwest.

Much language spoken across the Sydney region was in effect stolen from Aboriginal people who were forced to learn English and not speak traditional languages at school or in public under threat of their children being taken away. Still, a number of early colonial word lists such as those given by Sydney woman Patyegarang to William Dawes, form the basis of language revival today. Some Sydney words became widespread across Australia such as corroboree, dingo, cooee, waratah and woomera. In many suburbs across Sydney, Aboriginal placenames were incorporated into suburbs or street names such as Maroubra, Bondi, Turramurra, Cabramatta and Bunnerong to name a few (Dawes 1791: v-vii; Troy 1994; Karskens 2009: 33).

Many of Sydney's roads and streets today follow the original tracks and pathways that had been used for millennia by Aboriginal people. Indeed, the shape of the city's road networks and the city itself owes a great deal to the early colonists simply taking the easiest and most practical solution in building roads along pre-existing trackways. When the colonists arrived in 1788 and began journeying out from Sydney Cove they often followed pathways, or as Surgeon John White wrote in May 1788, 'we fell in with an Indian path'. As Sydney language expert Jakelin Troy notes, it often made sense the colonists would use established pathways particularly in avoiding dense forest areas and rugged terrain. Troy has noted how these pathways were used for 'visiting family, collecting food or conducting ceremonies'. According to Paul Irish, the Europeans pronounced the local Sydney

Aboriginal word for a pathway or track as 'maroo'. Many of these maroo underpin the structure of Sydney to this day. (White 1790; Troy 1994; Irish in Daniel 2018).

3.5 Conclusion and summary

Desktop research indicates that the study area has been continuously inhabited by Aboriginal people for tens of thousands of years. Aboriginal Elders, such as Aunt Jenny Munro describe this as living on Country since time immemorial (Munro in Currie 2008: 4).

Evidence of this continuous sequence of inhabitation is reflected in the results of the AHIMS search carried out, which covered an area measuring five by five kilometres centred on the study area. Of the 105 sites identified, four are located within 200 metres of the study area. Sites around the study area generally consist of stone artefacts, with other site features such as scarred trees or grinding grooves being relatively rare in the local context.

Many of these sites were identified in compliance-based archaeological investigations which have been carried out over the last four decades. As a result of this extensive archaeological investigation, predictive models have been developed to hypothesise and explain the distribution and frequency of sites across the Cumberland Plain. White and McDonald's Stream Order Model (2010) and GML's Economic Resource Model (2016) identify a correlation between increased site density and proximity to water. Other factors such as topography and the availability of natural resources are also considered in these models. Principle findings of the investigations carried out in the Cumberland Plain are that sites are often associated with landform features such as gently inclined lower slopes, alluvial terraces and hill crests. Sites are often associated with areas which contain natural resources too. Other sources of information provide different insights into the history of the Cumberland Plain, such as the diary entries and letters written by early colonists.

4.0 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

4.1 Introduction

In addition to review of the archaeological character of the study area and its surroundings, consideration is also given to the study area's environmental context. Factors such as the soils present, the underlying geology, hydrology and landforms influence the development of the predictive model. Moreover, consideration of historical ground disturbance is used to determine the likely survival and integrity of any sites which may be present within the study area.

4.2 Geology and soils

The study area is located within the southern 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). The oldest, Permian layers of the Sydney Basin consist of marine, alluvial and deltaic deposits that include shales and mudstone overlain by Coal Measures.

By the Triassic period, the basin consisted of a large coastal plain, with deposits from this period divided into three main groups, the Narrabeen Group, Hawkesbury Sandstone and the Wianamatta Group (Clark and Jones 1991; Pickett and Alder 1997). The underlying geology of the area consists of Bringelly Shale remnant from the Triassic Wianamatta deposit. Bringelly Shale generally consists of a combination of shale, carbonaceous claystone, laminate and coal, with infrequent outcrops of Minchinbury Sandstone.

The study area is located in the Blacktown Soils Landscape (Figure 6), which is a residual soil landscape that is present across much of the Cumberland Plain. Blacktown soils are shallow to moderately deep hard-setting mottled texture contrast soils. Red and Brown Podzolic Soils are present on crests which grades to Yellow Podzolic Soils on lower slopes and in drainage lines. Excavations undertaken in Blacktown soils indicate that deposits which may contain cultural material are typically shallow (>300mm). Across the Cumberland Plain, the underlying shale geology has likely resulted lower frequencies of site features such as gridding grooves, engravings and pigmented or charcoal art- such sites are situated where sandstone geology is present.

4.3 Hydrology and topography

The study area sits in the depression of a gently-inclined saddle landform which descends to the north west. The associated crest is located to the east of the study area, where the Kelvin Park Homestead is situated. The study area is flanked on three sides by water courses. Thompson's Creek, a fourth order watercourse, is located 250 metres east of the study area on the eastern (far) side of the crest. An ephemeral first order tributary of Thompson's Creek is located approximately 40 metres south west of the study area, while another ephemeral, first-order tributary of Thomson's Creek is located approximately 130 metres north of the study area. The hydrology and topography of the study area and its surroundings is shown in Figure 7.

4.4 Historic land disturbance

Like much of the fringes of the Sydney basin, the initial impact of colonial occupation on traditional landowners during the 1790s and early 1800s was (after the catastrophe of smallpox in 1789) minimal, and mainly consisted of transitory 'exploring parties' and pastoral land seekers. The botanist George Caley led an expedition through the Cow Pastures in 1801 and reported how at the 'head of South

Creek' the grasslands and open woodland were 'much burnt in places', also noting that the party 'met with plenty of young grass' – obviously passing through an area of controlled burning.¹ At this time, it is unlikely that the study area had been appropriated by colonists.

Following the establishment of the town of Liverpool in 1804, land grants were allocated in the surrounding countryside, including present-day Bringelly. In 1817, a 600-acre grant was made to Thomas Laycock in Bringelly, encompassing the study area (Forms Architects, 2006, 15). Laycock named his property Cottage Vale (also known as the Retreat Farm, the Retreat and Kelvin). By 1820, Laycock and his family were living at Cottage Vale with the surrounding land utilized for low-density agriculture and pastoral activities. At this time, it was not uncommon for landholders to employ Aboriginal people to work on their estates.

