
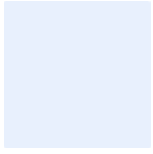


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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ASSYRIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL
17-19 KOSOVICH PLACE, CECIL PARK, NSW, 2178

OCTOBER 2018



Document Verification



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i>
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
ACHR / ACHCRP	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i>
AHIMS	Aboriginal heritage information management system
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>
Km	Kilometres
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
M	Metres
NPW Act	<i>National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	(NSW) Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

NGH Environmental has been contracted by PMDL Architecture and Design Pty Ltd (PMDL) on behalf of Assyrian Schools Ltd to investigate and examine the presence and significance of Aboriginal heritage for the proposed State Significant Development of the new Assyrian Primary School at Cecil Park, NSW (Figure 1). The project would include the building of a new primary school on two Lots - Lot 2320, DP 1223137 (1 hectare) and Lot 2321, DP 1223137 (1.935 hectares), with the intent of accommodating up to 630 primary aged children.

The proposed works would include the building of the public school and its associated services, which include power and water, as well as the widening of Kosovich Road to allow for bus access to the school. These activities would involve ground disturbance that has the potential to impact on Aboriginal heritage sites and objects, which are protected under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), which is maintained by NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), identified four previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites within 1km of the proposed works area. No AHIMS sites were identified within the proposal area. The purpose of this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is therefore to investigate the presence and extent of any Aboriginal sites and to assess their significance and possible impacts from the proposed works and to provide management strategies that may mitigate any impact.

Under the NSW Planning legislation for this project, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from OEH would not be required for the project as under the State Significant Development regime the Department of Planning provides the approval. However, Aboriginal heritage still needs to be considered including conducting consultation with the Aboriginal community.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Assyrian Schools Ltd, the proponent, proposes to construct an Assyrian Primary School on 17-19 Kosovich Place, Cecil Park, NSW, to cater for up to 630 primary aged children. The construction of the school and associated grounds and sporting areas will all require ground disturbance works. The proposed works have been split into 6 potential construction stages, and includes construction of the new school buildings, associated building infrastructure, the decontamination of areas with illegally dumped asbestos, and construction of sporting grounds.

ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

The consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders was undertaken in accordance with clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010* following the consultation steps outlined in the (ACHCRP) guide provided by OEH. The guide outlines a four-stage process of consultation as follows:

Stage 1. A letter outlining the development proposal and the need to carry out an ACHA was sent to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), and various statutory authorities including OEH, as identified under the ACHCRP. An advertisement was placed in the local newspapers, the *Liverpool Leader*

Newspaper on the 27th June 2018 seeking registrations of interest from Aboriginal people and organisations. A further series of letters was sent to 60 other organisations identified by OEH in correspondence to NGH Environmental. In each instance, the closing date for submission was 14 days from receipt of the letter.

As a result of this process, 22 groups contacted NGH to register their interest in the proposal.

Stage 2. An *Assessment Methodology* document for the Cecil Park 'Saints Peter and Paul Assyrian Primary School' was sent to the RAPs and other Aboriginal stakeholders named by OEH. This document provided details of the background to the proposal, a summary of previous archaeological surveys and the proposed heritage assessment methodology for the proposal. The document invited comments regarding the proposed methodology and sought any information regarding known Aboriginal cultural significance values associated with the subject area and/or any Aboriginal objects contained therein.

Comments received regarding the methodology were positive, with no amendments sought by any of the RAP's.

Stage 3. The *Assessment Methodology* outlined in Stage 2 included a written request to provide any information that may be relevant to the cultural heritage assessment of the study area. It was noted that sensitive information would be treated as confidential. No response regarding cultural information was received.

A site inspection and archaeological survey was organised for the 21 September 2018 and four registered parties (Deerubbin LALC, Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments, Didge Ngunawal Clan and Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation) were invited to participate. On the organised day of fieldwork, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation informed NGH that they were no longer able to attend, reducing the number of RAP groups on site to 3.

Stage 4 In October 2018 a draft version of this *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* for the project (this document) was forwarded to the RAPs and a timeframe of 28 days was requested for the receipt of responses to the document.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Cecil Park and the proposal area are located within the Cumberland Plain, which has been the subject of intensive archaeological investigation due to the urban development of the area over the past 40 years. As a result, the area is known to be a rich source of Aboriginal archaeology.

The assessment included a review of relevant information relating to the existing landscape of the proposal area. Included in this was a search of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) AHIMS database. No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded within the proposal area, however four AHIMS sites had been recorded within a 1km buffer zone.

Within Cecil Park there have only been a few archaeological investigations. The information relating to site patterns, their age and geomorphic context is therefore little understood. The robustness of the AHIMS survey results is therefore considered to be only moderate for the present investigation. There are likely to be many sites that exist that have yet to be identified although the scale of farming and residential development and infrastructure has altered the natural landscape in some places. This activity has also greatly disturbed the archaeological record and there are unlikely to be many places that retain *in situ* archaeological material due to the scale of development.

Throughout the project, Registered Aboriginal Parties have been provided the opportunity to provide pertinent cultural information about the project area and places of significance within proximity. No information about places of cultural or spiritual significance has been provided to date.

SURVEY RESULTS

Previous archaeological site predictive modelling (Smith 1989) for the Cumberland Plain suggests that surface artefact scatters and isolated finds will be the most likely manifestation of Aboriginal activities, with sites more frequent around permanent water and stone sources. Sites have been identified on all topographic units, with site densities slightly higher in the northern section of the Cumberland Plain due to the greater concentrations of stone resources.

However, Smith's (1989) modelling also highlights that sites are unlikely to remain within areas of heavy European land use, erosion and flooding. As the proposal area contains a flood plain and has also been historically used as a market garden (furrows still present across the proposal area), the likelihood of finding in situ sites is significantly lowered, despite the proximity to water sources including Ropes Creek to the north and an unnamed tributary to the west. It is considered unlikely that the unnamed creek present to the west of the site provided a permanent water source, however Ropes Creek, 100 metres to the north, would have provided water to the area on a more permanent basis.

The survey located no new heritage sites, potentially a result of the limitations provided by the lack of visibility. However, taking into consideration the flood zone and the level of European land use activities in the area, the archaeological potential of the proposal area is considered to be low-nil.

With regards to subsurface archaeological potential, the results of the background research and site visit suggest that the proposal area has been significantly disturbed by farming practices and contains areas of fill. Subsurface archaeology is likely therefore to be low-nil.

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The scientific significance of the site is considered overall to be low with limited scientific opportunities for further research. The disturbed nature of the landscape from the heavy agricultural and urban use of the area, the flood zone, and the likely disturbed nature of any subsurface deposits within the development footprint of the proposal area negates further assessment through excavation or analysis of spatial patterning.

The true cultural and social value of Aboriginal sites can only be determined by local Aboriginal people. As a general concept, all sites hold cultural value to the local Aboriginal community. An opportunity to identify cultural and social value was provided to the RAPs for this proposal through the fieldwork and draft reporting process. No social or cultural values of the project area were identified during the project.

CONSIDERATION OF HARM

Mitigation of harm to cultural heritage sites generally involves some level of detailed recording to preserve the information contained within the site. Mitigation can be in the form of minimising harm through slight changes in the development plan or through direct management measures of the artefacts.

As there are no previously recorded AHIMS sites within the project area, and no sites identified during the site survey, mitigation measures including salvage, detailed recording or changes to the design footprint of the build will not be necessary for the proposal area. The proposal area is located on a site of historical ground disturbance, minimising the potential for both surface and subsurface artefacts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the field survey and consultation with the local Aboriginal community, it is recommended for the project, that:

1. The proposed works at 17-19 Kosovich Place, Cecil Park NSW, are located within an area of land that has been subject to significant historical disturbance, reducing the archaeological potential of the area to low-nil. This area does not require further investigation and the proposed construction works can proceed with caution.
2. As a State Significant Development, an AHIP permit would not be required if works were to uncover Aboriginal material. However, during construction in the unlikely event that previously undiscovered Aboriginal finds are identified, works in the vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist/heritage consultant called in to inspect the find and provide recommendations before proceeding.
3. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during the construction, all work must cease. OEH, the local police and the appropriate LALC should be notified. Further assessment would be undertaken to determine if the remains are Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal.
4. Further archaeological assessment would be required if the proposal activity extends beyond the area of the current investigation. This would include consultation with the RAPs for the project and may include further field survey.
5. Continued consultation with the RAPs for the project should be undertaken if there are any major changes in project design or scope, further investigations or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

NGH Environmental has been contracted by PMDL Architecture and Design Pty Ltd (PMDL) on behalf of Assyrian Schools Ltd to investigate and examine the presence of Aboriginal heritage for the proposed State Significant Development of the new Assyrian Primary School at Cecil Park, NSW (Figure 1). The project would include the building of a new primary school on two Lots - Lot 2320, DP 1223137 (1 hectare) and Lot 2321, DP 1223137 (1.935 hectares), with the intent of accommodating up to 630 primary aged children.

The proposed works would include the building of the public school and its associated services which include power and water, as well as the widening of Kosovitch Road to allow for bus access to the school. This activity would involve ground disturbance that has the potential to impact on Aboriginal heritage sites and objects which are protected under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

During an extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) which is maintained by NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), four previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites were identified within a 1km buffer zone of the proposed works area, with no registered sites located within the proposal area. The purpose of this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is to investigate the presence and extent of any Aboriginal sites and to assess their significance and possible impacts from the proposed works and to provide management strategies that may mitigate any impact.

Under the NSW Planning legislation for this project, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from OEH would not be required for the project as under the State Significant Development regime the Department of Planning provides the approval. However, Aboriginal heritage still needs to be considered including conducting consultation with the Aboriginal community. State Significant Developments are still subject to environmental planning processes and are assessed under the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).

1.1 PROJECT PROPOSAL

The proposed Assyrian Primary School covers approximately 2.935 hectares of land at 17-19 Kosovitch Place, Cecil Park, NSW.

The proposed construction of a new primary school at Cecil Park, NSW, is a State Significant Development and therefore includes the following requirements for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment in regard to the SEARs:

- Identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that would be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010), and guided by the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW, 2011);
- Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR; and
- Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify

any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.

