

LIVERPOOL HEALTH AND ACADEMIC PRECINCT – MULTI-STOREY CARPARK

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

PR143932
Liverpool Health and
Academic Precinct
2.0
16 January 2020

REPORT

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
1.0	Draft	L. Gliganic	G. Wright	G. Wright	16.12.2019
2.0	Draft for RAP review	L. Gliganic	G. Wright	G. Wright	16.01.2020
3.0	Final	L. Gliganic	S.Kennedy	S.Kennedy	21.02.2020

Approval for issue

S.Kennedy



21 February 2020

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Prepared by:

RPS

Luke Gliganic

Heritage Consultant

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000

T +61 2 8270 8300

E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au

Prepared for:

Johnstaff

Shamma Hasan

Project Manager

Level 5, 9 Castlereagh Street
Sydney, NSW, 2000

T +61 2 8256 0500

E shamma.hasan@johnstaff.com.au

Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Project Area.....	3
1.2 The Proposal	3
1.2.1 Multi-storey carpark	3
1.2.2 Strategic need for the Project	3
1.3 Objectives of this report	4
1.4 Authorship	4
2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT	6
2.1 <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	6
Notification of Aboriginal objects	6
Investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage	6
2.2 <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	7
2.3 <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	7
2.4 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983.....	7
2.5 Native Title Act 1993	7
3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION.....	8
3.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements	8
3.1.1 Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest	8
3.1.2 Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project	8
3.1.3 Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance	8
3.1.4 Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report	8
3.2 Record of consultation	8
4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT	11
4.1.1 Geology.....	11
4.1.2 Soils	11
4.1.3 Climate	11
4.1.4 Flora	11
5 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONTEXT	12
5.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage context.....	12
5.2 Archaeological context	12
5.2.1 Regional archaeological context.....	12
5.2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System	13
5.2.3 Review of archaeological assessments in the local area	17
5.3 Archaeological predictive model	19
5.4 Results of archaeological survey	19
6 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	21
6.1 Cultural significance criteria	21
6.2 Cultural heritage assessment.....	21
6.2.1 Cultural heritage value	21
6.2.2 Historic value	22
6.2.3 Aesthetic value.....	22
6.2.4 Archaeological value.....	22
6.3 Statement of significance	23
7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT	24
7.1 The Proposal	24
7.2 Impact assessment	24
8 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	25

8.1	Preamble	25
8.2	Avoiding and minimising harm	25
8.2.1	Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development	25
8.3	Proposed management policy for Aboriginal heritage	26
8.3.1	Unexpected Aboriginal objects	26
8.3.2	Unexpected discovery of human remains	26
8.3.3	Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal parties	26
8.3.4	Changes to scope	26
9	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	27
9.1	Conclusions	27
9.2	Recommendations	27
10	REFERENCES	28

Tables

Table 3.1:	RAPs at the completion of Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements	9
Table 3.2:	Responses to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment methodology	10
Table 5.1:	List of AHIMS sites near Project Area	15
Table 5.2:	Summary of extensive AHIMS search results	15
Table 6.1:	Archaeological significance criteria	22
Table 6.2:	Archaeological significance criteria	23

Figures

Figure 1.1:	Project Area	5
Figure 5.1:	AHIMS extensive search	16

Appendices

Appendix A	Proposed site plan	30
Appendix B	Aboriginal Community Consultation	31
Appendix C	Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment (AAA)	32

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS) has been engaged by Johnstaff Pty Ltd (Johnstaff) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Health Infrastructure (HI) for the proposed Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct redevelopment. The Project Area comprises the north-eastern corner of Liverpool Hospital (Lot 501//DP1165217), (Figure 1.1). The proponent intends to redevelop the hospital, including the construction and operation of a new multi-storey carpark (MSCP).

The purpose of this ACHAR is to assess the potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage associated with the proposal and to provide recommendations to avoid or mitigate impact. A key component of the ACHAR is consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders. This ACHAR has been prepared in response to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) received for the project, which is to be submitted as a State Significant Development (SSD) application. This report will be issued in support of the SSD application. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required for SSD projects.

RPS has prepared this report in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEI [now DPIE] 2011), the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code of Practice) (DECCW [now DPIE] 2010) and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (the Consultation Requirements) (DECCW [now DPIE] 2010).

An archaeological survey of the Project Area was undertaken by RPS and a representative of the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council (Gandangara LALC) on 25 November 2019. The survey determined that large portions of the Project Area are highly disturbed. No registered Aboriginal sites, unrecorded Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified by the background reporting or during the survey. No additional cultural heritage values were identified by Gandangara LALC.

This ACHAR has therefore been prepared as a requirement of the project SEARs, rather than in response to archaeological or cultural heritage values identified.

The following recommendations have been formulated with consideration of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Project Area and the impact of the proposal. The recommendations have been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation and with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).

Recommendation 1

As no Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential have been identified, the Proposal may proceed with caution.

Recommendation 2

Personnel, contractors and subcontractors should be made aware of all statutory obligations for Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the *Heritage Act 1977*. This should be in the form of an induction prior to the commencement of work.

Recommendation 3

If changes are made to the Proposal and work activities that are assessed in this report, further archaeological and / or cultural heritage assessment may be required.

Recommendation 4

If suspected Aboriginal objects are identified during construction, work should cease immediately and the area cordoned off. Health Infrastructure must be notified, and an archaeologist engaged to assess and record the Aboriginal object, and formulate an archaeological or cultural heritage management plan. The plan must be implemented prior to work recommencing.

Recommendation 5

In the unlikely event that human remains are identified within the Project Area, all work in the area must cease and the area cordoned off. The proponent must contact the local police. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be notified on Enviroline (131 555). If Heritage NSW confirm that the remains are Aboriginal, a management plan developed in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Work must not recommence without approval from Heritage NSW.

1 INTRODUCTION

Johnstaff Pty Ltd (Johnstaff) engaged RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Health Infrastructure for the Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct (LHAP). The proponent intends to redevelop Liverpool Hospital, including the construction and operation of a new multi-storey carpark (MSCP) (the Proposal).

The purpose of this ACHAR is to assess the potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage associated with the proposal and to provide recommendations to avoid or mitigate impact. A key component of the ACHAR is consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders. This ACHAR has been prepared in response to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) received for the project, which is to be submitted as a State Significant Development (SSD) application. This report will be issued in support of the SSD application. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required for SSD projects.

1.1 Project Area

Liverpool Hospital is located within the Liverpool Central Business District (CBD), on the corner of Elizabeth Street and Goulburn Streets, Liverpool. The Hospital includes land east and west of the Main Southern Line, which forms an eastern and western campus. The Proposal is located in the northern portion of the western campus which encompasses an existing four storey car park and at-grade car parking. The Project Area is described as Lot 501 in DP1165217 (Figure 1.1).

1.2 The Proposal

Liverpool Hospital is the district hospital for local catchment areas of Liverpool and Fairfield and is a tertiary referral hospital for all of South Western Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD). In June 2018, the NSW Government announced \$740 million of funding for the development of a health, research and academic precinct in Liverpool. The redevelopment would increase the inpatient numbers, in addition to expanding tertiary and quaternary services.

1.2.1 Multi-storey carpark

The Proposal includes:

- Demolition and site preparation works
- Construction of a 6-storey car park including:
 - 1097 car parking spaces
 - 42 motorcycle parking spaces
 - Management office
 - Accessible restroom
- Connections to the existing road network
- Wayfinding and signage
- Associated landscaping.

Concept architectural plans are included as Appendix A.

1.2.2 Strategic need for the Project

The Liverpool Hospital Clinical Services Plan 2031 (CSP) predicts substantial growth in services demand to 2025/26 as a result of population increase, major infrastructure in South Western Sydney and the poor health

status of people within the LGA and surrounding areas. These increases result in demand well beyond the Hospital's present infrastructure capacities. Population projections indicate that the population of SWSLHD will increase from 966,450 people in 2016 to 1.285 million people in 2031. This is an increase of 33% over the fifteen years. The Liverpool LGA population will grow by 41% by 2031, with an additional 86,950 people, a growth rate twice that expected for the rest of NSW.

As a consequence of the projected growth data, the Hospital is set to expand services in accordance with the NSW Government's health, research and academic precinct. A preliminary analysis of the existing demand and future car parking supply on the site has been undertaken. The analysis found that the existing campus supply of car parking spaces is inadequate to cater for the increase in staff, patients and visitors to Liverpool Hospital.

While the Liverpool Hospital is located in close proximity to a number of public transport options, the 24 hour operation of the Hospital, the need for shift work and the growing population means that construction of the new MSCP is required to ensure that adequate and affordable onsite car parking is available to staff, patients and visitors.

1.3 Objectives of this report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Code) (DECCW 2010), the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) (the Guide) and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010).

This ACHAR documents the cumulative results of archaeological assessment and consultation with registered Aboriginal parties. This ACHAR includes:

- Documentation of consultation registered Aboriginal parties
- A summary of the environmental context of the Project Area and the results of previous archaeological and ethnographic studies
- An assessment of the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Project Area, including cultural significance as determined in consultation with registered Aboriginal parties and archaeological significance
- An assessment of the potential impact of the Proposal impacts associated with the proposal on identified
- Recommendations for managing and mitigating impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

1.4 Authorship

This ACHAR was prepared by RPS Heritage Consultant Luke Gliganic. This ACHAR was reviewed by RPS Senior Heritage Luke Gliganic and Darren Duncan (the Culture and Heritage Officer from Gandangara LALC) completed the archaeological survey.



Figure 1.1: Project Area

LOCATION:	Path: N:\Projects\Conics_Sydney\PR 143932 - Liverpool Hospital\GIS\MXD\Aboriginal\AHIMS_Luke2.mxd	DATUM: GDA94
LIVERPOOL, NSW		PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
PURPOSE: HERITAGE		Data Sources:
Technician: Luke.Gliganic	Date: 6/12/2019	RPS
VERSION (PLAN BY):		Land and Property 2015

2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The legislative context of the Proposal is provided solely for information purposes for the client, it should not be interpreted as legal advice. The following information is applicable to the Proposal and should not be reinterpreted or applied to other projects. RPS will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this information. RPS recommends that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the information below.

Aboriginal cultural heritage (objects and places) in NSW is protected under *the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The NPW Act provides protection for Aboriginal cultural heritage irrespective of the level of archaeological or cultural heritage significance or land tenure. In some cases, Aboriginal cultural heritage is also protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1977* and other environmental planning instruments trigger the requirement for the investigation and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage as part of the development approval process.

2.1 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The NPW Act protects Aboriginal heritage (objects and places) within NSW. Protection of Aboriginal heritage is outlined in Section 86 of the NPW Act, as follows:

- “A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object” s86(1)
- “A person must not harm an Aboriginal object” s86(2)
- “A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place” s86(4)

Under the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm an Aboriginal object or place. The penalties for knowingly harming an Aboriginal object (s86[1]) and / or an Aboriginal place (s86[4]) are up to \$550,000 for an individual and / or imprisonment of two years; and in the case of a corporation the penalty is up to \$1.1 million. The penalty for a strict liability offence (s86[2]) is up to \$110,000 for an individual and \$220,000 for a corporation.

Harm under the NPW Act is defined as any act that; destroys, defaces or damages the object, moves the object from the land on which it has been situated, causes or permits the object to be harmed. However, it is a defence from prosecution if the proponent can demonstrate 1) that harm was authorised under Section 90 of the NPW Act i.e. an AHIP (and that the works complied with the requirements of the AHIP) or 2) that the proponent exercised due diligence in respect to Aboriginal heritage. The ‘due diligence’ defence (s87[2]), states that if a person or company has exercised due diligence to ascertain that no Aboriginal object was likely to be harmed as a result of the activities proposed for the study area then liability from prosecution under the NPW Act will be removed or mitigated if it later transpired that an Aboriginal object was harmed. If any Aboriginal objects are identified during the activity, then works should cease in that area and DPIE notified (DECCW 2010:13). The due diligence defence does not authorise continuing harm.

Please note that as a result of amendments made to the NPW Act in 2010, a permit under section 90 is now the only AHIP available. However, should the project be determined to be an SSD an AHIP would not be required.

Notification of Aboriginal objects

Under Section 89A of the NPW Act Aboriginal objects must be reported to Heritage NSW within a reasonable time, unless it already recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Penalties of \$11,000 for an individual and \$22,000 for a corporation may apply for each object not reported.

Investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage

There are a number of procedural publications governing archaeological practice in NSW. The publications relevant to the investigation and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage include the Code, the Guide and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010).

The *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) codifies a process for consultation with Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The requirements are consistent with the NPW Act and seek, *inter alia*, to conserve Aboriginal objects and places of significance to Aboriginal people. Consultation is therefore a fundamental part of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process.

2.2 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides protection for environmental heritage including historic places, structures, relics, moveable objects and landscapes of significance. The *Heritage Act 1977* also affords protection to Aboriginal places of State heritage significance included on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or subject to an Interim Heritage Order.

No Aboriginal places included on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order are located within the Project Area.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. The NPW Act therefore provides protection for Aboriginal objects or places, and the EPA Act ensures an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage as part of the planning and approvals process. Should the project be determined to be SSD, the Proposal would be assessed under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act, which establishes an assessment and approval process for SSD projects.

