



Aboriginal Heritage—Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact (PIHA)

Wilton Public School

School Name:	Wilton Junction (New Primary School)	Company Name:	GML Heritage
School ID:	4676	Report Status:	Final
School Address:	Part 195 Fairway Drive, Wilton NSW 2571	Report Date:	17 July 2024
School Region:	Sydney Metro	Contract Number:	DDWO05990/24

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the Dharawal People, their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with First Nations to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML’s Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
24-0021	1	Draft Report	12 July 2024
24-0021	2	Final Report	17 July 2024

Quality management

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality management policy and procedures.

It aligns with best-practice heritage conservation and management, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* and heritage and environmental legislation and guidelines relevant to the subject place.

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Cover image

Site of the proposed Wilton Junction Primary School. (Source: © Nearmap 2024)

Executive summary

School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) (NSW Department of Education) engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment Impact (PIHAI) report in the form of a Due Diligence (DD) report, for the proposed new Wilton Junction Primary School in accordance with the Due Diligence process prescribed by Heritage NSW. The new Wilton Junction Primary School study area comprises Part of Lot 101 DP 1293737, located at 195A Fairway Drive, Wilton, NSW 2571.

A desktop study and study area inspections were undertaken for the study area, considering Aboriginal cultural landscape and the environmental and archaeological contexts. One previously recorded Aboriginal site was listed within the study area: scar tree WJ-ST-02 (AHIMS ID 52-2-4082). This site has since been marked as destroyed. As a component of the proposed school development, SINSW and Landcom have consulted with a Connecting with Country (CwC) group, comprising local Aboriginal members and other First Nations stakeholders. The CwC group identified three trees inside the study area as potential cultural items.

Two site inspections were conducted by GML as a component of this PIHAI, with the aim of observing current site conditions and identifying area with Aboriginal heritage sensitivity. Site inspections confirmed that scar tree 52-2-4082 is no longer extant, and that the three potential scar trees identified by the CwC team are not cultural in origin. No additional Aboriginal objects were observed during the site inspection.

The study area was found to retain low sensitivity for isolated finds or low-density concentrations of subsurface Aboriginal objects (ie lithics), and very low sensitivity for additional culturally modified (scar or ring) trees.

There are further registered Aboriginal sites immediately surrounding the study area. Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) 5288 has been approved for lands, including the study area, within the Landcom Panorama development. Future works within the study area are subject to the conditions of the future AHIP. Further archaeological management is required to ensure that the proposed development adheres to the conditions of the AHIP, however will not involve further archaeological investigation (eg a site-specific ACHAR or Aboriginal archaeological test excavation) within the study area.

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Acronyms and definitions

Acronyms	Definitions
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ASL	Above sea level
Cth	Commonwealth
CBNTCAC	Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation
CwC	Connecting with Country
DoE	NSW Department of Education
EPA Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
GML	GML Heritage Pty Ltd
HHA	Historic Heritage Assessment
ICOMOS	International Council on Monument and Sites
IMSTC	Indurated mudstone/silicified tuff/chert
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW	National Parks and Wildlife
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
PIHAI	Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment Impact report
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SINSW	School Infrastructure NSW
TU	Test unit

1 Introduction

1 Introduction

School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW; of the NSW Department of Education [DoE]) engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) to prepare an Aboriginal Due Diligence report for the proposed new Wilton Junction Primary School in Wilton, NSW 2571.

Aboriginal or First Nations heritage is diverse, rich, and enduring, extending from the deep past to the present as part of a living continuum. The natural and cultural environment are interwoven in First Nations heritage, creating an interdependent relationship between land and people, which is sustained by cultural knowledge, traditions, and practice. It incorporates intangible heritage, such as Dreaming stories, Song Lines, oral traditions, ceremonies, and social practices, and tangible heritage, such as stone tools, shell middens, culturally modified trees, rock art sites, ceremonial places, fringe camps, and woven, wooden and bone implements. Many of these items combine both tangible and intangible values through a complex web of interconnection.

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage is principally protected under two Acts (Appendix A):

- the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act); and
- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act).

Under the NPW Act, statutory protection is afforded to registered 'Aboriginal Places' and 'Aboriginal objects'. A proponent is required to understand and assess whether there is potential for Aboriginal objects within a specified area of land. This is the prerequisite to plan for, mitigate and manage any potential for harm to Aboriginal objects as part of proposed activities or actions. Determining whether a land area, place or site has Aboriginal objects requires archaeological assessment in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines for Aboriginal due diligence. The assessment outcome will provide advice on whether further Aboriginal heritage assessment is required, or a proposed action can commence (subject to caution).

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*¹ sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

- 1 Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area.
- 2 Determine whether or not the activities they propose are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
- 3 Determine whether an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application is required.

The generic five steps prescribed by Heritage NSW for the due diligence process are outlined below (listed with minor editorial amendments by GML) and have been completed for this assessment:

Step 1—Determine whether the activity will disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees.

Step 2—Search the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware to determine whether there are any:

- a) relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information; and
- b) landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects.

Step 3—Determine whether you can avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature.

Step 4—Conduct a desktop assessment and visual inspection to confirm whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be present.

Step 5—Undertake further investigations and impact assessment.

As part of the Aboriginal heritage assessment process, consultation with the relevant Traditional Owners/Custodians is a key to understanding the heritage values associated with an area, place or site. A study area may hold, or has the potential to hold, heritage values other than those primarily related to objects or archaeological deposits. Other Aboriginal heritage values may relate to cultural traditions, practices, events, beliefs or historical lived experiences.

1.1 Study area

The study area is located at 195A Fairway Drive, Wilton, NSW 2571, within Lot 101 DP 1293737 (Figure 1.1). The study area is a component of the Wilton North Landcom development site, 'Panorama'. The study area falls within the Wollondilly Shire Council local government area (LGA), Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) boundary, and is located on Dharawal Country. The boundary of the study area is shown in Figure 1.2.

1.2 Proposed works

SINSW/DoE proposes to construct a new Core 35/large primary school at Wilton Junction to accommodate 1000 students with 44 teaching spaces. This PIHAI report aims to inform the master planning process, notably identifying whether the study area holds or

could hold Aboriginal values connected with Aboriginal 'objects' (as afforded statutory protection under Section 90 of the NPW Act), and/or other Aboriginal values associated with the school or school community.

1.3 Authors

This report was prepared by Andie Coulson (Heritage Consultant), with review and strategic input by Dr Tim Owen (Principal) and Sophie Jennings (Associate).

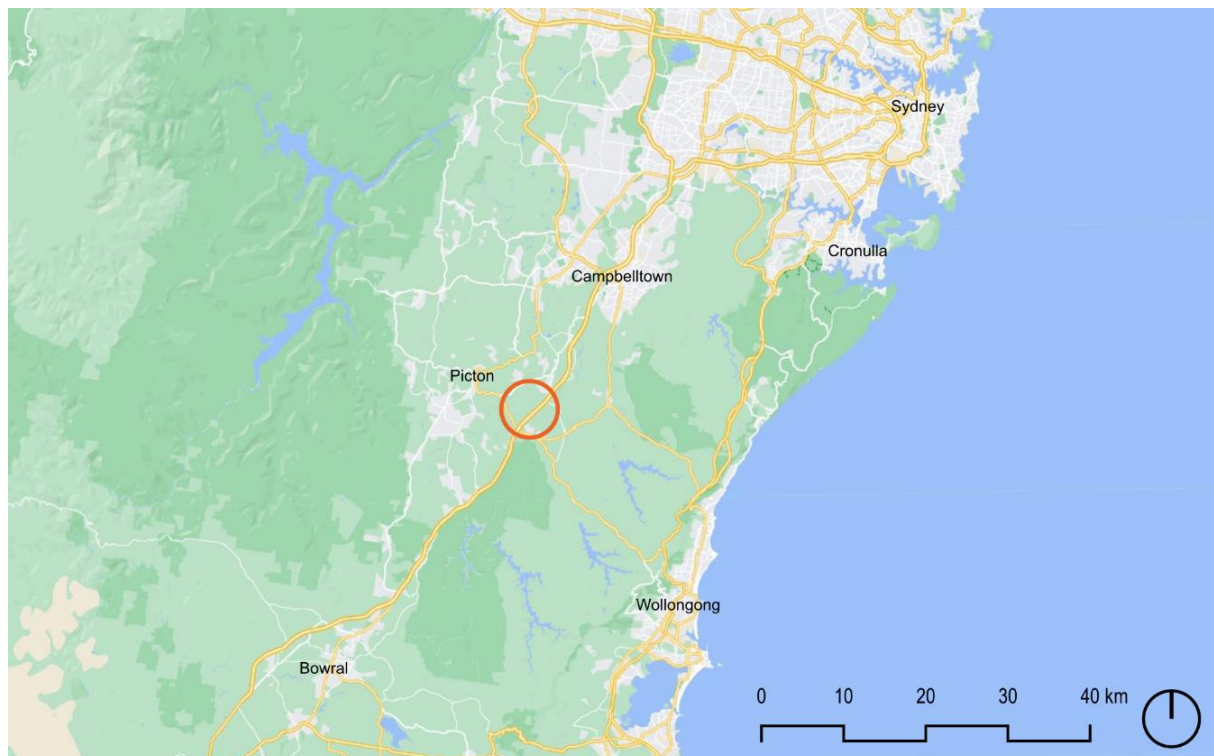


Figure 1.1 The general location of the study area. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlay, 2024)

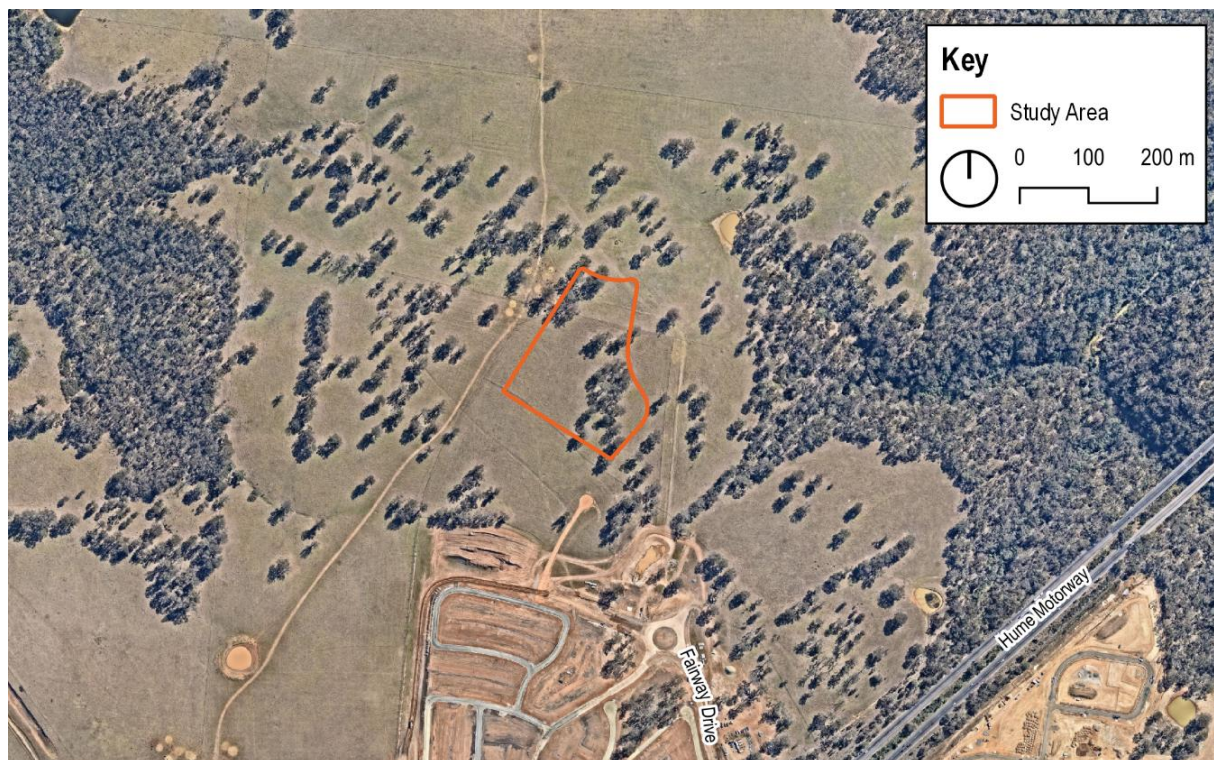


Figure 1.2 The boundary of the study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024)

1.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.

2 Environmental and archaeological context

2 Environmental and archaeological context

2.1 Aboriginal cultural background

The study area is located within the jurisdiction of the Tharawal LALC. At the time of colonial invasion, the study area was located near the 'boundary' between three linguistic groups—the Tharawal ('coast' people), Dharug ('woods' people) and Gandangara ('mountain' people). These boundaries were fluid and, with permission, people from different linguistic groups could move through each other's territories.

Dharawal people have cared for and occupied their Country for many thousands of years. Dharawal Country extends from Botany Bay to the Shoalhaven River and Nowra, and inland to Camden. The Superb Lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*) is recognised as a traditional totem of the area.

Throughout all deep time (which we use to describe the period of sole occupation by First Nations peoples) the nearby Nepean, Georges, Cataract and other major rivers were important areas for local Aboriginal people. River systems were connected with the formation of Country, the movement of fresh and occasionally salt water (upstream flow) that created movement corridors for Dreaming, ancestral and spirit beings, humans, and fish, shellfish, birds, mammals and reptiles, both within the water and along the riverbanks. The regional cultural landscape covers a range of undulating rises between the flatter plains of the Cumberland Plain to the north and west, and the very steep low hills of the deeply incised gorges of the Woronora Plateau to the southeast. Regionally, the archaeological record combines features identified in both the Cumberland Plain and Woronora Plateau, including stone artefact sites, engraved sandstone grinding grooves, smaller shelters in the deeper gorges, some with art, and remnant culturally modified trees. This rich archaeological record, comprising places, sites and features, is the culmination of 40,000 years of occupation. First Nations heritage is also intangible, comprising view corridors, song lines, and traditions. For example, a 150km song line is described as running south to north from Jervis Bay, through Kangaroo Valley, and ending at Appin, 'a five day journey'¹ which would have passed close to the study area.

With the arrival of the First Fleet in January 1788, the lives of Aboriginal people in the Wilton area and Australia as a whole were dramatically changed; lands were invaded, and Aboriginal groups, weakened from a smallpox pandemic in 1789, were driven from their land—a critical loss for not only their livelihood but also their identity. Following a series of killings in the Cowpastures (Campbelltown) area between 1814 and 1816, Governor Macquarie ordered a military reprisal raid against Aboriginal people across the

greater Sydney and Hawkesbury regions. On 17 April 1816, a regiment led by Captain Wallis killed at least 14 Aboriginal men, women and children, known as the Appin Massacre. This is understood to have occurred at the gorge of the Cataract River, around 5km east of the study area. Some of the Aboriginal people who were present and survived have descendants living in this region. The Appin Massacre was not the only massacre in the region, indicative of the extent to which the colonial government forcibly prevented Aboriginal people accessing and connecting with Country. The Appin Massacre cultural landscape has been listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR), ID 02067. The listed areas are approximately 3km northeast of the current study area.

Despite the past and ongoing impacts of colonisation, First Nations individuals and communities are resilient and maintain strong connections to their culture and Country—kinship systems, customs, language, traditions, and traditional lands, and continue to practise and hand down cultural knowledge today.

2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

A search of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database was undertaken on 28 March 2024, reference number 877671 (Appendix A). The search covered a zone from Eastings 284262 to 288262 and Northings 6210201 to 6214201 with no buffer. The results of the search are shown in Table 2.1, Figure 2.1, and Figure 2.2. A total of 107 Aboriginal sites and no Aboriginal places were identified. Four deleted sites were also returned in the search, and have been excluded from the analysis below.

There is one previously recorded Aboriginal site (AHIMS 52-2-4082) located within the study area.

Table 2.1 Results of the AHIMS search.

Site features	Frequency	Percentage
Art (closed)	8	7.5
Art and Artefact (closed)	1	0.9
Art and PAD (closed)	1	0.9
Art, Artefact and PAD (closed)	1	0.9
Art, Artefact, Habitation Structure and PAD (closed)	1	0.9
Art, Habitation Structure and PAD (closed)	2	1.9
Artefact (closed)	1	0.9
Artefact (open)	28	26.2

Site features	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact and PAD (closed)	4	3.7
Artefact and PAD (open)	10	9.4
Artefact, Grinding Groove, Habitation Structure and PAD (closed)	1	0.9
Grinding Groove (closed)	1	0.9
Grinding Groove (open)	4	3.7
Habitation Structure (closed)	7	6.6
Habitation Structure and PAD (closed)	2	1.9
Modified Tree (open)	11	10.3
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) (closed)	12	11.2
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) (open)	10	9.4
PAD and Stone Arrangement (open)	1	0.9
Not a Site	1	0.9
Total	107	100

The site classed 'Not a Site' has been excluded from the following analysis.

