



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Augusta Street Warehouse and Distribution Centre Blacktown

Blacktown LGA



August 2023

Report prepared for the Trustee for Huntingwood
Property Trust

Redacted version for public exhibition

Project summary

The Trustee for Huntingwood Property Trust proposes to construct a warehouse and distribution centre at Augusta Street, Blacktown. Coast History & Heritage (Coast) has been asked to prepare this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) in accordance with the technical requirements of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), and in support of the State Significant Development Application (SSD 36138263) for the proposal. Our ACHAR contains an Aboriginal archaeological assessment in accordance with the Heritage NSW *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, and documents Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.

The study area for the present report is located at Augusta Street, Blacktown, and is bounded by Flushcombe Road to the west, the Great Western Highway (A44) to the north, the Western Motorway (M4) to the south, and Prospect Highway to the east. The study area comprises multiple parcels of land and is legally described as Lot 1 DP835264; Lots 218-219 DP457024; Lot 2151 DP135859; Lot 2 DP516449; Lot 163-164, 168-188 and 216 DP8716; Lot 1 DP119616; Lots 4-6 DP226294; Lots 50-52 DP1144623; Lot 7 DP803359; Lots 6-10 DP801210; Lot 4 DP585492; Lot 4 DP5853442; and Lot 2 DP1263824.

Aboriginal heritage values

We were already familiar with the property because a few years ago Paul Irish from Coast took part in a survey of the property as part of a wider assessment (for MDCA). As part of that project, we also knew that several earlier studies had also assessed the study area.

There are two previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites within the study area; an isolated stone artefact (AHIMS #45-5-3308), and a surface stone artefact scatter (AHIMS #45-5-2361). Both these sites were recorded in disturbed contexts and are not associated with any subsurface archaeological deposit. Neither site could be relocated during our field survey due to access restrictions, limited visibility and environmental processes such as erosion. In particular, isolated artefact #45-5-3308 is no longer in its recorded location in 2007 and has most likely been washed into the creek corridor downslope to the west. No further Aboriginal sites or areas of subsurface potential were identified during our assessment. The study area has been substantially impacted by historical development and does not have any potential to contain intact or extensive Aboriginal archaeological remains.

Proposed development and potential Aboriginal heritage impact

The proposed works involve the construction and operation of four (4) new warehouse buildings, comprising a multi-level warehouse building on the eastern portion of the site and three single storey warehouse buildings on the western portion of the site. The warehouse buildings will include ancillary office space and indicative warehouse fit-out works including warehouse racking.

The proposal will include excavation and filling works to create the large warehouse lots. These and other landscaping works would impact the area in which the isolated artefact AHIMS #45-5-3308

was recorded in 2007, though it can no longer be found and has most likely washed downslope. The artefact scatter #45-5-2361 is situated within a powerline easement and will not be impacted by the current proposal. It can be protected during construction by temporary fencing. The likelihood of further Aboriginal heritage being present either on or below the ground within the areas proposed for development is low given the high level of past impact, as several previous assessments have confirmed. We do not believe that any further Aboriginal heritage investigations are necessary in relation to the proposal. However, as Aboriginal objects remain protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, we have recommended an 'unexpected finds protocol' as a precaution during construction.

Recommendations

We recommend that:

1. No further Aboriginal archaeological assessment or investigation is required prior to commencement of the proposed development, and the works may proceed with caution.
2. Temporary fencing should be erected around site #45-5-2361 prior to the commencement of construction activities as described in **Section 6.4** and shown in **Figure 30** and **Figure 31**.
3. The extent of the 40m x 20m protective buffer zone around site #45-5-2361 should also be included in all construction and management plans for the area to ensure that future impacts are avoided. Should impacts be proposed to this area in future, further assessment will be required.
4. Consideration should be given to the development of a cultural interpretation plan as discussed in **Section 6.4**.
5. An unexpected find protocol should be implemented for the life of the development. The unexpected finds protocol should be adhered to if unforeseen Aboriginal objects of human remains are uncovered during the development: If any Aboriginal objects or bones suspected of being human are identified during construction, site workers must:
 - a. Not further disturb or move these remains.
 - b. Immediately cease all work at the location.
 - c. In the case of suspected human remains only, notify NSW Police. In the case of Aboriginal objects, notify the Heritage NSW Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide available details of the objects or remains and their location. Management options will be determined in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to this project.
 - d. Not recommence any work at the location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
6. A copy of this report should be forwarded to the Registered Aboriginal Parties and to:

The Registrar
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
Heritage NSW
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2220

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1 Introduction to the project

The Trustee for Huntingwood Property Trust proposes to develop a warehouse and distribution centre on parts of a property at Augusta Street, Blacktown. The proposal is to be assessed as a State Significant Development under Part 4 (Division 4.7) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, adhering to the industry specific requirements for ‘Warehouses and distribution centres’.¹ The Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) has released the Planning Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirement (SEARs) for the project, and these require an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to be prepared to inform an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with current guidelines,² including Aboriginal community consultation requirements.³

Coast History and Heritage has been commissioned by the Trustee for Huntingwood Property Trust to prepare this report in accordance with the technical requirements of the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), and in support of the State Significant Development Application (SSD-36138263) for the proposed Augusta Street warehouse and distribution centre at Augusta Street, Blacktown.

Our ACHAR contains an Aboriginal archaeological assessment in accordance with the Heritage NSW *Code of Practice for Archaeological Objects in New South Wales* (‘the Code’),⁴ and documents Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (‘the Regulation’). It details known and potential Aboriginal heritage (‘objects’) within the study area and contains Aboriginal heritage management recommendations in relation to the current proposal. The study area has been assessed previously (some parts several times, and including one assessment undertaken by Coast director Paul Irish for MDCA). We have drawn on the observations and conclusions of these studies in this report.

1.1 What the report contains

The report contains:

- a description of the study area, the proposal and the background to our study (**Section 1**)
- an assessment of Aboriginal cultural values (**Section 2** and **Appendix 1**)
- an overview of the environmental, archaeological and historical information we considered (**Section 3** and **Appendix 2**)
- a description of the field inspection we completed (**Section 4**)
- our assessment of the Aboriginal heritage values of the study area (**Section 5**)

¹ NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2021. *Planning Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements: Warehouses and distribution centres*.

² Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) 2011; Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) 2010c.

³ *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (s80C), as detailed in DECCW 2010b.

⁴ DECCW 2010b

- our assessment of the possible Aboriginal heritage impacts from the proposal, and an Aboriginal heritage management strategy for the project (**Section 6**)
- our recommendations (**Section 7**)
- the references used in our report (**Section 8**).

The report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant SEARs for SSD-36138263:

1. Statutory context	
Address all relevant legislation, environmental planning instruments (EPIs) (including drafts), plans, policies and guidelines.	The relevant legislation, EPIs, plans, policies and guidelines are outlined in Section 1.4 .
18. Aboriginal cultural heritage	
Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts on any Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the land.	The present Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared in accordance with: • <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW</i> • <i>Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales</i> • <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.</i> The potential impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage values is assessed in Section 6.
25. Engagement	
Detail engagement undertaken and demonstrate how it was consistent with the Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects. Detail how issues raised and feedback provided have been considered and responded to in the project. In particular, applicants must consult with: • the relevant Department assessment team. • any relevant local councils. • any relevant agencies (including the Western Parkland City Authority for development within the Western Parkland City). • the community. • if the development would have required an approval or authorisation under another Act but for the application of s 4.41 of the EP&A Act or requires an approval or authorisation under another Act to be applied consistently by s 4.42 of the EP&A Act, the agency relevant to that approval or authorisation.	Consultation has been undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 (s80C), and the <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>. The consultation is detailed in Section 2 and Appendix 1.

1.2 Who contributed to the report

Authorship and acknowledgements

The report was written by Gina Basile (Archaeologist) and was reviewed by Dr Paul Irish (Director, Archaeologist and Historian). Coast would like to acknowledge the assistance of Athlene Kyle and Louis Towning (Logos), and discussions with and advice from Steve Randall (Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council) and Justine Coplin (Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation). The information contributed by Registered Aboriginal Parties is acknowledged with thanks.

1.3 What we are assessing

The property and proposal

The study area is located at Augusta Street, Blacktown and Prospect, within the Blacktown Local Government Area (LGA) (**Figure 1**). The study area comprises multiple parcels of land and is legally described as:

- Lot 1 DP835264
- Lots 218-219 DP457024
- Lot 2151 DP135859
- Lot 2 DP516449
- Lot 163-164, 168-188 and 216 DP8716
- Lot 1 DP119616
- Lots 4-6 DP226294
- Lots 50-52 DP1144623
- Lot 7 DP803359
- Lots 6-10 DP801210
- Lot 4 DP585492
- Lot 4 DP5853442
- Lot 2 DP1263824.

The study area is around 23.2 hectares in size (**Figure 2**). It is bordered by Flushcombe Road to the west, the Great Western Highway (A44) to the north, the Western Motorway (M4) to the south, and Prospect Highway to the east. Two tributaries of Blacktown Creek running through the western and central portions of the property. The study area is approximately 34km west of the Sydney CBD and approximately 3.3km south of the Blacktown commercial centre. It is within the Parish of Prospect, County of Cumberland.

The Trustee for Huntingwood Property Trust proposes to redevelop the study area. The proposal comprises construction and operation of a warehouse and distribution centre development, including four warehouse buildings, ancillary office space, office facilities, indicative warehouse fitout works inclusive of warehouse racking, on-site car parking, and associated works including excavation, landscaping, and signage (**Figure 3**).

These activities could be expected to disturb any Aboriginal artefacts or other Aboriginal archaeological remains in areas proposed for impact.

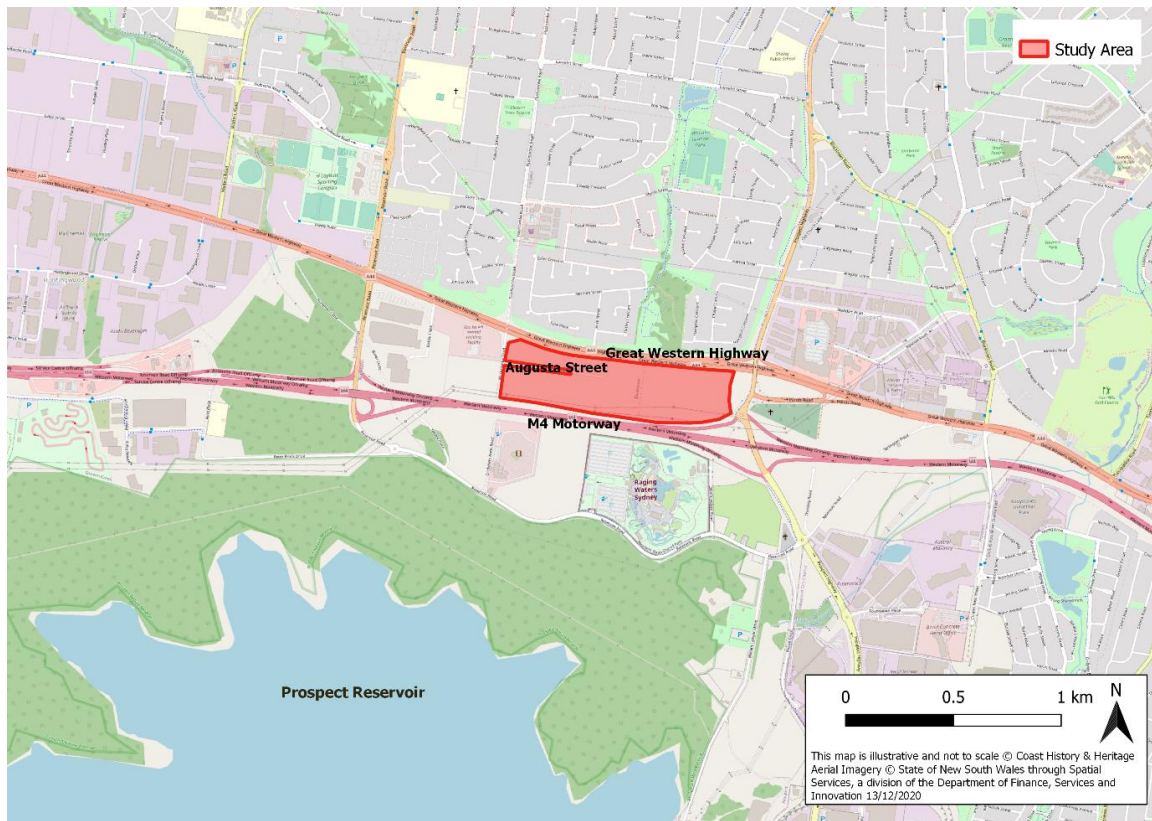


Figure 1. The location of the study area (red) in its local context

Source: NSW Spatial Services (marked up)

