

Technical report O1

Aboriginal and non-aboriginal heritage assessment report



339 Wallgrove Road, Eastern Creek NSW
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

Prepared for Arup

August 2019

Ref. 1903

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Document Information

Project Name	339 Wallgrove Road, Eastern Creek: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment
Project Number	1903
Version	0.1
Client Name	Arup
Recipient	Maria Caruda
Issue Date	August 2019
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Approved by	Dr Matthew Kelleher

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1 Introduction

Arup engaged Kelleher Nightingale Consulting to undertake an Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage assessment of 339 Wallgrove Road, Eastern Creek NSW (the study area) (Figure 1). An energy from waste facility is proposed for the property.

The Aboriginal archaeological heritage assessment was undertaken in reference to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (formerly Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH]) *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010). The non-Aboriginal heritage assessment follows the same DPIE standard and best practice guidelines.

The heritage assessment followed a step by step method of assessment which is designed to give proponents a baseline level of information outlining opportunities and constraints related to heritage. The relevant steps are:

- database search: Aboriginal heritage information management system (AHIMS) and known heritage information sources
- landscape assessment
- desktop assessment and
- site inspection.

1.1 Summary of findings

The heritage assessment and associated inspection of the study area did not identify any Aboriginal archaeological or non-Aboriginal heritage objects or areas of archaeological potential. The study area had been disturbed by modern land use practices and natural processes. The property exhibited no heritage constraints for the proposed development following completion of the environmental impact assessment process.