Among the search results, 42 sites (40%) are within closed contexts (ie rock shelters). These sites are situated along the gorges flanking the waterways of the region, namely Byrnes, Allens, and Stringybark creeks, and predominantly on the Hawkesbury soil landscape, which features sandstone outcrops that lend themselves to shelter formation. The remaining 64 sites (60%) are situated on open landforms, and tend to be associated with the gently undulating rises of the Blacktown soil landscape.

Sites, regardless of open or closed landform status, tend to be clustered along waterways, potentially suggesting preferential selection of landforms with good access to water. This corresponds with the predictive model developed for the adjacent Cumberland Plain, which suggests that landforms adjacent to higher-order streams hold the greatest potential for dense, continuous artefact deposits, and the higher densities tend to occur within 50m of a second-order stream, and within 51–100m of a fourth-order stream.² However, site types vary from typical Cumberland Plain sites in that there is a greater percentage of art sites and closed context/habitation structure sites, which are not common within the landforms of the Cumberland Plain.

Artefacts were the predominant site component, with artefact sites comprising 27% (n=29) of all results, and artefacts forming a component of 44% (n=47) of all sites. Sites comprising or with an artefact component were more commonly located on open landforms (81% of the time; n=38).

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) were also a common registration, with PAD sites comprising 21% (n=22) of all results, and PADs forming a component of 42% (n=45) of all registered sites. Sites comprising PAD or a PAD component were more evenly split between open and closed contexts, with 24 instances in closed contexts (53%) and 21 instances in open contexts (47%).

Other frequent site types included:

- Art, forming all or part of 14 sites, or 13% of all sites. These sites were always in closed contexts, suggesting that these art sites comprised pigmented art.
- Culturally modified trees (n=11), comprising 10% of all sites. These sites were always in open contexts, and comprised predominantly scarred trees, with one instance of a ring tree.

A high concentration of 34 sites is within the southeast of the search area, clustered around the middle extent of Stringybark Creek. Previous and ongoing heritage investigation³ has indicated that the zone is considered to be an Aboriginal cultural landscape and a focal area for First Nations activity in the local area, demonstrated by the density and diversity of site types within this zone. A similar, smaller cluster of sites featuring art, artefacts and PAD within the second-order component of Byrnes Creek in the southwest of the search area may represent a similar focal area. This may suggest an occupation model of localised focal zones, clustered around second- to third-order creeks, which were repeatedly visited and occupied by First Nations people, flanked by areas of lower density artefact scatter and deposits associated with transient use (eg travel, hunting, resource gathering) of the flatter undulating plains of the Blacktown soil landscape.

There is one previously recorded site within the study area: 52-2-4082 (WJ-ST-02), a culturally modified tree (Figure 2.5 and Figure 2.6). 52-2-4082 is marked as destroyed. The site comprised a red gum tree with two scars, initially recorded in 2013. At the time of recording, the tree was marked as dead. Both scars were oval shaped. The first scar was oriented north and measured 103cm long by 75cm wide by 18cm deep, located approximately 10cm above the ground; the second scar was oriented south and measured 180cm long by 30cm wide by 18cm deep, commencing at the ground surface. At the time of recording, the north-facing scar surface had almost entirely rotted out, whereas the south-facing scar had been highly damaged by termites.⁴ Further detail on this cultural tree was provided in a 2014 ACHAR for the proposed Wilton Junction Rezoning.⁵ The tree is described as a stump, snapped off at a height of approximately 10m, with a diameter of approximately 2.7m.

The tree was ascribed high archaeological and cultural significance. A Natural and Unauthorised Impact Assessment Form was submitted to AHIMS for the site in 2022, identifying that the tree had 'been removed since original site recording' at an unspecified time.⁶ No recorded event of the tree's removal is identified in AHIMS. The tree stump identified as 52-2-4082 is visible in aerial photography as of October 2014; however, by June 2015, the tree stump was no longer extant (Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4).

The next closest AHIMS sites to the study area comprise two open-context artefact sites approximately 160–170m east of the study area (52-2-4098 and 52-2-4099), and a scarred tree 190m south of the study area (52-2-4081). Artefact site 52-2-4098 (WJ-AS-02) comprises 10 artefacts located on an exposed sandstone bedrock surface, on a gentle slope adjacent a gully edge. The artefacts were flakes and a blade segment made of chert (3), quartz (3), tuff (3), and silcrete (1).⁷ Artefact site 52-2-4099 (WJ-AS-03) includes two artefacts in an exposure on a dam wall. The artefacts were determined to be out of context, and comprised a silcrete flake and quartzite core.⁸ The scarred tree, 52-2-4081 (WJ-ST-01), is a red gum with a single oval-shaped scar measuring 90cm long by 16cm wide and 10cm, approximately 80cm above the ground.⁹

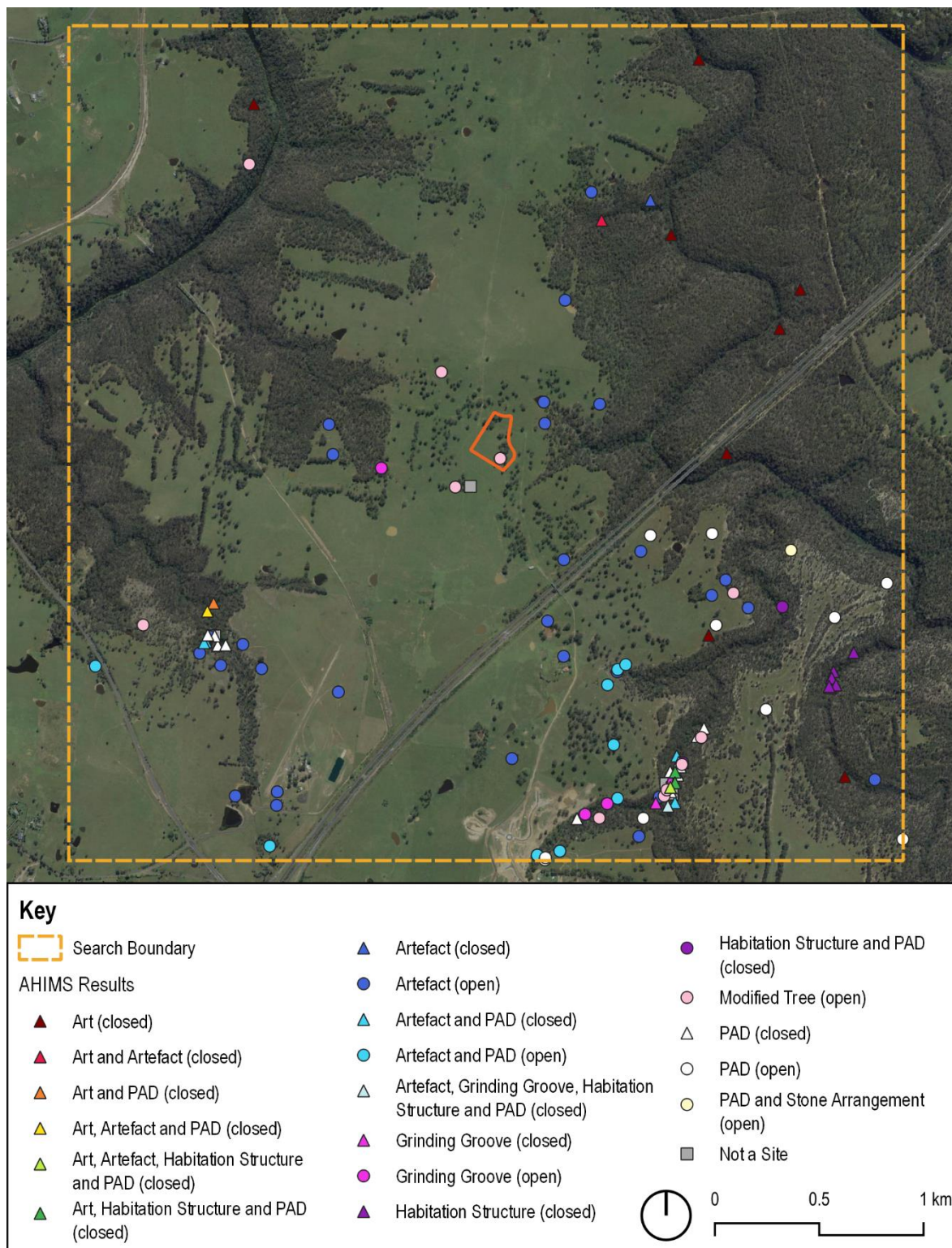


Figure 2.1 AHIMS search results. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS with GML overlay, 2024)

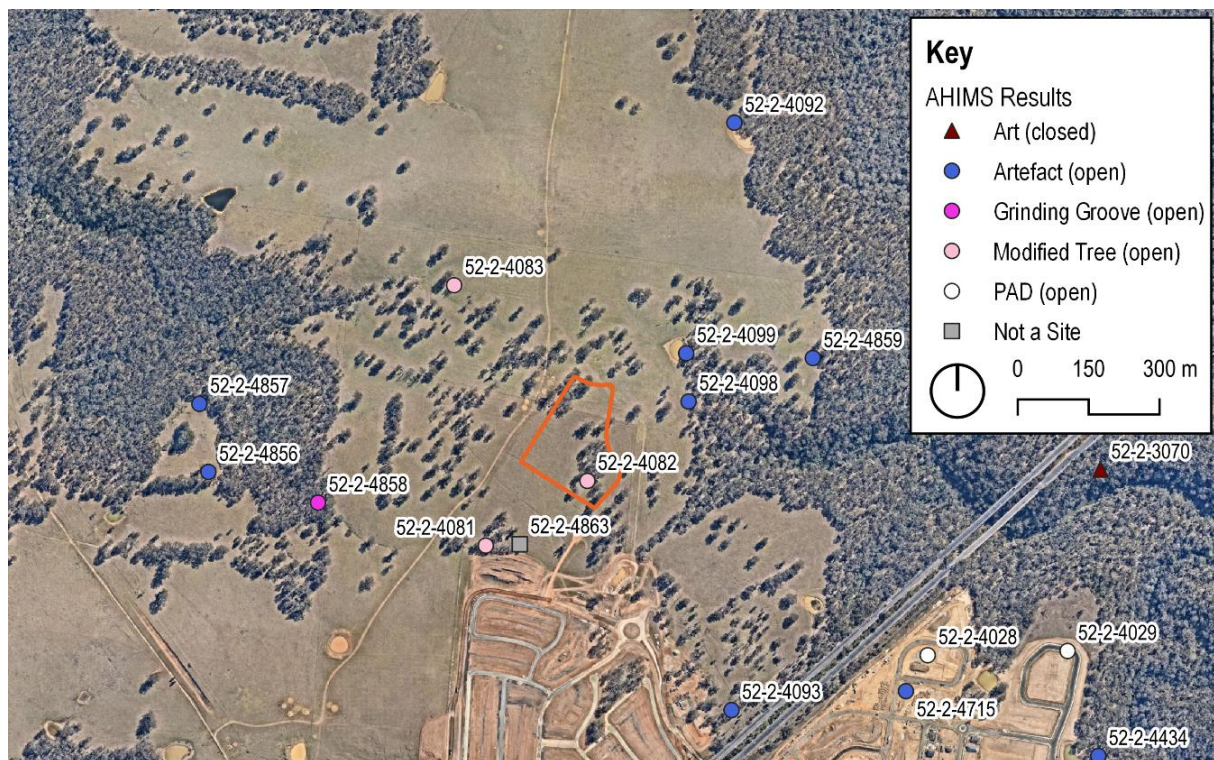


Figure 2.2 Detailed AHIMS search results. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS with GML overlay)

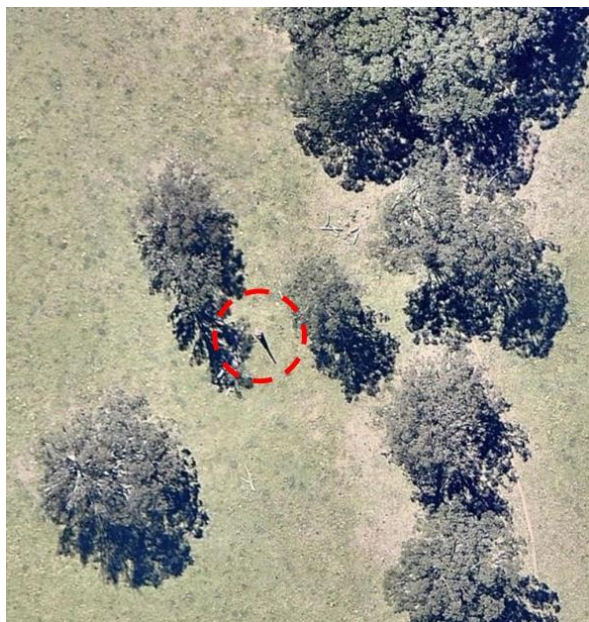


Figure 2.3 Aerial photography from 1 October 2014 showing the tree stump identified as scarred tree 52-2-4082. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)



Figure 2.4 Scarred tree stump 52-2-4082 is no longer extant in aerial photography from 6 June 2015. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)



IMG_2004

Figure 1: Close up of north facing scar

Figure 2.5 Scar tree 52-2-4082 north-facing scar. Photo extracted from AHIMS site card. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS)



IMG_2005

Figure 2: Close up of south facing scar

Figure 2.6 Scar tree 52-2-4082 south-facing scar. Photo extracted from AHIMS site card. (Source: Heritage NSW AHIMS)

2.3 Relevant local literature

The Wilton area has been subject to extensive prior heritage investigations. Relevant heritage assessments are summarised below, and their locations shown in relation to the study area in Figure 2.7. The study area is subject to an active AHIP 5288 (Figure 2.8). The AHIP is discussed in detail below.

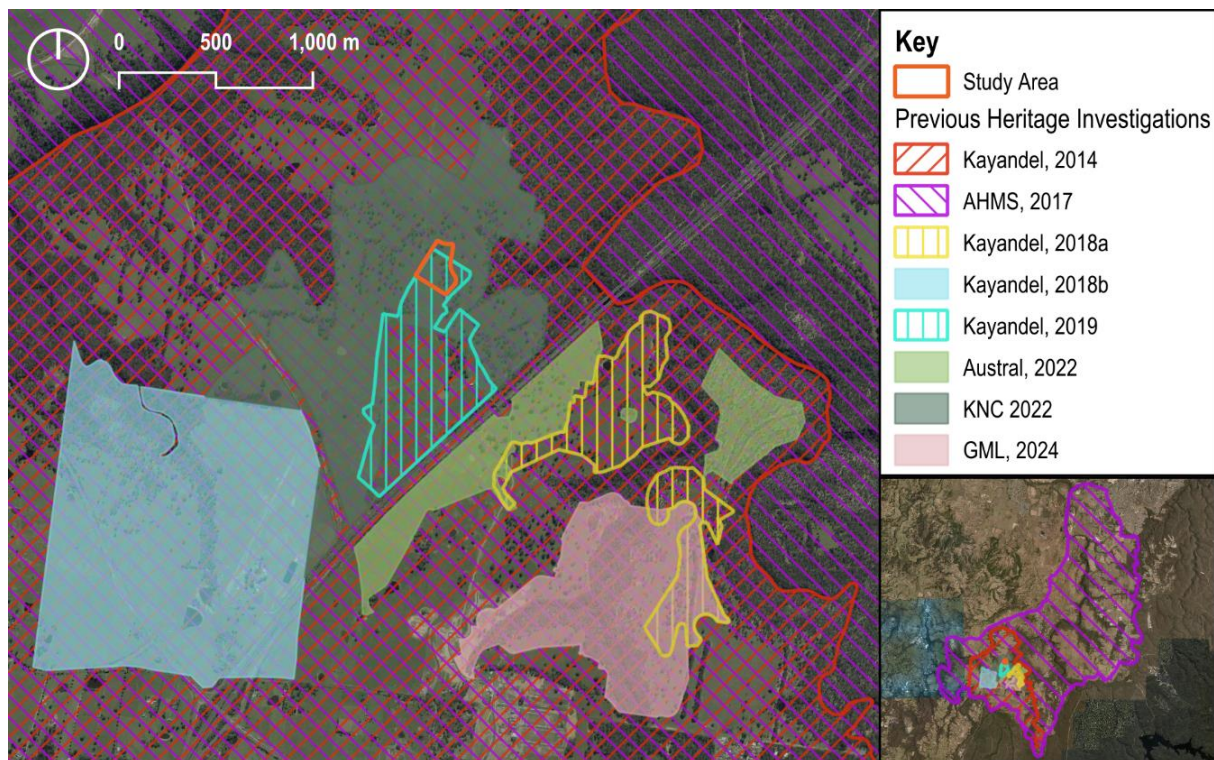


Figure 2.7 Location of relevant local heritage investigations in relation to the present study area.
(Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay, 2024)

2.3.1 AHIP within the study area

AHIP 5288 covers the entirety of the study area. AHIP 5288 was issued on 2 April 2024 to Landcom, and remains valid until 2 April 2034. Authorised harm entails harm to certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works. Three no harm areas were identified within the AHIP, corresponding to the locations of AHIMS IDs 52-2-4092 (WJ-IF-02), 52-2-4083 (WJ-ST-03) and 52-2-4858 (NW-GDG-1). All three areas are located outside of the study area. The conditions of this AHIP apply within the entirety of the study area and are discussed in Section 6.2.