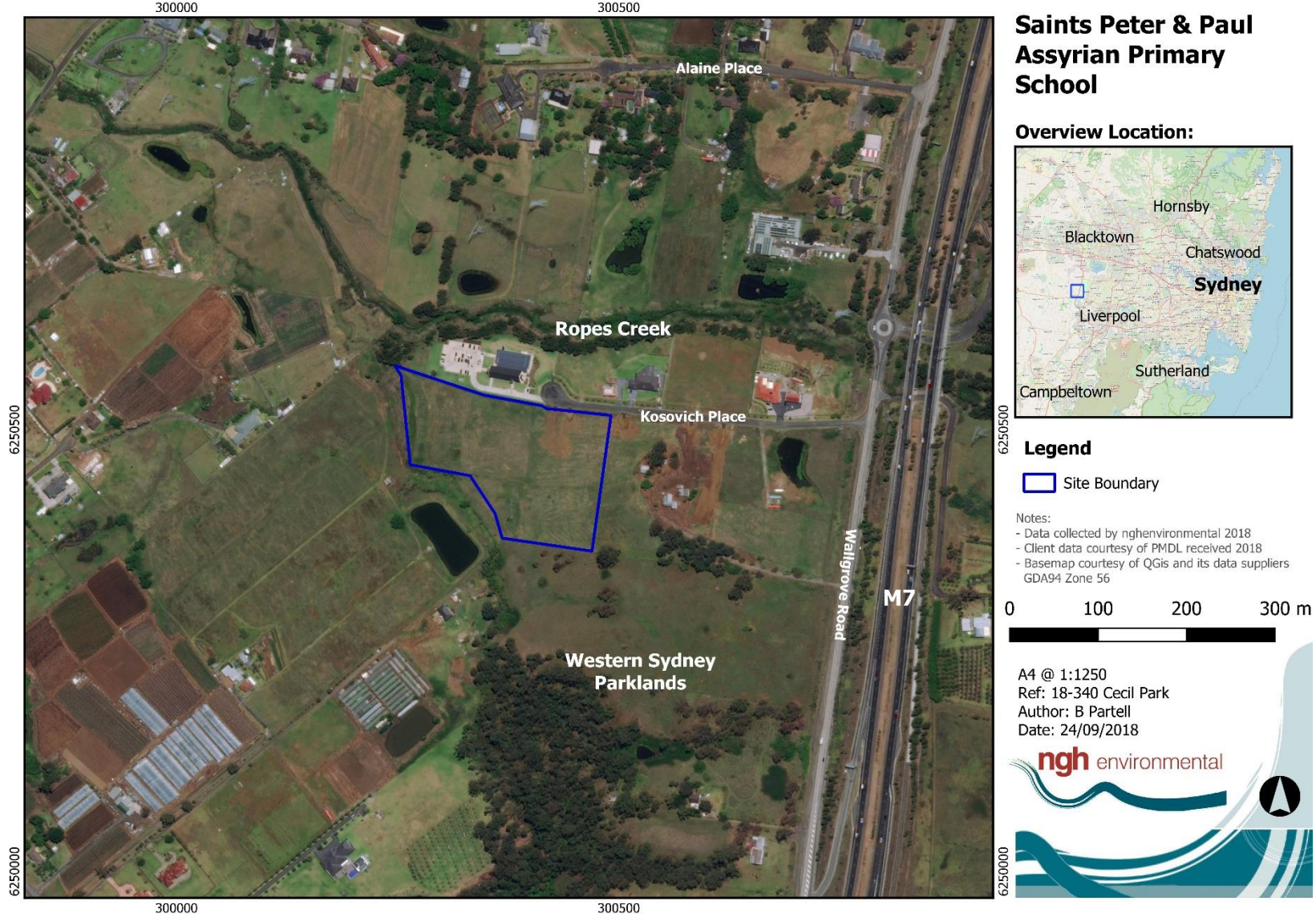


Figure 1. General Project Location.

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

This assessment was undertaken by archaeologists Jakob Ruhl, Bronwyn Partell and Ingrid Cook of NGH Environmental, including research, Aboriginal community consultation, field survey and report preparation.

Consultation with the Aboriginal community was undertaken following the process outlined in OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. As part of this process the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council was contacted, and a notice was placed in the *Liverpool Leader Newspaper* (27.6.2018) to provide notification of the Assyrian Primary School proposal and to request the registration of interest in the project by Aboriginal stakeholder groups. A total of 60 Aboriginal stakeholder groups were contacted directly by NGH, with 22 parties registering a formal interest in the project:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council | 2. Murramarang |
| 3. Goobah Developments | 4. Amanda Hickey Cultural Services |
| 5. A1 Indigenous Services | 6. Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation |
| 7. Merrigam Indigenous Corporation | 8. Darug Aboriginal Land Care |
| 9. Corroboree Aboriginal Corporations | 10. Didge Ngunawal Clan |
| 11. Biamanga | 12. Callendulla |
| 13. Gulaga | 14. Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation |
| 15. Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation | 16. Yulay Cultural Services |
| 17. Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group | 18. Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated |
| 19. Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation | 20. Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated |
| 21. Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation | 22. Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments |

A field survey of the construction footprint of the proposed primary school was undertaken on 21 September 2018. Four RAPs were invited to participate in the fieldwork with only three groups able to attend on the day:

Table 1. RAP participation table in the field survey, 21.09.2018

Organisation Name	Attended	Attendee Name
Deerubbin LALC	YES	Steve Randall
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	YES	Gordon Morton
Didge Ngunawal Clan	YES	Kody King
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	No. Informed NGH on the day that a representative was not available to attend.	NA

Further detail and an outline of the consultation process is provided in Section 2.

1.3 REPORT FORMAT

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) was prepared in line with the following:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011);
- *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010a), and
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (OEH 2010b) produced by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

The purpose of this ACHAR is therefore to provide an assessment of the Aboriginal cultural values associated with the project area and to assess the cultural and scientific significance of any Aboriginal heritage sites.

The objectives of the assessment were to:

- Conduct Aboriginal consultation as specified in clause 80c of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation*, using the consultation process outlined in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*;
- Undertake an assessment of the archaeological and cultural values of the project area and any Aboriginal sites therein;
- Assess the cultural and scientific significance of any archaeological material; and
- Provide management recommendations for any objects found.

2 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION PROCESS

The consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders was undertaken in accordance with clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010* following the consultation steps outlined in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRP) guide provided by OEH. The guide outlines a four-stage process of consultation as follows:

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

The full list of consultation steps, including those groups and individuals that were contacted and a consultation log is provided in Appendix A. A summary of actions carried out in following these stages are as follows.

Stage 1. A letter outlining the development proposal and the need to carry out an ACHA was sent to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), and various statutory authorities including OEH, as identified under the ACHCRP. An advertisement was placed in the local newspapers, the *Liverpool Leader Newspaper* on the 27th June 2018 seeking registrations of interest from Aboriginal people and organisations. A further series of letters was sent to other organisations identified by OEH in correspondence to NGH Environmental. In each instance, the closing date for submission was 14 days from receipt of the letter.

As a result of this process, 22 groups contacted NGH to register their interest in the proposal.

Stage 2. An *Assessment Methodology* document for the 'Saints Peter and Paul Assyrian Primary School' was sent to the RAPs and other Aboriginal stakeholders named by OEH. This document provided details of the background to the proposal, a summary of previous archaeological surveys and the proposed heritage assessment methodology for the proposal. The document invited comments regarding the proposed methodology and also sought any information regarding known Aboriginal cultural significance values associated with the subject area and/or any Aboriginal objects contained therein.

Stage 3. The *Assessment Methodology* outlined in Stage 2 included a written request to provide any information that may be relevant to the cultural heritage assessment of the study area. It was noted that sensitive information would be treated as confidential. No response regarding cultural information was received.

The following table lists all of the registered aboriginal parties for this project and their responses to the project in general as well as the investigation methodology prepared by NGH.

Table 2. List of Registered Aboriginal Parties and comments provided on the NGH Aboriginal Heritage Investigation Methodology

Organisation name	Comments provided on the investigation methodology
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Murramarang	No comment received.
Goobah Developments	No comment received.
A1 Indigenous Services	No comment received.
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Merrigam Indigenous Corporation	No comment received.
Darug Aboriginal Land Care	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporations	No comment received.
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Biamanga	No comment received.
Callendulla	No comment received.
Gulaga	No comment received.
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	No comment received.
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Yulay Cultural Services	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Supportive of the investigation methodology.
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	No comment received.
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	No comment received.
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Supportive of the investigation methodology.

At this stage, the fieldwork was organised. A field survey of the construction footprint of the proposed Assyrian Primary School was undertaken on 21 September 2018. Four RAPs were invited to participate in the fieldwork with only three groups able to attend on the day:

Organisation Name	Attended	Attendee Name
Deerubbin LALC	YES	Steve Randall
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	YES	Gordon Morton
Didge Ngunawal Clan	YES	Kody King
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	No. Informed NGH on the day that a representative was not available to attend.	NA

Stage 4 In October 2018 a draft version of this *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* for the project (this document) was forwarded to the RAPs and a timeframe of 28 days was requested for the receipt of responses to the document (19 November).

2.1 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

Aboriginal community feedback has been sought during the design of methodology and field work stages. No information in respect of the project area holding specific cultural values or known heritage sites being located within the project boundaries has been provided.

Representatives of the Aboriginal community were present during the fieldwork and provided feedback on the project with no objections being recorded.

2.1.1 Registered Aboriginal Party Feedback to this ACHAR

A draft of this report was forwarded on its completion to the RAPs in October 2018. A summary of the responses received are provided in the table below and provided in full at Appendix A.

RAP	Response to ACHAR

Further discussion of the issues raised by the RAPs in their feedback to the draft ACHAR is included in section 6.5 of this report.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 REVIEW OF LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

3.1.1 General Description

The proposed Saints Peter and Paul Assyrian Primary School in Cecil Park is to be located at 17-19 Kosovich Place, Cecil Park, NSW, 2178, and is approximately 2.935 hectares. The proposal area consists of cleared land that has historically been used as a market garden.

3.1.2 Geology and Topography

Reference to the 1:100,000 Geological Series Sheet for Penrith, indicates that most of the proposal area is situated on the Mount Vernon (Sydney Basin Sediments) Hydrogeological Landscape (HGL). The landscape is characterised by steep low hills on Triassic shale and sandstone within the Sydney Basin at Mt Vernon and Horsley Park.

This HGL has steep hills with long colluvial footslopes onto floodplains. This HGL comprises sedimentary rocks from the Triassic Wianamatta Group (major Bringelly Shale with minor Ashfield Shale and Minchinbury Sandstone outcropping throughout the Bringelly Shale landscape) that are made up of shale, carbonaceous claystone, laminite, lithic sandstone and rare coal. Alluvial sands and gravels derived from the surrounding rocks are present along current streams.

This HGL is characterised by steep low hills of shale and minor sandstone with moderately steep gradients into footslopes and plains (often ponding) on colluvium/alluvium and drainage lines and floodplains on alluvium. Local relief is typically 50–90 m with slopes >30%.

Australian Museum Consulting (2014) highlights that this geological landscape does not generally result in stone outcrops suitable as surfaces for art (such as engraving and drawing/painting), manufacturing or sharpening stone tools, or shelters for camping. As such, rock engravings, grinding grooves, rock shelters and quarry sites are unlikely to be present in the study area.

3.1.3 Soils and Native Vegetation

The soil landscape of the study area is characterised as the Luddenham erosional soil landscape. Dominant soils of the Luddenham landscape include shallow dark podzolic soils or massively earthy clays on crests, moderately deep red podzolic soils on upper slopes, and moderately deep yellow podzolic soils and prairie soils on lower slopes and drainage lines. The Luddenham soil landscape is highly erosional, with moderate to severe sheet erosion evident in disturbed areas such as cultivated land or overgrazed paddocks.

Dominant tree species in the area would have originally included forest red gum, spotted gum, and grey box, with scattered shrubs and a dense ground cover of grasses, including threeawn speargrass, paddock lovegrass and kangaroo grass. However, the project area has been extensively cleared of all natural vegetation due to the establishment of a market garden on the relevant lots, and no longer reflects the native flora of the area.

3.1.4 Hydrology

The proposal area lies approximately 100m south of Ropes Creek (first order stream), immediately adjacent to an unnamed tributary (first order stream), and 1.2km south-west of Eastern Creek (first order stream). The creeks are major tributaries of South Creek, which feeds into the South Creek sub-catchment of the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment area. Aboriginal people are likely to have frequently camped close to water sources and as a result, occupation sites may occur within or close to the proposal area.

The western portion of the proposal area has been identified as a flood zone by Fairfield City Council, with no buildings to be approved within this area (See Figure 3).

3.1.5 Historic Land use

The first European settlements within the Fairfield LGA were established on the southern side of Prospect Creek at Smithfield during the 1790s. In 1803, approximately 50km² of land between Cabramatta and Prospect Creek was set aside by the Governor to be leased out as farmland to support the colony's newly established orphan schools (Mary Dallas 2017, 23).

In the 1830s, John Brennan purchase approximately 6.5km² of land in the Smithfield area with the intention of creating a major Sydney agricultural market. An economic downturn prevented the markets from thriving, but they did draw attention to the potential of the Fairfield area. Until then, the Fairfield area had existed as an out of the way place, not on major transport routes and not on a major river, as most of the major Sydney towns were in this period.

