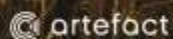


190 Croatia Avenue, Edmondson Park – Statement of Heritage Impact

FINAL

Report to Mosca Pserras Architects
on behalf of Aland Developments

December 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artefact Heritage Services Pty Ltd (Artefact) was engaged by Mosca Pserras Architects Pty Ltd (MPA) on behalf of Aland Development's Croatia 88 Pty Limited (Aland) to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed redevelopment at the 190 Croatia Avenue, Edmondson Park NSW in the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA).

The purpose of this SoHI is to consider the potential heritage impacts of the proposed redevelopment works which will result in the construction of a residential development with basements and associated landscaping. In accordance with OEH guidelines, this SoHI addresses the:

- heritage significance of the study area;
- impact that the proposal will have on that significance;
- measures proposed to mitigate any negative heritage impact; and
- considers other viable options (NSW Heritage Office 2002:2a).

The SoHI considers Aboriginal heritage values, incorporates a Due Diligence Assessment and therefore meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence Code) (DECCW 2010). It is understood that the SoHI will form part of a Development Application (DA) to Liverpool City Council for approval of the proposed works.

Overview of Findings

Aboriginal Archaeology

In accordance with the Due Diligence Code and Liverpool Council requirements, Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS) searches were undertaken on 6 November 2017. It was found that:

- no previously recorded Aboriginal sites or previously declared Aboriginal places are located within the study area;
- no previously unrecorded areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity were identified within the study area; and
- the study area is generally identified as an area of low to moderate sensitivity, due to previous ground disturbance.

Historic Archaeology

A historic archaeology assessment has identified that the study area is unlikely to contain archaeological remains that reach the threshold of local significance. Remains are likely to be ephemeral, relating to the use of the area as a small-scale residential farm. Any remains are unlikely to have research potential. Archaeological management is therefore not required under *the Heritage Act 1977*.

Built Heritage

Historic heritage searches were undertaken on 16 November 2017. The searches identified two local heritage items:

- Ingleburn Army Camp (RNE No. 101050) approximately 300m from the study area; and
- Ingleburn village site and lecture hall building (Nissen hut) (LLEP No. 36, RNE No. 103576) located approximately 500m from the study area.

One item, Ingleburn village site and lecture hall building (Nissen hut), is listed on Schedule 5 of the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008* (LLEP). Both items are on the non-statutory Register of the National Estate (RNE)(archive) and were previously on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) but have since been removed. Neither of these heritage items will be impacted by the proposed redevelopment works.

The heritage searches confirmed that there are no items inscribed on the World Heritage List, National Heritage Register, Commonwealth Heritage List, State Heritage Register or s170 Heritage and Conservation Register present within the study area or its vicinity. Similarly, there are no items within the study area, or its vicinity, subject to an Interim or Authorised Interim Heritage Order (IHO) and no items within the study area, or its vicinity are subject to a Section 136 'stop work' order.

Recommendations

In accordance with The Burra Charter procedures for undertaking studies and reports (Australia ICOMOS 2013a), the following recommendations have been formulated in consideration of all available information and have been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Recommendation 1

The proposed works within the study area are appropriate on heritage grounds and should proceed, provided that Recommendations 2-4 are followed.

Recommendation 2

All relevant staff, contractors and subcontractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, *Heritage Act 1977* and best practice as outlined in The Burra Charter 2013. This may be implemented as a heritage induction.

Recommendation 3

In the unlikely event that any Aboriginal objects or places of Aboriginal heritage significance are identified in the study area during proposed works, all works in the area should cease. The area should be cordoned off and contact made with the Environment and Heritage, NSW Department of Planning and Environment (131 555), a suitably qualified archaeologist and the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, so that the Aboriginal heritage can be adequately assessed and managed.

Recommendation 4

In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified during the proposed works, work in the vicinity of the remains must cease immediately. The area must be cordoned off. The NSW Police Coroner (131 444) must be contacted in order to determine if the material is of Aboriginal origin. If determined to be of Aboriginal origin, the Client must contact the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW Department of Planning and Environment (131 555), along with a suitably qualified archaeologist and the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, so that the remains can be adequately assessed and managed.

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of New South Wales, including Aboriginal remains. Aboriginal objects may also be referred to as Aboriginal sites, relics or cultural material.

Aboriginal place means an area of land that it is, or was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture. An area can have spiritual, historical, social, educational or other significance or could have been used by Aboriginal people for its natural resources. Aboriginal places may not contain any Aboriginal objects or physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use.

Adaptation means changing a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

Environmental heritage means those places, buildings, works, relics, infrastructure, movable objects, landscapes and precincts of State or local heritage significance.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the significance of an item or place.

Interpretation plan is a document that provides the policies, strategies and detailed advice for interpreting a heritage item. It is based on research, analysis and plans to communicate the significance of the item, both during a conservation project and in the ongoing life of the item. The plan identifies key themes, storylines and audiences and provides recommendations about interpretation media. It includes practical and specific advice about how to implement the plan.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a place and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair, which involves restoration or reconstruction.

Meanings denote what an item signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses. Meanings can be subjective and can vary from one individual or community to the next.

Place means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Preservation means maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance.

Restoration means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

Use means the functions of a place, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Artefact Heritage Services Pty Limited (Artefact) was engaged by Mosca Pserras Architects Pty Limited (MPA) on behalf of Aland Development's Croatia 88 Pty Limited (Aland) to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed development of 190 Croatia Avenue, Edmondson Park (study area).

The purpose of this SoHI is to consider the potential impacts of the proposed works. In accordance with OEH guidelines for the preparation of Statements of Heritage Impact, this SoHI addresses the:

- heritage significance of the study area;
- impact that proposed works will have on that significance;
- proposed measures to mitigate any potential heritage impact; and
- considers the viability of alternative proposals (NSW Heritage Office 2002:2).

The SoHI considers Aboriginal heritage values, incorporates a Due Diligence Assessment and therefore meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence Code) (DECCW 2010). It is understood that the SoHI will form part of a Development Application (DA) submitted to Liverpool City Council for approval of the proposed works.

1.2 Study Area

The study area is located at 190 Croatia Avenue in Edmondson Park, approximately 10 kilometres (km) from the centre of Liverpool. The study area is described as Lot 29 in Deposited Plan (DP) 228850 within the Parish of Minto, County of Cumberland. It falls within the boundaries of the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (TLALC) and the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA).

1.3 Proposed Works

The proposed redevelopment works would result in the construction of three six storey residential buildings with separate, two level basements located at the north-eastern corner of the study area. Plans of the proposal are contained in Appendix A.

1.4 Methodology

This report provides an assessment of Aboriginal and non-aboriginal (historical) archaeological resources, as well as built heritage. The report was prepared in accordance with the OEH guidelines for the preparation of Statements of Heritage Impact (NSW Heritage Office 2002) and the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence Code) (DECCW 2010).

1.5 Limitations

This report has not been unduly constrained by any timing or budgetary limitations, relative to its purpose and the questions being asked. It must be emphasised that, apart from analysis of historic graphics, the review of previous heritage studies and a brief site inspection, no detailed primary site-

specific historical research has been undertaken. As is always the case with historical research, it is possible that further investigation will reveal relevant information not presented in this report.

1.6 Terminology

The terms used within this report are consistent with the definitions contained in The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) (Australia ICOMOS 2013a) and *Heritage Terms and Abbreviations* (NSW Heritage Office 1996b). For ease of reading, several key definitions are provided in the prefix to this report.

1.7 Report Structure

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 reviews the legislative and regulatory regime under which this investigation was carried out;
- Section 3 presents the historical background pertinent to understanding the significance of the study area;
- Section 4 outlines the environmental context within which the SoHI can be interpreted;
- Section 5 outlines the heritage context within which the SoHI can be interpreted;
- Section 6 provides the results of the visual inspection, including a description of the study area;
- Section 7 contains the significance assessment of the study area using OEH (then NSW Heritage Office 2002) criteria;
- Section 8 investigates the potential heritage impacts of the proposed works, presents design and construction considerations and discusses why alternative proposals are not viable;
- Section 9 draws conclusions, provides measures to mitigate potential heritage impacts and recommends appropriate management responses; and;
- Section 10 lists references; and is followed by the appendices.

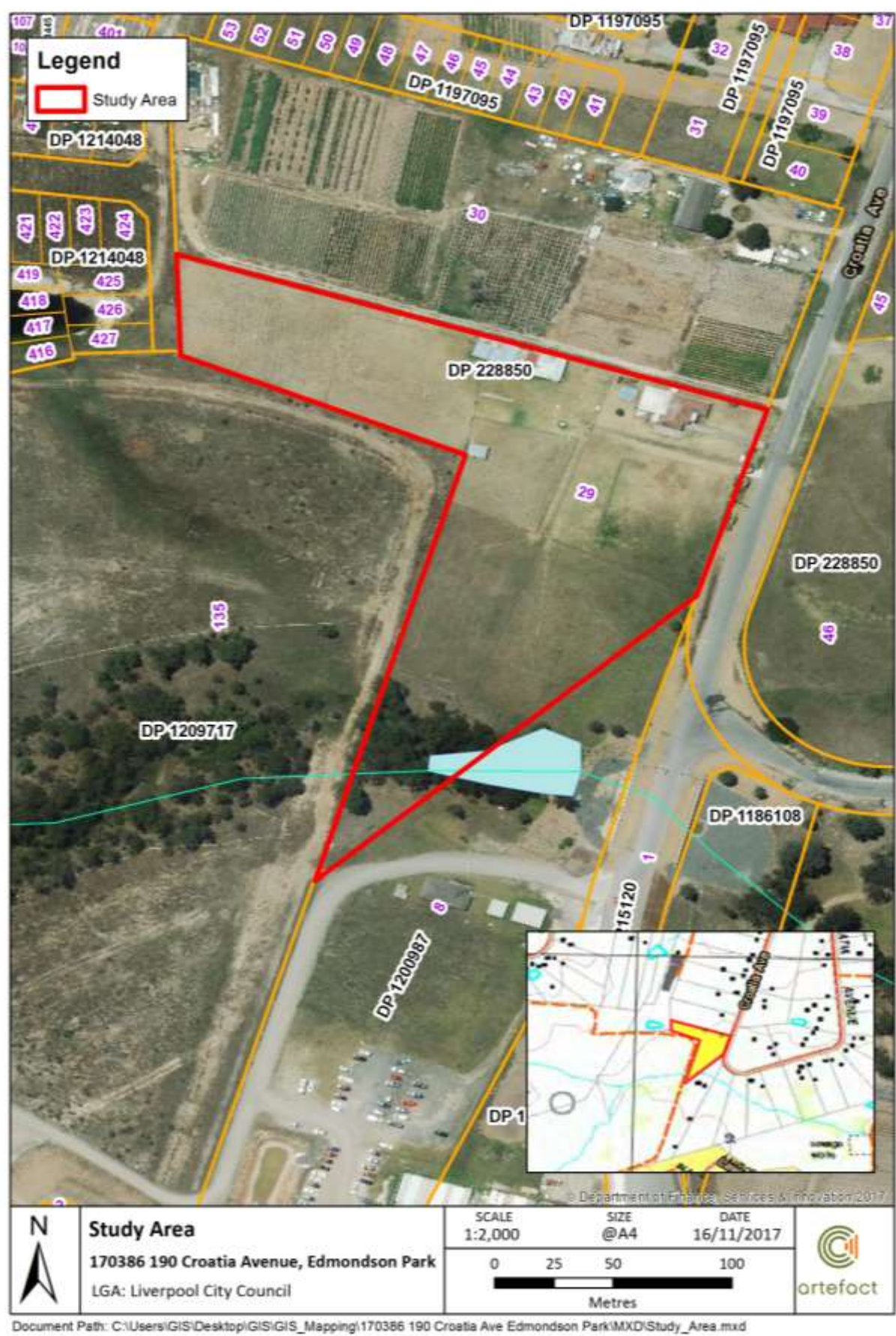
1.8 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Artefact Heritage Consultant, Elanor Pitt, who also prepared the GIS and mapping with assistance from Jayden van Beek and Julia McLachlan. The report was reviewed by Artefact Project Director Sarah Ward.

Artefact gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following individuals and organisations:

- Frank Mosca, Mosca Pserras Architects Pty Ltd;
- Greg Koutoulas, Mosca Pserras Architects Pty Ltd;
- Monique Hrsto, Aland Developments Pty Ltd.

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area. (Source: Artefact Heritage 2017)



2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Together with best practice principles outlined in documents such as The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013a), the following legislative and regulatory context forms basis of the framework within which heritage is managed in New South Wales.

2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for New South Wales, which requires that environmental impacts, including those on cultural heritage, be considered.

Under the EP&A Act, State and local government authorities prepare local environmental planning instruments, Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), to give statutory force to planning controls. These instruments may incorporate specific provisions for the conservation and management of heritage sites including buildings, works, relics, archaeological sites, cultural landscapes and features within inland waterways.

The EP&A Act also includes requirements for the preparation of a Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE), Review of Environmental Factors (REF), or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for certain types of development. The latter are usually broad ranging studies that address a series of specific requirements by the Secretary of Department of Planning and Infrastructure. Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological sites are normally included in specified Secretary's requirements for such studies.

2.1.1 Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

The *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008* (Liverpool LEP) (NSW Government 2008) is a plan registered under s33A of the EPA Act. It adopts the mandatory provisions of the *Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006*, and provides environmental planning provisions for land in Liverpool LGA that are applied in determining the acceptability of development proposals including those impacting heritage items, including archaeological sites and relics.

With regard to heritage items, development consent is required by the Liverpool LEP in order to:

- demolish or move a heritage item, item or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area (5.10(2)(a));
- alter a heritage item or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area including (in the case of a building) making changes to the detail, fabric, finish or appearance of its exterior (5.10(2)(b));
- alter a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior (5.10(2)(c));
- disturb or excavate an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed (5.10(2)(d));
- disturb or excavate a heritage conservation area that is a place of Aboriginal heritage significance (5.10(2)(e));

- erect a building on land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area (5.10(2)(f)); and/or
- subdivide land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area (5.10(2)(g)).