The property was sold a number of times throughout the nineteenth century but retained its rural character. The boundaries of the property changed, as Bringelly Road and the Northern Road were constructed. Nonetheless, the pastoral character of the study area continued, and the study area was used for pastoral purposes until the 1940s (SHI, Kelvin- SHR #00046). During the 1940s, parts of the grant were leased by the RAAF for a 'dispersive aerodrome', however, by 1944, the dispersal area had not been used and the lease was resumed by the landholder. Continued subdivision took place throughout the twentieth century, up until 1990. Aerial imagery from 1991 indicated that processes of levelling and/ or grading took place across the study area (Figure 11). Between 1998 and 2004 the extant homestead had been constructed in the study area. Analysis of aerial imagery from the 1940s onwards indicates limited development has occurred in the study area, primarily from 1990 onwards, when residential structures and associated access routes and landscaping took place (Figure 8 to Figure 13).

Outside of the area of residential development, desktop assessment has identified that varied levels of disturbance have taken place. Observed disturbance due to vegetation clearance, cattle treading, cultivation, the construction of fences and possible temporary rural structures may have impacted the integrity of archaeological deposits in the study area. These activities are likely to have reduced the integrity of any archaeological deposits which may be present. Activities such as levelling, grading and soil clearance are likely to have removed Aboriginal objects which may have been present.

¹ 'A tour 20th to 23rd October of 1801', George Caley Journals, Volume 2 ML MSS FM4/2568.

Figure 6: Map showing soil landscapes around the study area (Artefact 2024)

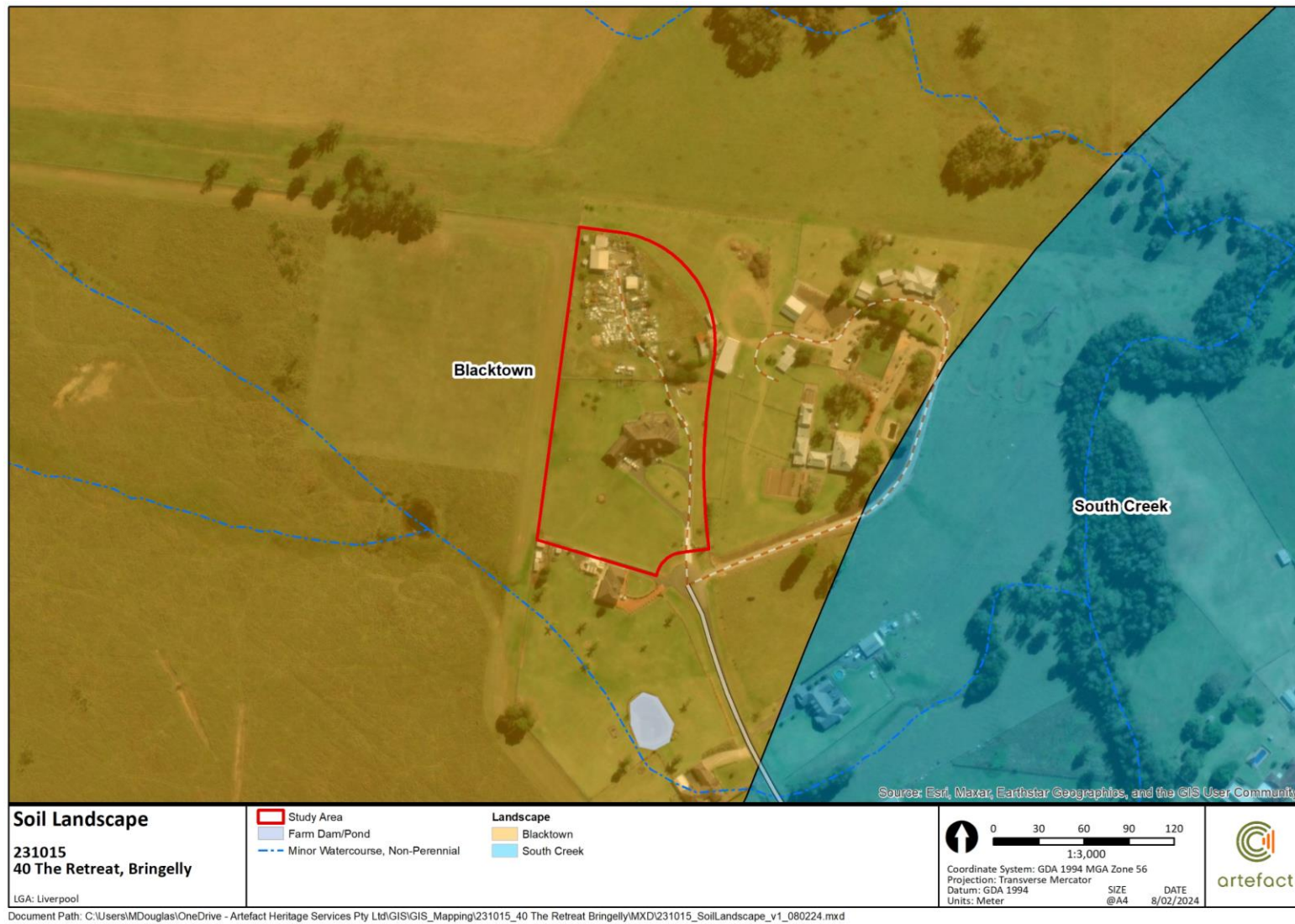


Figure 7: Map showing hydrology and topography around the study area (Artefact 2024)

