

A photograph of a possum climbing a tree trunk, positioned vertically on the left side of the cover. The possum is grey with a white stripe on its face and is reaching upwards with its front paws. The tree bark is rough and textured.

Travers

bushfire & ecology

Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

Lot 1 DP776645
1290 Greendale Road
Wallacia

November 2020
REF: (20MKD03Ab)



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1290 Greendale Road,
Wallacia

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The mapping is indicative of available space and location of features which may prove critical in assessing the viability of the proposed works. Mapping has been produced on a map base with an inherent level of inaccuracy, the location of all mapped features are to be confirmed by a registered surveyor.

Executive Summary

This Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment has been prepared by *Travers bushfire & ecology* for the property at Lot 1 DP776645, 1290 Greendale Road, Wallacia within the Liverpool Local Government Area. This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the following:

1. *The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
2. *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*, and
3. *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010).

This Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment was undertaken to provide the required information for the proposed River Gardens Cemetery consisting of a vehicular road network, walking paths, three types of burial types, ancillary buildings to meet NSW legislative requirements. The aims of these requirements are to:

1. identify any known or likely Aboriginal heritage on or adjacent to the property,
2. assess the potential impact of the proposal on Aboriginal heritage, and
3. determine if an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required prior to commencement of the development or construction within the study area.

Summary of findings

Predictive modelling of key trends associated with the content of Aboriginal archaeological sites on the Cumberland Plain (*Navin Officer Heritage Consultants P/L*, October 2015 – *Western Sydney Airport Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*) highlights a set of predictive statements or criteria that are associated with historical use of the landscape within the wider Cumberland Plain. The proposed development area has a number of attributes which would indicate that historical Aboriginal use of the site would have been likely. However high levels of disturbance to the site's landform in recent history affected the surface expression of aboriginal artefacts. This is caused by vegetation clearing, modification to the rock outcrops, establishment of a working pastoral and more recently as a turf farm and the construction of the existing dwellings and ancillary buildings and sheds.

Despite the disturbance of the top 30cm or so of soil over much of the site, it is considered that the site has a moderate potential to contain aboriginal artifacts. The main areas that are likely to contain aboriginal artifacts are along the Nepean riverbank, Duncans Creek and its associated riparian zones, and on the lower slopes located just above the floodplain of the Nepean River. Some locations on higher ground in the eastern parts of the site may also contain artifacts from camps. The areas along the Nepean River bank and Duncan's Creek and its riparian zone are being retained. Therefore no impacts on any artifacts within these areas is likely to occur.

In the unlikely event Aboriginal artefacts are identified or disturbed during the construction phase, an AHIP will be required for any developmental impacts. Conversely, if no Aboriginal artefacts are identified, an AHIP application is not necessary.

Applications for an AHIP must be accompanied by an assessment report conducted in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010*. Applications must also provide evidence of consultation with the Aboriginal communities. Consultation is required under Part 8A of the NPW Regulation 2009 and is to be conducted in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

No Aboriginal cultural material (in the form of stone artefacts, grinding grooves, paintings or carvings, for example) were found during site visits and other surveys within the subject site.

Potential Aboriginal Heritage areas have a low probability to occur within the subject site. However, areas with the greatest potential to contain Aboriginal artifacts or aboriginal value such as the Nepean Riverbank and Duncan's Creek and its riparian zones will be retained restored in accordance with the vegetation management plan. Therefore it is considered that the proposal will result in minimal impacts on potential aboriginal deposits.

Multiple attempts were made to organise a due diligence inspection of the subject site by the Gandangara LALC Culture and Heritage Officer. Emails were exchanged between *Travers bushfire and ecology* and Ruth Sheridan (LALC – Manager, Policy, Research & Communications) on 10 Aug, 31 Aug, 1 Sep, 8 Oct and 8 Nov 2020. In addition, one phone call was made to Ruth Sheridan, where details of the required inspection were discussed, and Ruth handed the task to the heritage officer. We have attempted to arrange a time suitable for an inspection on multiple occasions however no response was recieved.

Communications with the Culture and Heritage Officer have failed to organise a due diligence inspection and report in time for the Development Application. This may come about post DA submission at a later date.

List of abbreviations

AS 4970	Protection of trees on a development site
APZ	asset protection zone
BPA	bushfire protection assessment
CRZ	critical root zone
DCP	Development Control Plan
DAWE	Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.
DOEE	Commonwealth Department of Environment & Energy (superseded by DAWE)
DPIE	NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EEC	endangered ecological community
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
<i>EP&A Act</i>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act</i>
<i>EPBC Act</i>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act</i>
ESMP	ecological site management plan
FF	flora and fauna assessment
FM Act	<i>Fisheries Management Act</i>
FMP	fuel management plan
ha	hectares
HTA	habitat tree assessment
IPA	inner protection area
LEP	local environment plan
LGA	local government area
m	metres
NES	national environmental significance
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (superseded by DPIE from August 2019)
OPA	outer protection area
PBP	<i>Planning for bush fire protection 2006</i>
<i>RF Act</i>	<i>Rural Fires Act</i>
RFS	NSW Rural Fire Service
ROTAP	rare or threatened Australian plants
SEPP 44	<i>State Environmental Protection Policy No 44 – Koala Habitat Protection</i>
SRZ	structural root zone
SULE	safe useful life expectancy
TPO	tree preservation order
TPZ	tree protection zone
TRRP	tree retention and removal plan
<i>TSC Act</i>	<i>Threatened Species Conservation Act</i>

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Background

1

1.1 Project background

This Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment has been prepared by *Travers bushfire & ecology* for the property Lot 1 DP776645, 1290 Greendale Road, Wallacia (as shown in Figure 1) within the Liverpool Local Government Area. This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the following:

1. *The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
2. *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, and*
3. *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010).

This Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment was undertaken to provide the required information for the proposed River Gardens Cemetery consisting of a vehicular road network, walking paths, three types of burial types, ancillary buildings and to meet NSW legislative requirements. The aims of these requirements are to:

1. identify any known or likely Aboriginal heritage on the property,
2. assess the potential impact of the proposal on Aboriginal heritage, and
3. determine if an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required prior to commencement of the development or construction within the study area.

1.2 Project description

The proposal is to undertake bulk earthworks across parts of the floodplain to raise areas and to create water features as shown in Figure 2. Construction of the cemetery with roads, parking, walking paths and buildings such as a Chapel, Crematorium, Function room / Café / Florist, reception and administration / workshop structures will be undertaken as shown in Figure 3.

The site is currently zoned RU1- Primary Production. The objectives of the Primary Production Zone are:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.

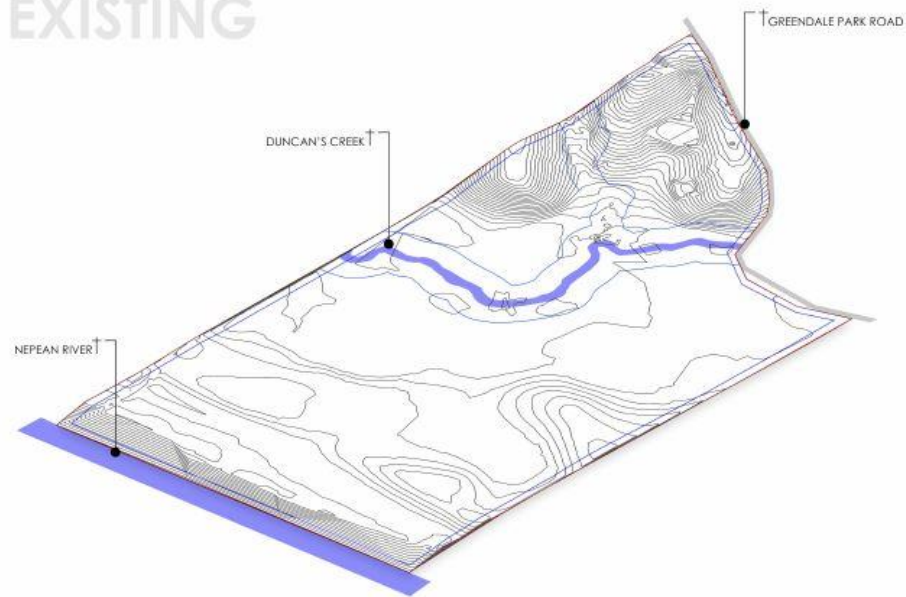
- To ensure that development does not unreasonably increase the demand for public services or public facilities.
- To ensure that development does not hinder the development or operation of an airport on Commonwealth land in Badgery's Creek.
- To preserve bushland, wildlife corridors and natural habitat.

The proposed development – a cemetery, is permitted with consent.