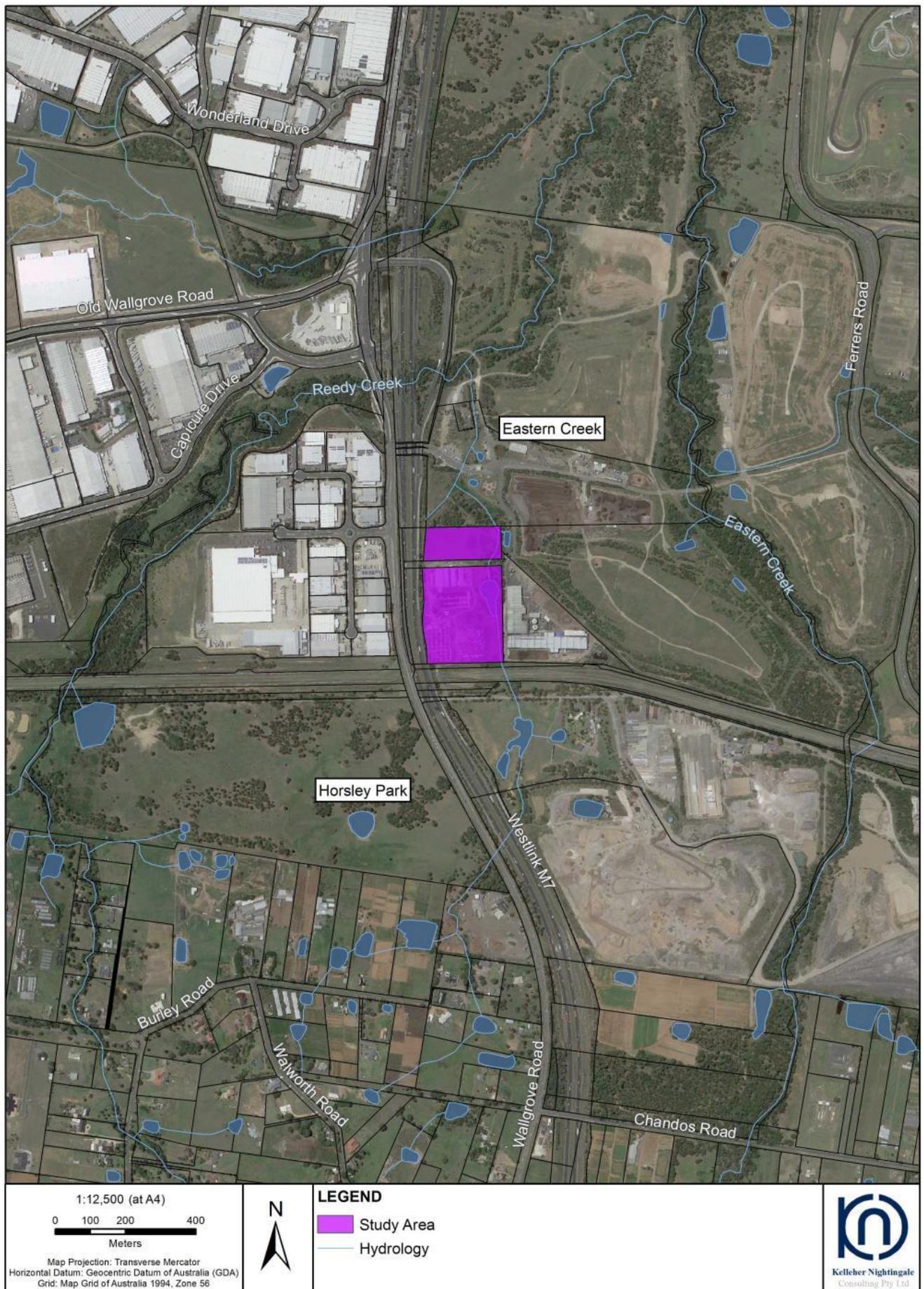


Figure 1. Location of the study area

2 Assessment Process

2.1 Database Search Aboriginal

A search of the DPIE AHIMS was conducted on 25 July 2019 to identify registered (known) Aboriginal sites within or adjacent to study area. The search results are contained in Appendix A. The AHIMS database search was conducted for Lot 1 DP1059698 with a buffer of 1,000 metres (AHIMS Client Service ID: 437407).

The spatial distribution of registered Aboriginal sites within these coordinates is shown on Figure 2. The frequency of site types within the AHIMS database search area is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Site features and context from AHIMS database search

Site Context	Site Feature	Number	Frequency
Open	Artefact Scatter	17	63%
	Isolated Artefact	3	11%
	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	4%
	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) and Artefact	1	4%
	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	5	18%
<i>Total</i>		27	100%

There are no Aboriginal archaeological sites on AHIMS that are located within the study area. A total of 27 Aboriginal archaeological sites are located within 1km of the study area. Two artefact scatter sites have duplicate recordings: EC3 (AHIMS 45-5-2578/45-5-2593), and EC8 (AHIMS 45-5-2582/45-5-2598); therefore, there is a total of 25 Aboriginal archaeological sites recorded within 1km of the study area.

The closest AHIMS site to the study area is artefact scatter site EC8 (AHIMS 45-5-2582) (Figure 2). Site EC8 was recorded during an archaeological survey for the Eastern Creek Waste Management Facility, located to the immediate east of the study area. One isolated artefact was recorded approximately 60m east of Eastern Creek in an area of disturbance and exposure. Site EC8 has previously been assessed as having low integrity with negligible research potential and low archaeological significance (Navin Officer 2000: 24).

A duplicate recording of this site is located, according to the AHIMS coordinates, approximately 1km to the west, within Lot 4 DP1159804 on the eastern banks of Reedy Creek (AHIMS 45-5-2598). The original AHIMS recording of this site places it approximately 1km east of the study area, although the coordinate provided on AHIMS locates it to the immediate east of Reedy Creek, approximately 900m west of the study area. Later revision of the site location on AHIMS (erroneously) placed the site to the immediate south of the study area, within Lot 100 DP1168236.

Review of the AHIMS site cards resulted in confirmation that both recorded locations of EC8 on AHIMS records are not accurate. The correct location of isolated artefact EC8 is 60m east of Eastern Creek as shown on Figure 3 in Navin Officer 2000; therefore, site EC8 (both AHIMS 45-5-2582 and AHIMS 45-5-2598) is located 1km east of the study area.