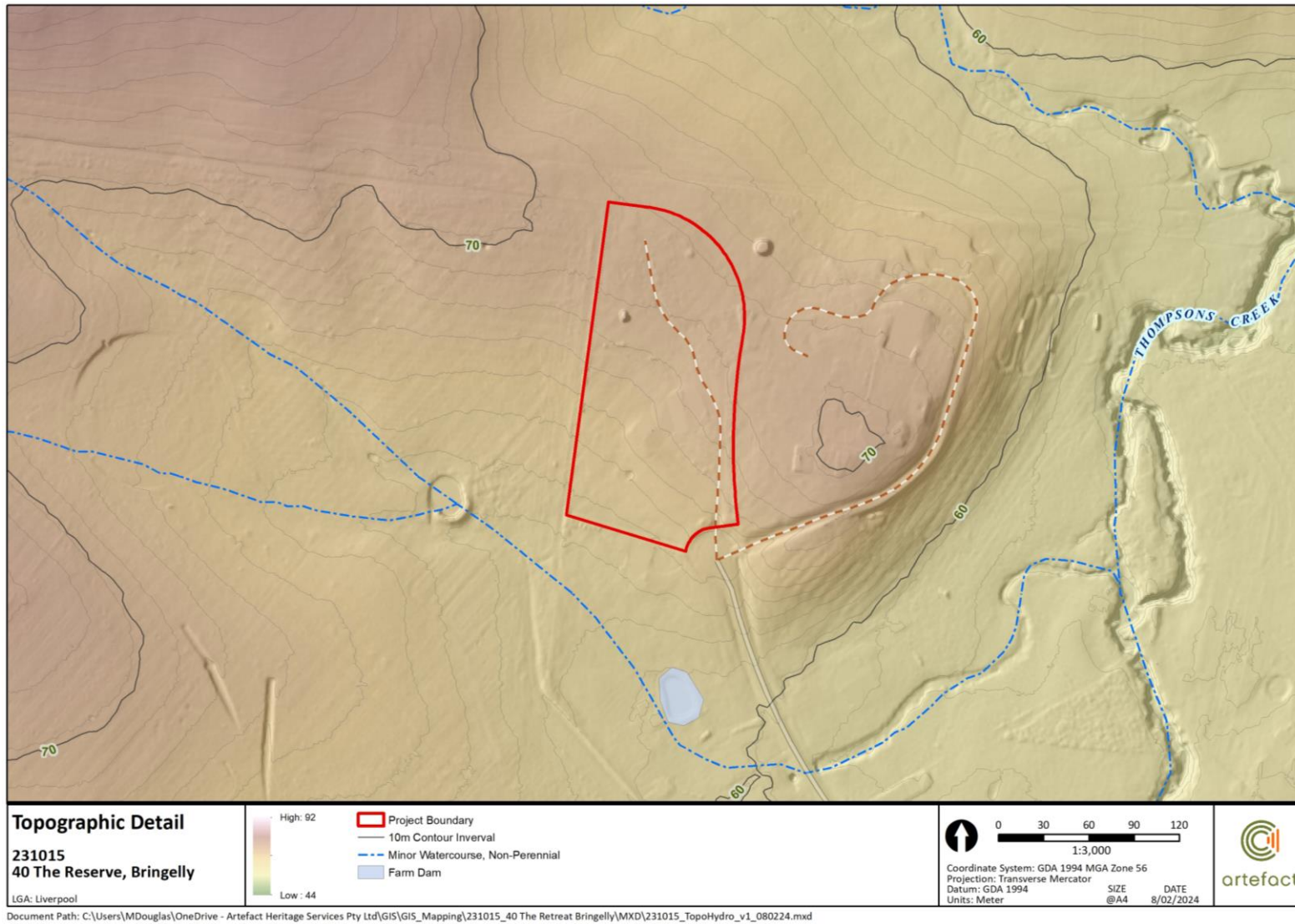


Figure 8: Historical aerial imagery from 1947. The location of the study area is shown in red (HLRV)



Figure 9: Historical aerial imagery from 1978. The location of the study area is shown in red (HLRV)



Figure 10 Historical aerial imagery from 1986. The location of the study area is shown in red (HLRV)



Figure 11: Historical aerial imagery from 1991. The location of the study area is shown in red (HLRV)



Figure 12: Historical aerial imagery from 1998. The location of the study area is shown in red (HLRV)



Figure 13: Historical aerial imagery from 2005. The location of the study area is shown in red (HLRV)



5.0 SUMMARY AND PREDICTIONS

5.1 Regional and local archaeological character

Many Aboriginal people, like other Indigenous or First Nations people around the world, say they have been living on Country for ‘time immemorial’ – that they have always been here, and their origins lie in the creation of the land and animals. As Elder Aunty Jenny Munro expresses:

‘...from time immemorial, we believe as Aboriginal people, Australia has been here from the first sunrise, our people have been here along with the continent, with the first sunrise. We know our land was given to us by Baiami, we have a sacred duty to protect that land’ (Munro in Currie 2008:4)

Archaeological literature from investigations undertaken in the locality of the study area is consulted in order to understand what kinds of sites may be present. In addition, this research may also indicate other things such as what levels of preservation can be anticipated, or areas where archaeological investigation has not taken place.

The Cumberland Plain, and more specifically, the Western Sydney Aerotropolis which encompasses present-day Bringelly, has been subject to numerous archaeological investigations from the late twentieth century onwards, predominantly in response to development occurring in and around the area. The findings of archaeological investigations which have taken place in comparable environmental contexts indicate that the Cumberland Plain represents a continuous, low-density cultural landscape. Numerous frameworks, such as White and McDonald’s stream order model (2010) and GML’s economic resource model (2016) highlight the association between increased site density and proximity to natural resources such as water.

The archaeological character of the study area’s local context reflects this broader history of the continued and evolving inhabitation of the landscape, throughout major climatic changes such as the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). In the local context, archaeological evidence of this is most likely to take the form of silcrete artefacts, as this is the dominant site feature present in the area. Lithology across the Cumberland Plain is dominated by red silcrete, with other materials such as quartz, quartzite, chert and mudstone less frequent. Other site features such as Culturally Modified Trees are rare in the local context, likely due to vegetation clearance having taken place. Similarly, Grinding Grooves are also rare however this is due to the geology of the study area rather than historical ground disturbance having destroyed such sites.

Artefact sites are often located in proximity to land within 300 metres of water. Those water sources include ephemeral tributaries of major watercourses, and along permanent, higher-order watercourses such as Thompson’s Creek, Badgery’s Creek. There is a higher site density around higher-order water courses when compared to ephemeral, first and second order streams. Sites are often situated on level or gently inclined ground, whether this is a terrace, crest or level ground adjacent to a watercourse. Lastly, sites are infrequently situated on mid and upper slopes but are commonly identified on lower slopes. This is likely due to processes such as erosion colluvial movement washing artefacts downslope.

The study area has been subject to relatively low levels of historical ground disturbance. Numerous archaeological investigations carried out in areas where comparable levels of disturbance have occurred have recovered lithic assemblages, and less frequently site features such as hearths or clay ovens. This indicates that it is possible for Aboriginal objects to be preserved in the study area.

