

# Leppington Public School Upgrade, 144 Rickard Road, Leppington, Camden Council, NSW

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report

Prepared for the Department of Education

January 2025

**KAYANDEL**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



☎ 02 4627 8622

✉ [Info@kayandel.com.au](mailto:Info@kayandel.com.au)

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report (PIHAI) has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the Department of Education (DoE) (the Proponent) for the upgrade of Leppington Public School (LPS) (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 upgrades to the existing LPS at 144 Rickard Road, Leppington, NSW, 2179 (the site).

The purpose of this report is to identify whether there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be affected by a proposed Leppington Public School upgrade.

This report outlines the results of a PIHAI which meets the requirements of Heritage NSW's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010 (Due Diligence Code of Practice)* (DECCW, 2010) and includes recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage constraints for the proposed works.

## 1.1 Site Description

LPS is located at 144 Rickard Road, Leppington on the eastern side of Rickard Road, north of Ingleburn Road and south of Byron Road (refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2). The site has an area of 3.013ha and comprises 4 allotments, legally described as:

- Lot 1 DP 127446
- Lot 1 DP 439310
- Lot 38E DP 8979
- Lot 39C DP 8979

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

- 14 permanent buildings;
- 11 demountable structures (including 2 male/female toilet blocks);
- interconnected paths;
- covered walkways;
- play areas; and
- at-grade parking.

The site also contains locally listed heritage buildings along its southern boundary.

The buildings are 1 storey in height and there is a sports oval in the eastern portion of the site. The existing buildings are clustered in the north-western part of the site.

## 1.2 Proposed Works

The proposed activity involves upgrades to the existing LPS, including the following (see Figure 3):

- Demolition of existing structures and trees;
- Erection of a new 3-storey teaching space along the northern boundary that includes 20 permanent teaching spaces and 3 support teaching spaces;

- Erection of a new hall and COLA comprising of a hall, canteen and OSHC hub towards the eastern boundary of site;
- Extension of the existing library (Building E) and adjoining playground;
- Upgraded sports and play facilities;
- Relocation of the Yarning Circle;
- Erection of a substation and upgrades to site services;
- Footpaths, fencing and associated works; and
- Landscaping.

The intent of the activity is to allow for upgrades to LPS that will provide a 'CORE 35' school standard in line with the Educational Facilities Standards and Guidelines (EFSG). The activity will increase the capacity of the school from 430 to 621 students.

### 1.3 Study Limitations

This assessment is limited to Aboriginal heritage.

This report is based on a review of available Aboriginal archaeological assessments (sourced from the AHIMS library, grey literature and Kayandel's report library). It is possible that further Aboriginal archaeological assessments or the emergence of new analysis of the Aboriginal archaeological landscape within the area may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in Section 2. This is made based on our experience of working with the NSW Aboriginal heritage and European heritage systems and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations, and guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

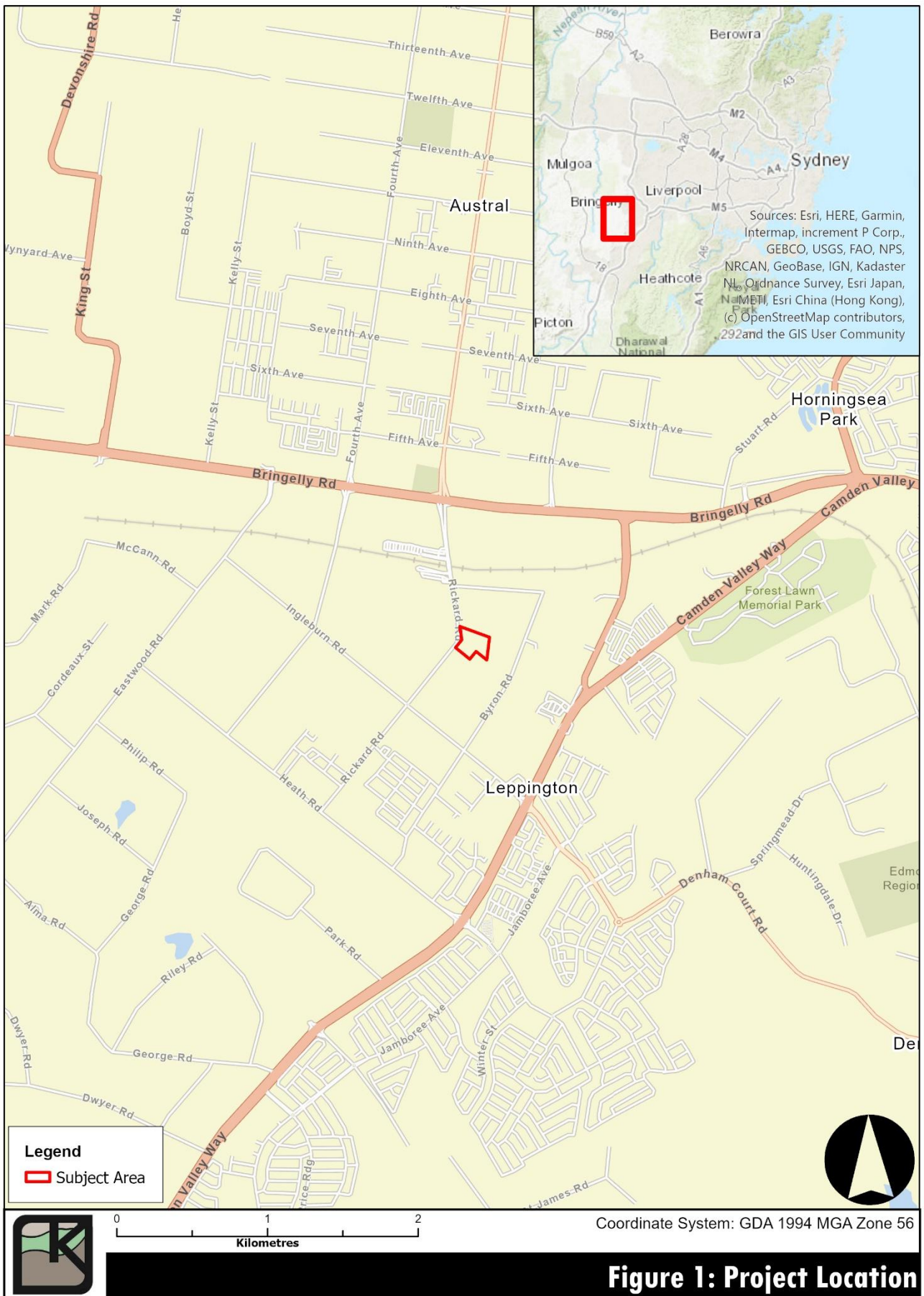
The results from the 'AHIMS Database Search' (Section 4.2) are valid for 12 months from the date of the search. If this report has not been finalised and/or if it is necessary to update this report, and the previous AHIMS search is over 12 months old, it will be necessary to undertake another search of the AHIMS to ensure information is current.

### 1.4 Personnel

This study has been carried out by Kayandel (refer to Table 1).

Person	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Amber Hewson	B. Arts (Arch/Ancient His., Indigenous Studies, French)	<1 year	Background research, report drafting
Natalie Stiles	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad. Cert. Arts (Arch), MGIS&RemoteSens	≥10 years	Report review, field survey, mapping
Lance Syme	B. Arts (Arch/Paleo), Grad. Dip. (Heritage Cons.), M. ICOMOS	>20 years	Project supervision, report review