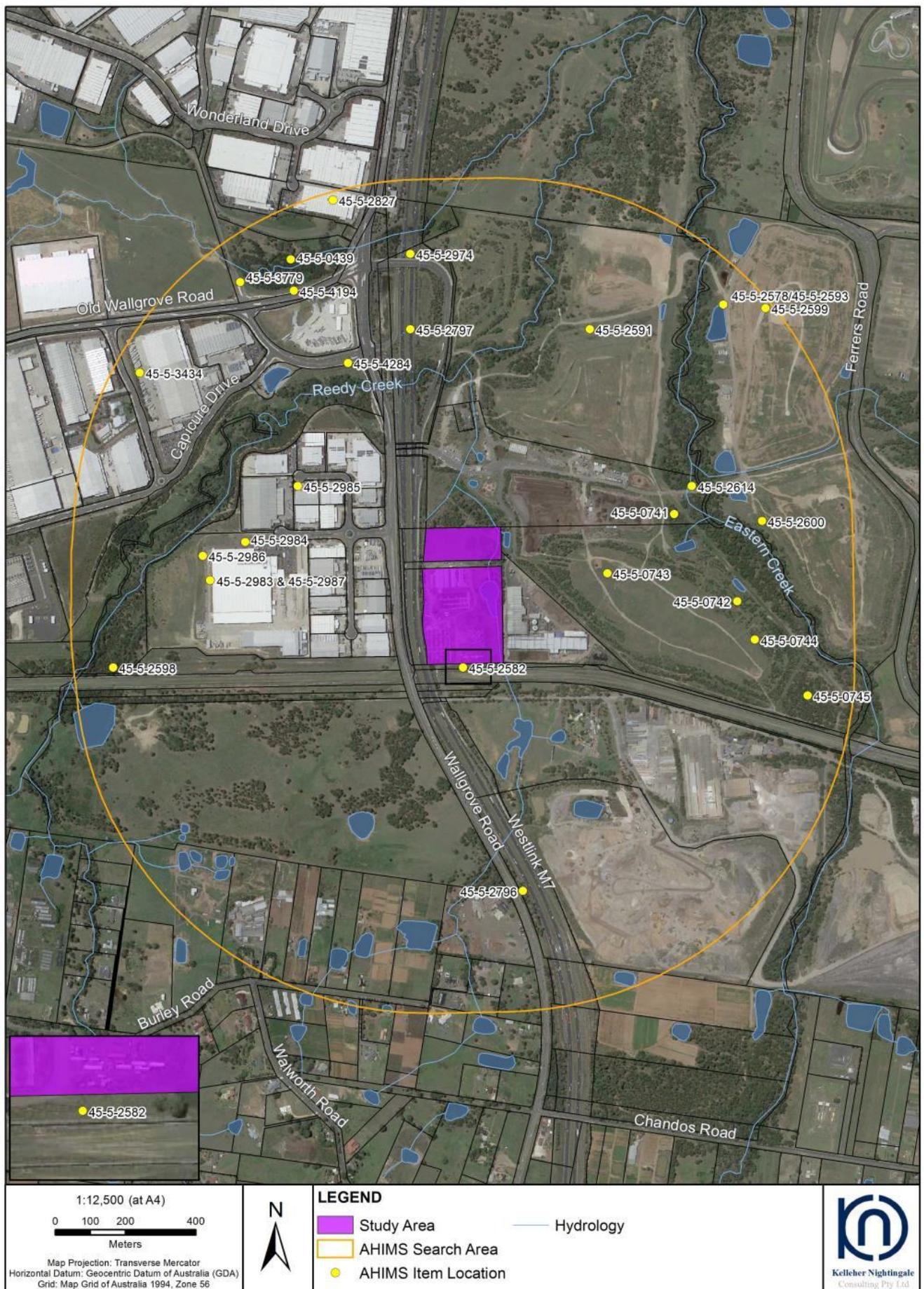


Figure 2. Aboriginal heritage AHIMS database search results

2.2 Database Search Non-Aboriginal

A search was undertaken of the following statutory and non-statutory heritage registers:

- State Heritage Register and State Heritage Inventory
- Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State Agency Heritage Registers
- Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015
- State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) –Western Sydney Parklands 2009
- Australian Heritage Database
- Historic sites of Blacktown (community webpage)

No non-Aboriginal items are listed on heritage registers for the study area.

Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register (SHR)

There are no historic heritage sites listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) within the study area. The closest site on the SHR is 'Prospect Reservoir' located approximately 1.5km east of the study area (Figure 3).

Blacktown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2015 and the Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory (SHI)

There are no items listed on Blacktown LEP and SHI within the study area.

The closest heritage item to the study area is 'Southridge House' (I23), located 920m north-west, on Southridge Street, south of Old Wallgrove Road (Figure 3). The statement of significance taken from the SHI listing reads as follows:

Representative example of relatively intact example of a modest mid nineteenth century farmhouse within the Blacktown Council area. It has good examples of joinery work of the period in the windows and architraves. The land within 50m radius has the potential to contain relics of former buildings or uses of the site.

State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009

There are no items listed on the SEPP Western Sydney Parklands 2009 within the study area.

The closest item is 'Prospect Reservoir and surrounding area' (I4), located approximately 1.5km east of the study area (Figure 3). The item was assessed as having state significance.

Roads and Maritime Services s.170 Register

There are no items listed on the Roads and Maritime Services S.170 register located within or within 1km of the study area.

Historic Sites of Blacktown Webpage

There are no items listed on the Historic Sites of Blacktown Webpage.

The closest item is the 'Beehive Well', located at the intersection of Great Western Highway (Western Motorway M4) approximately 600m north of the study area. An example of a typical stone-capped beehive well that was built in the early 1800's, used for travellers and settlers. It was built by ex-convict and settler William "Lumpy" Dean and was most likely used by the occupants of a homestead that was nearby but since demolished. There is no statement of significance for this item.