Before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item, the consent authority, Liverpool City Council, must consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned (5.10(4)), notably if the development is on land:

- on which a heritage item is situated (5.10(5)(a));
- that is within a heritage conservation area (5.10(5)(b)); or
- is within the vicinity of land referred to in (a) or (b) above (5.10(5)(c)).

In accordance with OEH Local Government Heritage Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office 2002b: 49), this Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) is a recognised heritage management document suitable for this purpose (5.10(5)).

2.1.2 Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008

Development Control Plans (DCPs) support the provisions of LEPs and the heritage environment. DCPs generally contain detailed development controls which aim to facilitate quality development and protect the amenity of adjoining development. In particular, a DCP may set requirements for site amalgamations, setbacks, building envelopes, landscape treatments, privacy and parking. In town centres, the controls promote design quality, housing choice and more attractive public spaces.

Note that there are no specific heritage controls for the study area within the *Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008* (Liverpool DCP), nor is there a specific heritage section. However, Part A1 (Centres) contains controls for the study area.

2.2 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) administered by the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), protects the cultural and natural history of NSW with emphasis on historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items, including places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, precincts, historic shipwrecks and archaeological sites of State or local significance, through protection provisions and the establishment of a Heritage Council and State Heritage Register (SHR).

It should be noted that Section 136 (s136) of the Heritage Act allows for the Minister or Chair of the Heritage Council to place a 'Stop Work' Order on a building, work, relic or place, such as that within the study area, that is not subject to an Interim Heritage Order (IHO) or listed on the SHR and that is being, or about to be, harmed. Work can be stopped for 40 days, whilst the imposition of an IHO is considered.

Under s170 of the Heritage Act, State government agencies have responsibilities to identify, conserve and manage heritage assets owned, occupied or managed by that agency and in doing so, keep a publicly accessible register of these heritage items. The register is called the State Government Agency Heritage and Conservation Register or more commonly, the Section 170 (s170) Register. AS the study area is not owned by State government, s170 does not apply in this instance.

The Heritage Act protects also historic shipwrecks (Part 3C) and associated relics that have been situated in State Waters for 75 years or more. Part 3C does not apply to this study.

Although Aboriginal heritage is primarily protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), if an Aboriginal site, object or place is of State significance, it may be protected by an IHO or by virtue of listing on the SHR.

2.3 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

Aboriginal heritage within New South Wales is predominantly protected by the NPW Act, also administered by OEH. The object of the NPW Act is to consolidate and amend the law relating to the establishment, preservation and management of national parks, historic sites, certain other areas, and the protection of certain fauna, native plants and Aboriginal objects. Measures in place to deter Aboriginal Heritage Offences include:

- penalties of up to \$1.1 million apply in the case of companies who do not comply with the legislation;
- strict liability offences ensure companies or individuals cannot claim no knowledge in cases of serious harm to Aboriginal heritage places and objects;
- remediation provisions ensure those who illegally harm significant Aboriginal sites are forced to repair the damage, without need for a court order;
- unification of Aboriginal heritage permits into a single, more flexible permit, the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP); and
- offences around breaches of AHIP conditions have been strengthened.

The NPW Act provides defences, applicable where a person harms an Aboriginal object without knowing what it was and without a permit from OEH. One of these defences is the due diligence defence (s87(2)). This states that if a person or company has exercised due diligence to ascertain that no Aboriginal object was likely to be harmed as a result of the activities proposed for the site, then liability from prosecution under the NPW Act will be removed, or mitigated, if it transpires that an object, or site, was harmed.

The NPW Act also provides a generic code of practice to explain what due diligence means. Carefully following this code of practice, which is adopted by the Regulation made under the NPW Act, would be regarded as due diligence. The code sets out the reasonable and practicable steps to: identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area; determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects, if present; and determine whether an AHIP is required.

The due diligence guidelines which set out the steps to identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area, were introduced in October 2010 by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), now OEH. The aim of the guidelines is to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). The steps undertaken in preparing the due diligence assessment contained within this SoHI are as follows:

- the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was searched to ensure no registered Aboriginal sites or declared places are within the Study area;
- previous archaeological investigations in the Study area were reviewed, and
- relevant landscape features were assessed and a visual inspection undertaken to assess whether there are, or are likely to be, Aboriginal objects present within the Study area.

The Due Diligence Assessment is outside the specific scope of this report.

2.4 Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced following and to work in conjunction with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* which was enacted to formally recognise and protect native title rights in Australia following the decision of the High Court of Australia in *Mabo & Ors v Queensland (No. 2)* (1992) 175 CLR 1. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act.

Although there is a presumption of native title in any area where an Aboriginal community or group can establish a traditional or customary connection with that area, there are a number of ways in which native title is extinguished. For example, land that was designated as having freehold title prior to 1 January 1994 extinguishes native title, as does any commercial, agricultural, pastoral or residential lease. Land that has been utilised for the construction or establishment of public works also extinguishes any native title rights and interests for as long as they are used for that purpose.

Native Title is considered extinguished within the study area. A search of the Native Title register using Native Title Vision did not identify any active Native Title claims over the study area.

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Until the development of the first scientific dating techniques around the beginning of the century, the dating of built heritage depended almost entirely on historical methods, by using a documented historical chronology. The historical period in New South Wales begins with European land settlement in 1788 when Governor Philip claimed possession of the land now known as Australia, on behalf of the British Government. The documentary evidence relating to this period helps us to better understand the patterning of European settlement and to contextualise its material remains. This section contains an overview of the development of the Liverpool district, including pre-contact Aboriginal settlement, as it pertains to the study area.

3.1 Pre/Contact Aboriginal Occupation

Aboriginal people traditionally lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with particular territories or places. The language group spoken in the Campbelltown area is thought to have been Dharawal (Tindale 1974). The Dharawal language group is thought to have extended from the Shoalhaven River, north to Botany Bay and then inland to Camden. The Darug language is thought to have extended from the western side of the Georges River to Appin and Picton and as far west as the Blue Mountains (KARI 2015). Gandangara is said to be the language of the “mountain people”, from the Blue Mountains to the Nattai and Burratorang Valleys and as far south as Goulburn (KARI 2015).

The archaeological understanding of the early Aboriginal settlement of the Sydney Basin and surrounds is constantly expanding and developing. At present, the earliest occupation known is associated with deposits on the Parramatta and Nepean Rivers, which have been dated to c.25-30ka and 36ka (JMCHM Oct 2005; AHMS Feb 2013).

The existing archaeological record is limited to certain materials and objects that were able to withstand degradation and decay. As a result, the most common type of Aboriginal objects remaining in the archaeological record are stone artefacts. Archaeological analyses of these artefacts in their contexts have provided the basis for the interpretation of change in material culture over time. Technologies used for making tools changed, along with preference of raw material. Different types of tools appeared at certain times, for example ground stone hatchets are first observed in the archaeological record around 4000 yBP in the Sydney region (Attenbrow 2010: 102). It is argued that these changes in material culture were an indication of changes in social organisation and behaviour.

After European colonisation Aboriginal people of the Cumberland Plain often continued to manufacture tools with traditional techniques, but sometimes with new materials such as bottle glass or ceramics. There are a number of sites in the Sydney basin where flaked glass has been recorded, for example at Prospect (Ngara Consulting 2003) and Oran Park (JMcDCHM 2007).

There is some evidence that Aboriginal people around the Liverpool/ Camden area spoke a distinctly separate language and their tribal area was known as Cubbitch-Barta after its white pipe clay. Government records from the 1830s and 1840s identify an Aboriginal group known as the Cobbiti Barta as associated with the Camden area (JMcDCHM 2007:21).

Historical records show that Gandangara people visited the Campbelltown area. It is not known whether these visitations were part of a longer term interaction with the Dharawal or represented more recent displacement patterns as a result of European colonisation (Karskens 2010:496). Haglund has suggested that at contact the area would have been near the border of the Dharawal, Darug and Gandangara territories and that the locality of the current study area may have been part of a ‘travel corridor’ facilitating movement between the northern Cumberland Plain and the Illawarra (JMcDCHM 2007:21 after Haglund 1989).

British colonisation had a profound and devastating effect on the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region, including Dharawal, Darug and Gandangara speakers. In the early days of the colony Aboriginal people were disenfranchised from their land as the British claimed areas for settlement and agriculture. The colonists, often at the expense of the local Aboriginal groups, also claimed resources such as pasture, timber, fishing grounds and water sources. Overall the devastation of the Aboriginal culture did not come about solely through war with the British, but instead through disease and forced removal from traditional lands. It is thought that during the 1789 smallpox epidemic over half of the Aboriginal people of the Sydney region died. The disease spread west to the Aboriginal groups of the Cumberland Plain and north to the Hawkesbury. It may have in fact spread much further afield, over the Blue Mountains (Butlin 1983). This loss of life meant that some of the Aboriginal groups who lived away from the coastal settlement of Sydney may have disappeared entirely before Europeans could observe them, or record their clan names (Karskens 2010: 425).

The British initially thought that Aboriginal people did not live inland, but were confined to the coast taking advantage of the abundant marine resources available. The first major expeditions into the interior did not witness any Aboriginal people, but evidence of their existence was noted. In April 1788 Governor Philip led an expedition west to Prospect Hill. It was noted, ‘...that these parts are frequented by the natives was undeniably proved by the temporary huts which were seen in several places. Near one of these huts, the bones of kangaroo were found, and several trees were seen on fire’ (Phillip 1789).

It was not until rural settlement began in the western Cumberland Plain, around 1791 that the colonists and Aboriginal peoples came face to face in that area. Relations quickly disintegrated, and tensions over land and resources intensified. Governor King sanctioned the shooting of Aboriginal people in a General Order made in 1801 (Kohen 1986:24). A sustained drought during 1814 and 1815, and continued dispossession led to tensions between farmers and those Aboriginal people who remained to the southwest of Sydney. Aboriginal people were accused of stealing corn and potatoes and spearing cattle. A number of farmers were killed on their properties. In a dispatch Governor Macquarie wrote that ‘The Native Blacks of this country...have lately broken out in open hostility against the British Settlers residing on the banks of the River Nepean near the Cow Pastures’. Aboriginal people were targeted and it was ordered that Aboriginal men be strung from trees when they were killed as an example (Turbet 2011:234). Intermittent killings on both sides continued for over 15 years, including the Appin massacre and attacks at South Creek in 1816 (Kohen 1986: 23; Karskens 2010: 225).

Although tensions existed between Aboriginal people and Europeans on the Cumberland Plain, a number of Aboriginal families continued to live semi-traditional lives in the area. The first parcels of land granted to an Aboriginal person were to the north of the study area between Richmond Road and Plumpton Ridge along Bells Creek. Governor Macquarie granted this land to Colebee and Nurragingy in 1819. Colebee did not stay long but Nurragingy lived on the land and it remained in the family until 1920 when it was resumed by the Aboriginal Protection Board (Kohen 1986: 27).

3.2 European History of Liverpool Region

The earliest European record of the Liverpool district dates to 1795 when George Bass and Matthew Flinders explored the Georges River in a small boat. The favourable reports of the countryside pleased Governor Hunter who named the area Banks Town and began to award grants of land in the area (Kass 1992: 3.12). One grant was to Thomas Moore, the former government boat builder, who in 1810 led the then Governor Lachlan Macquarie to a site that he felt was ideal for a township. Macquarie concurred.

Located at the head of the Georges River, Liverpool is one of the oldest urban settlements in Australia. The new town was formed to act as a major node for the convict-based economy on which

the colony prospered (Kass 1992: 3.12). Macquarie named the town after Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, who was then the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the British city of Liverpool, upon which some of the area's architecture is based (Pollon 1990: 155). The road from Sydney to Liverpool was completed in 1814. This drastically increased the number of people travelling to and through Liverpool and helped to open up the surrounding agricultural area. By 1822 Liverpool was the '...leading thoroughfare to all southern districts' (Wells 1848: 236), including that which was to become Edmondson Park.

Figure 2: Parish map dating to c.1896, showing the approximate location of the study area. (Source: HLRV, Land and Water Conservation 140463, A.O. Map No. 252)



Governor Macquarie invested greatly in Liverpool's public works, and it quickly became a viable settlement. With the recall of Macquarie to Britain in 1821, new Governor Thomas Brisbane curtailed expenditure on the building program as a result of John Bigge's Royal Commission reports (1822, 1823a, 1823b). Development subsequently moved into private hands, facilitated by convict labour.

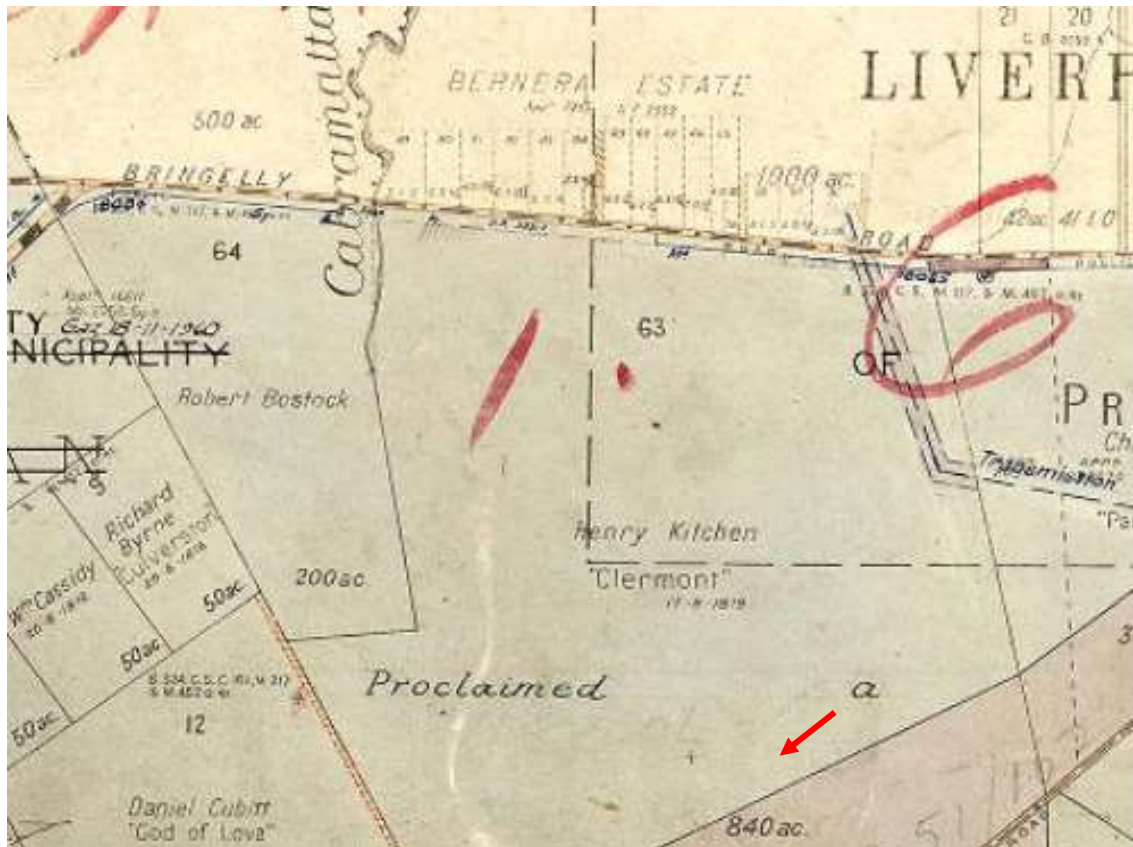
By late 1823, Liverpool's land boundary had not yet been reduced to order. Whilst Macquarie and Meehan had laid out the street pattern in 1819 (Ward 2015:18), it was colonial surveyor Robert Hoddle who compiled the first detailed survey of the town published in 1827. This plan was limited to the town and did not extend to the study area.