No further AHIP for the school's development (ie works involving ground surface disturbance, including bulk earthworks) is required.

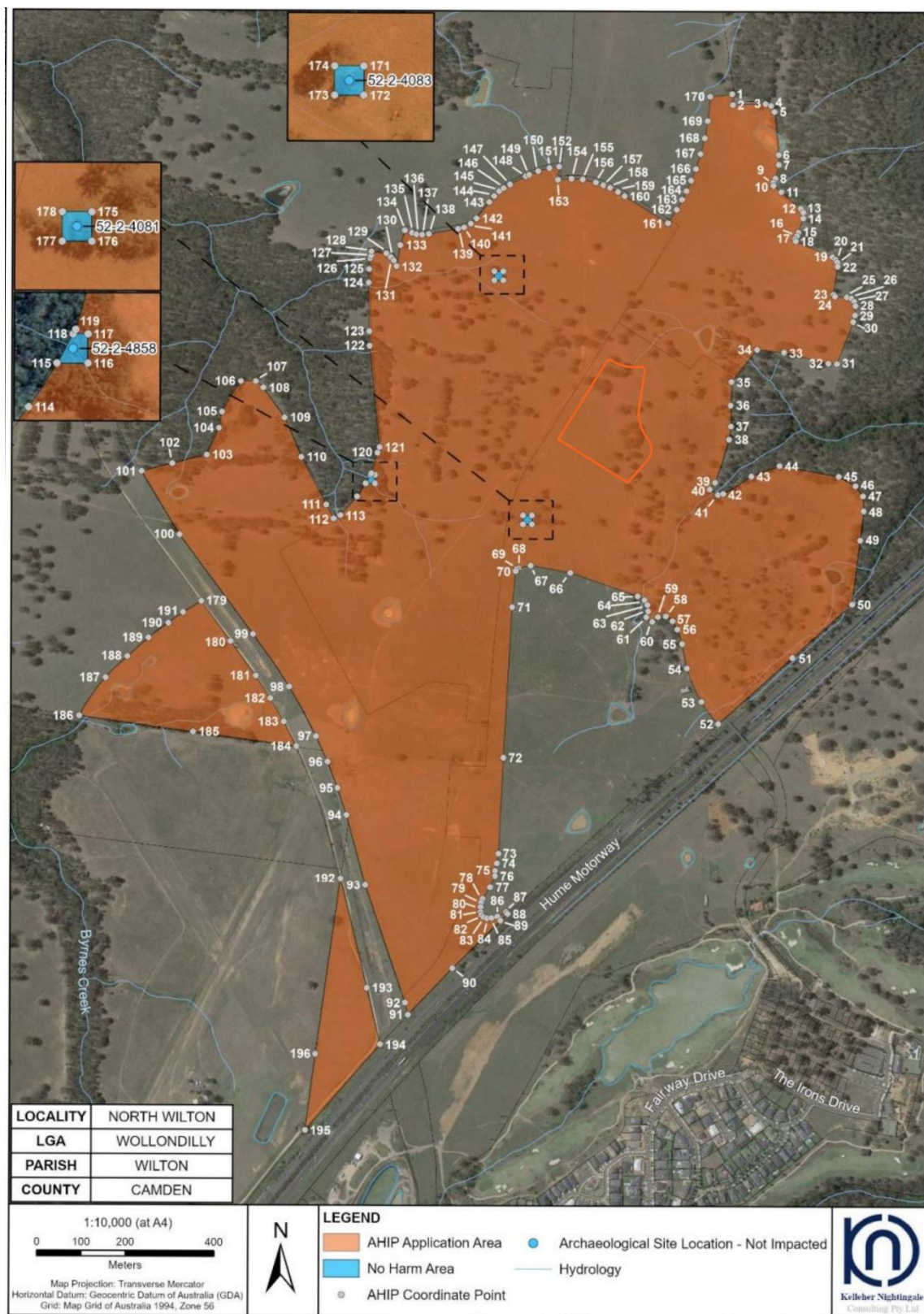


Figure 2.8 Lands subject to AHIP 5288. No harm areas are shown in blue. (Source: Attachment 2, AHIP 5288)

2.3.2 Archaeological investigations within the study area

Proposed Rezoning, Wilton Junction—ACHAR and HHA—Kayandel, 2014

Kayandel prepared an ACHAR for the rezoning of over 100 hectares of land in Wilton, termed 'Wilton Junction', which included the present study area.

Survey including the project area was undertaken, resulting in identification of 30 previously unrecorded sites, in addition to 49 previously registered sites. The 30 previously unrecorded sites comprised seven artefact concentrations, 10 isolated finds, eight rock shelters with Aboriginal cultural heritage (PAD, art or artefacts), and five scarred trees. This included scarred tree 52-2-4082 (WJ-ST-02), situated within the study area, which was ascribed high cultural significance and high archaeological significance. No further Aboriginal sites, objects or areas with PAD were recorded within the present study area.

A landform sensitivity map was developed based on the results of survey and disturbance mapping. The entirety of the present study area was ascribed as holding Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity/or PAD (Figure 2.9). We note the designation of sensitivity covered over 50% of landforms across a large study area.

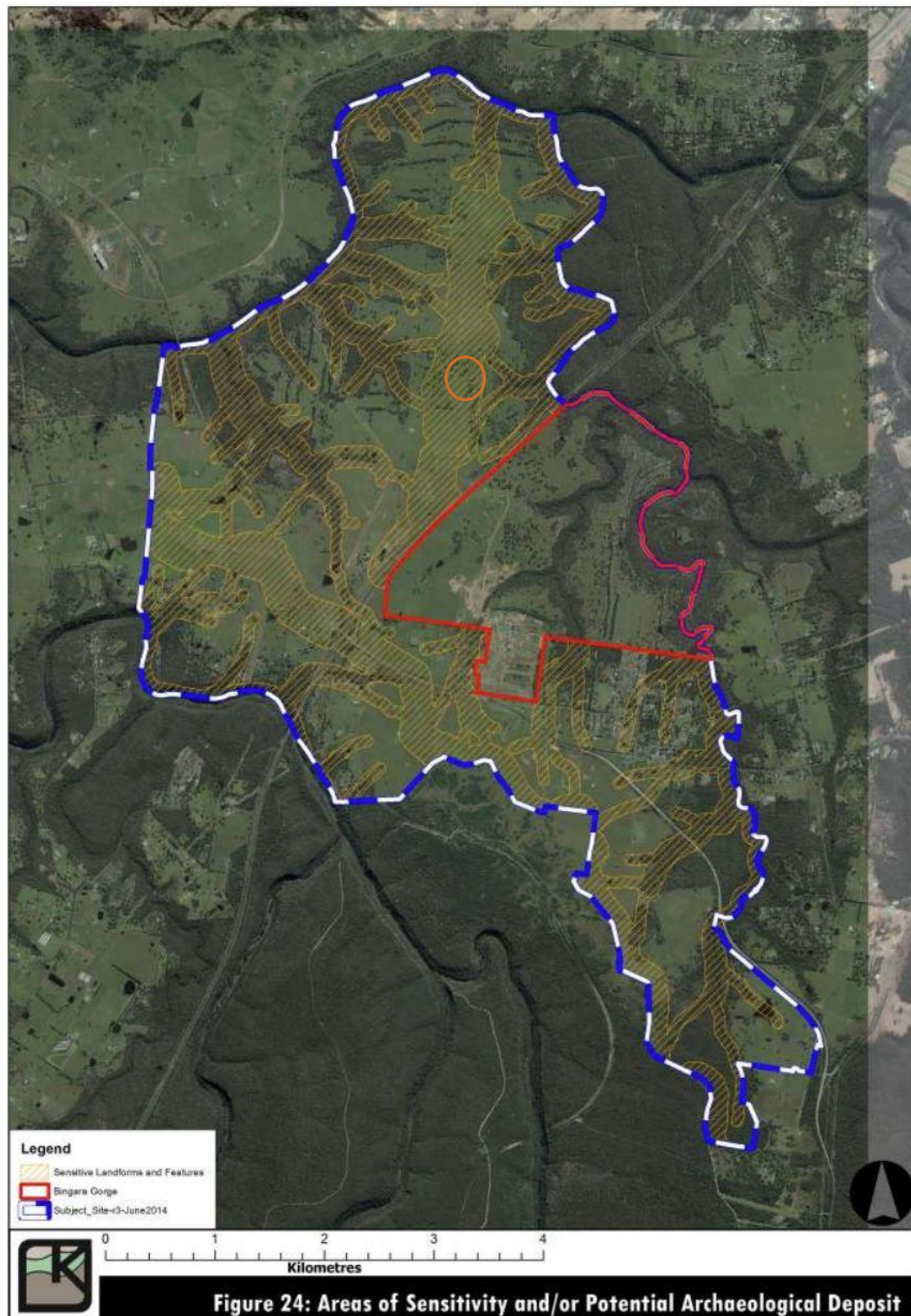


Figure 2.9 Landform sensitivity map developed for the Wilton Junction investigation area. Areas in yellow hash were ascribed sensitivity/PAD. The approximate area of the present study area is circled in orange. Note that the Bingara Gorge development area (red) was omitted from the study. (Source: Kayandel 2014, Figure 24)

Greater Macarthur Investigation Area, Aboriginal and Historic Heritage—Gap Analysis and Future Direction report—AHMS, 2017

AHMS prepared an Aboriginal and historical heritage assessment for the Greater Macarthur Investigation Area (GMIA), covering an area of approximately 180km² between Pheasants Nest and Mount Annan, and encompassing the present study area. The report involved review of existing heritage documentation, Aboriginal community consultation, Aboriginal cultural values mapping, and identification of areas of high conservation value in relation to cultural heritage.

AHMS identified that predictive modelling for the Cumberland Plain suggests that stream order proximity is the primary determinant of the scale and complexity of archaeological sites in the region, with higher-order streams generally featuring numerous and dense archaeological sites. Large river systems, including the tributaries of the Nepean River, were identified as likely to contain extensive and/or significant Aboriginal sites. The Cumberland Plain sub-region was found to be dominated by surface and sub-surface artefact sites generally within 200m of larger river systems. By comparison, areas of the GMIA within the Sydney Cataract sub-region (ie the Woronora Plateau) were found to be dominated by rock shelters and other closed-context sites, with sites situated within creek lines with an incised sandstone geology. The banks of the Nepean River and Allens Creek were identified as areas with a high potential for Aboriginal objects, with Allens Creek holding a particularly high potential for significant cultural material due to frequent elevations along the creek corridor and its general undeveloped nature.

Six areas of specific cultural value were identified during community consultation. Those closest to the present study area include the Rocky Pond Creek massacre and burial site, approximately 6km east of the study area, and an area near Bingara Gorge with a known concentration of rock shelter sites. The exact location of the Bingara Gorge cultural values was not specified, but can be understood to be within 2km of the present study area.

The present study area was mapped as an area of low to very low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity (Figure 2.10). This is due to the placement of the study area at a distance greater than 200m from the closest non-ephemeral waterway.

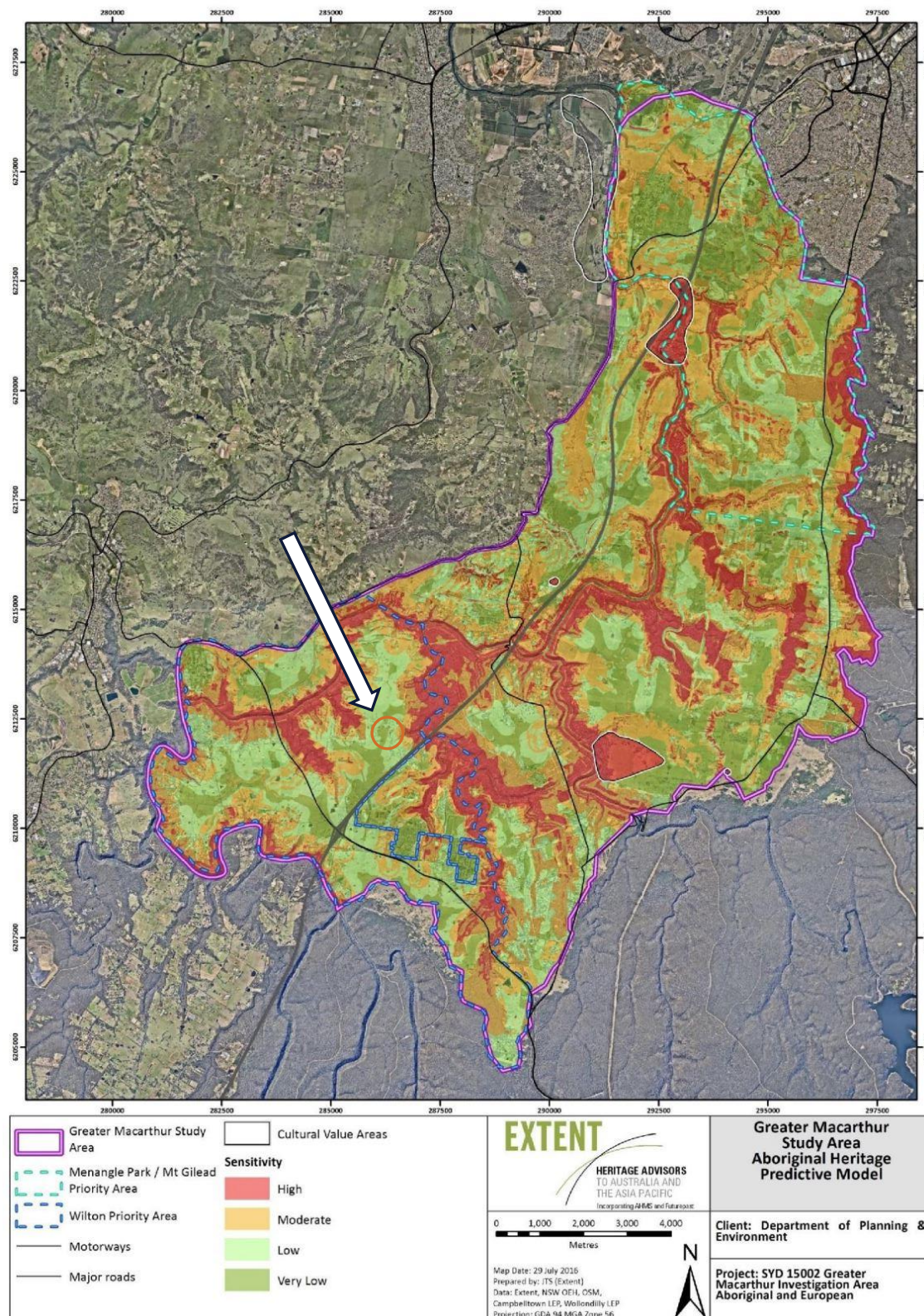


Figure 2.10 Landform sensitivity map developed for the GMIA. The approximate area of the present study area is circled in orange. (Source: AHMS 2017, Figure 9)

Proposed Stage 1 Residential Subdivision, Part Lot 2 DP 1215383, Wilton—Aboriginal Due Diligence—Kayandel, 2019

Kayandel prepared an Aboriginal Due Diligence report for lands north of the Hume Highway within Lot 2 DP 1215383, which included the southern portion of the present study area. The investigation area comprised a low rolling hills landform, and was predominantly situated on Blacktown soils, with a smaller component overlying the Luddenham soil landscape. The investigation area was found to have been subject to low disturbance, comprising cleared paddock lands.

Two previously recorded AHIMS sites were identified in the investigation area during desktop assessment, both of which were culturally modified trees (AHIMS IDs 52-2-4081 and 52-2-4082). Survey resulted in identification of one additional previously unrecorded site, a scarred tree (52-2-4863; WJ-ST-06), located approximately 150m southwest of the present study area. This tree has since been reclassified as not an Aboriginal site (see AHIMS search results in section 2.2).

The wider investigation area was found to hold moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits.

Bulk Earthworks North Wilton—ACHAR—KNC, 2022

KNC prepared an ACHAR to support the subdivision and residential development of 873ha of land known as 'North Wilton', which includes the present study area. The assessment included desktop assessment, survey, and archaeological test excavation. The North Wilton investigation area is predominantly situated on low lying, gently undulating hills on Blacktown and Luddenham soils.

Four areas were chosen for archaeological testing, based on the presence of archaeologically sensitive landforms and low levels of visible surface disturbance. The current study area was not a selected location for archaeological test excavation. Under the program of archaeological testing, a total of 19 test units (TUs) 50 * 50cm were excavated (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Results of test excavation conducted for KNC 2022.

Location	TUs	Landform	Soils	Artefacts
NW1	6	Ridgeline	10–20cm deep, comprising dark brown sandy loam and light brown clay loam overlying heavy orange-brown basal clay.	A total of three artefacts from one TU. All artefacts were red silcrete, comprising one flake and two proximal flake fragments.
NW2	3	Ridge spur	25–40cm deep, comprising dark brown sandy loam overlying yellow	None.