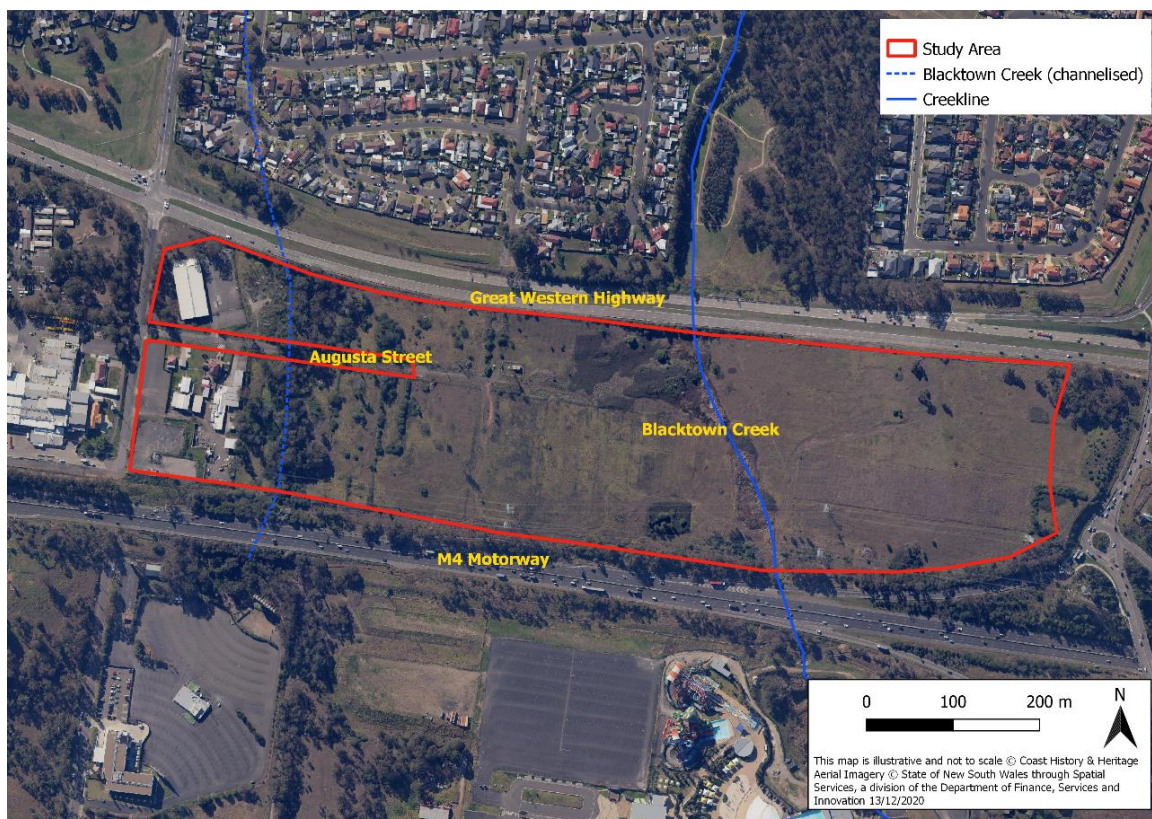


Figure 2. Detail and context of the property (red outline) along the creek line (blue)

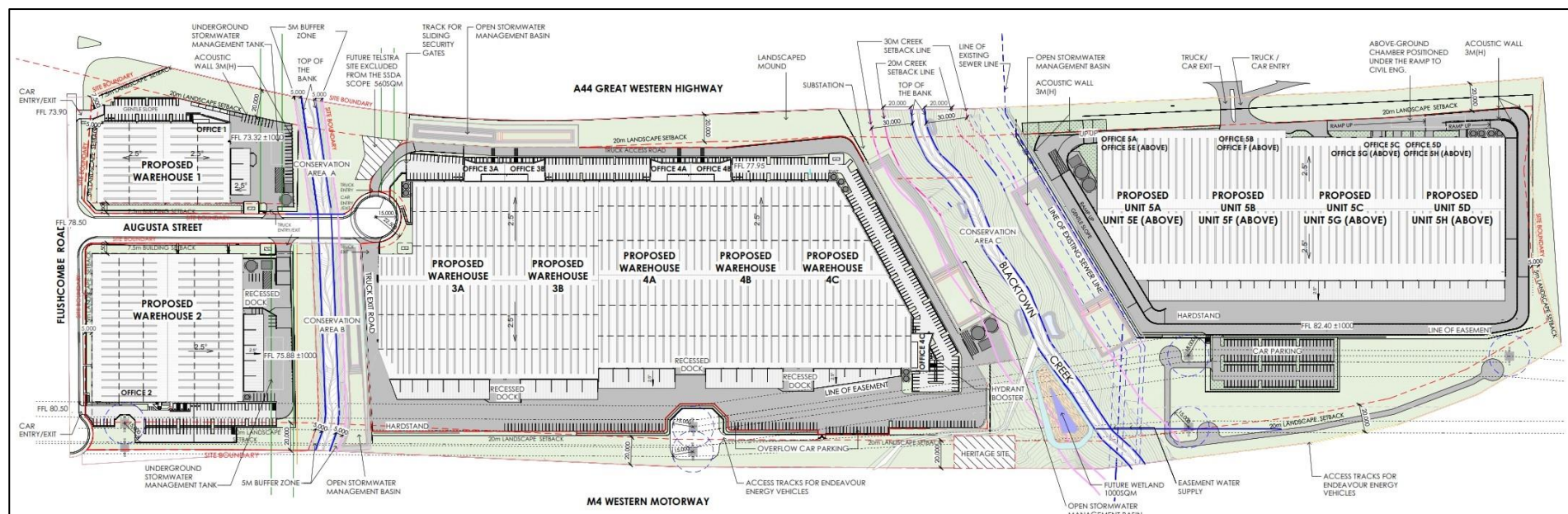


Figure 3. Proposed masterplan

Source: Pace Architects. 21.08.23. Augusta St Warehouse and Distribution Centre: Masterplan, Revision D

1.4 What we have considered

Legislative and policy requirements

This report has been prepared to assess the potential Aboriginal heritage impacts of the proposal, in consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties, in accordance with the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*,⁵ the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*,⁶ and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.⁷ We have met these requirements by producing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report which also documents Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.

