

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

26 Campsie St: Lot E DP 386545

28 Campsie St: Lot A DP 369868

30 Campsie St: Lot 74 DP 5930

1 Assets St: Lot C DP 369868

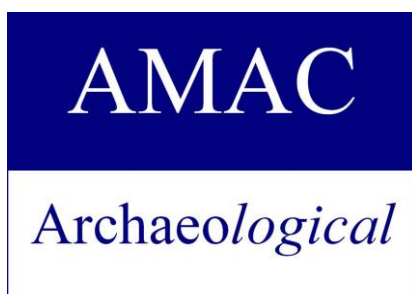
Lot D DP 386545

26-30 Campsie Street,

Campsie, 2194

NSW

(Canterbury LGA)



Benjamin Streat

Archaeological Management & Consulting Group

**for
Nascon Asset Pty Ltd**

Final

April 2026

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Cover Image

*DA Drawings Cover Sheet (2539-SSDA 001).
Fuse Architects, (2025).*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

AMAC Group and Nascon Asset Pty Ltd would like to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the Canterbury LGA – the Dharug Peoples – and pay respect to their cultural heritage, beliefs and continuing relationship with the land and sea country.

AMAC Group and Nascon Asset Pty Ltd would also like to acknowledge the post contact experiences of Aboriginal peoples who have attachment to the Canterbury LGA.

“We pay our respect to the Elders – past, present and future – for they hold the memories, traditions, culture and hopes of Aboriginal Peoples in the area”.

AMAC Group and Nascon Asset Pty Ltd recognises the role of the registered Aboriginal parties in the management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, landscape features and values of this project.

AMAC Group and Nascon Asset Pty Ltd would like to thank all Aboriginal Parties for their participation in this project and for their valuable contribution to this Connecting with Country Report which has been enriched by their willingness to share valuable aspects of their cultural knowledge especially in respect of Caring for Country.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by AMAC Group on behalf of Nascon Asset Pty Ltd for the construction and operation of a mixed-use development including infill affordable housing on land at the street address of 26 -30 Campsie St Campsie, NSW, 2134. 26 Campsie St: Lot E DP 386545, 28 Campsie St: Lot A DP 369868, 30 Campsie St: Lot 74 DP 5930, 1 Assets St: Lot C DP 369868 and Lot D DP 386545.

This report has been prepared to assess the Aboriginal archaeological heritage values of the study area, to provide registered Aboriginal persons or organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within, or in the vicinity of the area of the proposed development, to present this knowledge for synthesis, analysis and compilation into a Cultural Heritage Assessment about the study area in the future if required.

The subsequent section of the report considers the following:

- Legislation outlined in this report protects Aboriginal cultural and archaeological objects and places in New South Wales.
- Research and assessment conducted by the author/s of this report.
- Results of previous archaeological assessment and excavation in the vicinity of the study area
- The concerns and views of the Aboriginal stakeholders listed in this report.
- The impact of the proposed development on any Aboriginal archaeological material that may be present.
- The requirements of the consent authority (SSDA 99727456).

No elements of social, historical or aesthetic cultural heritage significance specifically linked to the study site have been identified or shared during the stages of Aboriginal community consultation. A search of the AHIMS database has identified no registered sites or objects within 1km of the study area. The site is located within 1064m of the Cooks River. Aboriginal occupation of this area is likely to have been only transitory. The 20th century development of the site has significantly disturbed the site and as such the site is assessed as having nil-low archaeological potential for evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties should continue throughout the duration of the redevelopment of the site. In accordance with the DECCW (2010c) guidelines, consultation of this project will be maintained via email to RAPs every 6 months.
- As no further archaeological management of the project is required, it is recommended that a short heritage induction detailing stop works procedure for unexpected finds be included within any overarching future site induction for the construction phase of the project.
- Any Unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) should detail stop works procedures for both the exposure of Aboriginal archaeological deposits/objects and human remains.

CONTACT DETAILS

The contact details for the following archaeologist, NSW Police, Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council are as follows:

Organisation	Contact	Contact Details
NSW Environment Line		131 555
NSW Burwood Police Area Command		PAC Office: Belmore Street Burwood NSW 2134 Ph: (02) 9745 8499 Fax: (02) 9745 8411
Archaeological Management & Consulting Group	Mr. Benjamin Streat or Mr. Martin Carney	122c-d Percival Road Stanmore NSW 2048 Ph:(02) 9568 6093 Fax:(02) 9568 6093 Mob: 0405 455 869 Mob: 0411 727 395 benjaminstreat@archaeological.com.au
Heritage NSW	Archaeologist – Head Office	Level 6 Valentine Avenue Parramatta, NSW 2150 Ph: (02) 9873 8500 heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)	Cultural Heritage Officer	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2012 Ph: (02) 8394 9666 officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by AMAC Group on behalf of Nascon Asset Pty Ltd for the construction and operation of a mixed-use development including infill affordable housing on land at at the street address of 26 -30 Campsie St, Campsie NSW, 2134. 26 Campsie St: Lot E DP 386545, 28 Campsie St: Lot A DP 369868, 30 Campsie St: Lot 74 DP 5930, 1 Assets St: Lot C DP 369868 and Lot D DP 386545.

This report has been prepared to assess the Aboriginal archaeological heritage values of the study area, to provide registered Aboriginal persons or organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within, or in the vicinity of the area of the proposed development, to present this knowledge for synthesis, analysis and compilation into a Cultural Heritage Assessment about the study area in the future if required.

This report accompanies a State Significant Development Application that seeks approval for the demolition and construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development including infill affordable housing, which involves the following:

- Demolition of all existing structures
- Earthworks and bulk excavation
- Construction of a 16-storey mixed use development comprising ground and first floor childcare centre, ground floor neighbourhood shop, and 116 residential apartments above, with four basement parking levels containing 155 car parking spaces
- Landscaping, civil and stormwater works
- Augmentation of, and connection to, existing utilities as required

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The study site is that piece of land described as 26 Campsie St: Lot E DP 386545 28 Campsie St: Lot A DP 369868, 30 Campsie St: Lot 74 DP 5930, 1 Assets St: Lot C DP 369868, Lot D DP 386545s, within the Canterbury Shire LGA forming the following street address 26 30 Campsie St, Campsie, (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Lot	Deposited Plan	Street Address
E	386545	26 Campsie St Campsie
A	369868	28 Campsie St Campsie
74	5930	30 Campsie St Campsie
C and D	386545s	1 Assets St Campsie

1.2 SCOPE

This report assessed the impact of the proposed development on any identified items or places of Aboriginal cultural heritage value and to develop mitigative

strategies under the appropriate legislation for the management of Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage values of the study area. This process allowed the proponent and/or the proponent's representative to outline the project details and for the participating Aboriginal parties to have input into formulating mitigative strategies at identified points in the impact assessment process if required in the future.

1.3 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

Report compiled by Benjamin Streat of AMAC Group under the guidance of Mr Martin Carney using the resources of AMAC Group.

1.4 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND STATUTORY CONTROLS

This section of the report provides a brief outline of the relevant legislation and statutory instruments that protect Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the state of New South Wales. Some of the legislation and statutory instruments operate at a federal or local level and as such are applicable to Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites in New South Wales. This material is not legal advice and is based purely on the author's understanding of the legislation and statutory instruments. This document seeks to meet the requirements of the legislation and statutory instruments set out within this section of the report.

1.4.1 Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements and Compliance

Application number	SSD - 99727456
Project name	Campsie St Campsie
Location	26 – 30 Campsie St Campsie
Applicant	Nascon Asset Pty Ltd
Date of issue	December 2025

21. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

- Where there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site demonstrate that impacts have been adequately investigated and assessed by:
 - Identifying that an appropriate prior planning process has already considered these impacts, e.g. a rezoning or development application, or
 - Providing an initial assessment of the potential impacts.
- If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which:
 - Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site.
 - Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines.

If required:
Aboriginal Cultural
Heritage Assessment
Report

Item	SEARS Requirement	Relevant Section of Report
21	Where there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site demonstrate that impacts have been adequately investigated and assessed by:	Section 2.0, 3.0 and 5.0 of this report
21	If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which:	Section 1.0, 6.0, 7.0 and 8.0 of this report

1.4.2 Commonwealth Heritage Legislation and Lists

One piece of legislation and two statutory lists are maintained and were consulted as part of this report: *the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List.

1.4.2.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) offers provisions to protect matters of national environmental significance. This act establishes the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List which can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. This Act helps ensure that the natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage values of places under Commonwealth ownership or control are identified, protected and managed (Australian Government 1999).