Location	TUs	Landform	Soils	Artefacts
			brown/dark brown sandy loam to clayey loam, over red basal clay.	
NW8	6	Ridge spur	Generally moderately shallow. Some evidence of disturbance and mixing to soil profile. Soils tended to comprise dark brown silty loam overlying light brown sandy loam to sandy silty clay, over orange/red basal clay.	Three artefacts from two TUs, comprising one quartz flake, one IMSTC flake and one chert multidirectional core.
NW9	4	Ridge spur	20–29cm deep, comprising dark brown silty loam overlying dark brown silty sandy loam, over orange-brown/red basal clay.	None

Artefacts recovered from NW1 were registered to AHIMS as NW AFT 1 (52-2-4859), whereas artefacts recovered from NW8 were registered as NW AFT 2 (52-2-4856) and NW IF 1 (52-2-4857). The artefacts were interpreted as low-density archaeological deposits, which had been affected by previous land clearing/land use.

As a result of desktop and field investigations, a total of 10 Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified within the North Wilton investigation area, comprising:

- six previously recorded AHIMS sites, made up of four artefact sites and two scarred trees, not including 52-2-4082 WJ-ST-02, which was omitted as the site was found to have been destroyed;
- the three artefact site locations (NW AFT 1, NW AFT 2, and NW IF 1) identified during archaeological testing; and
- one grinding groove site identified during site survey for the project.

The KNC 2022 ACHAR formed the basis of AHIP application 5288 (see Section 2.3.1 above). The AHIP encompasses the study area.

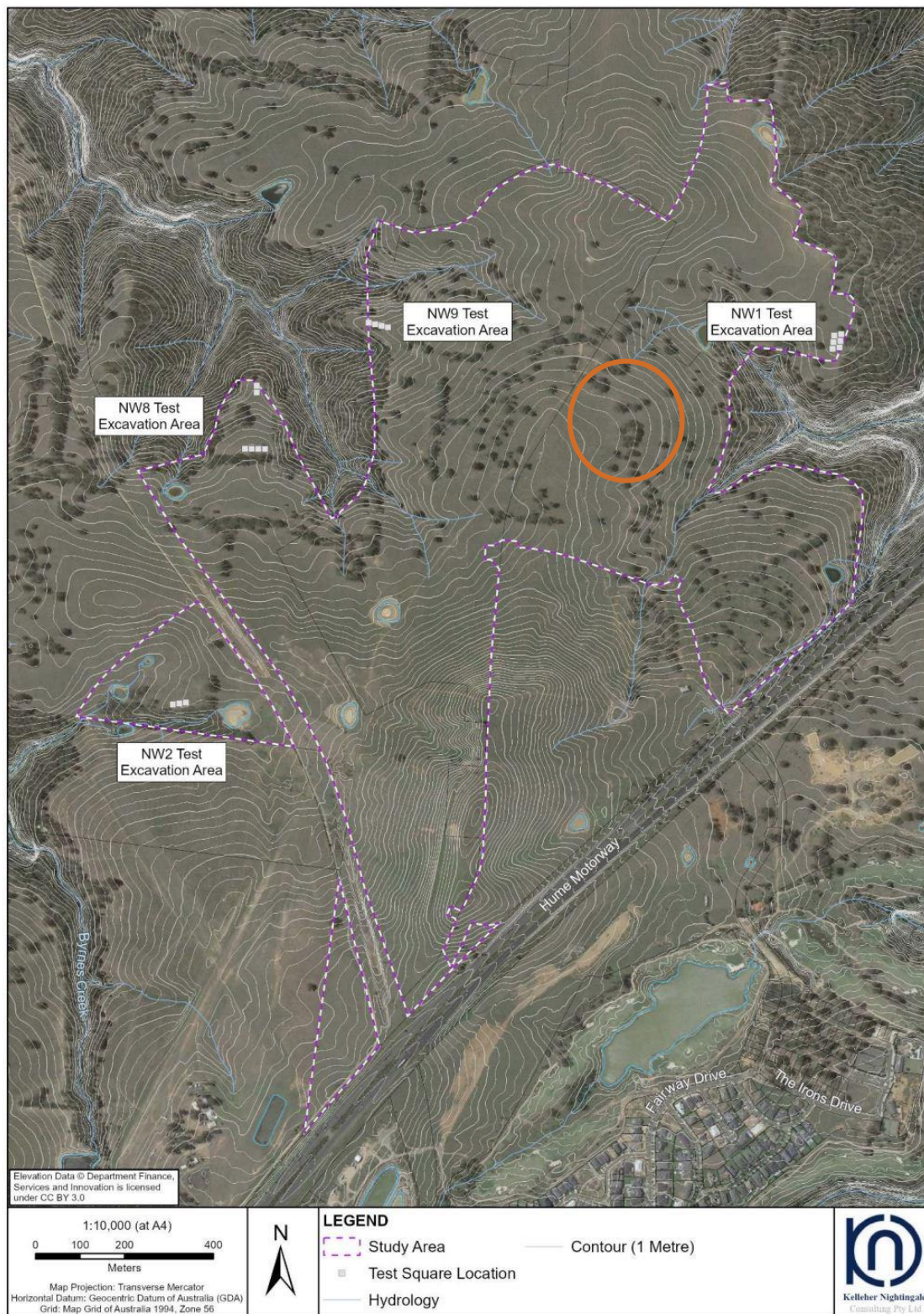


Figure 7. Location of archaeological test areas – NW1, NW2, NW8 and NW9

Figure 2.11 Locations of archaeological testing undertaken by KNC in the vicinity of the study area (approximate location circled in orange). (Source: KNC 2002, Figure 7)

2.3.3 Relevant local archaeological investigations

‘Fairways North’ and ‘Golf Town’ Precincts, Bingara Gorge, Wilton—ACHAR and test excavation report—Kayandel, 2018a

Kayandel undertook archaeological assessment, including test excavation, within the Fairways North Precinct and Golf Town Precincts of the Bingara Gorge development, located approximately 850m southeast of the study area at the closest point. The investigation areas were situated within a similar environmental context to the present study area, with both precincts primarily situated across Blacktown soils on gently sloping landforms above the second- and third-order Stringybark and Allens Creeks.

A total of 468 50cm * 50cm TUs were dug across four sites (three PAD and one isolated find site). The results of the assessment resulted on the redefinition of the nature and extent of two PADs, and reclassification of the third PAD to ‘not a site’ status. A total of five artefacts were recovered from three TUs, all located in the Fairways North testing area. This PAD was subsequently reclassified as two distinct sites. The artefacts comprised two quartz and three silcrete lithics.

A Cumberland Plain predictive model was utilised in part to determine the placement of the excavations,¹⁰ which was found to be inadequate to explain the distribution of artefacts across the investigation area and wider local area. Kayandel subsequently developed an alternative predictive model for the Bingara Gorge area, with the following findings:

- Surface and subsurface artefacts may occur across the entire Bingara Gorge subject area. Subsurface deposits may occur where no visible surface archaeological remains are evident.
- Surface and subsurface artefacts are most likely to occur on the flat behind escarpments (ie the flat ground immediately adjacent the steep-sided gorge landforms associated with incised creek lines), where there is easy access into the gorge.
- The size, density and significance of sites will vary, though sites are expected to be less complex and less dense at distances of greater than 250m from major water sources (eg Allens Creek, Stringybark Creek), or along ridges and elevated positions overlooking watercourses.
- An increased number of closed habitation sites (ie rock shelters) are likely at confluences of higher-order streams; habitation sites will have associated open production and hunting/gathering sites in close proximity on the flat behind the escarpment. These open sites will occur where the terrain allows easy access into the gorge where habitation sites occur.
- Open occupation sites are more likely where the ground surface is softer and rich in soils than at the flat on the rocky edge of the escarpment.

Proposed Rezoning of 'Wilton Town Precinct'—Survey Report—Kayandel, 2018b

Kayandel conducted an Aboriginal heritage assessment and archaeological survey within the proposed Wilton Town Precinct, situated approximately 900m southwest of the study area. The investigation area was situated within a similar environmental context to the present study area, comprising a rolling low hills landform on Blacktown soils, bisected by an incised gorge landform along Byrnes Creek. Survey resulted in identification of 17 previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites, comprising:

- nine artefact sites (scatters and isolated finds);
- one shelter with artefacts, PAD and potential art;
- one shelter with art;
- two shelters with art and PAD;
- two shelters with PAD; and
- two modified trees.

Artefacts were composed of silcrete, IMSTC, quartz and quartzite. The majority of the 17 sites were closely associated with Byrnes Creek, both within the creek corridor and on the adjacent elevated flats.

Bingara Gorge Balance of Site, Wilton—ACHAR—Austral, 2022

Austral undertook archaeological assessment, including test excavation, across three locations within the Bingara Gorge development site, approximately 700m southeast of the present study area at its closest point. The investigation areas were situated within a similar environmental context to the present study area, with both precincts primarily situated on Blacktown soils on gently sloping landforms above Stringybark and Allens Creeks and unnamed tributaries thereof.

A total of 76 50cm * 50cm TUs were excavated across three testing areas, situated around two registered PAD sites and one isolated find and PAD site (AHIMS IDs 52-2-4028, 52-2-4032 and 52-2-4026), all on simple slope landforms. A total of four artefacts were identified from three TUs during testing, all from within the location of 52-2-4028, and comprised silcrete and IMST. The site was situated adjacent an ephemeral first-order watercourse, and approximately 400m southwest of Allens Creek. The artefacts were classified as a single site on an upper slope landform, and were subsequently registered to AHIMS ID 52-2-4715 (Bingara Gorge OS1).

As a result of testing, 52-2-4026 (BG-IF-01) was determined to be an isolated find site (ie with no associated PAD), the extent of PAD site 52-2-4028 (BG-PAD-01) was reduced, and Pad site 52-2-4032 (BG-PAD-05) was reclassified as not an Aboriginal site.

Bingara Gorge Rock Art Management Project (RAMP)—ACHAR—GML, 2024

GML was engaged by Lendlease Communities to prepare an ACHAR for the Bingara Gorge RAMP project at the Bingara Gorge residential development, Wilton, approximately 1.3km southeast of the present study area. The RAMP project focused on three 'arms' of Stringybark Creek located within the development; two second-order tributaries and the main third-order branch of the creek line. GML conducted desktop assessment and two programs of archaeological survey across 2022 and 2023. The desktop assessment aimed to evaluate and consolidate the existing AHIMS records for the study area, whereas the survey focused on the re-examination of seven existing shelters with Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH; including art, artefacts, grinding grooves and PAD), and identification of previously unrecorded sites.

The cultural heritage assessment confirmed the identification of 47 Aboriginal sites/places within the study area, and associated aesthetic, scientific, social and cultural values. These comprised eight shelters with ACH, eight shelters with PAD, five modified trees, three instances of open grinding grooves/grinding patches, four open artefact and PAD sites, two open PAD sites, and 17 shelters with no ACH value (recorded as a component of the cultural landscape, but without known Aboriginal objects or potential for a shelter floor deposit).

A focal zone of First Nations activity was identified centred on an area of dense and diverse Aboriginal sites, which was considered a result of intensive and repeated occupation and use of the Stringybark Creek gorge landform.

2.4 Landscape context

The purpose of this section is to provide environmental contextual information for use in developing a predictive model of Aboriginal site locations in or near the study area. Interactions between people and their surroundings are of integral importance in both the initial formation and the subsequent preservation of the archaeological record. The nature and availability of resources, including water, flora and fauna, and suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items had—and continues to have—a significant influence over the way in which people use the landscape.

Alterations to the natural environment also impact upon the preservation and integrity of cultural materials that may have been deposited, whereas current vegetation and erosional regimes affect the visibility and detectability of Aboriginal sites and objects. For these reasons, we consider the environmental context in detail.

2.4.1 Geology and soils

The study area overlies Ashfield Shale of the Wianamatta Group, flanked by Hawkesbury Sandstone expressions associated with the incised Nepean River and Allens Creek gullies (Figure 2.12). Ashfield Shale is Triassic in age, and comprises black to light grey shale and laminite.

The soil landscape of the study area is the Blacktown (bt),¹¹ a residual landscape, characterised by gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales, including Ashfield Shale (Figure 2.13). The local relief of the Blacktown soil landscape is between 10m and 30m with a slope of generally <5%. The Blacktown is characterised by broad rounded crests, and ridges with gently inclined slopes and poor drainage. Soils generally consist of up to 30cm of friable brownish-black loam with occasional rounded iron-indurated fine gravel shale fragment inclusions (A₁ horizon) and up to 20cm of hard-setting brown clay loam with common platy ironstone gravel shale fragment inclusions (A₂ horizon), overlying strongly pedal, mottled brown light clay with common gravel shale fragments (B horizon). This soil landscape was dominated by dry sclerophyll forest. Aboriginal archaeology recovered from this unit is generally unstratified.



Figure 2.12 Geology of the study area and surrounds. (Source: Department of Regional NSW with GML overlay, 2024)

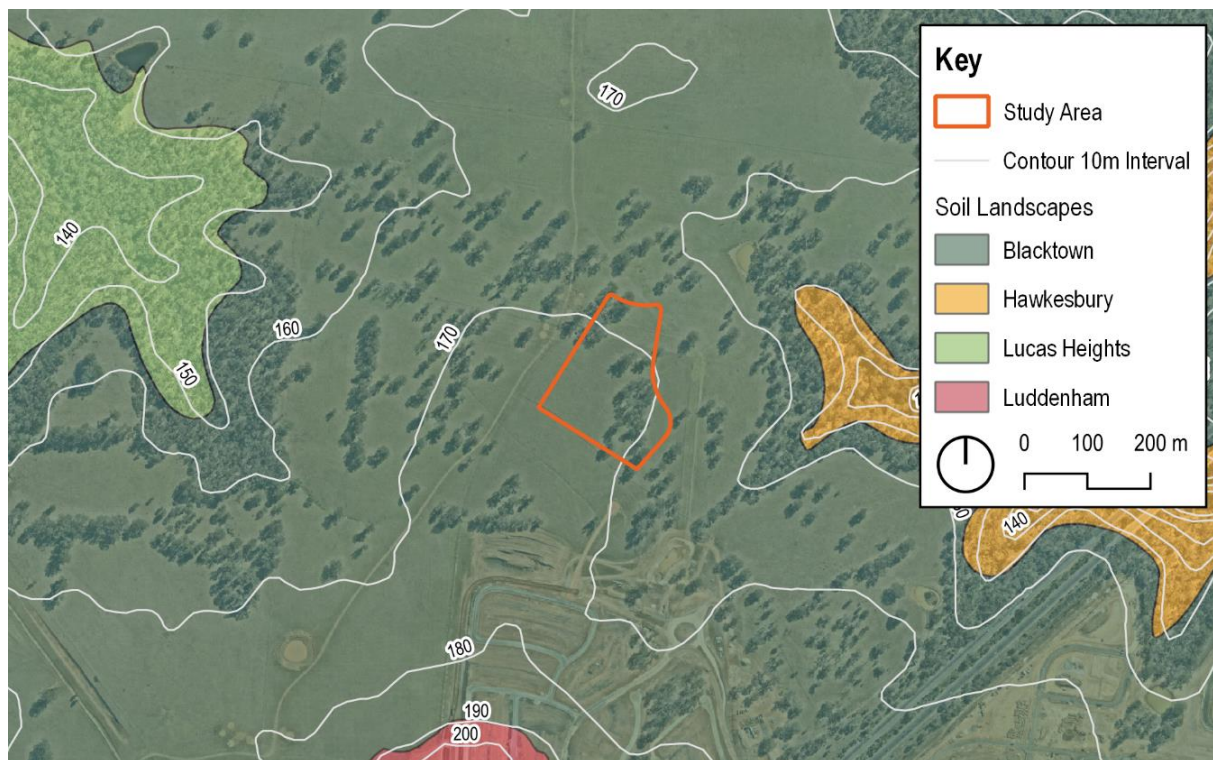


Figure 2.13 Soil landscapes of the study area and surrounds. (Source: NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water with GML overlay, 2024)

2.4.2 Landforms and landscape features

The study area is positioned within the Sydney Basin, on the transitional zone between the Cumberland Plain and the Woronora Plateau. The Cumberland Plain is characterised by gently undulating plains and low hills, whereas the Woronora Plateau is characterised by broad high ridges deeply dissected by waterways. The study area is most similar in character to the Cumberland Plain, consisting of undulating rises on Blacktown soils which are typical of the Cumberland Plain landform. The deeply incised sandstone gorges of adjacent waterways including Allens Creek and the Nepean River, and unnamed tributaries, exhibit landform characteristics of the Woronora Plateau.