5.2 Predictive model

The predictive model comprises a series of statements about the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use within the study area. Based on a synthesis of information from the results of desktop research, landscape context and previous archaeological investigations, the following predictive statements can be made:

- Sites in the study area are most likely to consist of stone artefacts. Any artefacts encountered are likely to be made of silcrete. Materials such as quartz, quartzite, chert and mudstone are less likely to be encountered.
- Other site features which are less likely to be present include Modified Trees and Grinding Grooves. Modified Trees may be present where vegetation clearance has not taken place. Grinding Grooves may be present where outcropping Minchinbury Sandstone is present
- Given that the study area is located within Thomas Laycock's Cottage Vale Estate (Kelvin Park), there is potential for contact archaeology to be present within the study area.
- Extensive disturbance has taken place where a large residential structure has been constructed in the centre of the study area. Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present in the building footprint. Outside of this, levels of disturbance are far lower and includes vegetation clearance and agricultural/ pastoral activities that are unlikely to have removed Aboriginal objects. These activities may have reduced the integrity of any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- Aboriginal objects which were deposited on the crests immediately east and west of the study area may have washed downslope into the centre of the saddle formation in the northern portion of the study area
- Sites may be located in the south of the study area. Aboriginal objects may have been washed downslope from the north of the study area, or have been deposited adjacent to the unnamed watercourse located to the south west of the study area
- Ground visibility and exposure are likely to be very low (<10%) due to grass cover
- Where possible, PADs will be identified based on a combination of factors which include
 - The presence of natural soil deposits
 - The presence of landform features which include lower slopes and depression(s) in the saddle formation which extends to the east and west of the study area
 - Observed low levels of ground disturbance
- It is likely that ground exposure will be too low to identify natural soil deposits. In such instances, areas of PAD will be determined based on the presence of landform features listed above and observed low levels of ground disturbance.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Aims

The aims of archaeological survey are to:

- Test the predictive model by ground truthing the findings of the desktop assessment
- Identify and record all Aboriginal objects visible within the study area
- Identify and define areas of PAD (as defined by the predictive model)
- Gather enough information to assess scientific values of identified Aboriginal objects

6.2 Constraints and limitations

The survey undertaken assessed Aboriginal archaeology. Intangible cultural values have not been assessed in this report. Non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology is presented in the HAA prepared for the project.²

Only land within the study area was surveyed and included within this report. Land outside of the survey area was not surveyed for Aboriginal artefacts or areas of archaeological potential.

6.3 Survey personnel

Survey was undertaken over two days. On February 14 2024, the survey was attended by Jonny Love (Heritage Consultant, Artefact), Emma Jones (Heritage Consultant, Artefact) and Bronwyn Partell (Gandangara LALC). On 6 March 2024, the survey was attended by Jonny Love, HollyMae Steane Price (Heritage Consultant, Artefact) and Bronwyn Partell.

6.4 Sample strategy

The survey covered the entire study area, which was split into two survey units based on access. The definition of each survey unit is outlined below in Table 8 and Figure 14.

Table 8: Survey unit descriptions

| Survey Unit | Landform context |
|---------------|--|
| Survey Unit 1 | Survey unit 1 consists of the southern half of the study area. It spans a gently inclined lower slope landform which descends to the south west towards an unnamed first order tributary of Thompsons Creek. |
| Survey Unit 2 | Survey unit 2 consists of the northern half of the study area. It spans a gently inclined mid and upper slope landform which descends to the south west towards an unnamed first order tributary of Thompsons Creek. |

² Artefact 2024.

6.5 Survey procedure

Archaeological survey was undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice. Survey was undertaken on foot. A handheld table with an inbuilt non-differential GPS was used to record the survey route, areas of interest and Aboriginal sites. The coordinate system projection used for recording was GDA 94 MGA Zone 56. A photographic record was kept, using a scale where appropriate to record landforms, ground exposure, vegetation and overall levels of historical ground disturbance. Survey participants were equally spaced across each survey unit to maximise ground coverage.

Figure 14. Survey units



7.0 RESULTS

7.1 Description of survey units

7.1.1 Survey unit 1

Survey unit 1 spans the southern half of the study area. It covers a lower slope landform which descends to the south west towards an unnamed first order tributary of Thompson's Creek (Figure 15). Survey unit 1 covers part of a residential block, with a large dwelling constructed in the centre of the survey unit (Figure 16). The dwelling is surrounded by a landscaped lawn. An unsealed driveway is present along the eastern boundary of the survey unit (Figure 17).

Varying levels of disturbance were observed in survey unit 1. Evidence of landform modification was identified where an informal drainage channel has been excavated along the southern margin of the study area. Extensive landform modification was identified where a well has been constructed in the south west of the study area (Figure 18), and where levelling has taken place for the construction of the dwelling (Figure 19). Outside of these areas of landform modification, the natural slope of the study area appeared relatively intact. Despite this, in areas of ground visibility and exposure, dark loamy garden soil was present to depths of up to 20mm. Beneath this was orangey brown clay, indicating that natural soils in survey unit 1 have been removed (Figure 20 and Figure 21).

No Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were identified in survey unit 1.

Figure 15: Looking south west across survey unit 1. Lower slopes descending towards the watercourse. Thompson's creek visible in the distance



Figure 16: Looking north across survey unit 1 towards the dwelling



Figure 17: Unsealed driveway. Imported blue metal fill



Figure 18: Well constructed in survey unit 1



Figure 19: Landform modification identified where a levelled pad for the dwelling has been installed



Figure 20: Orange brown clay visible in areas of ground exposure indicating the removal of natural topsoils



Figure 21: Orange brown clay visible in areas of ground exposure indicating the removal of natural topsoils



7.1.2 Survey unit 2

Survey unit 2 spans the northern half of the survey unit. It covers a mid to upper slope landform, which descends towards survey unit 1. Survey unit 1 is located in a depression between two localised crests which comprise a saddle landform (Figure 22). Survey unit 2 covers part of a residential block, used for stockpiling and livestock (Figure 23). An unsealed driveway traverses the study area along its north- south axis.

Overall, survey unit 2 has been subject to moderate levels of ground disturbance. Levelling has taken place in the north east corner of the survey unit and hardstand has been installed in the north west corner of the survey unit (Figure 24 and Figure 25). In addition, imported soil was identified in the south west corner of the survey unit and imported fill was identified along the driveway. Where exposed ground was present, orangey brown clay was identified, indicating that natural soils have been removed from survey unit 2 (Figure 26).