The Southern Railway line was constructed in the 1850s and passed through the suburbs of Fairfield and Cabramatta. The new transport link spurred the development of timber cutting operations, market gardens, vineyards and orchards within the Fairfield LGA. In the second half of the nineteenth century and up to the 1950s, the townships steadily grew in the LGA while the land was cleared, and the ground ploughed for agriculture. Market gardening often requires the clearing of land and the creation of furrows within the ground to sow seeds and plants. Considerable ground disturbance of the garden results from these practices. These activities would have felled many of the Aboriginal scarred trees within the LGA, while ploughing along creek flats would have disturbed the remains of Aboriginal campsites.

Although residential subdivision of the Fairfield LGA had occurred prior to the Second World War, it was large scale government housing programs in the 1950s to 1960s, and again from the 1980s, as well as urban and industrial expansion continuing until the present day which has given Fairfield its current development character. The eastern two thirds of the LGA are now densely covered with residential and industrial development, while upper creek lines have been channelised and flood mitigation works have impacted the major creek lines. By contrast, the western third of the LGA has retained a rural character (Mary Dallas 2017, 24).

The proposed location for the 'Saints Peter and Paul Assyrian Primary School' in the western rural portion of the Fairfield LGA has been subject to considerable impacts from market garden farming for many decades. A review of recent aerial photos (Figure 2) has indicated that the vast majority of the proposal area had been extensively cleared (exact date of clearing unknown). Furrow trenches are present across the entirety of the site, running in a crosshatch pattern both north-south and east-west on the western area of level ground, and in an east-west direction on the eastern sloped portion of the project area.

Overall, the project area would be categorised as highly disturbed through consistent farming practices over many decades.

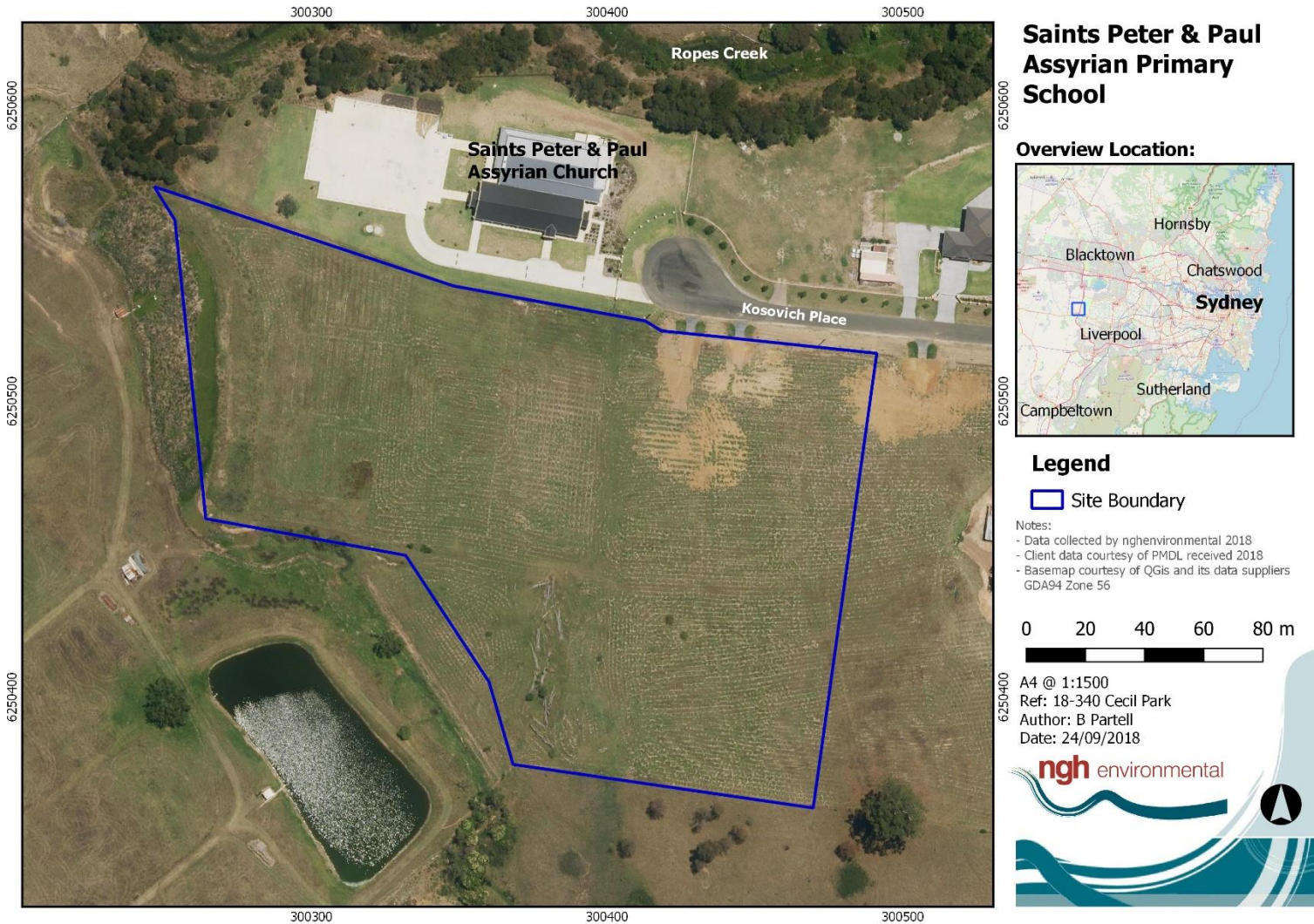


Figure 2. Ground disturbance within the Project Location. Note the furrow trenches as a result of historic market gardening practices visible across the entire project location (SixMaps).

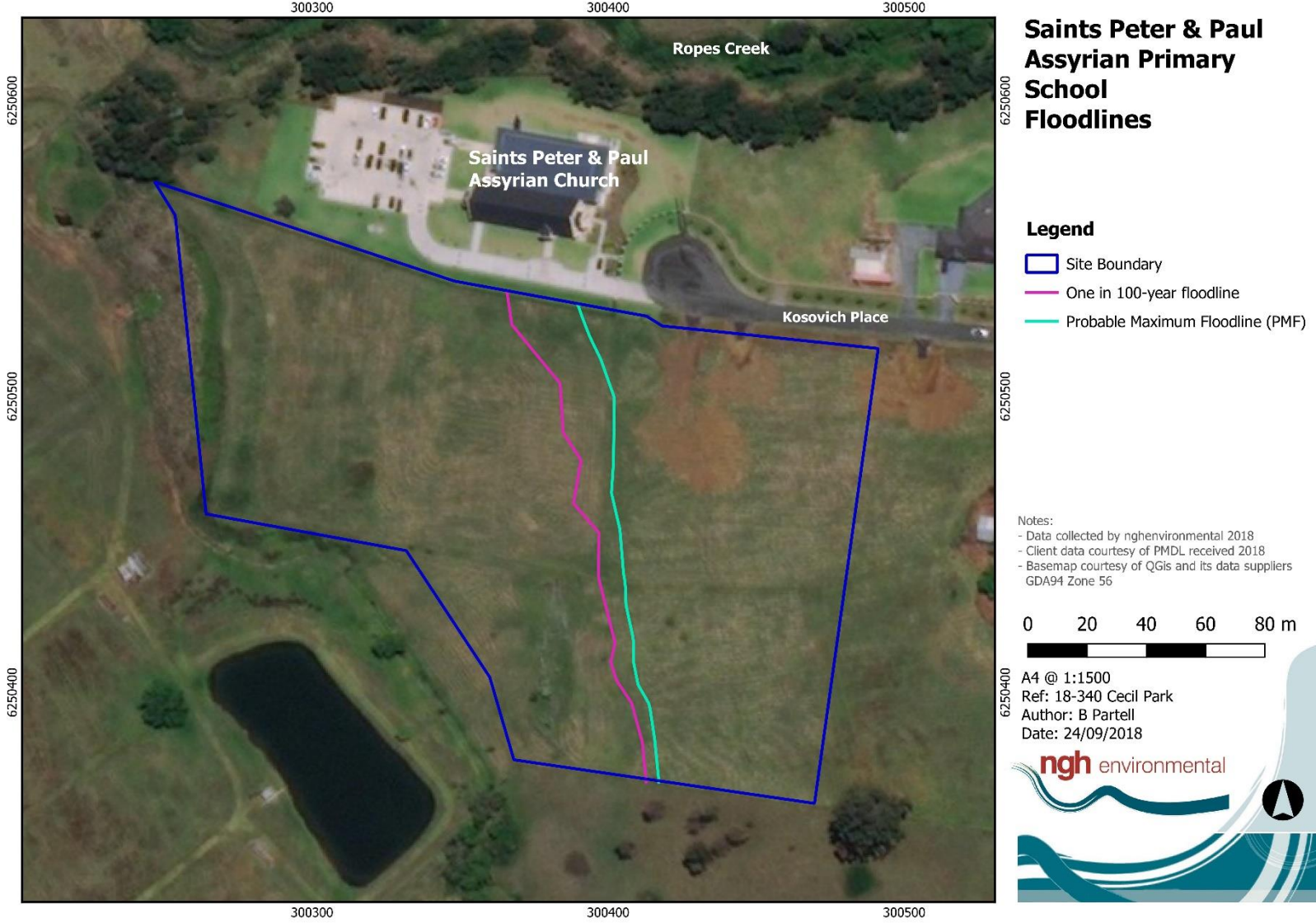


Figure 3. Flood Plain outline. Flood zone to the west of the flood lines.

3.2 REVIEW OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 AHIMS Search

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is maintained by OEH and provides a database of previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites. A search provides basic information about any sites previously identified within a search area. However, a register search is not conclusive evidence of the presence or absence of Aboriginal heritage sites, as it requires that an area has been inspected and details of any sites located have been provided to OEH to add to the register. As a starting point, the search will indicate whether any sites are known within or adjacent to the investigation area.

A search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 22.6.2018 by NGH with a buffer of 1000m around the proposal area. The AHIMS Client Service Number was: 352766.

There were 4 Aboriginal sites and no declared Aboriginal Places recorded in the search area. Table 2 shows a breakdown of the site types.

Table 3 Breakdown of previously recorded Aboriginal sites in the region.

Site Type	Number
Artefact (isolated find)	3
Artefact	1
TOTAL	4

None of the sites are located within the current proposal area. The closest site to the project area was recorded as an open artefact site (AHIMS # 45-5-2721) located approximately 400m east of the proposed Cecil Park primary school. The three other sites on AHIMS are located to the south of the proposal area, more than 500m away from the works area.

It is clear from these results that the dominant site type recorded on AHIMS in close proximity to the proposal area are occurrences of isolated finds. Figure 4, below, displays the location of registered AHIMS sites in relation to the project area.