**Table 1:** Kayandel personnel involved in the preparation of this report







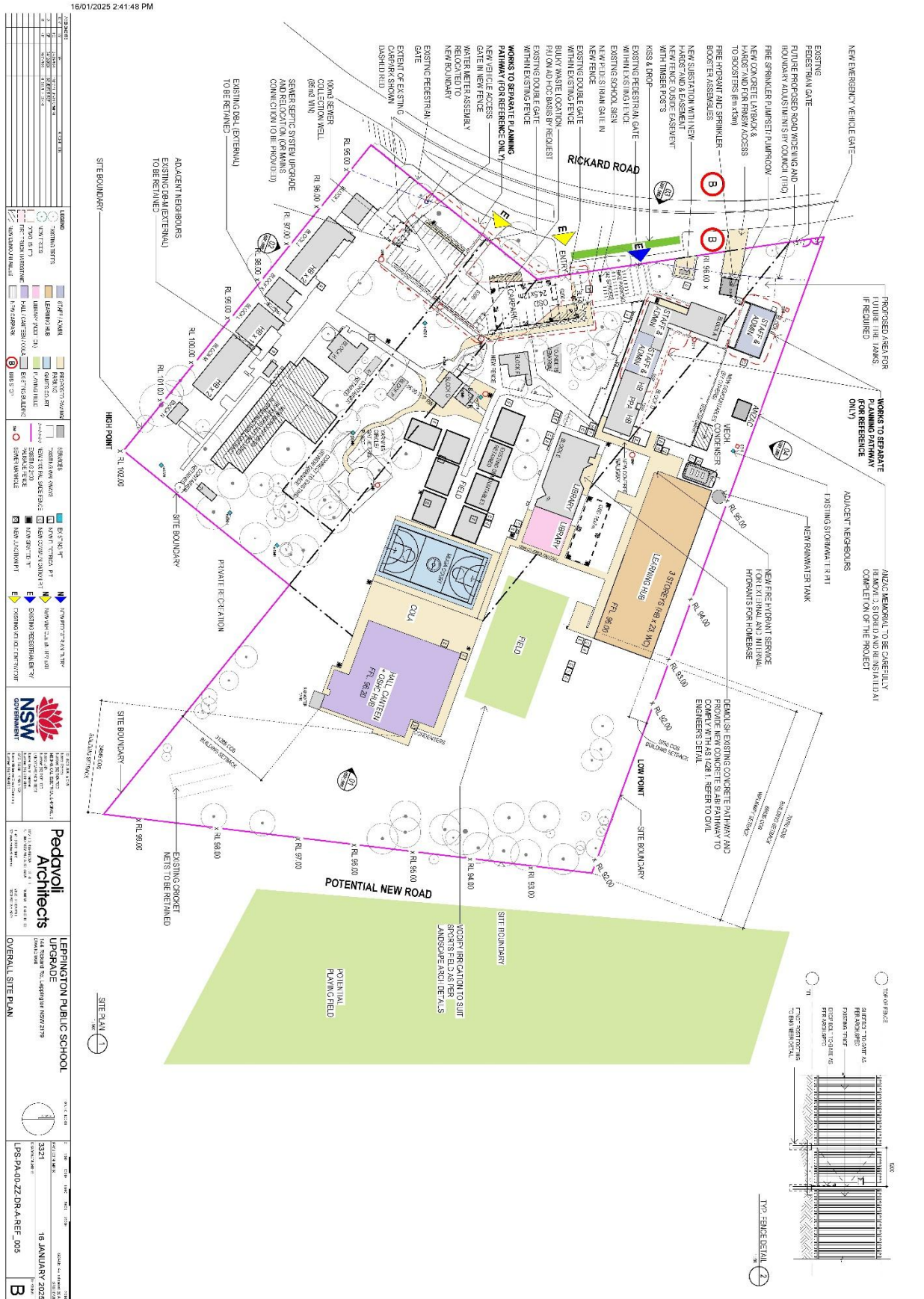


Figure 3: Proposed Activity (Source: Pedavoli Architects, Overall Site Plan (Rev B))

## 2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of NSW) and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community). Under Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974*, Aboriginal objects are afforded automatic statutory protection in NSW whereby it is an offence to:

*Damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites without the prior consent of the Director-General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (now referred to as Heritage NSW).*

The Act defines an Aboriginal 'Object' as:

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

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice* was introduced in October 2010 by Heritage NSW. The aim of the guidelines 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 sites will be disturbed or impacted during the proposed works. 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. If it is found that Aboriginal sites were to exist within the Subject Area, an AHIP would be required if the proposed impacts cannot be avoided. If it is found to be unlikely that Aboriginal sites were to exist within the Subject Area and the due diligence assessment has been conducted in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice*, then the proposed works could proceed without an AHIP.

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. The objective of a search of the NNTT registers is to identify possible Aboriginal Stakeholders that would not perhaps receive representation as part of the Local Aboriginal Land council or Elders groups. A search of the NNTT register did not identify any Native Title claims or determinations over the Subject Area.

Searches have been carried out for the Subject Area on various heritage databases, including the:

- ✦ NSW Department of Education's *State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register (S170)*.
- ✦ State Heritage Inventory;
- ✦ *State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Western Parkland City) 2021 - Appendix 5 Camden Growth Centres Precinct Plan*; and,
- ✦ Register of the National Estate.

Results of the above searches are presented in Table 2.

Heritage Register	Items that encompass the Subject Area	Items Nearby the Subject Property
Department of Education's <i>State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register</i> (S170)	Yes Leppington Public School – Buildings B00H-B00M - 144 Rickards Road Leppington 2171	No
State Heritage Inventory	No	No
<i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Western Parkland City) 2021 - Appendix 5 Camden Growth Centres Precinct Plan, Schedule 5</i>	Yes Leppington Public School – 142–144 Rickard Road (Lots 38E and 39C, DP 8979) – Item No 9	No
Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)	No	No

**Table 2:** Listed heritage items in proximity to the Subject Area

### 3 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Leppington is located in the eastern portion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The larger scale geology of the Sydney Basin Bioregion is characterised by marine deposition events from the Carboniferous to the early Permian. Numerous coal deposits accumulated before large river systems covered the region in quartz sandstone, known as the Hawkesbury sandstone. The Hawkesbury sandstone, which forms the bedrock for all of the Sydney Basin, dates to the mid Triassic. This bedrock of sandstone is then capped by a thin layer of shale (Branagan & Packham, 2000; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

The Subject Area is located within the Cumberland Plain, which is typified by an undulating landscape of rolling hills and prominent rises. The geology of the Subject Area is characterised by the Middle Triassic Wianamatta Liverpool Sub-Group including Bringelly Shale over Minchinbury Sandstone and Ashfield Shale and consists of shale and some sandstone beds and outcrops (Clark & Jones, 1991).

A review of the *Soil Landscapes of the Penrith 1:100,000 Sheet* identified that there are two (2) soil landscapes identified within the Subject Area; which are Blacktown (bt) and South Creek (sc) soil landscapes (Bannerman & Hazelton, 1990).

The Blacktown soil is a residual soil landscape, which is characterised by gently undulating rises on the Wianamatta Group shales with slopes usually >5%. The soils are shallow to moderately deep (<100cm) Red and Brown Podzolic Soils on crests, upper slopes and well drained areas, deep (150-300cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Soloths on lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage. Soils are moderately reactive with low fertility, poor soil drainage and highly plastic subsoil (Bannerman & Hazelton, 1990).

The South Creek soil is an alluvial soil landscape, which is characterised by floodplains, valley flats and drainage depressions of the channels on the Cumberland Plain, usually flat with incised channels; mainly cleared. The soils are often very deep layered sediments over bedrock or relict soils. Where pedogenesis has occurred structured plastic clays or structured loams in and immediately adjacent to drainage lines; red and yellow podzolic soils are most common terraces with small areas of structured grey clays, leached clay and yellow solodic soils (Bannerman & Hazelton, 1990).

The Leppington area is an undulating plain that is bisected by 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th order-streams (as defined by the Strahler model); however, many of the watercourses within the wider Leppington area have been modified as a result of development.

At a broad level, the Subject Area is situated on an undulating plain, with braided watercourses. Within this undulating plain, the Subject is positioned on a high point between two 3<sup>rd</sup> order watercourses, which flow north-northwest into Kemps Creek.

#### 3.1 Historical Land-Use Disturbance

The Subject Area is located within the Crown land grant made to Simeon Lord, one of the earliest made within the Leppington area. Lord was granted a parcel of 200 acres (80.9 hectares) on 1 January 1810, which he called Pembury (Hainsworth, 1967).

It has been suggested that Lord sold his grants to Captain Richard Brooks, who had already acquired Richard Atkins' grant south east of the study area in 1809, possibly as part of paying off his debts

acquired Lord's grants (Hainsworth, 1967). The Brooks family moved to Denham Court Estate in 1823 (McGill, Fowler, & Richardson, 1995).

Brooks' property was passed to Christina upon his death in 1833, and to their seven children upon her own death in 1835. Several structures were built by the Brooks on their property, including Denham Court house, a chapel and mill; the c.1835 Minto Parish Map shows a cluster of buildings on Atkins' former grant, suggesting that the areas from Lord's grant were likely used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. From the 1860s, the Denham Court Estate began to be subdivided.

The Subject Area has seen ongoing development since 1947 including the establishment of a sports field. The aerial photographs show that from 1947 to 2013 the Subject Area presents moderate to high levels of disturbance (see Plate 1 to Plate 8).

Due to the nature of the development, land disturbances would have included, but not limited to:

- ✦ Clearing of vegetation;
- ✦ Establishment of footings, and foundations for the buildings and demountables.
- ✦ Establishment of services; and,
- ✦ Establishment of hardstand surfaces.

Historical aerials and satellite images dating 1947-2013 were reviewed as part of preparing this Due Diligence Assessment (see Plate 1 to Plate 6). These aerials provide a summary of development at the site and within the surrounding area (refer to Table 3: Summary of Historic Aerial Photographs).

Date	Description
<b>1947</b>	The earliest aerial image displays two structures, (possibly the original schoolhouse) on the southern end of the property. There are several trees in the Subject Area.
<b>1965</b>	This aerial image displays early development of the school. Some developments can be depicted to the southwest of the school. Several of the trees evident in the earlier aerial have been removed.
<b>1975</b>	This aerial image displays further development of the site, with some additional demountable buildings and pathways. The development of the carpark along Rickard Road.
<b>1986</b>	This aerial image displays an additional development added to the northern building. A sports field where the land has been excavated can be seen to the east with added vegetation along the eastern perimeter.
<b>1998</b>	This aerial image displays the site closely consistent with the earlier 1986 image. Minor residential development can be identified on surrounding land to the north, south and west of the Subject Area. Water erosion can be seen in the southern part of the Subject Area.
<b>2013</b>	This aerial image displays the site closely consistent with the earlier image. Market gardens can be seen to the south on a nearby property.

**Table 3:** Summary of Historic Aerial Photographs



**Plate 1:** 1947 aerial photograph of the Subject Area (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



**Plate 2:** 1965 aerial photograph of the Subject Area (source: NSW Historical Imagery)





**Plate 3:** 1975 aerial photograph of the Subject Area (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



**Plate 4:** 1986 aerial photograph of the Subject Area (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



**Plate 5:** 1998 aerial photograph of the Subject Area (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



**Plate 6:** 2013 aerial photograph of the Subject Area (source: NSW Historical Imagery)

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONEXT

### 4.1 Ethnohistory

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal peoples have inhabited Australia for the last 50,000 years (Allen & O'Connell, 2003). Despite a proliferation of known Indigenous sites there is considerable ongoing debate about the nature, territory, and range of pre-contact Indigenous language groups in the greater Sydney region. These debates have arisen largely due to the lack of ethnographic and linguistic information recorded at the time of European contact. By the time colonial diarists, missionaries and proto anthropologists began making detailed records of Indigenous people in the late 19th Century; European settlement resulted in the changing of Indigenous groups and reconfigured by European settlement activity.