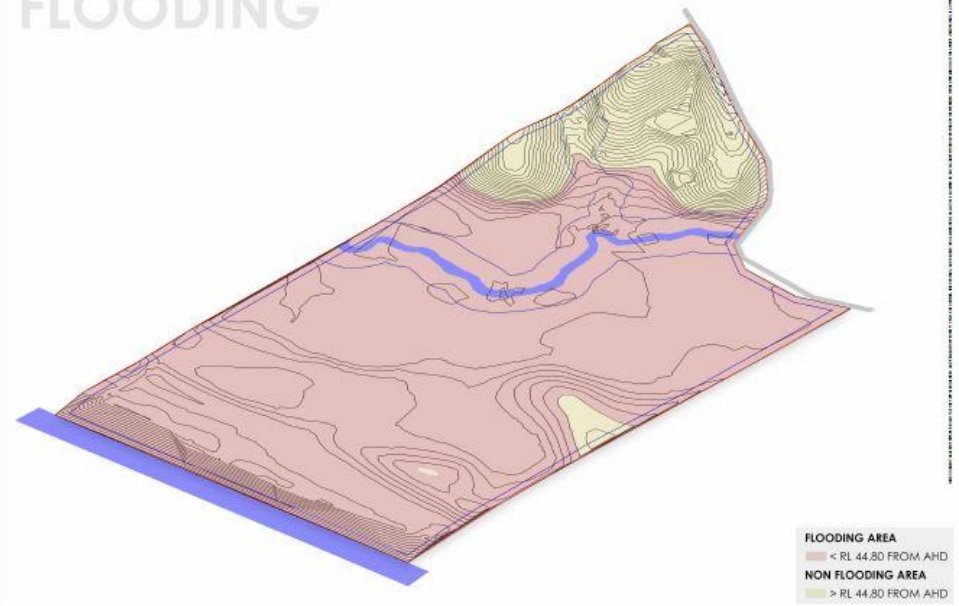


Figure 1 – Aboriginal heritage due diligence study area location and extent

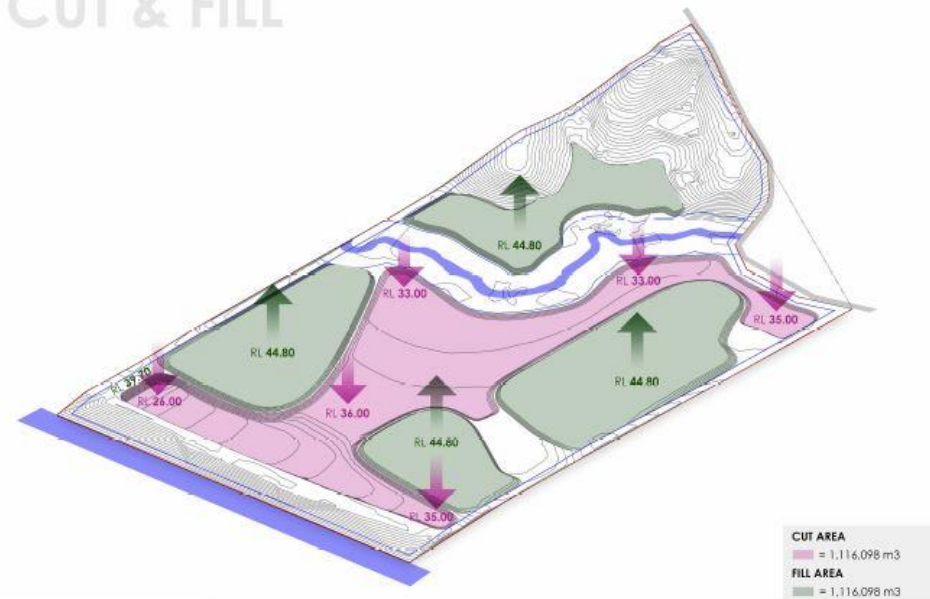
EXISTING



FLOODING



CUT & FILL



PROPOSED

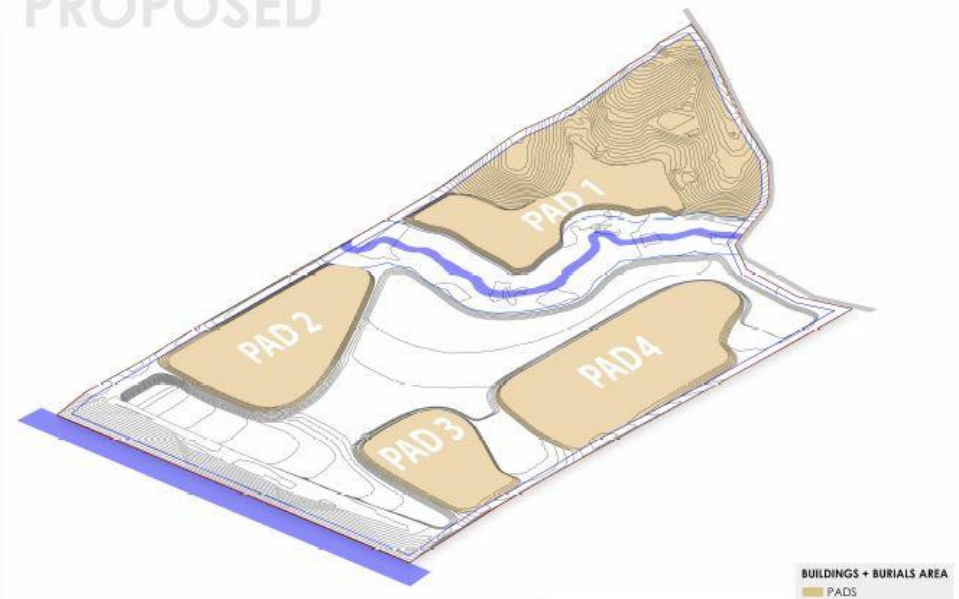


Figure 2 – Proposed bulk earthworks

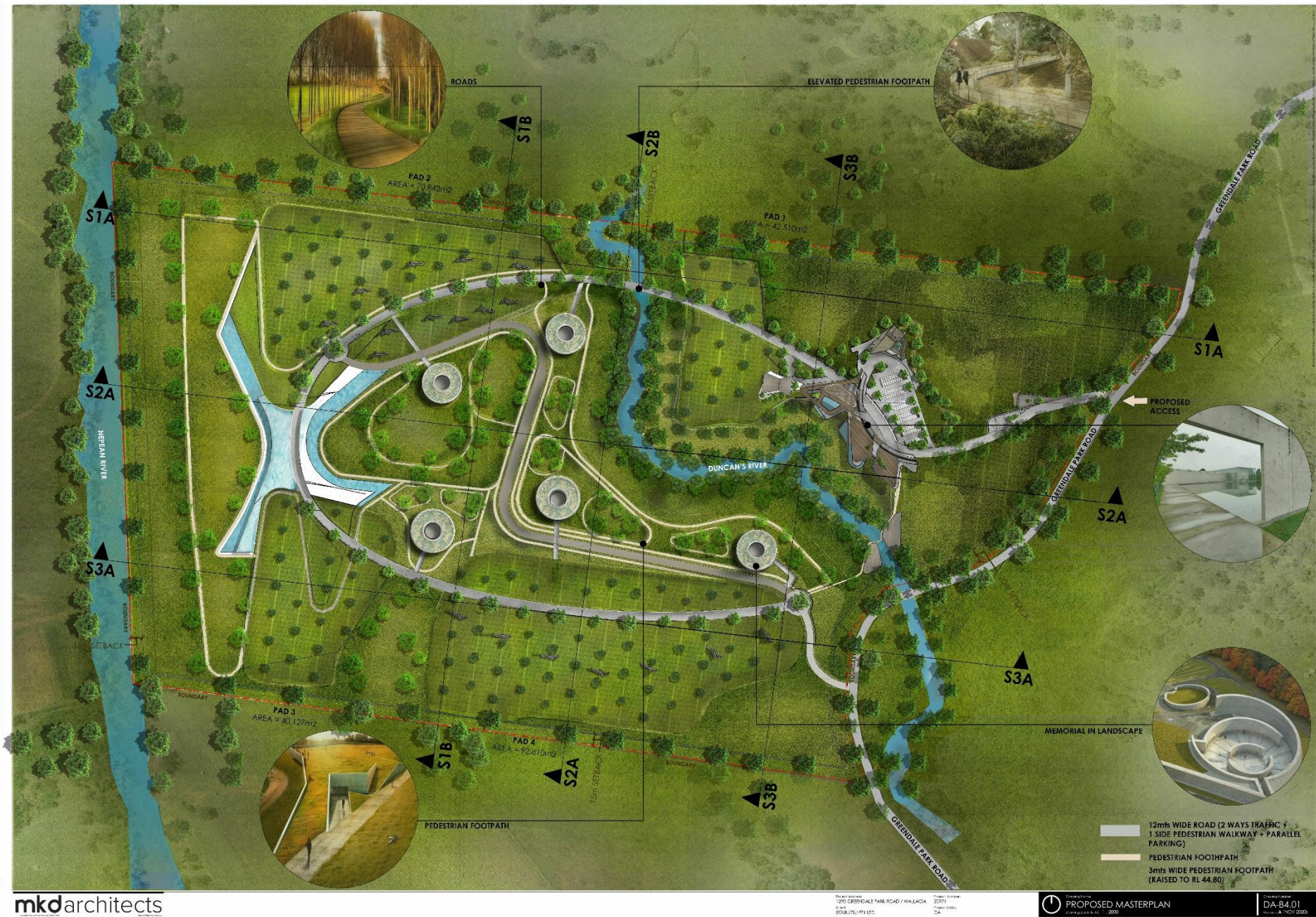


Figure 3 – Proposed Masterplan Layout

1.3 Assessment process

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects (Section 4) (DECCW, 2010) states:

“Consideration of the potential impacts of development on Aboriginal heritage is a key part of the environmental impact assessment process under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). The standards in this code can be used or adapted by proponents to inform the initial assessment of the environmental impacts of an activity on Aboriginal heritage. An environmental impact assessment which meets all of the requirements of this code will satisfy the due diligence test.”

Section 6 of DECCW, 2010) also states:

“In the context of protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage, due diligence involves taking reasonable and practicable measures to determine whether your actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm.

There are several advantages to having a due diligence process for assessing potential harm to Aboriginal objects in that it:

- *assists in avoiding unintended harm to Aboriginal objects*
- *provides certainty to land managers and developers about appropriate measures for them to take*
- *encourages a precautionary approach*
- *provides a defence against prosecution if the process is followed*
- *results in more effective conservation outcomes for Aboriginal cultural heritage.”*

In order to fulfil the requirements of ‘Due Diligence’, the generic due diligence process as outlined within Section 8 of DECCW (2010) should be followed as a minimum. The steps required are summarised below.

1. Does the activity require disturbance to the ground surface?
- 2a. Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware.
- 2b. Activities in areas where landscape features indicate the presence of aboriginal objects, (eg. Within 200m of waters or below/above a cliff, sand dune systems, ridge tops or lines or headlands, within 20m of a cave, rock shelter or cave mouth, etc.)