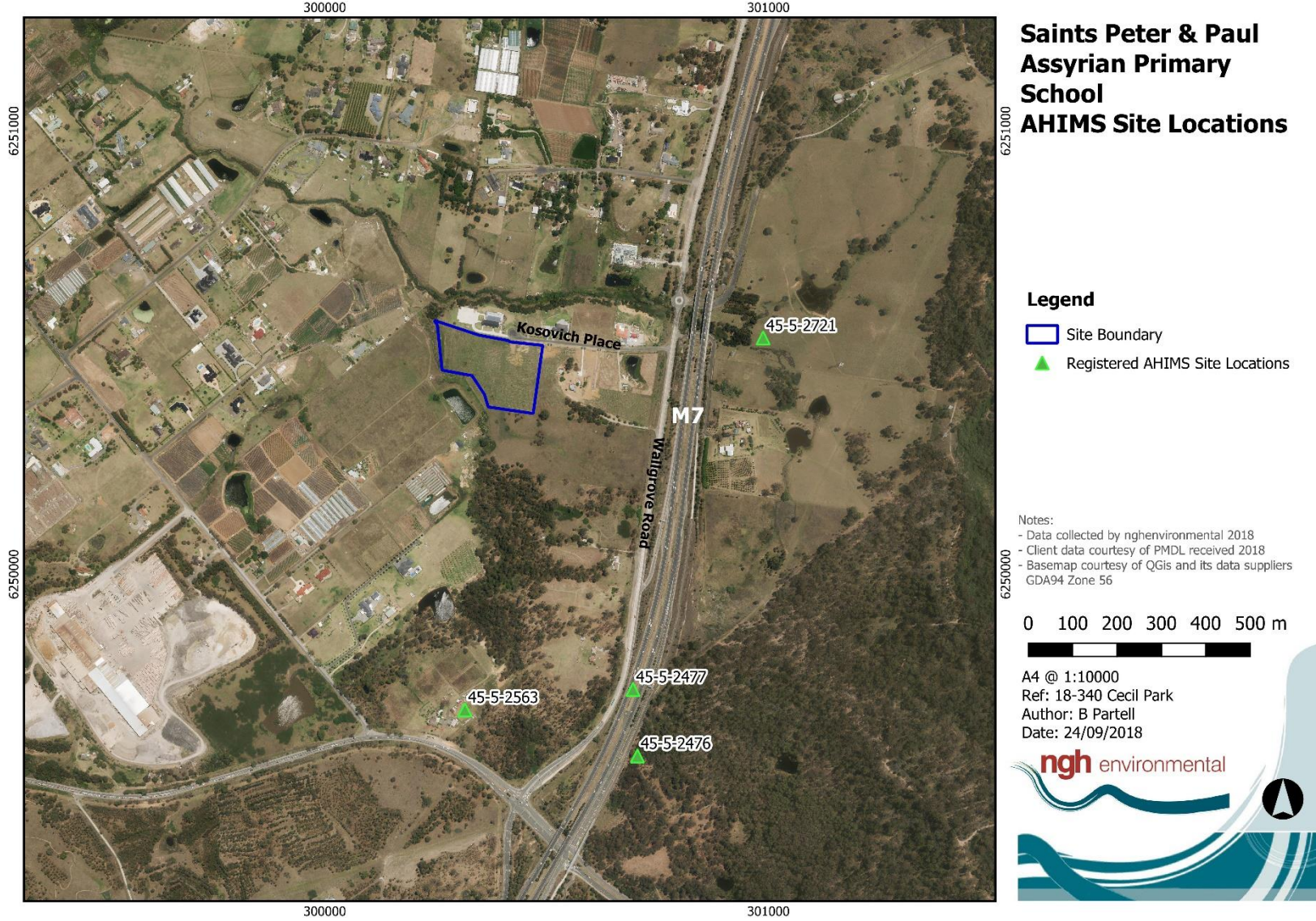


Figure 4. Location of AHIMS sites near project area

3.2.2 Previous archaeological studies

The following are summaries of those archaeological survey reports that have been completed in the Cecil Park and surrounding areas and in relative proximity (within 10km) to the current assessment area. As not all archaeological reports are available on OEH, summaries from other reports have been used where necessary.

Hanrahan, J. (1981) Report on an Archaeological Survey of areas in Bonnyrigg, Bossley Park and Green Valley as part of E.I.S. requirements for their proposed release for residential development.

The archaeological survey was carried out during April 1981 to meet Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) requirements as a result of the rezoning for residential development of 3 areas in Liverpool and Fairfield municipalities. The survey of 2 areas - Bonnyrigg and Bossley Park – was undertaken for the Fairfield City Council, and the survey of Green Valley was undertaken for Liverpool City Council.

During the survey, 3 surface scatters in Green Valley and Bossley Park, and 3 isolated finds of archaeological material in Bonnyrigg and Bossley Park were located.

Nicholson, A (1989) Archaeological investigations of a proposed quarry near Badgerys Creek, NSW. Report to R.W. Corkery and Co.

Nicholson (1989) surveyed Elizabeth Drive, Kemps Creek for proposed road works for a proposed quarry. No Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey.

Navin, K. (1993) Archaeological Investigation Proposed Development Area, Abbotsbury, NSW.

The NSW Department of Planning proposed to develop a 180ha area of land located at Abbotsbury on the Cumberland Plain west of Sydney. As part of the environmental studies undertaken prior to the sale and development of the land an archaeological investigation of the area was commissioned by the Hassell Group on behalf of the Department of Planning. Navin prepared a report addressing the potential impact to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the area of development including desktop assessment, consultation, site survey and subsurface testing.

The survey of the study area resulted in the location of four low density artefact scatters and two isolated finds. No artefactual material was located in the course of the subsurface testing program carried out in the eastern part of the study area. Each of the sites was located in a disturbed context, and subsurface testing confirmed that the potential for the sites to be associated with undisturbed archaeological deposit is nil.

The land use history of the study area – clearing, regular ploughing, market gardening, modification of the drainage regime – effectively reduced the archaeological sensitivity of the area to low. The finds that were located in the area are typical of the sites located throughout the Cumberland Plain area. Small artefact scatters are the most common site type in the region. Consequently, the sites in the study area were assessed as low archaeological significance within a local and regional context.

Navin Officer (2003) Proposed 132kV Transmission Line Erskine Park, NSW. Report to Integral Energy.

In 2003 Navin Officer (2003) undertook an archaeological survey of a proposed 132kV transmission line from Erskine Park to West Sydney substation. During the survey, 2 sites were identified on basal slopes adjacent to minor drainage lines; one scatter of 4 silcrete and 3 mudstone artefacts, and one scatter of 8

silcrete artefacts. 1 Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) was identified on alluvial soils on a terrace near the junction of Ropes Creek with an unnamed tributary.

Navin Officer (2005a-d) CSR Lands at Erskine Park – Test Areas 1 and 2: Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program. Report to CGP Management Pty Ltd on behalf of CSR Limited.

Navin Officer (2005a-d) undertook the archaeological test excavation and site survey for the proposed industrial development, access road and gas main in the Erskine Park area.

During the excavation (2005a) 38 test pits were dug, with 49 artefacts recovered from 20 of the test pits. The lithic assemblage consisted mainly of silcrete (55.1%, 27 artefacts) and rhyolitic tuff (24.5%, 12 artefacts), with lesser quantities of chert, chalcedony, quartz and unidentified stone (20.3%, 10 artefacts). The greatest density of artefacts occurred on locally elevated and relatively level ground adjacent to water. Lower densities of artefacts were recorded on low gradient slopes along a spurline.

Further excavation (2005b) uncovered 285 artefacts from 88 of 256 test pits. Low densities of artefacts were found on all landform units tested, including a ridgeline, spurline, valley floor, and locally elevated and relatively level ground adjacent to a watercourse. The greatest quantity of artefacts was recovered from valley floor contexts, which were assessed as having moderate to high archaeological potential. All other landform units were assessed as having moderate archaeological potential.

Navin Officer (2005c) recorded 172 artefacts from 21 of 24 test pits on a low spurline, previously identified as an area of archaeological potential during test excavation for the proposed road access in the area. The assemblage was dominated by silcrete (72.67%, 96 items) and tuff (17.44%, 30 items), with lesser quantities of milky quartz (2.33%, 4 items), quartzite (2.33%, 4 items), rhyolitic tuff (1.745%, 3 items), unidentified stone (1.745%, 3 items), chert (1.16%, 2 items), and chalcedony (0.58%, 1 item). Some lithic items were heat affected, mostly silcrete and tuff, although it could not be determined if the heat fracturing was from anthropogenic or natural causes.

The archaeological survey for the proposed gas main (2005d) located 1 previously identified artefact scatter with shell (freshwater mussel) on the elevated eastern bank of Ropes Creek. More than 40 artefacts manufactured from silcrete, tuff/chert, and quartz were noted; however, no shell material was visible.

Navin Officer (2007) Erskine Park Employment Area, Ropes Creek, Western Sydney, NSW: Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program. Report to FDC Building Services Pty Ltd.

In 2007 Navin Officer (2007) undertook an archaeological test excavation of the proposed industrial development at Erskine Park Employment Area, Ropes Creek. During the excavation, 112 test pits were dug with 261 artefacts recovered. The assemblage consisted mainly of silcrete (70%), with smaller quantities of tuff (21.3%), quartz (3.9%), chert (2.6%), volcanics (1.6%), and quartzite (0.6%).

Artefacts were concentrated on the basal slopes, midslopes and crest of a spurline.

Total Earth Care Pty Ltd (2007) Erskine Central Industrial Park: Archaeological excavation of Site EC1 and surrounds (AHIMS# 37-2-1851), Lenore Lane, Erskine Park. Report to Valad Property Group Pty Ltd.

Total Earth Care Pty Ltd (2007) undertook an archaeological salvage excavation of Erskine Centre Lenore Lane, Erskine Park. The salvage focused on the previously identified artefact scatter of 15 flaked pieces and surrounding area.

The largest number of artefacts were recovered from hilltop excavation areas (81.8% of total assemblage), and from a knoll below the hilltop (15.6%), with relatively few artefacts found mid-slope (2.7%). 1,014

artefacts were recovered, with the distribution of artefact concentrations suggesting the presence of knapping floors around the top of the hill as well as discrete knapping events. The assemblage was mostly made up of silcrete (87.6%, 888 artefacts), with smaller quantities of quartz (10.7%, 108 artefacts), indurated mudstone (1.0%, 10 artefacts), and silicified tuff (0.8%, 8 artefacts).

JMCHM (2009) Mamre Road Biodiversity Lot, Erskine Park: Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Sites. Report to Goodman Property Services Australia Pty Ltd on behalf of the Department of Planning (Open Space Strategy).

In 2009 Jo MacDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCHM) undertook an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan of Mamre Road, Erskine Park, approximately 4km west of the proposal area. The plan focused on 9 previously identified sites; 5 artefact scatters and 2 isolated finds in the vicinity of minor, first order tributaries of South Creek, and 2 artefact scatters in the vicinity of a second order stream channel. All sites are within 300m of the closest water source, with most sites between 50-200m.

Sites were recorded on lower hillslope landform units (67% of total sites), the interface of lower hillslope and creek bank (22%), and floodplain-creek bank (11%).

Australian Museum Consulting (2014) Cross Country Course Modification, Sydney International Equestrian Centre, Horsley Park: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting) was commissioned by Creative Planning Solutions to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Sydney International Equestrian Centre, Horsley Park.

An Aboriginal archaeological survey of the study area was undertaken on 25 March 2014, verifying the site and identifying 16 silcrete and chert surface artefacts on the lower slope and flat adjacent to Eastern Creek. The modifications to the site required the application of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to be lodged with the Office of Environment and Heritage.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2017) Fairfield City Council Aboriginal Heritage Study. Report to Fairfield City Council.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2017) undertook an Aboriginal Heritage Study of the Fairfield LGA at the request of Fairfield City Council. The report was a literature review of the landscape area and previous studies and provides management recommendations for Aboriginal cultural material in the Fairfield area.

3.2.3 Summary of Aboriginal land use

The results of previous archaeological surveys surrounding Cecil Park area serve to show that there are sites present in a range of landforms, with artefact scatters and isolated finds the most common forms of recorded finds. Previous archaeological studies in the surrounding area highlight that the land use history of the proposal area and surrounds – clearing, regular ploughing, market gardening, residential development – effectively reduces the archaeological sensitivity of the area to low.

Previous archaeological studies and predictive modelling of the area surrounding Cecil Park outlines that proximity to resources was a key factor in the location of Aboriginal sites. It is also reasonable to expect that Aboriginal people ventured away from these resources to utilise the broader landscape but the archaeological record of that activity in the Cecil Park area is currently limited.