2.4 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The purpose of this legislation is to provide land rights for Aboriginal people within NSW and to establish Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). The land able to be claimed by LALCs on behalf of Aboriginal people is certain Crown land that (s36):

- (a) Is able to be lawfully sold, leased, reserved or dedicated.
- (b) Is not lawfully used or occupied.
- (c) Will not, or not likely, in the opinion of the Crown Lands minister, be needed for residential purposes.
- (d) Will not, or not likely, be needed for public purposes.
- (e) Does not comprise land under determination by a claim for Native Title.
- (f) Is not the subject of an approved determination under Native Title.

Claims for land are by application to the Office of the Registrar.

2.5 Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth Government enacted the *Native Title Act 1993* (Native Title Act) to formally recognise and protect Native Title rights in Australia following the decision of the High Court of Australia in *Mabo and Ors v Queensland [No 2]* (1992) 175 CLR 1 (Mabo).

The Native Title Act establishes processes to determine where Native Title exists, how future activity affecting upon Native Title may be undertaken, and to provide compensation where Native Title is impaired or extinguished. The Native Title Act provides Aboriginal people who hold Native Title rights and interests, or who have made a Native Title claim, the right to be consulted and in some cases, the participate in decisions about activities proposed to be undertaken on the land.

There are no Native Title claims within the Project Area.

3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Heritage NSW acknowledges that Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the significance of their heritage. It is acknowledged that Aboriginal people should be involved in the Aboriginal heritage planning process and are the primary source of information about the value of their heritage. This includes management and mitigation recommendations for Aboriginal cultural heritage and the way in which their cultural information (particularly sensitive information) is used. Aboriginal community consultation is regarded as an integral part of the process of investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage (OEH 2011:2).

3.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements

Aboriginal community consultation has been undertaken for this assessment and has followed the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010). The Consultation Requirements outline a four stage Aboriginal consultation process and mandate specific timeframes for each stage. The four stages are summarised below. Consultation documentation for each stage is included in Appendix B.

3.1.1 Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Stage 1 requires that Aboriginal people who hold cultural information are identified, notified and invited to register an expression of interest in the assessment. This identification process should draw on reasonable sources of information including: the relevant OEH Environment Protection and Regulation Group (EPRG) regional office, the relevant LALCs, the Register of Aboriginal Owners, the Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation, local council(s) and the relevant Local Land Services, as well as placing an advertisement in a local newspaper circulating in the general location of the activity. Aboriginal organisations and/or individuals identified should be notified of the activity and invited to register an expression of interest for Aboriginal consultation.

3.1.2 Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project

The aim of Stage 2 is to provide registered Aboriginal parties identified during Stage 1 information about the scope of the proposal and the proposed heritage assessment process.

3.1.3 Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance

Stage 3 provides the opportunity for registered Aboriginal stakeholders to recommend culturally appropriate research methodologies for the cultural heritage assessment. At this stage registered stakeholders are invited to provide input to determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the Project Area. In turn they are also given the opportunity to have an input into the development of any cultural heritage management options.

3.1.4 Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

The final stage of the Consultation Requirements requires all registered Aboriginal stakeholders to be provided with a copy of the draft ACHAR and given 28 days in which to review the document. This stage provides Aboriginal stakeholders with an opportunity to review the ACHAR prior to its SSDA submission.

Further cultural information may be gathered at this stage and all comments received are then incorporated into the final report.

3.2 Record of consultation

A full record of all correspondence undertaken for this assessment is included in Appendix B.

In accordance with Stage 1, step 4.1.2, letters requesting the details of any Aboriginal people that may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the Project Area were sent on 8 August 2019 to the following agencies:

- Department of Planning, Industry and Environment/Office of Environment and Heritage
- Liverpool City Council

- Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
- National Native Title Tribunal
- NTScorp
- The Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

In accordance with Stage 1, step 4.1.3, a public notice was placed in the Liverpool City Champion newspaper on 9 October 2019 (see Appendix B). Also in accordance with Stage 1, step 4.1.3, Aboriginal people or organisations identified at Step 4.1.2 were invited to register for the project. At the completion of Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements a total of 18 Aboriginal people and / or organisations were registered for the project. One of those RAPs requested that their information be withheld from the DPIE and Gandangara LALC. The list of RAPs is provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: RAPs at the completion of Stage 1 of the Consultation Requirements

Group	Contact Person	Date Registered
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	10/09/2019
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (Phil Khan)	Phil Khan	10/09/2019
Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman	11/09/2019
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field	11/09/2019
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Bo Field	11/09/2019
Des Dyer	Des Dyer	13/09/2019
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Judy Kulakowski	14/09/2019
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Krystle Carroll Elliott	21/09/2019
Cumberland Council (formerly: Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee)	Joanne Buckskin	24/09/2019
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicki Slater	24/09/2019
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	24/09/2019
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki	24/09/2019
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Lowanna Gibson	25/09/2019
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson	25/09/2019
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	29/09/2019
Cubbitch Barta	Glenda Chalker	29/09/2019
Gandangara LALC	Darren Duncan	14/10/2019
Withheld	Withheld	10/09/2019

In accordance with Stage 1, step 4.1.6, the names and details of all RAPs who did not request their information be withheld were forwarded to the Gandangara LALC and DPIE on 19 November 2019.

In accordance with Stage 1, step 4.1.6, the names and details of all RAPs who did not request their information be withheld were forwarded to the Gandangara LALC and DPIE on 19 November 2019.

In accordance with Stages 2 and 3, RPS provided all RAPs with a copy of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment methodology on 8 October 2019. RPS has incorporated all comments received into this ACHAR. Aboriginal stakeholders were provided with information about the proposal and the cultural heritage assessment process, including the methodology for collecting information on cultural heritage significance. Responses were received from Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation, A1 Indigenous Services, Gandangara LALC, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (Phil Khan), Darug Aboriginal Land Care (Des Dyer), and Kawul Cultural Services. All responses received were supportive of the proposed ACHAR methodology (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Responses to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment methodology

Date	Organisation	Response
8/10/2019	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	supportive
13/10/2019	A1 Indigenous Services	supportive
14/10/2019	Gandangara LALC - Darren Duncan	supportive
15/10/2019	Justine Coplin	supportive
15/10/2019	Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group - Philip Khan	supportive
23/10/2019	Des Dyer	supportive
4/11/2019	Kawul Cultural Services	supportive

In accordance with Stage 4, step 4.4.2, a draft copy of this ACHAR was forwarded to all RAPs on 16 January 2020. All RAPs were provided 28 days to review the document and make comments, request alterations or provide additions to this ACHAR. Table 3.3 shows comments made by RAPs.

Table 3.3: Responses to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment methodology

Organisation	Comment
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation / Ryan Johnson	Endorse recommendations in ACHA
Cubbitch Barta / Glenda Chalker	Fully agrees with recommendations made in report, but notes that "Aboriginal camp sites could still remain insitu, particularly within the older part of the Hospital"
Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group / Philip Khan	Called with concern about recommendations, but could not be reached for further comment

4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

This section provides the landscape context for the Project Area. The landscape context assists in determining the archaeological potential of the Project Area, including the potential for the formation and preservation of the archaeological record, and the potential for archaeological material to occur according to landform, location and distance from resources and places of cultural activity or significance. The Project Area is located along the Georges River, which runs approximately 96 kilometres from its headwaters near Appin and Campbelltown to Botany Bay. The river drains a catchment area of ~920 square kilometres, with its largest tributary being the Woronora River which joins the Georges approximately 10 kilometres from its mouth in Botany Bay. The Project Area is located along the Georges River, ~35 kilometres upstream from Botany Bay, where the river is transitioning from fresh to estuarine waters.

4.1.1 Geology

The Project Area is located in the Cumberland subregion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The Sydney Basin is part of a major basin system stretching from the Bowen Basin in Queensland that formed during late Carboniferous and early Permian extension. The deepest units overlying Lachlan Fold Belt are early Permian marine shales, siltstones and sandstones and volcanic basalts, breccias and tuffs. Overlying this are Permian coal measures, then Triassic quartz-rich sandstones deposited by extremely large braided rivers whose headwaters lay hundreds to thousands of kilometres to the south- and northwest. Subsequent Jurassic lower-energy fluvial and shallow marine sedimentation caps the sequence (NPWS, 2003).

The local geology of the Project Area is characterised by Triassic Wianamatta Group, which includes Bringelly Shales over Minchinbury Sandstone and Ashfield Shales and predominantly consists of shale, claystone and fine to medium-grained lithic sandstone. Cenozoic incision into the rocks of the Wianamatta Group by the Georges River created a gorge and floodplain, which has filled with Pliocene alluvial clayey quartzose sands and clays and Holocene alluvium (Clark and Jones, 1991). The Project Area is on an outer bank of a bend of the Georges River. The Project Area mainly lies on Triassic Wianamatta Group shales, but the eastern most portion includes Pliocene alluvial sands and clays.

4.1.2 Soils

The Project Area falls within the Blacktown (bt) soil landscape (Hazelton et al., 2010). The Blacktown soil is a residual soil landscape which is characterised by gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales, local relief up to 30 metres with broad rounded crests and ridges, and gently inclined slopes usually >5 per cent. The soils are often shallow to moderately deep (>100 centimetres) texture-contrast soils with red and brown podzolic soils on crests grading to yellow podzolic soils on lower slopes and in drainage lines. Soils have seasonal waterlogging, localised water erosion, localised surface movement potential, and low fertility (Hazelton et al., 2010).

4.1.3 Climate

The climate of the Project Area can be defined as humid subtropical (Köppen climate classification: Cfa), being characterised by hot and humid summers and cool to mild winters. Monthly mean maximum temperatures range between 17.3°C (June) and 28.2°C (January), with mean minimum temperatures between 4.7°C (June) and 17.7°C (February). The mean annual rainfall (1962-2001) is 856 mm, with higher average rainfall between January and March and lower average rainfall between July and September (BOM, Liverpool climate statistics).

4.1.4 Flora

The native flora of the region is characterised by the local microregions. Shale hills are characterised by grey box, forest red gum, narrow-leaved ironbark woodland with some spotted gum. Alluvial sands and gravels contain prevalent hard-leaved scribbly gum, rough-barked apple and old man banksia. The river flats flora comprises broad-leaved apple, cabbage gum and forest red gum with abundant swamp oak, while lagoons and swamps contain tall spike rush and juncus with Parramatta red gum (NPSW, 2003). Given the Project Area is located on a shale raised landform nearby a low-gradient portion of the George's River, the native vegetation would have been a melange of each microregion.

5 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

This section summarises the archaeological and ethnographic information to provide a context for Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Project Area. This informs the assessment of the archaeological significance of the Project Area.

5.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage context

Before contact, Aboriginal society in the Sydney region was organised into clans. In general, resource and land ownership centred on the clan, members of which are descended from a common ancestor or ancestors. Each clan comprised several extended families who were associated with a given land area. Each clan had a particular estate; the name of each clan derived its name by adding the suffix “-gal” to the estate’s name. According to historical sources, the Project Area lands were known as Cabro, and the clan that resided in the Project Area was known as the Cabro-gal (Attenbrow, 2010).

Language is a higher level of Aboriginal social organisation. Language groups which included several clans – though it must be noted that the relationship between clans and language groups is poorly understood. Multiple languages were spoken within the Sydney area, and it is likely that almost all Aboriginal people were multi-lingual (Attenbrow, 2010).

The Georges River formed a boundary between two language groups: the Darug to the north and the Dharawal to the south. The location of the Project Area on the north bank of the Georges River suggests that it formed part of the Darug language group (Irish, 2009). This is attested to by Mathews and Everitt (1900: 262) state “The Dharook dialect... was spoken at Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith, and possibly as far east as Sydney.” Likewise, Hill (1892) states “Those on the southern shore of the George’s River, across to the coast and the south shore of Botany Bay, spoke a different language to those at Liverpool.”

Seasonal movements depended on the resources available, including water, flora and fauna resources. Clans or local groups occupied a core area, and moved between resources, or for ceremonial purposes, trade and governance. The availability of resources was noted to influence the diets and subsistence patterns employed by groups as they migrated through the landscape. Collins described people living away from the coast as subsisting “on such animals as they can catch... being compelled to climb the trees after honey and the small animals which resort to them, such as the flying squirrel and possum” (Collins in Attenbrow 2010:71). One food source that is noted for the Cabrogal is the toredo worms, from which the clan derived its name: the name “Cabro” is derived from the teredo worms, called “cah-bro” by Aboriginal people, that were collected for consumption along the banks of the Georges River and estuaries.

The ample water sources provided an attractive landscape for land mammals, which as described above, Aboriginal people hunted or trapped. The hunting of tree-dwelling mammals such as possums and gliders appears to have been common, with kangaroo and wallaby targeted less often, perhaps only when clans came together for ceremonial purposes (Brook and Kohen 1991:3-4).

Aboriginal people relied on an extensive knowledge of their land and its resources. Initial relations between Aboriginal people and colonists were often recorded as amicable. However, as colonial populations increasingly claimed Aboriginal lands and resources, tensions and violence escalated. By 1794, violent encounters were frequent and extensive, and the Aboriginal population of the greater Sydney region was severely reduced.