3. Can harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature be avoided?
4. Desktop assessment and Visual Inspection. The visual inspection must be done by a person with expertise in locating and identifying Aboriginal objects. This person with expertise could be an Aboriginal person or landholder with experience in locating and identifying Aboriginal objects or a consultant with appropriate qualifications or training in locating and identifying Aboriginal objects.
5. Further investigations and impact assessment. If after the above detailed investigation and impact assessment you decide that harm will occur to Aboriginal objects then an AHIP application must be made. If you have followed this code and at any point have reasonably decided that an AHIP application is not necessary either because Aboriginal objects are not present or, if they are present, harm to those objects can be avoided, you can proceed with caution. If, however, while undertaking your activity you find an Aboriginal object you must stop work and notify DECCW and you may need to apply for an AHIP. Some works may not be able to resume until you have been granted

an AHIP and you follow the conditions of the AHIP. Further investigation may be required depending on the type of Aboriginal object that is found.



Assessment

2

This assessment section works through the requirements of the 'Due Diligence' process as outlined in Section 1.3.

2.1 Identify if the proposed works will disturb the ground surface

The proposal requires bulk earthworks to create multiple pads with a height of ~44.80m AHD as shown in Figure 2. This may be achieved by borrowing soil to make water features which is also shown in Figure 2. The Cemetery and associated infrastructure will largely be situated on the newly created pads. Some roads and walking paths will connect the pads. Therefore, the proposed development will require extensive disturbance to the ground surface. It must be noted however, that Duncan's Creek and the associated 30 metre riparian setback on both sides will not be subject to any earthworks and will be retained and is expected to be managed as a riparian corridor.