The study area is situated on an upper slope landform, descending from a roughly north-south oriented ridgeline extending north from the Hume Highway. The study area has a very low local relief of 10m (163 to 173m ASL), with a gently inclined (3–4%) east-north-eastwards slope towards the confluence of two unnamed first-order waterways which feed into Allens Creek, forming an undulating rises erosional landform pattern (Figure 2.14).¹²

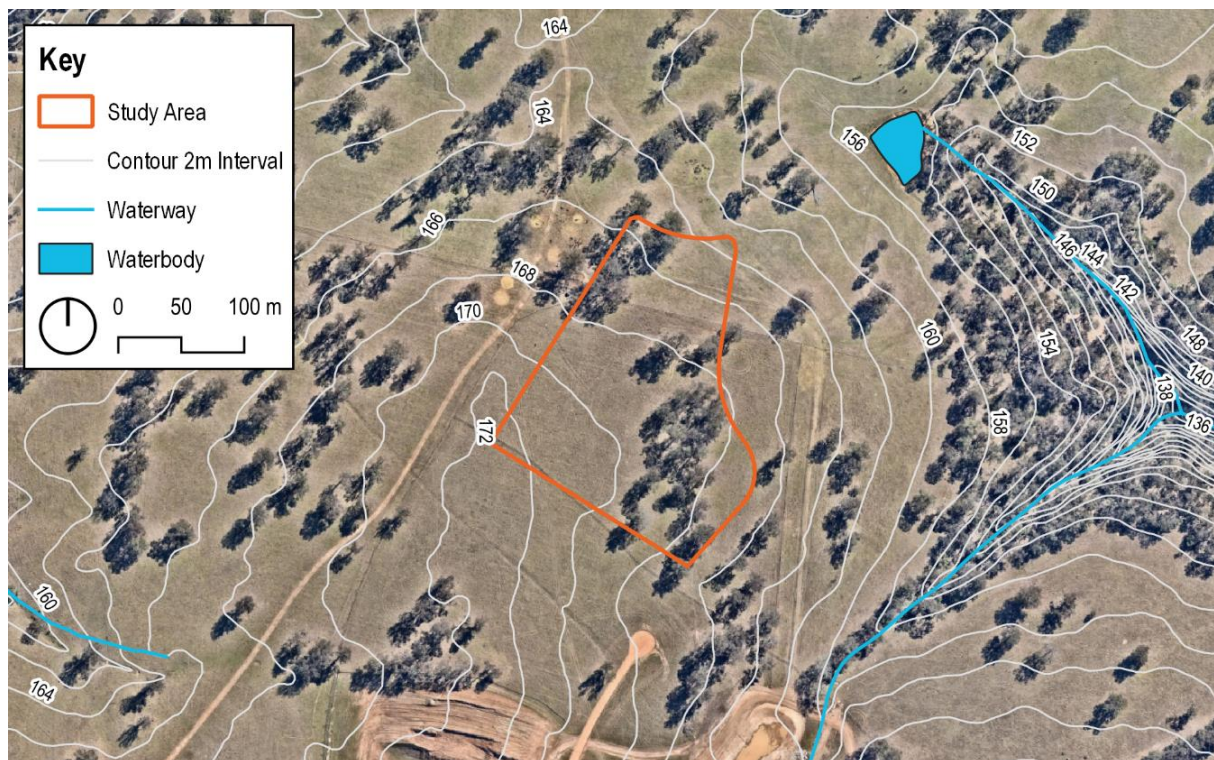


Figure 2.14 Topography of the study area. (Source: NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water with GML overlay, 2024)

2.4.3 Hydrology

The availability of water has significant implications for the range of resources available and the suitability of an area for human occupation.

The study area is situated within the Upper Nepean River catchment. The Nepean River is a major regional watercourse, with all creeks surrounding the study area eventually flowing into the Nepean River. The Nepean would have provided access to perennial freshwater resources and was used as a travel pathway by First Nations people, who navigated it by bark canoe.

The nearest watercourses to the study area comprise two first-order ephemeral watercourses to the east and west between 145m and 175m east of the study area. The two watercourses confluence approximately 350m east of the study area, forming an incised channel through the sandstone bedrock before flowing into Allens Creek (also known as Moolgun Creek) approximately 660m east of the study area.

Allens Creek forms a fourth-order watercourse as it flows north past the study area. Allens Creek would have provided the closest permanent water source to the study area, and is characterized by its steeply incised sandstone gorge, which frequently forms sandstone overhangs. These overhangs or shelters were utilised by First Nations peoples;

several instances of shelters with art have been recorded along the length of Allens Creek. Access to Allens Creek from the surrounding elevated flat landforms would have been difficult. It is likely that Aboriginal people followed defined routes to access the waterway, potentially via adjoining lower-order streams with a shallower slope.

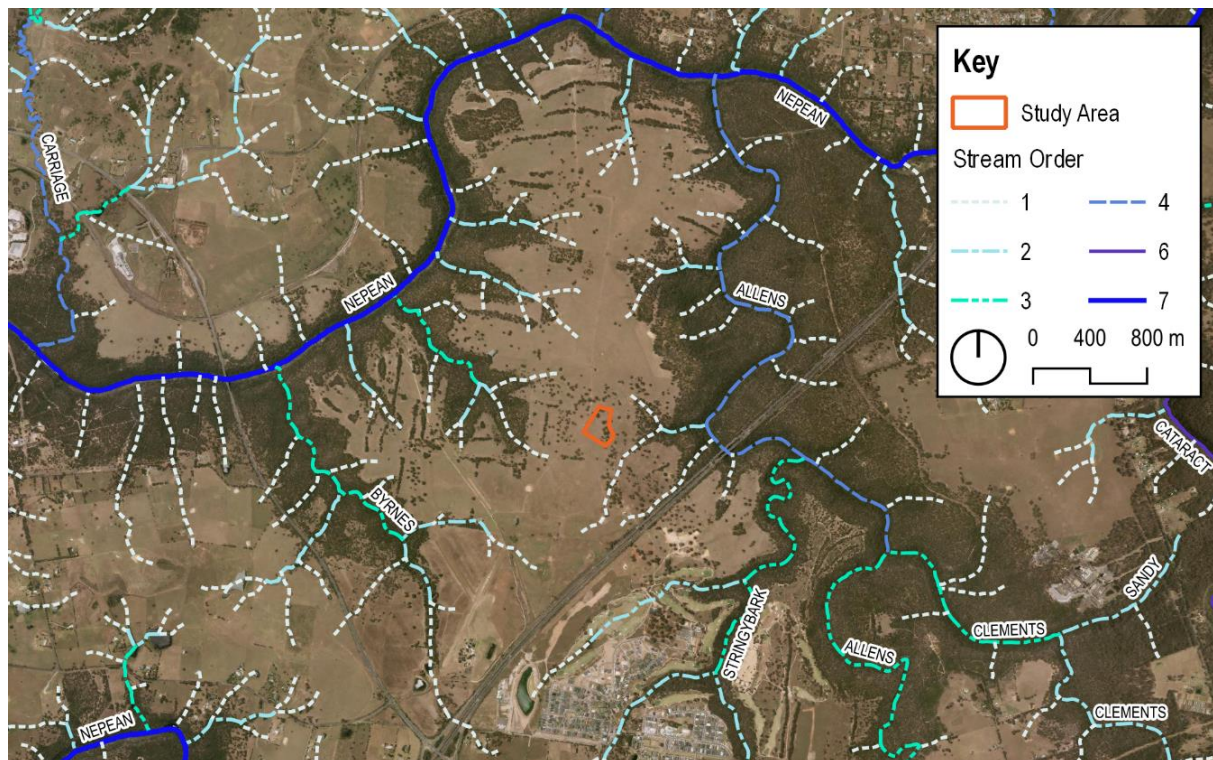


Figure 2.15 Hydrology of the wider area. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay, 2024)

2.4.4 Fauna and flora

The Blacktown soil landscape is associated with both dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Vegetation would have comprised tall open forest (wet sclerophyll forest) and open-forest and woodland (dry sclerophyll forest), dominated by Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*).¹³

Pre-land clearing, the study area likely predominantly supported the Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland plant community type, a grassy woodland dominated by forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and grey box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), with narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and red ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa*), various acacias, and a grassy ground cover, frequently weeping grass (*Microlaena stipoides*). On the adjacent Hawkesbury Sandstone of the nearby gorges, vegetation was likely the Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest, a shrubby sub-formation of dry sclerophyll forest

dominated by grey gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*), red bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*), and various species of stringybarks, with grassy ground cover.¹⁴

Remnant vegetation mapping¹⁵ indicates that although much of the study area has been stripped of native vegetation for pasture, remnant shale-sandstone transition forest persists, comprising the narrow-leaved ironbark, broad-leaved ironbark and grey gum open forest plant community type, found on the edges of the Cumberland Plain (Figure 2.16).

Fauna associated with dry sclerophyll forests includes brush-turkeys, bettongs, possums, quolls, emus, bandicoots, wallabies, koalas, bats, and a number of parrots, hawks, owls and other birds.¹⁶ The flora and fauna resources of the study area would have been utilised by the Dharawal people for foods and medicine, and as raw materials.

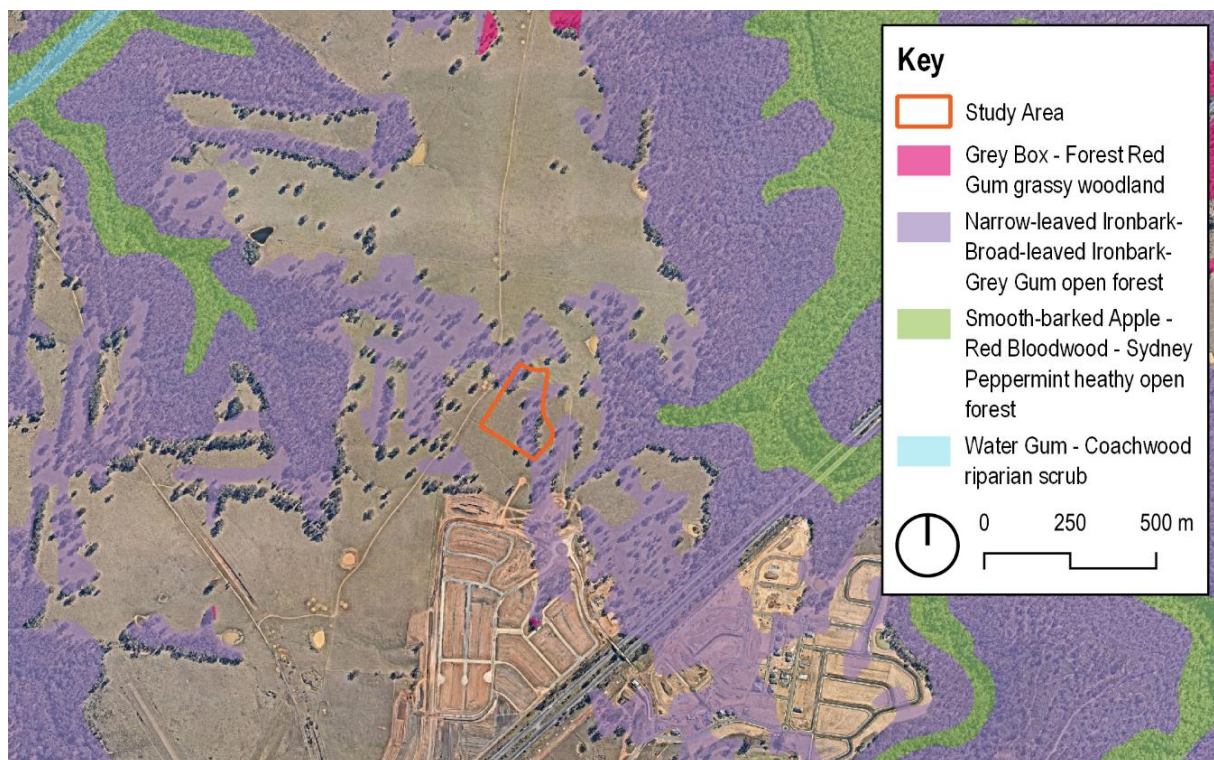


Figure 2.16 Extant native vegetation communities (as of 2013) within the study area and surrounds. (Source: NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water with GML overlay, 2024)

2.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Fuller, R 2020, 'The astronomy and songline connections of the saltwater Aboriginal peoples of the New South Wales coast', UNSW, Sydney, 212.
- ² White, E and McDonald, J 2010, 'Lithic Artefact Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, NSW', *Australian Archaeology*, vol 70; Owen, T D and Cowie, D 2017, 'Four Predictive Models to Describe Aboriginal Lithic Artefact Site Patterning on the Cumberland Plain', *Journal of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists*, vol 5, no 2.
- ³ GML Heritage, Bingara Gorge Rock Art Management Project Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), report prepared for Lendlease Communities, March 2024.
- ⁴ AHIMS, site card 52-2-4082, downloaded 12 April 2024.
- ⁵ Kayandel Archaeological Services, Proposed Rezoning "Wilton Junction" Wilton, Wollondilly Shire LGA, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Historic Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Wilton Junction Land Owners Consortium, June 2014, p 75.
- ⁶ AHIMS, site card 52-2-4082, downloaded 12 April 2024.
- ⁷ Kayandel Archaeological Services, Proposed Rezoning "Wilton Junction" Wilton, Wollondilly Shire LGA, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Historic Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Wilton Junction Land Owners Consortium, June 2014, p 69.
- ⁸ Kayandel Archaeological Services, Proposed Rezoning "Wilton Junction" Wilton, Wollondilly Shire LGA, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Historic Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Wilton Junction Land Owners Consortium, June 2014, p 69.
- ⁹ AHIMS, site card 52-2-4081, downloaded 12 April 2024.
- ¹⁰ Kayandel Archaeological Services, Fairways North' and 'Golf Town' Precincts, Bingara Gorge, Wilton Cultural Heritage Assessment and Test Excavation Report, report prepared for Lend Lease Communities (Wilton) Pty Ltd, February 2018, p 18.
Cumberland Plain predictive modelling is presented in White, E 2010 'Lithic Artefact Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, NSW', *Australian Archaeology*, vol 70, pp 29–38 and Owen, T D and Cowrie, D 2017, 'Four Predictive Models to Describe Aboriginal Lithic Artefact Site Patterning on the Cumberland Plain', *Journal of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists*, vol 5, no 2, pp 1–13.
- ¹¹ Hazelton, P A and Tillie, P 1990, *Soil Landscapes of the Wollongong-Port Hacking 1:100,000 Sheet Report*, Soil Conservation Service of NSW.
- ¹² After Table 6 in Speight, J G, McDonald, R C and Isbell, R F 2009, *Australian Soil and Land Survey: Field Handbook*, Third Edition, National Committee on Soil and Terrain CSIRO publishing, Calyton, South Australia.
- ¹³ Hazelton, P A and Tillie, P 1990, *Soil Landscapes of the Wollongong-Port Hacking 1:100,000 Sheet Report*, Soil Conservation Service of NSW.
- ¹⁴ NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Trees Near Me, © NSW Government, accessed 23 April 2024, <<https://treesnearme.app/explore>>.
- ¹⁵ State Government of NSW and Department of Planning and Environment 2015, Remnant Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain, accessed 27 February 2023, <https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/remnant-vegetation-of-the-western-cumberland-subregion-2013-update-vis_id-4207fd1f4>.
- ¹⁶ NSW Government Department of Environment and Heritage, *Species found in the Dry sclerophyll forests (shrub/grass sub-formation) formation*, accessed 27 February 2023, <[https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/VegSpecies.aspx?vegName=Dry+sclerophyll+forests+\(shrub%2Fgrass+sub-formation\)&habitat=F](https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/VegSpecies.aspx?vegName=Dry+sclerophyll+forests+(shrub%2Fgrass+sub-formation)&habitat=F)>.

3 Study area analysis

3 Study area analysis

3.1 Modern land use history

Prior land uses may affect the ability of the landscape to inform and relate its history of Aboriginal connections. Vegetation clearance, movement of creeks and waterways, cut and fill, some farming activities, and construction all change how the landscape appears. These activities can also affect and alter original soil profiles, which may have implications for the intactness of Aboriginal archaeological sites.

Understanding the range and extent of prior recent land use allows a model of Aboriginal heritage sensitivity to be developed. To assess changes to the project area over time, we have undertaken investigations of historical aerial imagery and historical plans.

The study area is situated on the lands of the Dharawal people, who cared for and utilised the study area and surrounds for over 40,000 years. Following European invasion, early development in the region commenced in Appin and Campbelltown; Appin was first subject to European settlement in 1811, whereas Campbelltown was established by Governor Macquarie in 1820. The wider region formed part of the early agricultural expansion outside of the nascent Sydney colony. The earliest grants in the Wilton district were given to Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1834.¹ Wilton township, immediately south of the study area, was subsequently surveyed in 1842, and town lots were sold in 1844.²

A parish map dating from 1900 (Figure 3.1) identifies the study area as being located within lands owned by Ouseley Condell, purchased in 1835, named 'Condell Park' (Figure 3.2). Condell's lands extended from the Nepean River to the north, to Allens Creek to the east, and was bounded by adjoining landholdings to the south and west. It is likely that Condell Park was used as agricultural land, resulting in localised disturbance associated with land clearing/vegetation removal.