At the time of European settlement, the Aboriginal people of the Sydney region lived in local clans. Groups local to region are likely to have belonged to the Darug (Dharug), Gundundurra and the Dharawal (Thurawal) language groups Attenbrow (2010). Early historical observations described the Cumberland Plain as a mosaic of Aboriginal groups associated with particular areas of land. These groups were described as 'tribes' in many historical observations, when in fact they were more likely small territorial clans or local clans consisting of extended family groups, forming larger land-using bands linked through marriage and communal participation in subsistence gathering activities (Attenbrow, 2010, p. 22; Brook & Kohen, 1991).

The British noted a difference between the dialects of the Aboriginal people along the coast compared with those further inland, on the Cumberland Plain. Captain Tench observed when two Aboriginal men from the coast conversed with an Aboriginal man further inland "they conversed on a par and understood each other perfectly, yet they spoke different dialects of the same language; many of the most common and necessary words used in life bearing no similitude, and others being slightly different" (Tench, 1793, p. 122).

The arrival of European settlers caused major social and economic upheaval for the Aboriginal people living on the Cumberland Plain. Contact with Europeans introduced diseases, such as smallpox, that drastically altered the size and structure of the Aboriginal population, whilst the expansion of settlements and establishment of farmland subsumed the traditional areas used to meet subsistence needs activities (Attenbrow, 2010).

Some of the earliest British interest in the vicinity of the Subject Area revolved around a herd of runaway cattle that escaped from the colony in July 1788. The cattle were extremely valuable to the fledgling colony, and after numerous attempts to locate them they were finally tracked down in 1795 to an area south of the Nepean (Liston, 1988, p. 4). It was evident that in the seven years the cattle were missing from the colony, the local Aboriginal inhabitants of the Nepean area had come into contact with the cattle numerous times. There was a reported sighting of the cattle with Aborigines in 1790, and large paintings of cattle in a rock shelter site near Campbelltown, called 'Bull Cave' (Liston, 1988, pp. 3-4).

The search for the cattle revealed to the colony administration the quality of grazing land in the area, and the area became known as 'The Cow Pastures'. The first land grant in the area was in 1805 to Lieutenant John Macarthur, who was given a grant of 5,000 acres to breed sheep and export wool to England. The grant in an area bordering the Nepean River at what is now called 'Camden Park'. The next land grants in the area were four years later in 1809 when 34 land grants were issued in the vicinity of Georges River at Minto (Liston, 1988, p. 5).

There were numerous interactions between the local Aboriginal population and the first European farmers in the region, with tension increasing during periods of drought, when conflict arose because traditional hunting and gathering areas were subsumed by the expansion of farmland. Many officials, including Governor Macquarie, often recognised that these issues were started by the settlers, but with the colony on a tentative footing, especially during periods of drought, he was more inclined to protect the interests of the farmers.

Violence escalated between settlers and the local Aboriginal people during a drought through the years 1814–1816 (Brook & Kohen, 1991; Kohen, 1993; Liston, 1988). Each case of violence reported from farms dotted around the Sydney region at Bringelly, Appin, along the Nepean and the Hawkesbury Rivers was similar, in that the local Aboriginal people had gone to their traditional food gathering areas, and when they found their usual resources gone, they used the resources that had replaced them, namely crops such as corn, and animals including sheep and cattle. The settlers, seeing this as theft, often shot the Aborigines. In retaliation, a number of settlers were also killed.

In response to the violence between the settlers and the local Aboriginal people across the Sydney region, in April 1816 Governor Macquarie ordered a punitive expedition to capture or kill those Aborigines involved in the skirmishes with settlers. Three groups of soldiers were sent from Sydney to Cowpastures, the Airds and Appin district and to Parramatta, Windsor, the Grose and the banks of the Nepean respectively (Brook & Kohen, 1991).

## 4.2 AHIMS Database Search

**The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data and GIS imagery, is removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.**

Kayandel carried out a search of the AHIMS database on the 16th October 2024 using the Client Service ID 940321 with the coordinates set out in Table 4 below.

	Eastings	Northing
Minimum	295723	6238190
Maximum	299723	6242190

**Table 4:** AHIMS Database Search Criteria  
(GDA94 Zone 56)

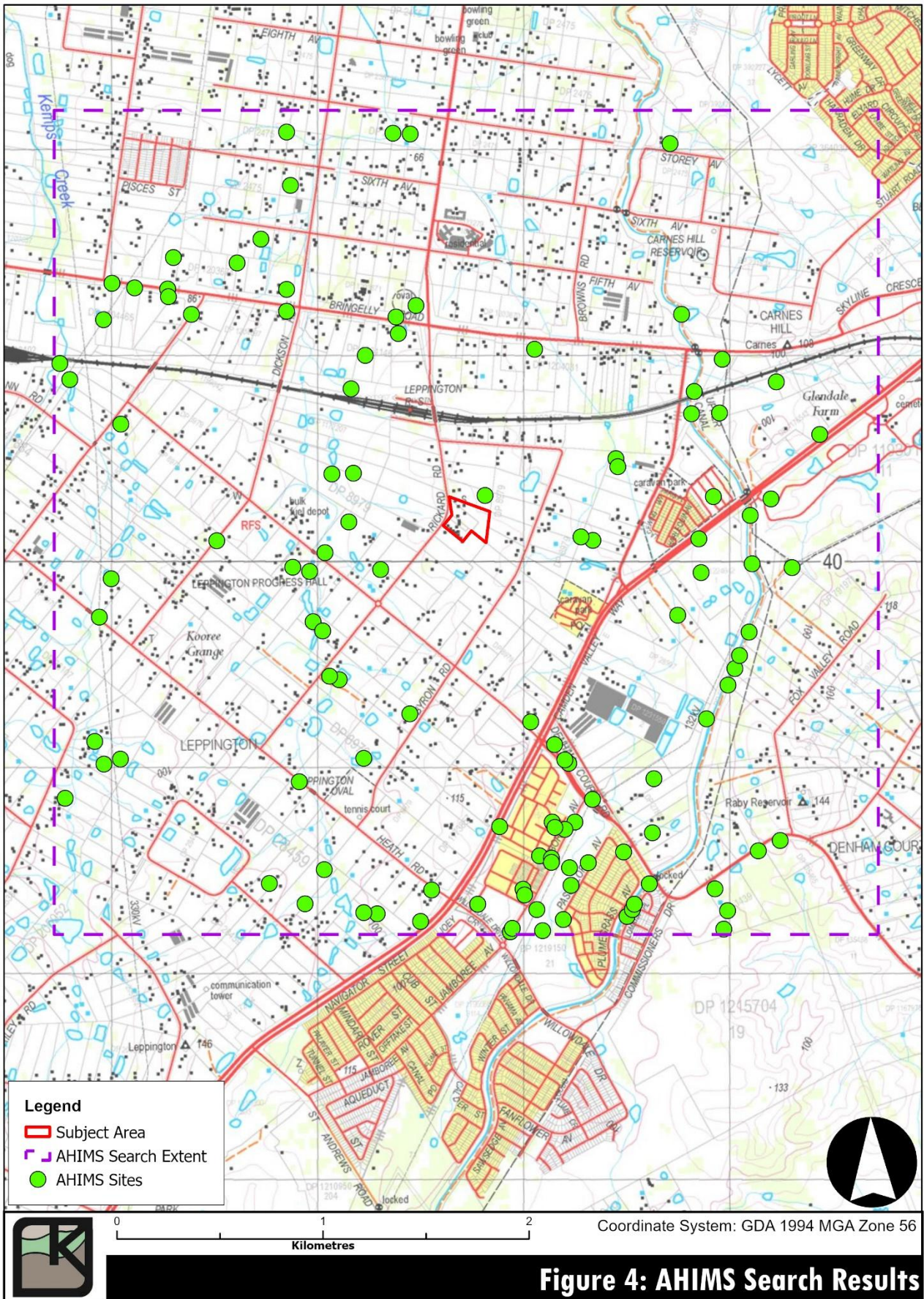
The search area was a 4km square centred upon the Subject Area (see Figure 4). The results of the AHIMS search are presented in Table 5. A total of 114 Aboriginal sites have been registered within the search area. Figure 5 shows that Aboriginal sites have been recorded in proximity to the Subject Area.

It should be noted that the distribution of sites in the AHIMS database reflects where site surveys have been conducted, where exposure and visibility conditions have enabled the detection of sites, and where sites have survived modern land disturbance. The distribution of sites from AHIMS may not be a true reflection of the existing Aboriginal sites in an area.