Large grants of nearby land were made to Richard Atkins ('Denham Court'), James Meehan ('Macquarie Fields') and Charles Throsby ('Glenfield') in 1810, Charles Parker ('Parker's Farm') in 1819 and Henry Kitchen (also spelled Kitching) ('Clermont') in 1819, following which Liverpool became a major agricultural centre known for its poultry farming and market gardening. The end of convict transportation in 1840, however, led to an economic slowdown. The town lost many of the functions for which it had been formed. The arrival of the railway in 1856 had little positive effect. In the 1860s, an outbreak of rust destroyed the wheat industry (AMBS 2010: 17).

By the late 19th century, many of the large estates, including 'Denham Court' (Figure 2) and 'Macquarie Fields', had begun to be subdivided, and smaller market gardens, poultry farms, dairies, and vineyards were established.

The area around the present-day suburb of Edmondson Park remained an agricultural community until fairly recently, although current developments are substantially increasing the urbanisation of the area (Artefact 2013a: 22).

Figure 3: Parish map dating to 1930 and cancelled in 1962, showing the approximate location of the study area. (Source: HLRV, Land and Water Conservation 140466, A.O. Map No. 25813 4)



3.3 History of the Study Area

The study area is within Parish of Minto, County of Cumberland, which was granted to Henry Kitchen in 1819, and was referred to as 'Clermont'. Henry Kitchen was an early architect in the colony responsible for the development of several prominent Sydney churches. As the study area was located one kilometre to the south of the intersection of two of the main early routes through the colony; Bringelly Road (now Camden Valley Way) and Campbelltown Road, the land is likely to have been cleared and used for agriculture at an early stage (Artefact 2016: 5).

The historical imagery indicates that the study area remained part of an agricultural area comprising large farming estates throughout the late 19th century and into the 1930s (Figures 2, 3). It appears that the study area was not subdivided until the mid-20th century, resulting in the existing property boundaries of the study area. The existing house within the study area was built in the c.1960s, based on the style of construction and materiality. The rear shed is likely to be contemporary with the house, with extensions to the shed likely dating to various periods over the late 20th century. From the c.1960s, the study area was used as a small scale residential farm, likely to have been used for grazing of livestock, dairy, orcharding and farming. The related structures, including the dwelling and sheds, are still extant. The dwelling is currently vacant, with recent work having been conducted to the southern wing of the property for the new neighbourhood connector road (McFarlane Road) and electrical services.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

4.1 Environmental Context

Aboriginal cultural heritage due diligence requires that available knowledge and information is considered and forms part of the desktop assessment required under s4 of the Due Diligence Code (DECCW 2010:12-13). The purpose of reviewing the relevant environmental and heritage information is to assist in identifying whether Aboriginal objects or places are present within the study area.

4.1.1 Geology, topography and vegetation

The study area is located within the Cumberland Plain, which is typified by an undulating landscape of rolling hills and prominent rises. The underlying geology of the study area consists of late Triassic period Bringelly shale deposits belonging to the Wianamatta Group (Clark & Jones 1991). These deposits consist predominantly of claystone and siltstone with thin laminate horizons. Areas of sandstone are minor and sporadic within the Bringelly formation.

The study area is within an area mapped as the Blacktown Soil Landscape (Bannerman & Hazelton 1990). The Blacktown soil landscape is typified by shallow duplex soils over a clay base. The biomantle is underlain by heavily textured subsoil with a depth of generally less than a metre, and most commonly less than 30 cm. The archaeological implications of this soil landscape are that intact deposits are likely to occur in the A horizon, which is generally up to 30cm in depth, although stratigraphic potential would be limited.

The topography of the Blacktown Soil Landscape consists of gently undulating rises (ref: 35). The study area conforms to this description, and covers gentle mid and lower slopes running down to a shallow drainage line passing through the south-western section.

The study area would once have been covered by open Cumberland Plain Woodland, which is typical of the Wianamatta Group shale geology. Tree species would have included forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), narrow-leaved ironbark (*E. crebra*), grey box (*E. moluccana*) and spotted gum (*E. maculata*) (Bannerman & Hazelton 1990: 36).

4.1.2 Water

Desktop analysis and a site inspection of the environment surrounding the study area indicates that a section of an ephemeral second-order tributary of Maxwells Creek is located within the south-western corner of the study area.

Current flood mapping indicates that the southern part of the study area, alongside the second-order creek, is prone to flooding. However, it is likely that the current nature of the watercourses has been influenced by historical land use.

4.1.3 Historical land use and disturbance

The study area is within Parish of Minto, County of Cumberland, which property was granted to Henry Kitchen in 1819, and was referred to as 'Clermont'. Further historical information is provided in Section The land is likely to have been cleared and subject to agricultural use during the late 19th and 20th century. Historical imagery indicates that the land was used for agriculture and pasture and may have been subject to ploughing.

4.1.4 Implications

Previous documentary and archaeological research indicates that Aboriginal sites are often associated with particular landscape features as a result of Aboriginal people's use of those features and their suitability long-term and/or repeated occupation. It is therefore essential to determine whether the site contains landscape features that indicate the likely existence of Aboriginal objects, these include:

- within 200 m of waters;
- within a sand dune system;
- on a ridge top, ridge line or headland;
- within 200 m below or above a cliff face; and/or
- within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth (DECCW 2010:12).

As study area is within 200 m of waters, it is considered to have increased archaeological sensitivity, i.e. the landform indicates the potential presence of Aboriginal sites, however as the study area is previously disturbed, this sensitivity is reduced.

4.2 Aboriginal Occupation of the Environment

4.2.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There have been a number of major archaeological investigations that have included sections of the study area. These have generally been associated with large land releases and the development of infrastructure to service these precincts. The following discussion takes into account the most recent and relevant studies and aims to provide contextual information for the current study.

Liverpool Release Areas (Smith 1989)

This study investigated an area of approximately 2,700 hectares, including Hoxton Park, Cecil Park, West Hoxton, Casula, and Edmondson Park. It was concluded that, in general:

Availability and occurrence of water most influences site location. Sites will most commonly be found along permanent creeks and within and around swamp margins. Creek flats and banks are the topographical features most likely to contain sites.

With regard to distance from water, it was noted that sites tend to cluster within 100m of creek lines, but do still occur at further distances. It was also noted that the headwaters of permanent creeks were likely to contain high site numbers. Two specific areas of archaeological potential and significance were identified:

- the creek flats and floodplains of Hinchinbrook and Cabramatta Creeks.
- the creek flats and swamp margins surrounding Maxwells Creek.

The study resulted in the identification of two sites in the vicinity of the present study area; EP 1 (AHIMS No. 45-5-0788) and EP 2 (AHIMS No. 45-5-0789). These were described as heavily disturbed and were considered to be of relatively low archaeological significance.

EP 1. Three stone artefacts were found spilling down the sides of a road cutting on the northern side of a temporary tributary of Maxwells Creek. The site extends north from the creek bank and onto a small rise above the creek. The site has been severely disturbed by erosion and the construction of Croatia Road. Visibility at the site was 70%.

EP 2. This site is situated on the top of a hill overlooking small temporary gully line. The site is located about 20m east of Croatia Road within the yard of house number 44. The site has been disturbed by erosion and may have been ploughed. Visibility at the site was only 20% due to some grass cover and the gravelly nature of the soil.

Table 1: Sites recorded in the vicinity of the study area (Smith 1989).

Site name	Topography	Distance to water	Condition	Cause of disturbance	Dimensions of artefact scatter	No. of artefacts	Density / sqm
EP 1	Creek bank	0-85m	Very poor	Road	85 x 15m	3	1/255
EP 2	Hill top	5m	Very poor	Erosion	10 x 5m	6	1/8

Maxwell Creek Salvage (AMBS 2000)

An archaeological salvage excavation was undertaken prior to construction of a sewerage main, approximately 2km northeast of the study area. The site was AHIMS No 45-5-0778 (Maxwells Creek 1), located on the eastern bank of Maxwell's Creek in a relatively undisturbed patch of remnant woodland. The excavation consisted of two 4x4m open-area pits and a 50m transect excavated in 1x1m squares, giving a total area of excavation of 82m². The excavation resulted in the recovery of 151 artefacts, with an average density of 1.8 artefacts / m². The assemblage consisted mainly of silcrete (68%) with tuff (13%) and quartz (9%) present in smaller quantities. The results were interpreted as indicating that Maxwells Creek 1 was representative of a low density artefact scatter with no evidence of intensive knapping events. The artefact distribution was considered to be representative of the gradual deposition of artefacts associated with general resource use in the area.

Edmondson Park Composite Site (AMBS 2003)

This report was a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment of the Edmondson Park Composite Site (EPCS), an area comprising the suburbs of Edmondson Park (including the present study area) and Bardia and extending into the neighbouring suburb of Denham Court. It was intended to inform the future planning policies of Liverpool and Campbelltown City Councils. With regard to archaeological potential and site distribution, the following observations were made:

Information combined from the current inspection and previous archaeological investigations indicates that the archaeological distribution across the EPCS is widespread with 28 locations containing archaeological material. In this respect, it is likely that most of the creeklines and their surrounding flats and low slopes are archaeologically sensitive, especially those which have remained relatively intact despite the degradation of some of the headwaters and immediate creek banks through agricultural land practices and more recent military and urban development.

With regard to the present study area, it was noted that this was an area that had been subject to moderate ground disturbance. No sites were identified within the study area, but four sites were identified in close proximity.

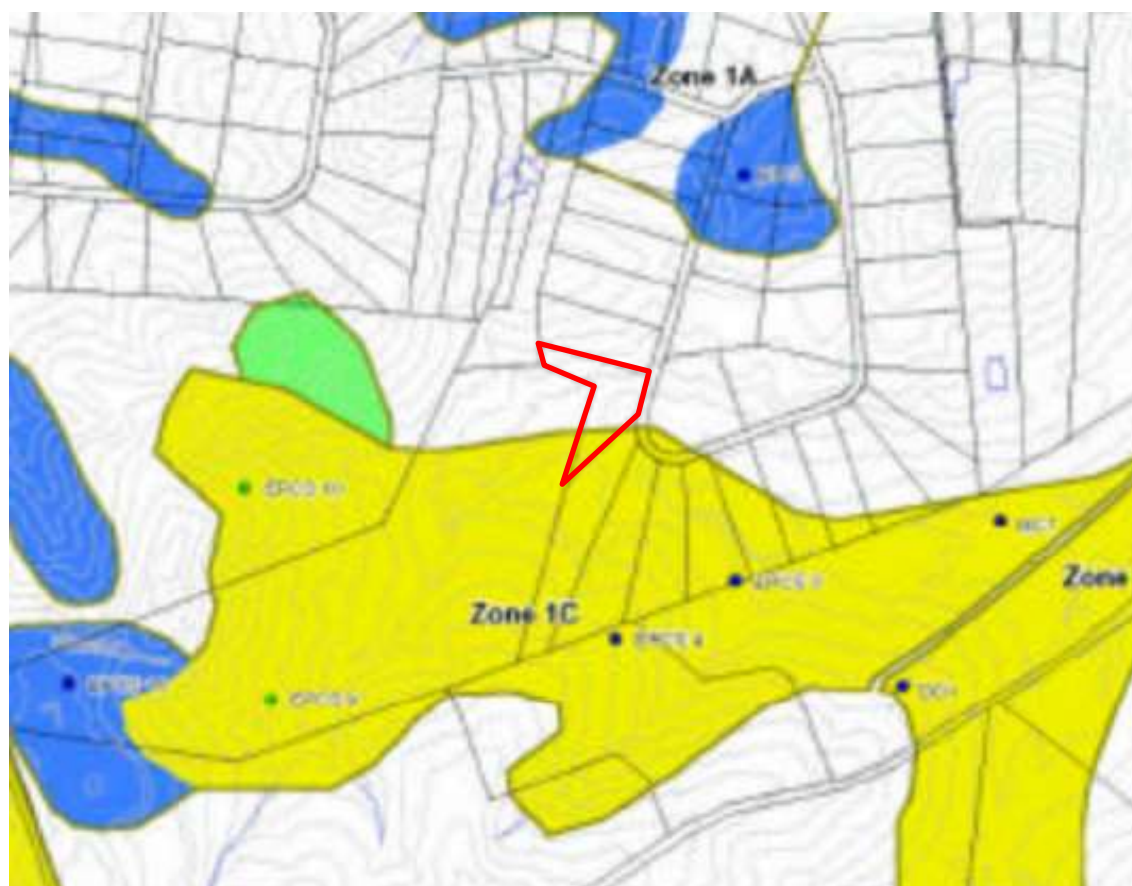
Edmondson Park – Three School Sites: Preliminary Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment (Biosis 2008)

This study assessed three proposed school development sites. The closest of these to the current study area is the Croatia Avenue proposed school site. The study involved a desktop assessment and a site survey. The Croatia Avenue school site was described as disturbed by the construction of Croatia Avenue, residential infrastructure and agriculture activities. No sites were found to have been previously recorded within any of the proposed school sites; however, one new Aboriginal site was identified in the immediate vicinity of the Campbelltown Road Proposed High School Site.