Aerial photographs for the study area indicate that it has remained largely intact, ie not subject to high levels of disturbance. By 1956, vegetation clearing appears to have ceased, with those trees visible in the 1956 aerial mostly remaining extant in 2023 aerial photography (Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.7). Furrows appear to be visible within the 1956 aerial, suggesting the study area may have been subject to ploughing. Minimal change appears to have occurred in the subsequent decades (Figure 3.4). The Douglas Park to Avon Dam Road section of the Hume Highway, which passes approximately 560m southeast of the study area, opened in the 1980s, facilitating the growth of the Wilton area from the late twentieth century to the present. Despite development of Wilton township to the southeast, the study area and immediate surrounds remained unimpacted (Figure 3.5). The scarred tree stump registered as 52-2-4082 is last visible in historical aerials from 2014 (Figure 3.6, see Figure 2.3 for detail).

Earthworks to the south of the study area as part of the Landcom Panorama development commenced between late 2022 and early 2023. As of present, the study area continues to be utilised as pasture (Figure 3.7).

In summary, the study area has primarily been used for agricultural purposes, namely grazing and potentially cropping as evidenced by the presence of furrows. Disturbance has been minimal, consisting of localised impacts from vegetation clearing and installation of fences, and shallow site-wide impacts associated with ploughing.



Figure 3.1 Historical Parish map of Wilton, NSW from 1900. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services with GML overlay, 2024)

75. OUSELEY CONDELL, 1920, Nineteen hundred and twenty acres, parish unnamed, at East Bargo; bounded on the north by the Nepean River, commencing at its confluence with Allen's Creek; on the west by R. J. Want's grant and small grants, being lines south 160 chains, west 33 chains, and south 68 chains; on the south by the Reverend D. Power's grant and vacant lands, being a line east 137 chains to Allen's Creek; and on the east by Allen's Creek, to its confluence with the Nepean River, as aforesaid.

Promised by General Darling, on 15th September, 1830, and possession authorised 12th November following. Quit-rent £16 sterling per annum, commencing 1st January, 1838.

Figure 3.2 Extract from the *NSW Government Gazette*, 29 April 1835, detailing the grant of land (including the study area) to Ouseley Condell. (Source: Trove, National Library of Australia)

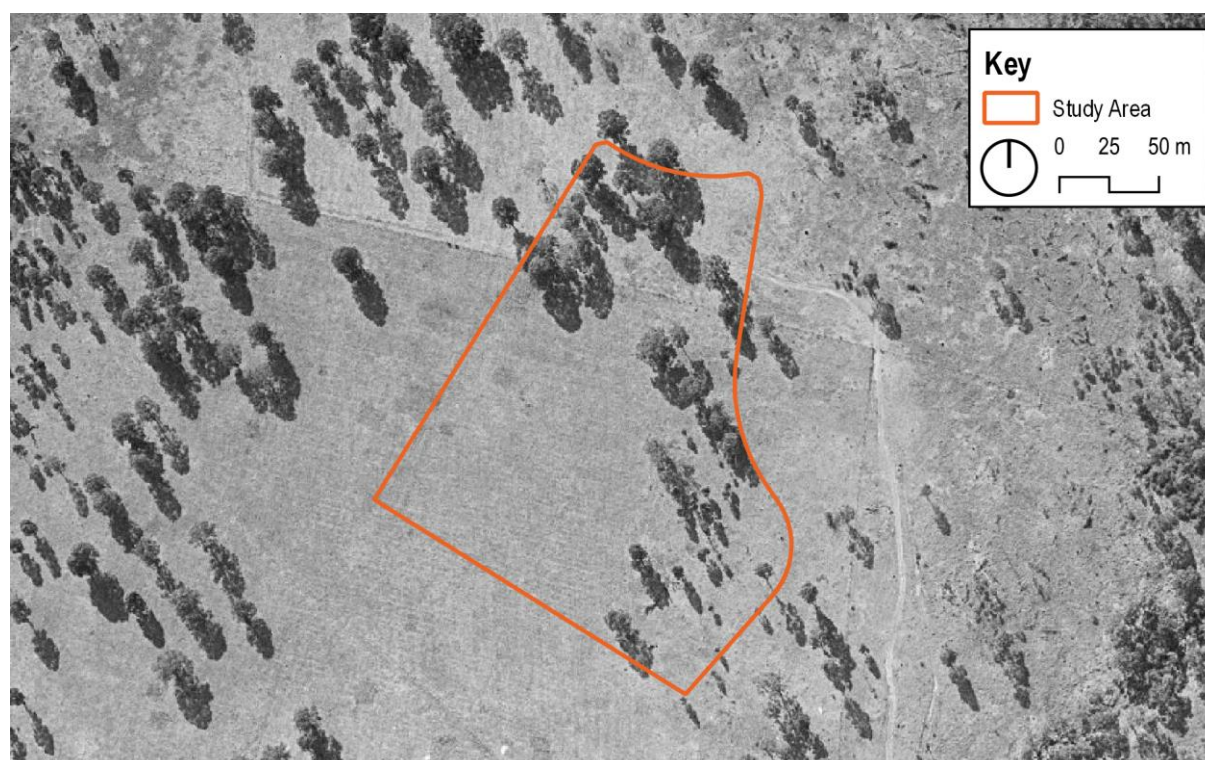


Figure 3.3 1956 aerial photograph of the study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Collaboration Portal with GML overlay, 2024)

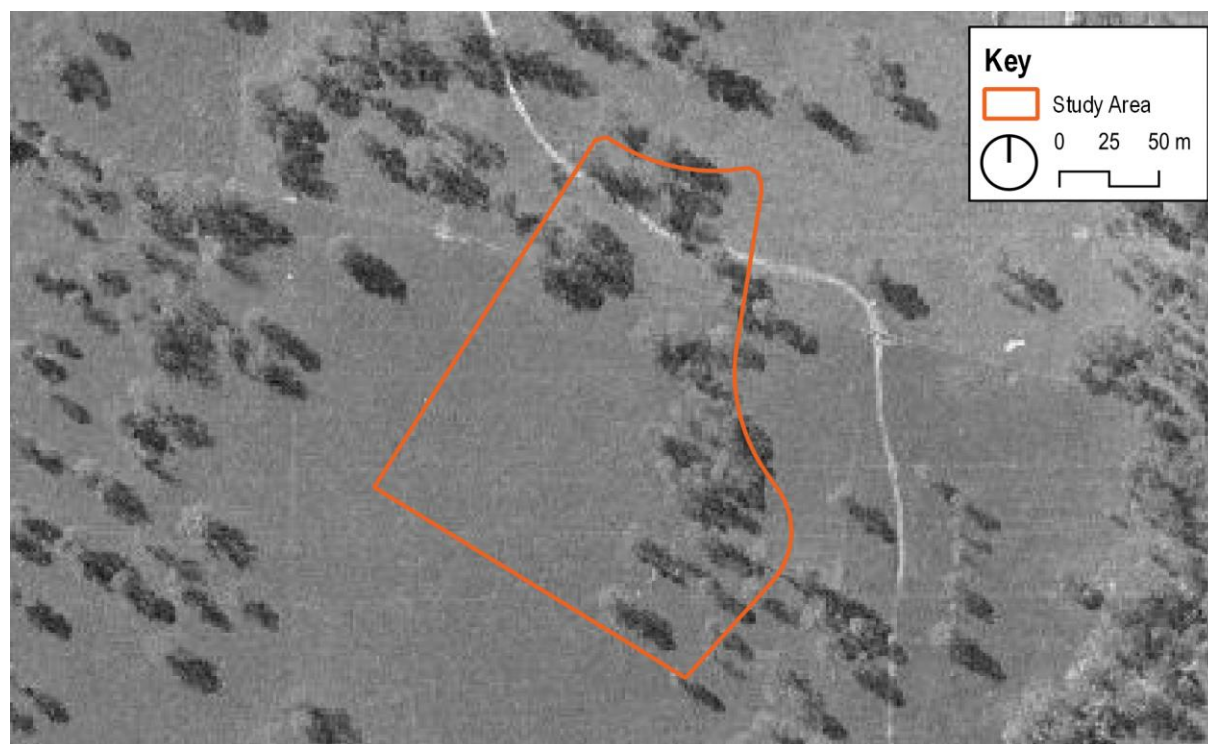


Figure 3.4 1975 aerial photograph of the study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Collaboration Portal with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 3.5 1990 aerial photograph of the study area. (Source: NSW Spatial Collaboration Portal with GML overlay, 2024)

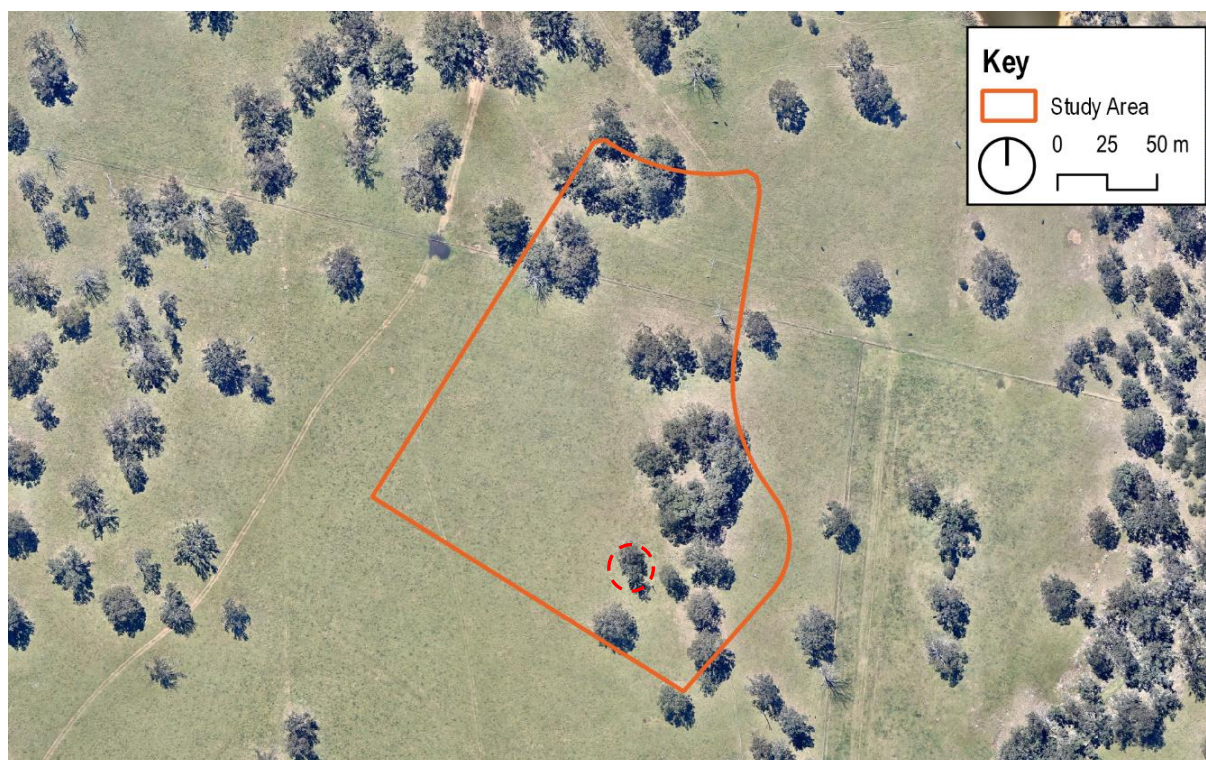


Figure 3.6 2014 aerial photograph of the study area. Location of the extant scar tree stump (52-2-4082) is circled in red. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024)



Figure 3.7 2023 aerial photograph of the study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024)

3.2 Predictive statements

The study area is situated within the broader transitional zone between the Cumberland Plain and the Woronora Plateau. Aboriginal cultural heritage sites typical of both of these zones is present within the region, as indicated in the AHIMS search results; closed shelter sites containing art, artefacts and PAD and grinding groove site types are common within the incised gorge landforms of the region, whereas the surrounding undulating plains and low hills are associated with open artefact sites and modified trees.

The study area is situated within an open, undulating rises landform similar to that of the Cumberland Plain. Due to the positioning of the study area within an open landform, Aboriginal objects, if present, are most likely to take the form of artefact sites (isolated finds or artefact concentrations) or culturally modified trees (scar or ring trees). A culturally modified tree has previously been recorded within the study area, comprising a single tree with two scars, registered to AHIMS as site 52-2-4082 (WJ-ST-02). The tree has since been re-classified on AHIMS as destroyed.

The study area is located on a gently sloping upper slope landform, and a considerable distance from the closest permanent water source, Allen's Creek, 600m to the east. The nearest watercourses are two ephemeral first-order streams approximately 150–200m from the study area. Archaeological test excavation on similar landforms³ in the local area have indicated that such areas are not likely to contain high-density subsurface artefact concentrations. Rather, landforms on the Cumberland Plain-like environs, set back from gorge landforms, tended to retain isolated finds and low-density artefact concentrations consistent with background scatter levels. Testing has, however, indicated that subsurface Aboriginal objects may be present in areas without surface expressions of artefacts.

There is a low likelihood for culturally modified scar or ring trees to be present within the study area. As the study area has previously been assessed and surveyed on multiple occasions (including 2014⁴ and 2019⁵), additional culturally modified trees are unlikely to be present.

Examination of the archaeological and environmental context of the study area suggests that the study area holds a general low level of sensitivity for Aboriginal objects, in the form of culturally modified trees and lithic artefacts.

3.3 Endnotes

- ¹ Biosis, Wilton South East Precinct: Stage 1 and 2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, report prepared for Walker Corporation, 2018, p. 16.
- ² Biosis, Wilton South East Precinct: Stage 1 and 2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, report prepared for Walker Corporation, 2018, p. 16.
- ³ Kayandel Archaeological Services, 'Fairways North' and 'Golf Town' Precincts, Bingara Gorge, Wilton, Wollondilly Shire LGA, NSW Cultural Heritage Assessment and Test Excavation Report, report prepared for Lend Lease Communities (Wilton) Pty Ltd, February 2018.
Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, Bingara Gorge Balance of Site Wilton New South Wales Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Metro Property Development Pty Ltd, June 2022.
KNC, Bulk Earthworks – North Wilton, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Landcom, November 2022.
- ⁴ Kayandel Archaeological Services, Proposed Rezoning "Wilton Junction" Wilton, Wollondilly Shire LGA, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Historic Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Wilton Junction Land Owners Consortium, June 2014.
- ⁵ Kayandel Archaeological Services, Proposed Stage 1 Residential Subdivision, Part Lot 2 DP 1215383, Wilton Aboriginal Cultural Due Diligence Assessment, report prepared for Bradcorp, October 2019.

4 Study area inspection

4.1 First GML and Cubbitch Barta inspection

A study area inspection was undertaken on 12 April 2024 to observe current conditions and record any evidence of former land use and development activities which might have affected the study area. The site inspection was attended by Andie Coulson (GML), Alyce Haast (SINSW/DET), and Kirsty Chalker (Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation [CBNTCAC]). Tharawal LALC was invited to participate in the inspection; however, no response was received.

Ground surface visibility was poor at the time of inspection due to extensive grass cover, with soil exposures only noted within established tracks, and in areas frequented as thoroughfares by cattle (Figure 4.1, Figure 4.8, Figure 4.9 and Figure 4.11). The landform was observed to undulate gently, with a general shallow southeast slope. The study area was in use at the time for cattle grazing, with sheep and horses observed in adjacent paddocks.

The location of scarred tree 52-2-4082 (WJ-ST-02), initially recorded in 2013 and marked as destroyed on AHIMS in 2022, was inspected (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3). No scarred tree that fit the site card description was identified at the location or within the vicinity; however, two large, shallow depressions surrounded by fragmentary dead wood were noted within the vicinity of the listed location of the tree, which appeared to be tree bowls (Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5). One of these depressions may have been the original location of scarred tree 52-2-4082.

A large number of the extant mature native trees within the study area had non-cultural scars—no cultural scars were observed during our inspection (note Connecting with Country [CwC] inspection below). Scarring observed during the site inspection was attributed to natural causes, including limb fall, but primarily resulting from stock including cattle, horses, sheep and goats rubbing against and abrading tree trunks (Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.7). The majority of the scars observed were shallow, and characterised by a frayed appearance to the bark on the margins of the scars. The height of the scars varied, but remained consistent with the height of stock animals up to that of cattle or horses. Kirsty Chalker noted that an increased presence of goats within the adjacent Allens Creek gorge landform had been evident during a recent survey CBNTCAC had attended, resulting in damage to some Aboriginal sites in the area.

An area of disturbance was noted within the northwest of the study area, along the west site boundary, associated with a holding paddock/loading facility (Figure 4.10). Installation of fencing and frequent stock passage through this area is likely to have resulted in disturbance to the upper horizons of the soil profile in this location.

A fence was also noted running roughly east-west across the northern portion of the study area. Aside from these two locations, the site appeared during visual inspection to have been subject to minimal disturbance.

During the site inspection, Kirsty Chalker noted that lower-order creeks, such as those to the east and west of the study area, would have formed the 'front door' or access path into the deeply incised higher-order creek lines such as Allens Creeks. These creeks, as indicated by the AHIMS search results, tend to form focal areas for Aboriginal heritage in the region.

Scar tree 52-2-4081 (WJ-ST-01), and de-registered scar tree (52-2-4863), both located outside the study area to the southwest, were also visited during the site inspection (Figure 4.12 to Figure 4.14).