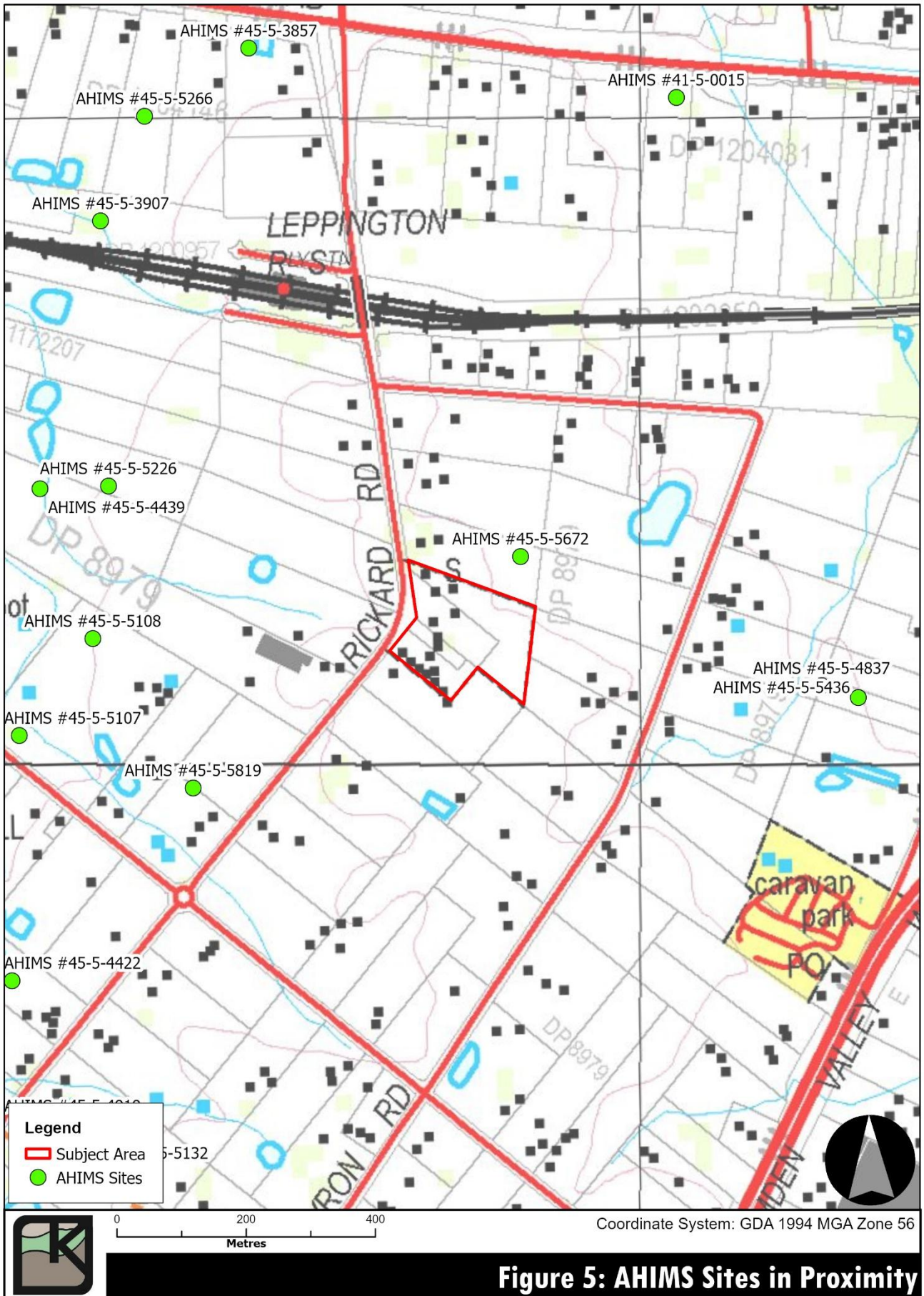
Site types	Total	%
Isolated Find	88	77%
Open Camp Site	4	4%
Open Camp Site with PAD	9	8%
PAD	13	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 5:** Site types from AHIMS search (Client Service ID 747871)

The AHIMS search indicates that eighty-eight (88) of the hundred and fourteen (114) identified sites were Isolated Finds, and a further thirteen (13) were PAD (potential areas of deposits) (refer to Table 5). The results are indicative of the number of archaeological assessments that have occurred within the local region, as well as the nature of the landscape.







### 4.3 Regional Archaeological Context

Aboriginal people occupied the Sydney Basin area from the Late Pleistocene. Several Pleistocene occupation sites have been identified in the Blue Mountains and within the NSW coastal regions (Turbet, 2001). Nanson, Young, and Stockton (1987) excavated a site at Cranebrook Terrace near Penrith with radiocarbon dates of 41,700 +/- 2000-3000. Attenbrow (2010) excavated sites in the Blue Mountains with radiocarbon dates of 22,000 years BP.

The spread of urban development across the Cumberland Plain, particularly over the last few decades, has meant that archaeological investigations have intensified as a result for the need of Environmental Impact Assessments. Most archaeological investigations conducted within the Cumberland Plain have been restricted to small study areas, defined by individual developments, and with limited project briefs. As a result, the understanding of Aboriginal utilisation and occupation of the Cumberland Plain is constantly being revised and refined as archaeological data becomes available for the area (AHMS, 2012; GML Heritage, 2012b; NOHC, 2007, 2014).

Regional trends within the Cumberland Plain indicate that Aboriginal sites are likely to be located in close proximity to permanent watercourses, on creek banks and alluvial flats, or on high ground, and within range of food resources and the raw materials for tool making. However, some exception to the regional model have been demonstrated in excavations at Mungerie Park and Parklea Leisure Centre, where large artefact scatters were identified up to 200-250m from major watercourses. McDonald suggested that this site distribution pattern may be due to surface visibility and site formation processes, rather than a true depiction of the cultural distribution of artefacts across the landscape (AHMS, 2012; White & McDonald, 2010).

### 4.4 Previous Investigations covering the Subject Area

The Subject Area was included as part of AMBS' 2012 broadscale Aboriginal heritage assessment of Austral and Leppington North precincts for the Urban Form Analysis of the South West Growth Centres (refer to Plate 5).

The investigation involved surveys of targeted properties, which at the time represented accessible properties, the results of the survey were combined with the existing regional model and a review of studies within the local area in order to produce sensitivity mapping for the entirety of the Austral and Leppington North precincts (AMBS, 2012a).

Regionally, trends noted as influencing this sensitivity model include the following statements:

- ✦ Sites are most frequently located in close proximity to permanent water courses on creek banks, alluvial flats, or high ground.
- ✦ Large artefact scatters may be identified up to 200 – 250 metres away from water courses.
- ✦ More needs to be considered than just the presence or absence of surface artefacts when characterising an archaeological site.

The predictive model employed by AMBS stated that the most common site type occurring in the area would be stone artefacts scatters, and that undisturbed alluvial soils have the potential to be associated with stratified archaeological deposits (AMBS, 2012a, p. 56). The results of the survey largely confirmed this predictive model, with AMBS identifying seven new sites including six isolated finds and one artefact scatter/PAD.

It appears that while the Subject Area was not specifically surveyed as part of the investigation, the abutting properties to the north and south were surveyed.

Although AMBS (2012b, pp. 17-19) identified a travel route along the western edge of the Subject Area (refer to Plate 5), it was assessed as having undergone gross land disturbance. AMBS (2012a, p. 97) described that gross disturbance as activities which have had a major impact, effectively cancelling (or “whiting-out”) of archaeological sensitivity.

#### 4.5 Other Local Archaeological Investigations

As part of preparing this PIHA, Kayandel was not able to identify any previous archaeological investigations of the Subject Area.

This Section discusses previous archaeological assessments that are relevant to understanding the local archaeological context for the Subject Area.

**AMBS (2013)** prepared an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the Leppington Precinct of the South West Growth Centres (SWGC), approximately 500m south of the Subject Area.

Approximately 19% of the study area was surveyed for this assessment (1,235,175m<sup>2</sup>) of approximately 6,551,160m<sup>2</sup>). The properties chosen for this sample were the properties for which access permission had been granted, were considered to have the highest potential to contain Aboriginal heritage sites.

The location of three previously recorded Aboriginal sites (AHIMS Sites #45-5-4050, #45-5-4051 and #45-5-4052) were verified during the archaeological survey of the study area, and 13 new Aboriginal heritage sites were identified and recorded.

The new sites comprised eight isolated stone artefacts and five stone artefact scatters.

**GML Heritage (2012a, 2012b)** undertook archaeological investigations in East Leppington approximately 2.6km southwest from the Subject Area.

Owen (2015, p. 77) comments that GML's investigation have shown East Leppington as a cultural landscape with certain locations possessing high-value Aboriginal archaeological deposits, and a significant hilltop with Aboriginal social values.

A total of 519 lithic items (471 artefacts and 47 heat shatter and indeterminate pieces of modified/worked stone) were recovered from the 2011 test excavation undertaken by GML Heritage (2012a) within the Willowdale development area 2.6km southwest from the Subject Area.

A total of 533 Test Units (TU), positioned across every type of landform, were excavated to sterile B horizon clay, totalling excavation of 133.25 m<sup>2</sup> (GML Heritage, 2012a).

Backed artefacts were the single most frequent type of modified artefact, comprising 5 per cent of all lithics. Backed artefacts were predominantly of silcrete, with two each of silicified tuff and quartz (GML Heritage, 2012a).

Ten small cores were recovered, most showed use of asymmetric flaking—a technique associated with backed artefact production and appropriate for use on small cores in this region (GML Heritage, 2012a).

GML Heritage (2012a) found that there was a general trend for intensive use of flats and/or terraces associated with Bonds Creek and Bonds Creek South, approximately 2.3km from the Subject Area. These landforms displayed further spatial patterning in association with the position of lithic

concentrations. In general, the mid and upper slopes had sparse lithic distributions, although there was a relative, if small, increase in the use of ridge tops for lithic deposition.

Data on lithic distribution from other test excavations on the southern Cumberland Plain was analysed and compared with the study area. East Leppington's flats/terrace landforms had regionally high average lithic densities (up to 10 lithics/m<sup>2</sup> compared to 4 lithics/m<sup>2</sup>). Lower slopes had similar average densities to the regional averages for those types of landscape settings (4 lithics/m<sup>2</sup> compared to 3 to 5 lithics/m<sup>2</sup>). Mid slopes within the study area had a regionally low average density (<1 lithic/m<sup>2</sup> compared to 5 lithics/m<sup>2</sup>). Upper slopes within the study area had a lithic density similar to the regional average for that type of landscape setting. Ridges and hilltops within the study area had a slightly higher average density than the regional average (1.2 lithics/m<sup>2</sup> compared to 0.3 lithics/m<sup>2</sup>) (GML Heritage, 2012a).

East Leppington's lithic assemblage showed some large-scale variation relating to stream order and sometimes landform. Silcrete was least frequent in first-order landscapes and most frequent in 4<sup>th</sup> order landscapes—contrasted against regional data, this distribution was not expected. Previous archaeological excavations in the catchment of Cabramatta Creek, only a few kilometres north of East Leppington, found that assemblages associated with fourth-order streams had more diverse raw materials with lower proportions of silcrete, while assemblages from more peripheral locations had lower proportions of diverse raw materials, and higher proportions of silcrete (GML Heritage, 2012a).