1.4.2.2 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List is a list which contains places, items and areas of outstanding heritage value to Australia; this can include places, items and areas overseas as well as items of Aboriginal significance and origin. These places are protected under the Australian Government's EPBC Act.

1.4.2.3 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. Items on this list are under Commonwealth ownership or control and as such are identified, protected and managed by the Federal Government.

1.4.3 New South Wales State Heritage Legislation and Lists

The state (NSW) based legislation that is of relevance to this assessment comes in the form of the acts which are outlined below.

1.4.3.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) defines Aboriginal objects and provides protection to any and all material remains which may be evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of lands continued within the state of New South Wales. The relevant sections of the Act are sections 84, 86, 87 and 90.

An Aboriginal object, formerly known as a relic is defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains (NSW Government, 1974).

It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or places under Part 6, Section 86 of the NPW Act:

Part 6, Division 1, Section 86: Harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

- (1) A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—2,000 penalty units.

- (3) For the purposes of this section, **circumstances of aggravation** are:

- (a) that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or
- (b) that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.

This subsection does not apply unless the circumstances of aggravation were identified in the court attendance notice or summons for the offence.

- (4) A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.

- (5) The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.

- (6) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.

- (7) A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.

- (8) If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused did not know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).

1.4.3.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) states that environmental impacts of proposed developments must be considered in land use planning procedures. Four parts of this act relate to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- Part 3, divisions 3, 4 and 4A refer to Regional strategic plans and both Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and Development Control Plans (DCP), which are environmental planning instruments and call for the assessment of Aboriginal heritage among other requirements.
- Part 4 determines what developments require consent and what developments do not require consent. Section 4.15 calls for the evaluation of *The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments and the social and economic impacts in the locality (NSW Government 1979).*

This part of the legislation also addresses State Significant Developments as mentioned in division 4.7 with section 4.38 outlining the consent for State Significant Development in relation to the environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5 of this Act requires that impacts on a locality which may have an impact on the aesthetic, anthropological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, recreational or scenic value are considered as part of the development application process (NSW Government, 1979).

1.4.3.3 The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The NSW *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act), administered by the NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, established the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) and Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). The ALR Act requires these bodies to:

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

These requirements recognise and acknowledge the statutory role and responsibilities of New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council and Local Aboriginal Land Councils.

The ALR Act also establishes the Office of the Registrar whose functions include but are not limited to, maintaining the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and the Register of Aboriginal Owners.

Under the ALR Act the Office of the Registrar is to give priority to the entry in the Register of the names of Aboriginal persons who have a cultural association with:

- lands listed in Schedule 14 to the NPW Act;
- lands to which section 36A of the ALR Act applies (NSW Government, 1974 & DECCW 2010).

1.4.3.4 The Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (NTA) provides the legislative framework to:

- recognise and protect native title;
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed, and to set standards for those dealings, including providing certain procedural rights for registered native title claimants and native title holders in relation to acts which affect native title;
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title;

- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The National Native Title Tribunal has a number of functions under the NTA including maintaining the Register of Native Title Claims, the National Native Title Register and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and mediating native title claims (NSW Government, 1974 & DECCW 2010).

1.4.3.5 New South Wales Heritage Register and Inventory 1999

The State Heritage Register is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW. The register lists a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. Places can be nominated by any person to be considered to be listed on the Heritage register. To be placed an item must be significant for the whole of NSW. The State Heritage Inventory lists items that are listed in local council's local environmental plan (LEP) or in a regional environmental plan (REP) and are of local significance.

1.4.3.6 Register of Declared Aboriginal Places 1999

The NPW Act protects areas of land that have recognised values of significance to Aboriginal people. These areas may or may not contain Aboriginal objects (i.e. any physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use). Places can be nominated by any person to be considered for Aboriginal Place gazettal. Once nominated, a recommendation can be made to EPA/DPIE for consideration by the Minister. The Minister declares an area to be an 'Aboriginal place' if the Minister believes that the place is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. An area can have spiritual, natural resource usage, historical, social, educational or other type of significance.

Under section 86 of the NPW Act it is an offence to harm or desecrate a declared Aboriginal place. Harm includes destroying, defacing or damaging an Aboriginal place. The potential impacts of the development on an Aboriginal place must be assessed if the development will be in the vicinity of an Aboriginal place (DECCW 2010a).

1.4.4 Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales

Any further work resulting from recommendations should be carried out in conformation with the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010b).

1.4.6 Guidelines

This report has been carried out in consultation with the following documents which advocate best practice in New South Wales:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Survey, Guidelines for Archaeological Survey Reporting (NSW NPWS 1998);
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (NPWS 1998);
- Australia ICOMOS 'Burra' Charter for the conservation of culturally significant places (Australia ICOMOS 1999, revised 2013);
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010b);

- Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010a);
- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (OEH 2011)
- Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010c);
- Protecting Local Heritage Places: A Guide for Communities (Australian Heritage Commission 1999).

1.4.7 Heritage Listings

The organisation of heritage databases and listing have been altered since the publishing of the original guidelines above. The Australian Heritage Database, the State Heritage Inventory, the National Native Title Register and Local council legislation currently contain all registered heritage sites within Australia. These databases were searched:

Heritage Listings/ Register/ Other	Result
National Heritage List	Not Listed
Commonwealth Heritage List	Not Listed
NSW State Heritage Register	Not Listed
National Native Title Register	Not Listed
Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2005 Heritage Map.	Not Listed

1.5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the following for advice and/or input into this assessment:

- Nascon Asset Pty Ltd
- Fuse Architects
- Melissa Wilson Landscape Architects
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

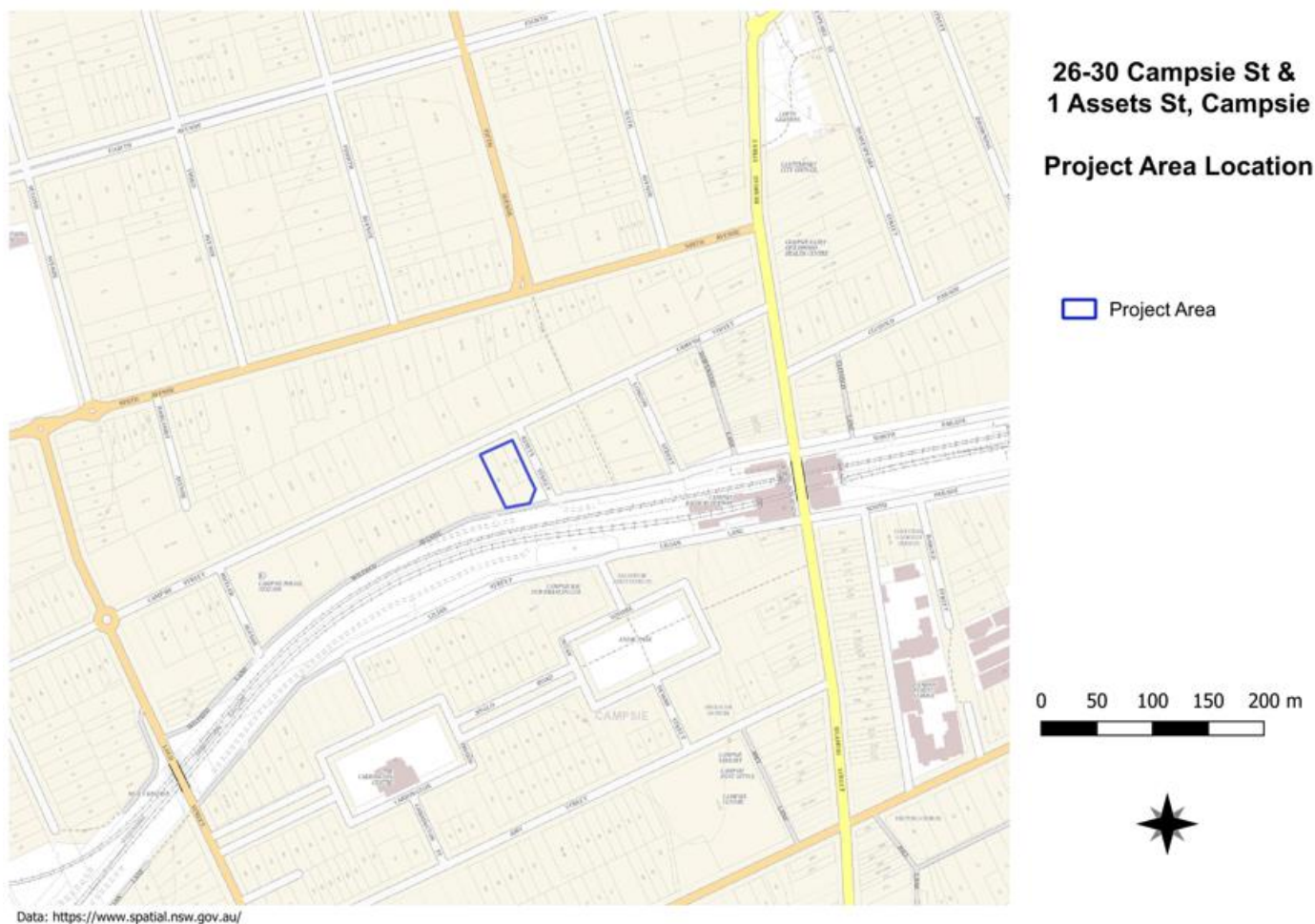


Figure 1-1 Study Area location.
NSW Spatial Services, ESRI, CHC, (2026).