3.2.4 Archaeological models

Aboriginal people have occupied what we now know as the Australian continent for at least 40,000 years and perhaps 60,000 years and beyond. The Cumberland Plain has been the subject of intensive archaeological survey. Over 400 Aboriginal sites have been recorded for the area, with the archaeological data derived from a number of sources including; impact assessments, archaeological planning and management studies and academic archaeological investigations.

Several predictive models have been formulated to explain Aboriginal Site location on the Cumberland Plain. Haglund (1980) developed a predictive model of site location based on an early survey in the Blacktown area. Haglund predicted that sites would most likely be located near water courses such as creeks, and on high ground near water. Kohlen (1986) also determined that the availability of water was the most important factor influencing the distribution of sites across the landscape.

Other important criteria that also played a role in the site location within the Cumberland Plain are the proximity to a diversity of economic resources such as food and lithic materials, and to an extent elevation. Smith (1989) also supports the predictive model that sites will most commonly be found near water sources.

Smith (1989) suggests that:

- Sites will occur in all areas of the Cumberland Plain, except where destroyed by European land use, erosion processes and flooding;
- Sites will be located in all topographic units;
- Site densities may be expected to be 10% higher in the northern section of the Plain because of the greater concentrations of stone resources in that area;
- Sites will tend to be more frequent around permanent water sources (apart from areas overlying the Londonderry Clay or Ricaby Creek Formation, and the Werrington Downs area); and
- Sites will be expected in relatively high frequencies on or near stone resources.

More recently, White and McDonald (2010) have created the Stream Order Predictive Model which can be applied to this site. Water supply is often thought to be a significant factor influencing peoples' land-use strategies. Large and/or permanent water supplies may have supported large numbers of people and/or long periods of occupation while small and/or ephemeral water supplies may have been able to support only small numbers of people and/or transient occupation.

The Stream Order Model is a large-scale landscape model which identifies landforms by standardised descriptions and applies a series of predictive statements about landforms in relation to watercourse category, landform, aspect and distance to water. Stream order identifies the smallest tributary as first order, the first two order streams join and form a second order stream, two second order streams form a third order, and so on.

White and McDonald (2010) suggest that:

- Stream order – higher order streams tend to have higher densities and more continuous distributions of artefacts associated with them than lower order streams;
- Landform – higher artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes, with sparse discontinuous lithic artefact scatters on upper slopes;
- Aspect – higher artefact densities occur on landforms facing north and northeast, on lower slopes associated with larger streams; and

- Distance from water – higher artefact densities occur 51-100 metres from fourth order streams, and within 50 metres of second order streams.

The model also includes considerations of the landform's proximity to the sandstone-shale interface.

There are relatively few archaeological sites recorded for the Cecil Park area. This may reflect both a lack of archaeological investigation, as well as the disturbed nature of the landscape. The results of previous archaeological surveys indicate that the most common site types found on the Cumberland Plain are open artefact scatters/open camp sites, followed by scarred trees and isolated finds. Shelter sites and grinding grooves are also found, although mainly around the periphery of the Plain in sandstone geology. Key trends are summarized below:

- Site frequency and density are directly related to the location of sites within the landscape;
- Complex sites are usually located close to permanent water sources, with major confluences being a key requirement for occupation sites, and would have been used intensively by larger groups, or used repeatedly by smaller groups over a longer period of time;
- Sites with large numbers of artefacts can occur on ridge tops and hill crests;
- Sites situated in alluvial soils retain the potential for stratified deposits;
- Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are most likely to be located along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas;
- Surface artefact distribution does not accurately reflect the composition or density of subsurface archaeological deposits. Some areas with few or no surface manifestations have often been shown to contain subsurface archaeological deposits;
- Artefact scatters are most commonly linked to the close proximity of permanent water sources in areas such as creek and river banks and alluvial flats. The majority of these sites are located within 100m of permanent fresh water;
- Artefact assemblages generally comprise a small proportion of formal tool types with the majority of assemblages dominated by unretouched flakes and debitage;
- High concentrations of artefacts are more likely to be located within resource rich areas;
- Silcrete is the dominant raw material used for tool manufacture, followed by chert (also known as tuff);
- Silcrete sources are located in the north western Cumberland Plain at places such as St Marys, Plumpton Ridge, Marsden Park, Schofields, Riverstone, Deans Park, Llandilo and Ropes Creek. Other raw materials include indurated mudstone from Nepean River gravels, quartz, porphyry and hornfels which may be derived from Rickabys Creek gravels, and basalt;
- Stands of remnant old growth vegetation retain the potential for scarred trees to be present, although, large scale land clearance of the plain in general means that such stands of vegetation are rare; and
- Evidence of post-contact camp sites may be located in close proximity to early European houses and farms, or official buildings.

3.2.5 Comment on Existing Information

The AHIMS database is a record of those places that have been identified and had site cards submitted to OEH. It is not a comprehensive list of all places in NSW as site identification relies on an area being surveyed and on the submission of site forms to AHIMS. There are likely to be many areas within NSW that have yet

to be surveyed and therefore have no sites recorded. However, this does not mean that sites are not present.

The robustness of the AHIMS survey results are therefore considered to be only moderate for the present investigation. There are likely to be many sites that exist that have yet to be identified although the scale of farming and residential development and infrastructure has altered the natural landscape in some places. This activity has also greatly disturbed the archaeological record and there are unlikely to be many places that retain *in situ* archaeological material due to the scale of development.

With regard to the limitations of the information available, archaeologists rely on Aboriginal parties to divulge information about places with cultural or spiritual significance in situations where non-archaeological sites may be threatened by development. To date, we have not been told of any such places within the project area. There is always the potential for such places to exist but insofar as the current project is concerned, no such places or values have been identified.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

4.1 SURVEY STRATEGY AND DESCRIPTION

Site survey was undertaken on 21 September 2018 by three NGH archaeologists and 3 RAPs from groups invited to attend the field work. The entire proposal area was covered by pedestrian survey until all participants were satisfied that the project area had been sufficiently covered. Whilst the usual survey strategy is to divide the project area into survey units according to changes in land form units to ensure that all land forms are sample surveyed, the project area was small enough that the survey team simply traversed it from east to west, starting from the northern boundary of the property. Due to the small footprint area, transects were placed approximately 10m apart. The group completed 2 transects of approximately 70m width to complete the majority of the property survey, and Jakob Ruhl (NGH) and Kody King (Didge Ngunawal Clan) completed the southern most transect.

The field survey was impeded by very poor visibility, with approximately 1% exposure visibility across the site. On request by NGH Environmental, the project area had been slashed to reduce the long grass cover to improve both visibility and safety, as the area is known to contain red-belly and brown snakes. The slashed grass however remained in situ within the site, so whilst visibility had been marginally improved by the cutting, the overall visibility in the area remained largely poor. Ground exposure of the project area was very low.

4.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposal area is accessed off Kosovich Place in Cecil Park, NSW, via two locked gates. A wire fence surrounds the entirety of the proposal area, containing both lots (Lot 2320, DP 1223137 and Lot 2321, DP 1223137). The proposal area is cleared and consists of a large grassy field that rises at the eastern end 30 metres from the eastern property boundary at an angle of 25 degrees, then more gently slopes westward for 30 metres at an angle of 3 to 20 degrees before becoming relatively flat and rising again slightly on the western boundary where the land meets the creek line and the berm of the dam (See Plates 1-23 for site photographs).

The western flat portion of the site has been identified by Fairfield City Council as a flood zone, and therefore no school construction will take place within this area. The area contains deep furrows running in a grid pattern both north-south and east-west, as well as a collapsed tree running north-west in the middle of the site. At some point recently, a large amount of lime and blue metal gravel has been introduced to the northern centre of the site to create a parking lot (approximately 60m x 80m), covering 0.37ha (12.57%) of the site (Figure 5). To the west of the carpark area Gordon Morton, from Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments, highlighted that the grassed area approximately 80 m east to west and 120 m north to south appeared to have been levelled off and contained introduced fill.

The eastern sloped section of the proposal area also contained deep furrows, running in an east-west direction. The proposed school will be constructed on this slope away from the flood zone and with consideration of fence boundaries and the required fire break zone to the south.

On the western portion of the site there is a man-made dam, as well as an area of illegally dumped asbestos pieces (culprit unknown) that the client inherited.

The unnamed creek winds through the property along the southern and western boundaries. It is approximately 5 m wide and filled with bullrushes - clearing of the land probably caused the broadening of the creek due to increased run off. The creek runs into the larger creek (Ropes Creek) to the north of the neighbouring parish church.

Debris located across the site included concrete, bricks, and metal piping.

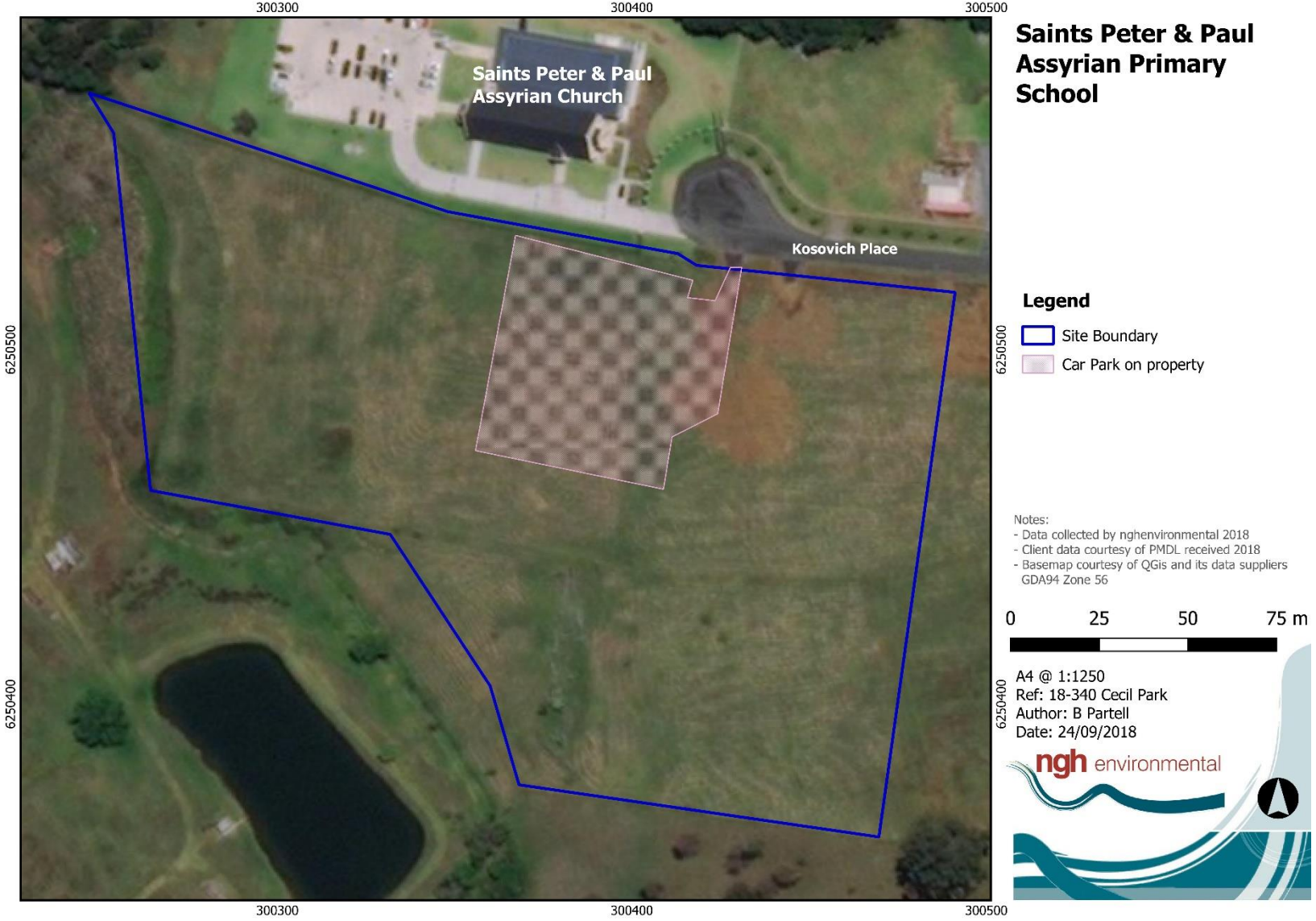


Figure 5. Location of gravel car park on site – approximately 12.5% of the proposal area.