Based on the excavation data, GML Heritage (2012a) found that the flat and terrace landforms adjacent to the larger water courses, Bonds Creek and Bonds Creek South, yielded the greatest densities of lithics. However, the archaeological deposit was not uniform or consistent along these landforms. There were clusters of TU with the higher densities of lithics, creating 'hotspots'—separating these hotspots were TU that contained no archaeological material including lithics. This patterning was specifically noted in association with the two major creek lines. Bonds Creek, western bank, on the flat landform, contained archaeological deposits with inter-deposit spacing of around 70 metres. Bonds Creek South provided evidence for spacing of 60 to 100m between each of the higher densities of archaeological deposits along the lower flat/terrace landform.

The flat landform, eastern side of Bonds Creek, contained a number of barely perceptible elevated flat platforms (elevated 200–300mm on the flat)—each of these platforms contained a denser archaeological deposit. The spacing between the micro-flats with archaeological deposit was between 60 and 100m. The landform between the elevated areas contained no archaeological deposit. It appears that these platforms were natural, however, archaeological evidence from alluvial riverine areas of southern Australia (SA, Victoria and NSW) demonstrates that Aboriginal people deliberately constructed mounds (GML Heritage, 2012a, 2012b).

**GML Heritage (2016)** undertook a salvage excavation at the Willowdale development (Precinct 3) 2.6km southwest from the Subject Area, was focused on Bonds Creek, which flows northeast to the Subject Area. In total 497m<sup>2</sup> were excavated, with 7,531 lithic items recovered. Twenty-one (21) features were identified including eight ground ovens, numerous hearths (fireplaces), clay extraction pits, two anthropogenically modified trees (trees modified by humans), and a feature which appeared to have been used for manufacturing baked clay balls.

The absolute dates have provided evidence for ~10,900 years of Aboriginal use, occupation and habitation at East Leppington. The dated materials provided initial evidence for accumulation of alluvium on the Bonds Creek floodplain around 17,000BP, which was before Aboriginal people

entered this landscape (or created an enduring archaeological signature in the landscape) (GML Heritage, 2016, p. 140).

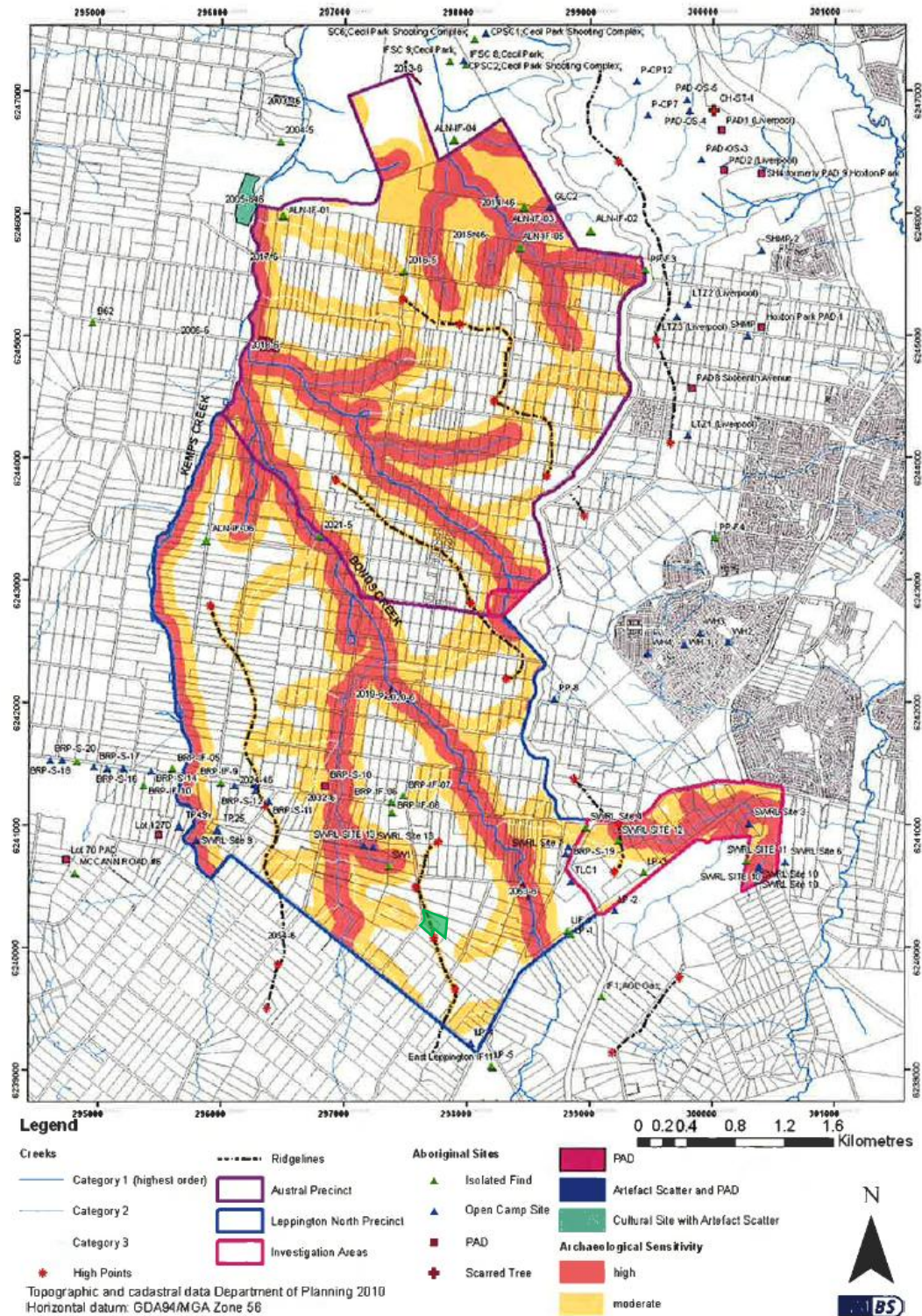


Figure 5.19 Identified Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity.

**Plate 5:** AMBS (2012b) Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity. The Subject Area is shaded green

## 4.6 Previous Predictive Models

Most archaeological investigations in the greater Cumberland Plain area have been conducted to assess the impact of a specific development on Aboriginal heritage including many State Significant Developments. These investigations often relied on surface survey, which is usually not representative of the site as a whole. Large-scale salvage projects are rare, with most projects comprising small test excavations to obtain representative samples of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

Previous archaeological research undertaken in the Cumberland Plain has shown that stream order and landform were important factors influencing artefact density and distribution, and consequently how Aboriginal people utilised the landscape (McDonald, 2008). The predictive model for the Cumberland Plain has shown that Aboriginal sites are likely to occur on lower slopes, or flats at distances of 50-100m from the confluences of 3rd/4th order water courses.

A select number of recently produced comprehensive predictive models relevant and that share similar significant features with the Subject Area are discussed below.

### **Smith (1989)**

As per of her Aboriginal heritage study of future release areas in the Liverpool LGA, Smith (1989) identified that:

- ✦ That 50 percent of all sites within the Cumberland Plain will occur within 50m of a water source, moreover sites will be more frequent around permanent water sources and that sites may occur in relatively high frequencies on or near stone resources;
- ✦ The topographical features on which sites most commonly occur are creek flats and creek beds;
- ✦ Sites rarely found on hills away from water sources, as indicated by the occurrence of isolated finds on the hills; and,
- ✦ Sites on hills overlying the Cumberland soil series are more likely to be disturbed by erosion than sites on creek flats.

### **White and McDonald (2010)**

White and McDonald (2010) analysed artefact distribution on the north of the Cumberland Plain by examining the results from a number of archaeological investigations in the Rouse Hill area. This research found that artefact distribution varies significantly with stream order, with higher densities of artefacts located next to larger streams. First order streams had a mean density of 0.7 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>, while for 2nd order streams this was 6.5 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup> and 4th order streams this increased in 13.9 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>. There was not enough data on 3rd order streams to make a comparison (White & McDonald, 2010, p. 32).

Distance from water was also tested, as this was believed to be a primary determinant of where people camped and hence where artefact density would be represented in the archaeological record. For 1st order streams, distance from water was not a statistically important, with this just being a background scatter. For 2nd order streams, artefact density is highest within 50m of water and declines with increasing distance from water. For 4th order streams, artefact density was found to be highest 51-100m from the stream and lower closer to the stream (<50m) and declining densities greater than 100m from the stream. White and McDonald propose that lower densities within 50m of larger streams may be reflective of a range of factors including erosion and sheet wash adjacent

to major streams. Behaviour may also be a factor such as people conducting knapping, artefact discard and hunting activities slightly further away (White & McDonald, 2010, p. 33).

In terms of landforms, terraces yielded the highest densities. Terraces had a mean density of 20.8 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>. Mean densities for other landforms are as follows: creek flat 3.8 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>, lower slope 8.4 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>, mid slope 3.8 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup> and upper slope and ridge top 0.4 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup> (White & McDonald, 2010, p. 33).

### **AMBS (2012a)**

AMBS (2012a) made the following predictions when considering the Austral and Leppington North Precincts of the Southwest Growth Centres:

- ✦ Aboriginal sites will be located in close proximity to permanent water courses; on creek banks and alluvial flats, or on high ground, and within range of food resources and the raw materials for tool making;
- ✦ Large sites tend to be located in elevated areas with a good outlook over surrounding major creek valleys, at a distance of over 150m from creeks;
- ✦ The detection of sites is often influenced by factors such as previous land-use and disturbance, and location within the landscape;
- ✦ Site located in the region are often found in disturbed contexts;
- ✦ The ratio of subsurface artefacts compared to surface artefacts could be 25:1, or as much as 2000:1 in some locations;
- ✦ Extensive deposits representing repeated use of the area for occupation or resource use will likely be located within 100m of permanent water sources and their reliable tributaries;
- ✦ Low densities of artefacts representing one-off resource use or infrequent occupation have also been located near reliable water sources, although prior disturbance of these sites is often a factor in the low density of artefacts found; and,
- ✦ Low-lying, flood prone areas are unlikely to have been used extensively for camping, and higher areas overlooking creeks are more likely to have been suitable locations for repeated use by Aboriginal people camping in the area.