5.2 Archaeological context

5.2.1 Regional archaeological context

Archaeological and genetic evidence indicates that Aboriginal people have been in Australia for at least 50,000 years (Clarkson et al., 2016; Tobler et al., 2017), adapting to climatic and environmental changes and moving across every part of the continent (Hiscock, 2008). Despite this, evidence for Aboriginal presence in the Sydney region during the Pleistocene is sparse. The earliest potential evidence for human presence in the region is a series of core tools recovered from alluvial gravels at the base of the Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River dated to between 41.9±5.5 and 50.4±8.9 ka using thermoluminescence dating (Stockton and Holland, 1974; Nanson et al., 1987; Stockton and Nanson, 2004). However, given the small number of

artefacts and the relatively high probability that 'core tools' could occur naturally in alluvial gravel deposits, this site has been treated with scepticism (e.g., Mulvaney and Kamminga, 1999). Williams et al. (2014) report an open occupation site in north-west Sydney with a reported continuous occupation sequence from 36,000 years ago, however the luminescence-based chronology of these massive, pedoturbation-prone sands was generated using large aliquots, thereby obscuring possible inaccuracies due to mixed sediments (see Gliganic et al., 2016).

There is a more robust Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene record of human presence in the wider Sydney region from places such as Shaws Creek, Loggers Shelter, Bass Point midden, Second Ponds Creek, Darling Mills SF2 rockshelter, and MR/1 (Kohen et al. 1984; Attenbrow 1981, 2004; Hughes and Djohadze, 1980 Attenbrow 1993; Moore 1981; McDonald et al., 1994). These places record Aboriginal occupation at a time when sea levels were rising, following the sea-level minimum associated with the last glacial maximum (~21,000 to ~18,000 years ago). Most places across the Sydney Basin, however, date to the last ~5,000 years corresponding to a continent-wide population increase during the mid- and late-Holocene (Williams, 2013, 2018).

Thousands of Aboriginal objects have been recorded in the greater Sydney region, for the most part through the work of consulting projects associated with development. Different types of evidence of Aboriginal land use has been recorded in the region, including open artefact scatters, shell middens, rock shelters (sometimes associated with middens, occupation, and/or art), rock engravings, rock paintings, grinding grooves, burial sites, scarred trees, and quarries (stone and ochre). However, by far, the most common type of archaeological evidence on the Cumberland Plain is stone artefacts. Smith (1989) recorded a total of 386 sites, most of which were open artefact scatters, and concluded that proximity to water and raw materials were the strongest factors that dictated location and artefact density, while other factors such as topography, vegetation, and soil type had little influence.

Later work incorporated test excavations in addition to surface surveys. This work showed that the archaeological record is more complex, with high potential for sub-surface archaeological resources, even where none are visible on the surface. This was conclusively demonstrated by the work of Jo McDonald, particularly in the Rouse Hill Development Area (RHDA), an area on the Cumberland Plain approximately 25 kilometres north of the Project Area. This work is summarised in McDonald (2005) and White and McDonald (2010). They conducted extensive dispersed test and open area excavations across the RHDA, thus allowing a systematic comparison of artefact distribution with various geographic and geomorphic features over a wide area. White and McDonald (2010) show that stream order and landform were correlated with artefact distribution and density. Higher artefact densities and more continuous artefact distributions tend to be observed in association with waterways with higher stream orders (Fourth order). Likewise, terraces and lower slopes yield more artefacts than upper slopes. Lower slopes near larger streams with north and northeast facing aspects also showed higher artefact densities. The distance from water was also shown to correlate with artefact density, with higher densities occurring 51-100 metres from fourth order streams and 0-50 metres from second order streams. Proximity to water was corroborated by Kohen (1997), who recorded over 50 Aboriginal objects in the Penrith area including artefact scatters, grinding grooves, and rock shelters. Kohen (1997) observed that Aboriginal objects are more likely to occur adjacent to rivers and creeks.

5.2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was conducted by Veronica Norman on 24 June 2019. The search parameters were as follows:

AHIMS ID: 374115
Datum: GDA Zone 56
Easting: 307073– 310534,
Northings: 6243210– 6246575
Buffer: 50 m
Number of Aboriginal sites: 6

The search captured an area wider than the Project Area in order to provide context for nature of archaeological evidence in the local landscape. An expanded AHIMS search area also accounts for known errors in the AHIMS system (Aboriginal object locations may be in error of up to 200 metres due to the discrepancies in coordinate systems used in the past). It is important to note that the location and nature of Aboriginal objects

REPORT

is considered culturally sensitive material. Should this report be made public, all information regarding the location and nature of Aboriginal objects should be removed.

The extensive search identified **six registered Aboriginal objects within the searched area**. There are **no registered Aboriginal objects located within the Project Area** or within 500 metres of the Project Area.

The closest registered Aboriginal objects is AHIMS # 45-5-2540 (Liverpool Weir ocs1), which is located approximately 800 metres to the south of the Project Area.

The AHIMS extensive search results are summarised in Table 5.1, Table 5.2, and

Type	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact	3	50
Shell	1	17
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	33
TOTAL	6	100

Figure 5.1

Table 5.1: List of AHIMS sites near Project Area

AHIMS ID	Name	Features	Approximate distance from Project Area
45-5-2912	Brickmakers Creek	Artefact: 8	900 metres NW
45-5-2540	Liverpool Weir ocs1	Open Camp Site, Artefact	800 metres SSW
45-5-3428	CC 1	Artefact: 27	1600 metres NNE
45-5-3629	Collingwood Park (CW 1)	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Artefact	1950 metres SW
45-5-5192	Shell Midden OPTRd	Shell: 1	1500 metres E
45-5-3271	CC1	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Artefact	1500 metres NNE

Table 5.2: Summary of extensive AHIMS search results

Type	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact	3	50
Shell	1	17
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	33
TOTAL	6	100



Figure 5.1: AHIMS extensive search

LOCATION:	Path: N:\Projects\Conics_Sydney\PR 143932 - Liverpool Hospital\GIS\MXD\Aboriginal\AHIMS_Luke2.mxd	DATUM: GDA94
LIVERPOOL, NSW		PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
PURPOSE: HERITAGE	VERSION (PLAN BY):	Data Sources:
Technician: Luke.Gliganic	Date: 6/12/2019	RPS
		Land and Property 2015

5.2.3 Review of archaeological assessments in the local area

5.2.3.1 The Project Area

There have been **no archaeological assessments** in the project area.

5.2.3.2 Near the Project Area

Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services (2002). An Aboriginal Archaeological Study of the Proposed Hoxton Park Partial Sewerage Transfer Via Liverpool Submain

Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services conducted an Aboriginal Archaeological Study and survey along sections of proposed pipeline work associated with the Hoxton Park Release Area to Liverpool Sewage Treatment Plant.

Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services surveyed the proposed route over two days, along with a member of the Gandangara LALC and Sydney Water. The area was found to be generally highly disturbed, passing through areas of disturbed creek banks, alluvial floodplains, and adjacent plains, predominantly within highly disturbed road corridors and within areas of dense development. No Aboriginal objects were identified during the survey within the study areas.

Large portions of the survey area occurred on landforms that would generally be assessed as having a high archaeological sensitivity such as alluvial floodplains. However, given the highly flood-prone nature and the highly disturbed state of the survey area, most of these areas were assessed as having a low likelihood of containing intact archaeological deposits.

Total Earth Care (2008). Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment – Collingwood and Discovery Parks, Liverpool

Total Earth Care conducted an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment for Collingwood and Discovery Parks, in Liverpool, NSW, as a proposed development to subdivide Collingwood Park into two lots – one being for residential subdivision with the balance of the site remaining as public open space.

The area had been assessed in 1997 (JMCHM 1997). JMCHM recorded a bifacially ground edge hatchet head within the area assessed in 1997, though the location of the hatchet head was not recorded on the AHIMS. The 1997 assessment recommended that the archaeological potential for the study area was low due to the high level of disturbance, but that undisturbed deposits may be protected under Collingwood House itself.

During the detailed survey in 2008, Total Earth Care found no Aboriginal cultural heritage material. Topsoil in most of the entire study area was observed to be heavily disturbed by existing development and roads associated with Collingwood House, heavy landscaping associated with the previous use as a golf course, and landscaping including apparent shaping and excavation for stormwater drainage.

Total Earth Care identified only one part of the study area with significant archaeological potential. This is based on Aboriginal people being likely to have targeted the area as a resting place with commanding regional views. This area is quite narrowly defined between a slope with little archaeological potential and areas of heavy disturbance. It is unclear to what extent the area of archaeological potential would contain intact archaeological deposit and total Earth Care recommended archaeological testing prior to disturbance.

The Aboriginal community involved in the study expressed a wish that the hatchet head and areas of archaeological potential be registered as Aboriginal object. It was registered as “CW1” and bounded by the area of potential identified in the study, the underfloor deposits of Collingwood House (following McDonald’s 1997 recommendation) and the grounds of the house where the hatchet head was found.

Paul Irish (2009). Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Lot 446 in DP48658, Park Road, Liverpool, NSW

Paul Irish conducted an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Lot 445 in DP48658 at Park Road in Liverpool NSW, land that was being considered for possible development as a community facility for the local Aboriginal community.

The assessment included a survey of the subject land, examining all areas of exposed ground to locate, record, assess any archaeological evidence for past Aboriginal land use, and assess potential archaeological sensitivity of the subject land. The survey identified a high degree of disturbance by past land use. No Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were observed during the survey.

The assessment concluded that no archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal land use was observed during the survey, nor were any areas thought to retain subsurface Aboriginal archaeological potential. The survey recorded high levels of disturbance throughout the subject land, including quite significant modification of areas from the channelling of the adjacent creek. No topsoil was identified that would indicate archaeological potential.

Artefact Heritage Services (2011). Light Horse Park, Liverpool, Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impacts for non-Indigenous heritage for the proposed route of electricity feeder lines

In 2011 Artefact Heritage Services undertook a due diligence assessment of Aboriginal heritage for a proposed electricity feeder line within Light Horse Park, Liverpool. Research indicated that Light Horse Park had been subject to a high level of disturbance. The area had been intensively cultivated and had been used as a former municipal landfill. Artefact concluded, therefore, that it was unlikely that any archaeological deposits would remain within the zone of impact of the proposed development. This conclusion was supported by a survey, which identified no Aboriginal objects. Artefact observed high levels of ground disturbance and landform modification including Landscaping and construction of storm water and other infrastructure that would have impacted on any archaeological deposit.

Due to the high level of disturbance, combined with the lack of Aboriginal archaeological objects located in the area, Artefact concluded that the potential for Aboriginal objects within the area assessed was low.

Comber Consultants (2019). Liverpool Boys' and Girls' High Schools, Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

Comber Consultants was engaged to provide an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment for the Liverpool Boys' and Girls' High Schools. This study area is the lot directly north of the Project Area.

Based on a review of previous archaeological assessments for the Cumberland Plains, Comber developed a predictive model for the study area and the Cumberland Plain more broadly. The study area was about 310 metres north of the closest point of the Georges River and was surrounded with several first and second order creeks located between one and three kilometres away. The Georges River would have been an important source of aquatic resources, whilst the creeks would have provided freshwater and freshwater resources. Nearby resources would have included quantities of fresh water, aquatic life and plant foods as well as bark for manufacturing containers, shields and canoes and plants for manufacturing twine. The manufacturing process would have necessitated the use of stone tools which may also have needed to be modified. The predictive modelling indicated that camps would have been located close to the water source or on ridgelines overlooking a water source. The assessment concluded that the study area, being on a low area close to the river and former wetlands, could be expected to contain evidence of past Aboriginal land use in the form of open artefact scatters, scarred trees and isolated artefacts. However, as the study area had been cleared and modified for the construction of the school and associated facilities, scarred trees were therefore unlikely, although Comber concluded that artefact scatters and isolated artefacts could exist within the study area.

The survey of the study area identified a low area close to the river and former wetlands with the potential to contain medium to high densities of Aboriginal objects.

Comber recommended that consultation with the Aboriginal community and archaeological testing to determine if Aboriginal objects are located within the study area. This recommendation was based on the results of predictive modelling, which indicated the potential for the study area to contain Aboriginal objects.

5.3 Archaeological predictive model

The purpose of this predictive model is to provide an indication of the Aboriginal objects likely to occur within the Project Area. It draws on the review of the existing information from the regional and local archaeological context and from the landscape context. The predictive model informed the approach to the archaeological survey and to the assessment of the archaeological significance.

There are a number of factors that influence Aboriginal occupation of an area. These include essential subsistence resources such as food (flora and fauna) and fresh water, and secondary resources such as raw stone materials, wood and bark, animal skins and reeds for basket weaving, string, clothing and similar. Landscape features such as ridges, flat elevated areas, rock shelters and similar, may have also influenced Aboriginal occupation of an area. In addition, cultural activities may have also occurred at certain locations in the landscape; for example, corroborees and initiation sites.

The following predictions have been made on the basis of the landscape context, available ethnographic observations of Aboriginal people in the region, archaeological studies, as well as, analysis of information recorded on the AHIMS.