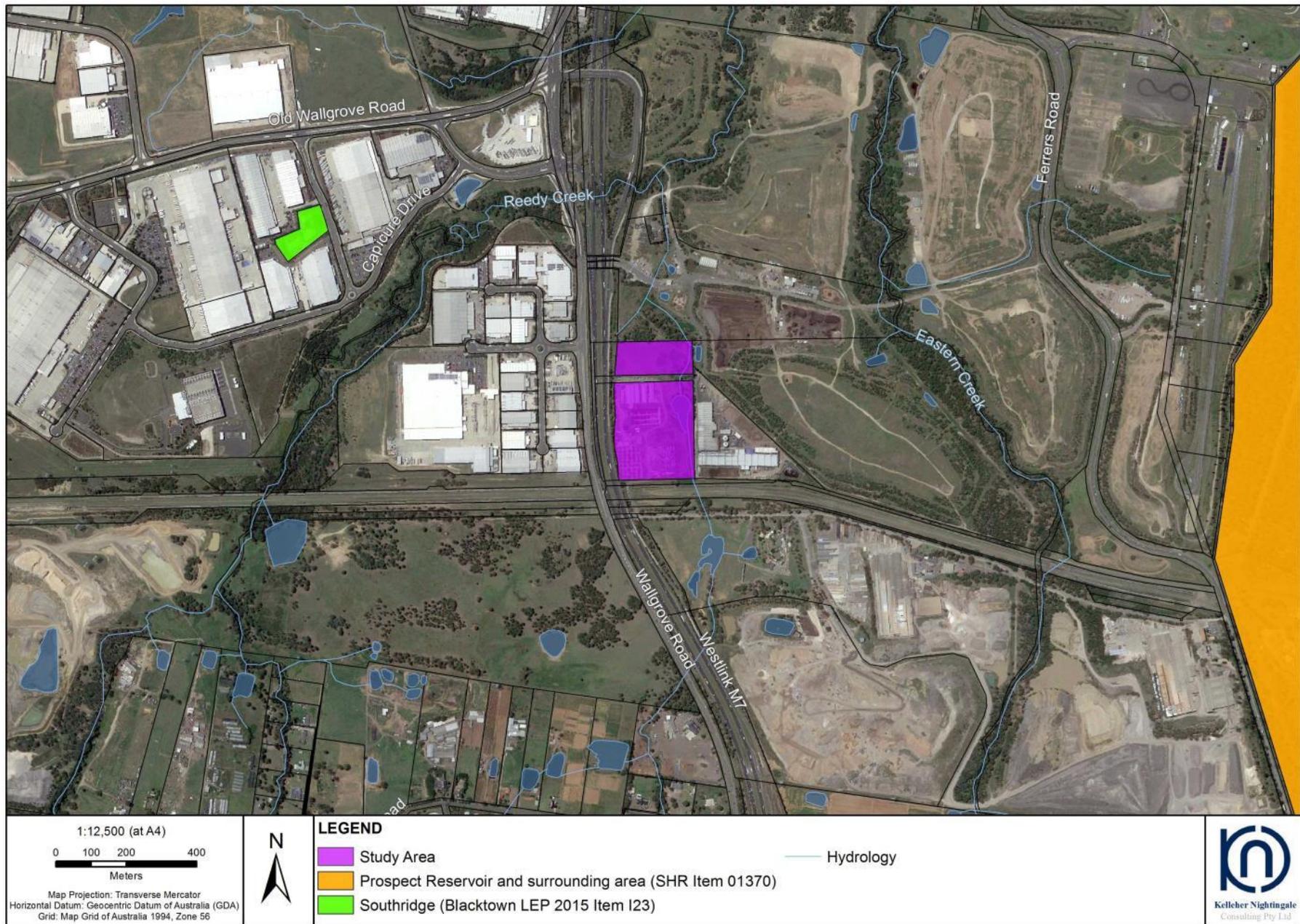


Figure 3. Non-Aboriginal database search results

2.3 Desktop Assessment

Desktop modelling identified low levels of archaeological sensitivity for the study area based on the distribution of registered archaeological sites and information from heritage investigations in the area. The general vicinity of the study area has been subject to extensive archaeological investigations. A number of studies have resulted in the development of a comprehensive site predictive model for Aboriginal sites on the Cumberland Plain. Sensitivity for the occurrence of Aboriginal archaeological sites and their complexity will vary according to: permanence of water, distance from water, landforms with low levels of erosion or flooding, vistas and proximity to lithic resources. Archaeological potential will then be dependent on the levels of previous ground disturbances, which is directly influenced by the recent land use practices and/or land modifications.

- Stream Order: Permanence of water was a significant factor for Aboriginal habitation in the area. There is a correlation between the increase of stream order with a higher density of artefacts and/or complexity of a site;
- Distance from water: Artefact density is the highest within 50m of second and third order streams; at fourth order waterways the density was highest between 50 to 100m from water; at first order streams there is no correlation of artefact occurrence and distance from water;
- Landform: Lowest artefact density is on the upper slopes and ridgetops with density increasing on mid to lower slopes. High artefact density is on terrace landforms, with low density on creek banks, most likely due to flooding events;
- Prominent vistas will contain selective activity areas with good survivability on low erosion ridge tops, and;
- Lithic resource: Sites in close proximity to lithics sources would have a range of size and cortex characteristics. As one moves further from the source, size of artefacts and percentage and cortex decreases.