Edmondson Park South (KNC 2010)

This study addressed roughly the same area as the earlier report on the Defence Land at Ingleburn (Dallas 1999), to the south of the present study area. It included parts of the upper catchments of Cabramatta and Maxwells Creek, and it was noted that most of the archaeological resource was associated with these lower order watercourses. It was considered that the nature of the archaeology reflected results for the Cumberland Plain more generally, where low density deposits are found in association with first and second order creeks. Evidence indicating a corridor of cultural activity was identified along Maxwells Creek.

Figure 4: Mapping of archaeological sites and sensitivity* (AMBS 2003: Fig.5)



*Note: Yellow shading indicates high sensitivity, blue moderate and green low; and the present study area is outlined in red.

Proposed Edmondson Park Servicing Scheme: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AMBS 2010)

The AMBS study assessed the area bounded by Camden Valley Way to the north, Zouch Road to the west and the Hume Highway to the south-east. The survey was undertaken as part of the proposed Edmondson Park Water Servicing Scheme. Five Aboriginal sites were located, including four artefact scatters and one isolated find. The survey also verified the locations of five previously recorded Aboriginal sites. The majority of the identified artefacts were flakes or flaked pieces made from silcrete or mudstone.

South West Rail Link Test Excavation (AMBS 2010)

AMBS conducted archaeological test excavations along the South-West Rail Link route prior to geotechnical testing within the rail corridor. Twenty-five of the 30 test pits were excavated within the Edmondson Park Precinct. The investigation resulted in the recovery of 70 artefacts, from a total excavated area of 46m², giving an average artefact density of 1.5/m². These were composed largely of silcrete and indurated mudstone/tuff with examples of silicified wood and quartz. The raw materials were considered to reflect locally available materials.

The highest numbers of artefacts were recovered in association with the significant water sources in the area; Kemps and Maxwells Creeks, and a swamp area. Few artefacts were found on elevated landforms; however, this was interpreted as being potentially due to past impacts as opposed to landform characteristics. The overall results were interpreted as indicating that there was the potential for significant Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the rail corridor, and in particular on land associated with permanent water sources and elevated areas.

Campbelltown Road (Artefact Heritage 2012)

Artefact Heritage undertook an Aboriginal archaeological survey for the Campbelltown Road upgrade between Camden Valley Way and Denham Court Road. The investigation identified 14 Aboriginal sites and one site complex within the proposed road corridor. The site complex, referred to as CR PAD1, was located across the wooded area associated with Maxwells Creek to the south of the current study area.

Croatia and Dalmatia Avenues, Edmondson Park (MDCA 2014)

An area to the north of the study area was the subject of a due diligence assessment completed in 2014. The study resulted in the identification of three areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity:

- EPCS 2 which was registered as the single site AHIMS No. 37-2-7969. No artefacts were located in this area during the 2014 investigation.
- EPCS 2 PAD, a previously unrecorded artefact scatter, consisting of 30 silcrete artefacts in total over an area of 50 x 40m. It was located on a slightly elevated area. A slightly larger area including the scatter was identified as a Potential Archaeological Deposit, covering approximately 80 x 60m. It was considered that this site would originally have been part of the previously recorded site EPCS 2-1, and it was recorded as an update to site card AHIMS No. 37-2-7969.
- Croatia Ave Artefact Scatter 1 (AHIMS No. 45-5-4557). This was an additional previously unrecorded artefact scatter, consisting of three artefacts (two silcrete and one quartz) over an area of 5 x 4m, located on an unsealed vehicle turning circle. The location of the site was highly disturbed, and no subsurface potential was identified.

The corridor of the watercourse itself, which had previously been identified as of moderate sensitivity (AMBS 2003), was considered to have no archaeological potential, as it was a shallow swamp rather than a creek.

4.2.2 Implications of Previous Assessments

The data available indicates that past Aboriginal occupation of the immediate region was focussed on the natural resources of Maxwells and Cabramatta Creeks. The presence of two stone arrangements, although a minor component overall, is unusual for the Cumberland Plain and indicates that the area may have been of cultural, as well as economic, importance in the lives of the past Aboriginal community. Although historical development has had a substantial impact on the remaining archaeological evidence, sites in the form of surface artefacts remain widespread, although generally in low density assemblages, and are more frequent in proximity to water and in particular the higher order watercourses Cabramatta and Maxwells Creeks.

5.0 HERITAGE CONTEXT

In preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact, it is necessary to include knowledge and information pertaining to Australia's European (historic) heritage. The primary purpose of reviewing the data contained in this section is to assist in identifying whether heritage buildings, works, relics, places or objects are present within the study area.

5.1 Literature Review

A review of previous heritage reports is required as part of the desktop assessment and was undertaken on 16 November 2017. The reports which directly assess the Study area are described below.

5.2 Review of Heritage Registers

Items considered being of heritage significance in Australia and NSW may be included on registers or scheduled at the national, State, or local government level. The listing reflects the level of significance of that heritage item, with items of national significance recorded on the National Heritage List, items of significance to NSW on the SHR and items of local significance recorded on schedules within the Local Environmental Plans of local government. These registers are not static with sites recorded and removed as deemed necessary.

5.2.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS)

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 6 November 2017 (Appendix B). An area of approximately 1 km (east-west) by 1 km (north-south) from the study area (Lot 29, DP228850) was searched in order to gain information on the archaeological context of the area, and to ascertain whether there are any previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the study area.

A total of 33 sites were identified by the extensive AHIMS search. The distribution of recorded sites within the AHIMS search area is shown in Figure 5. The frequency of recorded site types is summarised in Table 2 below.

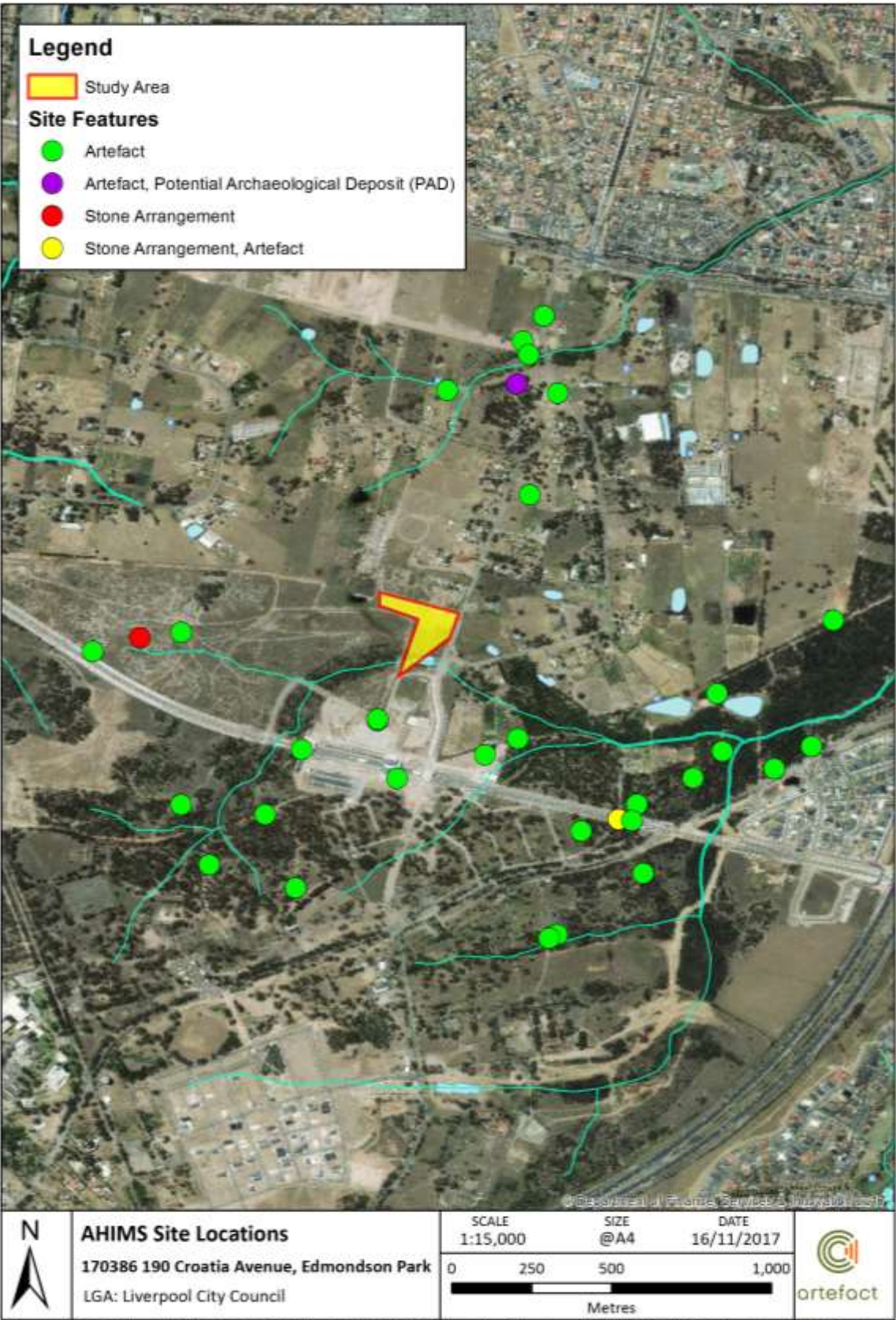
Table 2: Frequency of site features from AHIMS data

Site Feature	Count	Percentage
Artefact	30	91%
PAD	1	3%
Stone Arrangement	1	3%
Open Site	1	3%

There were no recorded sites within the study area.

The nature and location of the registered sites are a reflection of the past Aboriginal occupation from which they derive, but is also influenced by historical land-use, and the nature and extent of previous archaeological investigations. Although Aboriginal occupation covered the whole of the landscape, the availability of fresh water, and associated resources, was a significant factor in repeated and long-term occupation of specific areas within the landscape. Certain site types, such as culturally modified

Figure 5: AHIMS Sites in relation to the Study Area



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trees, are particularly vulnerable to destruction through historical occupation, while others, such as stone artefacts, are more resilient.

Based on the five features present in the vicinity of the area, it can be predicted that undetected sites which may have survived in the study area will likely be of robust material such as lithic tools.

The location of all recorded AHIMS sites are shown in Figure 5 above.

5.2.2 Australian Heritage Database

Archaeological sites and heritage items in Australia may be registered as significant at the National or International level and appear in the National Heritage Database, a searchable heritage list of all heritage items within Australia. The National Heritage List (and the Register of the National Estate before it), is the lead statutory document for the protection of heritage places considered to be of national significance. Although the Register of the National Estate no longer has statutory status, the Australian Minister for the Environment is still required to consider this Register when making decisions about significance, so it is prudent to conduct searches of this Register.

Like the State s170 Register, the Commonwealth Heritage list contains all of the Australian Government assets considered to be of heritage significance. Searches of the Australian Heritage Database with reference to the World Heritage List, National Heritage List, Register of the National Estate (RNE) archive and Commonwealth Heritage List were made on 16 November 2017.

The searches have confirmed that **no items of universal or national heritage significance are located within or near to the study area.**

5.2.3 State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory is the complete inventory of heritage items in NSW. It contains items of State heritage significance listed on the SHR, items of State heritage significance not listed on the SHR together with heritage places that may be of local heritage significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001). Local heritage items contained within the SHI may also be listed on and afforded statutory protection under the Liverpool LEP or the State Government Agency Heritage and Conservation Register.

A search of the SHI on 16 November 2017 revealed two local heritage items within the vicinity of the study area (Table 3 and Figure 6), but **no items of State significance and no archaeological sites are located within the study area.**

The SHI search confirmed that there are **no heritage items located within the study area subject to an Interim, or authorized Interim Heritage Order and no heritage items within the study area listed on the s.170 Register or subject to an s.136 'stop work' order.**

5.2.4 Local Heritage Listings

Although items of local heritage items are contained within the SHI, for prudence, a separate search was conducted of Schedule 5 of the Liverpool LEP 16 November 2017.

The search revealed the same **two items of local heritage significance. No conservation areas and no archaeological sites were recorded within the study area or its vicinity** (i.e. within 500m of the study area) (Table 3).

5.2.5 Non-Statutory Considerations

Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is no longer a statutory list; however, it remains available as an archive. Searches of the RNE archive undertaken on 16 November 2017 revealed there are **two items listed on the RNE within the vicinity of the study area** (i.e. within 500m) (Table 3). There are **no RNE items within the study area itself**.

National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Listing on the National Trust Heritage Register (NTR) does not impose statutory obligations and is more an indication in which the item is held by the heritage community.

Searches of the NTR archive undertaken on 16 November 2017 revealed that there are **no items listed on the NTR within the study area or its vicinity** (i.e. within 500m).

5.2.6 Summary of Heritage Listings

There are no items within the study area listed on the National Heritage List (NHL), the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), the State Heritage Register (SHR), any S.170 Registers, Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), the Register of the National Estate (RNE), the National Trust Register (NTR) or the Register of Significant Architecture in NSW. There are two heritage items in the vicinity of the study area, shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of statutory and non-statutory listings for the heritage items in the vicinity of the study area.

Item name	Address	Description	Significance	Item No.
Ingleburn village site and lecture hall building (Nissen hut) (also known as Prefabricated Cottages Ingleburn Village)	Campbelltown Road, Ingleburn	Part Lots 1 and 2, DP 831152	Local	LLEP 2008 (36) RNE (103576) Removed from CHL (105657)
Ingleburn Army Camp	Campbelltown Road, Ingleburn	Lot A DP188121, Lot 3 DP831152, Lot 1 DP801456.	N/A	RNE (101050) Removed from CHL (105649)

Figure 6: Heritage Items and curtilages within the vicinity of the study area (outlined in red)
(Source: Overlay by Artefact Heritage, 2017)



6.0 SITE INSPECTION

Site inspections are undertaken to identify whether heritage items are present within the Study area. The site inspection was undertaken by a qualified Heritage Consultant.