- Artefacts are found in most landforms and contexts. A review of previous archaeological assessments near the Project Area suggests that low density artefact scatters and isolated artefacts are the most likely type of Aboriginal object likely to be encountered within the Project Area and in the wider landscape.
- Due to the developed nature of the Project Area, the potential for scarred trees is low.
- Due to the developed nature of the Project Area, the potential for burials to be located within the Project Area is low.

5.4 Results of archaeological survey

In accordance with the Code, the aims of an archaeological survey are twofold. The first aim of an archaeological survey is to record all (or a representative sample of all) material traces of Aboriginal land use visible on the ground surface or as landscape features. The second aim is to assess subsurface archaeological potential. An archaeological survey was undertaken on 25 November 2019 by Luke Gliganic (RPS Heritage Consultant), Darren Duncan (Gandangara LALC Culture and Heritage Officer), Justin Morgan (Johnstaff), and John Sadek (LHAP redevelopment team). Nathan Jones (Director of Aboriginal Health, SWSLHD) also attended. The survey was conducted in accordance with the Code.

A sample survey was undertaken as the Project Area had low ground surface exposures and visibility. Exposure in the Project Area is limited due to the heavily developed nature of the site. The vast majority (approximately 85%) of ground surface in the Project Area is paved surfaces or buildings. The remaining approximately 15% of the Project Area is exposed surfaces, which are landscaped grass and garden between footpaths, roads, and buildings and a grassy area growing on a fill surface that is raised by several metres above the adjacent rail corridor and land on the opposite side of the rail corridor. Visibility of the exposed areas was impeded by vegetation, including grass, bushes and trees. In accordance with the Code of Practice the sample survey targeted all landform types within the Project Area.

Given the flat, heavily developed nature of the Project Area, only one survey unit was defined based on the nature of the landform. The survey unit was covered on foot as a transect. Areas of exposure were targeted for stone artefacts and other traces of Aboriginal occupation.

The survey unit had low ground surface exposures and visibility. The Project Area is heavily developed and, as a result, there were limited exposed surfaces. The vast majority (approximately 85%) of ground surface in the Project Area is paved surfaces or buildings, including the remains of the now-abandoned Ron Dunbier building, and the old multi-storey carpark. The remaining approximately 15% of the Project Area is exposed surfaces, which are landscaped grass and garden between footpaths, roads, and buildings and a grassy area growing on a fill surface that is raised by several metres above the adjacent rail corridor and land on the opposite side of the rail corridor. Visibility of the exposed areas was impeded by vegetation, including grass, bushes and trees. All aspects of Survey Unit One were man-made.

REPORT

No Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were identified within Survey Unit One.

6 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

In order to develop appropriate heritage management outcomes, it is necessary for the significance of Aboriginal objects and places to be assessed. Aboriginal heritage may be significant for cultural and / or archaeological reasons. Aboriginal people are best placed to assess cultural significance and are therefore consulted in the heritage management process. Archaeological significance is assessed against archaeological criteria outlined in the Code.

6.1 Cultural significance criteria

The cultural significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage has been assessed in accordance with the *Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013) (the Burra Charter) and the Guide. The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013:2) defined cultural significance as:

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, archaeological, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.

The cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and places has been assessed against four criteria:

- **Social or cultural:** Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments of a place (OEH 2011:8). There is often not consensus about the cultural value of an object or place as people experience places and events in different ways and as such, cultural values may be in direct conflict. Social and cultural values have been determined through consultation with RAPs.
- **Historic:** This refers to the associations of a place with a historic figure, event, or phase of activity. Historic places are not always associated with tangible evidence (such as structures or landscape modifications) and may have shared historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) community groups.
- **Archaeological:** Archaeological value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or objects based on its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding of and information about past Aboriginal occupation (OEH 2011:9).
- **Aesthetic:** Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of a place. It may consider form, scale, texture and material of the fabric, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (OEH 2011:9).

An assessment of cultural significance incorporates a range of values which may vary for different Aboriginal people and may relate to both the natural and cultural characteristics of places or sites. Cultural significance and Aboriginal cultural views can only be determined by the Aboriginal community, using their knowledge of sites and their own value system.

6.2 Cultural heritage assessment

6.2.1 Cultural heritage value

Cultural heritage value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments a place has for Aboriginal people (EOH 2011:8). There is not always consensus about the cultural value of a place as people experience places and events differently, and in some instances cultural values may be in direct conflict. Cultural significance can only be determined by Aboriginal people and is identified through Aboriginal community consultation.

The cultural heritage value of the Project Area was discussed with Darren Duncan, Culture and Heritage Officer for the Gandangara LALC who attended the archaeological survey. Mr Duncan noted that there were high levels of ground disturbance in the Project Area. RAPs have been invited to comment on the cultural significance of the Project Area for this ACHAR.

6.2.2 Historic value

Historic value refers to the association of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community (OEH 2011:9).

No historical resources have been found that discuss important people, events, phases, or activities of the Aboriginal community in the Project Area. The historical value of the Project Area was discussed with Darren Duncan, Culture and Heritage Officer for the Gandangara LALC who attended the archaeological survey of the Project Area. RAPs have been invited to comment on the historical significance of the Project Area throughout the consultation for this ACHAR.

6.2.3 Aesthetic value

Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of a place. It may consider form, scale, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (OEH 2011:9).

The aesthetic value of the Project Area was discussed with Darren Duncan, Culture and Heritage Officer for the Gandangara LALC who attended the archaeological survey of the Project Area. RAPs have been invited to comment on the historical significance of the Project Area throughout the consultation for this ACHAR.

6.2.4 Archaeological value

Archaeological value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object based on its rarity, representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information about past Aboriginal occupation (OEH 2011:9).

The assessment of scientific or archaeological value (and subsequently, significance) is used to develop appropriate heritage management and impact mitigation strategies. Criteria for archaeological significance have been developed in accordance with the principles of the Code of Practice. The following archaeological significance criteria have been used: rarity, representativeness, research potential and education potential. These are defined in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Archaeological significance criteria

Criteria	Description
Rarity	Is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
Representativeness	How much variability (outside and / or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
Research potential	Is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
Education potential	Does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that may have teaching potential?

No registered Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential have been identified in the Project Area. The archaeological significance of the Project Area is summarised in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Archaeological significance criteria

Criteria	Assessment	
Rarity	The Project Area is characteristic of the Cumberland Plains region with development having occurred over much of the Project Area. The Project Area demonstrates a high level of ground disturbance. No Aboriginal objects have been identified within the Project Area.	Nil – low
Representativeness	The Project Area is representative of a part of the wider archaeological landscape, however in isolation it is not considered to be representative of areas of archaeological potential within the wider landscape.	Nil – low
Research potential	The Project Area demonstrates a high level of ground disturbance. No registered Aboriginal objects are located within the Project Area and it is unlikely that any Aboriginal objects would be identified. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Project Area would offer opportunities for research.	Nil – low
Education potential	As no Aboriginal objects have been identified within the Project Area it is considered to have nil to low educational potential.	Nil – low

During the RAP review period, it was noted by one RAP that, while they fully supported the recommendations made in this ACHAR, that Aboriginal camp sites could still remain in situ, particularly within the older part of the Hospital.

6.3 Statement of significance

No registered Aboriginal sites or newly located Aboriginal sites have been identified within the Project Area. The site in isolation contains nil to low archaeological value.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section provides an assessment of the Proposal in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Conservation of Aboriginal objects and areas of archaeological sensitivity is the preferred outcome for Aboriginal cultural heritage management.

7.1 The Proposal

The Proposal includes:

- Demolition and site preparation works;
- Construction of a 6-storey car park including:
 - 1097 car parking spaces;
 - 42 motorcycle parking spaces;
 - Management office; and
 - Accessible restroom.
- Connections to the existing road network;
- Wayfinding and signage; and
- Associated landscaping.

7.2 Impact assessment

As no Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological have been identified within the Project Area, it is assessed that the Proposal would not impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The Ecologically Sustainable Development Principles are considered and discussed in detail in Section 8.2.1.

8 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Preamble

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal objects should be conserved. If conservation is not practicable, measures should be taken to mitigate against impacts to Aboriginal objects.

The nature of the mitigation measures recommended is based on the assessed significance of the Aboriginal objects and is informed by the cultural significance provided by the Aboriginal community through consultation. Mitigation measures vary depending on the assessment of archaeological significance and are based on the significance criteria discussed in Section 6. In general, the significance of an Aboriginal object would influence the recommended conservation outcomes and appropriate mitigation measures, on the following basis:

- Low archaeological significance: Conservation where possible.
- Moderate archaeological significance: Conservation where possible. If conservation is not practicable, salvage excavations or similar mechanisms determined in consultation with the Aboriginal community may be necessary.
- High archaeological significance: Conservation as a priority. Only if all practicable alternatives have been exhausted would impacts be considered justified. Comprehensive salvage excavations may be necessary.

There are no registered Aboriginal objects located within the Project Area. The archaeological survey undertaken of the Project Area with a representative of Gandangara LALC did not identify any new Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential or cultural significance. Therefore, the Project Area has been assessed as having nil to low archaeological significance.

8.2 Avoiding and minimising harm

The Project Area is located within Liverpool, NSW. The greater Liverpool area is experiencing an increase in population and there is a need for public resources to meet this growth. The proposed redevelopment of the Liverpool Hospital will expand its capabilities and enable it to meet the health requirements of the local and wider community.

No registered Aboriginal objects or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential have been located within the Project Area. The Project Area has been assessed to be of nil to low archaeological significance. While the location of the Project Area within the Gandangara landscape is appreciated, the Project Area is not considered to be of significant cultural value in isolation.

8.2.1 Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development

When assessing harm, the NPW Act requires consideration of the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). The principles of ESD include the precautionary principle and the principle of intergenerational equity.

8.2.1.1 Precautionary principle

The precautionary principle states that if there is a risk of seriously or irreversible harm, lack of certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. The precautionary principle requires “careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable serious or irreversible damage to the environment” and “an assessment of the risk rated consequences of various options” (DECCW 2009:26). It is important to consider the precautionary principle when:

- The proposal involves a risk of serious irreversible damage to an Aboriginal object or place, or to the value of that object or place.

- There is uncertainty about cultural or archaeological value, including in relation to the condition, rarity or representativeness of an Aboriginal object or place (DECCW 2009: 26).

No Aboriginal objects have been identified within the Project Area. The Project Area has been assessed as being of nil to low archaeological significance.

The precautionary principle is considered to be satisfied through archaeological survey and the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken as part of this ACHAR.

8.2.1.2 Intergenerational equity

Intergenerational equity is defined as the principle that the “present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations” (DECCW 2009:29). Intergenerational equity requires an understanding of the cultural and archaeological landscape and must consider the cumulative impact of a proposal.

Previously studies conducted around the Project Area and across the Liverpool region have identified the ubiquitous nature of sparse artefact scatters in the region. As no registered Aboriginal objects or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential have been identified within the Project Area, the Project Area has been assessed to be of nil to low archaeological significance. Therefore, this document and the Aboriginal community consultation is considered to satisfy the principle of intergenerational equity.

8.3 Proposed management policy for Aboriginal heritage

The below management and mitigation measures have been outlined in order to account for unseated Aboriginal objects or the discovery of human remains following the commencement of the Proposal, as well as continued Aboriginal community consultation where necessary, and requirements of the proponent in case of changes to the scope of the Proposal.

8.3.1 Unexpected Aboriginal objects

If Aboriginal objects are identified during construction, work should cease immediately and the area cordoned off. Health Infrastructure must be notified, and an archaeologist engaged to assess and record the Aboriginal object, and formulate an archaeological or cultural heritage management plan. The plan must be implemented prior to work recommencing.

8.3.2 Unexpected discovery of human remains

If suspected human remains are located during any stage of the proposed works, work should stop immediately, and the NSW Police and the Coroner’s Office should be notified. Heritage NSW, registered Aboriginal parties and an archaeologist should be contacted if the remains are found to be Aboriginal.

8.3.3 Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal parties

Consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders would continue throughout the life of the project as necessary. Ongoing consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders would take place in the event of any unexpected Aboriginal objects identified during works.

8.3.4 Changes to scope

If changes are made to the scope of proposed works assessed in this report, the potential impacts of the changes should be assessed by a qualified heritage consultant in consultation with the Gandangara LALC.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

This report has considered the landscape and archaeological context of the Project Area, the archaeological significance of the Project Area and the potential impact of the Proposal.

- There are no registered Aboriginal objects located within the Project Area.
- The archaeological survey identified a high level of disturbance across the Project Area.
- Due to the high level of ground disturbance within the Project Area, the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Project Area is assessed as nil - low.

9.2 Recommendations

Recommendation 1

As no Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential have been identified, the Proposal may proceed with caution.

Recommendation 2

Personnel, contractors and subcontractors should be made aware of all statutory obligations for Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the *Heritage Act 1977*. This should be in the form of an induction prior to the commencement of work.

Recommendation 3

If changes are made to the Proposal and work activities that are assessed in this report, further archaeological and / or cultural heritage assessment may be required.