Previous impacts to the study area are divided into three categories: low, moderate and high. High disturbance includes total removal and/or displacement of natural soils and import of fill and other construction material. These disturbances are caused by construction of houses, farming buildings, roads, tracks, dams and other excavation works. These land use practices would have removed any possibly artefact-bearing sub-surface deposits. Archaeological potential in these areas is considered to be very low. Moderate disturbance is caused by small agricultural practices including ploughing, tree removal and cattle trampling. Low disturbance is caused by partial clearance and some grazing activities. Low and moderate disturbance levels would have minimal impact on sub-surface archaeological deposits. They would cause some spatial and vertical movement of near surface cultural material, but they would not remove them in their entirety. Archaeological potential in areas that have gone through low and moderate previous disturbance is considered to be higher than areas of high disturbance.

The Precinct masterplan for the SEPP 59 Eastern Creek Business Park (Stage 3) located to the immediate west of the study area, defined three zones of archaeological sensitivity. The highest sensitivity zones were shale hillslopes, first order tributary creeklines and shale ridges and ridgetops, and was based on low levels of previous disturbance. Aboriginal sites located within these landscapes would have higher conservation potential as the number of such sites remaining across the Cumberland Plain is low. Areas around Reedy Creek located approximately 1km west of the study area were mapped in Zone 1 – having high archaeological sensitivity; areas that have been through minimal disturbance located in the vicinity of higher order waterways and hillslopes were mapped as Zone 2 – having moderate archaeological sensitivity; areas that have been significantly disturbed by sub-surface soil removal were mapped as Zone 3 – having low archaeological sensitivity and low potential for archaeological sites.

Desktop assessment did not identify any Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal sites within the study area.

2.4 Landscape Assessment

The study area landscape is a lower hill slope landform that is gently sloping to a minor first order drainage line running south-north along the eastern boundary. The study area is located approximately 900m east of Reedy Creek and 1km west of Eastern Creek. Both creeks are permanent, third order streams at this section of their waterways.

Geology of the study area is characterised by Bringelly Shale (Rwb) of the Wianamatta Group. It consists of shale, carbonaceous claystone, laminite, lithic sandstone, rare coal and tuff. Soils are primarily of the residual Blacktown soil landscape, consisting of shallow to moderately deep podzols, loam to clay loams topsoil to an average of 300mm overlying light to medium clays. Due to their age and slow accumulation, Blacktown soils have reasonable potential to contain archaeological deposits in open contexts. However, slow accumulation and high impact of recent land use practices often result in poor preservation of archaeological material.

The study area has undergone considerable disturbance as a result of land clearance, agricultural and light industrial practices, as well as landfill activities. These activities would have caused significant disturbance and/or removal of a wide range of Aboriginal archaeological sites (if present) including artefact scatters, scarred trees and stone arrangements.

Previous land use activities across the study area consist of:

- clearance of original vegetation
- construction of poultry and farm sheds as well as car parking areas and car yard
- installation of a dam, drainage channel and pipes.

Based on a site prediction model, areas further than 50m from third order waterways would have sporadic evidence of Aboriginal occupation. There are no raised, elevated landforms in the proximity to fresh water or lithic resources. The entire study area has been through varied episodes of previous disturbances, the majority of them consisting of high impact activities that would have removed or displaced any potential archaeological deposits.