Figure 22: Slope ascending to the north east. Localised crest landform (saddle) visible in the background



Figure 23: Stockpiling across survey unit 2



Figure 24: Landform modification due to levelling in the north east of survey unit 2



Figure 25: Hardstand installed in the north west of survey unit 2



Figure 26: Orange brown clay visible in areas of ground exposure indicating the removal of natural topsoils



7.2 Analysis of survey coverage and effectiveness

The Code of Practice states that the percentage of visible or exposed ground surface must be rounded to the nearest 10%. Therefore, where observed ground visibility or exposure was less than 5%, it has been rounded to 0. Effective survey coverage is outlined in Table 9, and landform survey coverage is outlined in Table 10.

Table 9: Effective survey coverage

| Survey Unit | Landform | Survey unit area (m ²) | Visibility (%) | Exposure (%) | Effective Survey Coverage (m ²) | Effective Coverage (%) |
|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Slope | 12,224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Slope | 7,540 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 10: Landform survey coverage

| Landform | Landform area (m ²) | Area effectively surveyed (m ²) | % of landform effectively surveyed | Number of sites |
|----------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Slope | 19,764 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

8.0 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The results of the survey undertaken are somewhat consistent with the predictive statements presented in Section 5.2. Overall, greater than anticipated levels of ground disturbance were identified, resulting in the conclusion that the study area is unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects.

Despite the presence of landform features with potential to contain Aboriginal objects, such as the gently inclined lower slopes in the south of the study area and the depression in the saddle formation in the north of the study area, any objects which may have been present are likely to have been damaged and/ or removed by processes of historical ground disturbance.

No Culturally Modified Trees or site features associated with sandstone, such as Grinding Grooves, Engravings or Pigmented Art were identified, which is generally consistent with the local archaeological character of the Bringelly area (Section 3.3). No surface artefacts were identified, including in areas where imported gravelly (blue metal) was present. No evidence of contact archaeology was identified in the survey undertaken.

As predicted, ground visibility and exposure were low due to grass and imported fill which covered most ground surfaces across the study area. Where exposed ground was visible, it was observed that natural soils had been removed from the study area.

No Aboriginal objects and no areas of PAD were identified during the survey undertaken.

9.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

9.1 Significance assessment criteria

In accordance with the Code of Practice, an assessment of the scientific value of an Aboriginal object is required in order to form the basis of its management. The Guide provides the following criteria for the assessment of scientific value:

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

It is important to note that heritage significance is a dynamic value.

9.2 Statement of scientific value

The study area is situated within a disturbed landscape with no identified Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD. Consequently, the study area contains no research potential, representativeness, rarity and educational values.

10.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

10.1 Description of likely impacts

This State Significant Development Application seeks consent for the detailed design and delivery (including construction and use) of a new mixed use residential development, to be developed in two (2) stages. Specifically, development consent is sought for:

Stage 1

- Overall site clearing and preparation works, including demolition of all existing development on the Site;
- The redevelopment of the northern portion of the Site, comprising:
 - Temporary Site access to the northern portion of the Site from The Retreat;
 - Temporary bin enclosure adjacent the temporary access;
 - Excavation works and construction of a shared two (2) storey basement to a maximum depth of RL 60.60, with capacity for 309 vehicle car spaces;
 - Construction of three (3) individual mixed use buildings, comprising:
 - Maximum building heights between 30.4m and 39.8m;
 - A total Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 26, 204sqm, comprising 25,744 sqm of residential GFA, 248 sqm of non-residential GFA and 212 sqm of retail GFA, distributed across the three buildings;
 - 254 residential units, distributed across the three buildings.
 - Associated landscaping, communal open space and embellishment works; and
 - Delivery and augmentation of services.

Stage 2

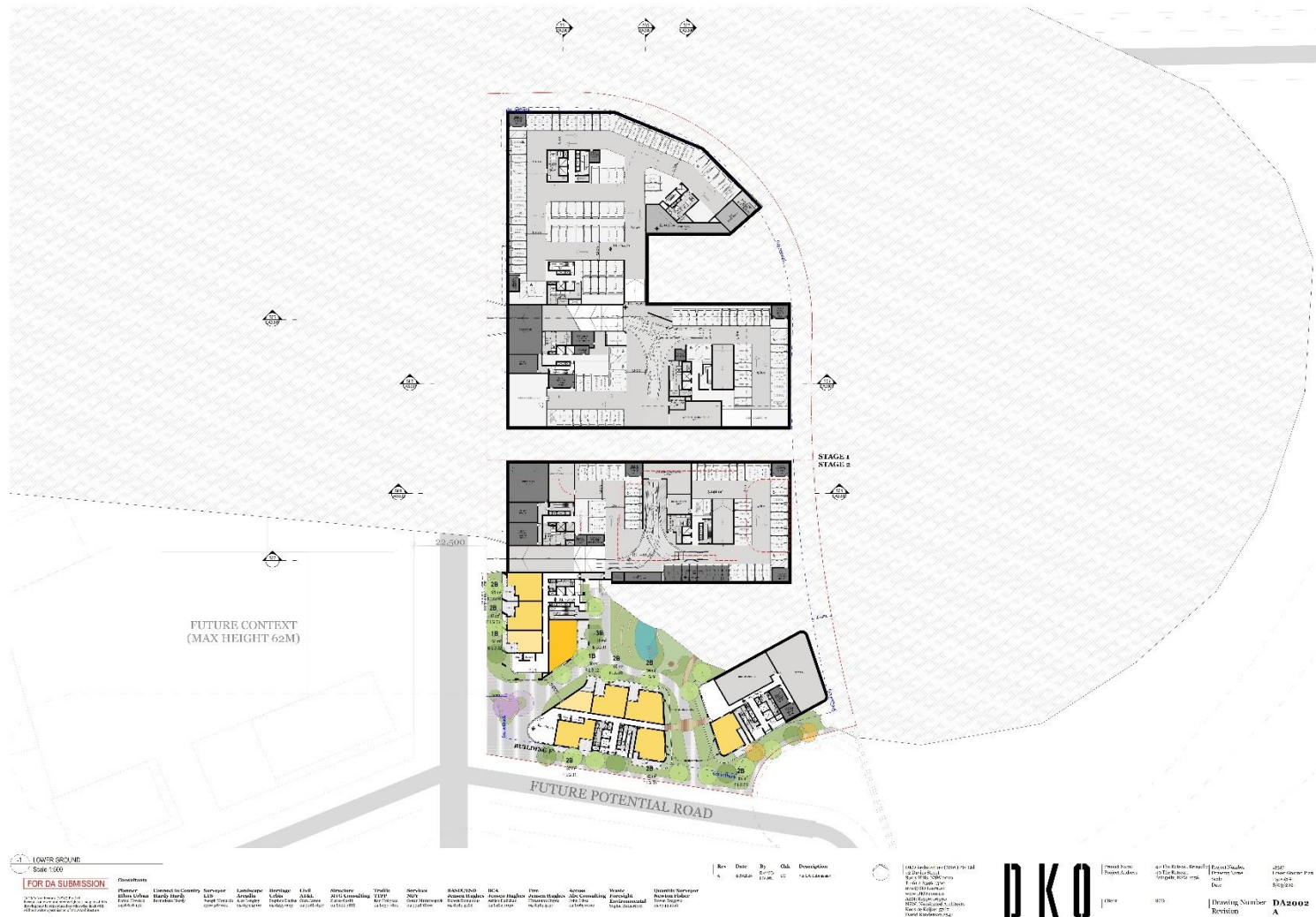
- The redevelopment of the southern portion of the Site, comprising:
 - Removal of the Stage 1 temporary access from The Retreat;
 - Connection and access of the Stage 1 basement to the western boundary (to become a future Collector Road);
 - Excavation works and construction of a shared three (3) storey basement to a depth of RL 56.35, with capacity for 326 vehicle car spaces;
 - Site and basement access from the western boundary (to become a future Collector Road);
 - Construction of three (3) individual mixed use buildings, comprising:
 - Maximum building heights between 23.8m and 39.9m;
 - A total Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 29,126 sqm, comprising 28,540 sqm of residential GFA, 212 sqm of retail GFA and 374 sqm of non-residential GFA, distributed across the three buildings;
 - 279 residential units, distributed across the three buildings.
 - Associated landscaping, communal open space and embellishment works; and
 - Delivery and augmentation of services.