Recommendation 4

If suspected Aboriginal objects are identified during construction, work should cease immediately and the area cordoned off. Health Infrastructure must be notified, and an archaeologist engaged to assess and record the Aboriginal object, and formulate an archaeological or cultural heritage management plan. The plan must be implemented prior to work recommencing.

Recommendation 5

In the unlikely event that human remains are identified within the Project Area, all work in the area must cease and the area cordoned off. The proponent must contact the local police. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be notified on Enviroline (131 555). If Heritage NSW confirm that the remains are Aboriginal, a management plan developed in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Work must not recommence without approval from Heritage NSW.

10 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

Proposed site plan

28 October 2019

Mr Jim Betts
Secretary
Department of Planning and Environment
320 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2001

Dear Mr Betts

**RE: LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL - MULTISTOREY CAR PARK
REQUEST FOR SECRETARY'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS**

This request is made on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW (HI) as the proponent for the proposed construction and operation of a multi-storey car park (MSCP) at Liverpool Hospital. As the proposal is for the purposes of a Health Services Facility that has a capital investment value in excess of \$30 million, in accordance with Schedule 1 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* it is State Significant Development for the purposes of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The purpose of this letter is to request Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) in accordance with section 5.15 of the EP&A Act for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed development. To support this request, outlined below is an overview of the proposed development, the statutory context, and the key likely environmental and planning issues associated with the proposal.

Concept Architectural Plans have been prepared by Fitzpatrick and Partners and are included at **Attachment A**.

1.0 Background

Liverpool Hospital is the district hospital for the local catchments of Liverpool and Fairfield and is a tertiary referral hospital for all of South Western Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD). Within NSW, Liverpool Hospital has the highest number of emergency department presentations, is one of seven major trauma units in NSW for adults and one of three adult Brain Injury Rehabilitation Units in Sydney. It has tertiary affiliations with the University of NSW, University of Wollongong and Western Sydney University, and also provides practical education programs for medical practitioners, nurses and other health professionals.

In June 2018, the NSW Government announced \$740 million of funding for the development of a world class health, research and academic precinct in Liverpool. The redevelopment will increase the inpatient bed numbers, as well as expanding tertiary and quaternary services.

The proposed MSCP will service the current and future parking demands for the whole Liverpool Hospital campus.

1.1 Hospital Infrastructure Works

A range of infrastructure improvement works are occurring across the broader Hospital campus under separate applications via Part 5 of the EP&A Act and as Complying Development under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (ISEPP). The infrastructure improvement works are required to ensure the ongoing operation of the Hospital and are separate to the subject SSD works, including:

- Demolition of buildings;
- Installation and augmentation of services;
- Alterations and additions to health service facilities;
- Tree removal;
- Realignment of internal roads;
- Relocation of short stay car parking; and
- Landscaping.

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Locational Context

Liverpool Hospital is located within the Liverpool Central Business District (CBD), on the corner of Elizabeth Street and Goulburn Street, Liverpool, within the Liverpool LGA. The Hospital site is approximately 27km south-west of the Sydney CBD and has an area of approximately 14.5ha, including land east and west of the Main Southern Railway, which forms the eastern and western campus.

Liverpool Hospital is within proximity of transport services and key road links including Liverpool Train Station approximately 700m to the south, the Hume Highway to the north and the M5 South Western Motorway to the south. It is located opposite Bigge Park, which is a large public park and is adjacent to Liverpool TAFE.

The Hospital's locational context is shown at **Figure 1** and the existing Hospital campus is shown at **Figure 2**.

The Hospital is located in a cluster of health and education uses within the north-east of the Liverpool CBD. It comprises a number of buildings associated with the Hospital campus situated around an internal road network. The Hospital has a maximum capacity of 855 beds, 23 operating rooms, 60 critical care beds and provides a range of state-wide services in areas such as critical care and trauma, neonatal intensive care and brain injury rehabilitation.

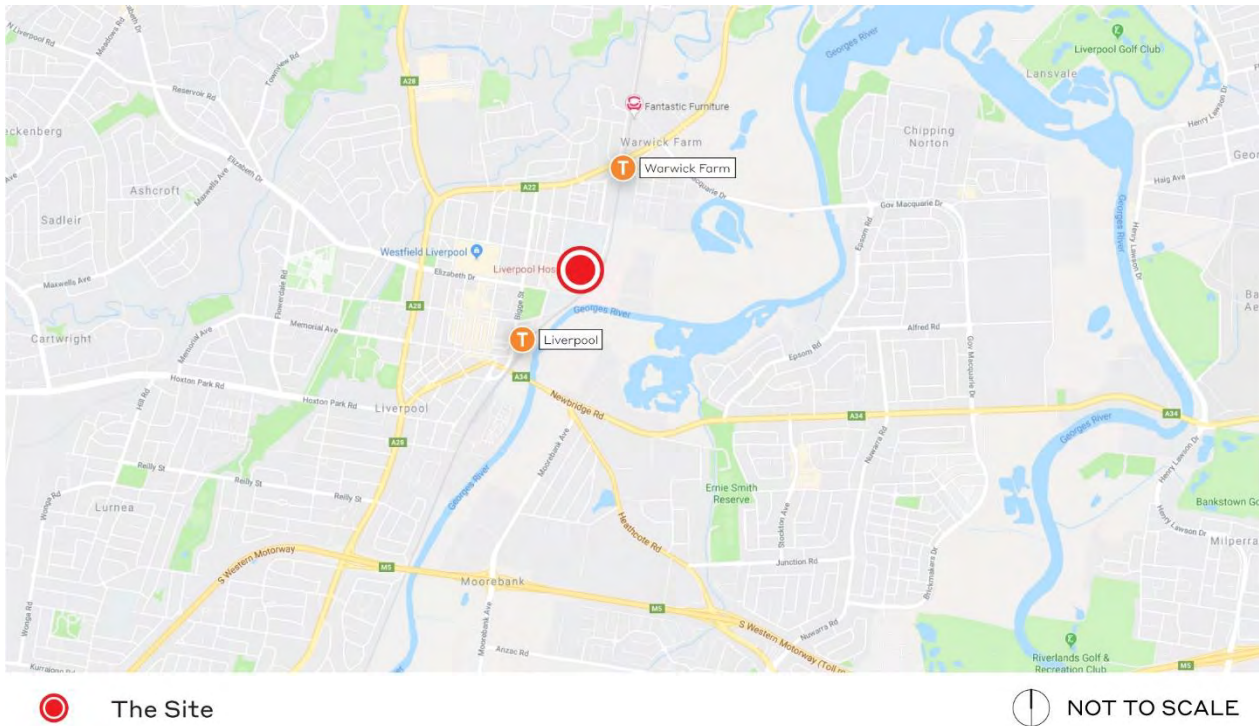


Figure 1 Locational Context
Source: Google maps / Ethos Urban



Figure 2 Hospital campus aerial
Source: Nearmap / Ethos Urban

2.2 Site Description

The new MSCP is located in the northern portion of the western campus which is currently occupied by an existing 4 storey car park and at-grade parking.

Other structures and vegetation are to be removed as part of broader infrastructure improvement works occurring under separate authorisations via Part 5 of the EP&A Act (see **Section 1.1**).

The site is legally described as Lot 501 in DP1165217. The land is owned by NSW Health Administration Corporation.

3.0 Description of the proposed development

The SSD will seek consent for:

- Demolition and site preparation works;
- Construction of a 6-storey car park including:
 - 1097 car parking spaces;
 - 42 motorcycle parking spaces;
 - Management office; and
 - Accessible restroom.
- Connections to the existing road network;
- Wayfinding and signage; and
- Associated landscaping.

Fitzpatrick and Partners have prepared Concept Architectural Plans included at **Attachment A**. The site location and Ground Level plan is shown at **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** and 3D massing of the proposed development is shown at **Figure 5**.