2.2 AHIMS database searches and other known information sources

2.2.1 AHIMS web database searches

Basic AHIMS Search

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database that can be accessed via the web and contains information and records of registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (containing Aboriginal objects) and declared Aboriginal Places in NSW.

A basic AHIMS area search was undertaken on 1st July 2020 using Lot 1 DP776645 with a buffer of 1000m. The Basic AHIMS search provides only presence / absence information and does not provide any other details. However the Basic search did return information that one (1) Aboriginal site were recorded in or near the location. From this information it was determined that an Extensive Search would be more informative.

Extensive AHIMS search

An extensive AHIMS search was undertaken on 6th July 2020 for the same area. Details used for the search were:

Area:	Lot 1 DP776645
Buffer:	1,000 metres – provided as an additional margin of coverage for the wider landscape

This search returned one (1) Aboriginal Site (AHIMS Site I.D. 45-5-0234, a modified Tree - carved or scarred)) recorded within the search area.

The results of the extensive search are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – AHIMS Extensive search results for the locality

<u>Site ID</u>	<u>Site name</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site status</u>	<u>Site features</u>
45-5-0234	Greendale	AGD	56	282800	6245600	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)

The coordinates and site ID label from the above data were imported into a GIS system and plotted over a geo-referenced and recent aerial photograph. An extract of this plot showing all known AHIMS sites within 1,000m of the subject site is provided in Figure 4.

No recorded AHIMS records of Aboriginal sites or places were located within the proposed development area.

Site Cards

In order to obtain the details of AHIMS site 45-5-0234 the site cards were requested for the site. These cards record the details of the artefacts with notes, directions, context and placement within the landscape. In this case of the eight (8) carved tree trunks observed, three (3) carved tree trunks were salvaged and sent to the Australian Museum where they were placed in the museum's collection. A copy of the site cards are provided in Attachment 1.

2.2.2 Other heritage registers and databases

Other sources of information including heritage registers and lists were also searched for known Aboriginal heritage in the vicinity of the study area. These included:

- State Heritage Register
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- National Heritage List
- Australian Heritage Database
- Australian Heritage Places Inventory

No additional Aboriginal heritage items or places were listed or registered on these databases within the proposed development area or in the vicinity (within 1,000m).

2.2.3 Known Aboriginal heritage and previously recorded sites

One (1) known AHIMS site is located within 1,000m of the proposed development area as shown in Table 1 and Figure 4.