6.1 Site Description

An inspection of the study area was undertaken by Elanor Pitt (Artefact Heritage) on the 7 November 2017. The inspection was undertaken on foot, using handheld GPS as well as physical maps. A photographic record was kept during the inspection. Photographs were taken to record different aspects of the landform units within the study area, vegetation, levels of disturbance and any areas of sensitivity.

The study area is located between a residential farm to the north, new development to the west, a parking area for the Edmondson Park Station and currently vacant land to the south and Croatia Avenue to the east. The study area comprises a now vacant residential farm property bounded by a cyclone fence. The entrance to the property is located at the northern end of the eastern side of the property along Croatia Avenue. The study area comprises an east to west running wing and a north to south running wing.

The study area is situated on a gentle slope falling to the south, the lowest part being a section of the ephemeral tributary of Maxwells Creek at the south-western corner of the study area. The northern boundary of the study area is occupied by modern structures associated with a residential farm, including a 1960s era red-brick house and a shed constructed from corrugated iron/steel and timber. A concrete driveway leads from the entrance along Croatia Avenue to the garage attached to the house, running east to west. Other construction debris and farming-related items are strewn across the property.

The study area has generally been cleared but exhibits trees along the front boundary as well as along the ephemeral creek and to the south of the creek at the south-western corner of the property. Remains of fencing used to divide the property into separate paddocks are evident. The majority of the study area is covered by dense grass, with thinner grass at the western end and a bare patch of ground (with some new growth) in the southern wing. This recent disturbance of the ground near the south-western corner has been caused by laying out of a neighbourhood connector road (McFarlane Road) and electrical services.

and installation of electrical services.

6.2 Photographs

The following photographs were taken by Artefact Heritage during the site inspection on the 7 November 2017.

Figure 7: View north along Croatia Avenue at the eastern boundary of the study area.



Figure 8: View south along Croatia Avenue at the eastern boundary of the study area.



Figure 9: View of the c.1960s house at the north-eastern end of the study area.



Figure 10: View along the driveway from the c.1960s to the main road (Croatia Avenue).



Figure 11: Western elevation of the rear shed, looking towards Croatia Avenue.



Figure 12: Paddocks in the southern wing of the study area, looking south.



Figure 13: View of the shed behind the house along the northern boundary.



Figure 14: Close-up of a part of the shed behind the house along the northern boundary.



Figure 15: View from along the northern boundary to the new development to the west.



Figure 16: View of the shed from the southern paddock.



Figure 17: View from the southern wind to the north-east.



Figure 18: Disturbed ground in the southern wing due to laying out a neighbourhood connector road and services.



Figure 19: Secondary entrance to the property along Croatia Avenue.



Figure 20: View of the southern wing of the property, looking south.



Figure 21: View from the disturbed area of land to the south, looking north.



Figure 22: The disturbed area of land for the neighbourhood connector road corridor and electrical services, looking north-east



Figure 23: View of the disturbed area of land for the neighbourhood connector road corridor and electrical services, looking west.



Figure 24: View of the disturbed area of land for the neighbourhood connector road corridor and electrical services, looking north-west.



Figure 25: View of the area immediately north of the creek area.



Figure 26: View of the area immediately north of the creek area.



Figure 27: View of the creek, looking east.



Figure 28: View of the ephemeral creek.



Figure 29: View of the bushland in the creek area.



Figure 30: View of the western end of the creek within the study area.



Figure 31: View to the carpark and station from the creek area.



Figure 32: View of the creek at the south-western corner.



Figure 33: View of the ephemeral creek at the south, looking north to the house.



Figure 34: View of the area to the south of the creek and the creek, looking north-east.



7.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

Before making decisions about the future of a heritage item it is first necessary to understand its heritage significance and the values it embodies. The aim of this particular significance assessment is to explain the heritage values embodied by the study area to enable an understanding of the likely heritage impact of the proposed development.

7.1 Basis of the Assessment

The *NSW Heritage Manual* (the Manual), published by the then NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (1996a), sets out a detailed process for conducting assessments of heritage significance.

The Manual provides a set of specific criteria for assessing the significance of an item, including guidelines for inclusion and exclusion. The following assessment has been prepared in accordance with these guidelines, also taking into consideration NSW Heritage Office (2008) information regarding levels of significance and the (2001) significance assessment guidelines.

The Heritage Council of NSW has adopted specific criteria for significance assessment, which have been gazette pertinent to the Heritage Act. The seven criteria upon which the following significance assessment has been prepared are as follows:

Table 4: Significance Assessment Criteria

Criterion ID	Criterion Name	Description
Criterion A	Historical significance	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion B	Associative significance	An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion C	Aesthetic significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in the local area)
Criterion D	Social significance	An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area), for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
Criterion E	Research Potential	An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion F	Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion G	Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSWs cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments, or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments.

The International Council of Monuments and Sites in Australia (ICOMOSA) recommends in The Burra Charter (2013a) and its practice note on Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance (2013b)

that significance be assessed on the basis of aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual value (2013:1).

Relative scientific value, that which connotes research potential and/or archaeological significance, is subject to the application of two comparative or modifying criteria (rarity and representativeness) in determining assess the significance of heritage items.

Regardless of whether the criteria are sourced from the NSW Heritage Manual (as these have been) or The Burra Charter (2013a), the criteria are intended to provide an overall framework for significance assessment. As the criteria used by The Burra Charter (2013a), are included within the criteria outlined within the Heritage Manual, they have not been considered separately.

7.2 Historical Themes in Evidence

National and state-level patterns of historical development are useful in determining the historical value of a site. Nine historical themes have been developed and adopted by NSW Heritage Council. They are derived from the Australian historical themes prepared by the Australian Heritage Commission.

The following table notes the NSW historical themes considered to be in evidence within the study area.

Table 5: Historic Themes in Evidence

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Relevance to Study Area
Developing Local, Regional and National Economies	Agriculture	The c.1960s residential farmstead, including the house, farm sheds, garden, potential orchard and fencing demonstrate the agricultural use of the property. The use of the land for farming prior to c.1960s demonstrates these themes.
	Pastoralism	The c.1960s residential farmstead, including the house, farm sheds and fencing demonstrate the pastoral use of the property.
	Environment - cultural landscape	The study area is a cleared gently sloping landscape with trees surrounding a second-order tributary of Maxwells Creek within the study area and a small number of trees lining the boundary along Croatia Avenue. The study area reflects the cultural modification of the landscape for small-scale residential farming use.
Building Settlements, Towns and Cities	Land Tenure	The internal fences within the study area demonstrate land tenure during the mid to late 20th century, but the boundary fences have been recently replaced.
	Towns, suburbs and villages	The subdivision pattern of the study area demonstrates the subdivision of the land in the mid to late 20 th century.
	Accommodation	Construction of the c.1960s house on the property demonstrates residential construction in the mid to late 20th century.

7.3 Significance of the Study Area

The following assessment of significance for the study area is based on the 2009 guidelines Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' by NSW Heritage Division.

Table 6: Significance assessment for the study area

Criterion ID	Criterion Name	Assessment against Criterion
Criterion A	Historical significance	The study area has incidental associations with the development of the Edmondson Park area from large rural estates to smaller scale residential farming property, as a c.1960s residential farm and as such is not considered to be significant under this criterion.
Criterion B	Associative significance	As a disused c.1960s residential farm, the study area does not show evidence of significant human occupation and although originally part of a land grant to Henry Kitchen in 1819 is not considered to be significant (even at a local level) for its association with a particular event, person, or group of persons.
Criterion C	Aesthetic significance	The c.1960s red-brick house within the study area is not known to be a major work of a well-known architect. The land and house are not visually distinctive and therefore the study area is not considered to be significant under this criterion.
Criterion D	Social significance	The study area is not associated with an identifiable group or community and is therefore not considered to be significant under this criterion.
Criterion E	Research Potential	The archaeological research potential of the study area is considered to be low and unlikely to meet the threshold for listing. As such the study area is not considered to be significant under this criterion.
Criterion F	Rarity	1960s houses on small-scale rural properties are not considered rare in the local area, due to the large number surviving within greater Sydney. As such, the study area is not considered to be significant under this criterion.
Criterion G	Representativeness	The study area is not a particularly representative example of rural c.1960s residential construction, therefore the study area is not considered to be significant under this criterion.

7.4 Summary Statement of Significance

The study area, comprising a c.1960s red-brick house on a residential farming property, does not meet the threshold for local aesthetic, associative, historical or social significance. The study area is not considered to be rare or representative in the local area.

8.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Generally, and consistent with best practice, physical changes to heritage components that are considered to have high or exceptional heritage value should be avoided. These components contribute the most to maintaining the heritage significance of the item. Any justified physical changes to components that have moderate or low heritage value should be considered with care and be sympathetic to original form, scale and location.

8.1 Proposed Works

The proposed development would result in the construction of three six storey residential buildings with separate, two level basements located at the north-eastern corner of the study area.

As no physical heritage or archaeological remains have been identified on site and the study area is assessed to have no heritage significance, the proposal will not have a detrimental impact on the heritage values or significance of the study area.

8.1 Alterations to Existing Structure

No alterations or additions are proposed to existing structures. These will be removed and replaced by the proposed new development. As there is no heritage fabric present within the study area, this will have no impact on heritage fabric.

8.2 New Development Adjacent to Existing Heritage Item

Although there are no known heritage items adjacent to the proposed development, the proposed works involve excavation for two basement levels, the removal of approximately 7.7 metres of soil and the underlying substrate within the development footprint. As such, there are several questions that the NSW Heritage Manual guideline on Statements of Heritage Impact (Heritage office 2002a:6) states need to be answered when considering new development adjacent to an existing heritage item or potential archaeological site. The relevant questions are addressed below.

8.2.1 Is the development situated on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?

Given that the assessed potential for archaeological remains is low to nil, the development is not considered to have an impact on potential archaeological remains (if any) within the study area.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

In line with the Heritage Council of NSW (2002) and DECCW (2010) guidelines the following conclusions have been drawn.

9.1.1 Aboriginal Archaeology

Regarding the potential for Aboriginal archaeology, the study area has been assessed as having low archaeological sensitivity and low research potential. It was further found that:

- no previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within the study area;
- no previously unrecorded areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity were identified within the study area during the desktop assessment; and
- the available evidence indicates that the study area has been significantly disturbed and the landscape modified through successive phases of twentieth century residential and commercial development.

9.1.2 Historic Archaeology

A preliminary historic archaeology assessment has identified the study area is unlikely to contain archaeological remains that reach the threshold of local significance.

Remains of post-1909 structures such as residences and a community hall may be present, particularly under the car park where little subsurface disturbance would have occurred. Any remains are unlikely to have research potential, as artefact deposits are unlikely to be present and the form and location of the structures themselves are known through documentary evidence. Archaeological management is therefore not required under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Heritage interpretation of the history of the site would be an appropriate management measure in regard to archaeological remains.

9.1.3 Built Heritage

Historic heritage searches were undertaken on 16 November 2017. The searches identified two local heritage items:

- Ingleburn Army Camp (RNE No. 101050) approximately 300m from the study area; and
- Ingleburn village site and lecture hall building (Nissen hut) (LLEP No. 36, RNE No. 103576) located approximately 500m from the study area.

One item, Ingleburn village site and lecture hall building (Nissen hut), is listed on Schedule 5 of the Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008 (LLEP). Both items are on the non-statutory Register of the National Estate (RNE)(archive) and were previously on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) but have since been removed. Neither of these heritage items will be impacted by the proposed redevelopment works.

The heritage searches confirmed that there are no items inscribed on the World Heritage List, National Heritage Register, Commonwealth Heritage List, State Heritage Register or s170 Heritage and Conservation Register present within the study area or its vicinity.

Similarly, there are no items within the study area, or its vicinity, subject to an Interim or Authorised Interim Heritage Order (IHO) and no items within the study area, or its vicinity are subject to a Section 136 'stop work' order. The non-statutory listed Ingleburn Army Camp (Item No. 101050) is a minimum of 300m from the study area. The proposal is likely to result in no adverse visual, direct or indirect impact to the heritage item. The views to and from the item would not be impacted. The proposal would have an overall neutral impact on the heritage significance of the heritage item.

9.2 Recommendations

The Heritage Council of NSW (2002) guidelines require that the SoHI, together with supporting information, addresses what measures are proposed to mitigate the negative impacts of the proposal, and why more sympathetic solutions are not viable. In accordance with The Burra Charter procedures for undertaking studies and reports (Australia ICOMOS 2013a) the following recommendations have been formulated in consideration of all available information and have been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation.

9.2.1 Recommendation 1

The proposed works within the Study area are appropriate on heritage grounds and should proceed, provided that Recommendations 2-4 are followed.

9.2.2 Recommendation 2

All relevant staff, contractors and subcontractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, NSW Heritage Act 1977 and best practice as outlined in The Burra Charter 2013. This may be implemented as a heritage induction.

9.2.3 Recommendation 3

In the unlikely event that any Aboriginal objects or places of Aboriginal heritage significance are identified in the study area during proposed works, all works in the area should cease. The area should be cordoned off and contact made with the Environment and Heritage, NSW Department of Planning and Environment (131 555), a suitably qualified archaeologist and the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, so that the Aboriginal heritage can be adequately assessed and managed.

9.2.4 Recommendation 4

In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified during the proposed works, work in the vicinity of the remains must cease immediately. The area must be cordoned off. The NSW Police Coroner (131 444) must be contacted in order to determine if the material is of Aboriginal origin. If determined to be of Aboriginal origin, the Client must contact the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW Department of Planning and Environment (131 555), along with a suitably qualified archaeologist and the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, so that the remains can be adequately assessed and managed.