2.0 LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

To adequately understand and assess the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource that may be present within the study area it is vital to understand the environment in which the Aboriginal inhabitants of the study area carried out their activities. The environment that Aboriginal inhabitants lived in is a dominant factor in shaping their activity and therefore the archaeological evidence created by this activity. Not only will the resources available to the Aboriginal population have an influence on the evidence created but the survival of said evidence will also be influenced by the environment.

2.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The study site is located within the suburb of Campsie and represents an extensively built-up area and modified landscape. The suburb is located at an elevation of 20m, close to the significant water channels connected to the Sydney Harbour and the Paramatta River. The Cooks River additionally traverses adjacent suburbs and influenced European settlement. The area is relatively flat and prior to landscaping, frequently became waterlogged. Due to the proximity to Sydney's CBD, the dominant land use has been residential and commercial.

The study area is located over one soil landscape and disturbed terrain. The Blacktown Residual Soil Landscape (bt). Disturbed terrain is characterised by extensive modification from human activity with local relief <10m and slopes <30%. Most areas have been levelled to less than 3% slopes with relief less than 2m. Artificial drainage is expected within the area. The Blacktown soil profile has local reliefs between 10 and 30m and slopes between 5 and 10%. Rock outcrops do not occur naturally. Broad rounded crests and ridges may be observed; however, many areas of Sydney have been extensively landscaped.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Disturbed terrain is generally present in areas that have undergone significant landscaping. This would have occurred for the railway infrastructure, located directly north of the study area. Soils are artificial fill which may contain demolition or local material.

The Blacktown soil profile is located over much of the Cumberland Lowlands. The geology is Wianamatta Group – Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale occasionally underlain by Hawksbury Sandstone. Soils are typically shallow to moderately deep (>100cm) on crests, upper slopes and well drained areas and deep (150-300cm) on lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage.

Table 2-1 Description of dominant soil material.

Dominant Soil Material	Soil Horizon	Description
bt1	A1 Horizon	Friable brownish-black loam to clay loam, can range from dark reddish brown to dark yellowish-brown. Blocky structure with rounded iron indurated fine gravel-sized shale fragments and charcoal fragments.
bt2	A2 Horizon	Hardsetting brown clay loam to silty clay loam, can range from dark reddish brown to dark brown. Weakly pedal structure with platy ironstone and gravel sized shale fragments as well as charcoal fragments.
bt3	B Horizon	Brown light- medium clay, can range from reddish brown to brown. Mottles of red, yellow and grey are common, increasing in depth. Strongly pedal polyhedral or sub angular blocky structure with fine coarse gravel sized shale fragments, these often occur in stratified bands.
bt4	B/C Horizon	Plastic light grey silty clay to heavy clay can range from greyish yellow. Mottles of red, yellow and grey are common. Moderate pedal polyhedral to sub angular blocky structure and smooth faced dense ped fabric, contains gravel sized shale fragments as well as strongly weather ironstone concretions and rock fragments are common.

Table 2-2 Expected Blacktown soil profile depth based on landform site type.

Crest
➤ up to 30cm of greyish brown loam (bt1) ➤ 10 - 20cm of brown clay loam (bt2) ➤ up to 100cm of brown mottled light clay (bt3) <i>N.B The total soil profile will not exceed 150cm, with the greyish loam (bt1) occasionally absent and the boundaries between the soil horizons generally clear.</i>

2.3 VEGETATION

The vegetation found in the study area is no longer in a native state and is comprised of a variety of introduced and noxious types of vegetation. This movement away from the natural vegetation is a result of extensive land clearing for farming, residential and urban development. These lands were cleared soon after European settlement due to the relatively high agricultural value of the soils upon which they are situated.

Current species include couch grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*) purple top, (*Verbena bonariensis*) and cobblers peg (*Bidens pilosa*). Prior to European settlement, the vegetation would have been cleared tall open forest (wet sclerophyll forest) and open woodland (dry sclerophyll forest). Dominant species would have included Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), blackbutt (*E. pilularis*), forest red gum (*E. tereticornis*), narrow leaved ironbark (*E. crebra*), grey box (*E. moluccana*) and ash (*E. siberi*).

2.4 WATERCOURSES

The study site is located 1064m south southwest of Cooks River. There may have been additional lower order streams and ephemeral watercourses which are no longer evident. These creek lines are known to have channelled Aboriginal activity to this area as an important resource within the landscape.

Whilst smaller, ephemeral creeks may have dried up during droughts, higher order watercourses retained water and associated resources, enabling use and occupation of the area. Multiple manmade dams and drainage channels are visible in aerials, with modifications to the landscape completed for agricultural and urban use. These creek lines are known to have channelled Aboriginal activity to this area as an important resource within the landscape.

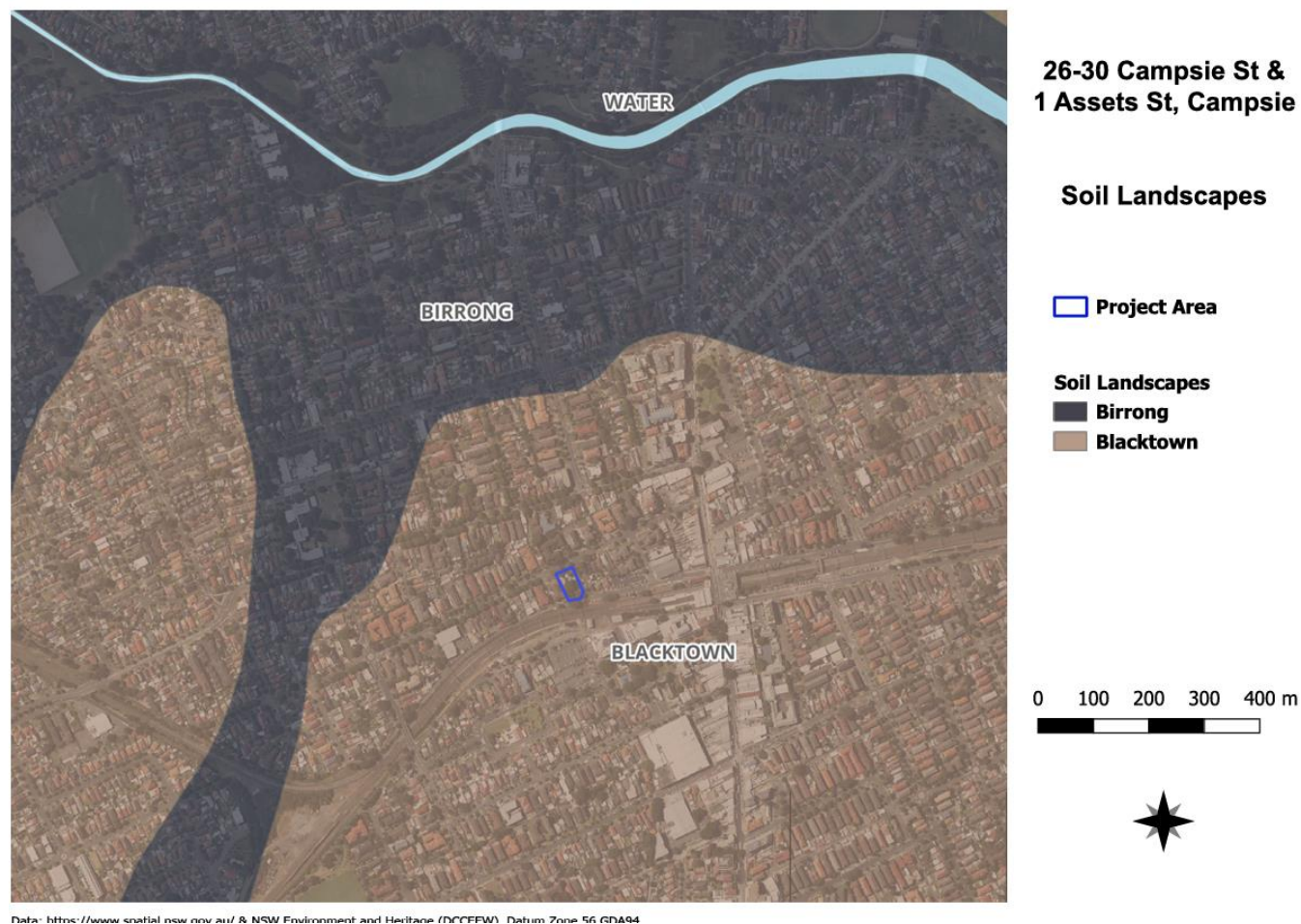


Figure 2-1

Study area on soil map.