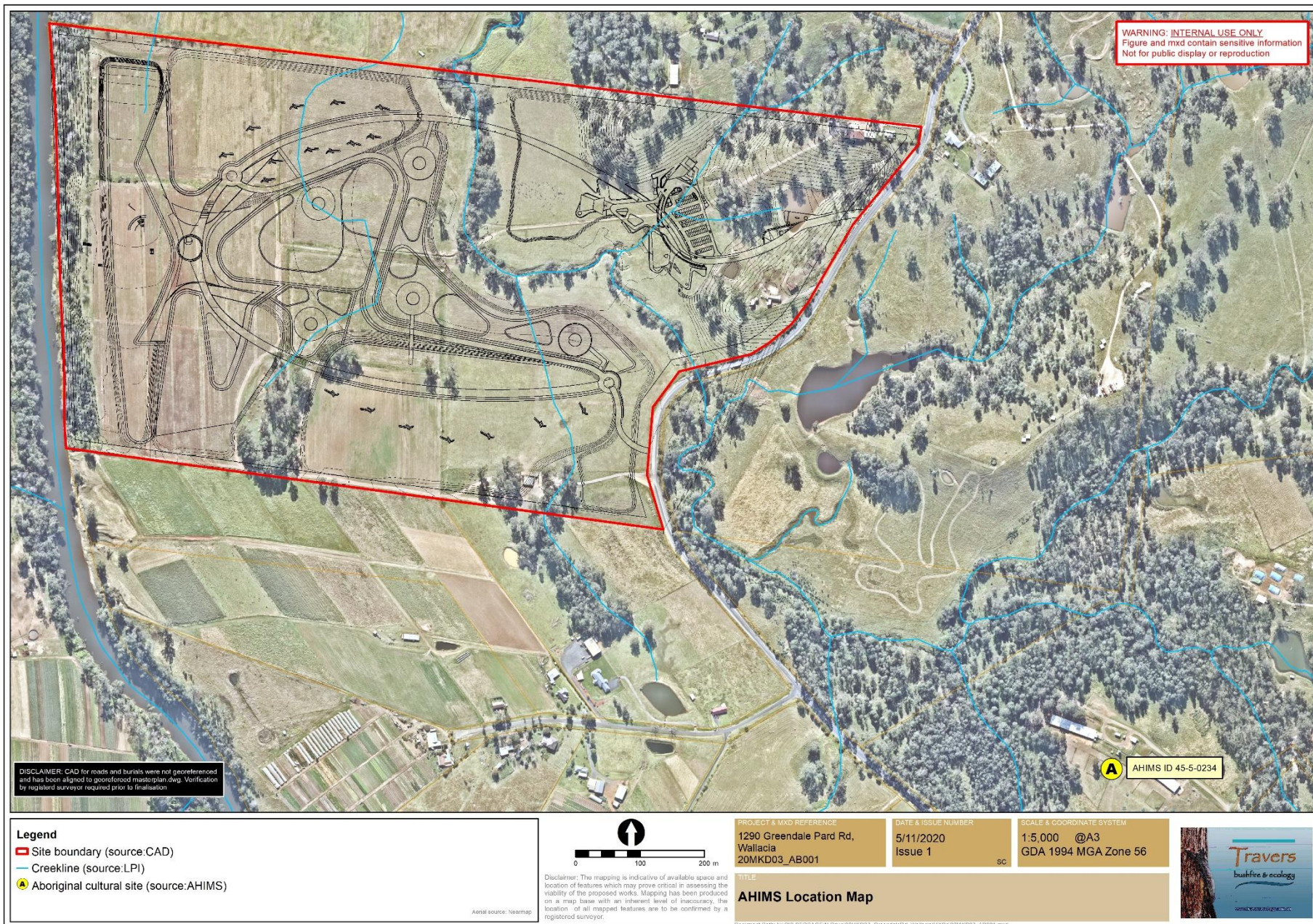


Figure 4 – Plot of known AHIMS sites within 1,000 metres of the proposed development

2.3 Landscape assessment

Predictive modelling of key trends associated with the content of Aboriginal archaeological sites on the Cumberland Plain (*Navin Officer Heritage Consultants P/L*, October 2015 – *Western Sydney Airport Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*) highlights a set of predictive statements or criteria that are associated with historical use of the landscape within the wider Cumberland Plain. It is generally inferred that Aboriginal people often used certain landscape features and that Aboriginal objects are most often associated with these.

The proposed development area has a number of attributes which would indicate that Aboriginal use of the site would have been historically likely. Therefore, an evaluation of landscapes present within the proposed development area aids in assessing the likelihood of Aboriginal objects occurring within the subject site.

2.3.1 Historical Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the Cumberland Plain

Some of the trends to predict the location and potential content of Aboriginal archaeological sites (*Navin Officer*, 2015), are present within the proposed development area such as:

- Site frequency and artefact density are strongly related to access to fresh water and other necessary resources.
- Intact archaeological material may still be present below the plough zone (i.e. top 25 cm of soil).
- Artifacts are mostly situated close (within 100 metres) to permanent fresh water sources such as second order or higher creeks, rivers and wetland basins.
- Aboriginal sites are frequently located on creek banks, alluvial flats and lower slopes, or on higher ground such as ridges or knolls.
- Sites are often located within a short range of food resources and the raw materials for making tools.
- Complex sites that support large groups, or small groups at regular intervals, are usually located near permanent water sources.
- Stream order may provide a predictive framework for the occurrence and complexity of associated archaeological deposits (McDonald, 2005 - *Archaeological salvage excavation of eight archaeological landscapes in the Second Ponds Creek Valley, Rouse Hill Development Area, NSW. Report to RHI and Landcom*) :
 - Fourth and fifth order streams are likely to contain more complex and possibly stratified evidence of more permanent or repeated occupation.
 - Third order streams are more likely to contain evidence of frequent occupation such as knapping areas. Higher artefact densities are often found in the lower reaches of tributary creeks.
 - Second order watercourses are likely to contain sparse archaeological evidence, likely caused by occasional use or occupation.
 - First Order watercourses are associated with sparse archaeological evidence.
- Creek junctions may also provide a focus point and the size of artefact deposits may increase with the size or Order of these watercourses
- High value artefact deposits are most likely to occur in areas where fluvial deposits are accumulating within valley floors, on fringing basal slopes or on nearby locally elevated and well drained areas.
- Ridge tops and hill crests are usually defined as low potential for artefacts, however some hilltops or ridgelines do present large artifact deposits.
- Single old trees and stands of remnant 'old growth' have potential for evidence of scarring by Aboriginals.
- Grinding grooves may occur in creeklines and are often associated with a sandstone substrate.

2.3.2 Historical Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the Wallacia – Mulgoa District

A report by *Austral Archaeology* (26 Oct 2017) – *Wallacia Golf Course, 13 Park Road, Wallacia NSW, Aboriginal Due Diligence and Historical Archaeological Assessment*, has determined that Aboriginal activity across the local landscape was evidenced by large areas containing sparse to dense areas of aboriginal artifacts.

The locality has a moderate climate and its location in the vicinity of the Nepean river and numerous smaller tributaries is likely to be able to support aboriginal occupation in the past. Habitats associated with the river and surrounds would have supported a wide range of animals, fish, birds and mammals. Due to the river and multiple tributaries the landscape would have been subject to a wide variety of human activities, primarily due to the presence of permanent water sources, sheltered camping areas, and good food resources.

Historical activities in the locality may have included camping, hunting, gathering, cooking, ceremonies, and other cultural activities associated with semi-permanent settlement sites in the region.

2.3.3 Likely occurrence of Aboriginal sites within the subject site

The subject site is located on low rolling hills and floodplains with a westerly, south-westerly and southern aspects. The topography has been modified through land management practices associated with pastoral and small cropping (turf) areas for approximately 100 years. The subject site is from 29 to 75m in height with slopes between 2 and 15 degrees of various aspects.

A third order watercourse (Duncan's Creek) and some smaller associated tributaries flow in a north-westerly direction from the central western boundary to the central northern boundary of the allotment. The main watercourse (Duncan's Creek) has a well defined channel, while some of the smaller tributaries on the flatter portions of the site are ill defined (no channel or banks) and are best described as overland flows. Duncan's Creek discharges into the Nepean River approximately 1.5km to the north.