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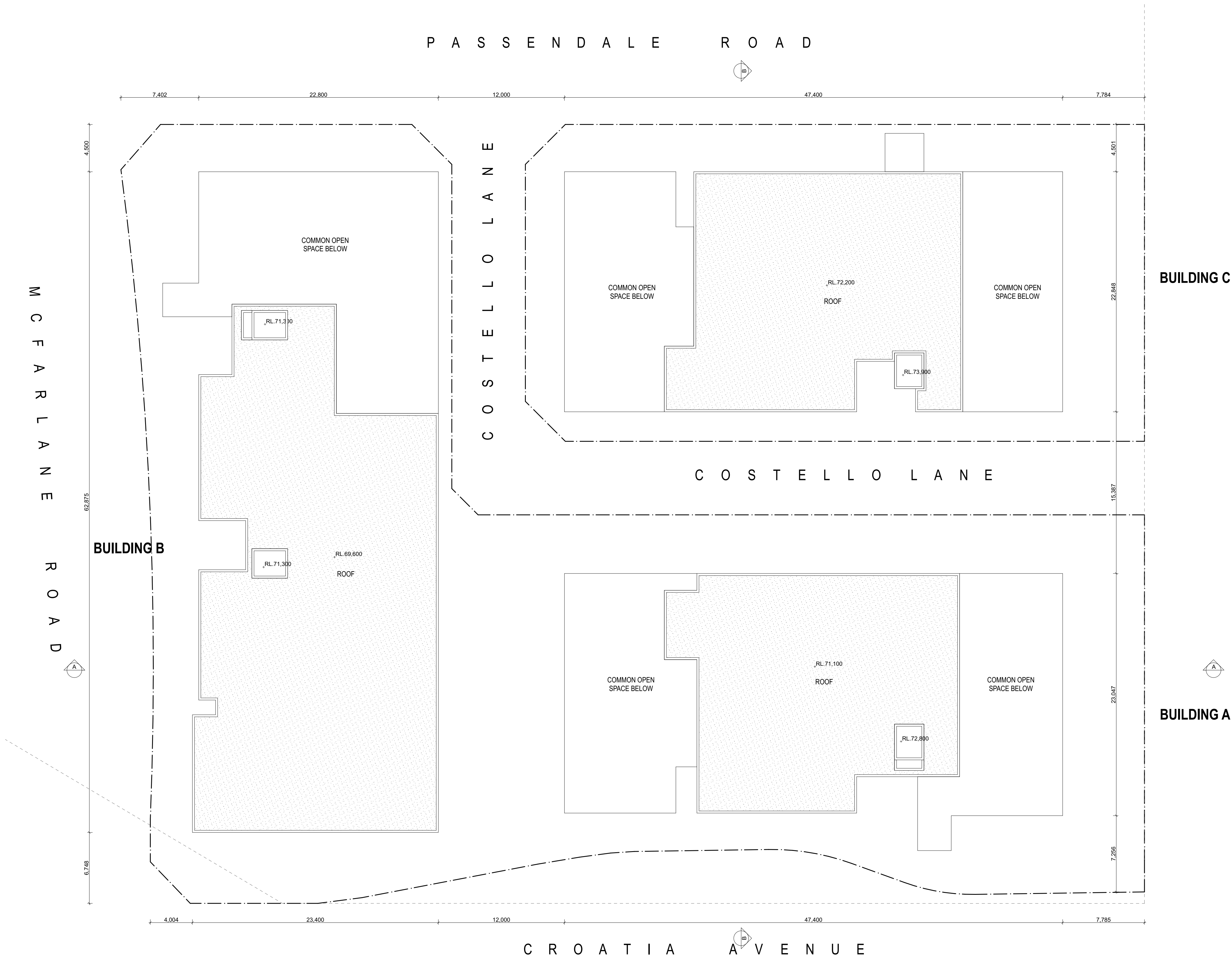
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APPENDIX A

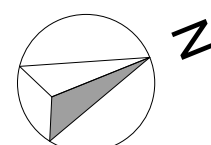
Proposed Works



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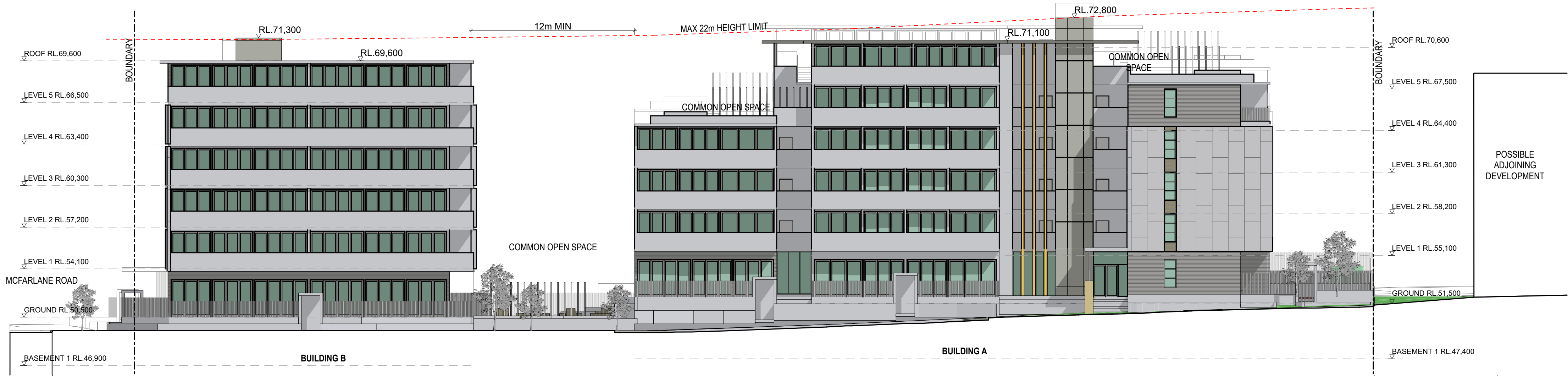
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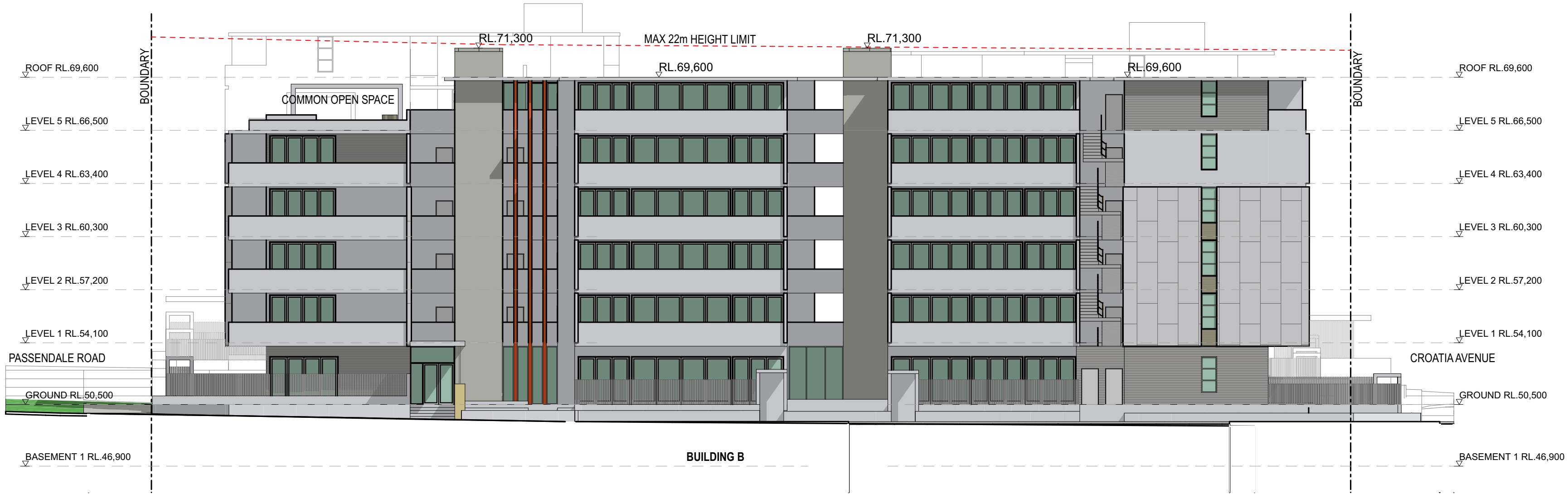
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CROATIA 88 PTY LTD
Roof Plan

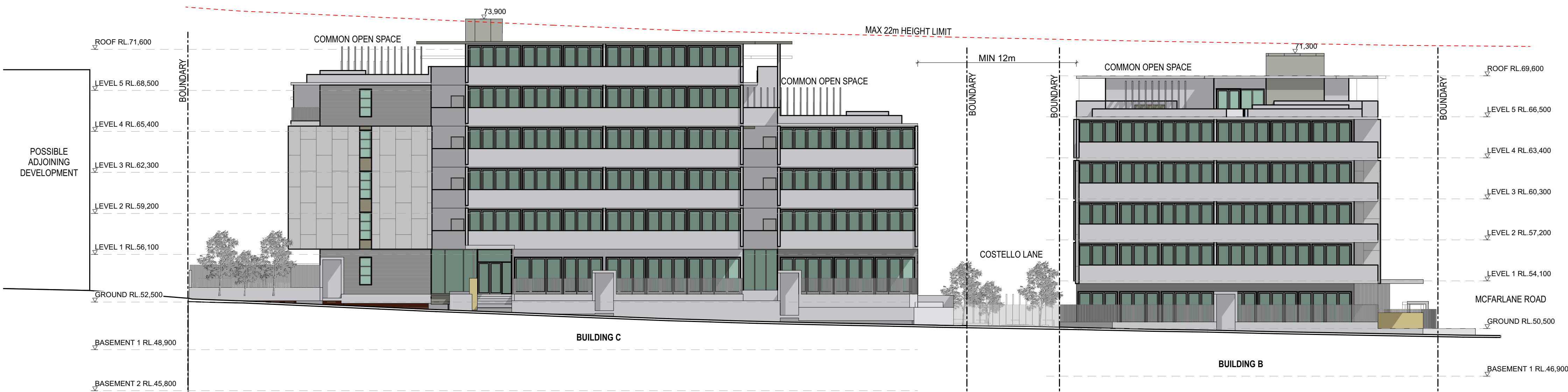
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East Elevation - Building A & B - Croatia Ave
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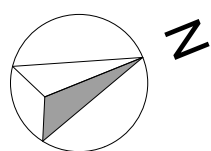
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West Elevation - Building B & C - Passendale Road
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A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17