In preparing this report and its recommendations, we are guided by the legal protections provided to Aboriginal heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (the 'NPW Act'). The NPW Act is administered by Heritage NSW, Department of Planning and Environment, and gives statutory protection to all Aboriginal 'objects' and 'places' in New South Wales. The NPW Act defines 'objects' as *'any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains'* and defines an Aboriginal place as one which *'in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture'*.⁸ Aboriginal objects are also commonly referred to as Aboriginal sites (e.g. campsites, scarred trees, rock engravings). There are no Aboriginal places registered within or near the current study area, so the protections given to these are not further considered.

Under the NPW Act there are offences for 'harm' to Aboriginal objects either knowingly (s86(1)) or unknowingly (s86(2)). *Harm* is defined in s5(1) of the NPW Act to mean any act or omission that:

- (a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or*
 - (b) in relation to an object—moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or*
 - (c) is specified by the regulations, or*
 - (d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);*
- but does not include any act or omission that:*
- (e) desecrates the object or place, or*
 - (f) is trivial or negligible, or*
 - (g) is excluded from this definition by the regulations.*

⁵ OEH 2011.

⁶ DECCW 2010b.

⁷ DECCW 2010c.

⁸ NPW Act Section 5(1) and Section 84 respectively.

There are defences and exemptions to the offence of ‘harm’, which include damage caused by ‘low impact activities’ (s87(4)) such as routine farm maintenance. It is also a defence to unknowingly harm if you undertook a Due Diligence assessment that meets Heritage NSW standards and concluded that the proposed activity would not result in harm.⁹ It is also not an offence to investigate Aboriginal objects through archaeological test excavations, but only if the methods used are strictly in accordance with the Code of Practice.

The most common way that harm to Aboriginal objects takes place is under the legal sanction of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (‘AHIP’) under s90 of the NPW Act. AHIPs can also be issued to enable archaeological test excavations that cannot be undertaken under the Code of Practice. AHIPs are issued by the Chief Executive of Heritage NSW based on a valid application and an accompanying Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. However, as the current proposal is being assessed as a State Significant Development, AHIPs are not required to enable investigation or harm to Aboriginal objects, once the approval has been issued. However, all of the same investigations and considerations that would be undertaken in relation to an AHIP must be undertaken, including preparation of the same kind of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared for both State Significant Development proposals and AHIP applications must document Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Regulation. This involves seeking registrations of interest in the project from Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the application through public notices and by contacting people identified through notices to Local Aboriginal Land Councils and government agencies who deal with Aboriginal communities in the area. People or organisations can register as ‘Registered Aboriginal Parties’ which provides them with a right to review and comment on project information and draft reporting, and to provide advice on Aboriginal cultural and historical significance.

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the ‘EP&A Act’) sets out the way the NPW Act protection for Aboriginal heritage is considered in relation to proposed developments. There are three main parts of the EP&A Act which outline how Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be considered. Part 3 governs the preparation of planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans, Part 4 relates to development assessment and consent and Part 5 considers infrastructure and environmental impact assessment. Parts 4 and 5 are of most relevance to this project because they concern the process of obtaining development consent and the documentation required to support development applications. Under Part 4 (Division 4.7), projects can be deemed to be of State Significance. In these cases, the DPE takes over the role of the determining authority.

There are also other state and federal laws which sometimes apply to Aboriginal heritage assessment, but they do not apply to this study and are not considered here.

⁹ DECCW 2010a or an equivalent standard.

2 Assessing Aboriginal cultural values

Aboriginal cultural assessment

In this section we outline the Aboriginal community consultation that has taken place in order to assess the Aboriginal cultural significance of the study area and any Aboriginal objects within it. This has been undertaken in accordance with Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 ('the Regulation'). Each step in the consultation is described in order, starting with determining Registered Aboriginal Parties, and the information provided to, and received from, them.

2.1 *Who we spoke with*

Registered Aboriginal Parties

Public and direct notices were placed in order to identify 'Registered Aboriginal Parties' to the project as required by the Regulation. In addition, we recognise the statutory responsibilities of Local Aboriginal Land Councils 'to promote the protection of Aboriginal culture and the heritage of Aboriginal persons' within their boundaries,¹⁰ as well as those of Registered Native Title Claimants and Registered Aboriginal Owners.¹¹ For these reasons the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council, was informed that they would automatically be listed as a Registered Aboriginal Party unless they chose to opt out.

2.1.1 Who we notified

We sent direct notifications about the project on 27 January 2022 to the agencies listed in **Table 1** and asked them to provide us with the contact details of any Aboriginal people they were aware of who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the study area and any Aboriginal objects or places within it by 10 February 2022 (see **Appendix 1A**). Their responses are shown in **Appendix 1B** and summarised in **Table 1**. On 11 February 2022, we then sent notices to all of the Aboriginal people and organisations identified by those agencies and requested a response by 25 February 2022. The list of who was sent these notices, and who responded is shown in **Table 2**, and the responses are also in **Appendix 1C** (except where details have been requested not to be shared).

We placed a public notice in *The Daily Telegraph* newspaper on the 4 February 2022 calling for registrations of interest from Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge relevant to the project (see **Appendix 1A**). A deadline of 18 February 2022 was provided for responses.

¹⁰ Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, s52(1)(m).

¹¹ Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, Division 3.