Study area indicated by red marker and black arrow. Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet Report (Chapman and Murphy 1989)

2.5 SITE INSPECTION

The field inspection was undertaken on the 19th of March 2026 by archaeologist Benjamin Streat of AMAC Group. A representative of the Metropolitan (MLALC) Local Aboriginal Land Council, was organised to attend, however was unable to present on the day.

The MLALC have been provided a copy of this report for review and comment. This is the final version of this report.

2.5.1 Survey Methods

The study site was inspected on foot. Where practical the whole of the study area was inspected, however there were a number of limiting factors such as hard surfaces and structures encompassing the site. Any areas of exposed soil or areas of erosion were inspected in detail.

All visible landscape units were inspected as well as photographed where informative details as to land use and disturbance could be ascertained. Information was also collected regarding land surface and vegetation conditions as encountered during the survey.

The following broadly outlines the methods adopted:

- field inspections will be carried out on foot
- attempts will be made to relocate the registered sites within the study area and assess their condition.
- highly disturbed areas indicated on plans will be inspected to verify the level of disturbance and depending on level of disturbance will be included or excluded from the additional survey
- undisturbed areas will be inspected in as much detail as the remaining surface coverage and environment will allow and the results will be recorded
- areas of exposed ground such as tracks or eroded surfaces which allow good surface visibility will form the focus of the field inspections.

2.5.2 Inspection Results

The study site is currently developed but has been subject to demolition. It is bounded by Wilfred Ave the train line to the south, Assets St to the east and Campsie St to the north and additional buildings to the west. This topography appears manufactured and not a reflection of original ground surface levels. The ground surface is covered by grass. The site is landscaped with bushes and mature trees. It is likely the result of introduced fill as part of the landscaping around the town centre. The ground surface surrounding the study area comprises of concealed surfaces, being mostly concrete and paving, preventing observation of impacts or cutting down of natural soil landscapes.

Table 2-3 Site Inspection Coverage

Unit		Landform	Area (sq. m)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Coverage (sq. m)	Effective Coverage (%)
1		Lower Slope	3111	0%	0%	0	0%



Figure 2-2 Site inspection image of 26 - 30 Campsie St, Campsie 1 Assets St Campsie. AMAC Group (19/03/2026).



Figure 2-3 Site inspection image of 26 – 30 Campsie St, Campsie 1 Assets St Campsie. AMAC Group (19/03/2026).



Figure 2-4 Site inspection image of 26 - 30 Campsie St, Campsie1 Assets St Campsie. AMAC Group (19/03/2026).

3.0 CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Background research consisted of an analysis and synthesis of data to determine the nature of the potential archaeological and cultural heritage resource in the region. Searches were undertaken on the relevant databases outlined in *Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a).

3.1 ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIA

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal occupation of Australia dates back at least 40,000 years (Attenbrow 2002; Kohen et al 1983) and to as long as 60,000 years (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999). The majority of reliably dated archaeological sites within the region are less than 5,000 years old which places them in the mid to late Holocene period. A combination of reasons has been suggested for this collection of relatively recent dates; There is an argument that an increase in population and 'intensification' of much of the continent took place around this time, leading to a significant increase in evidence being deposited than was deposited as a result of the sparser prior occupation period. In addition, it is also true that the acidic soils which are predominate around the region do not allow for longer-term survival of sites (Hiscock 2008).

It is estimated that around 250 distinct languages were in use throughout the Australian continent at the time of contact. The exact number cannot be known for certain, however 250 is a conservative estimate. These languages fell within two language groups: the *Pama-Nyungan* and *Non Pama-Nyungan* languages. Knowledge of the different language groups in a given area is variable. Early European recordings noted the names of particular Aboriginal individuals and groups but were not always clear about which named groups represented a language rather than some other social grouping (Hardy and Streat 2008).

Within these large language groups resource access and ownership was centred on extended family groups or 'clans' which appear to have had ownership of land (Attenbrow 2002). As it was unlikely to be acceptable to find sexual partners within the family grouping and for other reasons such as resource sharing, a number of clans would often travel together in a larger group. These groups are referred to as *bands*. Whether the clan or the band was the most important group politically to an individual is likely to have varied from place to place. Group borders were generally physical characteristics of the landscape inhabited, such as waterways or the limits of a particular resource. Groups also shared spiritual affiliations, often a common dreaming ancestor, history, knowledge, and dialect (Hardy 2008).

A wide variety of activities comprised the lifestyle of the Aboriginal groups across the region. Some behaviours leave traces which can be retrieved by archaeological study of material remains. Many of these can only be reconstructed by oral history, observations of European explorers and ethnologists, and other forms of past recording such as photography or art. Some of the details of the complexity and sophistication of the past lifestyles of Aboriginal people in the area have been lost, but many can be reconstructed using the sources available.

3.2 THE DARUG AND GANDANGARRA

The study is located within the Cumberland Lowlands, an area which has been intensively studied and from which a wide range of archaeological and ethnographic sources exist. The Lowlands and wider Sydney region contain evidence of high density and repeated occupation (Hiscock 2008). The oldest date generally considered to be reliable for the earliest occupation around the region comes from excavations at Parramatta which contain objects or features which have been dated to 30,735 ± 407 BP (McDonald et al 2005).

Older dates of approximately 41, 000 BP have been proposed for the site of Cranebrook Terrace, however the integrity of the deposit has been questioned (Williams et al., 2017). Ethnographic records identify a range of faunal resources in the area including fish, eels and shellfish from marine and freshwater sources and terrestrial sources of kangaroos, wallabies, bats and possums (Aecom 2019). Plant resources are discussed less in ethnographic reports, however species such as yam were thought to be a significant resource (Attenbrow 2010).

There were two known distinct language groups observed in the Cumberland Lowlands at the time of contact. Each one is likely to have had a number of dialects, but the observed language groups appear to have been the Darug and Gandangara. One of these language groups, the Darug, was divided into two dialects, a coastal dialect and a hinterland dialect; the later may have been spoken by the inhabitants of the Cumberland Lowlands (Attenbrow 2002). The boundary between the territories of these two language groups and dialect groups is unclear. Attenbrow (2002) suggests that speakers of the hinterland dialect of the Darug were spread across the Cumberland Lowlands, from the Hawkesbury River in the north to Appin in the area south-west of the Georges River, Parramatta, the Lane Cove River and Berowra Creek.

The Gandangara inhabited the southern rim of the Cumberland Lowlands, west of the Georges River and into the southern Blue Mountains. Kohen (1993) suggests that the boundary between the hinterland dialect speakers of the Darug language and the Gandangara was the Nepean River and the Gandangara occupied an area that “extended from the Blue Mountains at Hartley and Lithgow through the Burragong and Megalong Valleys at least as far as the Nepean River” (Kohen, 1993) This view is concurred with by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (2000). There may have been a significant amount of interaction both cultural and linguistic between these two nations and it is probable that the territorial boundary altered from time to time.

At the time of contact, the current study area was located within the Darug boundary (Artefact, 2022a). Early records indicate that there the Darug nation was comprised of between 15 and 30 clans (Attenbrow, 2010). The project area is acknowledged to lie within the Wangal’s¹ territory, however understanding of boundaries is limited and may have altered over time. The Wangal were identified as fishing people and as some of the original inhabitants of Sydney who were significantly impacted by British invasion and settlement. Occupational evidence of the Wangal is best preserved through materials such as shell in middens and stone artefacts, however with rising sea levels across the last glacial maximum, previous occupational sites on coastlines are thought to be submerged (Montmare Consulting 2017). It is notable connection that to country remains for Aboriginal stakeholders and this is not reliant on the presence of tangible archaeological material.