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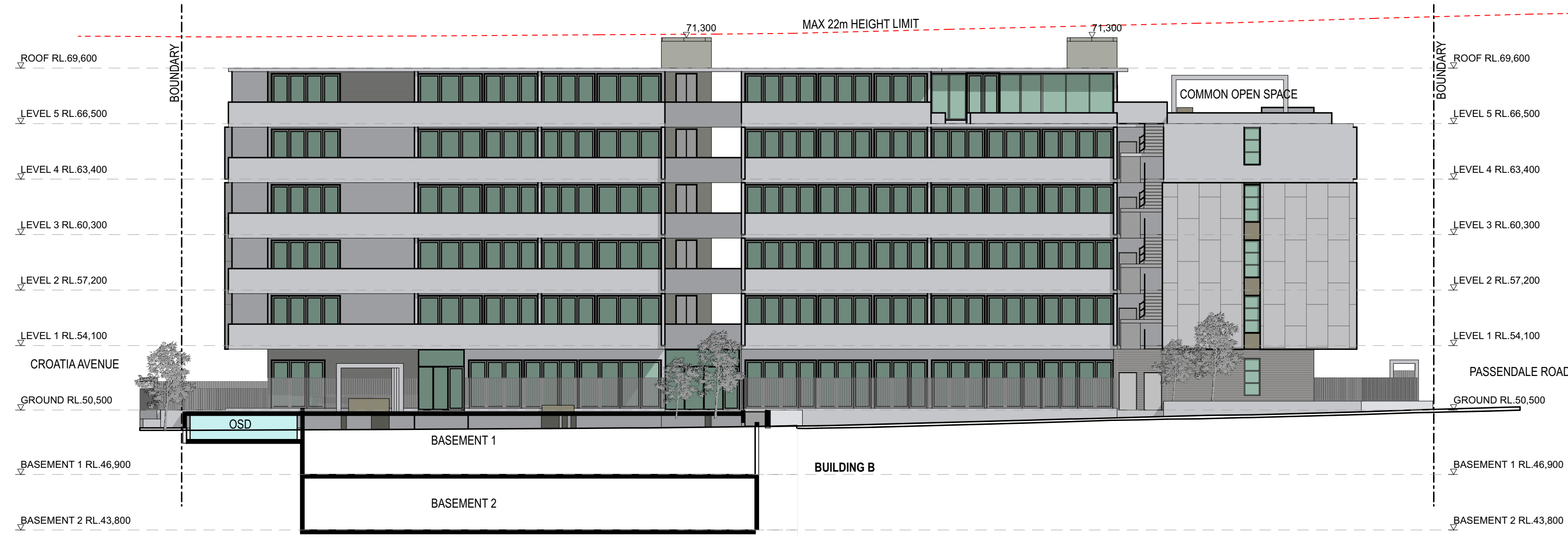
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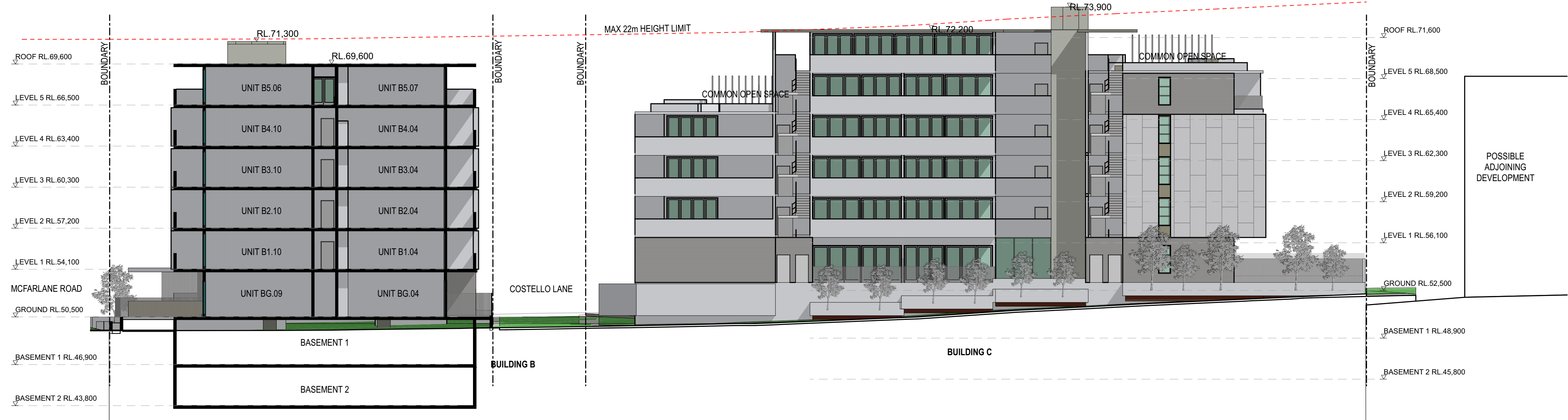
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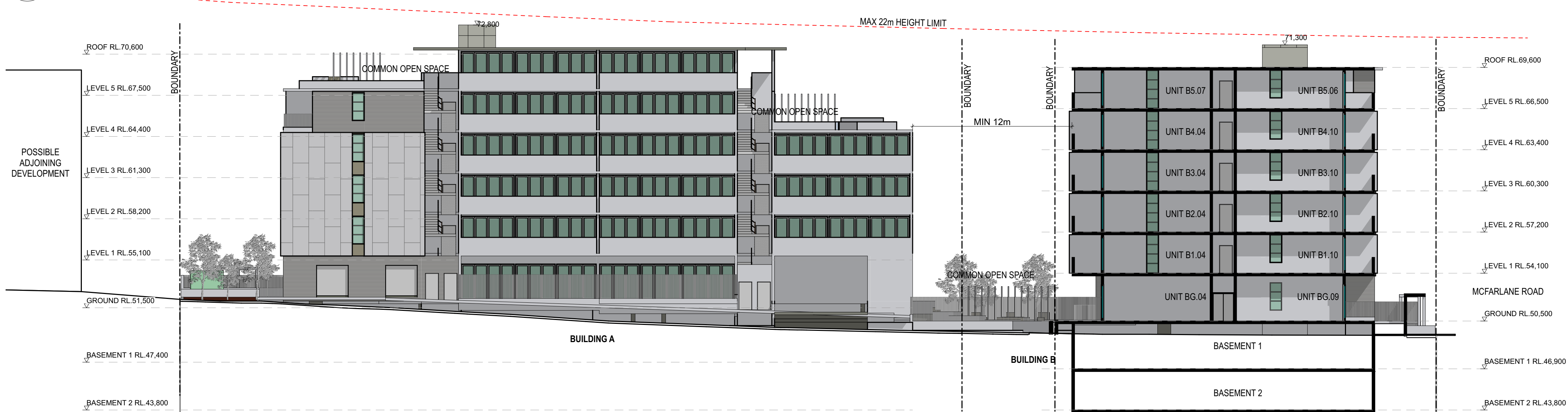
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North Elevation - Building B - Costello Lane
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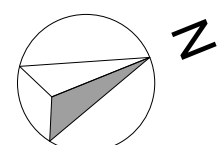
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East Elevation - Building A - Costello Lane
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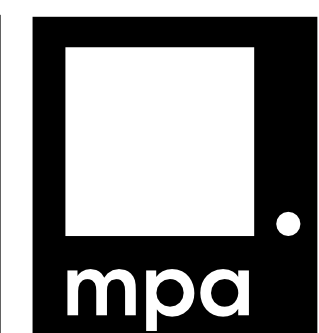
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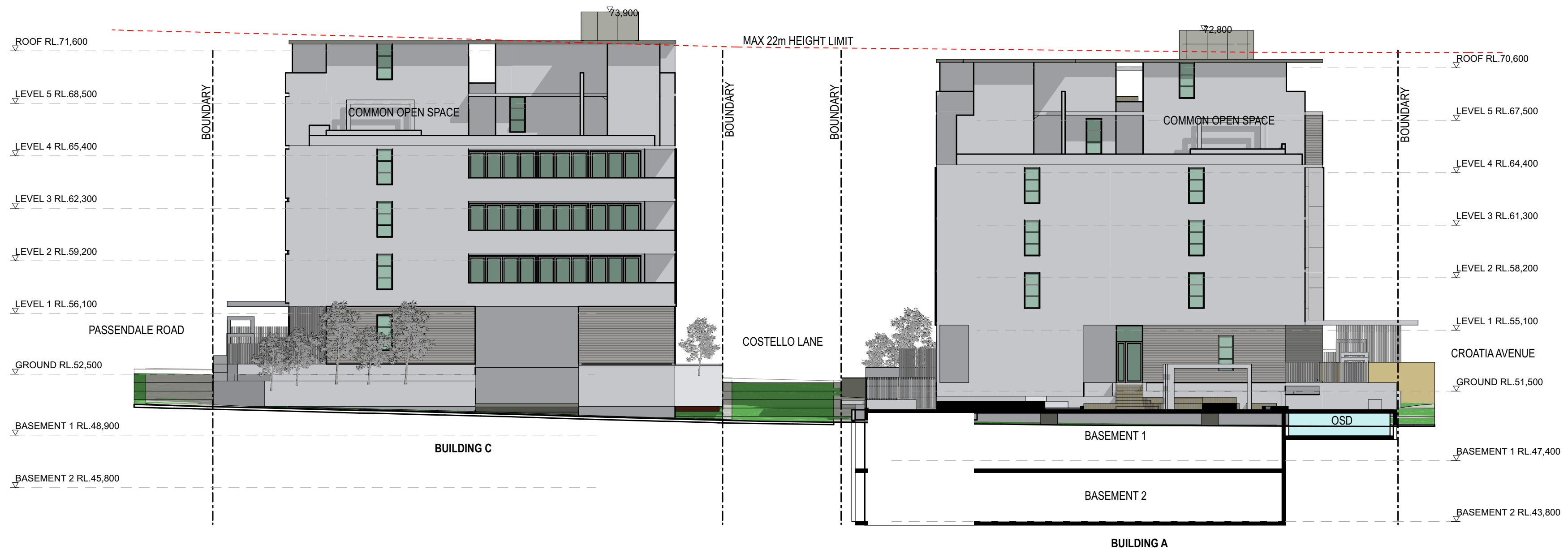
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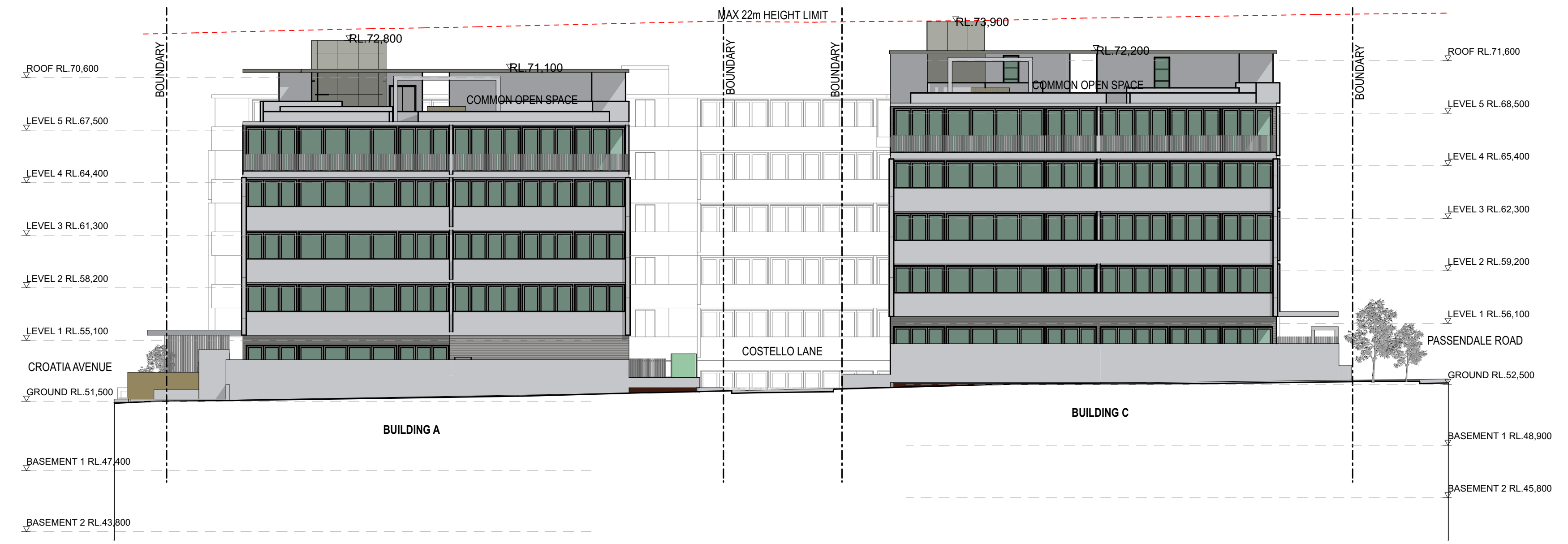
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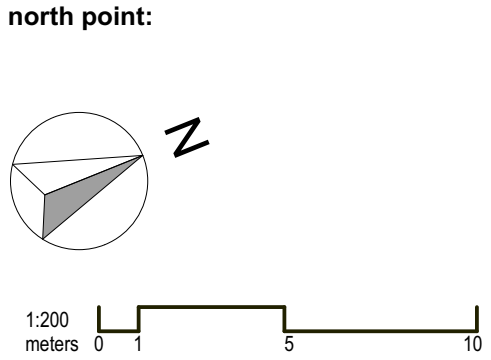


South Elevation - Building A & C - Costello Lane
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North Elevation - Building A & C
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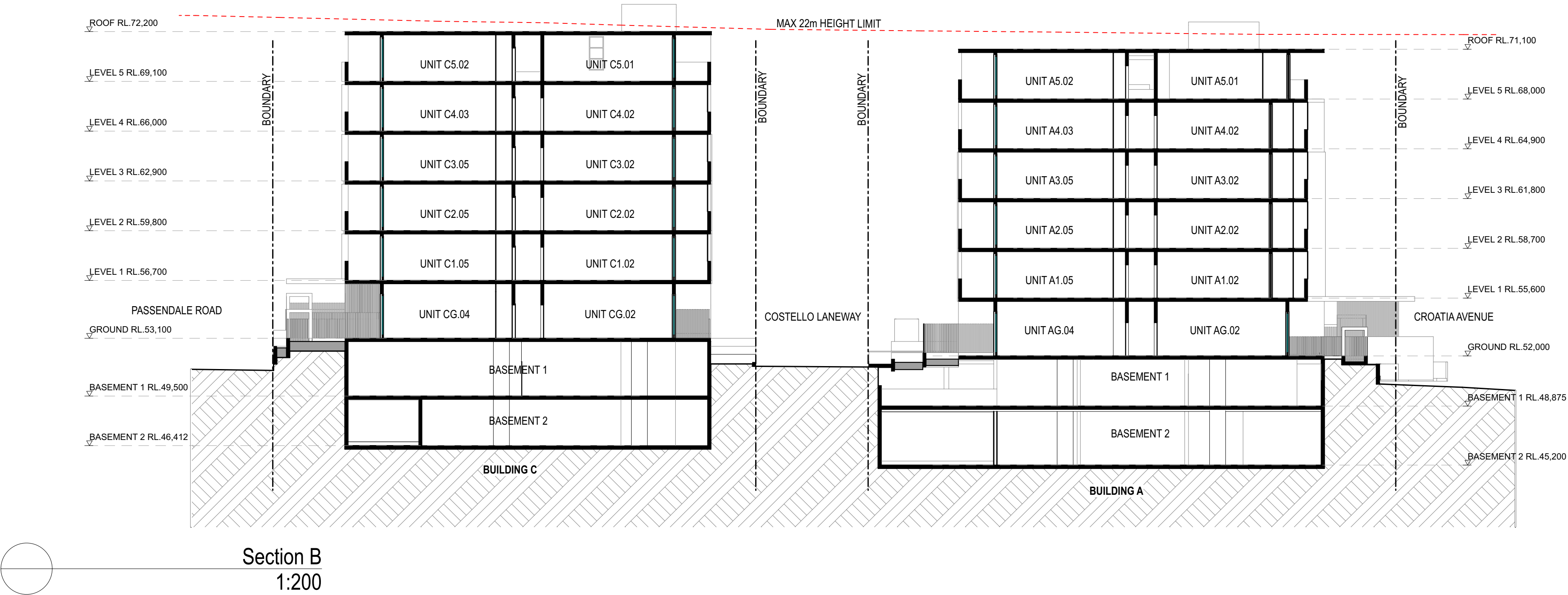
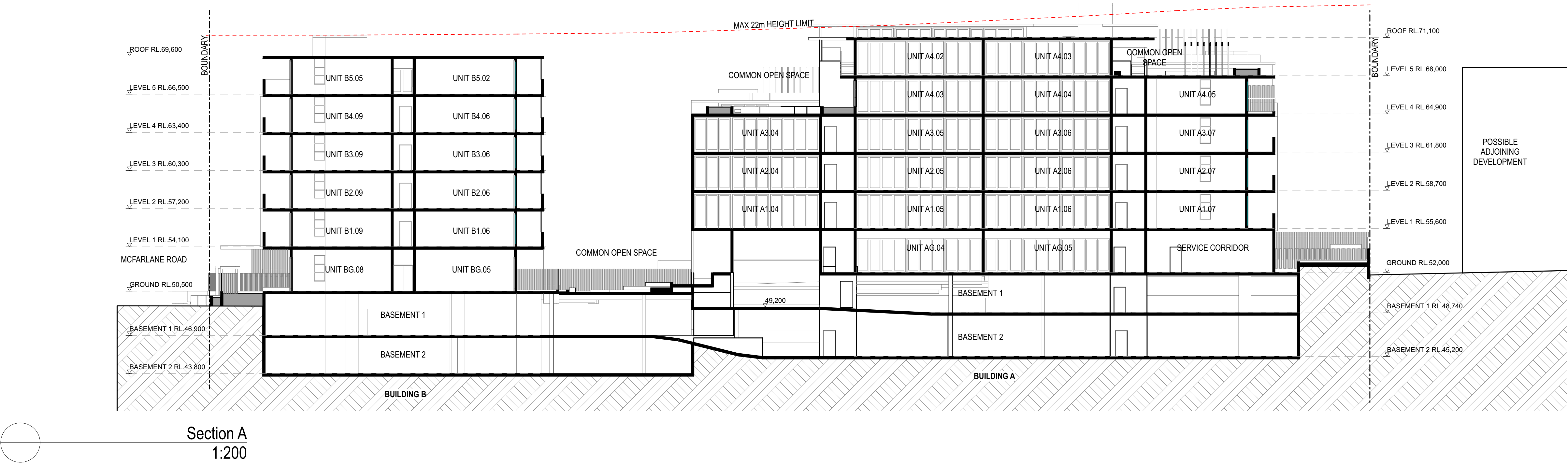
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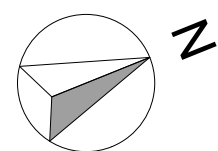
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Sections