Table 1. Direct agency notices sent on 27 January 2022

Agency Contacted	Response and who they Asked us to Contact
Greater Sydney Local Land Services	No response received
National Native Title Tribunal	Responded on 28/01/22 in relation to Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements within the entire Blacktown Local Government Area (LGA). There are no Native Title claims or Indigenous Land Use Agreements within the Blacktown LGA.
Heritage NSW	Responded on the 03/02/22 providing a list of 'Aboriginal parties for the Blacktown local government area' that they 'consider likely to have an interest in the proposal. Those stakeholders with this area: <i>Amanda Hickey Cultural Services, Anthony Williams, Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments, B.H. Heritage Consultants, Badu, Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation, Biamanga Cultural Heritage and Technical Services, Bidjowong Aboriginal Corporation, Bilinga Cultural Heritage and Technical Services, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation, Callendulla, Clive Freeman, Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation, Deerubbin LALC, Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation, Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, DJMD Consultancy, Dharug, Didge Ngunuwal Clan, Gilay Consultants, Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation, Goobah Developments, Goodradigbee Cultural and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, Gulaga, Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, Gunyuu, HSB Consultants, Julia Narayan, Jerringong, Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group, Minnamunnung, Mundawari Heritage Consultants, Munyunga, Mura Indigenous Corporation, Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation, Murra bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation, Murramarang, Murrumbal, Ngambaa Cultural Connections, Nundagurri, Paul Gale, Pemulwuy CHTS, , Thauaira, Thoorga Nura, Waawaar Awaar Aboriginal Corporation, Wailwan Aboriginal Group, Walbunja, Walgalu, Wingikara CHTS, Woka Aboriginal Corporation, Wori Woilywa, Wullung, Yerramurra, Yulay Cultural Services, Yurrandaali, Cultural Services</i>
Registrar of Aboriginal Owners	No response received
Blacktown City Council	Sue Galt responded on 03/02/22 and advised that Blacktown City Council received notification from The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) that the consultation list for this purpose is confidential and enquiries regarding Heritage regulation should be referred to Heritage NSW.
NTS Corp	No response received
Deerubbin LALC	No response received

Table 2. Direct notices and responses

Person/Organisation Contacted	Date Contacted	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Seeking Registration
Amanda Hickey	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Anthony Williams	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
B.H. Heritage Consultants	11/02/22	25/02/22	14/02/22	Yes

Person/Organisation Contacted	Date Contacted	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Seeking Registration
Badu	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Barking Owl	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Biamanga Cultural Heritage and Technical Services	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Bilinga Cultural Heritage and Technical Services	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Callendulla	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Clive Freeman	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Cooroboree Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	11/02/22	Yes
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	21/02/22	Yes
Deerubbin LALC	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	Yes
Dharug	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Didge Ngunuwal Clan	11/02/22	25/02/22	11/02/22	Yes
DJMD Consultancy	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Gilay Consultants	11/02/22	25/02/22	17/02/22	Yes
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Goobah Developments	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Goodradigbee Cultural and Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Gulaga	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Gunya	-	-	14/02/22	Yes
Gunyu	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
HSB Consultants	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Jerringong	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Julia Narayan	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	11/02/22	25/02/22	14/02/22	Yes
Minnamunnung	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Mundawari Heritage Consultants	11/02/22	25/02/22	14/02/22	Yes
Munyunga	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Mura Indigenous Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	02/03/22	Yes
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	28/02/22	Yes

Person/Organisation Contacted	Date Contacted	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Seeking Registration
Murramarang	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Murrumbal	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Nundagurri	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Paul Gale	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Pemulwuy CHTS	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Thauaira	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Thoorga Nura	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	14/02/22	Yes
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Walbunja	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Walgalu	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Wingikara CHTS	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22	25/02/22	11/02/22	Yes
Wori Woilywa	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Wullung	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Yerramurra	11/02/22	25/02/22	No	
Yulay Cultural Services	11/02/22	25/02/22	17/02/22	Yes
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	11/02/22	25/02/22	15/02/22	Yes

2.1.2 Who registered an interest

The process resulted in the identification of a total of 15 Registered Aboriginal Parties, comprising of those who responded to the direct notice and one who had contacted us directly (see **Table 3**). As per the Regulation, the list of Registered Aboriginal Parties was provided to Heritage NSW and the Deerubbin LALC on 28 March 2022 (and updated on 4 March 2022 as there were late registrations), with the exception of three Registered Aboriginal Party who did not wish for their details to be forwarded to Deerubbin LALC and/or Heritage NSW.

Table 3. Registered Aboriginal Parties for this project

Registered Aboriginal Party	Date of Registration
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	11/02/22
B.H. Heritage Consultants	14/02/22
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	21/02/22
Didge Ngunawal Clan	11/02/22
Gilay Consultants	17/02/22

Registered Aboriginal Party	Date of Registration
Gunya	14/02/22
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	14/02/22
Mundawari Heritage Consultants	14/01/22
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	02/03/22
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	28/02/22
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	14/02/22
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	11/02/22
Yulay Cultural Services	17/02/22
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	15/02/22

2.2 What we were told

Comments from Registered Aboriginal Parties

As part of the consultation process, the Registered Aboriginal Parties were invited to comment on two main occasions; on distribution of project information and the proposed assessment methodology, and on completion of the draft report. In addition, some of the RAPs provided information in their registration of interest in the project. These comments are outlined below.

2.2.1 Responses to the project information and proposed methodology

We sent a document containing project information and our proposed assessment methodology to all Registered Aboriginal Parties on 28 February 2022 with a deadline of 29 March 2022 for responses (see **Appendix 1D**). We invited all Registered Aboriginal Parties to provide us with information or views about:

- any places or objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be relevant to the current proposal;
- appropriate management for any Aboriginal objects that may be collected/retrieved from the study area should the proposed development be approved; and
- any other Aboriginal cultural or historical knowledge which is relevant to the Aboriginal cultural assessment of the study area in relation to the current proposal.

All Registered Aboriginal Parties were also asked to identify any information that may be of a sensitive nature so that appropriate protocols could be developed for assessing and discussing it, however no information provided was identified as sensitive in this way.