### **GML Heritage (2012b)**

GML Heritage (2012b, p. 17 & 18) made the following predictions for the Willowdale development area approximately 2.6km from the Subject Area:

- ✦ Most sites will be of middle to late Holocene age (4000 years before present to c. 1850). Suitable geomorphic conditions (e.g. deep sand bodies) for the preservation of Pleistocene aged assemblages are unlikely to occur within the study area;
- ✦ Frequently, the density and diversity of implements and *debitage* is conditioned by permanence of water (stream order) and landscape unit;
- ✦ Distance to known Silcrete sources seems to have little influence on artefact discard generally, although many silcrete sources are perhaps still to be identified. Proximity to known sources does influence the proportion of flaked to blocky Silcrete material on sites;
- ✦ Around the periphery of the Cumberland Plain, sandstone features such as overhands and/or platforms many have been used for habitation, processing basalt ground-edged axes and/or the production of art. Such locations are situated a few kilometres east of the study area. Anecdotal evidence of a ground-edged axe found within the study area was reported to GML Heritage by Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation.



Archaeologists surveying the North Leppington lands identified a ground-edged axe on a flat landform near Bonds Creek;

- ✦ Contrary to earlier models for the region (e.g. Kohen (1986) and Smith (1989) many areas contain extremely high artefact densities, with variability appearing to depend on the range of lithic activities present. Densities of 600 artefacts per square metre are not uncommon adjacent to major streams on the Cumberland Plain. Such densities could occur within the study area on land up to 200m from the two major creek lines;
- ✦ Further landforms that overlook these creek systems may have also been used for Aboriginal activities, particularly if the study area was used as a landscape where large groups of people gathered. It is hypothesised that these areas could contain the remains of Aboriginal semi-permanent settlements, which were repeatedly visited over long periods of time. Archaeological evidence could be present in the form of intra-site patterning and evidence relating to non-stone working activities;
- ✦ It was hypothesised that the ridgeline connecting the Luddenham hills was used as a walking track. The hilltops would have been used for some type of traditional/ceremonial activity - although archeologically this would be difficult to determine;
- ✦ The areas around the wetlands could have been used regularly and provide evidence for Aboriginal habitation on landforms which do not conform to the traditional stream order model; and,
- ✦ Finally, the low Blacktown landforms abutting the Luddenham hills could have been suitable for game hunting, as they create a natural funnel through which Kangaroos could have been chased. Once again, this hypothesis would be very difficult to prove from archaeological evidence.

### **AMBS (2018)**

In preparing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Amity College Leppington Campus, 800m south of the Subject Area, AMBS (2018) made the following predictions:

- ✦ Stone artefact sites are the most common site type occurring across the landscape, and are the most likely site type to be present;
- ✦ Stone artefact sites are found in all environmental contexts, but are most readily identified in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface is visible;
- ✦ This site type usually appears as isolated artefacts followed by low-density open artefact scatters, although high density scatters may also be present;
- ✦ Larger sites with higher densities of artefacts tend to be found in areas of high archaeological sensitivity and are located close to permanent water sources;
- ✦ Sites situated on relatively undisturbed alluvial soils have the potential to be associated with stratified subsurface archaeological deposits;
- ✦ Excavations within the region indicate that high densities of artefacts can be present up to 250m from water sources, and that subsurface material may be much greater than indicated by surface numbers of artefacts in high sensitivity areas.
- ✦ Stone quarry sites, axe grinding grooves, stone engravings/art and shelter sites are highly unlikely to be found in the area because of the lack of suitable stone outcrops;
- ✦ Scarred or carved trees are unlikely to be present in the area due to extensive clearing of vegetation for past agricultural practices, transport corridors and residential developments resulting in a lack of mature trees;

- ✦ Burials and ceremonial sites (including stone arrangements) are highly unlikely to be present in the area given the disturbance caused by early pastoralism, agriculture, roads and more recent development.

### **Biosis (2018)**

Biosis (2018) made the following predictions based on a survey for the proposed East Leppington Public School development, ~2.9km southeast of the Subject Area:

- ✦ The site types most likely to be encountered are artefacts and artefact scatters;
- ✦ Landforms such as alluvial flats are most likely to be the location for artefact scatters;
- ✦ Identification of artefacts will be dependent on ground surface visibility;
- ✦ PADs have been previously recorded in the region across a wide range of undisturbed landforms, particularly alluvial flats;
- ✦ Shell middens are often located in vicinity of permanent water sources and coast waters, and have not been recorded in the wider region;
- ✦ Aboriginal burial sites are generally situated within deep, soft sediments, caves or hollow trees;
- ✦ Areas of deep sandy deposits will have the potential for Aboriginal burials; and,
- ✦ Rock shelters sites will only occur where suitable sandstone exposures or overhangs possessing sufficient sheltered space exist.

**Kayandel (2021)** prepared a due diligence assessment for 1426 Camden Valley Way, Leppington. The following predictions for Aboriginal sites to be present within the study area are based on the landforms present, as well as from previous archaeological research undertaken in the Leppington area:

- ✦ Open camp sites are likely to occur on dry and relatively flat landforms along or adjacent to both major and minor watercourses;
- ✦ Repeated or continuously occupied sites are more likely to be located on elevated ground situated at principal creek confluences;
- ✦ Extensive deposits representing repeated use of the area for occupation or resource use will likely to be located within 100m of permanent water sources and their reliable tributaries;
- ✦ High densities of artefacts can be present up to 250m from water sources, and that subsurface material may be much greater than indicated by surface numbers of artefacts in high sensitivity areas;
- ✦ Aboriginal archaeological material is present across much of the region as a result of the time depth in which Aboriginal people have been present and utilising resources on the Cumberland Plain;
- ✦ Isolated finds can occur anywhere in the local landscape;
- ✦ The site types most likely to be encountered are artefacts and artefact scatters;
- ✦ The potential Aboriginal objects may have been dispersed/displaced vertically and horizontally continuously over time by a combination of colluvial processes of soil erosion and dispersal by water action
- ✦ Landforms such as alluvial flats are most likely to be the location for artefacts scatters;
- ✦ PADs are likely to be present across a wide range of undisturbed landforms in the region, particularly alluvial flats; and,
- ✦ Identification of artefacts will be dependent on ground surface visibility.

## 4.7 Aboriginal Heritage Predictions for the Subject Area

The following predictions for Aboriginal sites to be present within the Subject Area are based on the landforms present, as well as from previous archaeological research undertaken in the Leppington area:

- ✦ Given the extent to which the Subject Area had previously been disturbed, it was considered that there is low potential for artefact scatters to be present across the majority of the Subject Area;
- ✦ Areas of cut and fill disturbance are considered unlikely to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits because artefact bearing soil units would have been removed. These areas are considered to have negligible archaeological sensitivity;
- ✦ Artefact scatters are most commonly linked to the close proximity of permanent water sources in areas such as creek and riverbanks and alluvial flats;
- ✦ Sites rarely found on hills away from water sources, as indicated by the occurrence of isolated finds on the hills
- ✦ Scarred and carved trees would not be expected in areas where land clearance has resulted in the removal of old growth trees;
- ✦ PADs are most likely to be identified along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas; and surface artefact distribution does not accurately reflect the composition or density of subsurface archaeological deposits.
- ✦ Subsurface archaeological deposits may be present in areas where there is low ground disturbance.
- ✦ Subsurface deposits are unlikely to occur in the south-western corner of the Subject Area. This is due to the presence of skeletal soils that indicate the absence of A horizon soil layer.
- ✦ Stone quarry sites, axe grinding grooves, stone engravings/art and shelter sites are highly unlikely to be found in the area because of the lack of suitable stone outcrops.

## 5 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A pedestrian survey was undertaken at the Subject Area on the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 2022 by Natalie Stiles. The main aims of the field assessment were to identify Aboriginal objects, identify areas with potential to retain intact subsurface archaeological deposits, and to assess the overall intactness of the Subject Area.

The field assessment included the completion of visual inspections throughout all readily accessible portions of the Subject Area. Detailed inspections were carried out at the location of ground surface exposures, which may contain stone artefacts. All mature trees were also inspected for evidence of cultural modification.

No trees were identified within the Investigation Area that exhibited diagnostic attributes of culturally modified trees as defined by Long (2005).

Ground surface visibility (GSV) was low across the majority of the Subject Area, due to grass cover and hard surfaces, however, there were areas of higher visibility in the southwestern portion of the Subject Area due to water erosion and the presence of skeletal soils. (Refer to Plate 8 to Plate 9).

No previously unrecorded Aboriginal objects were identified during the survey.



**Plate 6:** Looking northeast towards Rickard Road



**Plate 7:** Looking southeast across playground



**Plate 8:** Example of GSV on a grassed area within the Subject Area



**Plate 9:** Example of skeletal soil in the southern end of the Subject Area



**Plate 10:** Example of mature tree in Subject Area



**Plate 11:** Looking northeast towards sports field



**Plate 12:** Looking east across play area



**Plate 13:** Undercover COLA area

## 6 PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

This PIHAI has been prepared in accordance with Heritage NSW's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010* (DECCW, 2010).

The discussion presented in Section 3.1 identifies that the Subject Area has been moderately to heavily disturbed as a result of earthworks associated with the establishment of the school and the sports fields (refer to Plate 6 to Plate 11).

No previously recorded or unrecorded Aboriginal objects, PADs or archaeologically sensitive landforms were identified as a result of the background research or survey of the Subject Area.