project architect

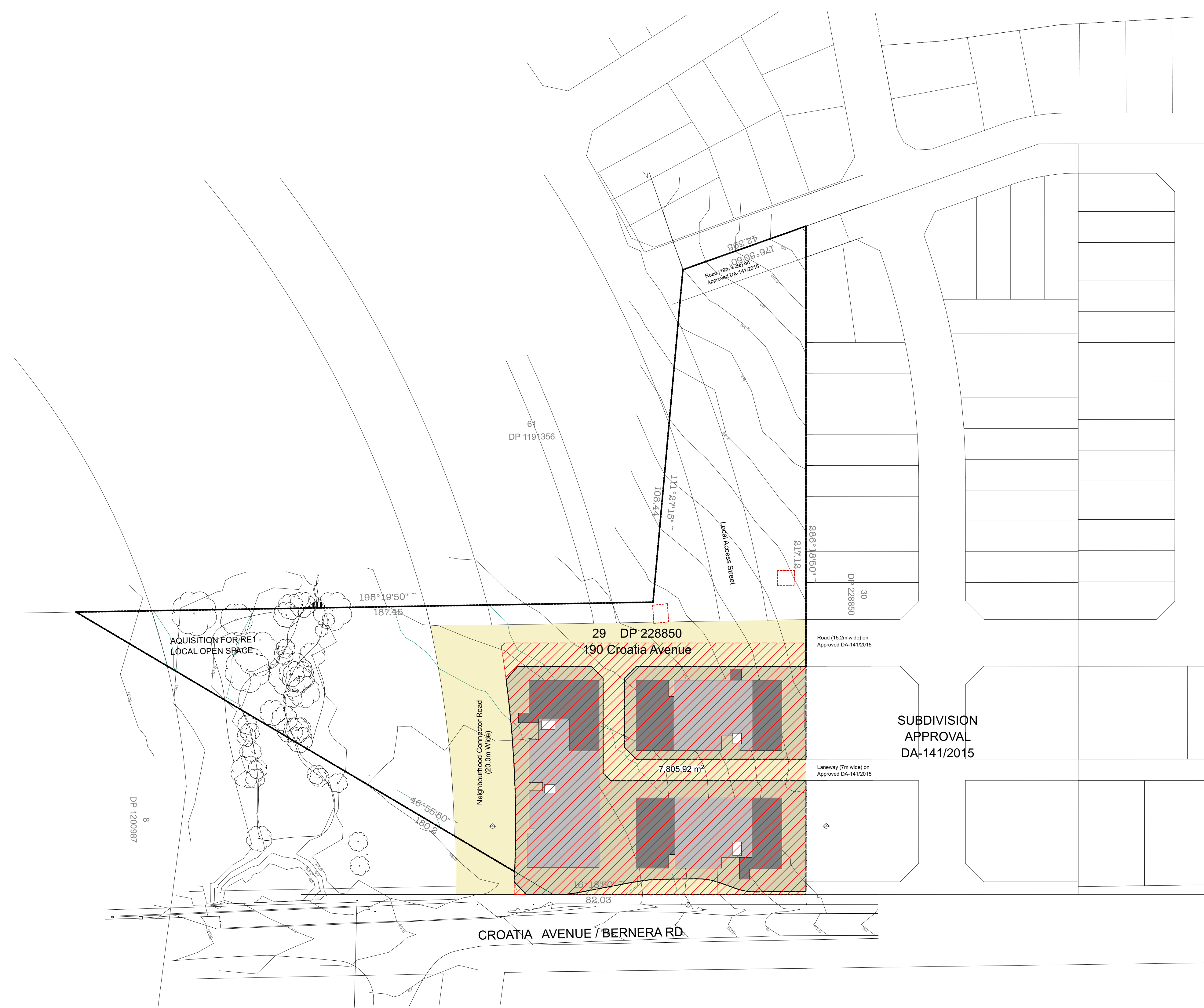
drawing no. AP15

drawn

issue

MA

A



STAGE 1 -
DEVELOPMENT

STAGE 1
PRE-DEVELOPMENT
SITE AREA
7,805.92m²

STAGE 1
NET SITE AREA
6,131.88m²

LOCATION STAGING PLAN
1:750

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- ☐ do not scale from drawing
- ☐ all dimensions to be checked on site before commencement of work.
- ☐ all discrepancies to be brought to the attention of the author.

north point:

key plan:

1:200
meters

0 1 5 10

notes:

amendments:			
Revision	Description	By	Date
01	Consultant Issue	MA	01.11.17
P3	Consultant Issue	MA	20.11.17
A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17

project
location

client
drawing title

scale 1:750 @ A1
job no. 17010

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
190 CROATIA AVE, EDMONDSON PARK

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Location Staging Plan

project architect
drawing no. AP02

FM_GK
drawn
MA
issue
A

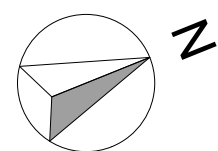
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SITE PLAN
1:200

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- ☐ all discrepancies to be brought to the attention of the author.

north point:



1:200
meters 0 1 5 10

key plan:

notes:

amendments:

Revision	Description	By	Date
P1	Consultant Issue	MA	23.10.17
P2	Consultant Issue	MA	01.11.17
P3	Consultant Issue	MA	20.11.17
A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17



project
location
client
drawing title
scale 1:200 @ A1
job no. 17010
project architect
drawing no. AP04
issue
A

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
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CROATIA 88 PTY LTD
Site Plan

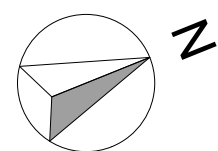
FM_GK drawn
AP04 issue
MA
A



BASEMENT 2
1:200

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- ☐ all discrepancies to be brought to the attention of the author.

north point:



1:200
meters 0 1 5 10

key plan:

notes:

amendments:

Revision	Description	By	Date
P1	Consultant Issue	MA	23.10.17
P2	Consultant Issue	MA	01.11.17
P3	Consultant Issue	MA	20.11.17
A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17



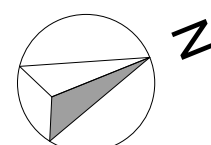
project
location
client
drawing title
scale 1:200 @ A1
job no. 17010
project architect
drawing no. AP05
issue
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
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CROATIA 88 PTY LTD
Basement 2
FM_GK drawn MA
AP05 issue A



BASEMENT 1
1:200

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- ☐ all discrepancies to be brought to the attention of the author.

north point:



1:200
0 1 5 10
meters

key plan:

notes:

amendments:

Revision	Description	By	Date
P1	Consultant Issue	MA	23.10.17
P2	Consultant Issue	MA	01.11.17
P3	Consultant Issue	MA	20.11.17
A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17



project
location
client
drawing title
scale 1:200 @ A1
job no. 17010
project architect
drawing no. AP06
issue
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Basement 1
FM_GK drawn MA
AP06 issue A

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Diagram A shows a circle inscribed within a triangle, touching all three sides of the triangle.

A diagram of a circle with a shaded sector. A handwritten 'z' is next to the circle.

1:200
meters

0 1 5 10

key plan:

notes:

CIL

amendments:


By	Date
----	------

location

drawing ti

scale 1:200 @ A1

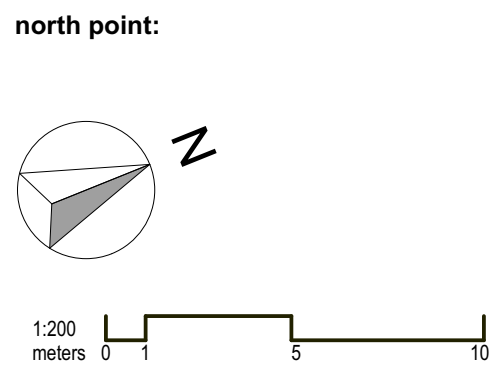
FM, GK	drawn	MA
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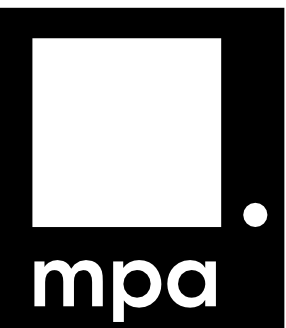


key plan:

notes:

amendments:

Revision	Description	By	Date
P1	Consultant Issue	MA	23.10.17
P2	Consultant Issue	MA	01.11.17
P3	Consultant Issue	MA	20.11.17
A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17



project
location
client
drawing title
scale 1:200 @ A1
job no. 17010
project architect
drawing no. AP08
issue
A

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Levels 1 - 3

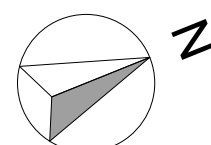
FM_GK drawn
MA
AP08 issue
A



LEVEL 4
1:200

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- do not scale from drawing
- all dimensions to be checked on site before commencement of work.
- all discrepancies to be brought to the attention of the author.

north point:



1:200
meters 0 1 5 10

key plan:

notes:

amendments:

Revision	Description	By	Date
P1	Consultant Issue	MA	23.10.17
P2	Consultant Issue	MA	01.11.17
P3	Consultant Issue	MA	20.11.17
A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17



project
location
client
drawing title
scale 1:200 @ A1
job no. 17010
project architect
drawing no. AP09
drawn
issue
MA
A

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
190 CROATIA AVE, EDMONDSON PARK

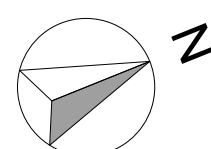
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Level 4



LEVEL 5
1:200

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- ☐ all discrepancies to be brought to the attention of the author.

north point:



1:200
meters 0 1 5 10

key plan:

notes:

amendments:

Revision	Description	By	Date
P1	Consultant Issue	MA	23.10.17
P2	Consultant Issue	MA	01.11.17
P3	Consultant Issue	MA	20.11.17
A	Development Application	MA	01.12.17



project
location
client
drawing title
scale 1:200 @ A1
job no. 17010
project architect
drawing no. AP10
issue
FM_GK
MA
A

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
190 CROATIA AVE, EDMONDSON PARK

CROATIA 88 PTY LTD
Level 5

APPENDIX B

AHIMS Searches

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 170386 190 Croatia Avenue

Client Service ID : 311094

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2455	DD1	AGD	56	302700	6238890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98739
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0784	MC-7;	AGD	56	302900	6239240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1727,98369,98 370,98371,984 43,98739
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0788	EP-1	GDA	56	302477	6240520	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1727,98369,98 370,98371,984 43,98739,1024 42
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-0789	EP-2;	AGD	56	302400	6239850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1727,98369,98 370,98371,984 43,98739,1024 42
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3529	EPCS4	GDA	56	302178	6239148	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		102442
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3530	SWRL Site 2	GDA	56	301379	6239528	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		102442
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3535	SWRL 5	GDA	56	302757	6239032	Open site	Destroyed	Stone Arrangement : 5, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3538	SWRL Site 1	GDA	56	301500	6239573	Open site	Destroyed	Stone Arrangement : 1		102442
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3570	ED 1	GDA	56	301922	6238801	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		101141,10244 2
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3908	EPCS 1	AGD	56	302179	6240173	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102442
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3909	EPCS 3	AGD	56	302385	6239089	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3911	EPCS10	GDA	56	301607	6239592	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		102442
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3912	EPCS 9	AGD	56	301514	6238864	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102442
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3914	EPCS 13	AGD	56	302500	6238480	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/11/2017 for Julia Mclachlan for the following area at Lot : 29, DP:DP228850 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Required as part of a Statement of Heritage Impact.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 33

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 170386 190 Croatia Avenue

Client Service ID : 311094

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-3990	SWRL 14	GDA	56	302406	6239226	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 4		102198,102199
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
37-2-3969	EPCS 2	GDA	56	302464	6240386	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 9, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	3849	102184
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-3987	EPSW 4	GDA	56	302124	6239327	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		102184
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-3989	SW2	GDA	56	302124	6239332	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102184
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4245	CRO 1	GDA	56	303158	6239199	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4246	CR02	GDA	56	303254	6239271	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4250	CR06	GDA	56	303022	6239250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4251	CR07	GDA	56	302948	6239166	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4316	CVWIF1	GDA	56	303303	6239666	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4254	SWRL 16	GDA	56	302792	6239029	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4255	SWRL 17	GDA	56	301928	6239233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4359	Ingleburn Precinct 1	GDA	56	301695	6238868	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4557	Croatia Ave Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	302571	6240359	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4548	EPS ISF 1	GDA	56	302660	6238993	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4549	EPS ISF 2	GDA	56	302825	6238865	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	3849	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-5-4552	SW 6	GDA	56	302584	6238657	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 06/11/2017 for Julia Mclachlan for the following area at Lot : 29, DP:DP228850 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Required as part of a Statement of Heritage Impact.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 33

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 170386 190 Croatia Avenue

Client Service ID : 311094

SitID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Heritage Concepts,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor							
45-5-4587	ERP IF1	GDA	56	301838	6239028	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	3849
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Tamika Goward							
45-5-4755	EPCS 2 re-recording	GDA	56	302530	6240600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Fenella Atkinson							
45-5-4908	Reburial of Croatia Ave IF1 (AHIMS #45-5-4613) and EP-1 (AHIMS #45-5-0788)	GDA	56	302493	6240478	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, Ms.Tamika Goward							

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Australia

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