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

As part of the research process of this report, the library of archaeological assessments, which is maintained by Heritage NSW Offices was searched. Presented below are summaries of assessments which have been carried. This list is by no means exhaustive and is merely a representative sample of the most recent archaeological activity within the vicinity of the study area.

¹ Also spelt Wann-gal

Artefact Heritage Services Pty Ltd (2022a) Sydney Olympic Park Over and Adjacent Station Development Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for Sydney Metro.

Supporting a Concept State Significant Development Application (Concept SSDA), Artefact completed an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study. No sites were recorded during the archaeological survey and a low potential for archaeological deposits to remain was identified. The area did however continue to have high significance to Registered Aboriginal Parties. Where possible, environmental regenerative work and connecting to country was recommended for future projects in the area.

Artefact Heritage Services Pty Ltd (2022b) Parramatta Over and Adjacent Station Development Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for Sydney Metro.

This 2022 study similarly assessed a Metro Station Development under a State Significant Development Application. This report followed a 2020 assessment (outlined below), which assessed rail links across Parramatta, Cumberland, Canada Bay, Burwood and Inner West Government Areas. As soils in Parramatta have previously been found to be deep, archaeological potential was initially thought to remain. This report noted that the development had no impact to ground surfaces and should therefore be allowed to continue without further assessment. The wider area holds high significance to Aboriginal people, through their ongoing connection to country. Should proposed plans and resulting impacts be altered, further work may be required.

Artefact Heritage Services Pty Ltd (2020) Sydney Metro West Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for Sydney Metro.

Sydney Metro West has been commissioned to improve rail services between the Sydney CBD and Greater Parramatta as part of the Future Transport Strategy 2056. As part of early stage works, areas between Westmead and the Bays were evaluated. This included an archaeological survey which enabled assessments of site disturbance and archaeological potential. Due to the size of the area, a number of recommendations were given;

An unexpected finds procedure was recommended to be in place at

- power supply routes at Westmead, Clyde and the Bays,
- Stations at Westmead metro, Sydney Olympic Park metro, North Strathfield metro, Burwood North, Five Docks and The Bays
- Silverwater services facility

Test/ salvage excavation was recommended at

- Parramatta metro station and The Bays Station
- Parramatta power supply route
- Clyde stabling and maintenance facility

Aecom (2019) Potts Hill to Alexandria transmission cable project Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for TransGrid.

Aecom assessed an area of land for the installation of a new underground transmission cable between substations at Rookwood Road, Potts Hill and Beaconsfield West, Alexandria. This project was applied for under a State Significant Infrastructure Project and three potential plans were proposed. It was determined that if excavation could be avoided within archaeologically sensitive areas, works could continue without further assessment. If excavation couldn't be avoided, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan would be

required. Further assessment could then be performed on areas, such as near the Cooks River, a significant watercourse.

Artefact Heritage Services Pty Ltd (2018) 1&2 Murray Rose Avenue, Sydney Olympic Park Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for CSR.

Artefact Heritage completed an Archaeological Survey Report and ACHAR for 1&2 Murray Rose Avenue, Sydney Olympic Park. No Aboriginal archaeological sites were located during the inspection. A geotechnical assessment identified sandy clay fill over natural clay silt and bedrock between 1 and 3.3m. While it was possible archaeological material may have been within this layer, the stratigraphic context had been significantly altered, reducing the scientific potential of any objects.

Montmare Consulting (2017) Plan of Management for Wangal Reserve and Punt Park. Prepared for City of Canada Bay.

In 2017, Montmare Consulting reviewed the existing Plan of Management (PoM) for Wangal Reserve and Punt Park. This had been written in 1983, was to be improved to recognise current community values for the current management, future use and development of the area. The area had previously been identified to have Aboriginal and European Heritage Significance. Aboriginal heritage was determined due to the proximity to the river, enabling resource gathering, occupation or art sites. No sites were identified within the 2015 Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting Assessment. Management activities included continuing consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties, incorporating native plantings and increase knowledge of the area through educational signage and indigenous artwork.

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (2011) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Australian Catholic University Campus, Strathfield. Prepared for Hassell.

In 2011, an assessment for future development of the ACU Strathfield Campus was completed. A desktop assessment, site inspection and geotechnical investigations indicated significant historical disturbance. This resulted in an absence of landscape elements and the A soil horizon. No areas of scientific significance for Aboriginal archaeological values were identified across the site. It was therefore determined that works may continue.

This list comprises studies completed in the surrounding suburbs such as Canada Bay, Homebush Sydney Olympic Park and Concord, in addition to larger scale transport infrastructure studies across the multiple suburbs. Studies frequently identified highly disturbed soil profiles, especially near bays of the Parramatta River. Significant reclamation works have occurred in the wider region, with the Homebush Bay area previously titled 'The Flats' as it encompassed wetlands and mudflats. Whilst disturbance impacted a large number of sites, site types such as artefacts and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs).

The practical ramifications of the aforementioned archaeological assessments and excavations is a nil-low potential for Aboriginal archaeological objects to be present within the study area, due to the level of disturbance.

3.4 AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Aboriginal Heritage and Information Management System (AHIMS) is an online database maintained by Heritage NSW. This contains all the previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites registered with Heritage NSW. Further to the site card information that is present about each recorded site, the assessments and excavation

reports that are associated with the location of many of these sites are present in the library of reports.

Location of these sites must be viewed as purely indicative as errors in recording due to the disparate nature of the recording process, the varying level of experience of those locating the sites and the errors that can occur when transferring data. If possible, sites that appear to be located near a study area should be relocated.

An AHIMS extensive 1km search was conducted on 03/03/2026 (ID-1097951). This search resulted No registered sites.

3.5 ABORIGINAL LAND USE

It is acknowledged if the study area has little or no archaeological potential the study area may still have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community.

The study area lies in a resource zone which had resources that may have been exploited on either a regular or repeated basis. Reliable access to fresh water may have been present nearby to the study area.

The study site is located 1064m south southwest of Cooks River. In the past the accessibility of permanent water and resources along the creek banks would have channeled Aboriginal movement and land use to this location and would have been a minor resource of food and water.

3.6 EUROPEAN LAND USE AND DISTURBANCE

The archaeological potential of the site is based on the level of previous disturbance that has occurred. The Code of Practice (DECCW 2010b) defines disturbed land as:

...if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, these being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure and construction of earthworks)

This definition is based on the types of disturbance as classified in The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO 2010). The following is a scale formulated by CSIRO (2010) of the levels of disturbances and their classification.

Minor Disturbance		Moderate Disturbance		Major Disturbance	
0	No effective disturbance; natural	3	Extensive clearing (e.g.: poisoning and ringbarking)	6	Cultivation: grain fed
1	No effective disturbance other than grazing by hoofed animals	4	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, but never cultivated	7	Cultivation; irrigated, past or present
2	Limited clearing (e.g.: selected logging)	5	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, cultivated at some stage	8	Highly disturbed (e.g.: quarrying, road works, mining, landfill, urban)

The above scale is used in determining the level of disturbance of the study area and its impact on the potential archaeology which may be present.

Background research indicates that past European land use has led to significant land clearing for residential and industrial activities. This area has been highly utilised due to the proximity to both watercourses and the Sydney CBD. The study area is bounded by the railway to the north, which assisted in connecting the area. The rail line is visible in the earliest available aerial, dated to 1930 and continues to be visible in all subsequent aerials (**Error! Reference source not found.– Error! Reference source not found.**). This 1930 aerial has only one discernible structure within the boundary of the site, however by 1943, all lots contain structures. These remain visible all aerials up to the present day.

3.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

3.7.1 Predictive Modelling

Predictive modelling is an adaptive process which relies on a framework formulated by several factors, such as the use of local land systems, the environmental context, archaeological work and any distinctive sets of constraints that would influence land use patterns. This is based on the concept that different landscape zones may offer different constraints, which is then reflected in the spatial distributions and forms of archaeological evidence within the region (Hall and Lomax 1996). Umwelt (2004), has identified environmental – archaeological relationships which contribute to the mapping and modelling of archaeological sites, such as:

- Watercourses and ridgelines impact peoples movement throughout the area
- Accessibility and visibility impact choice of occupational sites
- The presence of consistent resources, especially watercourses, significantly impact the potential for occupation and land use
- The landscape in which occupation occurred additionally impacted the potential of sites surviving
- European land-use practices additionally affect the potential for site survival.

All models state that the primary requirement of all repeated, concentrated, or permanent occupation is reliable access to fresh water. Brief and possibly repeated occupation may be represented in areas that have unreliable access to ephemeral water sources, however these areas will not possess a high archaeological potential (Goodwin 1999).