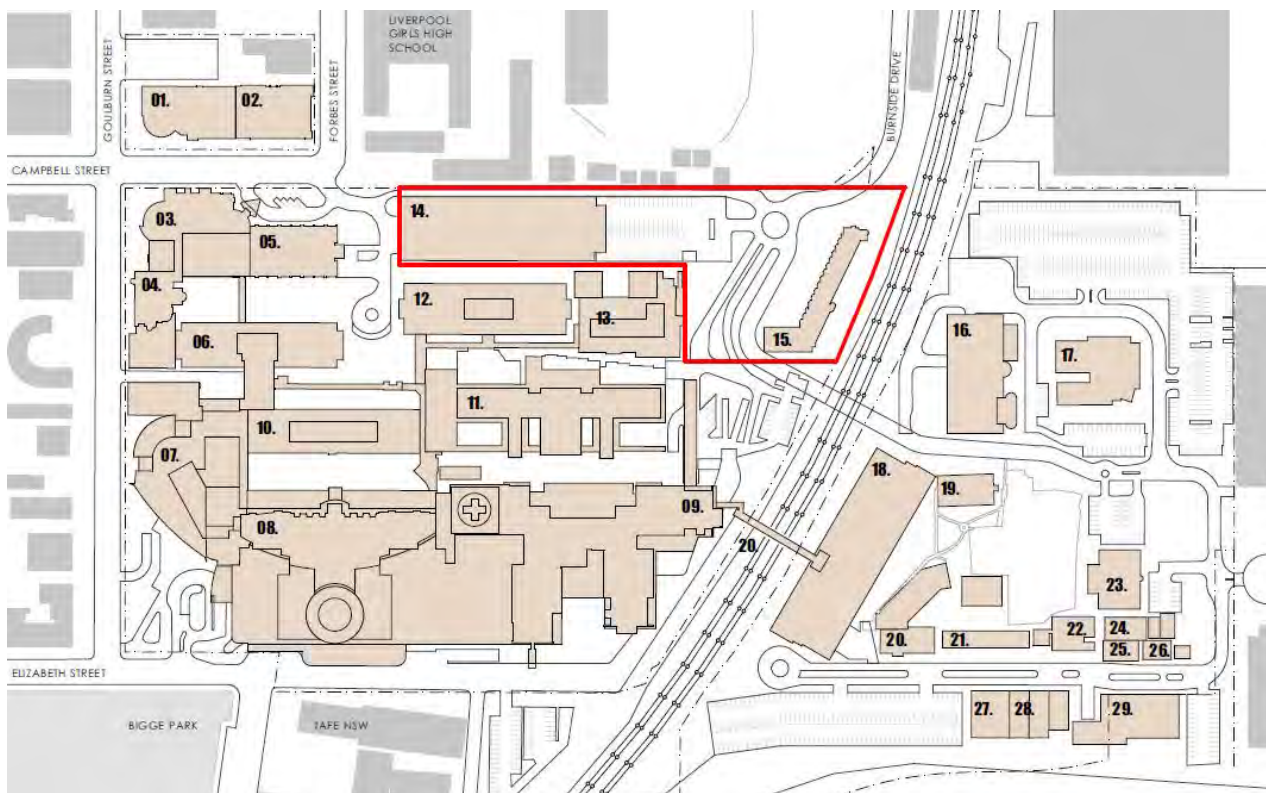


Figure 3 Site location outlined red
Source: Fitzpatrick and Partners

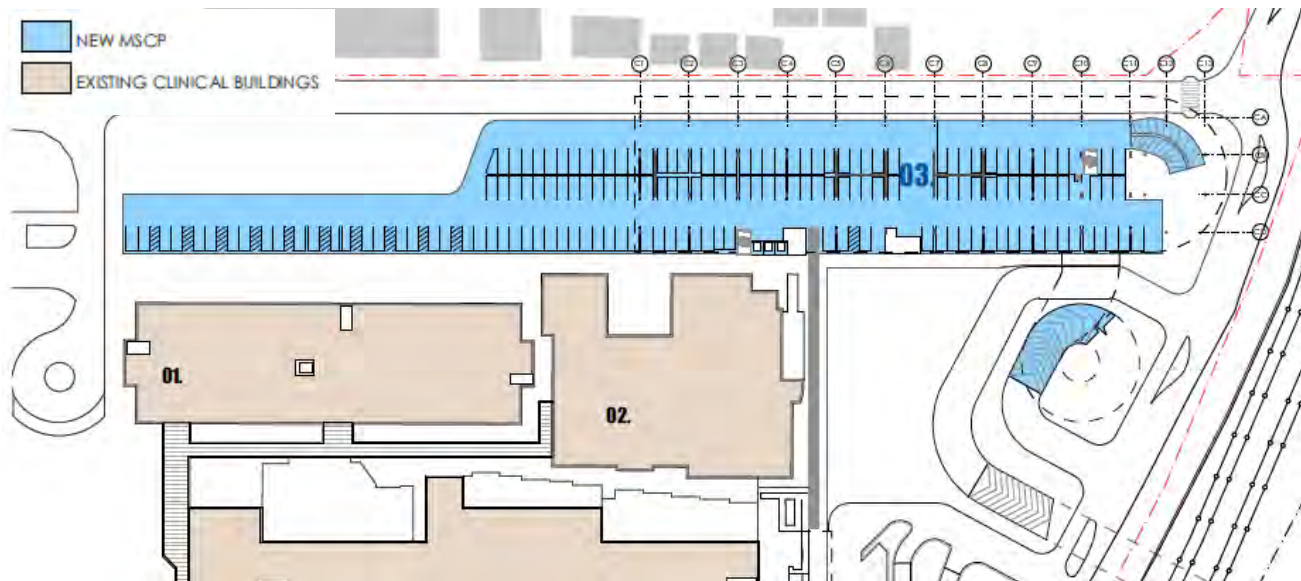


Figure 4 Ground level plan
Source: Fitzpatrick and Partners

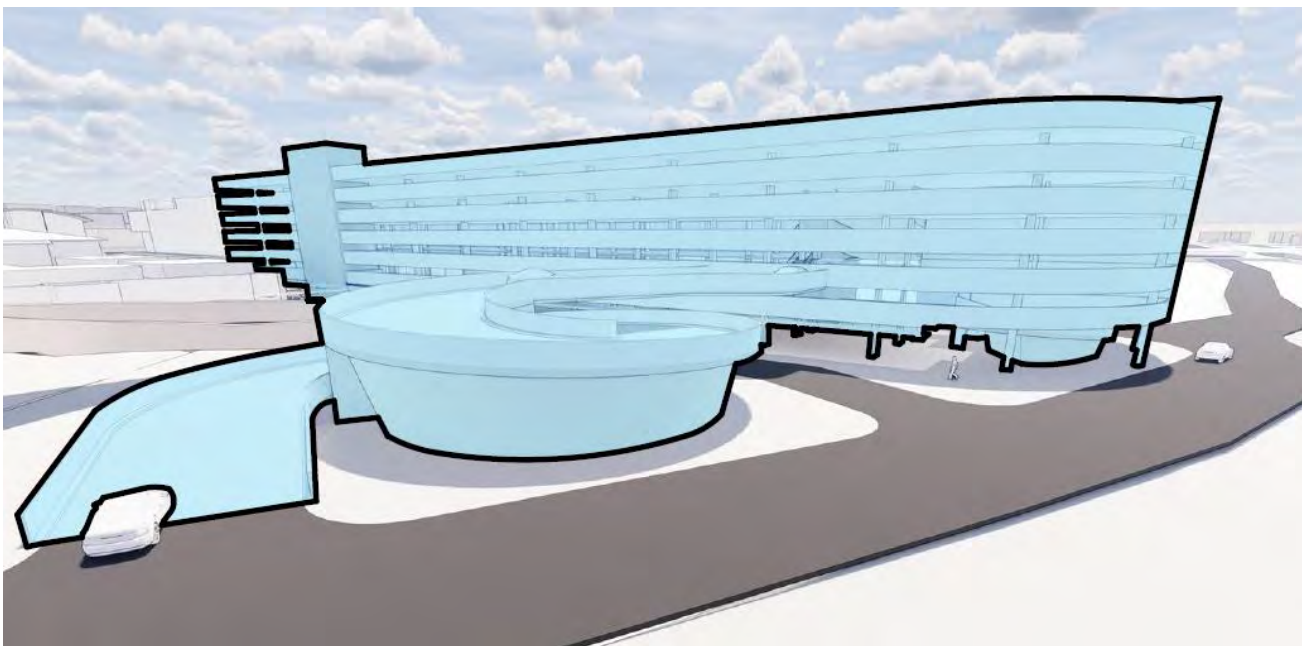


Figure 5 3D massing of proposed development - viewed from Burnside Drive
Source: Fitzpatrick and Partners

3.1 Project Value and Job Creation

The estimated projected value is \$50 million.

The project will result in the following job creation:

- 100 construction jobs; and
- Nil full time equivalent roles.

4.0 Strategic Need for the Project

4.1 Need for the Proposal

The Liverpool Hospital Clinical Services Plan 2031 (CSP) predicts substantial growth in services demand to 2025/26 as a result of population increase, major infrastructure in South Western Sydney and the poor health status of people within the LGA and surrounding areas. These increases result in demand well beyond the Hospital's present infrastructure capacities.

Population projections indicate that the population of SWSLHD will increase from 966,450 people in 2016 to 1.285 million people in 2031.

This is an increase of 33% over the fifteen years. The Liverpool LGA population will grow by 41% by 2031, with an additional 86,950 people, a growth rate twice that expected for the rest of NSW.

As a consequence of the projected growth data, the Hospital is set to expand services in accordance with the NSW Government's health, research and academic precinct. A preliminary analysis of the existing demand and future car parking supply on the site has been undertaken. The analysis found that the existing campus supply of car parking spaces is inadequate to cater for the increase in staff, patients and visitors to Liverpool Hospital.

While the Liverpool Hospital is located in close proximity to a number of public transport options, the 24 hour operation of the Hospital, the need for shift work and the growing population means that it is required to ensure that adequate and affordable onsite car parking is available to staff, patients and visitors.

5.0 Planning Context

5.1 Strategic Planning Framework

This section provides a summary of the key strategic plans as they apply to Liverpool Hospital. The proposed MSCP is consistent with the outcomes of key relevant strategic plans at **Table 1**.

Table 1 Consistency with strategic plans

Strategic Plan	Comment
Greater Sydney Regional Plan	<p>The Greater Sydney Regional Plan (the Regional Plan) is the overarching strategic plan that seeks to shape future development for the Sydney metropolitan area over the next 40 years. Under the Regional Plan, Sydney will be made of three cities, with Liverpool forming part of the Western Parkland City along with Greater Penrith and Campbelltown-Macarthur. Liverpool is designated as part of the 'Metropolitan' cluster (centre) of the Western City in the centres hierarchy.</p> <p>The centre of Liverpool is to be the foundation for growing a health and education precinct that will support the growing Western City over the next 20 years. The Plan seeks to anchor university presence in Liverpool around the Government's investment in hospitals to facilitate the emergence of a health and education precinct. Liverpool is to be better connected to the rail network to help drive the education and commercial strengths of the CBD. This is further supported by Objective 24 where the NSW Government will decentralise more than 3,000 public sector jobs to Western Sydney, including targeting Liverpool.</p>
Western City District Plan	<p>The Western City District Plan sets out the planning priorities and actions to manage growth and change in the Western City District. It is a guide for implementing the Region Plan, at a district level, and is a bridge between regional and local planning. The District Plan informs local strategic planning statements, preparation of Local Environmental Plans and assessment of Planning Proposals, community strategic plans and policies.</p> <p>Planning Priority W9 specifically refers to the growth and strengthening of the Liverpool 'Metropolitan Cluster'. Liverpool is identified as a 'Collaboration Area' where the key aims include developing smart jobs around the health and education precinct.</p>

Strategic Plan	Comment
Growing Liverpool 2023	Growing Liverpool 2023 is Liverpool's 10-year community strategic plan. It is based on a set of principles that guide delivery of the vision for Liverpool and aligns with the Government's strategic policy directions. The strategic plan is somewhat out of date and responds to the strategic plans that have been superseded by the Regional and District Plans. It is expected that the Growing Liverpool 2023 will be updated in the coming years to align with the actions and priorities in the Regional and District Plan.
Georges River Precinct Plan	The Plan aims to extend the Liverpool City Centre to create better connections to and through the river and aims to make Liverpool into a 'true river city'. The Plan outlines a high-level vision for the potential regeneration of the Moorebank Precinct, opposite the Liverpool CBD. The Plan does not introduce any planning controls and rather provides a framework for future planning guidance.

5.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act establishes the assessment framework for SSD. Under Section 4.38 of the Act the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces and is the consent authority for SSD. Section 4.12(8) requires that a development application for SSD is to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in the form prescribed by the Regulations.

5.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011

The *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SEPP SRD) identifies development which is declared to be State Significant. Clause 14 of Schedule 1 of the Policy provides that State Significant Development includes:

Development that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million for any of the following purposes:

- (a) hospitals,*
- (b) medical centres,*
- (c) health, medical or related research facilities (which may also be associated with the facilities or research activities of a NSW local health district board, a University or an independent medical research institute).*

The proposal has a CIV in excess of \$30 million and is defined as part of a hospital, it is therefore considered to be an SSD Application.

5.4 Other State planning policies

In addition to the above, the following policies apply to the site and will need to be considered as part of the SSD application:

- *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land* (SEPP 55); and
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.*

5.5 Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

The site is zoned SP2 Infrastructure – Health Services Facility and Educational Establishment in the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008* (LLEP 2008).

A Health Services Facility is defined as:

Health Services Facility means a building or place used to provide medical or other services relating to the maintenance or improvement of the health, or the restoration to health, of persons or the prevention of disease in or treatment of injury to persons, and includes any of the following:

- (a) a medical centre,*
- (b) community health service facilities,*
- (c) health consulting rooms,*
- (d) patient transport facilities, including helipads and ambulance facilities,*
- (e) hospital.*

Hospitals are defined as:

Hospital means a building or place used for the purpose of providing professional **health care services** (such as preventative or convalescent care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, psychiatric care or care for people with disabilities, or counselling services provided by health care professionals) to people admitted as in-patients (whether or not out-patients are also cared for or treated there), and includes ancillary facilities for (or that consist of) any of the following:

- (a) day surgery, day procedures or health consulting rooms,
- (b) accommodation for nurses or other health care workers,
- (c) accommodation for persons receiving health care or for their visitors,
- (d) shops, kiosks, restaurants or cafes or take away food and drink premises,
- (e) patient transport facilities, including helipads, ambulance facilities and **car parking**,
- (f) educational purposes or any other health-related use,
- (g) research purposes (whether or not carried out by hospital staff or health care workers or for commercial purposes),
- (h) chapels,
- (i) hospices,
- (j) mortuaries.

(emphasis added).

Under the LEP, development for the purposes shown on the Land Zoning Map (Health Services Facilities) and any development that is ordinarily incidental or ancillary to that purpose, is permissible with consent. Accordingly, the proposed development is permissible.

Table 2 below provides a summary of the key relevant provisions in the LLEP 2008 that apply to the site. These matters will be addressed further as part of the EIS.

Table 2 Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

Item	Control
Height of Buildings	35m
Floor Space Ratio	2.5:1
Infrastructure development and use of existing buildings of the Crown	<p><i>This Plan does not restrict or prohibit, or enable the restriction or prohibition of, the carrying out of any development, by or on behalf of a public authority, that is permitted to be carried out with or without development consent, or that is exempt development, under State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.</i></p> <p>Development standards that apply to the site under LLEP 2008 cannot serve to restrict the proposed development which is permitted under the ISEPP. Notwithstanding, there will be a merit-based consideration of the proposed building in the EIS.</p>
Heritage	The subject MSCP works are not located within an area identified as a heritage item or within a heritage conservation area.
Land Reservation	The site is not identified by the land reservation acquisition map.
Flood planning	The western campus is identified as being Flood Prone however it is not identified as being within a flood planning area.
Acid Sulfate Soils	The site is identified as being located on land with Class 5 Acid Sulfate Soil.
Key sites	The site is identified by the Key Sites map which seeks to protect the Hospital helicopter airspace by restricting development that intrudes into the Hospital OIS contour - 42.71.
Design excellence in Liverpool City Centre	Development involving the construction of a new building or external alterations to an existing building in the Liverpool City Centre is to exhibit design excellence.

6.0 Environmental and Planning Issues

Based on our preliminary environmental assessment, the following are the key environmental assessment issues that will need to be considered as part of the EIS.

Traffic and Parking

Traffic and parking analysis will be undertaken to determine the current daily and peak hour vehicle, public transport, pedestrian and bicycle movements. This will include an analysis of the provision of staff and visitor car parking on the site and assess the existing and future transport needs associated with the Hospital.

The assessment will also consider access arrangements and measures to mitigate any associated traffic impacts. A Green Travel Plan will also be included to address ways in which sustainable and active transport modes can be encouraged and used by visitors and staff.

Noise and Vibration

A Noise and Vibration Assessment will be undertaken to assess the main noise and vibration generating sources during construction and operation and outline measures to minimise and mitigate the potential noise impacts on surrounding sensitive receivers.

Biodiversity

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) identifies threatened species, populations and ecological communities in NSW and provides mechanisms for their conservation and recovery.

Section 7.9 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* requires that an EIS submitted with an SSD application be accompanied by a *biodiversity development assessment report* unless the *Planning Agency Head and the Environment Agency Head determine that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impact on biodiversity values*.

There are several obligations placed on HI in relation to the Proposal. HI must consider threatened species, populations, ecological communities, habitat, key threatening processes, offsets and recovery plans in fulfilling its statutory responsibilities.

Civil Infrastructure

The works are located adjacent to the Sydney trains rail corridor. The preparation of technical documentation will be undertaken in consultation with Sydney Trains to ensure the design meets relevant requirements.

Built form and Urban Design

The proposed scheme will be subject to an assessment with regard to the siting, height and massing of the development in the context of the surrounding landscape. Consultation will be undertaken with the NSW Government Architect in accordance with the State Design Review panel process.

Environmental Amenity

The EIS will assess any amenity impacts on adjoining properties including acoustic impacts, visual privacy and overshadowing and how the proposal intends to mitigate impacts where they occur.

7.0 Consultation

In preparing the EIS, it is expected that the proponent will undertake consultation with the following stakeholders:

- Liverpool City Council;
- NSW Government Architect (as part of the State Design Review Panel);
- Transport for NSW;
- Sydney Trains; and
- Surrounding landowners and the community.