Based on the disturbance within the Subject Area, distance to water sources, and landforms present, it was concluded that there is a low potential for Aboriginal sites to be present. No Aboriginal sites or areas of potential have been identified during this assessment.

In consideration of previous disturbance, the archaeological context, and the absence of any Aboriginal sites being identified within the Subject Area, it has been determined that no further investigation is required to inform the REF for the proposed works (refer to Section 1.2).

## 7 CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Assessing cumulative impacts involves the consideration of the proposed impact in the context of existing developments and past destruction of heritage sites, as well as the population of heritage sites that still exist in the region of interest (Godwin, 2011). The concept of assessing cumulative impacts aims to avoid discussing the impact of an activity in isolation and aims to assess the impact in terms of the overall past and future degradation of a region's heritage resource. It is critical to evaluate how a proposed project, in conjunction with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, might affect the environment during both construction and operation.

The discussion presented in Section 3.1 identifies that the Subject Area has been moderately to heavily disturbed as a result of earthworks associated with the establishment of the school and the sports fields (refer to Plate 6 to Plate 11).

No previously recorded or unrecorded Aboriginal objects, PADs or archaeologically sensitive landforms were identified as a result of the background research or survey of the Subject Area.

Based on the disturbance within the Subject Area, distance to water sources, and landforms present, it was concluded that there is a low potential for Aboriginal sites to be present. No Aboriginal sites or areas of potential have been identified during this assessment.

It has therefore been assessed that the overall cumulative impact on the archaeological record for the Leppington area and the wider Cumberland Plain is likely to be minor.

## 8 MITIGATION MEASURES

While no Aboriginal sites or areas of PAD were identified as part of this PIHAI, Kayandel has identified a number of mitigation measures for managing any unexpected Aboriginal finds or human remains, if they were to be encountered.

The below mitigation measures have also been included in the recommendations of this report (refer to Section 9.2).

Mitigation Number/Name	Aspect/Section	Mitigation Measure	Reason for Mitigation Measure
Aboriginal heritage site induction (toolbox talk)	General Measures	All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , which may be implemented as a heritage induction.	To manage unexpected Aboriginal heritage finds To prevent against inadvertent harm to unexpected Aboriginal finds
Unexpected Aboriginal heritage finds	General Measures	If unrecorded Aboriginal object or objects are identified in the Subject Area during works, then all works in the immediate area must cease and the area should be cordoned off. A suitably qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the find and provide guidance on next steps.	To manage unexpected Aboriginal heritage finds
Unexpected Aboriginal human remains	General Measures	In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. A Heritage NSW officer will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence.	To manage any unexpected Aboriginal human remains

**Table 6:** Aboriginal Heritage Mitigation Measures



## 9 RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific clauses within the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* (as amended) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009* give rise to certain obligations. Recommendations for other tasks and activities to be undertaken come from the application of industry standards. Where an activity or task must be undertaken to comply with relevant legislation it will be detailed in Section 9.1, where a task or activity is recommended to be undertaken to meet the current industry standards it is presented in Section 9.2.

### 9.1 Obligations

1. Should Aboriginal sites and/or objects be found during the proposed work, work must cease immediately, and Heritage NSW must be contacted to inspect the artefacts; and,
2. An AHIP under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* is required for any impacts to Aboriginal objects

### 9.2 Recommendations

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

- \* The legal requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), whereby it is illegal to damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal relic without first obtaining the written consent of the Director General of National Parks & Wildlife Service;
- \* The results of the background research, archaeological survey and assessment; and,
- \* The likely impacts of the proposed works.

It is therefore recommended that:

1. Works as currently specified can proceed as detailed in Section 1.2 (refer to Figure 3) with caution, subject the recommendations included below;
2. All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
3. If unrecorded Aboriginal object or objects are identified in the Subject Area during works, then all works in the immediate area must cease and the area should be cordoned off. A suitably qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the find and provide guidance on next steps; and,
4. In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. A Heritage NSW officer will determine if the remains are Aboriginal or not; and a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence.

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## Appendix I. AHIMS Search Results

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data, is removed from this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment if it is to enter the public domain.



**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)**  
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-192\_2024

Client Service ID : 940321

Kayandel Archaeological Services

Date: 16 October 2024

PO Box 440 15 Henry Street  
Picton New South Wales 2571

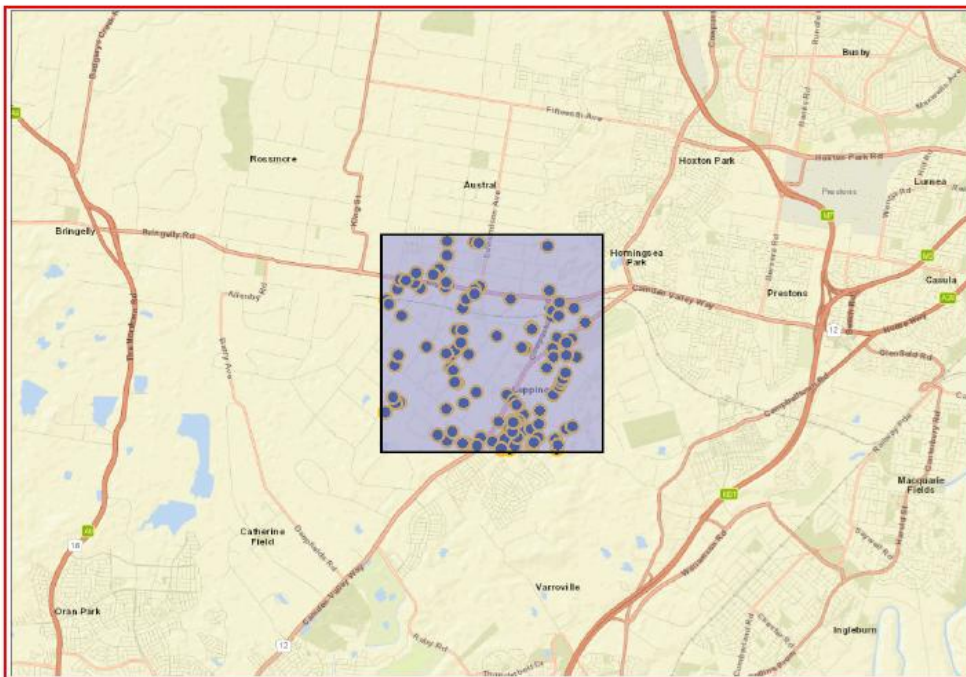
Attention: Lance Syme

Email: lance.syme@kayandel.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 295723.0 - 299723.0, Northings : 6238190.0 - 6242190.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Lance Syme on 16 October 2024.

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



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

<b>114</b> Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
<b>0</b> Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

**If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?**

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

**Important information about your AHIMS search**

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings.
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.



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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-192\_2024  
Client Service ID : 940324

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status**	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3300	LIF-1 <u>Contact</u> T Russell	AGD	56	298817	6240125	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		102442
		<u>Recorders</u>	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4018	PAD 2019-6 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	297367	6242079	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		103783
		<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4051	PAD 2056-6 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	296913	6238931	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		105062,10532 6.105327
		<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher					<u>Permits</u>	4245	
45-5-3453	East Leppington IF8 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298079	6238572	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
		<u>Recorders</u>	Stirling Smith					<u>Permits</u>	3593	
45-5-3486	East Leppington IF41 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298972	6238215	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
		<u>Recorders</u>	Heritage Concepts					<u>Permits</u>	3593	
45-5-3497	East Leppington ST2 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	297778	6238337	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
		<u>Recorders</u>	Stirling Smith					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3947	LP-4 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298036	6239221	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		
		<u>Recorders</u>	A Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	3517	
45-5-4386	LP7IF <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	296045	6239041	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
		<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Jenna Weston					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-5050	UC IA 20 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298888	6239236	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
		<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson					<u>Permits</u>	4303	
45-5-5509	Park Rd 02 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	296941	6238338	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
		<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					<u>Permits</u>	5150	
45-5-5436	Cowpasture Rd IA 1 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298337	6240102	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		105422,10542 3
		<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4052	Isolated Object 2057-5 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	297556	6238405	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
		<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4216	EL MA E <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298093	6238208	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
		<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					<u>Permits</u>	3593	
45-5-4221	EL MA G1 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298137	6238560	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
		<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					<u>Permits</u>	3593	
45-5-4440	GML11-EL-IF7 <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	298645	6239550	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
		<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4421	ELWW2 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	296979	6239708	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact :-		104749,10506 2

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 16/10/2024 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 295723.0 - 299723.0, Northings : 6238190.0 - 6242190.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 114