The full responses we received are contained in **Appendix 1E** and are summarised in **Table 4**, along with any relevant comments made during registration. Specific recommendations made by Registered Aboriginal Parties are discussed in **Section 2.3** and **Section 6**.

Table 4. Summary of information provided by Registered Aboriginal Parties

Registered Aboriginal Party	Summary and Discussion
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	The group supports the proposed methodology.
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	This group emphasised the area is highly significant to Aboriginal People. The group supported the proposed methodology.
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	This group emphasised the area is highly significant to Aboriginal People, especially activities conducted around Blacktown Creek including as a water source, bathing, food gathering and daily lifestyle. The group supports the proposed methodology and made the additional recommendation of incorporating a cultural interpretive display. <i>This is discussed further in Section 6</i>
Mundawari Heritage Consultants	The group enquired over the proposed conservation zones and areas for the field survey. They stated their preference for any identified cultural material to be reburied within the environmental conservation zone.
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	The group supports the proposed methodology.
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	The group supports the proposed methodology.

2.2.2 Comments on the draft report

This draft report was sent out to all Registered Aboriginal Parties on 2 June 2022. We asked for any comments or information to be provided to us by 1 July 2022 so that it could be considered in the final report. The comments provided have been included in **Appendix 1F** and are summarised in **Table 5** below. These include a report provided by DCAC.

Table 5. Comments received on the draft report

Registered Aboriginal Party	Summary and Discussion
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	The Land Council has no concerns with the proposed development, so long as harm to the artefact scatter is avoided.
B.H. Heritage Consultants	This group supports the report.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	No response received.

Registered Aboriginal Party	Summary and Discussion
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Responded noting that <i>"This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites"</i>, and providing information about the ways in which Darug ancestors used the land. Raised concerns with the Heritage NSW consultation process, in that it requires consultation with groups who are not connected to the local Aboriginal community. Provided support for the proposed recommendations in this report.
Didge Ngunawal Clan	The group stated: <i>"DNC has lived in the Area for quite some time now and love to be working out in the field with you guys on this job if available for us"</i> .
Gilay Consultants	No response received.
Gunya	No response received.
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	This group has over 50 years of knowledge within the area, aim to save cultural heritage, and maintain a spiritual connection to the land. Further stating <i>"As the land, water ways, the flora and fauna are being majorly affected by this development. With it losing our ancestors mark that being artefacts, grinding grooves, scared trees, claypans, wells, rock art and hearths. This leaves room for us to be able to save every last bit of our Aboriginal cultural heritage. Our future is educating the wider community about our oldest continuing culture in the world."</i> The group highlighted the study area's significance within the wider area through its connection to daily activities and ceremonial and sacred practices. Furthermore, sharing that Aboriginal people camped along the water ways to have access to this resource and all it could offer, this suggests that Aboriginal cultural heritage finds may be present. Therefore, the area's significance lies in its history and spiritual connection. The group recommends a cultural interpretation plan for the project to connect with Country, recognising the Aboriginal people as owners of the land. Building on this recommendation, they suggested incorporating a showcase of 3D replicas of the artefacts found on site with background history of the area. The group recommends further investigation through test excavations, as there is a potential for disturbed areas to contain PADs which they believe may be present due to the presence of registered sites within the study area. With their recommendations in mind the group supports our proposed recommendations and support the report.
Mundawari Heritage Consultants	No response received.
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	The group agrees with the recommendations set out in this report.

Registered Aboriginal Party	Summary and Discussion
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	No response received.
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	No response received.
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	The group supports the report and acknowledges that Aboriginal artefact finds can be dense.
Yulay Cultural Services	No response received.
Yurrandaali Cultural Services	No response received.

2.3 Aboriginal cultural values in relation to this project

We have asked Registered Aboriginal Parties to provide any information which they believe is relevant to determined Aboriginal cultural values relevant to this study, whether in relation to particular Aboriginal objects (artefacts) or the history of the area more generally. Comments include the following issues relating to Aboriginal heritage management more broadly and to the significance of the locality of the study area more specifically:

- Darug descendants have visited, worked and lived in the Huntingwood area. They have been involved in Aboriginal cultural heritage management and archaeology for many years. It is one of the ways in which they maintain their connection to Country and fulfil their responsibilities towards conservation of their heritage.
- Although tangible evidence, such as stone artefacts and wooden tools may longer be visible due to historical impacts, it is important to recognise that the natural resources that would have been available along Blacktown Creek and the wider area would have encouraged camping and social connections. Aboriginal people have a strong spiritual connection to the land that is not often fully appreciated by the wider community. It is suggested this could be communicated through a variety of media such as building and landscape design, art work, digital displays, native gardens and interpretation signs.
- There are concerns with the consultation process outlined in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*,¹² and the difficulties that this process presents for Aboriginal people and organisations with connections to country and community.

These statements are largely echoed by Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group, indicating that the area was, and still is, important to Aboriginal people, and particularly those with ancestral and historical connections to the locality. It is important to ensure that Aboriginal people are involved with any works that relate to the management of their heritage, to ensure that all aspects of its significance are addressed, and to allow them to fulfil their responsibilities for heritage conservation as part of a broader caring for country. No one has yet identified any specific Aboriginal cultural connections or significance relating to the study area except as part of a broader area with which they identify historically or culturally. No specific significance or knowledge has been articulated in

¹² DECCW 2010b

relation to the identified Aboriginal objects, but responses regarding management suggest that all artefacts have at least to have a general level of significance that relates to their presence as indicators of the past activities of Aboriginal people in the general area. Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group, further recommended the addition of a cultural interpretation plan to highlight the traditional owner's of the land and their history.

In relation to the proposed works more specifically, concern was expressed about the earthworks by one of the RAPs, and the potential for these works to impact buried Aboriginal archaeological sites. They queried if archaeological test excavation would be undertaken in order to investigate this potential. We clarified the high level of historical disturbance, and the low Aboriginal archaeological potential within the specific study area. With this understanding, the RAP group was comfortable with no test excavations being undertaken. However, one RAP group stated that even with the level of historical disturbance, Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) may remain in the area due to the presence of registered sites within the study area. We attempted to address this within our recommendations with the implementation of an unexpected finds protocol.