No Aboriginal stone artefacts or Aboriginal culturally modified trees were recorded during the inspection.



Figure 4.1 Facing north, showing access track and gently undulating slope of the site.



Figure 4.2 Approximate location of 52-2-4082, in the southeast portion of study area. Facing north.



Figure 4.3 Approximate location of 52-2-4082, in the southeast of the study area. Facing south.



Figure 4.4 Shallow depressions (tree bowls) within the approximate location of 52-2-4082. Facing southeast.



Figure 4.5 Detail of tree bowl within the approximate location of 52-2-4082. Facing north.



Figure 4.6 Example of tree with scar from stock rubbing. We note this tree has been identified as a possible cultural item (tree 524) by the CwC inspection, refer below. Facing east.



Figure 4.7 Additional examples of trees with scars from stock rubbing. Facing northwest.



Figure 4.8 Northern portion of the study area, facing north, showing gentle slope.



Figure 4.9 View southeast across the study area.



Figure 4.10 Holding pen within the northwest of study area. Facing northwest.



Figure 4.11 View west across the study area.



Figure 4.12 View from the south of the study area southwest area towards de-registered scar tree (52-2-4863) and registered scar tree 52-2-4081.



Figure 4.13 Scar tree 52-2-4081 to the southwest of the study area, facing south.



Figure 4.14 Detail of scar tree 52-2-4081, facing south.

4.2 Connecting with Country inspection

A CwC group engaged by SINSW, comprising local Aboriginal people and First Nations stakeholders, visited the wider study area as part of works associated with Landcom's AHIP application area in April 2024. During the inspection, the CwC group identified four trees with potential cultural scars, three of which are located inside the SINSW study area. The three trees inside the study area are recorded by the project's arborist as trees 520, 524 and 539. The approximate locations of these three trees are shown in Figure 4.16. An additional tree, Tree 175, was also identified, located approximately 190m southwest of the study area.

On the basis of the CwC group's findings, a second GML and Cubbitch Barta inspection was organised to assess the four potential cultural trees. The results of this survey are summarised in Section 4.3.



Tree 524



Tree 539

Figure 4.15 Two trees with potential cultural scars within the study area, identified by the CwC group. Photos of tree 520 were not supplied.

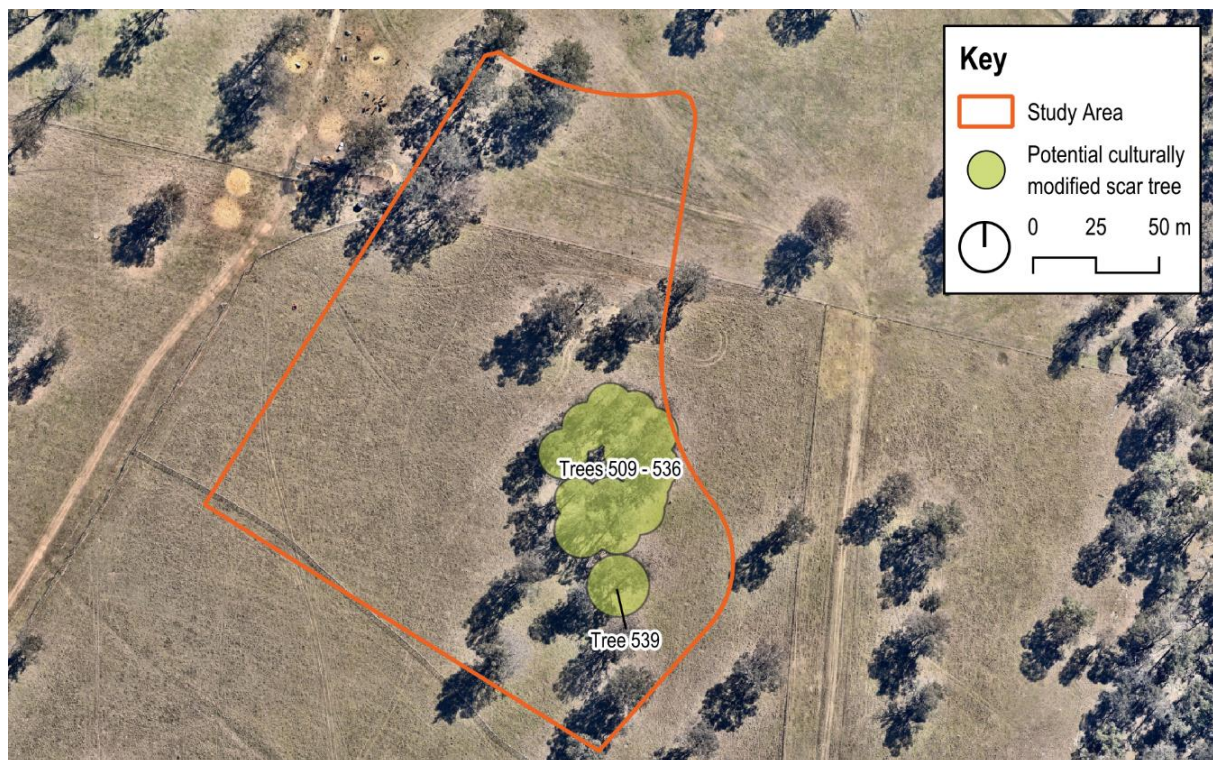


Figure 4.16 Location of trees with potential cultural scars within the study area, identified by the CwC group. (Source: Moore Trees. Nearmap with GML overlay, 2024)

4.3 Second GML and Cubbitch Barta inspection

A study area inspection was undertaken on 5 July 2024 to examine three potential culturally modified scar trees identified by the CwC group within the study area (trees 520, 524 and 539) and one potential scar tree adjacent to the study area (tree 175). The site inspection was attended by Andie Coulson and Declan Coman (GML), Glenda Chalker (Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation [CBNTCAC]), Alyce Haast and Cindy Hamilton (SINSW/DET), and Mathew Klumper (Area 3).

Conditions on site were noted to be similar to those of the first inspection. Ground surface visibility remained low. Bogginess/high moisture retention in the soil following recent rains was observed within western portion of the study area, along the shallow eastwards slope descending the broad ridgeline to the west of the study area.

The three potential scar trees within the study, identified as trees 520, 524 and 539, were re-identified and inspected during the site inspection. Scars on all three trees were determined in discussion with Glenda Chalker to be non-cultural in origin.

Scars on trees 520 and 524 were found to be resultant from stock damage:

- Tree 520 (Figure 4.17) held a number of scars of various sizes on the tree trunk, all of which were considered non-cultural in origin. All scars were irregular in shape, with jagged edges along the top and bottom margins. Torn strips of bark were observed around the margins of the scars. These features indicated bark removal by horses. Glenda Chalker identified that horses may have removed bark in strips with their teeth to eat, damaging the cambium (growth zone) of the tree and resulting in scars. Some scars were seen to have remnants of sap remaining around the margins, suggesting recent trauma to the scars.
- Tree 524 (Figure 4.18) held a large, irregularly shaped scar on the tree trunk, that was found to be resultant of stock damage. The scar was relatively shallow, and similarly to Tree 520, exhibited evidence of bark ripping by horses via its irregular shape and surrounding torn bark.

Tree 539 (Figure 4.19) featured a split trunk, with a singular elongate scar on one of the trunks, approximately 2m above ground level. The scar was irregular in shape, curving slightly around the trunk. The scar was likely caused by branch tear, ie a branch of the tree falling from the tree, removing the bark below the limb. This conclusion was determined by the shape of the scar, and jutting upper edge of the scar, indicating a socket left by the fallen limb.¹

Tree 175, as identified by arborist tags attached to the tree, is located approximately 190m southwest of the study area. Tree 175 did not retain any scars that appeared consistent with the photo provided by the CwC group. Rather, the scar appeared consistent with that of registered scar tree 52-2-4081 (WJ-ST-01) (Figure 4.20). Scar tree 52-2-4081 tree is identified as Tree 177 by the project arborists.

Following the examination of the four potential scar trees, the site inspection team examined several additional trees within the study area to investigate additional scars noted. Numerous additional examples of scars resultant from limb tear and stock-related bark removal resulting in scars were noted, including a fully bark-ringed example (ie bark removed in a full circle around a tree trunk) (Figure 4.21 and Figure 4.22). No culturally modified scar trees were identified within the study area.

Glenda Chalker identified a large mature Eucalypt tree, Tree 506, which she described as a grandmother tree due to its age (Figure 4.23). Discussion with Area 3 representative, Mathew Klumper, indicated that the tree was situated within an area slated to form a play area in the preliminary school masterplan. Glenda expressed her preference that the tree be retained, noting safety concerns associated with potential for the tree to drop dead limbs.



Figure 4.17 Scars on Tree 520. Note uneven shape of scars, evidence of torn bark strips, and remnants of sap on scar margins.



Figure 4.18 Scar on Tree 524, with details of top of scar (top right image) and base of scar (bottom right image). Note uneven shape of scar, evidence of torn bark strips, and remnants of sap on scar margins.



Figure 4.19 Tree 539, with detail of limb tear scar.



Figure 4.20 Registered scar tree 52-2-4081 (Tree 177) photographed by GML during the July 2024 site visit (left), compared to image of scar on 'Tree 175' taken by the CwC team.



Figure 4.21 Tree 526, showing non-cultural scarring associated with complete ring barking, likely a result of stock damage.



Figure 4.22 Tree 356, showing characteristic non-cultural scars associated with stock damage (bark stripping by horses).



Figure 4.23 Tree 506, 'Grandmother tree', identified by Glenda Chalker during July 2024 site inspection.

4.4 Archaeological sensitivity

An assessment has been made for Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. This refers to the possibility that intact and/or remnant soil horizons could hold or retain Aboriginal objects. This assessment has been made on the basis of the regional AHIMS record, past land disturbance and development (as assessed in Section 3.2), and the study area inspection.

The study area has been zoned using a simple two-level description:

- low sensitivity for subsurface deposits—these landforms and areas have been substantially disturbed and/or modified, and would not be expected to hold Aboriginal objects, unless within a displaced context; or
- low sensitivity for culturally modified trees—these landforms retain remnant vegetation which would be capable of retaining evidence of Aboriginal use and/or modification to the trees.

Visual inspection and assessment of the archaeological and environmental context of the study area has identified that the study area has been subject to minimal disturbance. Disturbance that has occurred is associated with land clearing, ploughing, and installation of fencing/stock pens. Vegetation clearing and installation of fences is likely to have resulted in discrete, shallow impacts to the soil profile in these locations. Ploughing is likely to have had a site-wide impact, albeit restricted to the upper centimetres of the soil profile.

No additional Aboriginal sites or objects were observed during site inspections. The location of previously recorded scar tree 52-2-4082 was inspected, and the tree was confirmed as no longer extant. Trees 520, 524 and 539 identified by the CwC team were determined not to be cultural in origin. It is unlikely that additional culturally modified trees are present within the study area.

The study area is situated on a gently sloping upper slope landform, with no specific landform features that may have formed a focus for past Aboriginal activities. As such, the study area is considered to have a low sensitivity for subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Archaeological excavations on similar nearby landforms have indicated that while artefacts may be present in subsurface contexts on the gently sloping landforms set back from the numerous gorges which traverse the Wilton area, densities tend to be consistent with background scatter.

A map of the archaeological sensitivity of the study area is presented in Figure 4.24 below.

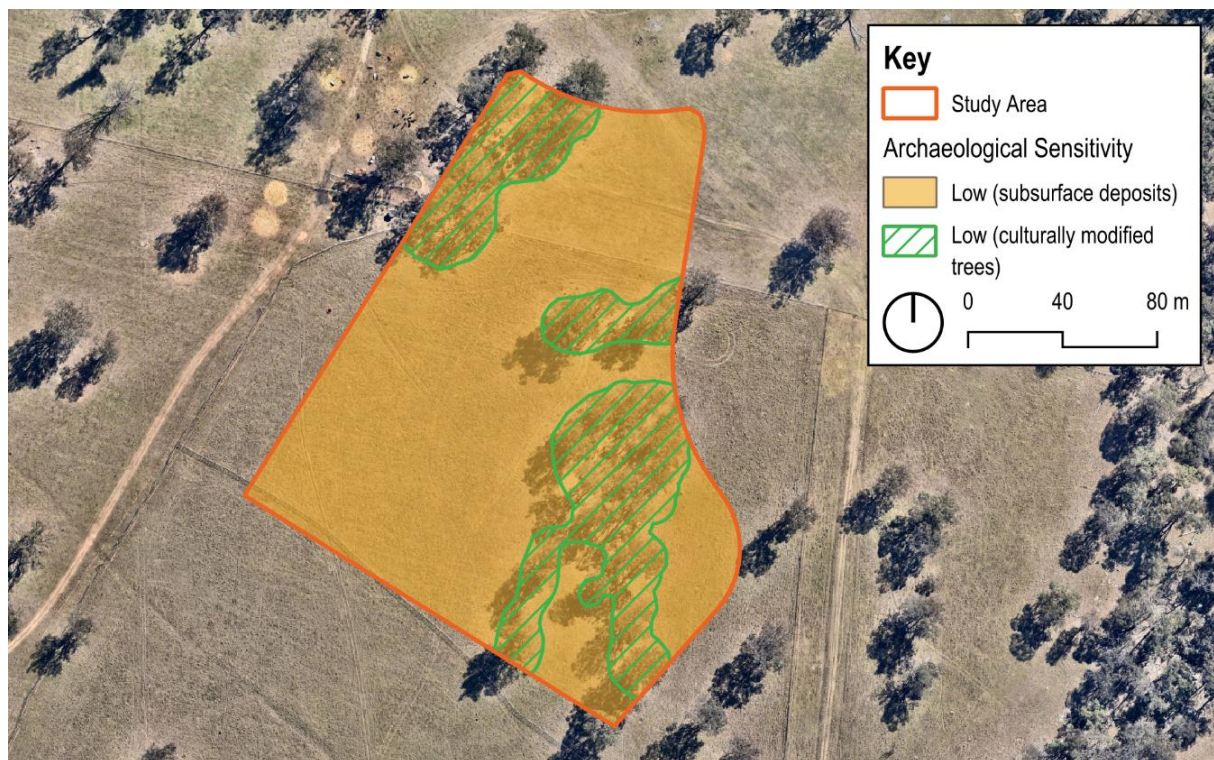


Figure 4.24 Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the study area. (Source: Nearmap with GML overlay)

4.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Long, A 2005, *Aboriginal Scarred Trees in New South Wales: a field manual*, Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), pp 40–41.

5 Impact assessment

5 Impact assessment

5.1 Proposed works

The proposed works involve development of a new public primary school within part of Lot 101, DP 1293737 (195A Fairway Drive, Wilton). The new primary school has been proposed to meet an increased student population resulting from population growth associated with the ongoing rezoning and urban development within the Wilton area.

The proposed new Wilton Junction primary school will be approximately 3.3 hectares in size, forming part of a larger education site of approximately 7 hectares. The new primary school is proposed to accommodate up to 1,000 students with 44 teaching spaces. Construction of the school would involve the following ground disturbing activities:

- bulk earthworks to prepare the school site for development, including land recontouring and drainage management works;
- removal of extant vegetation (to be conducted as a component of the Landcom site-wide development);
- establishment and use of stockpiles;
- construction of new school facilities;
- trenching for installation of utilities and services; and
- landscaping.

5.2 Impact assessment

As master planning for the proposed school has not been completed, a full impact assessment cannot be completed at this stage. This due diligence/PIHAI provides a preliminary assessment of potential impacts on Aboriginal objects that could result from the proposed development.

The study area has been assessed as holding low sensitivity for Aboriginal objects, primarily subsurface deposits of stone artefacts, and culturally modified (scarred or ring) trees.

Scarred tree site 52-2-4082 (WJ-ST-02) had been previously recorded within the study area; however, it is marked on AHIMS as destroyed. Site inspection has confirmed that this site is no longer extant. The proposed works will involve ground surface disturbance associated with bulk earthworks, vegetation removal, construction of new buildings and associated services which would impact (harm) any Aboriginal objects present within the study area. The study area is entirely within the active AHIP 5288 (Figure 2.8). Under

this AHIP, Schedule C gives approval to 'harm' all Aboriginal objects inside the AHIP boundary, which includes the study area.

The requirements of the AHIP must be complied with to mitigate any potential harm to Aboriginal objects within the study area. No further AHIP will be required prior to the development of the school.

6 Conclusions and recommendations

6 Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 The Due Diligence process

The five steps prescribed by the OEH for the due diligence process are addressed below:

Step 1—Determine whether the activity will disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees.

The intention of building new school facilities on the site will require disturbance to the ground surface. The degree of disturbance will depend on the draft master planning for the site. No extant culturally modified trees will be impacted.

Step 2—Search the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware to determine whether there are any:

- a) relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information; and
- b) landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects.

Intact soil profiles are present within the study area. These hold a low sensitivity for Aboriginal objects.

Step 3—Determine whether you can avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature.

A Masterplan is being developed. It is likely that ground disturbance will be required in relation to bulk earthworks, construction of new school facilities, and installation of services and utilities. Ground disturbance inside the study area is therefore unavoidable if the development proceeds.