Figure 6. Proposal area overview with plotted locations of photographs taken during the site visit on 21.9.2018. See Section 4.2.1 for individual photos.

4.2.1 Site Photographs



Plate 1. Entrance to site from Kosovich Road. Facing south.



Plate 2. View of entrance gates from inside the proposal area. Facing north-west. Note the Assyrian Church in the background, to the north of the proposal area.



Plate 3. View east from the entrance gates, up the eastern slope.



Plate 4. Wire fence running along the entirety of the northern side of the proposal area. Taken from the north-eastern corner of proposal area. Facing west.

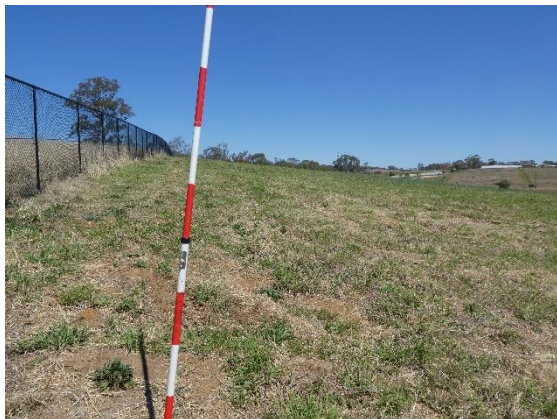


Plate 5. View of proposal area from north-eastern corner. Facing south.



Plate 6. View west down the slope. Taken from the eastern boundary fence. Note the furrows in the mid-ground, demonstrating the previous farming practices.



Plate 7. Facing west from the south-eastern boundary of the site. Note the furrows in the mid ground and the Assyrian Church in the background.



Plate 8. Up the slope from the southern boundary. Facing east. Clear evidence of furrows running east-west.



Plate 9. Facing north towards the Assyrian Church from the southern boundary.



Plate 10. Slashed grass left in situ reducing surface visibility significantly.



Plate 11. Large stockpile of logs from previously felled trees in the middle of the site. Taken from the southern boundary.



Plate 12. Flat floodplain. Facing north from the southern boundary.



Plate 13. Facing south from the western portion of the site. Clear furrows in both the flat areas and the slope.



Plate 14. Creek running along the western boundary of the site. Facing west.



Plate 15. Flood plain western section of the site. Assyrian Church and gravel car park in the background. Facing north-east.



Plate 16. Facing east from the western boundary of the site. Note the east-west furrows in the slope and flat area. Carpark in midground.



Plate 17. Western portion of the site, facing north. Bullrushes present in dam.



Plate 18. Facing east from the top of the rise of the dam. Carpark in midground.



Plate 19. Facing east from the north-west corner of the carpark.



Plate 20. Composition of gravel for carpark.



Plate 21. Facing north towards the Assyrian Church from the south-west corner of the carpark.



Plate 22. Rock outcrop. Sandstone – oxidised and eroding; friable.



Plate 23. Panoramic view of the overall site. Facing east from near the western boundary.

4.3 SURVEY COVERAGE

Between the six survey participants, approximately 2.35km of transects were walked across the entire proposal area. Allowing for an effective view width of 5 m each person, this equates to a surface area of 11,750m², representing 39.99% of the 2.935 hectares. However, allowing for the poor visibility present within the site, the effective coverage was reduced to 117.5m², which is 0.4% of the total area.

Overall, it is considered that the surface survey of the project area had low effective survey coverage due to the dense loose grass coverage and gravel carpark. However, this is offset by the area having been subject to significant disturbance and modification of the landscape.

4.4 SURVEY RESULTS

No new Aboriginal heritage sites were located during the survey. The carpark and the slashed grass that remained in situ significantly reduced the surface visibility of the proposal area, however the area was identified as being highly disturbed by previous market farming practices and the installation of the gravel carpark, reducing the likelihood of locating any cultural material to low-nil.

4.5 DISCUSSION

Previous archaeological site predictive modelling (Smith 1989) for the Cumberland Plain suggests that surface artefact scatters and isolated finds will be the most likely manifestation of Aboriginal activities, with sites more frequent around permanent water and stone sources. Sites have been identified on all topographic units, with site densities slightly higher in the northern section of the Plain due to the greater concentrations of stone resources.

However, Smith's (1989) modelling also highlights that sites are unlikely to remain within areas of heavy European land use, erosion and flooding. As the proposal area contains a flood plain and has also been historically used as a market garden (furrows still present across the proposal area), the likelihood of finding in situ sites is significantly lowered, despite the close proximity to water sources including Ropes Creek to the north and an unnamed tributary to the west. It is considered unlikely that the unnamed creek present to the west of the site provided a permanent water source, however Ropes Creek, 100 metres to the north, would have provided water to the area on a more permanent basis.

The survey located no new heritage sites, potentially a result of the limitations provided by the lack of visibility. However, taking into consideration the flood zone and the level of European land use activities in the area, the archaeological potential of the proposal area is considered to be low-nil.

With regards to subsurface archaeological potential, the results of the background research and site visit suggest that the proposal area has been significantly disturbed by farming practices and contains areas of fill. Subsurface archaeology is likely therefore to be low-nil.

Management recommendations are provided in section 9 to mitigate any risks to cultural heritage.

5 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of the significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites is currently undertaken largely with reference to criteria outlined in the ICOMOS Burra Charter (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1994). Criteria used for assessment are:

- *Social or Cultural Value*: In the context of an Aboriginal heritage assessment, this value refers to the significance placed on a site or place by the local Aboriginal community – either in a contemporary or traditional setting.
- *Scientific Value*: Scientific value is the term employed to describe the potential of a site or place to answer research questions. In assessing Scientific Value issues such as representativeness, rarity and integrity are addressed. All archaeological places possess a degree of scientific value in that they contribute to understanding the distribution of evidence of past activities of people in the landscape. In the case of flaked stone artefact scatters, larger sites or those with more complex assemblages are more likely to be able to address questions about past economy and technology, giving them greater significance than smaller, less complex sites. Sites with stratified and potentially *in situ* sub-surface deposits, such as those found within rock shelters or depositional open environments, could address questions about the sequence and timing of past Aboriginal activity, and will be more significant than disturbed or deflated sites. Groups or complexes of sites that can be related to each other spatially or through time are generally of higher value than single sites.
- *Aesthetic Value*: Aesthetic values include those related to sensory perception, and are not commonly identified as a principal value contributing to management priorities for Aboriginal archaeological sites, except for art sites.
- *Historic Value*: Historic value refers to a site or place's ability to contribute information on an important historic event, phase or person.
- *Other Values*: The Burra Charter makes allowance for the incorporation of other values into an assessment where such values are not covered by those listed above. Such values might include Educational Value.

All sites or places have some degree of value, but of course, some have more than others. In addition, where a site is deemed to be significant, it may be so on different levels or contexts ranging from local to regional to national, or in very rare cases, international. Further, sites may either be assessed individually, or where they occur in association with other sites the value of the complex as a whole should be considered.

Social or cultural value

While the true cultural and social value of Aboriginal sites can only be determined by local Aboriginal people, as a general concept, all sites hold cultural value to the local Aboriginal community. An opportunity to identify cultural and social value was provided to the RAPs for this proposal through the fieldwork and draft reporting process.

No social or cultural values of the project areas were identified during the project.

Scientific (archaeological) value.

The research potential of the project area is considered to be generally low. The disturbed nature of the landscape from the heavy agricultural and urban use of the area, the flood zone, and the disturbed nature of any subsurface deposits within the development footprint of the proposal area negates further assessment through excavation or analysis of spatial patterning.

Aesthetic value

No identified aesthetic values for the proposal area.

Other Values

There are no other known heritage values associated with the proposal area.

6 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

6.1 HISTORY AND LANDUSE

As uncovered during both the desktop research and the site survey, the proposal area has been subject to historical market gardening practices, resulting in considerable ground disturbance. Furrow trenches are present across the entirety of the site, running in a crosshatch pattern both north-south and east-west on the western area of level ground, and in an east-west direction on the eastern sloped portion of the project area.

A large gravel carpark area is also present in the centre of the site, completely obscuring visibility in this area. The carpark was constructed to account for the overflow of cars from the Assyrian Church located adjacent to the proposal area during peak periods. A large area to the west of the carpark was also identified as fill by one of the RAPs during the site survey.

6.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

PMDL, on behalf of Assyrian Schools Ltd, proposes to construct an Assyrian Primary School on 17-19 Kosovich Place, Cecil Park NSW to cater for up to 630 primary aged children. The construction of the school and associated grounds and sporting areas will all require ground disturbance works, necessitating an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (this document).

Works to create the State Significant School have been split into construction stages, considering the constraints of the site:

- The western flat portion of the site has been classified by Fairfield City Council as a flood zone, restricting the footprint size and location of the proposed school;
- PMDL are required to build at least 40 metres from the southern fence line to create a fire break from the untendered grass to the south of the proposal area; and
- The eastern portion of the site (the build zone) is situated on a rise and will require extensive ground works to cut into and level off the slope.

The construction stages of work are designed to include:

- Stage 1:
 - Establish a secure, temporary fence along the boundary between the two Lots running north-south to create a boundary between the school buildings and the contaminated land;
 - Decontaminate the western section of Lot 2321 of illegally dumped asbestos;
 - Construction of a driveway on the eastern boundary of the site running towards the southern boundary;
 - Construction of a parking lot off the driveway on the southern fence line, establishing a required firebreak between the untendered grass and the school buildings; and
 - Construct initial school buildings by cutting and levelling off the slope.
- Stage 2:
 - Construction of further school buildings; and

- Associated landscape works.
- Stage 3:
 - Further building construction and associated landscape works.
- Stage 4:
 - Further building construction and associated landscape works.
- Stage 5:
 - Further building construction and associated landscape works.
- Stage 6:
 - Completion of all landscape works including sports court and field.

See Figure 7 for the proposed buildings overlaid on the site and Figures 8 and 9 for the proposed Construction Stage 01 Masterplan and the stages of work.