3.7.2 Archaeological potential for study site

Analysis of the environmental context has found that the study site is located approximately 1064m from the Cooks River. While this may have channelled Aboriginal activity to the area, it is anticipated that this activity would likely have been only transitory and thus evidence of this occupation likely limited to artefact scatters. In addition to this, the primary soil profile within the site is anticipated to consist of the Blacktown soil profile which is relatively shallow and likely to have been heavily impacted by the current buildings on the site which include single and double-storey buildings as well as hard stand areas.

As such, there is nil-low archaeological potential for evidence of Aboriginal occupation to survive within the study area.

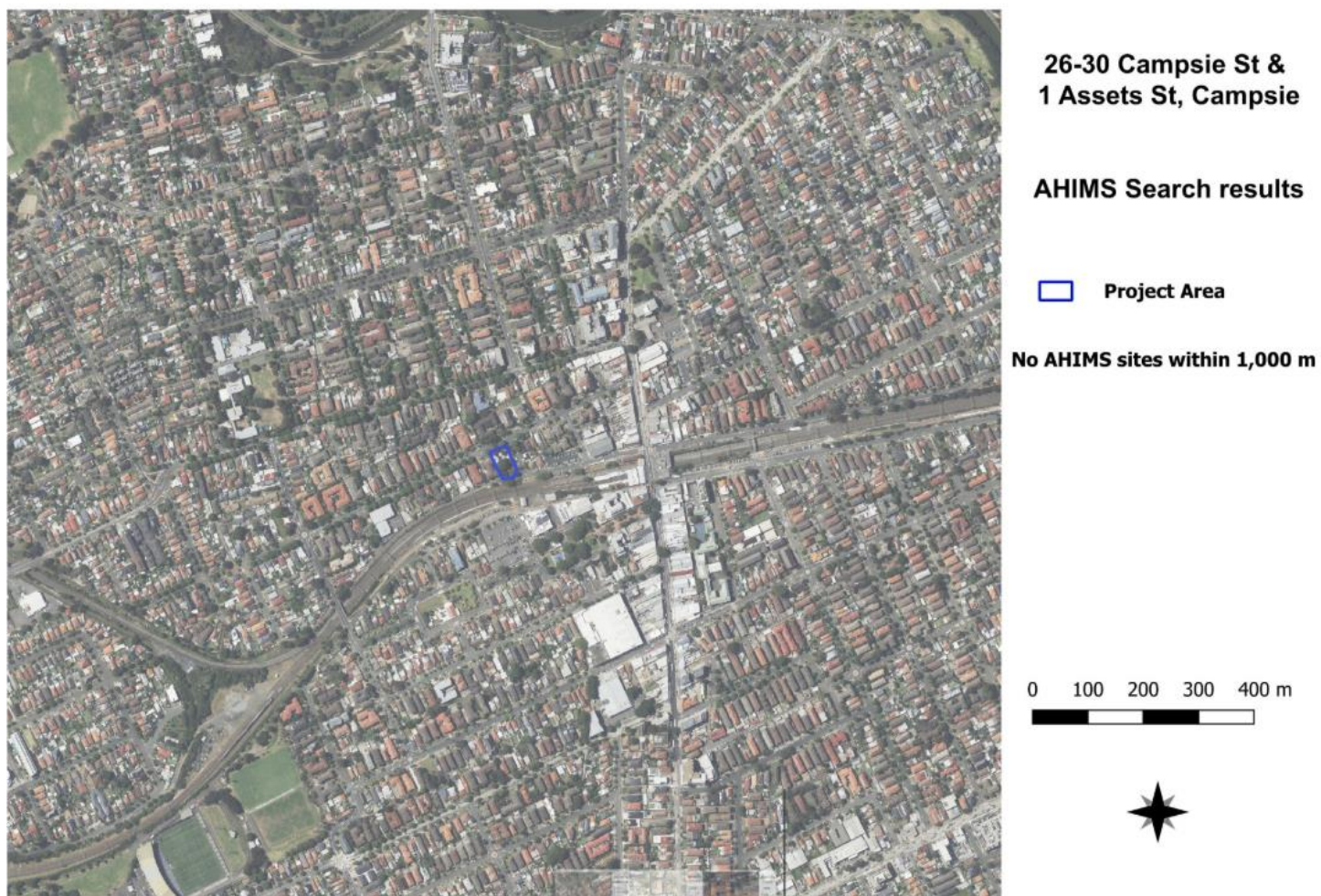


Figure 3.1 AHIMS search results within 1km of the study area.
CHC (2026).

4.0 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

This section documents the requirements of the Aboriginal consultation process that should be undertaken as part of any Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment. Section 4.1 outlines the guidelines for Aboriginal consultation issued by the DECCW.

4.1 CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010c), referring to Part 6 Approvals under the NPW Act were released in April 2010. The responsibilities of the proponent when test excavation is to take place and/or permit under section 90 of the NPW Act are listed below.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>

Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

- Contact relevant authorities to establish Registered Aboriginal Parties
- Notify Registered Aboriginal Parties of works, inviting them to register interest, in addition to posting a local advertisement about works. 14 days' notice must be given.

Completed

Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project

- Facilitate discussion about the proposed works and significance of the study area.

Completed

Stage 3 – Drafting and review of the Research and Design Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

- Facilitate discussion of the methodology report findings and management of heritage with Registered Aboriginal Parties. A period of 28 days must be given for report responses.
- Document all feedback received in response to proposed works.

To be completed if required

Stage 4 – Review of draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

- Facilitate discussion of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report findings and management of heritage with Registered Aboriginal Parties
- After the review period of 28 days, the report should be submitted to Heritage NSW with the accompanying AHIP (If applicable).

To be completed if required

5.0 IDENTIFIED VALUES

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The processes of assessing significance for items of cultural heritage value are set out in *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: the Burra Charter* (amended 1999; 2013) formulated in 1979 and based largely on the Venice Charter of International Heritage established in 1966. As part of the archaeological assessment for significance, a key step in the process is to assess the potential impact of a proposed activity to reflect the cultural significance or value of an object, site, or place in the recommendations for conservation, management, or mitigation. As defined in the 'Burra Charter' (ICOMOS 1988) cultural significance is broken into four parts: aesthetic, historic, scientific, and social value for past, present, or future generations. Cultural significance is a concept which assists in understanding the value of (pre-) historical places as a means to enrich the present and be of value to future generations (ICOMOS 1988). The Burra Charter is considered best practice standard for cultural heritage management and conservation for archaeological and cultural significance for Aboriginal people in Australia. The Burra Charter Guidelines (ICOMOS 1988) set out the following four criteria for the assessment of archaeological and cultural significance.

The following assessment is based on the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011, p.7-11)

5.1.1 Social Significance

The Social value embraces the qualities for which a place, object, or site has become a focus of spiritual, political, national, or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group. (Australia ICOMOS 1988). According to the *Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*, "social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people" (OEH 2011, p.8).

No social significance was identified for the study site through consultation for this project.

5.1.2 Historic Significance

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase, or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment (Australia ICOMOS 1988).

The study site is not known to have any specific historic significance.

5.1.3 Scientific Significance

The scientific value of any given location will depend on the importance of the data that can be obtained from any archaeological material located on its rarity, quality,

and on the degree to which this may contribute further substantial information to a scientific research process (Australia ICOMOS 1988).

The site has been determined to have nil-low archaeological potential for evidence of Aboriginal occupation. As such, no scientific significance can be attributed to the study site.

5.3.4 Aesthetic Significance

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture, and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use (Australia ICOMOS 1988).

The study site is not known to have any specific aesthetic significance.