A detailed description of the proposed development is detailed in Section 3.0 of the EIS prepared by Ethos Urban.

10.2 Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage

There are no previously recorded sites within the study area and the archaeological survey undertaken confirmed that the study area is unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects. Because of this, the proposed works are unlikely to directly or indirectly impact any Aboriginal objects.

Figure 27: Area plan for the Lower Ground Floor of the proposed development (DKO architecture, supplied 8 March 2024)



11.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

11.1 Guiding principles

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal sites should be conserved.

Where unavoidable impacts occur then measures to mitigate and manage impacts are proposed. Mitigation measures primarily concern preserving the heritage values of sites beyond the physical existence of the site. The most common methods involve detailed recording of Aboriginal objects, archaeological test and salvage excavations, artefact analysis and, where appropriate, reburial of Aboriginal objects in a location determined by the RAPs.

Mitigation measures vary depending on the assessment of archaeological significance of a particular Aboriginal site and are based on its research potential, rarity, representativeness and educational value. In general, the significance of a site would influence the choice of preferred conservation outcomes and appropriate mitigation measures, usually on the following basis:

- Low archaeological significance – conservation where possible. SSD Conditions of Approval would be required to impact the site before work can commence.
- Moderate archaeological significance – conservation where possible. If conservation was not practicable, further archaeological investigation would be required such as salvage excavations or surface collection in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval.
- High archaeological significance – conservation as a priority. Where all other practical alternatives have been discounted mitigation measures such as comprehensive salvage excavations in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval would be required.

Sites of unknown scientific value should be conserved where possible. Where conservation is not practical further investigation under the Code of Practice will be required to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects and gather enough information to assess significance. Test excavation is not a mitigation measure, it is an investigatory action required to gather enough information to inform the development of appropriate mitigation measures.

11.2 Management measures

This report has determined that the proposed works are unlikely to impact known Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD. As such, mitigation measures are not required for the proposed works. It is recommended that the proposed works are managed under an Unexpected Finds Procedure (UFP). An example of a UFP is presented in the ACHAR prepared for the Project.

11.3 SSD requirements

The Project has been declared a State Significant Development (SSD) (SSD-65729209) under the EP&A Act. SEARs were issued for the Project on 18 January 2024 which outline the requirements for the EIS for the Project. Requirement 18 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage requires that:

Table 11: Condition 18 of the project SEARs

| SEAR | Documentation | Response / Location in Report |
|--|--|--|
| 18. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report | <p>This report meets, in part, the ACHAR requirement as part of Condition 18 of the SEARs. This approval pathway has been addressed in Section 11.3 of the report.</p> |

Condition 18 outlines that an ACHAR would be required to inform the EIS to support the SSD application for the development at 40 The Retreat. In order to satisfy this ACHAR condition, an ASR is required by the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) (the Code of Practice). This ASR supports the ACHAR and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (the Guide), and must be appended to an ACHAR to fulfill the Project SEARs.

11.4 Changes to the project area

Advice provided within this report is based upon the most recent information provided by the proponent at the time of writing. Any changes made to the project should be assessed by an archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs. Any changes that may impact on Aboriginal sites not assessed as part of the project may warrant further investigation and result in changes to the recommended management and mitigation measures.

12.0 CONCLUSION

12.1 Summary of findings

The background research and site survey has identified the following for the study area:

- No registered AHIMS sites are located within the study area
- No Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD have been identified in the study area
- The study area is situated within a disturbed landscape with no identified Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD. Consequently, the study area contains no research potential, representativeness, rarity and educational values
- The proposed works are unlikely to cause any direct or indirect impacts to Aboriginal objects

12.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Further archaeological assessment is not recommended
- This report must be appended to the ACHAR prepared for the Project. The ACHAR must be produced in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (2011)* (the Guide) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for proponents (2010)* (the Consultation Requirements) to assess the cultural heritage significance of the study area. The ACHAR is also required to fulfil Condition 18 of the SEARs
- A UFP must be prepared ahead of the proposed works commencing. An example of a UFP is outlined in the ACHAR
- Ongoing consultation with RAPs would continue throughout the life of the project, if necessary. For instance, ongoing consultation with RAPs would take place in the event of any unexpected Aboriginal objects being identified during works
- If changes are made to the proposal that may result in impacts to areas not assessed by this ASR further assessment would be required.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: AHIMS search results