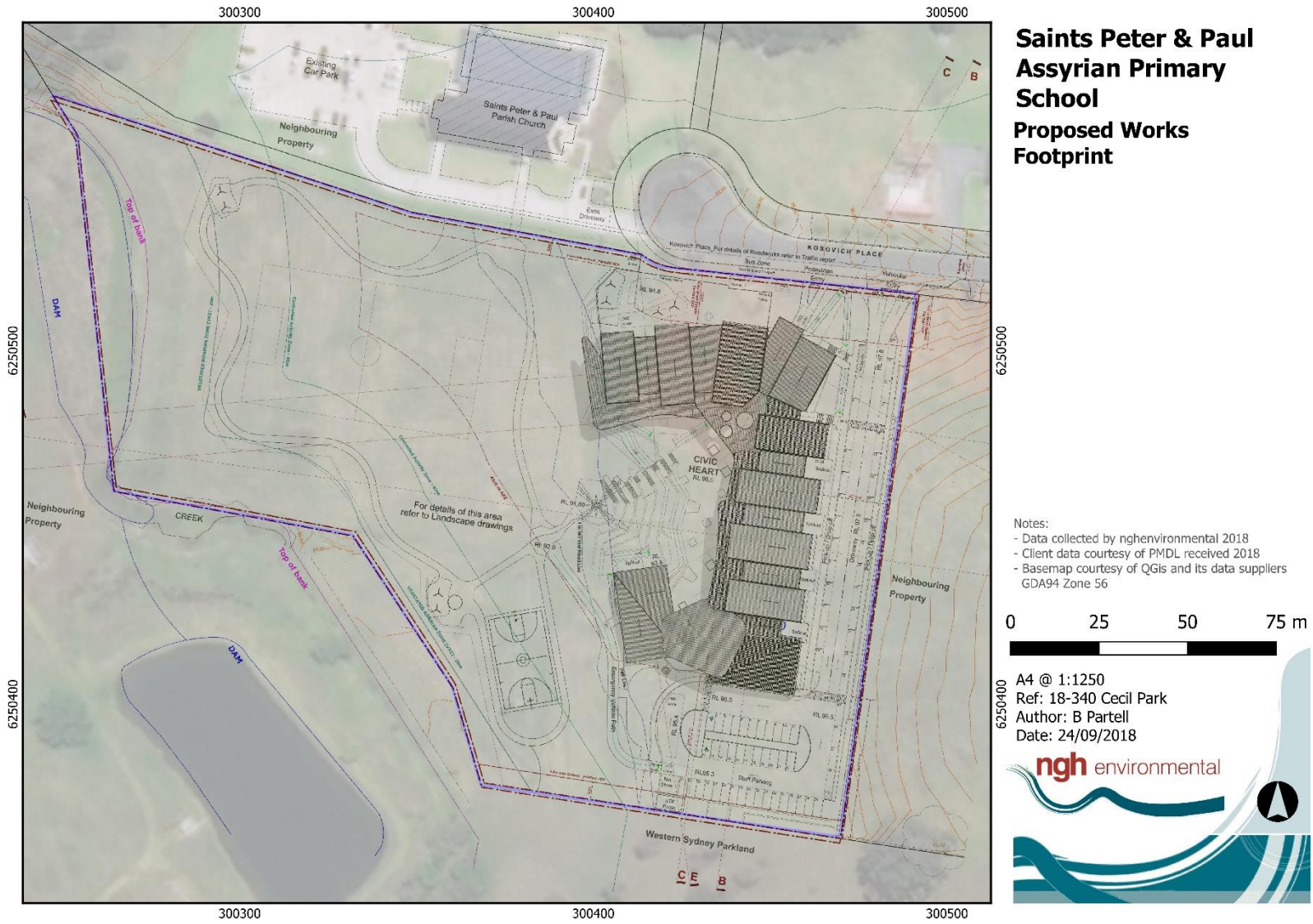


Figure 7. Proposed locations of school buildings and sporting grounds within the proposal area.

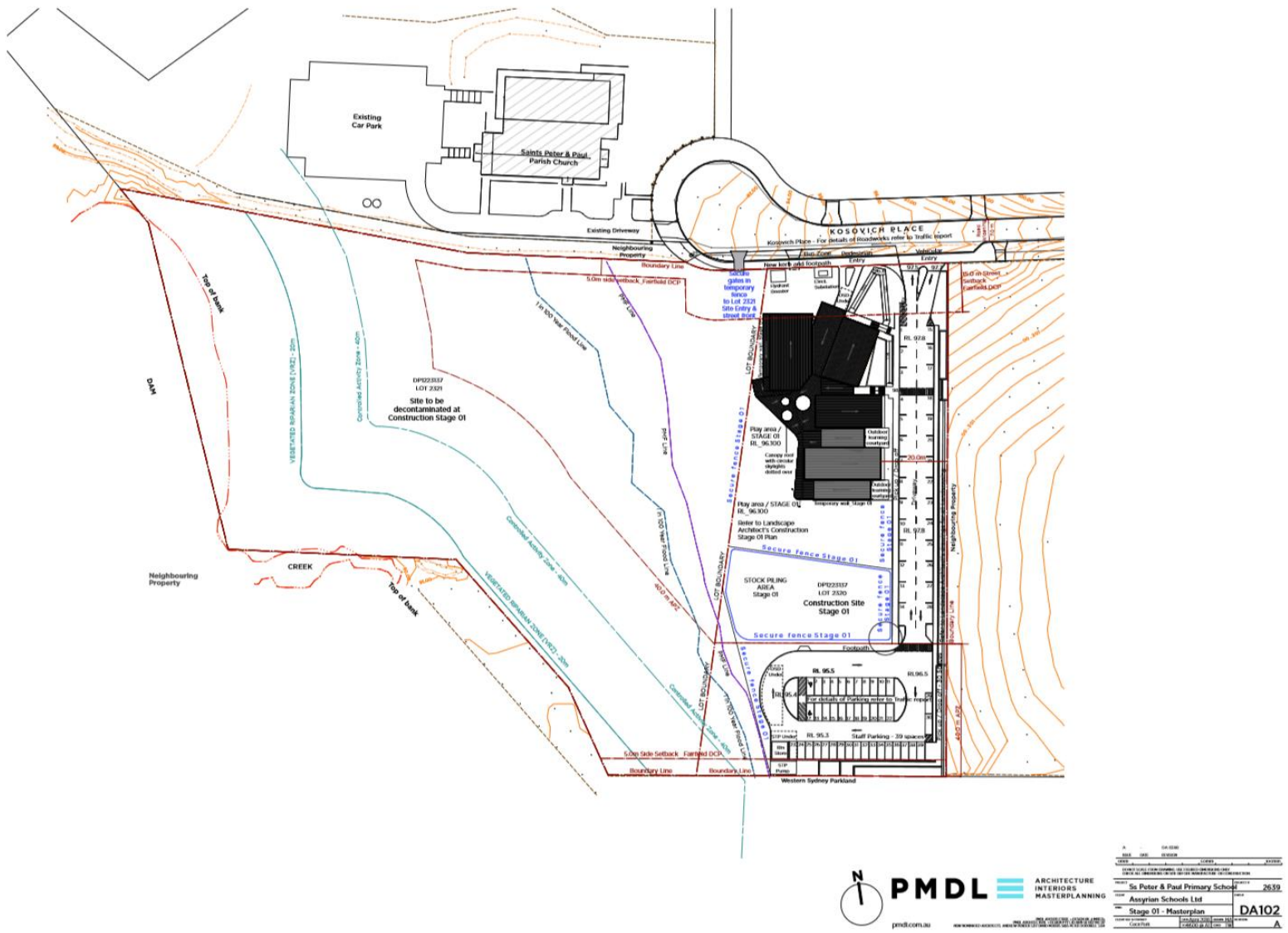


Figure 8. Proposed Construction Stage 01 Masterplan.

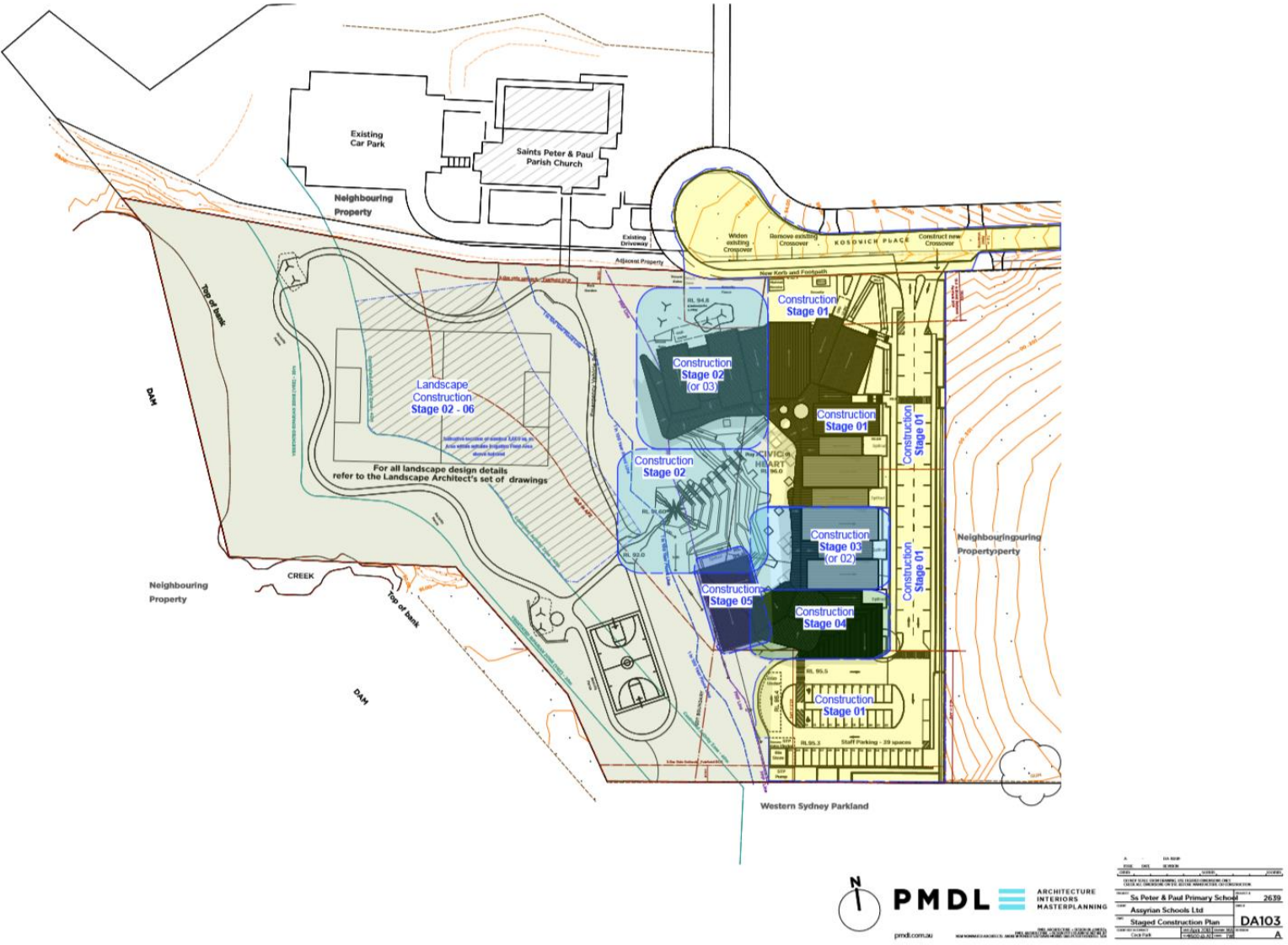


Figure 9. Proposed Staged Construction Plan.

6.3 ASSESSMENT OF HARM

There are no recorded Aboriginal heritage sites within the proposal area, and no new sites identified during the site survey. As the site has been identified as disturbed due to previous farming practices, the creation of the gravel car park, and the introduction of fill to level off the western portion of the site, the proposed works are assessed as posing little harm to the site itself or its research potential.

6.4 ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND CONCERNS REGARDING THIS ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

This section includes details of the views of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) in relation to this report and its recommendations.

6.4.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation - Stage 2 & 3

Stage 2 and 3 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation process involves obtaining feedback on the proposed methodology for the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the proposed project.

In July 2018, NGH provided all of the 22 registered RAPs the proposed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment methodology. NGH received ten responses, all of which supported the NGH methodology. No specific comments were made by any of the RAPs requesting a change in methodology or alerting NGH to any specific cultural places within the proposal area.

6.4.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation - Stage 4

Stage 4 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation process involves obtaining feedback on the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report. NGH provided all 22 RAPs with the draft ACHAR in October 2018.

7 AVOIDING OR MITIGATING HARM

7.1 CONSIDERATION OF HARM

Mitigation of harm to cultural heritage sites generally involves some level of detailed recording to preserve the information contained within the site. Mitigation can be in the form of minimising harm through slight changes in the development plan or through direct management measures of the artefacts.