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-192\_2024

Client Service ID : 940324

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3487	East Leppington IF42	GDA	56	298930	6238412	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Permits 3731	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3907	SWRL SITE 13	GDA	56	297164	6240839	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1	Permits 3593	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4243	EL MA Y	GDA	56	298066	6238311	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4384	LP2IF	GDA	56	297226	6239044	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1	Permits 3593	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5042	UC IA 12	GDA	56	298816	6240717	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits 4356	104331
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5048	UC IA 18	GDA	56	298503	6238277	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits 4303	104331
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4128	LP - 7	GDA	56	298335	6238845	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2	Permits 4303	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5482	BR-PAD-2020-01	GDA	56	295962	6241173	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Permits 3517	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-2427	IF1:AGL Gas;	AGD	56	299200	6239780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits 743	Isolated Find 98739,102442
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4023	Artefact Scatter PAD 2024-46	GDA	56	296274	6241323	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Permits	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4215	EL MA DA1	GDA	56	298224	6238513	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits 3742	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4439	ELWW PAD1	GDA	56	297070	6240425	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Permits 3593	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4836	Byron Road AFT 1	GDA	56	298450	6240500	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Permits 4046	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
41-5-0015	Bringelly Rd PAD	GDA	56	298055	6241030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits 4508	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3454	East Leppington IF9	GDA	56	298250	6238736	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Permits 3593	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-3455	East Leppington IF10 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298315	6238539	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Stirling Smith				<u>Permits</u>	3593	
45-5-3450	East Leppington IF5 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	297999	6238410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Heritage Concepts				<u>Permits</u>	3593	
45-5-3943	LP-2 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	299202	6240304	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		102442
	<u>Recorders</u>			Matthew Kelleher,Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-3906	SWRL Site 12 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	299228	6240872	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102442,104749
	<u>Recorders</u>			Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>	3731	
45-5-3897	BRP-S-11 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	296390	6241200	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor				<u>Permits</u>	3742	
45-5-4389	LP12IF <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	296767	6238438	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Mrs.Jenna Weston				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4376	ELWW1 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	296962	6239951	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		104749,105062
	<u>Recorders</u>			Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Mr.Matthew Kelleher				<u>Permits</u>	3731	
45-5-5107	Ingleburn AS-1 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	297038	6240043	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individual users,Mr.Tyler (Virtus) Beebe				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-5108	Ingleburn IF-1 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	297152	6240193	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individual users,Mr.Tyler (Virtus) Beebe				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-5248	UC IA 31 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	299101	6240223	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<u>Recorders</u>			Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral (extent heritage) H				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4019	PAD 2020-6 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	297450	6242075	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103783
	<u>Recorders</u>			Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Kelleher				<u>Permits</u>	4245	
45-5-4054	PAD 2060-6 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298486	6238591	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Mr.Matt				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4055	PAD 2062-6 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	299141	6238595	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Mr.Matt				<u>Permits</u>	3593	
45-5-4056	PAD 2063-6 <u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	298459	6240461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Recorders</u>			Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeolog				<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4223	EL MA H1	GDA	56	298202	6238700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-192\_2024

Client Service ID : 940324

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3593	
45-5-4422	ELWW3	GDA	56	297027	6239664	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		104749
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr.Mark Rawson					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3731	
45-5-4837	Byron Road AFT 2	GDA	56	298280	6240120	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact :-		105422,105423
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Bic					<a href="#">Permits</a>	4046	
45-5-3456	East Leppington IF11	GDA	56	298220	6239020	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Stirling Smith,Doctor.Alan Williams					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3593	
45-5-3488	East Leppington IF43	GDA	56	298626	6238683	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Heritage Concepts					<a href="#">Permits</a>	4405	
45-5-3858	BRP-IF-09	GDA	56	296004	6241350	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3742	
45-5-3944	LP-1	GDA	56	298851	6240110	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		102442
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Con					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3517	
45-5-3946	LP-3	GDA	56	299439	6240616	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		102442
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nighting					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3517	
45-5-3898	BRP-S-12	GDA	56	296277	6241285	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate,Miss.Kristen Taylor					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3742	
45-5-4244	EL MA Z	GDA	56	298005	6238382	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3593	
45-5-4382	LP5AS	GDA	56	295965	6239016	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mrs.Jenna Weston					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-5-5627	Camden Valley Way AS 1	GDA	56	297290	6238290	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-5-5508	Park Rd 01	GDA	56	297033	6238504	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					<a href="#">Permits</a>	5150	
45-5-5245	UC AS 29	GDA	56	298612	6238436	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral (extent heritage) H					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-5-5132	Rickard Road AFT 2	GDA	56	297106	6239426	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Niche Environment and Heritage,Niche Environment and Heritage,Ms.Isabel Tickle					<a href="#">Permits</a>	4507	
45-5-4258	SWRL 20	GDA	56	295750	6240961	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting)					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-5-4919	Rickard Road AFT 1	GDA	56	297059	6239443	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact :-		105062
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,B					<a href="#">Permits</a>	4245	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastng	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4050	PAD 2055-6	GDA	56	295942	6239731	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams				<a href="#">Permits</a>			
45-5-4210	EL MA B	GDA	56	298194	6238263	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills				<a href="#">Permits</a>	3593		
45-5-5041	UC IA 10	GDA	56	298993	6239401	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson				<a href="#">Permits</a>	4303		
45-5-3532	SWRL Site 9	GDA	56	295798	6240883	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Austrian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting)				<a href="#">Permits</a>			
45-5-3457	East Leppington IF12	GDA	56	298232	6238429	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Stirling Smith				<a href="#">Permits</a>	3593		
45-5-3451	East Leppington IF6	GDA	56	298140	6238736	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Heritage Concepts				<a href="#">Permits</a>	3593		
45-5-5819	Rickard1	GDA	56	297307	6239962	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr.Lyndon Patterson,Austral Archaeology,Austral Archaeology,Austral Archaeolog				<a href="#">Permits</a>			
45-5-4049	PAD 2054-6	GDA	56	296512	6240100	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams,Heritage				<a href="#">Permits</a>			
45-5-4053	PAD 2059-6	GDA	56	297885	6238714	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Alan Williams				<a href="#">Permits</a>	5109		
45-5-5035	UC AS 21	GDA	56	299026	6239480	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson				<a href="#">Permits</a>	4303		
45-5-5036	UC AS 22	GDA	56	299110	6239990	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson				<a href="#">Permits</a>	4303		
45-5-3856	BRP-IF-07	GDA	56	297478	6241243	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr.Leigh Bate				<a href="#">Permits</a>			
45-5-3874	BRP-S-19	GDA	56	298829	6240826	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102442
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr.Leigh Bate				<a href="#">Permits</a>	4303		
45-5-4242	EL MA X	GDA	56	297937	6238202	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills				<a href="#">Permits</a>	3593		
45-5-4385	LP6IF	GDA	56	295920	6239126	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mrs.Jenna Weston				<a href="#">Permits</a>			
45-5-4693	GML7-EL-IF4	GDA	56	298863	6239947	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-192\_2024  
Client Service ID : 940324

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status**	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5049	UC IA 19	GDA	56	298530	6238311	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	4048	104331
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5278	Denham Court Road AFT 1	GDA	56	299247	6238647	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	4303	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5626	Heath Road IA 1	GDA	56	297501	6238253	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	4577	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5266	AS01 Bringelly Road	GDA	56	297232	6241001	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-5737	BR-IF-001 (Bringelly Road)	GDA	56	296302	6241476	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4031	PAD 2032	GDA	56	296851	6241215	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4219	EL MA F1	GDA	56	297946	6238219	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	3742	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4962	SA-AS1-17	GDA	56	296870	6241825	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	3593	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3295	PP-8	GDA	56	298711	6242029	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	4553	103783
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3536	SWRL Site 4	GDA	56	298965	6240982	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102442
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3855	BRP-IF-06	GDA	56	297381	6241187	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3857	BRP-IF-08	GDA	56	297393	6241106	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	3742	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-3887	BRP-S-10	GDA	56	296851	6242085	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103783
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4227	EL MA J1	GDA	56	298152	6239111	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	3742	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4229	EL MA K1	GDA	56	298634	6238946	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1	3593	104749
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4383	LP10AS	GDA	56	296046	6240668	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	3593.3731.4405	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-5-4387	LP8IF	GDA	56	295777	6238851	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-192\_2024  
Client Service ID : 940324

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mrs.Jenna Weston					<b>Permits</b>		
52-2-4112	LP13IF	GDA	56	297225	6238296	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mrs.Jenna Weston					<b>Permits</b>		
45-5-5226	Dickson Road ATF 01	GDA	56	297176	6240429	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Ms.Vanessa Hardy,Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd					<b>Permits</b>		
45-5-5246	UC IA 28	GDA	56	299049	6239544	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss.Coral (extent heritage) H					<b>Permits</b>		
45-5-3782	CG-OCS-01	GDA	56	298538	6238336	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Miss.Melanie (Duplicate of #6086) Thomson					<b>Permits</b>	4303	
45-4-1123	Byron Road 1	GDA	56	297449	6239260	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		103923,104159
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney,Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.James Cole,Mr.James Cole					<b>Permits</b>	4215	
45-5-4918	Ingleburn Road AFT 1	GDA	56	296881	6239973	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		105062
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi					<b>Permits</b>	4245	
45-5-4225	EL MA 11	GDA	56	298992	6238306	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					<b>Permits</b>	3593	
45-5-5034	UC AS 11	GDA	56	299095	6239657	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Fenella Atkinson					<b>Permits</b>	4303	
45-5-2559	TLC1	GDA	56	298953	6240722	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : 2	Isolated Find,Scarred Tree	98739,102442
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Annie Nicholson,Ms.Tamika Gowar					<b>Permits</b>		
45-5-5249	UC IA 32	GDA	56	298768	6241200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		104331
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss.Coral (extent heritage) H					<b>Permits</b>		
45-5-3440	East Leppington AS1	GDA	56	298136	6238540	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 40		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Heritage Concepts					<b>Permits</b>	3593	
45-5-3452	East Leppington IF7	GDA	56	298153	6238709	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Stirling Smith					<b>Permits</b>	3593	
45-5-3948	LP-5	GDA	56	298201	6239037	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 16		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Matthew Kelleher,Mr.Mark Rawson,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher					<b>Permits</b>	3517,3593	
45-5-3868	BRP-S-13	GDA	56	296114	6241329	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate, Miss.Kristen Taylor					<b>Permits</b>	3742	
45-5-3900	BRP-S-10-PAD	GDA	56	296851	6241320	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Leigh Bate, Miss.Kristen Taylor					<b>Permits</b>	3742	
45-5-4381	LP3AS	GDA	56	296000	6239917	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-192\_2024

Client Service ID : 940324

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Jenna Weston					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4912	Fifth Avenue 1	GDA	56	296727	6241565	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		104137
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.James Cole					<u>Permits</u>	4167	
45-5-5672	Rickard Road Isolated Find 1	GDA	56	297814	6240320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street,Mr.Owen Barrett					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4939	Appin Road P4P PAD 03	GDA	56	296611	6241449	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pymont.Artefact Heritage and Environment -					<u>Permits</u>		

**\*\* 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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