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

Your Ref/PO Number : 231015 The Retreat
Client Service ID : 862033

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|--|-----------|---------|
| 45-5-2666 | B85 | AGD | 56 | 290000 | 6244893 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2674 | B100 | AGD | 56 | 290870 | 6245740 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3892 | BRP-S-05 | GDA | 56 | 291096 | 6242172 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2621 | B 19 | AGD | 56 | 291230 | 6243620 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | 3742 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2780 | B65 | AGD | 56 | 291310 | 6246110 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2661 | B63 | AGD | 56 | 291450 | 6245880 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2624 | B 34 | AGD | 56 | 291750 | 6244890 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2677 | B16 | AGD | 56 | 291830 | 6244780 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4030 | Isolated Object 2031-5 | GDA | 56 | 292022 | 6242043 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pymont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5373 | BCLL IF01 | GDA | 56 | 292819 | 6246192 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | 3742 |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Hannah (extent heritage) Morris | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2698 | B48 | AGD | 56 | 288810 | 6245800 | Open site | Valid | Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4713 | BBOS5 same site as 45-5-4741 | GDA | 56 | 289128 | 6242257 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Mrs.Kylie McDonald | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3851 | BRP-IF-02 | GDA | 56 | 291899 | 6242193 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Mr.Leigh Bate | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5491 | Thompsons Creek PAD | GDA | 56 | 290560 | 6243204 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pymont - Individual users,Miss.Rebekah Hawkins | | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5057 | B120 | GDA | 56 | 290162 | 6246756 | Open site | Valid | Grinding Groove : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Jo Dibden | | | | | | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/02/2024 for Emma Jones (Artefact) for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 288812.0 - 293812.0, Northings : 6241816.0 - 6246816.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 231015 The Retreat
Client Service ID : 862033

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--|-------|------|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|--|-----------|----------------|
| 45-5-3889 | BRP-S-02 Contact | GDA | 56 | 290179 | 6242213 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Recorders Mr. Leigh Bate | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-5588 | BCC Isolated Artefact 1 Contact | GDA | 56 | 290896 | 6243466 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Recorders Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss Hannah (extent heritage) | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-2622 | B 20 Contact Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | AGD | 56 | 291110 | 6243510 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-5279 | Wynyard Avenue South Creek AFT 1 Contact | GDA | 56 | 292881 | 6243072 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Recorders Mr. Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users) | | | | | | | | 4577 | Permits |
| 45-5-5375 | BCLL RT01 Contact | GDA | 56 | 293109 | 6246170 | Open site | Not a Site | Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : - | | |
| | Recorders GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individu | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-2798 | B27 Contact | AGD | 56 | 291650 | 6245090 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-5492 | Moore Gully PAD Contact | GDA | 56 | 290692 | 6243483 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | Recorders Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss Rebekah Hawkins | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-4145 | TNRU9 Contact | GDA | 56 | 289944 | 6243299 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Recorders Doctor Sandra Wallace, Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont | | | | | | | | 4103 | Permits |
| 45-5-2784 | B 106 Contact | AGD | 56 | 289560 | 6245450 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-4932 | Solway Road PAD Contact | GDA | 56 | 290126 | 6242900 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | Recorders Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont, Mr. Ryan Taddeucci | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-2694 | B52 Contact | AGD | 56 | 290550 | 6246580 | Open site | Not a Site | Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : - | | 103124 |
| | Recorders Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd, Mr. James Hammond | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-5590 | BCC Isolated Artefact 3 Contact | GDA | 56 | 290781 | 6243634 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Recorders Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss Hannah (extent heritage) | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-5589 | BCC Isolated Artefact 2 Contact | GDA | 56 | 290899 | 6243465 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Recorders Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss Hannah (extent heritage) | | | | | | | | | Permits |
| 45-5-2676 | B98 Contact | AGD | 56 | 291840 | 6245800 | Open site | Destroyed | Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : - | | |
| | Recorders Hilton Naden | | | | | | | | | Permits |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/02/2024 for Emma Jones (Artefact) for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 288812.0 - 293812.0, Northings : 6241816.0 - 6246816.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 231015 The Retreat
Client Service ID : 862033

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|--|-----------|---------|
| 45-5-4716 | BBOSB same site as 45-5-4744 | GDA | 56 | 288941 | 6242099 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Kylie McDonald | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4715 | BBOS7 | GDA | 56 | 288947 | 6242421 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Kylie McDonald | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4741 | BB OS5 same site as 45-5-4713 | GDA | 56 | 289128 | 6242257 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Rebecca Newell,EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3850 | BRP-IF-01 | GDA | 56 | 291766 | 6242103 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Mr.Leigh Bate, Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2627 | B 37 | AGD | 56 | 290500 | 6244900 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | 3742 | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2662 | B61 Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | AGD | 56 | 291100 | 6245450 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3888 | BRP-S-01 | GDA | 56 | 290284 | 6242177 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mr.Leigh Bate | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5255 | BR-IF-001 | GDA | 56 | 290075 | 6241983 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Kayandel Archaeological Services, Miss.Meggan Walker | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2702 | B10 | AGD | 56 | 289550 | 6246130 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2626 | B 36 Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | AGD | 56 | 291060 | 6244350 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2787 | B 110 | AGD | 56 | 291250 | 6246230 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2660 | B64 | AGD | 56 | 291300 | 6246000 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2785 | B 107 | AGD | 56 | 291550 | 6245560 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4029 | PAD 2030-6 | GDA | 56 | 292473 | 6241928 | Open site | Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pymont - Individual users, Doctor.Alan Williams, Mr.Matt | | | | | | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/02/2024 for Emma Jones (Artefact) for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 288812.0 - 293812.0, Northings : 6241816.0 - 6246816.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 231015 The Retreat
Client Service ID : 862033

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|---------------------|---|----------------|-----------|--|
| 45-5-2695 | B51 | AGD | 56 | 290150 | 6246420 | Open site | Not a Site | Artefact :- | | 103124 | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.James Hammond | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-2812 | b105 | AGD | 56 | 289920 | 6245360 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-2691 | B60 | GDA | 56 | 290970 | 6245611 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-3893 | BRP-S-06 | GDA | 56 | 291194 | 6242134 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | Permits | 3742 | | | |
| 45-5-5370 | BCLL AS1 | GDA | 56 | 291175 | 6246791 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- , Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individu | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-3885 | BRP-IF-15 | GDA | 56 | 291384 | 6242089 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | Permits | 3742 | | | |
| 45-5-0905 | Bringelly 1 | GDA | 56 | 293005 | 6243550 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 2457,2499 | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Doctor.Jo McDonald,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (| | | | Permits | 4577 | | | |
| 45-5-4745 | BB OS6 same site as 45-5-4714 | GDA | 56 | 289085 | 6242253 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users,Mr.Andrew Crisp | | | | Permits | 4463 | | | |
| 45-5-3899 | BRP-S-25 | GDA | 56 | 291775 | 6242137 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor,Mr.Matt | | | | Permits | 3742 | | | |
| 45-5-2616 | B 28 | AGD | 56 | 291700 | 6244980 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-2772 | B33 | AGD | 56 | 290480 | 6244800 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-5480 | ACIF01 | GDA | 56 | 290355 | 6243801 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-2703 | B12 | AGD | 56 | 289840 | 6246320 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-2637 | B 5 | AGD | 56 | 289470 | 6246250 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-2640 | B 22 | AGD | 56 | 290620 | 6243800 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | Permits | | | | |
| 45-5-2686 | B72 | AGD | 56 | 290800 | 6246500 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | 102196 | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/02/2024 for Emma Jones (Artefact) for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 288812.0 - 293812.0, Northings : 6241816.0 - 6246816.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 231015 The Retreat
Client Service ID : 862033