6.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

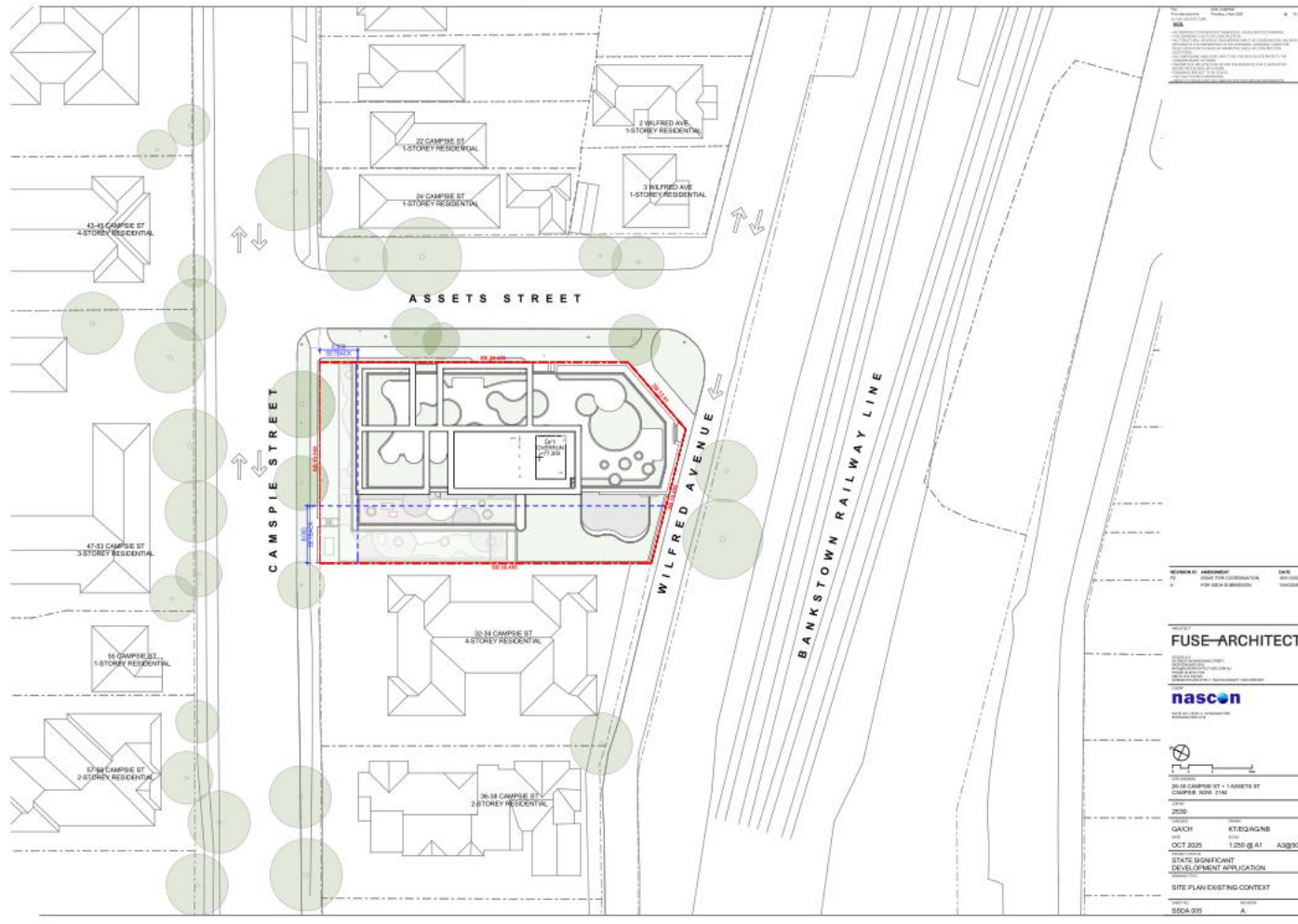
This section outlined the proposed activity including the staging and timeframes along with the potential harm of the activity on Aboriginal objects and or declared Aboriginal places, assessing both the direct and indirect result of the activity on any cultural heritage values associated with the study area.

It also aims to outline the justification for harm with the intention of avoiding and minimising harm where possible.

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The proposed development the subject of this SSD application is for the following works:

- Demolition of all existing structures
- Earthworks and bulk excavation
- Construction of a 16-storey mixed use development comprising ground and first floor childcare centre, ground floor neighbourhood shop, and 116 residential apartments above, with four basement parking levels containing 155 car parking spaces
- Landscaping, civil and stormwater works
- Augmentation of, and connection to, existing utilities as required



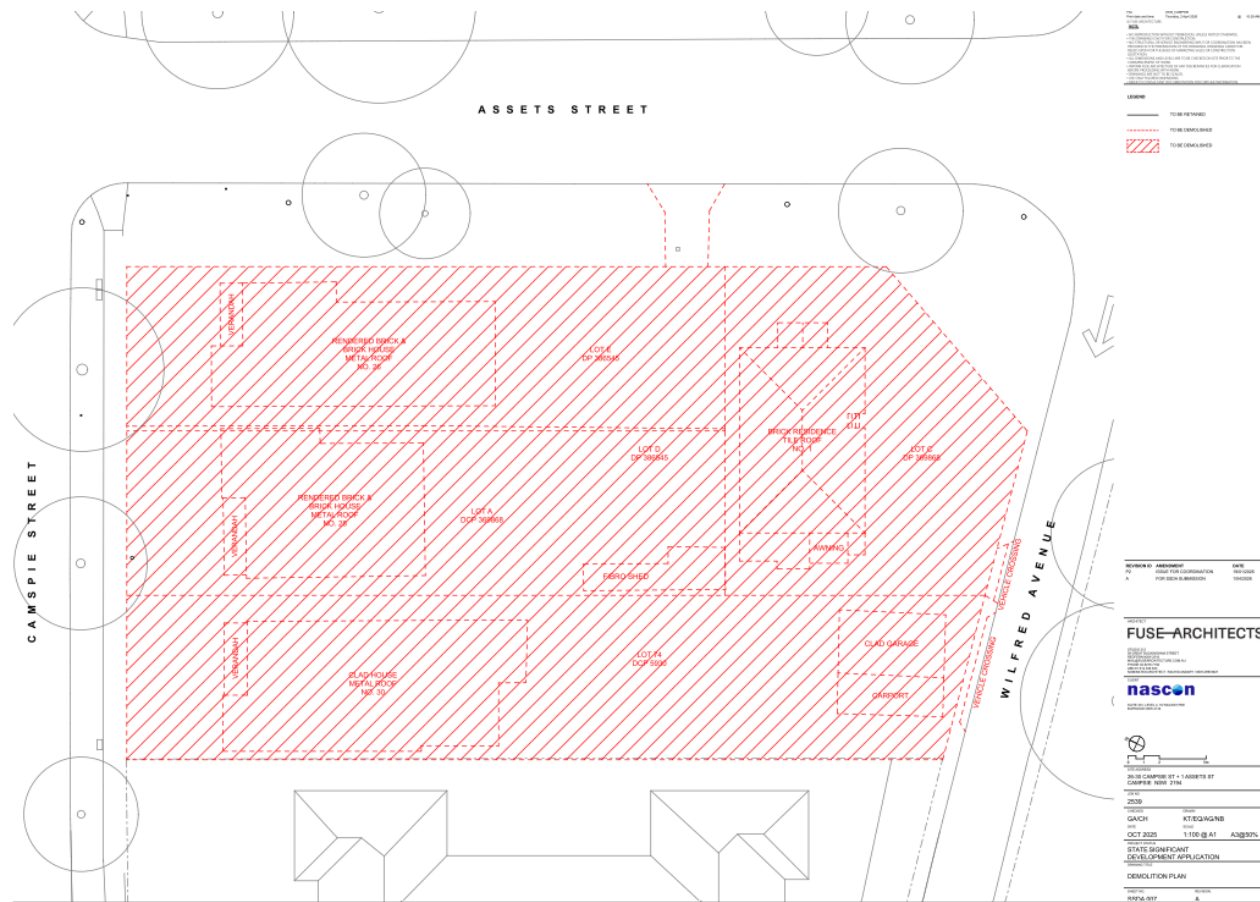


Figure 6-2 Demotion Plan 2539 SSDA017
Fuse Architects, (20265).

7.0 AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

7.1 POTENTIAL HARM AND AVOIDING, MINIMISING AND JUSTIFYING HARM TO ABORIGINAL OBJECTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Construction activities for the proposed development will include a significant amount of ground impact for the installation of a basement level. This work will disturb the ground surface within study site which has been assessed as holding nil to low potential for Aboriginal objects or features of cultural heritage significance to the local Aboriginal community.

The proposed development works can proceed with caution as no harm is expected to occur to archaeological material. Heritage inductions and documentation such as Unexpected Finds Protocols should be in place during the construction phase to provide steps to minimising harm to any unexpected Aboriginal objects or archaeological material.

7.2 ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The ability of any development to be completely ecologically sustainable will be limited. However, the proponents of this development appear to have made significant efforts to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This has been accomplished by proposing a plan on a manageable and affordable scale while still protecting and conserving the archaeological resources. This is being accomplished by a program of subsurface test excavation with the possibility of further salvage excavation if needed as well as extensive consultation with the relevant Aboriginal community.

Inter-generational equity refers to the equitable sharing of resources between current and future generations. The planet's current generation should ensure that future generations have the same opportunities and resources available. This idea is being accomplished by designing a building with as little disturbance to the ground surface as possible and as such any archaeological or cultural material that may be present in these areas either identified or unidentified will be left intact and persevered for future generations.