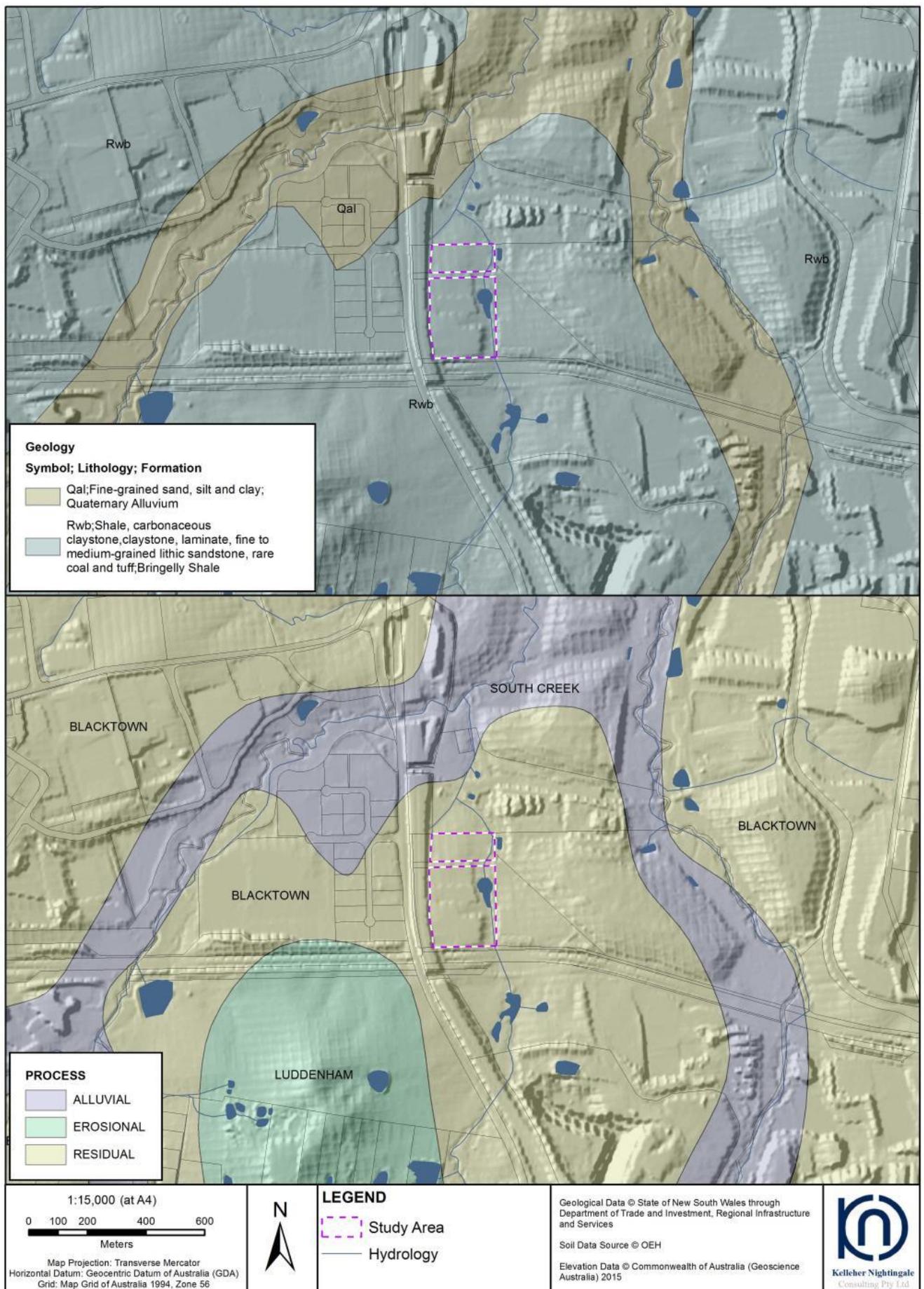


Figure 4. Geology and soil landscape within the study area.

2.5 Visual Inspection

A visual inspection was undertaken across the entirety of the study area by Tristram Miller, KNC archaeologist, on 25 July 2019. The visual inspection aimed to identify any Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal objects or archaeological sites and assess the potential for heritage objects to be present within the study area.

No Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were identified during visual inspection of the study area.

The study area is situated on a lower hill slops landform that is gently sloping to a minor first order drainage line running south-north along the eastern boundary of the study area. The drainage line is a first order waterway that empties approximately 500m to the north into Reedy Creek. The study area is within a low lying area adjacent to the first order drainage line and therefore within a low sensitivity zone for Aboriginal sites.

The entire study area revealed varied levels of previous disturbance associated with extensive modern land use practices. The drainage channel has been extensively modified and disturbed as a result of infrastructure development in the area with a dam installed at the western extent of the study area. Poultry and farm sheds, as well as extensive car yard and car parking areas are present across the majority of the study area.

Vegetation across the study area had also been cleared and modified by agricultural and contemporary land use. Visibility across the study area was primarily poor due to the extent of buildings, fill material (Plate 1) and dense vegetation cover around the dam (Plate 2). Areas of exposure were few and limited to the highly disturbed and modified areas around the dam and on car park verges.



Plate 1. North-eastern portion of study area facing south, showing fill extending to the edge of drainage strip.



Plate 2. South-western portion of study area facing south, between a car yard and the drainage line, exotic weeds and embankment towards the car yard.

The visual inspection commenced in the northern portion of the study area. The entire western and central portion of Lot 1 DP1059698 revealed a recent deposition of asphalt overlying extensive clay fill material (Plate 3). The north-eastern portion of the study area had thick revegetated groundcover with an undulating landscape caused by installation of a drain pipe, most likely in association with the drainage line and dam to the south (Plate 4).



Plate 3. North-western extent of the study area, facing south.



Plate 4. North-eastern portion of the study area, facing south, showing thick vegetation cover and the drain pipe.

Visual inspection then moved along the eastern boundaries of the study area, north of the dam. A significant amount of fill material was observed around its banks as well as some levelling of the ground (Plate 5). The entire southern portion of the study area is within an extensively built area with poultry and other farm sheds constructed, as well as the car yard that has been levelled and overlain with fill and road base (Plate 6).



Plate 5. Conditions on the western banks of the dam, facing south-west towards the poultry sheds.



Plate 6. South central portion of the study area, showing fill base and poultry sheds in the distance, facing west.

3 Summary

No Aboriginal or non- Aboriginal heritage was identified within the study area at 339 Wallgrove Road, Eastern Creek NSW.

No Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal objects, archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified within the study area during the background research or visual inspection.

Visual inspection of the study area did not identify any Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal archaeological sites within the study area. Landform and disturbance assessment found that the study area was not archaeologically sensitive for containing Aboriginal objects due to its low-lying swampy conditions and the distance from a permanent water source. Contemporary land use practices have led to high levels of ground disturbance that would have removed or displaced any isolated archaeological material that might have been present. There is a very low likelihood of any intact archaeological deposit remaining within the study area.

No Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the visual inspection and it is considered unlikely that Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal objects remain in open contexts throughout the study area.

4 Statutory Requirements

4.1 Aboriginal Heritage

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) is the primary statutory control dealing with Aboriginal heritage in New South Wales. Items of Aboriginal heritage (Aboriginal objects) or Aboriginal places (declared under section 84) are protected and regulated under the NPW Act.

Under the Act, an “Aboriginal object” is defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains”. As such, Aboriginal objects are confined to physical evidence and are commonly referred to as Aboriginal sites.

Aboriginal objects are protected under section 86 of the Act. It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object, either knowingly [section 86 (1)] or unknowingly [section 86 (2)].

Section 87 (2) of the Act provides a defence against prosecution under section 86 (2) if “the defendant exercised due diligence to determine whether the act or omission constituting the alleged offence would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed”.

Under section 87 (1) it is also a defence if “(a) the harm or desecration concerned was authorised by an Aboriginal heritage impact permit, and (b) the conditions to which that Aboriginal heritage impact permit was subject were not contravened”.

Section 89A of the Act relates to the notification of sites of Aboriginal objects, under which it is an offence if the location of an Aboriginal object is not notified to the Director-General in the prescribed manner within a reasonable time.

Under section 90 (1) of the Act “the Director-General may issue an Aboriginal heritage impact permit”. The regulation of Aboriginal heritage impact permits is provided in Part 6 Division 2 of the Act, including regulations relating to consultation (section 90N).

4.2 Non-Aboriginal Heritage

Places of Non-Aboriginal heritage value can be subject to different levels of recognition and protection. This protection (at local, State and Commonwealth levels) includes specific measures for the protection of heritage times. The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (as amended 2009) is the primary statutory control dealing with Non-Aboriginal heritage within the study area. The following sections of the *Heritage Act 1977* should be considered in respect to the study area.

Section 4(1) of the *Heritage Act* (as amended 2009) states that it is an offence to *damage, despoil, move or alter a relic* or moveable object without the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW.

A *relic* is defined in the Act as follows:

relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance

Under Sections 139 and 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, a person may not disturb or excavate land to discover, expose or move a relic without first obtaining the permission of the Heritage Council. If relics are exposed during future works, it may be necessary to apply for a s140 permit. However, if the study area is within a State Heritage Register Listed area s60 of the *Heritage Act*, will apply as follows:

If the subject site including archaeological deposits is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register the following sections of the *Heritage Act 1977* apply:

Part 3A, Section 31 of the *Heritage Act 1977* provides that a State Heritage Register is to be maintained by the NSW Heritage Council. Items can only be listed or removed at the Direction of the Minister.

Section 57 (1) (a-h), Part 4 of the *Heritage Act 1977* states that it is an offence to damage, move, destroy or despoil a place listed on the NSW Heritage Register. If it is proposed to remove or damage an item listed on the State Heritage Register approval under s60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* must be applied for. In respect of disturbance to archaeological relics when applying for a s60 permit the Heritage Branch requires that an archaeological assessment and a research design must be submitted. The research design, which is to be prepared by the archaeologist undertaking the monitoring, should clearly set out the methodology for managing the archaeological deposits.

5 Conclusion

The heritage assessment and associated archaeological inspection of 339 Wallgrove Road found no Aboriginal archaeological sites or areas of potential and no non-Aboriginal archaeological items or areas of potential.