Consultation with the Government Architect has begun with the project team meeting on 4 September 2019 to discuss the project.

8.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this letter is to request the SEARs for the preparation of an EIS for a new MSCP at Liverpool Hospital. The proposed development will improve the existing car parking facilities within the Hospital campus and ensure that future car parking demand is met. The development will support the upgrades to Liverpool Hospital, and will further support and strengthen Liverpool's prominence as the district Hospital in South Western Sydney.

We trust that the information detailed in this letter is sufficient to enable the Secretary to issue the SEARs for the preparation of the EIS. Should you have any queries about this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Rachel Mitchell on 0438 220 252.

Yours sincerely



Bruno Zinghini
Executive Director, Western

Attachment A – Concept Architectural Plans

Appendix B

Aboriginal Community Consultation



Consultation log

Date	Consulted Organisation	Recieved by RPS	Method of Contact	Details
9/08/2019	Gandangara LALC - Mwilliams@glalc.org.au	Luke Gliganic	email	Agency Letter
9/08/2019	Department of Planning, Industry, and Environment / OEH - "info@environment.nsw.gov.au"	Luke Gliganic	Email	Agency Letter
9/08/2019	NTS Corp - information@ntscorp.com.au	Luke Gliganic	Email	Agency Letter
9/08/2019	Office of the Registrar - adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au	Luke Gliganic	Email	Agency Letter
9/08/2019	Liverpool Council - lcc@liverpool.nsw.gov.au	Luke Gliganic	Email	Agency Letter
9/08/2019	National Native Title Tribunal	Luke Gliganic	Email	Agency Letter to GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au with completed search request form
9/08/2019	National Native Title Tribunal	Luke Gliganic	Email	received an automatic response from GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au
9/08/2019	OEH - info@environment.nsw.gov.au	Luke Gliganic	Email	received an automatic response
12/09/2019	Office of the Registrar - adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au	Veronica Norman	Email	Received response that a search of the RAO has shown that there are not currently any Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area and to contact Gandangara LALC.
12/09/2019	National Native Title Tribunal	Luke Gliganic	email	received response that the land is freehold tenure, and that there is no native title in freehold tenure
14/08/2019	Philip Khan	Luke Gliganic	phone	Phillip called to ask if there was any work on - I told him about Liverpool Hospital and that we would send out expressions of interest in ca. two weeks. He said he was interested
15/08/2019	OEH - info@environment.nsw.gov.au	Luke Gliganic	Email	received response saying they will respond within 5 working days and providing a reference number (ref: 00D7F6iTix_5007Fp0Kd6:ref)
23/08/2019	OEH - gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au	Veronica Norman	email	emailed a different OEH email address to try to get a stakeholder list for Liverpool.
6/09/2019	Liverpool City Council	Luke Gliganic	email	Emailed a list of stakeholders (2 weeks late - responses were due 23 August)
10/09/2019	Deerubbin LALC	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Deerubbin LALC	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Tharawal LALC	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Tharawal LALC	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gandangara LALC	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gandangara LALC	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest

10/09/2019	Darug Land Observations	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Tania Matthews	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	A1 Indigenous Services	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Wurrumay Consultancy	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Wurrumay Consultancy	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Warragil Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Kawul Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Rane Consulting	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture and Heritage Pty Ltd	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gunyyu	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Walbunja	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Yerramurra	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Nundagurri	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Murrumbul	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Jerringong	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Pemulwuy CHTS	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Bilinga	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Munyunga	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Wingikara	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Walgalu	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Thauaira	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Dharug	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gulaga	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Biamanga	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Callendulla	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest

10/09/2019	Murramarang	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	DJMD Consultancy	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Duncan Falk Consultancy	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Sharon Hodgetts	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Yulay Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Thoorga Nura	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Barraby Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	B. H. Heritage Consultants	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	B. H. Heritage Consultants	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Goodradigbee Cultural and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Mura Indigenous Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Louise Adermann	Luke Gliganic	email	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Liverpool City Council - Norma Burrows	Luke Gliganic	Email	sent email showing Norma and the Liverpool City Council Aboriginal Consultative Committee the Expression of Interest letter
10/09/2019	Metropolitan LALC	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	La Perouse LALC	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest

10/09/2019	Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Des Dyer	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Ken Foster	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Norma Simms	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Matthew and Andrew Coe	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Trevor Robinson	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Cubbitch Barta	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Cubbitch Barta	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Tocomwall	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	D'harawal Mens Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Widescope Indigenous Group	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	HSB Consultants	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Anthony Williams	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Badu	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Goobah Developments	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Wullung	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Minnamunnung	Luke Gliganic	registered post	sent Expression of Interest
10/09/2019	Mura Indigenous Corporation	Luke Gliganic	Email	Email could not be delivered - this email does not exist
10/09/2019	Thoorga Nura	Luke Gliganic	Email	Email could not be delivered - this email does not exist
10/09/2019	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Luke Gliganic	Email	Registered their interest
10/09/2019	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (Phil Khan)	Luke Gliganic	Email	Registered their interest

10/09/2019	REDACTED	Luke Gliganic	email	registered their interest and expressly requested that we do not disclose their details to the OEH or Gandangara LALC
11/09/2019	Darug Land Observations	Luke Gliganic	email	registered their interest and advised that they "... do not accept or support any person or organisation that are NOT from the DARUG Nation that comments regarding the said area."
11/09/2019	Sharon Hodgetts	Luke Gliganic	email	NOT registering
11/09/2019	Barraby Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	Email	Registered their interest
11/09/2019	Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Registered their interest
12/09/2019	Tharawal LALC	Luke Gliganic	email	they emailed to say they are NOT registering
13/09/2019	Des Dyer	Luke Gliganic	email	Registered his interest
14/09/2019	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Registered interest
23/09/2019	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Registered interest
23/09/2019	Trevor Robinson	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
23/09/2019	Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
23/09/2019	Cubbitch Barta	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
23/09/2019	Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
24/09/2019	Cumberland Council (formerly: Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee)	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest - said that it is "very important that we work with the Gandangara LALC..."
24/09/2019	Kawul Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest
24/09/2019	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest
24/09/2019	Yulay Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest
25/09/2019	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest
25/09/2019	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest
26/09/2019	Ken Foster	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
29/09/2019	A1 Indigenous Services	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest
29/09/2019	Cubbitch Barta	Luke Gliganic	email	registered interest
1/10/2019	Anthony Williams	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
3/10/2019	Wullung	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
8/10/2019	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (Phil Khan)	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Darug Land Observations	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Barraby Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology

8/10/2019	Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Des Dyer	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Cumberland Council (formerly: Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee)	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Kawul Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Yulay Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	A1 Indigenous Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Cubbitch Barta	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	gandangara lalc	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Liverpool City Council	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Methodology
8/10/2019	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Replied - said Methodology and recommendations are good
13/10/2019	A1 Indigenous Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Replied - said Methodology and recommendations are good
14/10/2019	Gandangara LALC - Darren Duncan	Luke Gliganic	phone	LG missed Darren's call on 10/10, LG called back on 10/10 but DD was in a meeting, LG called back on 15/10 and talked - DD is happy w methodology, said there was no archaeological potential in Project Area, and is happy to have Gandangara LALC involved in fieldwork. 0296025280 DDuncan@glalc.org.au
15/10/2019	justine coplin	Luke Gliganic	email	Replied - said Methodology and recommendations are good
15/10/2019	Philip Khan	Luke Gliganic	email	Replied - said Methodology and recommendations are good
23/10/2019	Des Dyer	Luke Gliganic	email	Replied - said Methodology and recommendations are good
4/11/2019	Kawul Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Replied - said Methodology is good
10/11/2019	HSB Consultants	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
15/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Georgia Wright	email	invite GLALC to targeted survey of LHAP on Thursday (21/11/19) at 1:00PM
18/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	phone	followed up to confirm whether Darren received email. He said that he can come on Thursday
18/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	email	forwarded GW's email from 15/11 to Darren again
18/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	email	Darrent replied confirming Thursday works.
19/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	phone	I tried calling Darrent, but he wasn't at GLALC

19/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent Darren an email cancelling Thursday's site survey because Johnstaff cancelled.
19/11/2019	DPIE - gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au	Luke Gliganic	email	Step 4.1.6 - sent RAP list
19/11/2019	GLALC (Darren Duncan and "reception")	Luke Gliganic	email	Step 4.1.6 - sent RAP list
20/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	email	I sent DD email asking if he can make survey at 830AM on Monday 25/11/29
20/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	email	DD replies confirming he is available
20/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	email	I reply with information where we will meet
20/11/2019	Darren Duncan, GLALC	Luke Gliganic	phone	Darren called LG to confirm timing and location for Monday
2/12/2019	Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	post	return to sender - Eol undeliverable
16/01/2020	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (Phil Khan)	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Information withheld	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Darug Land Observations	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Barraby Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Yurrandaali Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Des Dyer	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Cumberland Council (formerly: Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee)	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Kawul Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Yulay Cultural Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	A1 Indigenous Services	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Cubbitch Barta	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Gandangara lalc	Luke Gliganic	email	Sent draft SSD1 and SSD2 ACHARs and AAAs for comment
16/01/2020	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Luke Gliganic	email	replied, and endorses the recommendations made
20/01/2020	Glenda Chalker	Luke Gliganic	Email	GC emailed and asked for a hardcopy of the draft ACHAR
20/01/2020	Glenda Chalker	Luke Gliganic	Email	I replied asking to which address she would like the draft ACHAR sent
20/01/2020	justine coplin	Luke Gliganic	Email	JC emailed saying there was no file attached

[illegible]

4.1.2 Agency letters

From: [Luke Gliganic](#)
To: Mwilliams@glalc.org.au
Subject: Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:01:00 PM
Attachments: [20190809_GandangaraLALC_letter.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

It is an exciting time for the local community with the NSW Government investing \$740 million for the redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital to deliver the best healthcare for the people of south western Sydney.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS) has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Health Infrastructure (HI) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct redevelopment and multistorey car park project. The Project Area consists of Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct, Liverpool NSW. The Project Area is located within the Liverpool City of Liverpool Local Government Area and the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council.

In accordance with Step 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, RPS, on behalf of Johnstaff, is requesting the names of Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Study Area. The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proponent in the preparation of an ACHAR as required under the SEARs.

Please see the attached letter for more information. Note that the due date for responses is **23 August 2019**.

Your sincerely

For RPS Australia East Pty Ltd,

Luke

Luke Gliganic

Heritage Consultant
RPS | Australia Asia Pacific
Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
T +61 2 8099 3200 **F** +61 2 8099 3299
D +61 2 8099 3224 **M** +61 4 3919 3846
E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au
rpsgroup.com



Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 8270 8300

Date: 9 August 2019

Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
Level 1, 103 Moore Street
Liverpool 2170
Mwilliams@glalc.org.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

It is an exciting time for the local community with the NSW Government investing \$740 million for the redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital to deliver the best healthcare for the people of south western Sydney.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS) has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Health Infrastructure (HI) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct redevelopment and multistorey car park project. Contact details of the project are as follows:

Attn: Patrick Collins, Project Director Health Infrastructure
SWSLHD-LHAP@health.nsw.gov.au or call 0400 456 588

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) process, including consultation under the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* [DECCW now OEH] 2010 will be undertaken in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).

The Project Area consists of Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct, Liverpool NSW (Figure 1). The Project Area is located within the Liverpool City of Liverpool Local Government Area and the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council. There are no registered Aboriginal sites located within the Study Area. One registered Aboriginal site is located within 500 metres of the Study Area.