This information has been considered in the assessment of the proposal and the recommended management strategy.

3 Information we have considered

Environmental, archaeological and historical context

3.1 Environmental context

Geology, soils and hydrology

If we want to understand how Aboriginal people may have used the local area in the past, and what traces of that use might still physically remain on and below the ground surface, we need to understand the local environment and how it has changed over time. The study area is within land that has been used for agricultural purposes for many years, which has resulted in both obvious and subtle modifications. The environmental data can help us to understand how the area looked before this, and how Aboriginal people may have used the landscape.

The study area is located in an area of low undulating hills near the watershed of the three major catchments of the Parramatta, Georges and Hawkesbury Rivers (**Figure 4**). The study area slopes down from either end to the uppermost reaches of two tributaries of Blacktown Creek, which are separated by a central spur. The creeks originally flowed north to meet about a kilometre north of the study area, before flowing into Toongabbie Creek and ultimately into the Parramatta River, however the western tributary has been channelised. The land immediately west of the study area drains into the upper Hawkesbury catchment at Bungarribee Creek, while to the south lies Prospect Reservoir, which flows southeast via the Prospect Creek into the Georges River.

Geological mapping indicates that the study area falls within an area of Bringelly Shale bedrock, which has decomposed into a capping layer of clay.¹³ Soil mapping shows that the study area is dominated by one soil landscape, the Blacktown Soil Landscape, which is formed from the weathering of underlying clay (see **Figure 6**).¹⁴ The Blacktown Soil Landscape is a slowly eroding 'residual' soil. In contexts like the study area, intact soil profiles can consist of up to 30cm of friable brownish black loam A1 (topsoil) horizon and 10-30cm of brown loam A2 horizon, overlying clay subsoil. This is important because we know from similar contexts around Sydney that archaeological remains of past Aboriginal use are likely to be restricted to the original A1 topsoil horizon (and A2 horizon by downward movement). Archaeological material is predominantly restricted to the A horizon in the Blacktown Soil Landscape and is vulnerable to erosion and historical impact.

While now largely cleared, it was likely that the study area would have been originally covered in various species of eucalypts, such as Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and mixed Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), with an understorey of shrubbery and grasses as part of the Cumberland Plain Woodland, while along creeks in the Blacktown Soil Landscape, species suited to frequent inundation such as casuarinas are generally found, vegetation in and around the study area would have been characterised by various species of eucalyptus trees.¹⁵ Animals and plants living along the creek would have offered Aboriginal people a range of foods and other resources, however, the creeks in the upper Blacktown Creek catchment only flowed intermittently. There is another

¹³ Clark & Jones 1991.

¹⁴ Bannerman & Hazelton 1990.

¹⁵ Bannerman & Hazelton 1990; Benson & Howell 1995

unnamed creek as part of this catchment which runs through the eastern portion of the study area underneath Augusta Street.



Figure 4. Confluence of Blacktown Creek and surroundings in relation to the study area