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Eastings | Northings | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--|-------|------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|-----------|------------------------|
| 45-5-2639 | B 21 Contact Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | GDA | 56 | 291060 | 6244349 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-2620 | B 18 Contact Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | AGD | 56 | 291100 | 6243960 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-2625 | B 35 Contact Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | AGD | 56 | 291550 | 6244330 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-5374 | BCLL ST01 Contact | GDA | 56 | 292766 | 6246163 | Open site | Not a Site | Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-4714 | BBOS6 same site as 45-5-4745 Contact | GDA | 56 | 289085 | 6242253 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | Permits 4463 |
| 45-5-2706 | B57 Contact | AGD | 56 | 289200 | 6245750 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-4147 | TNRU11 Contact | GDA | 56 | 289417 | 6243880 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | Permits |
| 45-5-3884 | BRP-IF-14 Contact | GDA | 56 | 291811 | 6242085 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | Permits 3742 |
| 45-5-2786 | B 109 Contact | AGD | 56 | 291360 | 6246530 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-2619 | B 29 Contact Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | AGD | 56 | 291970 | 6244700 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-2675 | B99 Contact | AGD | 56 | 291950 | 6246080 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-5280 | Ramsay Road South AFT 1 Contact | GDA | 56 | 293129 | 6244136 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits 4577 |
| 45-5-2766 | B108 Contact | AGD | 56 | 292300 | 6246010 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-3895 | BRP-S-08 Contact | GDA | 56 | 290265 | 6242342 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | Permits |
| 45-5-2791 | B 11 Contact | AGD | 56 | 289700 | 6246200 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | Permits |
| 45-5-5078 | B136 Contact | GDA | 56 | 289532 | 6246401 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | Permits |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/02/2024 for Emma Jones (Artefact) for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 288812.0 - 293812.0, Northings : 6241816.0 - 6246816.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 231015 The Retreat
Client Service ID : 862033

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Eastings | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|------------------|--|------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------|--|----------------|---------|
| 45-5-3886 | BRP-IF-16 | GDA | 56 | 290559 | 6242142 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5481 | ACAS01 | GDA | 56 | 290949 | 6243534 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pymont - Individual users,Doctor.Tse Siang Lim | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2779 | B17 | AGD | 56 | 291060 | 6244300 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2672 | B97 | AGD | 56 | 291270 | 6245510 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5598 | INGHAM IF1 | GDA | 56 | 291433 | 6245246 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Austral Archaeology,Mr.Declan (gml) Coman | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2583 | B 30 | AGD | 56 | 292370 | 6244490 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | Open Camp Site | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Mr.Kelvin Officer | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2700 | B9 | AGD | 56 | 289120 | 6245900 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4146 | TNRU10 | GDA | 56 | 289307 | 6244080 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Doctor.Sandra Wallace,Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pymont | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2697 | B49 | AGD | 56 | 289200 | 6245800 | Open site | Valid | Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : - | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4150 | TNRU14 | GDA | 56 | 290596 | 6242136 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Doctor.Sandra Wallace,Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pymont | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3096 | B58 | AGD | 56 | 290530 | 6246180 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 2 | | |
| | Contact | T Russell | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5067 | B130 | GDA | 56 | 290085 | 6246717 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Jo Dibden | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2641 | B 23 | GDA | 56 | 290710 | 6243460 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | Contact | Gandangara LALC - Liverpool | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pymont - Indi | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3894 | BRP-S-07 | GDA | 56 | 290786 | 6242168 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2628 | B 38 | AGD | 56 | 290750 | 6243430 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | John Gallard | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2669 | B96 | AGD | 56 | 291270 | 6245670 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| | Contact | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5597 | INGHAM AS1 | GDA | 56 | 291433 | 6245246 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/02/2024 for Emma Jones (Artefact) for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 288812.0 - 293812.0, Northings : 6241816.0 - 6246816.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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



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

Your Ref/PO Number : 231015 The Retreat

Client Service ID : 862033

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|---------------------|---|----------------|---------|
| | Contact | Recorders | Austral Archaeology,Mr.Declan (gml) Coman | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5371 | BCLL PAD02 | GDA | 56 | 291429 | 6246217 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individu | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2644 | B 26 | AGD | 56 | 291550 | 6245110 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-2-0369 | Bringelly 1; | GDA | 56 | 293005 | 6243550 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | Open Camp Site | 2457 |
| | Contact | Recorders | Doctor,Jo McDonald,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-5070 | B133 | GDA | 56 | 288818 | 6246047 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mrs.Jo Dibden | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4744 | BB OS8 same site aas 45-5-4716 | GDA | 56 | 288927 | 6242147 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users,Mr.Andrew Crisp | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-4742 | BB OS7 | GDA | 56 | 288947 | 6242242 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mrs.Rebecca Newell,EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual users | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2699 | B46 | AGD | 56 | 288760 | 6245940 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3891 | BRP-S-04 | GDA | 56 | 290292 | 6242260 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mr.Leigh Bate | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-2696 | B50 | AGD | 56 | 289720 | 6246120 | Open site | Valid | Artefact :- | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3890 | BRP-S-03 | GDA | 56 | 290057 | 6242260 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Mr.Leigh Bate | | | | | | | |
| 45-5-3852 | BRP-IF-03 | GDA | 56 | 292795 | 6241850 | Open site | Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | Contact | Recorders | Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor | | | | | | | |

**** 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 07/02/2024 for Emma Jones (Artefact) for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 288812.0 - 293812.0, Northings : 6241816.0 - 6246816.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 105

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