8.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The subsequent section of the report considers the following:

- Legislation outlined in this report which protects Aboriginal cultural and archaeological objects and places in New South Wales.
- Research and assessment conducted by the author/s of this report.
- Results of previous archaeological assessment and excavation in the vicinity of the study area
- The concerns and views of the Aboriginal stakeholders listed in this report.
- The impact of the proposed development on any Aboriginal archaeological material that may be present.
- The requirements of the consent authority (SSDA 99727456).

8.1 RESULTS

No elements of social, historical or aesthetic cultural heritage significance specifically linked to the study site have been identified or shared during the stages of Aboriginal community consultation. A search of the AHIMS database has identified no registered sites or objects within 1km of the study area. The site is located within 1064m of the Cooks River. Aboriginal occupation of this area is likely to have been only transitory. The 20th century development of the site has significantly disturbed the site and as such the site is assessed as having nil-low archaeological potential for evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties should continue throughout the duration of the redevelopment of the site. In accordance with the DECCW (2010c) guidelines, consultation of this project will be maintained via email to RAPs every 6 months.
- As no further archaeological management of the project is required, it is recommended that a short heritage induction detailing stop works procedure for unexpected finds be included within any overarching future site induction for the construction phase of the project.
- Any Unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) should detail stop works procedures for both the exposure of Aboriginal archaeological deposits/objects and human remains.

Table 8-1 Mitigation Measures

Project Stage Design (D) Construction (C) Operation (O)	Mitigation Measures	Relevant Section of Report
Construction	A short heritage induction detailing stop works procedure for unexpected finds be included within any overarching future site induction for the construction phase of the project. Any Unexpected Finds Protocol (UFP) should detail stop works procedures for both the exposure of Aboriginal archaeological deposits/objects and human remains.	<i>Section 8.1</i>

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal Object	A term now used (formerly 'relic') within the NSW <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> to refer to "...any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains."
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, issued under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, where harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place cannot be avoided.
Alluvial	Describes material deposited by, or in transit in flowing water.
AMAC Group	Archaeological Management and Consulting Group.
Artefact	Any object, usually portable, that has been made or shaped by human hand.
Assemblage	A collection of artefacts found in close proximity with one another often excavated together.
Axe grinding Grooves	Areas on a stone surface where other items such as stone tools, wood or bones have been sharpened.
Basalt	A dark coloured, basic volcanic rock.
Bioturbation	Reworking of sediments through the action of ground dwelling life forms. This can also include soil cracking and root activity.
Broken Flake	A flake fragment which displays only part of the diagnostic features of a complete flake.
BP	Before present (AD1950).
Burial	Sites containing the physical remains of deceased Aboriginal people.
Ceremonial Sites	Places or objects of ceremonial, religious or ritual significance to Aboriginal people.
Chert	A hard siliceous rock suitable for flaking into tools.
DCP	Development Control Plan.
DP	Deposited Plan.
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment formerly known as OEH.
Erosion	Process where particles are detached from rock or soil and transported away principally via water, wind and ice.
Flake	A piece of stone, detached by striking a core with another stone.
Flaking/Knapping	The process of making stone tools by detaching flakes from a piece of stone.
Friable	Easily crumbled or cultivated.
Hard setting	Soil which is compact and hard. It appears to have a pedal structure when dried out.
Heritage Division	Formerly known as the Heritage Branch
Holocene	The period of time since the last retreat of the polar icecaps, commencing approximately 10,000 – 110,000
Intensification	Increased social and economic complexity.
Landscape Unit	An area of land where topography and soils have distinct characteristics, are recognisable, describable by concise statements and capable of being represented on a map.
Laminite	A thinly bedded, fine grained sedimentary rock.
LEP	Local Environment Plan.
LGA	Local Government Area.

Term	Definition
Lithics	A term used to describe stone and stone artefacts.
Loam	A medium textured soil of approximate composition of 10- 25% clay, 25-50% silt and 2% sand.
Loose	A soil which is not cohesive.
Matrix	Finer grained fraction, typically a cementing agent within soil or rock in which larger particles are embedded.
Midden	Aboriginal occupation site consisting chiefly of shells, which can also include bone, stone artefacts and other debris.
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly known as the DECCW)
Open Campsite	A surface accumulation of stone artefacts and/ or other artefacts exposed on the ground surface.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where no surface archaeological remains are visible but where it has been assessed that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to be present.
Ped	An individual, natural soil aggregate.
Pedal	Describes a soil in which some or all of the soil material occurs in the form of peds in a moist state.
Plastic	Describes soil material which is in a condition which allows it to undergo permanent deformation without appreciable volume change or elastic rebound and without rupture.
Pleistocene	The epoch of geological time starting 1.8 million years ago.
Quartz	Common mineral with naturally sharp edges and poor fracturing properties. Colour ranging from clear, to milky white and pink.
Quartzite	Homogenous medium to coarse grained metamorphosed sandstone.
Rock Painting	Encompassing drawing, paintings or stencils that have been placed on a rock surface usually within a rock shelter.
Rock Engraving	Pictures which have been carved, pecked or abraded into a rock surface, usually sandstone and predominantly open, flat surfaces.
Sandstone	A detrital sedimentary rock with predominantly sand sized particles.
Scarred/ Carved Tree	A tree from which bark has been deliberately removed.
Sclerophyll	Denoting the presence of hard stiff leaves, typically used to classify forest and indicative of drier conditions.
Sedimentation	Deposition of sediment typically by water.
Silcrete	A sedimentary rock comprising of quartz grains in a matrix of fine grained – amorphous silica.
Silt	Fine soil particles in size ranges of 0.02 – 0.002mm.
Slope	A landform element inclined from the horizontal at an angle measured in degrees or as a percentage.
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
Subsoil	Subsurface material comprising the B and C horizons of soils with distinct profiles.
Stone Resource Site	A geological feature in the landscape from which raw material for the manufacture of stone tools was obtained.
Texture	The coarseness or fineness of a soil as measured by the behaviour of a moist ball of soil when pressed between the thumb and forefinger.

Term	Definition
Topsoil	A part of the soil profile, typically the A1 Horizon, containing material which is usually darker, more fertile and better structured than the underlying layers.
Weathering	The physical and chemical disintegration, alteration and decomposition of rocks and minerals at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric and biological agents.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE – AHIMS SEARCH



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

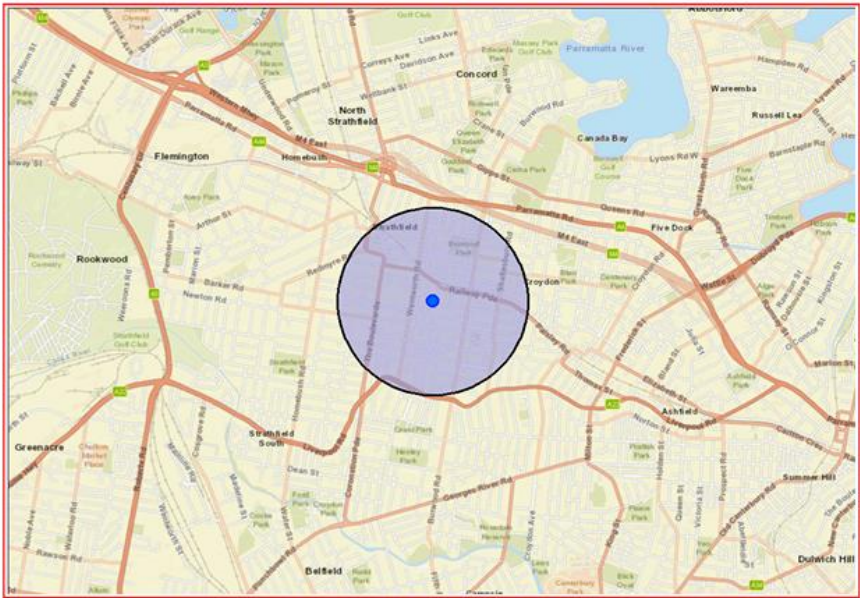
Your Ref/PO Number : AMAC 17-21 Conder St
Client Service ID : 1097950

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd
PO Box 490
Dulwich Hill New South Wales 2203
Attention: Vanessa Hardy
Email: vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au
Dear Sir or Madam:

Date: 03 March 2026

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Address : 17-19 CONDER STREET BURWOOD 2134 with a Buffer of 1000 meters, conducted by Vanessa Hardy on 03 March 2026.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *