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Austral Public School Upgrade

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact

Prepared for Department of Education

January 2025

City of Liverpool Local Government Area



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Executive Summary

The Department of Education (DoE) is seeking to undertake upgrade works at Austral Public School (Austral PS) in order to maximise and upgrade the existing school facilities. This will focus on the implementation of new teaching spaces and upgrades to existing infrastructure. This will increase the capacity of the school from 681 students and 40 teachers to 734 students and 64 teachers.

Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) was commissioned in 2022 to provide a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHA) by Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) for Austral PS to provide advice on Aboriginal heritage matters in accordance with statutory requirements, NSW Heritage guidelines and policies. Everick Heritage has now been engaged by the DoE to produce this report in support of a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the upgrade of Austral Public School (the activity). The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (T&I SEPP) as “development permitted without consent” on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

The Project Area is located at the intersection of Edmondson Avenue and Tenth Avenue in Austral, New South Wales (NSW). It is situated within the Liverpool City Council Local Government Area (LGA) and the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The Project Area sits just within the boundary of the Parish of Cabramatta, County of Cumberland as well as a number of Aboriginal archaeologically sensitive landforms such as ridgetops, creeks and drainage lines. The aim of the assessment was to identify any Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential within the Project Area that may be impacted by the proposed upgrade works. The location of the Project Area is depicted in Figure 1-1: Aerial Imagery of the Project Area.

Based on previous archaeological assessments, regional studies, and past land use, the Project Area has been assessed to be of low archaeological sensitivity and low archaeological potential. The desktop assessment identified that the Project Area has been heavily disturbed as a result of previous land use, particularly relating to the construction of the existing school. Given the disturbance, it is unlikely that evidence of Aboriginal occupation would be present within the Project Area. Therefore, in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, the proposed works may proceed without further investigation.

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Definitions and Abbreviations

ACHR	means Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation
AHIMS	means Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	means Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ALR Act	means <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> (NSW)
AMBS	means Australian Museum Business Studies
Austral PS	means Austral Public School
CTGP	means Carmichael Tompkins Property Group
Commonwealth Act	means <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Cth)
DCCEEW	means Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment & Water
DECCW	means Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now Heritage NSW)
Due Diligence Code of Practice	means Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales
EPCS	means Edmondson Park Composite site
EPBC Act	means <i>Environment Protection and Diversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
EPCS	means Edmondson Park Composite site
Everick Heritage	means Everick Heritage Pty Ltd
ha	means hectare
km	means kilometres

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LALC	means Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	means Local Environmental Plan
LGA	means Local Government Area
m	means metres
mm	means millimetres
NPW Act	means <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW)
NPW Regulation	means <i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009</i>
NSW	means New South Wales
PAD	means Potential Archaeological Deposit
PIHA	means Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact
Project Area	means area shown in Figure 1-1
The Proponent	means The Department of Education (DoE)
SINSW	means School Infrastructure NSW
SWRL	means South West Rail Link

1. Introduction

This Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHA) has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the Department of Education (DoE) for the upgrade of Austral Public School (Austral PS) (the activity). The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (T&I SEPP) as “development permitted without consent” on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

The proposed activity is for the upgrades to the existing APS at 205 Edmondson Avenue, Austral, NSW, 2179 (the site).

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary assessment of the potential for the presence of Aboriginal objects and any potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage posed by the activity.

1.1. Project Background

Significant growth is forecasted across the southwestern Sydney region which has identified the need to provide additional student spaces and school facilities in the region. Austral Public School (Austral PS) was provided funding in the FY21/22 budget to maximise and upgrade the existing school to a Large Primary School. This will increase the capacity of the school from 681 students and 40 teachers to 734 students and 64 teachers.

Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) was commissioned in 2022 to provide a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHA) by SINSW for Austral PS to provide advice on Aboriginal heritage matters in accordance with statutory requirements, NSW Heritage guidelines and policies. Everick Heritage has now been engaged by the DoE to produce this report in support of a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the upgrade of Austral PS (the activity). The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (T&I SEPP) as “development permitted without consent” on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the T&I SEPP.

1.2. Project Area

APS is located at 205 Edmondson Avenue, Austral on the south-eastern corner of the intersection between Edmondson Avenue and Tenth Avenue (Figure 1-1). The site has an area of 2.986 ha and comprises of 6 allotments, legally described as:

- Lot 1 DP 398105
- Lot 1 DP 398106
- Lot 1 DP 509613
- Lot 1 DP 512119
- Lot 2 DP 509613
- Lot 865 DP2475

The site currently comprises an existing co-educational primary (K-6) public school with:

- 8 permanent buildings;
- 14 demountable structures;
- interconnected paths;
- covered walkways;
- play areas; and
- at-grade parking.

The Austral Community Pre-school is also located within the site.

The existing buildings are clustered in the northern part of the site, ranging between 1 to 2 storeys in height. There is a sports oval in the south-eastern portion of the site, and a densely vegetated informal play area located in the south-western portion of the site.

The Project Area falls within the Liverpool City Council Local Government Area (LGA), and the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) as well as the boundary of the Parish of Cabramatta, County of Cumberland.

1.3. Proposed Activity Description

The proposed activity involves alterations and additions to the existing APS, including the following:

- Demolition of existing structures and removal of trees, as well as other site preparation works;
- The erection of a new 3-storey building comprising teaching spaces that includes 20 permanent teaching spaces and 3 support teaching spaces;
- Refurbishment and change of school function of Building I from classrooms to a Library;
- At-grade parking (57 new spaces, including 1 accessible space);
- New driveway and access gate from Edmondson Road;
- Erection of a substation within the site on the northern boundary;
- Upgrade of the sports field;
- Internal pathways, fencing, utility upgrades and associated works; and
- Off-site public domain improvements including retention and upgrading of the Kiss & Drop area and a temporary pedestrian road crossing on Tenth Avenue.

The intent of the activity is to allow for upgrades to APS that will provide a CORE 35 primary school compliant with the EFSG. The works will increase the capacity of the school from 681 students and 40 FTE teachers to 734 students and 64 FTE teachers, respectively. Furthermore, provision within the expanded 734 student capacity will be made for the creation of 30 support class students places.

Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3 below show the scope of works for the proposed activity.

1.4. Methodology

This PIHA has been prepared in accordance with Steps 1-5 of the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (Due Diligence Code of Practice) (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water [DECCW] 2010a):

- Assess the nature of the works activities with consideration of ground surface disturbance and the potential to impact on mature indigenous trees which may be culturally modified.
- Assess the presence and nature of recorded Aboriginal sites in the surrounds of the Project Area through database searches and other sources of information such as relevant archaeological reports.

- Assess the past and present landscape features of the Project Area.
- Present evidence and findings from the site inspection.
- Assess the archaeological potential of the Project Area and any likely impact of the works on landforms of archaeological potential.
- Provide recommendations for mitigation of impact to any Aboriginal archaeological values.

1.5. Authors and Contributors

Grace Eldon (Archaeologist, Everick Heritage) prepared this PIHA. Grace has two years of experience as a consultant and holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Archaeology.

Michael Armson (Archaeologist) provided an update of this report on 5 December 2024. Gareth Holes (Senior Archaeologist) conducted a quality and compliance review of the updated report.

Caitlin Cole (Senior Archaeologist, Everick Heritage) and Grace Eldon (Archaeologist, Everick Heritage) undertook the visual inspection of the Project Area.

Joshua Jones (GIS, Everick Heritage) prepared the mapping.

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Figure 1-1: Aerial Imagery of the Project Area

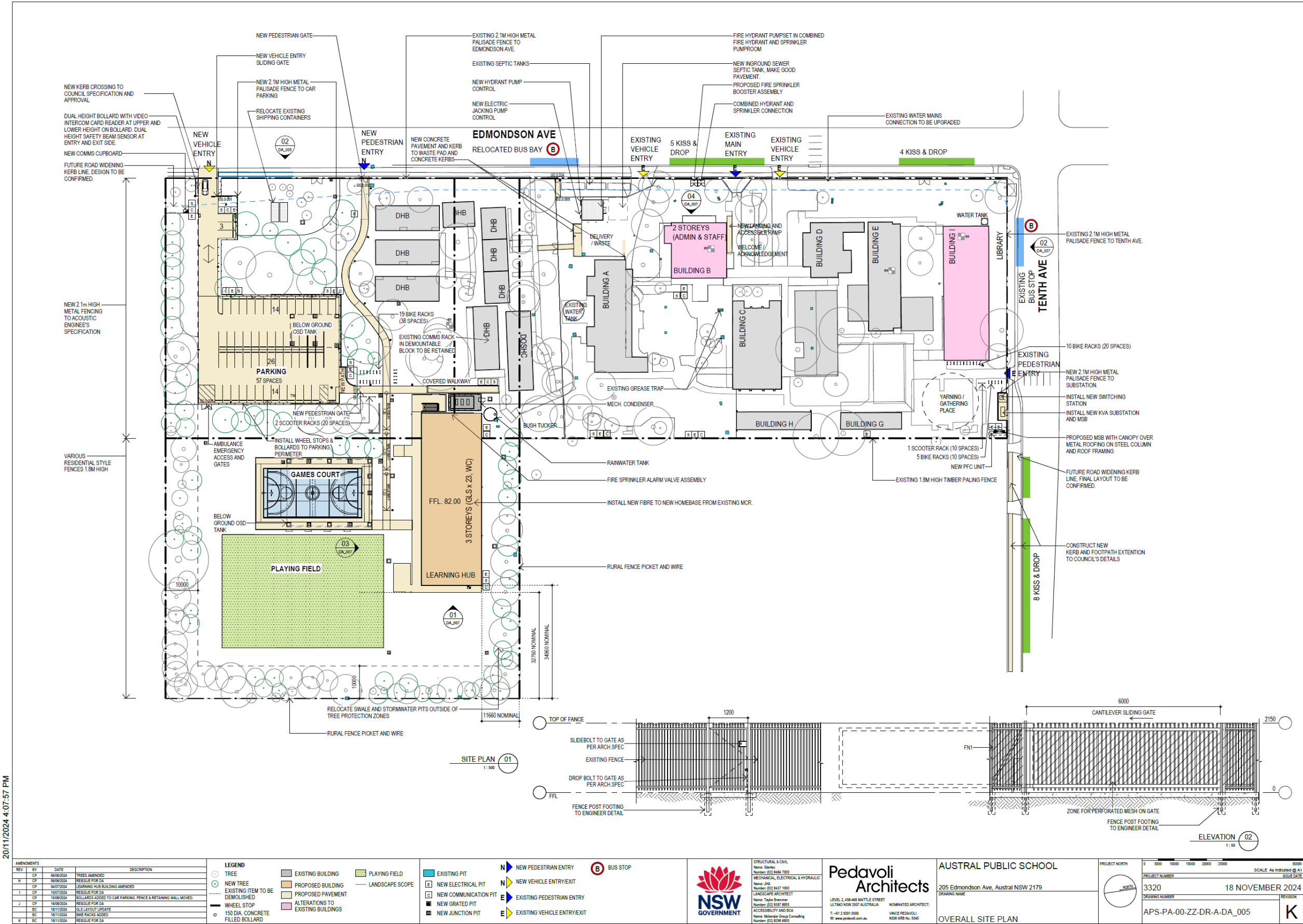


Figure 1-2: Proposed Site Plan (Pedavoli Architects, Overall Site Plan, Rev K)

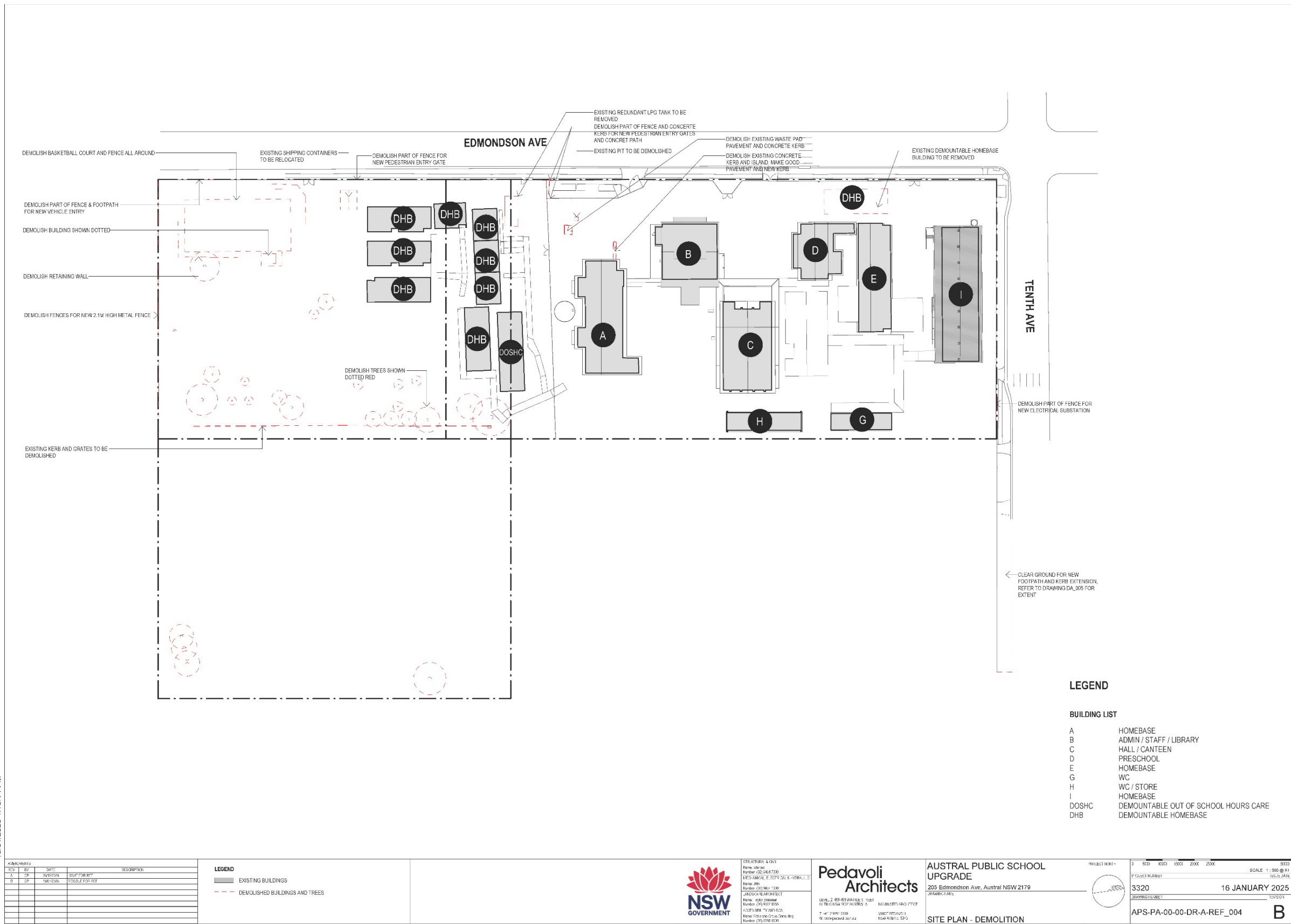


Figure 1-3: Proposed demolition work for the Project Area (Source: Client)

2. Legislative Context

2.1. Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1. *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*

Most State Aboriginal heritage databases provide protection for those sites with physical evidence. The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)* (*Commonwealth Act*), deals with Aboriginal cultural property in a wider sense. Such cultural property includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. In most cases, archaeological sites and objects registered under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* and *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* will also be Aboriginal places subject to the provisions of the *Commonwealth Act*.

There is no cut-off date and the *Commonwealth Act* may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites. The *Commonwealth Act* takes precedence over State cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the *Commonwealth Act* in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of heritage places.

2.2. State Legislation

2.2.1. *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)*

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* (*NPW Act*) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal places and objects. 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.

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An Aboriginal Place is declared by the Minister under section 86 of the *NPW Act*. Aboriginal Places are recognised for their special significance to Aboriginal culture. Aboriginal Places gazetted under the *NPW Act* are listed on the State Heritage Register established under the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*.

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies regardless of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. Aboriginal objects and places are afforded statutory protection in that it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly desecrate an Aboriginal object or place under section 86 of the *NPW Act*.

In accordance with section 89A, any person who is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object must notify the Chief executive in the prescribed manner within a reasonable time of becoming aware of that object. The prescribed manner is through preparation and submission of an Aboriginal Site Recording Form to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) (DECCW 2010b: 14).

In order to undertake a proposed activity which is likely to involve harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place it is necessary to apply to Heritage NSW (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment & Water [DCCEEW]) for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). AHIPs are issued by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulation Team (Heritage NSW) under section 90 of the *NPW Act* and permit harm to certain Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal Places.

2.2.2. *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (NSW)*

The Due Diligence Code of Practice was adopted by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (NSW) (NPW Regulation)* (as amended in 2019) and introduced in October 2010 by Heritage NSW (formerly DECCW). The aim of this guideline is to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP.

A due diligence assessment should take reasonable and practicable steps to ascertain whether there is a likelihood that Aboriginal objects will be disturbed or impacted during the proposed activity. If it is assessed that sites exist or have a likelihood of existing within the activity area and may be impacted by the proposed activity, further archaeological investigations may be required along with an AHIP. If it is found to be unlikely that Aboriginal sites exist within the study area and the due diligence assessment has been conducted according to the Due Diligence Code of Practice, work may proceed without an AHIP.

This Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact seeks to comply with the *NPW Act*, by assisting the proponent in meeting their obligations under the *NPW Act*.

2.2.3. *Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)*

The *Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)* was introduced to work in conjunction with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the *Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)*. A search was conducted of the Native Title register on 5 February 2024 which returned no results.

2.2.4. *Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983 (NSW)*

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW) (ALR Act)* was introduced to compensate Aboriginal people in NSW for dispossession of their land. The *ALR Act* also established Aboriginal Land Councils (at State and Local levels). These LALC have a statutory obligation under the *ALR Act* to:

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

The Project Area is within the boundary of the Gandangara LALC. Preparation of this Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact would fulfil Gandangara LALC's obligations under the *ALR Act*.

2.2.5. *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) is administered by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure which provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessments in the development approval process. The main parts of the EP&A Act which relate to the development assessment and approval are Part 4 (Development assessment) and Part 5 (Environmental assessment) which both require Aboriginal cultural heritage values be assessed prior to approval.

2.2.5.1. Liverpool Local Environmental Plan

The Project Area is within the Liverpool City Council LGA and therefore must adhere to the Liverpool Local Environmental Plan (2008) (Liverpool LEP). The Liverpool LEP provides a schedule (Schedule 5) of Environmental Heritage which provides statutory protection for those items listed within the boundary of their respective LGA. Clause 5.10 of the Liverpool LEP contains conservation controls for listed heritage items, heritage conservation areas and items within the vicinity of listed items/areas.

2.2.5.2. Liverpool Growth Centre Precincts Development Control Plan

The Project Area is within the extent of the South West Growth Area Structure Plan which has been supported by a Ministerial direction Liverpool Growth Centre Precincts Development Control Plan (Liverpool DCP). The Liverpool DCP was released in 2021 after the repeal of a number of State Environmental Planning Policies and expected regional growth within the Liverpool City Council LGA. Schedule One of the Liverpool DCP specific provides mapping for the Austral and Leppington North Precincts, specifically in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and potential. In support of the DCP a South West Growth Area Structure Plan was established to further aid in the development of the region. This plan replaces the previous 'Explanatory notes' and outlines the location of a number of heritage items within the LGA and precinct.

3. Background

The purpose of this section is to assist in the prediction of:

- The potential of the landscape over time to have accumulated and preserved Aboriginal objects.
- The ways Aboriginal people have used the landscape in the past with reference to the presence of resource areas, surfaces for art, other focal points for activities and settlement.
- The likely distribution of the material traces of Aboriginal land use based on the above.

3.1. Environmental Context

3.1.1. Soil Landscapes of the Project Area

The Project Area is located within the Blacktown soil landscape and comprises a gently undulating landscape. Approximately 550 metres (m) east of the Project Area, a narrow, north-trending main ridgeline traverses the landscape and follows the Sydney Water Upper Canal. Figure 3-2 depicts the distribution of soil landscapes within the Project Area and surrounds.

The Blacktown soil landscape is characterised by low reliefs and gentle slopes and is generally associated with a landform pattern of gently undulating rises. The local relief is around 30 m, with slopes of five per cent. These landforms are situated on the Wianamatta Group shales which includes Ashfield Shale, Bringelly Shale and Minchinbury Sandstone. Outcrops of shale do not occur naturally but may occur where soils have been removed. The soil profile within the Blacktown soil landscape consists of a brownish black loam topsoil (A Horizon) up to 300 millimetres (mm) in depth followed by a hard setting clay loam (A2 Horizon) which is typically 100 – 300 mm thick (Figure 3-1). The subsoil is a light brown clay which typically occurs at depths of 500 mm. Subsurface Aboriginal stone artefacts are known to be in the A horizon topsoil, generally up to 300 mm (Artefact 2018: 12)

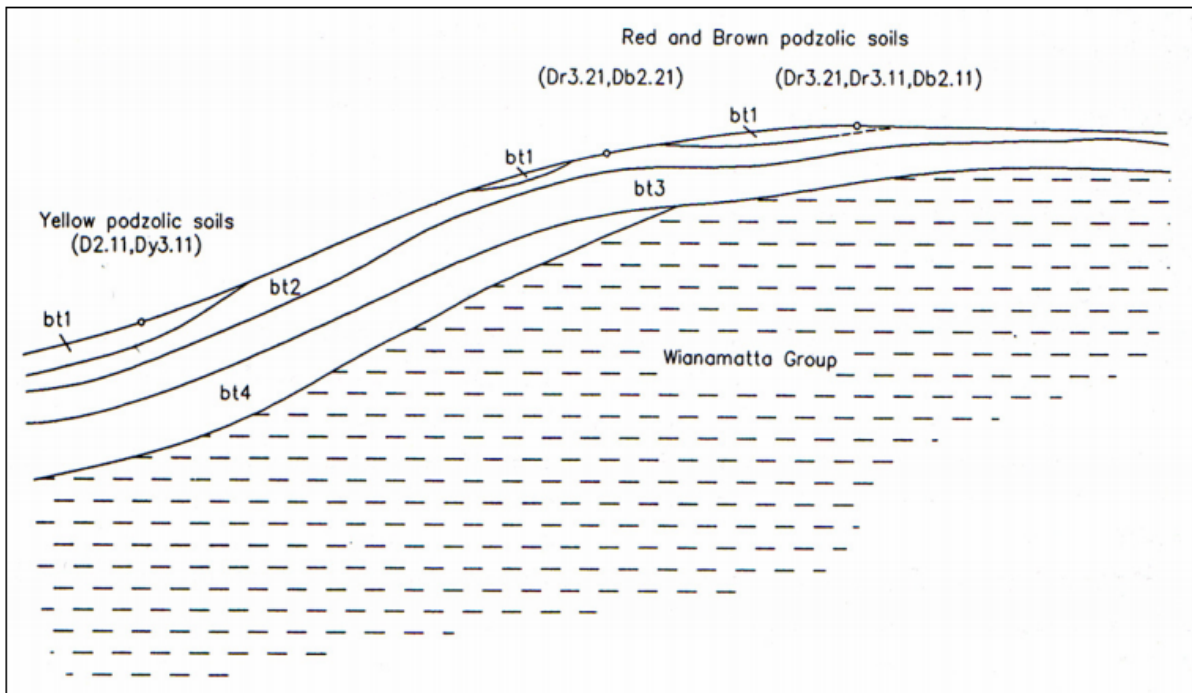


Figure 3-1: Soil profile of Blacktown soil landscape. bt1 refers to the A horizon, bt2 refers to the A2 horizon, bt3 and bt4 are the subsoils and natural clay (Source: Bannerman and Hazelton 2011: 101)

3.1.2. Hydrology

The Project Area is situated in the upper catchment of the Hawkesbury River system. Several first and second-order tributaries from the Kemps River and Bonds River extend around the vicinity of the Project Area. Surface runoff and groundwater in the area generally flows to the northwest into both aforementioned rivers. The Project Area is located greater than 200 m from the nearest tributary, with Kemps Creek and its tributaries approximately 571 m to the west.

3.1.3. Vegetation

The Project Area would once have been covered by the open Cumberland Plain Woodland or Shale Plains Woodland, typical of the Blacktown soils. This landscape would've originally included Forest Red Gum, Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Grey Box and Spotted Gum (Bannerman and Hazelton 2011: 40). Much of this original open woodland landscape has been almost entirely cleared around the Project Area. Early occupation of the region for agriculture resulted in the extensive clearing of original vegetation. Land clearing practices have the potential to impact the integrity of archaeological sites particularly mature trees which would remove the potential for culturally scarred trees within the Project Area. Any remaining native vegetation within the Project Area is predominantly regrowth. European settlement and several

areas of vegetative regrowth have been heavily recolonised by *Casuarina glauca* (Artefact 2018:12). Agriculture grasslands and cultivated fields with scattered Eucalypt and exotic trees now dominate the landscape in the vicinity of the Project Area (Navin Officer 2016: 36).

3.2. Past and Present Land Use

The Project Area is located within a region that has typically been characterised as rural in nature. The dominant land use activity within the vicinity was a mix of agricultural pursuits including pastoralism, wheat and maize cropping, dairy farming, poultry farming and orchards (Artefact 2018: 113). The construction of residential areas and associated infrastructure as well as agricultural works associated with pastoralism are likely to have impacted the soil profile up to a depth of 300 mm (Artefact 2018: 118).

Austral was once a part of West Hoxton, a neighbouring suburb to the east, which is also an extension of Hoxton Park. The Project Area falls within a 12,000 square metre lot originally acquired by Thomas Carne in 1819. Thomas Carne was the coroner for Liverpool in the 1820s and whose holdings appear on later parish maps (Figure 3-3). By 1818, he was granted permission to obtain cattle from the Government and occupied a 700 acre farm known as 'Bellevue' (Austral Archaeology 2011: 20) and the Project Area occupied a small portion of the southeast corner of this farm. By the late nineteenth century, the area within which the Project Area sits was owned by a syndicate operating under the name of the Austral Banking and Land Proprietary (Liverpool City Council 2018). Following an application made in 1891 for a second school in the Hoxton Park area, three-acres of land was resumed from Austral Banking and Land Proprietary for the future school site of the current Austral PS. There is no specific date that can be contributed to the establishment of Austral PS although available Parish Maps reveal that land resumed for Austral PS dates back to 1956.

By 1947, there appears to be structures in the northern portion probably indicative of a farm and outhouses, with extensive ground surface exposures (Figure 3-4). Much of the Project Area has been cleared by this time and there appears to be market gardens in the southeast portion of the Project Area and a dam (Figure 3-4). In the intervening years between 1947 and 1965 considerable development occurred in the northern portion of the Project Area with a number of school buildings constructed (Figure 3-5). Some of the original vegetation remains in the central portion of the Project Area. The Minister for Education and Early Learning is indicated as the current landowner.



Figure 3-2: Soil landscapes of the Project Area

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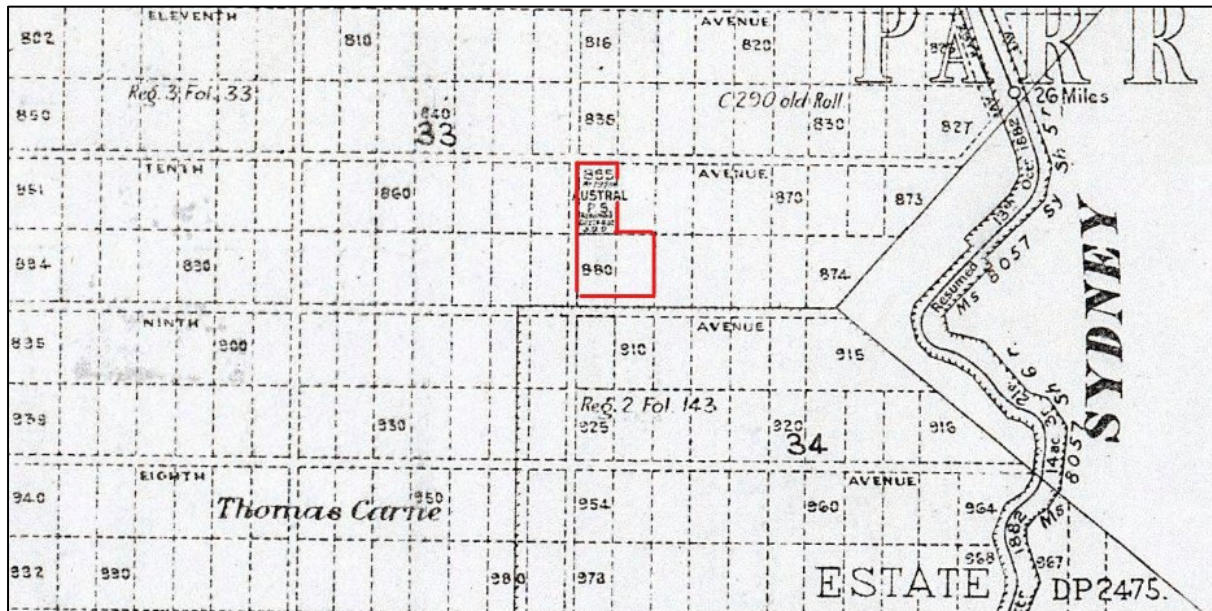


Figure 3-3: 1923 Parish Map of Cabramatta (Source: Source: NSWHLRS)



Figure 3-4: 1947 Historical image of the Project Area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

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Figure 3-5: 1965 Historical Map of Project Area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

3.3. Ethnohistorical Context

Clans were the basic units of pre-colonisation Aboriginal society and comprised patrilineal or matrilineal descent groups with territories defined by ritual and economic responsibilities. Clusters of neighbouring clans, which shared a common dialect and political and economic interest distinguished themselves from other clusters by the use of a language name (Barwick 1984; Tindale 1974). Although the first British colonists recorded differences in language or dialect of the Aboriginal people they encountered during early exploration of the countryside, this was neither systematic nor comprehensive (Attenbrow 2010: 8). It was not until the late 1800s that more rigorous and systematic attempts were made to record languages spoken in the Sydney Basin and surrounding regions but by this time Aboriginal society had already been disrupted and displaced through disease, warfare, and possession of traditional lands.

The Project Area is likely to have been associated with the Darug (Dhurag or Dhurruk) language group who inhabited the area between Port Jackson and Botany Bay to the east, the Georges River to the south and southwest, the Hawkesbury River in the northwest and as far as the Blue Mountains (Artefact 2017: 7). The following language groups found in the Cumberland Plain included the Darug, Gundundurra and Dharawal (Thurrawal) language groups. While the Project area falls within the Gundungurra LALC, it falls just marginally within the boundaries of the Darug.

The Darug would have traversed the landscape seasonally, establishing camp sites on higher plateaus with ready access to water sources. Their diets could be quite varied according to availability of food including kangaroos, emus, snakes, bandicoots, and possums. Creeks and other water resources were great food sources, providing fresh water, fish, shellfish, eels, waterbirds and plant foods, in addition to terrestrial animals drawn to the water (Attenbrow 2010). The nature and availability of resources including water, flora and fauna, as well as suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items would have had a significant influence over the way in which Aboriginal groups utilised the Cumberland Plain.

From the 1820s onwards, traditional Darug life became increasingly disrupted due to European land use as early pastoralists with sheep and cattle entered the region in search of fresh pastures, thus changing the traditional way of life for many aboriginal groups following European settlement.

3.3.1. Database Searches

Caution should be taken when using the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database to reach conclusions about site prevalence or distribution. For example, a lack of sites in a given area should not be seen as evidence that the area was not occupied by Aboriginal people. It may simply be an indication that it has not been surveyed for cultural heritage, or that the surveys were undertaken in areas of poor surface visibility. Further to this, care needs to be taken when looking at the classification of sites. For example, the decision to classify a site an artefact scatter containing shell, rather than a midden can be a highly subjective exercise, the threshold for which may vary between archaeologists. It is also important to note that the nature and location of Aboriginal sites can be culturally sensitive information and should only be made publicly available with the consent of the Aboriginal community.

A search of AHIMS was conducted on 5 February 2024 (Client Service ID: 861252) with the following coordinates:

Lat, Long from: -33.9489, 150.7837

Lat, Long to: -33.9177, 150.8456

An updated AHIMS search was conducted with the same coordinates on the 21 January 2025. The sections below detail the results of the updated search.

Fifty-nine Aboriginal sites were identified in the search and zero Aboriginal Places. There are no AHIMS sites recorded in the Project Area itself, however, there are nine recorded sites within one kilometre of the Project Area. The closest of these sites is EDM IF1 (AHIMS ID 45-5-5317) located approximately 356 m to the north of the Project Area. This site is an isolated stone artefact. There was one restricted site identified in the search, however it will not be impacted by the proposed works as it is situated 1.9 kilometres west of the Project Area.

There are 20 standard site features that can be used to describe a site registration with AHIMS, and more than one feature can be used for each site. For the 59 sites within the search area, a total of five different site features are recorded. Details of the occurrence of site features is provided in Table 3-1.

The distribution of registered sites is shown in Figure 3-7. The majority of sites consist of artefacts, potential archaeological deposit (PAD) and stone arrangements.

Table 3-1: AHIMS Site Features within the vicinity of the Project Area

Site feature	Number	Percentage
Artefact	50	86.21
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	4	6.90
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	3	5.17
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering, Artefact	1	1.72
Total	42	100

3.3.2. Other Database Searches

The following heritage registers were accessed on the 5 February 2024:

- World Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council/ UNESCO): No heritage items within the Project Area
- The National Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council): No heritage items within the Project Area
- Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council): No heritage items within the Project Area
- Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Council): This is a non-statutory list which it retained as archive of the previous listing process: No heritage items within the Project Area
- The State Heritage Register (NSW Heritage Office): The Project Area is not identified as a heritage item, although it is located in proximity to the following heritage item:
 - Upper Canal System (Pheasants Nest Weir to Prospect Reservoir) (NSW SHR #01373)
- S170 Register (NSW):
 - 'Upper Nepean Scheme', from Pheasants Nest to Prospect Reservoir (item no. 4580004; listed on the Sydney Water database as item no. 4575806).
- Liverpool Local Environment Plan (LEP) (2008) – no Aboriginal sites
 - Upper Canal System (Pheasants Nest Weir to Prospect Reservoir)
- Liverpool Growth Centre Precincts Development Control Plan (DCP) (2021) – no Aboriginal sites or Archaeological Sensitive Areas
- AHIP Public Register: No AHIPs identified within the Project Area although there are three in the vicinity of the Project Area:
 - Bringelly Road Upgrade between Camden Valley Way to the Northern Road (C0000436). It is located 1.3 kilometres (km) south of the Project Area
 - Geotechnical Investigations for the Carnes Hill Sports Precinct (c0001717). This is located 2.7 km east of the Project Area
 - Austral Precinct Wastewater Servicing Stage 1, South West Growth Centre (C0001054). This is located 1.8 km north of the Project Area

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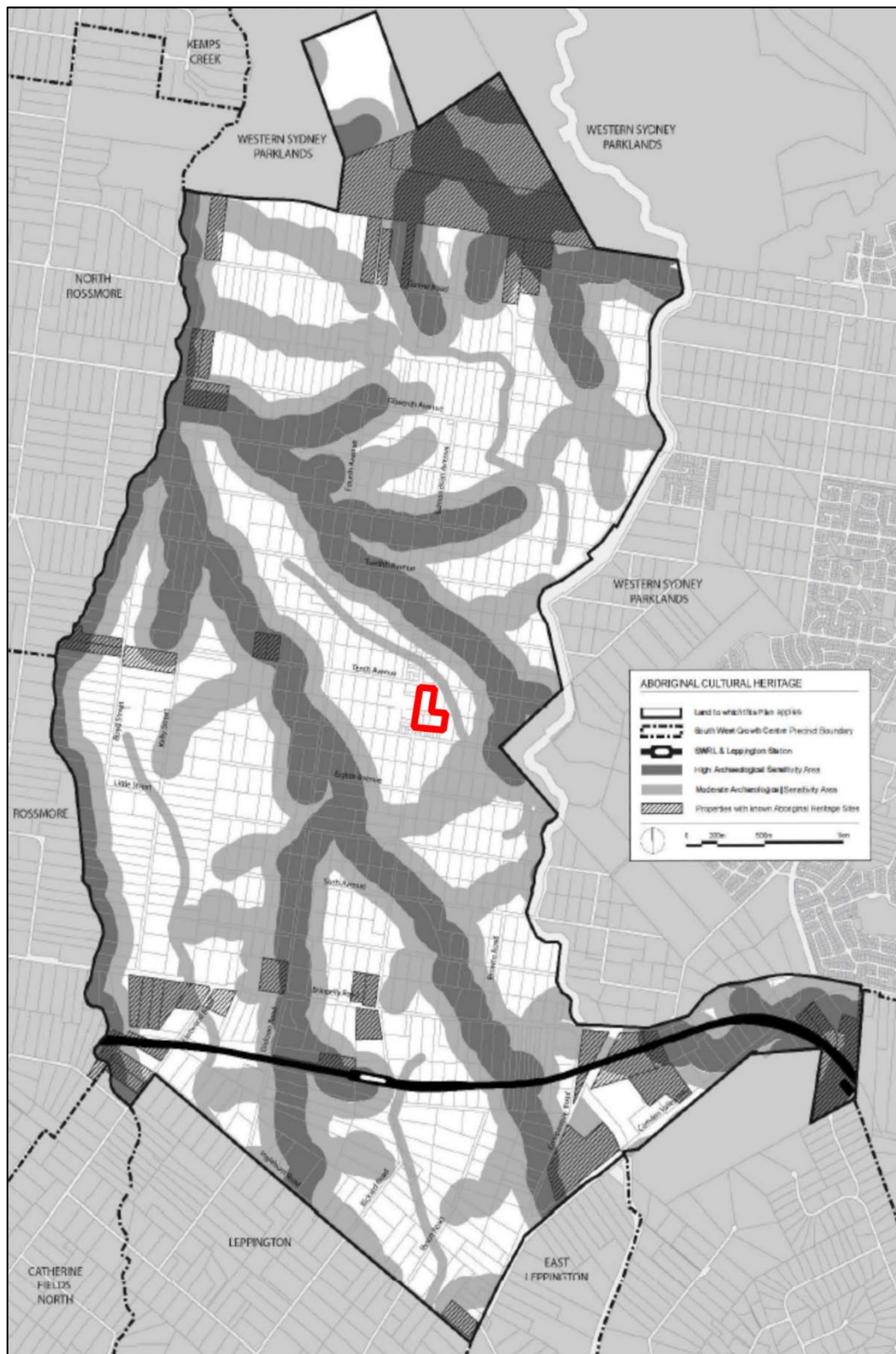


Figure 3-6: Project Area on map of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites provided in the Liverpool Growth Centre Precincts Development Control Plan – Schedule 1.



Figure 3-7: AHIMS search results in vicinity of the Project Area

3.3.3. Previous Archaeological Assessments

The Cumberland Plain region of Western Sydney is one of the most studied regions in urban Australia, and there are in excess of seven thousand sites registered with AHIMS in the region. From the findings, it can be inferred that sites will most commonly be found along permanent creeks and within and/or around swamp margins and creek flats. These areas are deemed to be of high archaeological potential. Over half of the sites are artefact sites (artefact scatters or isolated finds), with Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD) the next most common feature, followed by axe grinding grooves and then other undefined site types including quarries, non-human bone and shell (Everick Heritage 2021: 20).

There have been numerous archaeological investigations within the local region due to large and small residential and infrastructure developments within the South West Growth Precinct. The following section provides a summary of investigations relevant to the current Project Area.

3.3.3.1. Regional Studies

A large scale regional archaeological study of the Cumberland Plain was undertaken in the mid-1980s by Kohen (1985), which found that proximity to water was one of the most defining factors in site location and density of surface artefact sites in the region. More than 65 per cent of surface artefact scatters were located within 100 m of a source of permanent fresh water and only eight per cent of sites were greater than 500 m from a source of water.

White and McDonald (2010) produced a predictive model which has been the base of much of the subsequent archaeological research in the Cumberland Plain. The model can broadly be summarised as follows:

Topographic and stream order variables correlate with artefact density and distribution. High artefact density concentrations may have resulted from large number of artefact discard activities and/or from intensive stone flaking. Highest artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, especially 50–100 metres from 4th order streams. Upper slopes have sparse discontinuous artefact distributions but artefacts are still found in these landscape settings.

AMBS (2012) produced an Indigenous Heritage Assessment for the Austral and Leppington North precincts, as part of the precinct planning for South West Growth Centre (2012). The total area is approximately 2,025 hectares. Twenty-eight per cent of Austral and Leppington were surveyed due to the

sheer size of the survey area. The current Project Area overlaps the boundary of the AMBS study. Seven sites were identified, one previously recorded site was relocated, and six new Aboriginal sites were located. This included two artefacts located on slopes, four artefact sites and one artefact/potential archaeological deposit on creek flats associated with Kemps Creek and Bonds Creek. Archaeologically sensitive areas were mapped for the Precincts based on their proximity to water sources such as creek lines and ridge landforms (Figure 5-1).

3.3.3.2. Local Studies

Further Archaeological Investigation of the M5 Casula Link Corridor at Prestons, NSW (Navin Officer 1993)

In 1993, Navin Officer undertook test excavations on the riparian zones along Maxwells Creek, near the intersection of both the M5/M7 and Camden Valley Way (approximately 3 km of the Project Area). No artefacts were recovered during test excavations and the site was interpreted as having been affected by considerable disturbance and flooding in the past. The assessment was interpreted as evidence of the low-density/background artefact scatter typical for disturbed areas throughout the area. Hence, in situ sites would be rare and the sites considered to be of low archaeological significance.

Archaeological Subsurface Testing program: Proposed Industrial Development Area, the Crossroads, Liverpool, NSW (Navin Officer 1998)

Following on from their previous excavations of the bank and flats of Maxwells Creek, Navin Officer (1998) undertook further test excavations just 200 m south of their 1993 excavations. While the 1993 investigations produced no Aboriginal sites, the area was still deemed as having archaeological potential due to its undisturbed nature. Mechanical excavation of the area by backhoe was undertaken and 92 artefacts were recovered. Again, the site represented a background scatter, typical of the results of other archaeological assessments in the region surrounding the Project Area.

Maxwells Creek Archaeological Salvage and Monitoring, Prestons, NSW (AMBS 2000b)

In 2000, AMBS undertook salvage excavations on a PAD on the bank of Maxwells Creek in a relatively undisturbed area of the Cumberland Plain Woodland (approximately 3.7km from the Project Area). Mechanical and manual excavation was undertaken, and 151 artefacts were recorded over 78 square metres. Again, this undisturbed site was interpreted as a low-density/background artefact scatter. It was noted that undisturbed Aboriginal sites are thought to be rare on Maxwells Creek, due to extensive development along the creek line (AMBS 2013: 18).

Edmondson Park Composite Site Master Plan: Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AMBS 2003)

Australian Museum Business Studies (AMBS) (2003) produced a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment of the Edmondson Park Composite site (EPCS) to inform the future planning policies of Liverpool and Campbelltown City Councils. The proposed works for this project included the suburbs of Edmondson Park and Bardia and extending into the neighbouring suburb of Denham Court located approximately 2.8 km from the Project Area. AMBS identified 28 Aboriginal sites within the EPCS area and concluded that sites were typical of the archaeology of the Cumberland Plain. Low density artefact scatters comprised of silcrete, and mudstone were the most abundant raw material. These sites were associated with ephemeral and permanent watercourses. Areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified around creek lines, the surrounding flats, and lower slopes.

Locality LB, Edmondson Park: Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program (Navin Officer 2007)

Navin Officer (2007) underwent archaeological excavations within the Locality LB which forms part of the Edmondson Park release area, located on the southern side of Camden Valley Way. The excavation methodology consisted of the mechanical excavation of 68 test pits. This resulted in the recovery of 31 Aboriginal artefacts, most of which were made from silcrete. The results indicate that occupation of the area spans the last 2,000 years. The most archaeologically sensitive areas were located on lower slopes above major creek lines, and major concentrations being situated approximately 80 m from major creek lines.

South West Rail Link – Glenfield to Leppington Rail Line: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. (AMBS 2010a: 2010b: 2010c)

A series of archaeological assessments to identify the impacts on Aboriginal heritage of the proposed South West Rail Link (SWRL) between Glenfield and Leppington were conducted by AMBS in 2010. These works were located along the railway between Glenfield and Leppington, directly adjacent to the suburb of Austral, 2.1 km from the Project Area. Twelve areas of archaeological sensitivity were recorded during the survey, which revealed stone artefacts were the predominant site type followed by scarred trees and PADs. Archaeological test excavations along the SWRL route recovered 70 artefacts with four artefacts recovered from the surface. The main raw material were silcrete with lower numbers of mudstone, tuff and chert. Areas of high potential were identified on lower slopes associated with water courses, notably permanent watercourses.

3.4. Summary and Predictive Model

Large portions of the suburbs surrounding the Project Area have been previously surveyed, particularly along the M5/M7 Motorway and as a part of the South West Growth Centre precinct studies. Based on the results of the AHIMS search and previous archaeological investigations within the wider region, the most likely site types to occur at this location are low density artefact scatters made from locally available silcrete, representing one-off resource use or infrequent occupation.

The Project Area has been assessed as demonstrating low archaeological potential due to the following activities:

- clearing for cattle grazing
- construction of farm infrastructure, including a dam
- market gardening.

The central western and southwestern sections of the Project Area appear to have been the least impacted by historical and current land use. These sections are also the furthest away from any water source. The entire Project Area is further than 200 m from any water source and is subsequently assessed as having low archaeological sensitivity. Given the high level of disturbance, distance to any perennial watercourse or identified Aboriginal sites, the Project Area has been identified as having little to no Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity and low archaeological potential.

Based on the desktop assessment, the following trends have been identified in relation to broad characteristics of Aboriginal site distribution for the Project Area and follow the general predictive model for the Liverpool City Council LGA:

- The most likely site types to occur within the Project Area are very low-density artefact scatters and isolated artefacts (background scatters) made from silcrete and/or mudstone.
- There is low potential for scarred trees to occur within Project Area. The Project Area has been subject to historical clearing and subsequent modern urban development, although scarred trees have been recorded within the surrounding region and within the same soil landscape as the Project Area.

4. Visual Inspection

4.1. Aims

The primary aims of the visual inspection were:

- To identify areas of ground disturbance and map the extent and nature of that disturbance.
- Identify any landscape features in the Project Area which contain Aboriginal objects, that is areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD)
- Identify the presence or absence of Aboriginal sites within the Project Areas

4.2. Timing, Personnel and Methodology

The visual inspection was undertaken of the Project Area on foot on 5 October 2022 by Caitlin Cole (Senior Archaeologist, Everick Heritage) and Grace Eldon (Archaeologist, Everick Heritage). A photographic record and field notes were kept of the inspection. GPS tracks were taken to record any noted features during the inspection.

4.3. Results

The visual inspection was divided into three survey units:

- Main school complex (northern half)
- Grassed playground (southern)
- Sports oval (southeastern).

Visual inspection of the main school complex included a general walk through of the entire premises. Notable features of interest were recorded such as the sunken courtyard and memorial garden (Figure 4-2, Figure 4-3). The visual inspection confirmed a high degree of disturbance has occurred at each existing building and paved area.

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Ground visibility was variable, with exposures present in eroded ad hoc pathways around playgrounds and the fringes of both ovals (Figure 4-6). Underground services for storm and portable water were also present throughout the school (e. g. manhole covers, drains etc) (Figure 4-1). All mature native trees were inspected for evidence of cultural scarring.

As part of the visual inspection, areas with existing mature vegetation and open grassed landscapes were prioritised to ascertain the potential presence of undisturbed contexts and impact of the proposed works (Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-6). This included both the grassed area and sports oval in the southern portion of the Project Area. Areas of notable interest within this survey unit included a playground installed in the centre of the grassed area as well as two raised demountable in the northeast corner, a basketball court in the southwest corner and a gas tank in the northwest corner. Such infrastructure would more likely impact potential archaeological deposits, if any were to exist in the area.

The topography of the southern grassed area (Figure 4-4) was mostly cleared, with few remaining mature trees scattered across the gentle undulating terraced landscape. The soil has a high clay and low silt content with ironstone and quartz inclusions indicative of topsoil stripping. Ground surface visibility is 100 per cent in areas where erosion is obvious (Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5). Exposures of deep brown to burnt orange coloured clay, typical of the Blacktown B Horizon was present around the aforementioned structures where soil had been eroded by human traffic or water flow.

The sports oval has been entirely cleared of its natural vegetation and young trees now dominate its peripheries, planted for the purpose of shade and aesthetics. The oval was cut and terraced from the east facing slopes and is completely levelled. A bund has formed on the eastern border of the oval probably from the eroded pathway along the fence line. A stratigraphy of Blacktown soils and their depths was observed and can be seen in Figure 4-7. The presence of thistle along the outskirts of the oval is evidence that foreign species were introduced to the Blacktown soil landscape facilitated by dumping soils. There are currently four goal posts located in each corner of the oval, a Bush Tucker Garden in the northeast corner, a cricket pitch and long jump sand pit in the southwest corner. Again, exposures were present in eroded patches and pathways around each feature. Subsurface potential for archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation is low for the sports oval due to the degree of land modification which has removed most of the culturally rich A horizon of the Blacktown soil landscape.

Visual inspection of Austral PS confirmed no Aboriginal archaeological sites, objects or areas of PAD in the Project Area.

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Photograph



Description

Figure 4-1:
Underground services
in dedicated grass
lawn, northeast
portion of project
Area, view northeast
(C. Cole 05/10/22)



Figure 4-2: Memorial
Garden at entrance
with raised grass beds
and levelled
pathways, view to the
east (C. Cole
05/10/22)

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Photograph



Description

Figure 4-3:
Noticeable change in
topography of Sunken
courtyard (G. Eldon
05/10/22)



Figure 4-4: View from
the entrance to oval of
gentle terraced
slopes, scattered
matured trees and
minor surface ground
exposure, south
aspect (G. Eldon
05/10/22)

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Photograph



Description

Figure 4-5: Exposed red clay B Horizon of Blacktown soil landscape (C. Cole 05/10/22)



Figure 4-6: Eroding drainage line, exposing B horizon clay soil, view facing south (C. Cole 05/10/22)

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Photograph



Description

Figure 4-7:
Stratigraphic view of
Blacktown A Horizon
and B Horizon from
exposed drainage line
(G. Eldon 05.10.22)

5. Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity

5.1. Discussion

Archaeological sensitivity is closely related to observed levels of ground disturbance. However, other factors are also taken into account when assessing archaeological sensitivity, such as whether Aboriginal objects were located on the surface, and whether the area is within a sensitive landform unit according to the predictive statements.

Landscape features may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, as a result of Aboriginal people's use of those features in their everyday lives and for traditional cultural activities. It is essential to determine whether the site contains landscape features that indicate the likely existence of Aboriginal objects. The Due Diligence Code of Practice (2010a: 12) defines these landscapes as:

- within 200 m of waters, or
- located within a sand dune system, or
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or
- located within 200 m below or above a cliff face, or
- within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

The general predictive model for the Cumberland Plain indicates that stream order, and proximity to water sources is the primary determinant for location and complexity of Aboriginal sites. AMBS (2012) developed an Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity map for the South West Growth Centres to facilitate a clearer understanding of the level of disturbance impacting upon archaeological sensitivity within the Project Area (Figure 5-1). The Project Area falls within an area assessed as having little to no Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity as it is not located within 200 m of water and has been highly disturbed due to the construction of the current school.

Part 8A, Clause 80B (4) of the NPW Regulation states that land is disturbed if it is has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples of activities that may have caused disturbance are provided in the NPW Regulation as:

- (a) soil ploughing,
- (b) construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences),

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- (c) construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks),
- (d) clearing of vegetation,
- (e) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures,
- (f) construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure),
- (g) substantial grazing involving the construction of rural infrastructure,
- (h) construction of earthworks associated with anything referred to in paragraphs (a)-(g).

The visual inspection has confirmed that disturbed land occurs throughout the entirety of the Project Area as a result of (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (h).

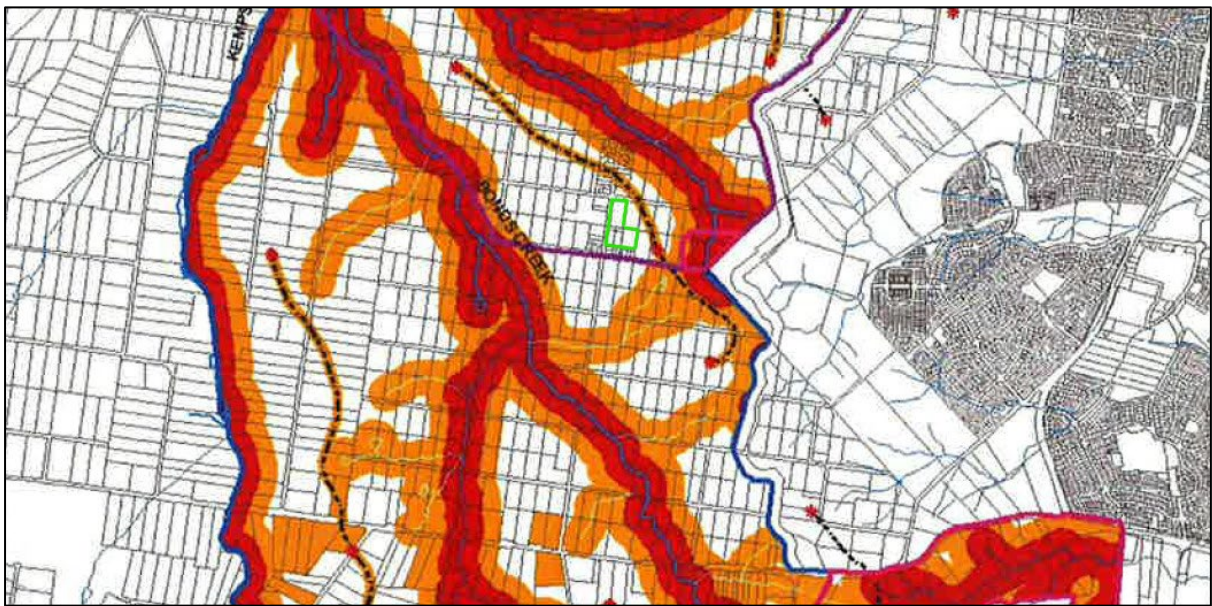


Figure 5-1: Map of identified areas of archaeological sensitivity (red and orange) in the South West Growth Centres (source: AMBS 2012: 74). Project Area outlined in green

In summary, the Project Area has undergone significant land disturbance and is not located within an archaeologically sensitive landform.

5.2. Impact Assessment

5.2.1. Cumulative Impact Assessment

A cumulative impact is the combined effects of environmental or social impacts that occur because of a range of activities or developments within a particular local area or region that impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. Ideally cumulative impacts should be assessed from a baseline of data relating to the incremental impact of the actions of a development when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future impacts.

The density of AHIMS sites in the area is low and the site itself is not located in a sensitive landform. The site is also assessed as having low archaeological potential.

Due to the low likelihood of encountering aboriginal objects or sites within the Project Area, the proposed activities are considered to have nil-low cumulative impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

5.3. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts – Aboriginal Objects

The Project Area is located on the gentle sloping terraces of the Blacktown soil landscape between two non-perennial creeks. A search of the AHIMS database did not identify any registered sites within the Project Area and no Aboriginal objects were identified during the visual inspection. The new proposed teaching facilities will occur within the existing infrastructure footprints and areas of substantial land use/modification, although the underpinning works required to stabilise existing structures are likely to extend below the ground and impact natural Blacktown soils. Considering the nature of the works as well as the assessment of disturbed land within the Project Area, it is highly unlikely that any Aboriginal sites are at risk of impact due to the proposed works. Overall, the Project Area has been assessed as demonstrating low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity and low archaeological potential.

In accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a), the proposed works within the Project Area will not impact on identified Aboriginal objects, or areas where Aboriginal objects are likely to occur beneath the ground surface.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations and mitigation measures regarding Aboriginal heritage are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the NPW Act
- Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a)
- The results of the background research and visual inspection.

It was found that:

- No previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within the Project Area
- No Aboriginal objects, or areas where Aboriginal objects are likely to occur beneath the ground surface, were identified within the Project Area
- The Project Area is likely to have been subject to moderate to high ground disturbance
- The Project Area is of little to no Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity and low archaeological potential.

The following recommendations and mitigation measures are made in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, the proposed activity can proceed with caution, with no further Aboriginal archaeological investigation, assessment or mitigation measures required.

6.1. Mitigation Measures

Prior to the commencement of any construction work, all personnel should be made aware of the following procedures.

Table 6-1: Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number/Name	Aspect/Section	Mitigation Measure	Reason for Mitigation Measure
Unexpected Finds Procedure	Unexpected Finds	If any such objects, or potential objects, are uncovered in the course of the activity, work in the vicinity must cease, and suitably qualified archaeologist be called to assess the find and provide advice on next steps. Heritage NSW should be notified through the registration of a site card.	Unexpected Aboriginal objects are protected by the <i>NPW Act 1977</i> .

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Mitigation Number/Name	Aspect/Section	Mitigation Measure	Reason for Mitigation Measure
Unexpected Human Remains	Unexpected Finds	<p>If suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed in, on or under the land within the Project Area, the following actions must be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remains must not be harmed/further harmed • Immediately cease all works at that particular location and secure the area to avoid harm. • Notify the NSW Police and the Environment Line. • Do not recommend any work at the particular location unless authorized in writing by Heritage NSW. 	Unidentified human remains are protected by a series of laws in NSW, including the <i>NPW Act 1977</i> . This includes legislated mandatory procedures that must be followed in order to fulfil requirements to police, community and cultural values.

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Appendix A - AHIMS Database Search Results



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10040_A

Client Service ID : 861252

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4018	PAD 2019-6	GDA	56	297367	6242079	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103783
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
45-5-2878	Horningsea Park PAD 1	AGD	56	300507	6241504	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102442
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Vanessa Hardy					Permits	1746	
45-5-5017	Kelly Street AD 1	GDA	56	295666	6242099	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.James Cole					Permits	4701	
45-5-5242	Eight Ave Austral Scatter 2	GDA	56	297572	6242348	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Eco - Connections,Mr.Daniel Claggett					Permits	4616	
45-5-5044	UC IA 14	GDA	56	299013	6243935	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson					Permits	4303	
45-5-0965	WH3;	AGD	56	300000	6242750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2738,98369,98 370,98371,984 43,98739,1024 42
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald					Permits	631	
45-5-5291	FOURTH AVENUE	GDA	56	297277	6244546	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Miles Robson					Permits	4836	
45-5-4023	Artefact Scatter PAD 2024-46	GDA	56	296274	6241323	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher					Permits	3742	
45-5-2989	Cowpasture Road PAD 1	AGD	56	300600	6243000	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102442
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	2029,2116	
45-5-0966	WH4;	AGD	56	299570	6242580	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2738,98739,10 2442
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald					Permits	631	
45-5-4020	Isolated Object 2021-5	GDA	56	296796	6243361	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103783
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
45-5-5658	Boyd Street AS 1	GDA	56	295565	6243151	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Mrs.S					Permits		
45-5-3869	BRP-S-14	GDA	56	295431	6241442	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor					Permits	3742	


Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/02/2024 for Grace Eldon for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.9489, 150.7837 - Lat, Long To : -33.9177, 150.8456. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 42

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		AHIMS Web Services (AWS)					Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10040_A Client Service ID : 861252			
Extensive search - Site list report										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-5318	Tenth Avenue Austral APT 1	GDA	56	296903	6243221	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					Permits		
45-5-4200	CARNES HILL SOUTH	GDA	56	300836	6242934	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102695
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					Permits	3617	
45-5-5045	UC IA 15	GDA	56	299044	6243978	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson					Permits	4303	
45-5-5043	UC IA 13	GDA	56	298584	6243604	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson					Permits	4303	
45-5-3858	BRP-IF-09	GDA	56	296004	6241350	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor					Permits	3742	
45-5-4019	PAD 2020-6	GDA	56	297450	6242075	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103783
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher					Permits	4245	
45-5-3437	CR AD1	GDA	56	300712	6242976	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1129		102442,10269 5,104174,1041 75
	Contact	Recorders	Megan Mebberson					Permits	3927	
45-5-0964	WH2;	AGD	56	300230	6242670	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2738,98369,98 370,98371,984 43,98739,1024 42
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald					Permits	631	
45-5-3854	BRP-IF-05	GDA	56	295605	6241463	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor					Permits	3742,4823	
45-5-4964	Eight Ave Austral Scatter	GDA	56	297530	6242401	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.David Burke					Permits	4616	
45-5-5737	BR-IF-001 (Bringelly Road)	GDA	56	296302	6241476	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Ms.Natalie Stiles					Permits		
45-5-5317	EDM IF1	GDA	56	297809	6243447	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Cameron Neal (emm consu					Permits		
45-5-5347	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Giles Hamm					Permits		
45-5-0787	WH-1;	AGD	56	299870	6242650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1727,98739,10 2442
	Contact	Recorders	Alice Gorman,Laura-Jane Smith					Permits	300,356,631	
45-5-3681	LT21 (Liverpool)	AGD	56	299895	6244363	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting)					Permits		
Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/02/2024 for Grace Eldon for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.9489, 150.7837 - Lat, Long To : -33.9177, 150.8456. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 42										
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EVERICK HERITAGE

		AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report					Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10040_A Client Service ID : 861252			
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3870	BRP-S-15	GDA	56	295206	6241463	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor		Permits	3742	
45-5-4153	Carnes Hill IF1	GDA	56	300764	6242928	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102695
	Contact	Recorders				Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney,Ms.Samantha Higgs		Permits	3617	
45-5-3295	PP-8	GDA	56	298711	6242029	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103783
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Mark Rawson		Permits		
45-5-5046	UC IA 16	GDA	56	299271	6244359	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson		Permits	4303	
45-5-4670	West Hoxton Open site 1 (wh-os-1)	GDA	56	300378	6244245	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Lance Syme		Permits		
45-5-5546	Edmondson Avenue West AFT 1	GDA	56	297792	6243566	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)		Permits	4938	
45-5-3887	BRP-S-10	GDA	56	296851	6242085	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103783
	Contact	Recorders				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor		Permits	3742	
45-5-4962	SA-AS1-17	GDA	56	296870	6241825	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney		Permits	4553	
45-5-3968	ALN-IF-60	GDA	56	298577	6243329	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting),Niche Environment and Heritage,S		Permits		
45-5-3859	BRP-IF-10	GDA	56	295372	6241329	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Leigh Bate		Permits		
45-5-3299	PP-F4	AGD	56	300117	6243522	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Mr.Mark Rawson		Permits		
45-5-4912	Fifth Avenue 1	GDA	56	296727	6241565	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		104137
	Contact	Recorders				Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.James Cole		Permits	4167	
45-5-5401	Lot 21 AS 1 & PAD 1	GDA	56	295902	6242313	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Archaeological Risk Assessment Services (ARAS),Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm		Permits		
45-5-3868	BRP-S-13	GDA	56	296114	6241329	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor		Permits	3742	

**** Site Status**
 Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid
 Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.
 Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground
 Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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