The study area exhibits a very low sensitivity for Aboriginal archaeological sites and high levels of previous disturbance. Extensive land use practices have removed or displaced any possibly isolated Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal objects from the study area. Archaeological potential for any heritage items within the entire study area is assessed as very low.

The property exhibits no heritage constraints for the proposed development following completion of the environmental impact assessment process.

References

- Appleton, J. 2002. The archaeological investigation of Lot 2, DP120673, the site of a proposed new clay and shale extraction area. Old Wallgrove Road, Horsley Park, west of Sydney, NSW. Report for R.W.Corkery & Co. Pty Limited on behalf of the Austral Brick Company Pty Limited.
- Jo McDonald CHM. 2004. Heritage Conservation Strategy for Aboriginal sites in the lands owned by Austral Bricks P/L, Hartford Lane P/L, Jacfin P/L and Tesrol P/L in the Eastern Creek Business Park (Stage 3) Precinct Plan, Blacktown, NSW. Report prepared for APP Corporation Pty Ltd.
- Koettig, M. 1989. Results of test excavations at the proposed extension to the Waste Disposal Depot at Eastern Creek, Western Cumberland Plain, Sydney. Report to the Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority.
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants. 2000. Proposed Redevelopment of Eastern Creek Waste Management Facility EIS. Archaeological Assessment Component. A report to National Environmental Consulting Services (NECS).
- State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) No.59 – Central Western Sydney Economic and Employment Area. Employment Lands Precinct Plan.* Blacktown City Council.
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009.* NSW Government.
- White, B. and J.McDonald. 2010. Lithic Artefact Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, New South Wales. *Australian Archaeology* No.70, pp. 30-38.

Appendix A – AHIMS Search Results



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 339 Wallgrove-

Client Service ID : 437407

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2578	EC3	AGD	56	301980	6256520	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	98435
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2582	EC8	AGD	56	301240	6255480	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Isolated Find	98435
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	1444
45-5-0439	Eastern Creek W1	AGD	56	300750	6256650	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1018,98435
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-0741	WDD1	AGD	56	301840	6255920	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	98435
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-0742	WDD 2	AGD	56	302020	6255670	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1501,1530,193 5,98435
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-0743	WDD3	AGD	56	301650	6255750	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1501,1530,984 35
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-0744	WDD5	AGD	56	302070	6255560	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	98435
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-0745	WDD 6	AGD	56	302220	6255400	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	1530,1935,984 35
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2614	Eastern Creek 9	AGD	56	301890	6256000	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2591	EC1	AGD	56	301600	6256450	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact John Gallard									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2593	EC3 (Duplicate copy of 45-5-2578)	AGD	56	301980	6256520	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact Colin Gale									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2598	EC8 (Duplicate copy of 45-5-2582)	AGD	56	300245	6255480	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact John Gallard									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2599	WSRA 1	AGD	56	302100	6256510	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact John Gallard									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2796	WSO-IF 2	AGD	56	301410	6254840	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	
45-5-2797	WSO-OS-8	AGD	56	301090	6256450	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	1398
45-5-2827	AWL 4	AGD	56	300870	6256820	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		4599,98444
	Contact									
		Recorders							Permits	1573,1609

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 25/07/2019 for Zachary Thomas for the following area at Lot : 1, DP-DP1059698 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 27

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 339 Wallgrove-

Client Service ID : 437407

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2974	Lucan Park PAD	AGD	56	301090	6256666	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD):-		
	Contact							Permits	1941	
45-5-2987	AUS 1	AGD	56	300520	6255730	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-5-2983	Austral 1	AGD	56	300520	6255730	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred): -, Artefact: 6		
	Contact							Permits		
45-5-2984	Austral 2	AGD	56	300620	6255840	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	Contact							Permits	1994	
45-5-2985	Austral 3	AGD	56	300770	6256000	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	Contact							Permits	1994	
45-5-2986	Austral PAD 1	AGD	56	300500	6255800	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD):-		
	Contact							Permits	1994	
45-5-3434	Parramatta SWC PAD	AGD	56	300320	6256325	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	Contact							Permits	2965,2966	
45-5-3779	Link Road PAD	GDA	56	300711	6256775	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD):-		
	Contact							Permits	3206	
45-5-2600	WSRA 2	AGD	56	302090	6255900	Open site	Valid	Artefact:-		
	Contact Colin Gale							Permits		
45-5-4284	Erskine Park Link Road 2	GDA	56	301017	6256543	Open site	Valid	Artefact: 1		
	Contact							Permits	3625	
45-5-4194	CONSERVATION AREA PAD	GDA	56	300863	6256750	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	Contact							Permits	3625	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 25/07/2019 for Zachary Thomas for the following area at Lot: 1, DP:DP1059698 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 27

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