Geology; Quaternary alluvium: Fine-grained sand, silt and clay over most of the site. Wianamatta group Bringelly Shale in north east and south-central areas. Soils; Richmond in the western 2/3; Luddenham in the eastern 1/3. Outcropping is rare on site, typical of shale-based geology.

The landscape within the subject site has been extensively modified by modern landuse practices such as removing almost all of the native vegetation and historically a pastoral farm with some small areas of cropping (turf farm) on the floodplain which has been managed and modified over a long time period of time (approximately 100 years) to maintain pasture and cropland with scattered trees and shrubs located along small watercourses.

Landform features that are associated with Aboriginal activity, use, or occupation as determined by the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010), such as a large river, small watercourses, a wide floodplain and a ridgeline are present within the study area.

Based on the landscape assessment, the study area has low potential to retain Aboriginal objects and archaeological deposit in contexts where the ground has not been subject to significant disturbance. However, the majority of the subject site is disturbed land as defined within the code of practice as the land has undergone activities such as:

- clearing of vegetation,
- construction of buildings,
- construction of a dam
- establishment of farm tracks,
- construction or installation of utilities or services (electricity, water, sewer, stormwater, communications)
- construction of earthworks associated with anything mentioned in the above points.

Despite the disturbance of the top 30cm of soil over much of the site, it is considered that the site does have a low potential to contain aboriginal artifacts. However, the main areas that are likely to contain aboriginal artifacts are along the Nepean riverbank, along Duncans Creek and its associated riparian zones, and on the lower slopes located just above the floodplain of the Nepean River which occupy the flats located in the south-western two-thirds of the site. Some locations on higher ground in the eastern parts of the site may also contain artifacts from camps. The areas along the Nepean River bank and Duncan's Creek and its riparian zone are to be retained reducing the risk of impacts on any artifacts potentially within these areas.

2.3.4 Due Diligence inspection by Gandangara LALC Culture and Heritage Officer

Multiple attempts were made to organise a due diligence inspection of the subject site by the Gandangara LALC Culture and Heritage Officer. Emails were exchanged between *Travers bushfire and ecology* and Ruth Sheridan (LALC – Manager, Policy, Research & Communications) on 10 Aug, 31 Aug, 1 Sep, 8 Oct and 8 Nov 2020. In addition, one phone call was made to Ruth Sheridan, where details of the required inspection were discussed, and Ruth handed the task to the heritage officer. We have attempted to arrange a time suitable for an inspection on multiple occasions however no response was received.

Communications with the Culture and Heritage Officer have failed to organise a due diligence inspection and report in time for the Development Application. This may come about post DA submission at a later date.

2.4 Impact avoidance

It is unlikely that the proposed development can avoid disturbance to the soil surface without decreasing the scale or footprints of the development. However, the majority of the impacted area is disturbed land as defined within the code of practice (DECCW, 2010) and avoidance in disturbed areas is not warranted.

2.5 Desktop assessment and visual inspection

There is a low possibility that aboriginal objects may be located within the subject site. The following is a desktop assessment based on an inspection and landscape interpretation.

2.5.1 Aboriginal heritage within the study area

Desktop assessment and multiple database searches (see Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) identified no Aboriginal heritage sites within the subject site (proposed development area). One AHIMS site has been recorded within 1,000 metres of the subject site. This AHIMS site is located approximately 800 metres to the south-east of the south-eastern corner of the subject site.

2.5.2 Potential impact of the proposal on Aboriginal heritage within the study area

It is considered that the proposed cemetery and ancillary infrastructure is not likely to have any direct impact on any known or potential Aboriginal heritage items or previously recorded AHIMS site within the study area.

It must be noted however that there is an Aboriginal heritage site (AHIMS Site ID: 45-5-0234) located approximately 800 metres to the south-east of the proposed development area. This site is not within the study area and will not be impacted by the proposal.

Despite the disturbance of the top 30cm of soil over much of the site, it is considered that the site does have a potential to contain aboriginal artifacts. The main areas that are likely to contain aboriginal artifacts are along the Nepean riverbank, along Duncans Creek and its associated riparian zones, and on the lower slopes located just above the floodplain of the Nepean River. Some locations on higher ground in the eastern parts of the site may also contain artifacts from camps. The areas along the Nepean River bank and Duncan's Creek and its riparian zone are to be retained. Therefore no impacts on any artifacts within protected areas is likely to occur.



Conclusions & Recommendations

3

3.1 Conclusions

No Aboriginal cultural material (in the form of stone artefacts, grinding grooves, paintings or carvings, for example) were found during site visits and other surveys within the subject site.

Potential Aboriginal Heritage areas have a low probability to occur within the subject site. However, areas with the greatest potential to contain Aboriginal artifacts or aboriginal value such as the Nepean Riverbank and Duncan's Creek and its riparian zones will be retained restored in accordance with the vegetation management plan. Therefore it is considered that the proposal will result in minimal impacts on potential aboriginal deposits.

The riparian zones are not intended to be affected by excavation for purposes of stormwater outlets. Duncans creek will likely received a degree of fill and hence cover up any expected finds within its outer riparian corridor. All other naturally vegetated areas within the site are intended to be retained and restored in accordance with the vegetation management plan

In the unlikely event that Aboriginal artefacts are identified during the construction phase, an AHIP will be required for any developmental impacts. Conversely, if no Aboriginal artefacts are identified, an AHIP application is not necessary and development can proceed without Aboriginal heritage constraint.