As there are no previously recorded AHIMS sites within the project area, and no sites identified during the site survey, mitigation measures including salvage, detailed recording, or changes to the design footprint of the works will not be necessary for the proposal area. The proposal area is located on a site of historical ground disturbance, minimising the potential for both surface and subsurface artefacts.

8 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Aboriginal heritage is primarily protected under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and as subsequently amended in 2010 with the introduction of the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Places) Regulation 2010*. The aim of the NPW Act includes:

The conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to: places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people.

An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

Part 6 of the NPW Act concerns Aboriginal objects and places and various sections describe the offences, defences and requirements that harm an Aboriginal object or place. The main offences under section 86 of the NPW Act are:

- A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.
- A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.
- For the purposes of this section, "circumstances of aggravation" are:
 - that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or
 - that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.
- A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Under section 87 of the NPW Act, there are specified defences to prosecution including authorisation through an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) or through exercising due diligence or compliance through the regulation.

Section 89A of the Act also requires that a person who is aware of an Aboriginal object, must notify the Director-General in a prescribed manner. In effect this section requires the completion of OEH AHIMS site cards for all sites located during heritage surveys.

Section 90 of the NPW Act deals with the issuing of an AHIP, including that the permit may be subject to certain conditions.

The EP&A Act is legislation for the management of development in NSW. It sets up a planning structure that requires developers (individuals or companies) to consider the environmental impacts of new projects. Under this Act, cultural heritage is considered to be a part of the environment. This Act requires that Aboriginal cultural heritage and the possible impacts to Aboriginal heritage that development may have are formally considered in land-use planning and development approval processes.

Under the NSW Planning legislation for this project, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from OEH would not be required for the project as under the State Significant Development regime the Department of Planning provides the approval. However, Aboriginal heritage still needs to be considered including conducting consultation with the Aboriginal community.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are based on the following information and considerations:

- Results of the archaeological survey;
- Consideration of results from other local archaeological studies;
- Results of consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties;
- Appraisal of the proposed development, and
- Legislative context for the development proposal.

As a result of the field survey and consultation with the local Aboriginal community, it is recommended for the project, that:

1. The proposed works to 17-19 Kosovich Place, Cecil Park NSW, are located within an area of land that has been subject to significant historical disturbance and is partially located within a flood zone, reducing the archaeological potential of the area to low-nil. This area does not require further investigation and the proposed construction works can proceed with caution.
2. As a State Significant development, an AHIP permit would not be required if works were to uncover Aboriginal material. However, during construction in the unlikely event that previously undiscovered Aboriginal finds are identified, works in the vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist/heritage consultant called in to inspect the find and provide recommendations on proceeding.
3. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during the construction, all work must cease. OEH, the local police and the appropriate LALC should be notified. Further assessment would be undertaken to determine if the remains are Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal.
4. Further archaeological assessment would be required if the proposal activity extends beyond the area of the current investigation. This would include consultation with the RAPs for the project and may include further field survey.
5. Continued consultation with the RAPs for the project should be undertaken if there are any major changes in project design or scope, further investigations or finds.

10 REFERENCES

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Hanrahan, J. (1981) Report on an Archaeological Survey of areas in Bonnyrigg, Bossley Park and Green Valley as part of E.I.S. requirements for their proposed release for residential development.

JMCHM (2009) Mamre Road Biodiversity Lot, Erskine Park: Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Sites. Report to Goodman Property Services Australia Pty Ltd on behalf of the Department of Planning (Open Space Strategy).

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Navin Officer (2005a) CSR Lands at Erskine Park – Test Areas 1 and 2: Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program. Report to CGP Management Pty Ltd on behalf of CSR Limited.

Navin Officer (2005b) CSR Lands at Erskine Park: Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program. Report to CGP Management Pty Ltd on behalf of CSR Limited.

Navin Officer (2005c) Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program for Proposed Access Road, Erskine Park, NSW. Addendum to 'CSR Lands at Erskine Park: Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program'. Report to Brown Consulting (NSW) Pty Limited on behalf of CSR Limited.

Navin Officer (2005d) BlueScope Steel Secondary Gas Main, Erskine Park, NSW: Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment of Ropes Creek Crossing. Report to Agility Management Pty Ltd.

Navin Officer (2007) Erskine Park Employment Area, Ropes Creek, Western Sydney, NSW: Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program. Report to FDC Building Services Pty Ltd.

Nicholson, A (1989) Archaeological investigations of a proposed quarry near Badgerys Creek, NSW. Report to R.W. Corkery and Co.

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OEH (2010b) Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.

OEH (2010c) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

OEH (2011) Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW.

Owen, T. and D. Cowie (2017) 'Four predictive models to describe the Aboriginal lithic artefact site patterning on the Cumberland Plain.' In *Journal of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, Volume 5: 1-13*.

Smith (1989) Final Report: Site Survey and Site Analysis on the Northern Cumberland Plain. Prepared for NPWS.

Smith, L. (1989) Liverpool Release Area Archaeological Site Survey and Planning. Prepared for Liverpool Council.

Total Earth Care Pty Ltd (2007) Erskine Central Industrial Park: Archaeological excavation of Site EC1 and surrounds (AHIMS# 37-2-1851), Lenore Lane, Erskine Park. Report to Valad Property Group Pty Ltd.

White, B. and J. McDonald (2010) 'Lithic Artefact Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, New South Wales.' In *Australian Archaeology, June 2010: 29-38*.

APPENDIX A ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION – STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

Organisation	Contact	Action	Date Sent	Reply Date	Replied by	Response
OEH	Susan Harrison	Letter sent via email	22/06/2018		Susan Harrison	Letter outlining potential Aboriginal interested parties.
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council		letter sent via email		26.6.2018	Steven Randall	Interest registered via email.
Local Land Services Greater Sydney		letter sent via email		26.6.2018	Margaret Bottrell	Recommend that we make contact with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Cultural Heritage Division, for all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations
National Native Title Tribunal		letter sent via email				
Native Title Services Corp		letter sent via email				
Office of the Registrar of Aboriginal Lands Rights Act		letter sent via email				
Fairfield City Council		letter sent via email		26.6.2018	Andrew Mooney	Directed enquiry to Des Smith - Councils Community Project Officer
Local Newspaper - Liverpool Leader			Publication date: 27/06/2018			
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council		Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 05600				
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 38608		5.7.2018	Justine Coplin	Interest registered via email. Insurance information and daily rates included in email.
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation		Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 02609		24.7.2018	Dirk Schmitt	Interest registered via email.
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Celestine Everingham	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 01602				
Darug Land Observations	Gordon Workman	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 08601				

Des Dyer	Des Dyer	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 39605		11.7.2018	Des Dyer	Interest registered via email.
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 39605		7.7.2018	Cherie Carroll	Interest registered via email and letter.
Merrigam Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 09608		12.7.2018	Shaun Carroll	Interest registered via email.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Johnson	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 06607		9.7.2018	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Interest registered via email.
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 20603				
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 17603		12.7.2018	Jesse Johnson	Interest registered via email.
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 14602				
Phil Kahn	Phil Kahn	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 13605				
Wurrumay Consultancy	Kerrie Slater	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 40601				
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicky Slater	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 21600				
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 16606				

Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 19607		Letter returned to sender 17.7.18; 16.7.2018.		Interest registered via email. Update to contact details: 73 Russell St , Emu Plains Mobile : 0434 480 558
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven and Donna Hickey	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 18600				
HSB Consultants	Patricia Hampton	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 15609				
Rane Consulting	Tony Williams	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 22607				
Anthony Williams	Anthony Williams	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 12608				
Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Ricky Fields	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Athol Smith	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 11601				
Gunyyu	Kylie Ann Bell	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 10604				
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 07604		17.7.2018	Basil Smith	Interest registered via email.
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 04603				
Yerramurra	Robert Parson	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				

Murrumbal	Mark Henry	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 25608		Letter Returned to Sender 16.7.2018 as the address 'Does not exist'.		
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Wingikarachts	Hayley Bell	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 03606				
Walgalu	Ronald Stewart	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Dharug	Andrew Bond	letter sent via email 5.7.2018				
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Robert Brown	letter sent via email 5.7.2018 - Undeliverable				
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie	letter sent via email 5.7.2018 - Undeliverable				
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Suzannah McKenzie	letter sent via email 5.7.2018 - Undeliverable				
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright	letter sent via email 5.7.2018 - Undeliverable				

Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Wandai Kirkbright	letter sent via email 5.7.2018 - Undeliverable				
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	letter sent via email 5.7.2018		12.7.2018.		Interest registered via email.
Biamanga	Seli Storer	letter sent via email 5.7.2018		18.7.2018.		Interest registered via email.
Callendulla	Corey Smith	letter sent via email 5.7.2018		18.7.2018.		Interest registered via email.
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	letter sent via email 5.7.2018		18.7.2018.		Interest registered via email.
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 28609		12.7.2018.	Jennifer Beale	Interest registered via email.
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll and Paul Boyd	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 29606		5.7.2018.	Lillie Carroll and Paul Boyd	Interest registered via email.
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Johnson and Krystle Carroll	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 26605				
Nerrigundah	Newton Carriage	letter sent via email 5.7.2018 - Undeliverable				
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Philip Boney	letter sent via email 5.7.2018		6.7.2018.	Phil Boney	Interest registered via email.
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 23604		5.7.2018.	Wendy Morgan	Interest registered via email.
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Judy Kulakowski	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 24601				
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 30602		6.7.2018.	Arika Jalomaki	Interest registered via email.

Thoorga Nura	John Carriage	Letter sent via email 5.7.2018; Letter sent 5.7.18 via registered post, tracking number: RPP21 05700 05300 00510 27602				
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn			16.7.2018.		Interest registered via email.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION – STAGE 2 & 3: 2) PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT; 3) GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Organisation	Contact	Action	Date Sent	Reply Date	Replied by	Response
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steve Randall	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	31.7.2018		Confirmed receipt of methodology and was happy with the contents.
Merrigam Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Darug Aboriginal Land Care	Des Dyer	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	9.8.2018	Des	Confirmed that Darug Aboriginal Land Care is happy with the methodology.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporations	Steve Johnson	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll and Paul Boyd	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	30.7.2018		Confirmed that DNC is happy with the methodology for the project - 31.7.2018.
Biamanga	Seli Storer	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Callendulla	Corey Smith	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	31.7.2018		Confirmed receipt of methodology and is happy with it.
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	14.08.2018	Arika	Confirmed receipt of methodology and happy with it.
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Phil Boney	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	30.7.2018		Confirmed receipt of methodology.
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	31.7.2018		Confirmed receipt of methodology. Will provide comments on the Methodology within the coming weeks.
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018	5.8.2018	Justine	Confirmed receipt of methodology and that Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation agrees with the methodology.

Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Dirk Schmitt	Emailed Methodology	30.7.2018			
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	Mailed Methodology via registered post. Tracking Number: 534545296012	31.7.2018			
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Celestine Everingham	Mailed Methodology via registered post. Tracking Number: 534545293011	31.7.2018	10.8.2018	Phone call to Ingrid from Celestine	Confirmed that Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments is happy with methodology.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION – STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Organisation	Contact	Action	Date Sent	Reply Date	Replied by	Response
DRAFT ACHA REPORT SENT						
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council						
Murramarang						
Goobah Developments						
A1 Indigenous Services						
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation						
Merrigam Indigenous Corporation						
Darug Aboriginal Land Care						
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporations						
Didge Ngunawal Clan						

Organisation	Contact	Action	Date Sent	Reply Date	Replied by	Response
Biamanga						
Callendulla						
Gulaga						
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation						
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation						
Yulay Cultural Services						
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group						
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated						
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation						
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation						
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services						
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments						

APPENDIX B CONSULTATION BETWEEN NGH AND RAPS ON THE ACHAR