Step 4—Conduct a desktop assessment and visual inspection to confirm whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be present.

Visual inspection did not identify any Aboriginal objects within the study area, and confirmed that scar tree 52-2-4082 (WJ-ST-02) previously recorded within the study area is no longer extant. The desktop study indicated that the landform of the study area holds sensitivity for low-density subsurface deposits of lithic artefacts, likely representing background scatter/discard.

Step 5—Undertake further investigations and impact assessment.

Further Aboriginal cultural heritage management will be necessary for SINSW to adhere to the conditions of AHIP 5288. However, this further management would not involve additional heritage investigation within the study area (ie a site-specific ACHAR for the study area or archaeological test excavation).

6.2 Findings of the Due Diligence process

This PIHAI has the following findings:

- AHIMS site scarred tree 52-2-4082 is within the study area. This is listed on AHIMS as 'destroyed' and a site inspection has confirmed that the tree is no longer extant. No further management of the scarred tree 52-2-4082 is required.
- The study area holds sensitivity at a low level for stone artefacts and culturally modified (scarred or ring) trees. The proposed works to construct the new school facilities would have an impact on any Aboriginal heritage sites that may be present within the study area. This would likely be limited to low-density subsurface archaeological deposits.
- AHIP 5188 covers lands inclusive of the study area and is active until 2034. Works within the study area are permitted under this AHIP and must comply with the conditions of the AHIP.

6.3 Aboriginal heritage recommendations

6.3.1 Management under AHIP 5288

AHIP 5288 covers the entirety of the study area. Statutory management of the study area under the AHIP should be followed. The following recommendations are made:

- No further heritage investigation (eg site-specific ACHAR or test excavations) are required within the study area. Future works must be conducted in line with the conditions of AHIP 5188, which covers the study area.
- Further archaeological management will be required for the study area to comply with the conditions of the AHIP.
- SINSW should liaise with the AHIP holder (Landcom) to ensure all works within the study area proceed in accordance with the conditions of the AHIP.

6.4 Conclusions

Further Aboriginal heritage management is required. We recommend:

- Liaison with Landcom to understand the conditions of AHIP 5188 to which the study area is subject.
- Consultation with the local Aboriginal community to discuss educational opportunities for future inclusion of recovered lithics from the Landcom Panorama development into the new school's design and education programs, if appropriate.

In addition:

- The findings of this report should be considered within the context of the draft site masterplan and management processes.
- This assessment can be used to support a Development Application, possibly integrating its recommendations into conditions of consent.
- This report should be provided to Tharawal LALC and Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation for their review and comments.
- Archaeological investigation within the Landcom Panorama development has recovered an assemblage of cultural objects (lithic artefacts)—see KNC 2022.¹ This assemblage represents a local opportunity for intergenerational transfer of Aboriginal cultural knowledge, education of school children, and engagement between the local Aboriginal community and the new school community.
- The surrounding region comprises a rich array of Aboriginal heritage sites, which retain connections for the local Aboriginal community. These connections provide an opportunity for future engagement for the school, and interpretation during development of the new school facilities.

6.5 Endnotes

¹ KNC, Bulk Earthworks – North Wilton, NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Landcom, November 2022.

7 Appendices

7 Appendices

Appendix A

AHIMS Search Results

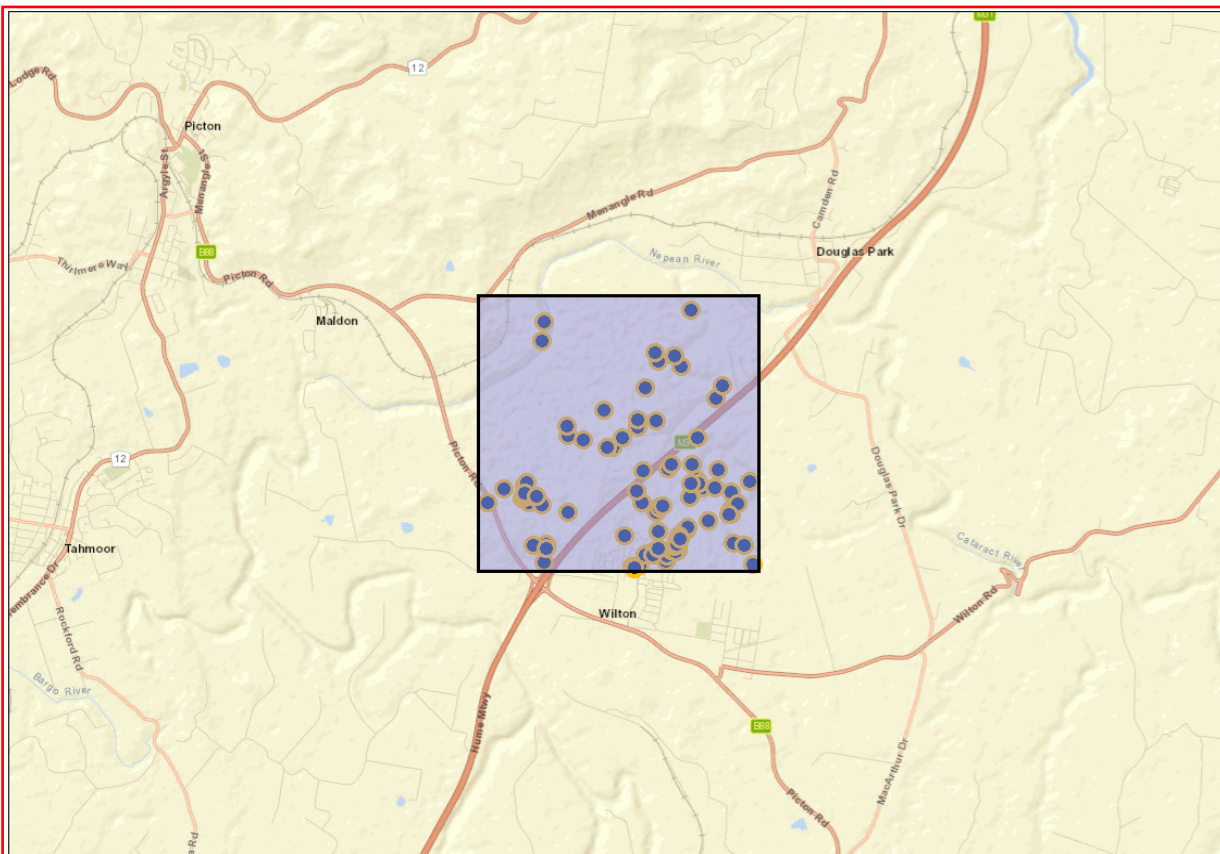
GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills
 Level 17 323 Castlereagh Street
 Haymarket New South Wales 2000
 Attention: Andie Coulson
 Email: andiec@gml.com.au

Date: 28 March 2024

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 284262.0 - 288262.0, Northings : 6210201.0 - 6214201.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Andie Coulson on 28 March 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:

107	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	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 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.

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
52-2-4072	WJ-RS-06	GDA	56	284976	6211232	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
52-2-4083	WJ-ST-03	GDA	56	286048	6212542	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Tom Knight							
52-2-4027	BG-IF-02	GDA	56	286634	6211180	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Austral Archaeology,Miss.Stephanie (austral arch							
52-2-3034	Wilton Park 10, BC10	AGD	56	286740	6210853	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	4944	103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Julie Dibden							
52-2-4456	RAPHAEL 32	GDA	56	286816	6213269	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Artefact : -	1965,3190	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Illawarra Prehistory Group,Mr.Bruce Howell							
52-2-4948	BG RAMP AFT 03	GDA	56	286995	6210317	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson							
52-2-4953	BG RAMP Scar Tree 01	GDA	56	287116	6210511	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson							
52-2-4152	BG-RS-02	GDA	56	287147	6210531	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
52-2-3030	Wilton Park 6 (Unavailable)	AGD	56	287100	6210480	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	4632	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author							
52-2-4080	WJ-ST-05	GDA	56	284618	6211330	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
52-2-4453	RAPHAEL 29	GDA	56	287982	6210604	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Illawarra Prehistory Group,Mr.Bruce Howell							
52-2-4856	NW AFT 2	GDA	56	285528	6212147	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4101	WILIF01	GDA	56	286386	6210690	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1	5228	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4030	BG-PAD-03	GDA	56	287365	6211329	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	3878	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4086	WJ-IF-07	GDA	56	284990	6211137	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4071	WJ-RS-05	GDA	56	285014	6211234	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4093	WJ-IF-03	GDA	56	286635	6211643	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4091	WJ-IF-01	GDA	56	286767	6213404	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	5228	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4969	BG RAMP Crane PADs	GDA	56	287016	6210404	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4715	Bingara Gorge OS1	GDA	56	287004	6211683	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4964	BG RAMP Shelter ACH 08 (Grinding Grooves)	GDA	56	287076	6210477	Closed site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	4944	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4151	BG-RS-01	GDA	56	287168	6210479	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4955	BG RAMP Scar Tree 03	GDA	56	287201	6210662	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	4632	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
48-2-0010	Wilton Park BC 6	AGD	56	287100	6210480	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4455	RAPHAEL 31	GDA	56	287150	6213200	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
52-2-4432	BG-IF-04	GDA	56	287519	6211412	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services							Permits
52-2-4033	BG-PAD-06	GDA	56	287724	6211688	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Stone Arrangement : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services							Permits
52-2-4336	BG-RS-03	GDA	56	287928	6211107	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services							Permits
52-2-4863	WJ-ST-06 (Wilton Junction)	GDA	56	286187	6211994	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consu							Permits
52-2-4434	BG-IF-03	GDA	56	287411	6211546	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services							Permits
52-2-4078	WJ-RS-02	GDA	56	284926	6211396	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							Permits
52-2-3038	Area of Assessed Archaeological Sensitivity 1 (Unavailable)	AGD	56	286440	6210015	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103104
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author							Permits
52-2-4092	WJ-IF-02	GDA	56	286641	6212886	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		1965
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							Permits
52-2-4859	NW AFT 1	GDA	56	286807	6212388	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		5228
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)							Permits
52-2-4454	RAPHAEL 30	GDA	56	287670	6212750	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		5228
	Contact	Recorders	Illawarra Prehistory Group,Mr.Bruce Howell							Permits
52-2-3585	Wilton 1 (W1)	GDA	56	288126	6210589	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Heritage Concepts							Permits
52-2-4088	WJ-IF-04	GDA	56	285261	6210531	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							Permits
52-2-4858	NW GDG 1	GDA	56	285760	6212082	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)							Permits

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<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
52-2-4073	WJ-RS-07 duplicate of 52-2-4070	GDA	56	284961	6211278	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
52-2-3031	Wilton Park 7	AGD	56	286403	6210037	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author							
52-2-4026	BG-IS-01	GDA	56	286557	6211349	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1	1965	103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Austral Archaeology,Miss.Stephanie (austral arch							
52-2-4959	BG RAMP Shelter PAD 06	GDA	56	286698	6210402	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	4944	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson							
52-2-4954	BG RAMP Scar Tree 02	GDA	56	286805	6210405	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson							
52-2-4642	BG-B1	GDA	56	287093	6210506	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Miles Robson,Austral Archaeology							
52-2-3026	Wilton Park 2, BC2	GDA	56	287134	6210462	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Habitation Structure : -, Grinding Groove : -, Artefact : -		103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Julie Dibden,Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Lance Syme							
52-2-3037	Wilton Park PAD2 duplicate of 48-2-0006	GDA	56	287182	6210610	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1965,4632	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author,Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Lance Syme							
52-2-4340	BG-RS-07	GDA	56	287683	6211417	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
52-2-4090	WJ-IF-06	GDA	56	285186	6211121	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-4032	BG-PAD-05	GDA	56	287933	6211366	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services							
52-2-4956	BG RAMP Scar Tree 04	GDA	56	287294	6210791	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson							
52-2-4962	BG RAMP Shelter PAD 09	GDA	56	287307	6210836	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson							
52-2-3070	BC14, Bradcorp	AGD	56	287311	6211962	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 4		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Julie Dibden,Mrs.Caryll Sefton							
52-2-4097	WJ-AS-01	GDA	56	284939	6211274	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							
52-2-4075	WJ-RS-03	GDA	56	284956	6211435	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							
52-2-4095	WJ-AS-06	GDA	56	285060	6210511	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							
52-2-4081	WJ-ST-01	GDA	56	286115	6211991	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							
52-2-4098	WJ-AS-02	GDA	56	286544	6212296	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight							
52-2-3029	Wilton Park 5 (Unavailable) duplicate of 48-2-0009	GDA	56	287169	6210625	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	5228	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author,Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Lance Syme							
52-2-3039	Area of Archaeological Sensitivity 2 (Unavailable)	AGD	56	287500	6210735	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1965	

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0021_1

Client Service ID : 877671

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>	1965	
52-2-4031	BG-PAD-04	GDA	56	288184	6211530	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3980	CT-PAD-02	GDA	56	288260	6210304	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Lance Syme					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4884	PRUP PAD 6	GDA	56	285225	6210271	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4153	BG-AS-001	GDA	56	286893	6211117	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Lance Syme					<u>Permits</u>	5148	
52-2-4334	BG-RS-09	GDA	56	287940	6211042	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4341	BG-RS-08	GDA	56	288025	6211198	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4096	WJ-AS-07	GDA	56	285554	6211009	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4448	RAPHAEL 34	GDA	56	287283	6214040	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Illawarra Prehistory Group,Mr.Bruce Howell					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4099	WJ-AS-03	GDA	56	286539	6212398	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight					<u>Permits</u>	5228	
52-2-3035	Wilton Park 11, BC11	AGD	56	286788	6210309	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>	1965,3191,4632	
52-2-4890	BGGC-AS-1	GDA	56	286891	6211106	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Austral Archaeology,Mrs.Crystal Wooding					<u>Permits</u>	5148	
52-2-4028	BG-PAD-01	GDA	56	287050	6211759	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<u>Permits</u>	4944	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/03/2024 for Andie Coulson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 284262.0 - 288262.0, Northings : 6210201.0 - 6214201.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 24-0021_1

Client Service ID : 877671

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-3027	Wilton Park 3	GDA	56	287146	6210552	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor:Julie Dibden,Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Lance Syme					<u>Permits</u>	1965,4632	
52-2-3028	Wilton Park 4 (Unavailable) duplicate of 48-2-0008	GDA	56	287168	6210574	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author,Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Lance Syme					<u>Permits</u>	1965	
52-2-4857	NW IF 1	GDA	56	285509	6212291	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic users)					<u>Permits</u>	5228	
52-2-3071	BC13, Bradcorp	AGD	56	287225	6211090	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 6		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor:Julie Dibden,Mrs.Caryll Sefton					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4029	BG-PAD-02	GDA	56	287346	6211768	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4338	BG-ST-01	GDA	56	287448	6211483	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4077	WJ-RS-01	GDA	56	284910	6211245	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4074	WJ-RS-08	GDA	56	284928	6211282	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4100	WJ-AS-04	GDA	56	285096	6211237	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight					<u>Permits</u>		
48-2-0011	Wilton Park BC 7	AGD	56	286403	6210037	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103104
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor:Julie Dibden					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/03/2024 for Andie Coulson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 284262.0 - 288262.0, Northings : 6210201.0 - 6214201.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-4201	WP7 Eastern PAD	GDA	56	286547	6210215	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Jakub Czastka					Permits		
52-2-4020	FE-PAD-01	GDA	56	286874	6210756	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103104
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Lance Syme,A Still					Permits	3878	
52-2-4963	BG RAMP Ring Tree 01	GDA	56	287129	6210540	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson					Permits		
52-2-4957	BG RAMP Shelter PAD 04	GDA	56	287145	6210628	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson					Permits		
52-2-4950	BG RAMP GG 03	GDA	56	287160	6210578	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson					Permits		
52-2-4952	BG RAMP Shelter ACH 07 (AFT)	GDA	56	287176	6210703	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson					Permits		
52-2-4960	BG RAMP Shelter PAD 07	GDA	56	287186	6210672	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson					Permits		
52-2-4958	BG RAMP Shelter PAD 05	GDA	56	287194	6210650	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Miss.Andie Coulson					Permits		
52-2-3036	Wilton Park 12, BC12	AGD	56	286827	6210950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103104
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Julie Dibden					Permits	1965,3190	
52-2-3684	Bulli Site 2	AGD	56	287664	6212748	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Dominic Brady					Permits		
52-2-4335	BG-RS-05	GDA	56	287907	6211036	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services					Permits		
52-2-4089	WJ-IF-05	GDA	56	285258	6210466	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 28/03/2024 for Andie Coulson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 284262.0 - 288262.0, Northings : 6210201.0 - 6214201.0
with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
52-2-4082	WJ-ST-02	GDA	56	286330	6212128	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
		<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Mr.Tom Knight,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Ni <u>Permits</u>							
52-2-4433	BG-AS-004	GDA	56	287344	6211472	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
		<u>Recorders</u>	Kayandel Archaeological Services,Austral Archaeology,Miss.Stephanie (austral arch <u>Permits</u> 4944							

** 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