In accordance with Step 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, RPS, on behalf of Johnstaff, is requesting the names of Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Study Area. The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proponent in the preparation of an ACHAR as required under the SEARs. If you are aware of any Aboriginal person who may have an interest in the proposed works, or hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the proposal area, please contact Veronica Norman at:

Postal address
RPS: Level 13 255 Pitt St,
Sydney NSW 2000

Email:
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au

Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Telephone:
0439 606 341

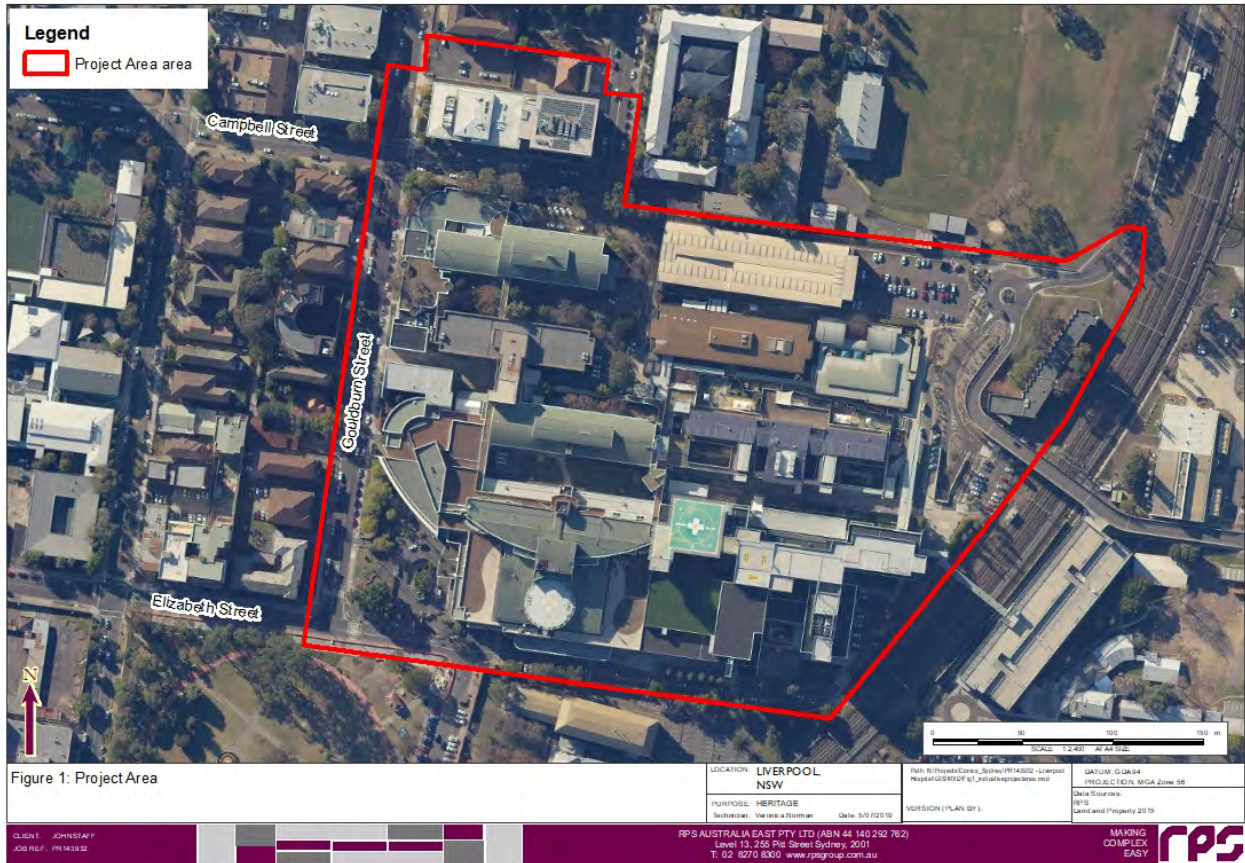
Please contact me by **Friday 23 August 2019** via the contact details above. Specifically, we require a list of known Aboriginal stakeholders and communities that you consider may have an interest in the project area.

RPS, on behalf of Health Infrastructure, has also initiated contact with other relevant authorities as required under Section 4.1 of the Consultation Requirements.

Yours sincerely,
for RPS Australia East Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V Norman'.

Veronica Norman
Heritage Consultant
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au



From: [Luke Gliganic](#)
To: ["lcc@liverpool.nsw.gov.au"](mailto:lcc@liverpool.nsw.gov.au)
Subject: Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:03:00 PM
Attachments: [20190809_LiverpoolCouncil_letter.pdf](#)
[image003.png](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

It is an exciting time for the local community with the NSW Government investing \$740 million for the redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital to deliver the best healthcare for the people of south western Sydney.

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Please see the attached letter for more information. Note that the due date for responses is **23 August 2019**.

Your sincerely

For RPS Australia East Pty Ltd,

Luke

Luke Gliganic

Heritage Consultant
RPS | Australia Asia Pacific
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Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
T +61 2 8099 3200 **F** +61 2 8099 3299
D +61 2 8099 3224 **M** +61 4 3919 3846
E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au
rpsgroup.com



Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 8270 8300

Date: 9 August 2019

Liverpool City Council
Email: lcc@liverpool.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

It is an exciting time for the local community with the NSW Government investing \$740 million for the redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital to deliver the best healthcare for the people of south western Sydney.

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Postal address
RPS: Level 13 255 Pitt St,
Sydney NSW 2000

Email:
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au

Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Telephone:
0439 606 341

Please contact me by **Friday 23 August 2019** via the contact details above. Specifically, we require a list of known Aboriginal stakeholders and communities that you consider may have an interest in the project area.

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Yours sincerely,
for RPS Australia East Pty Ltd

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Veronica Norman
Heritage Consultant
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au



From: [Luke Gliganic](#)
To: ["GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au"](mailto:GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au)
Subject: Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:18:00 PM
Attachments: [20190809_NNTT_letter.pdf](#)
[20190809_NNTT_search_request.pdf](#)
[image003.png](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

It is an exciting time for the local community with the NSW Government investing \$740 million for the redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital to deliver the best healthcare for the people of south western Sydney.

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Luke

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Heritage Consultant
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E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au
rpsgroup.com



Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 8270 8300

Date: 9 August 2019

National Native Title Tribunal
Email: enquireies@nntt.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au

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Yours sincerely,
for RPS Australia East Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V Norman'.

Veronica Norman
Heritage Consultant
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au



Request for Search of Tribunal Registers

Search for overlapping interests i.e.: Is there a native title claim, determination or land use agreement over this land?

Please note: the NNTT cannot search over freehold land.

For further information on freehold land: [Click Here](#) (NNTT website)

1. Your details

NAME:	Luke Gliganic
POSITION:	Heritage Consultant
COMPANY/ORGANISATION:	RPS Group
POSTAL ADDRESS:	Level 13, 255 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000
TELEPHONE:	+61 2 8099 3200
EMAIL:	Luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au
YOUR REFERENCE:	PR143932
DATE OF REQUEST:	9/8/2019

2. Reason for your request

Are you a party to a native title proceeding?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please provide Federal Court/Tribunal file number/or application name:

OR

Do you need to identify existing native title interests to comply with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) or other State/Territory legislation?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please provide brief details of these obligations here:

Community consultation for an ACHAR – Liverpool Hospital

3. Identify the area to be searched

If there is insufficient room below, please send more information on a Word or Excel document.

Mining tenure

State/Territory:

Tenement ref/s:

OR

Crown land / non-freehold tenure

Tenure type:

☐ Lease ☐ Reserve or other Crown land
NSW

State/Territory:

Lot and plan details:

501//DP1165217

Pastoral Lease number or name:

Other details: (Town/County/Parish/

Section/Hundred/Portion):

Liverpool

Email completed form to: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au

From: [Luke Gliganic](#)
To: ["information@ntscorp.com.au"](mailto:information@ntscorp.com.au)
Subject: Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:20:00 PM
Attachments: [20190809_NTSCorp_letter.pdf](#)
[image003.png](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

It is an exciting time for the local community with the NSW Government investing \$740 million for the redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital to deliver the best healthcare for the people of south western Sydney.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS) has been engaged by Johnstaff on behalf of Health Infrastructure (HI) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct redevelopment and multistorey car park project. The Project Area consists of Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct, Liverpool NSW. The Project Area is located within the Liverpool City of Liverpool Local Government Area and the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council.

In accordance with Step 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, RPS, on behalf of Johnstaff, is requesting the names of Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Study Area. The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proponent in the preparation of an ACHAR as required under the SEARs.

Please see the attached letter for more information. Note that the due date for responses is **23 August 2019**.

Your sincerely

For RPS Australia East Pty Ltd,

Luke

Luke Gliganic

Heritage Consultant
RPS | Australia Asia Pacific
Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
T +61 2 8099 3200 **F** +61 2 8099 3299
D +61 2 8099 3224 **M** +61 4 3919 3846
E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au
rpsgroup.com



Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 8270 8300

Date: 9 August 2019

NTS Corp
Email: information@ntscorp.com.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

It is an exciting time for the local community with the NSW Government investing \$740 million for the redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital to deliver the best healthcare for the people of south western Sydney.

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Attn: Patrick Collins, Project Director Health Infrastructure
SWSLHD-LHAP@health.nsw.gov.au or call 0400 456 588

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) process, including consultation under the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* [DECCW now OEH] 2010 will be undertaken in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).

The Project Area consists of Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct, Liverpool NSW (Figure 1). The Project Area is located within the Liverpool City of Liverpool Local Government Area and the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council. There are no registered Aboriginal sites located within the Study Area. One registered Aboriginal site is located within 500 metres of the Study Area.

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Postal address
RPS: Level 13 255 Pitt St,
Sydney NSW 2000

Email:
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au

Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Telephone:
0439 606 341

Please contact me by **Friday 23 August 2019** via the contact details above. Specifically, we require a list of known Aboriginal stakeholders and communities that you consider may have an interest in the project area.

RPS, on behalf of Health Infrastructure, has also initiated contact with other relevant authorities as required under Section 4.1 of the Consultation Requirements.

Yours sincerely,
for RPS Australia East Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V Norman'.

Veronica Norman
Heritage Consultant
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au



RPSC:\RPS\A\J\workspace\2023\Heritage\ProjectArea\2023\Heritage\GDF\G1.rps\shp\projectarea.shp

From: [Luke Gliganic](#)
To: ["info@environment.nsw.gov.au"](mailto:info@environment.nsw.gov.au)
Subject: Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:21:00 PM
Attachments: [20190809_OEH_letter.pdf](#)
[image003.png](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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For RPS Australia East Pty Ltd,

Luke

Luke Gliganic

Heritage Consultant
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Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
T +61 2 8099 3200 **F** +61 2 8099 3299
D +61 2 8099 3224 **M** +61 4 3919 3846
E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au
rpsgroup.com



Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 8270 8300

Date: 9 August 2019

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment / Office of
Environment and Heritage
Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Veronica Norman
Heritage Consultant
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au



From: [Luke Gliganic](#)
To: ["adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au"](mailto:adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au)
Subject: Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:23:00 PM
Attachments: [20190809_Registrar_letter.pdf](#)
[image003.png](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Luke

Luke Gliganic

Heritage Consultant
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T +61 2 8099 3200 **F** +61 2 8099 3299
D +61 2 8099 3224 **M** +61 4 3919 3846
E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au
rpsgroup.com



Our ref: PR143932 Liverpool Hospital Agency Letter

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 8270 8300

Date: 9 August 2019

Office of the Registrar
Email: adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Veronica Norman
Heritage Consultant
veronica.norman@rpsgroup.com.au



From: [Geospatial Search Requests](#)
To: [Luke Gliganic](#)
Subject: RE: Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:19:17 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of RPS.

Your email has been received and is being actioned. For information regarding timeframes and what you will receive in response please refer to our website at this address:

<http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Pages/Searches-and-providing-Register-information.aspx>

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: [Environment Line](#)
To: [Luke Gliganic](#)
Subject: Thank you for your email. Your Reference Id is 00868277 (ref:_00D7F6iTix._5007Fp0Kd6:ref)
Date: Friday, 9 August 2019 3:22:47 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of RPS.



Thank you for your enquiry. The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) will respond to simple requests and enquiries within 5 working days. For enquiries or requests that are more involved or technical, a longer response time may be necessary. If you have not already visited our websites and wish to do so, please go to www.environment.nsw.gov.au or www.epa.nsw.gov.au

If you are emailing to report an urgent pollution incident, please call 131 555 (press option 1).

Please note that in sending us an email, we will record your email address for the purpose of responding to your enquiry. If your email requires a transaction or another more detailed service, we may record the personal details you supply, or request further details from you in order to provide the service you have requested. Where this is not necessary you can request your details remain anonymous or confidential. Details of our Privacy information can be found on the website at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/whoweare/privacy.htm.

When sending further emails about this topic (Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment), please ensure the following extended Reference Id appears anywhere in the email subject or body:

ref:_00D7F6iTix._5007Fp0Kd6:ref

From: [Geospatial Search Requests](#)
To: [Luke Gliganic](#)
Subject: RE: SR6171 - Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - SR6171
Date: Monday, 12 August 2019 2:34:11 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of RPS.

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcel – Lot 501 on DP1165217

Your ref: PR143932 - **Our ref:** SR6171

Dear Luke Gliganic,

Thank you for your search request received on 09 August 2019 in relation to the above area.

Please note: Records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 12 August 2019 indicate that the identified parcel appears to be freehold, and freehold tenure extinguishes native title. The National Native Title Tribunal does not hold data sets for freehold tenure; consequently, we **cannot** conduct searches over freehold. For confirmation of freehold data, please contact the NSW Land and Property Information office or seek independent legal advice.

For further information, please visit our [website](#).

Cultural Heritage Searches in NSW

The National Native Title Tribunal (the Tribunal) has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal's website.

Interested parties are invited to use Native Title Vision (NTV) the Tribunal's online mapping system to discover native title matters in their area of interest. Access to NTV is available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>
Training and self-help documents are available on the NTV web page under "Training and help documents". For additional assistance or general advice on NTV please contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Additional information can be extracted from the Registers available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/Pages/default.aspx>

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

From: Luke Gliganic <Luke.Gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 9 August 2019 1:19 PM

To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>

Subject: SR6171 - Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Sir/Madam,

Liverpool Health and Academic Precinct: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Your sincerely

For RPS Australia East Pty Ltd,

Luke

Luke Gliganic

Heritage Consultant

RPS | Australia Asia Pacific

Level 13, 255 Pitt Street

Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

T +61 2 8099 3200 **F** +61 2 8099 3299

D +61 2 8099 3224 **M** +61 4 3919 3846

E luke.gliganic@rpsgroup.com.au

rpsgroup.com



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