3.2 Recommendations

1. An archaeological inspection and induction is undertaken prior to commencement of construction works.
2. If Aboriginal artefacts are identified during the excavation or construction phase of the development, then works will cease in the affected area and the artifacts will be assessed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010*, an AHIP will be required for any developmental impacts.
3. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required if impacts to Aboriginal objects and/or places cannot be avoided. Applications for an AHIP must be accompanied by an assessment report conducted in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010*. Applications must also provide evidence of consultation with the Aboriginal communities. Consultation is required under Part 8A of the NPW Regulation 2009 and is to be conducted in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

Bibliography

Austral Archaeology (26 Oct 2017) – *Wallacia Golf Course, 13 Park Road, Wallacia NSW, Aboriginal Due Diligence and Historical Archaeological Assessment*,

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water - DECCW, (2010). *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Sydney. (13 September 2010).

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants P/L, October 2015 – *Western Sydney Airport Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*

Office of Environment & Heritage - OEH, (2011). *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants*. Office of Environment and Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet.



AHIMS Site 45-5-0234

Site Cards

A1

VEGETATION

1. Map Name	Edition	2. Scale	3. Reference	5. NPWS Site Number
Sydney	1: AAS	1:250,000	366.811	45-5-234
Warragamba Ist		1:25,000	828.456	
Liverpool		1:63,360	661.111	

6. Site Types	7. Classification
Carved trees	

4. Nearest name to site on 1:25000 map..... Greendale District St. Metropolitan

8. Other site names..... Greendale Road File Number(s).....

9. Air photo ref

10. Cadastral County of Cumberland, Parish of Bridgeville

11. Land Status

12. Directions for site relocation According to Etheridge (1918: 50) the site was on Greendale Estate, Vermont, near Narellan, Camden district.

13. Owner	14. Tenant/Manager
Address	Address
.....
Attitude	Attitude

15. Site Description Eight (8) carved trees

16. Recommendations No further action necessary

0

Site No. 45-5-23

17. Reasons for investigation Carved tree survey
18. Condition Probably destroyed
19. Interpretation None
20. Visitation None
21. Description of environment and site context

22. Relation to other sites in locality

23. Site use: burial/ ~~burial~~ / ~~burial~~ / ~~burial~~

24. Source of information R. Etheridge (1918: 50)

25. Number of trees 8

26. Any trees destroyed and how many? No

27. Any trees removed and how many? Yes, 8

28. Where deposited? The Australian Museum, College St., Sydney
(E. 3608-3615)

29. Is map for relocating site attached? ☒/No

30. Is plan of site attached? ☒/No

31. Are annotated photographs attached? Yes/☒

32. Other additions

33. History of site Trees were presented to The Australian Museum
by Mr. A. Vickery.

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Site No. 45-5-234

34. Importance of site to Aborigines

No known contemporary importance

35. Source of this information

36. Oral sources of information

37. Written references

*R. Etheridge Mem. Geol. Surv. N.S.W. Ethnol. Ser.
No. 3, ¹⁹¹⁸ p. 50, pl xiv, figs 2-4, pl xvi, figs 1 & 2.*

38. Additional information
site.

No further information could be obtained on this

39. Recorded by

David Bell

Filed by

Rex Lilox

Address

58 Newcastle St

153 Trafalgar St

Rose Bay N.S.W. 2029

Annandale 2038

Date

1-4-80

Date

5-5-80

GREENDALE

Site no. 45-5-1234



No. 53614

Title CARVED TREE

Area CAMDEN DIST, NSW

M 16626

Description: One of a ? Set of 8 grave markers from the Greendale Estate, Vermont, near Warellan, Camden Dist.

PHOTO

Location
R.B.S.

Wood Id: *Eucalyptus* Sp (J. Langdon wood Idch 9/75)

Condition:

Ph. No. V1505

History:

Pres: A Vickery 1892

Ref: Etheridge Ethnol Monograph No 3, Memoirs of the Geol. Survey of NSW, 1918 Pl. XIV No.2

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GREENDALE

Site no. 45-5-1234



12-92

No. 73610	Title CARVED TREE	Area CAMDEN DIST, NSW	M 16626 ✓
<u>Description:</u> One of a ?Set of 8 grave markers from the Greendale Estate, Vermont, near Narellan, Camden Dist		PHOTO	Location RBS.
<u>Condition:</u> Wood Id = <u>Eucalyptus</u> Sep (10/76 J. Langdon, State Dept. Wood Tech.)		Ph. No. V1506	
<u>History:</u> Pres. Mr. A. Vickery 1892 Ref. R. Etheridge Ethnol. Monograph No.3, Memoirs of the Geol. Survey of NSW, 1918 Pl. XIV Fig 3 ✓			





GREENDALE
Site no. 45-5-1234

No. E3613	Title CARVED GRIM	Area CAMDEN DIST., N.S.W.	M 16626
<u>Description:</u> One of a ? set of 8 from grave markers from the Greendale Estate, Vermont, near Warrillan Camden Dist.		PHOTO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Condition:</u> Insect Eaten		Pa. No.	
<u>History:</u> Pres: A. Vickery 1892 Destroyed 1895 because of condition.			