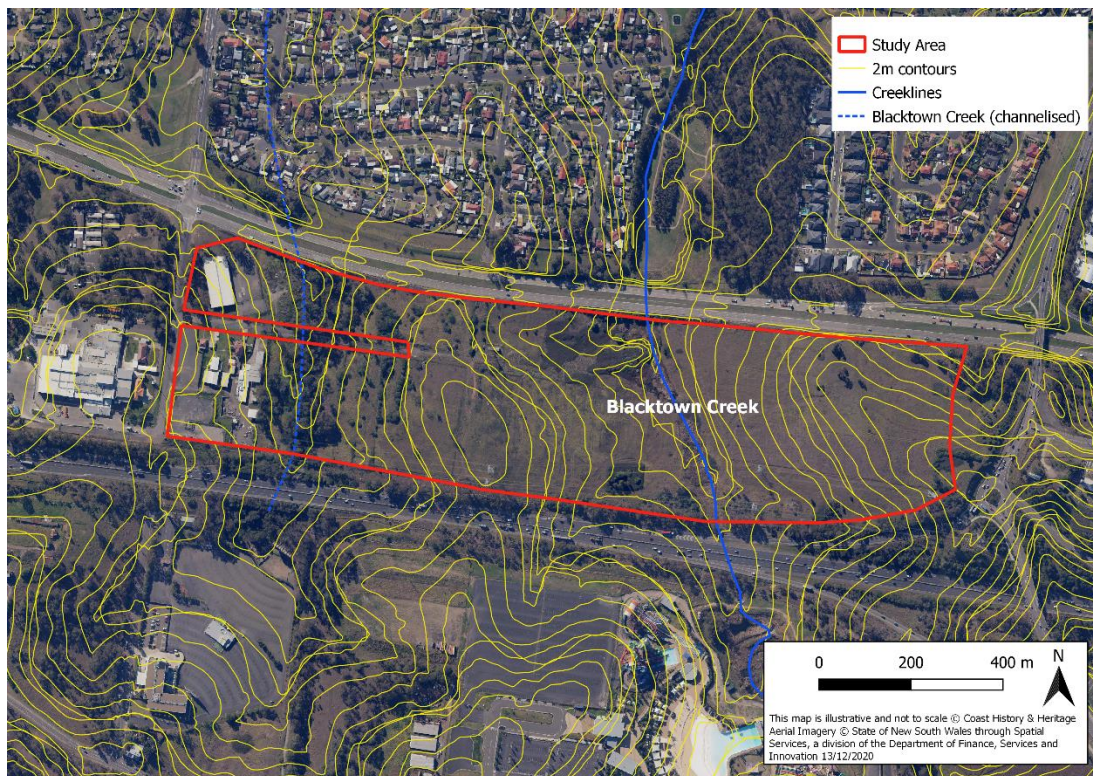


Figure 5. The study area in relation to contour lines and watercourses

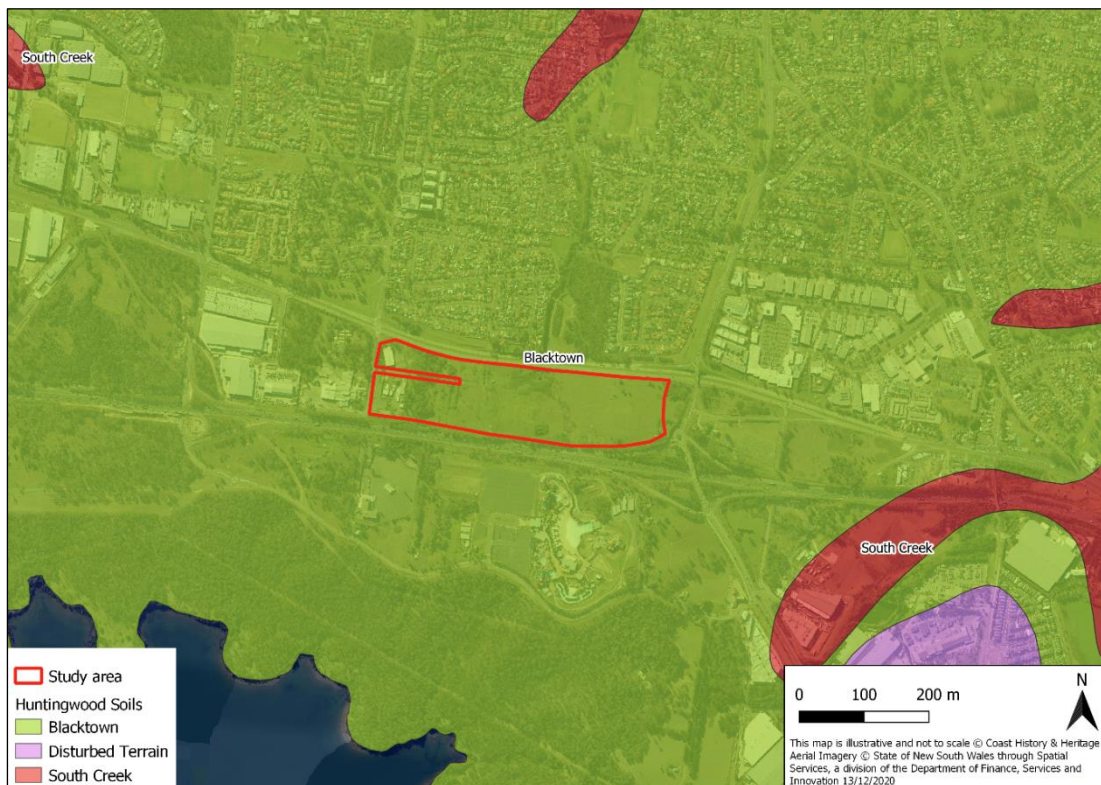


Figure 6. Soil landscapes within the study area and surrounds

3.2 Historical context

Non-Aboriginal land use and impacts

In this section we consider the non-Aboriginal uses of the study area and their potential impacts on Aboriginal archaeological remains. The archaeological potential of these landscape features may be affected by processes of disturbance that have occurred as a result of natural process, or of historical occupation and development. The effects of natural processes, such as erosion, have been mentioned above. To assess disturbance that may have resulted from historical occupation, we reviewed historical images and other documentary sources.

Historical records can help infer historical land usage and support the interpretations from historical aerals. The allotments at Augusta Street were initially granted to Robert Lethbridge and John Campbell, as illustrated in Parish maps. The land was referred to as 'Flushcombe Estate', granted by Governor Macquarie in 1822. The land largely remained underdeveloped into the early to mid-19th century and was part of rural allotments granted during this period, reflecting a similar distribution in the region of agricultural and intermittent usage and cleared of timber. The land was primarily used to breed horses and grazing cattle, and has been further subdivided over the years.

Historical aerial photographs of the study area from 1943 to the present show a range of historical impacts over that time.¹⁷ The 1943 aerial shows that by this time, almost the entire study area was clear of timber (**Figure 7**). There are some remnants of vegetation still visible in the western portion

¹⁷ Spatial Services NSW, Historical Images, Search and Discovery [accessed February 22]

of the study area but they appear to be juvenile trees that may indicate regrowth after prior land clearing. There were numerous buildings present, with a particular concentration on either side of Augusta Street, which is reflected in the current landscape which displays remnants of the cut and fill allotments to level the embankments. Additionally, there is a property in the eastern portion of the study area with eroded vehicle track access to the road in the east. There were various buildings constructed over the years, primarily located on the western end of the study area by Augusta Street. The built structures in the central and eastern part of the study area have since been demolished and were likely associated with agricultural uses.

By 1965, the central portion of the study area was under cultivation with extensive soil disturbances visible, and a dam had been constructed immediately north of the property along the eastern tributary of Blacktown Creek (**Figure 8**). Various properties in the western portion were demolished while others expanded reflecting intense ground disturbances. Further eroding vehicle tracks are present in the south heading east along the study area. An increase in vegetation density is observed in the north-western section by Augusta Street is visible but largely remained sparse across the rest of the study area.

By 1975, a large amount of bulk earthworks had been conducted in the general area, such as through the development of the Great Western Highway which borders the study area to the north, resulting in clearing of additional vegetation (**Figure 9**). The cultivation previously noted in the 1965 aerial is no longer visible and represents further changes to the landscape. Furthermore, historical imagery throughout the 1970s displays gentle sloping around Blacktown Creek, indicative of erosion. The study area appears to be relatively stable in comparison to the previous imagery, and continued into the 1980s imagery, with structures littered across the area with a concentration in the west.

The 2000 historical aerial reveals additional bulk earthworks with the construction of the M4 Motorway to the south and the Prospect Highway which borders the study area to the east. Many of the buildings in the east and central portion of the study area have been demolished and levelled. High voltage overhead powerlines were constructed across the southern border of the study area. There are eroding tracks present across the site which reflect its previous usage and access points.

Modern imagery, from 2018, shows increased vegetation, predominantly around Blacktown Creek (**Figure 10**). The study area has been susceptible to moderate - high levels of historical impact. These impacts could be expected to have significantly disturbed the natural soil profiles across the study area. This is supported by geotechnical investigations¹⁸ in close vicinity of the study area in 2006, which concluded that the original topsoil was largely absent across the majority of their testing site, likely the result of historical impact. It is highly likely that a similar trend will be present in the study area.

¹⁸ Douglas Partners, 2006.

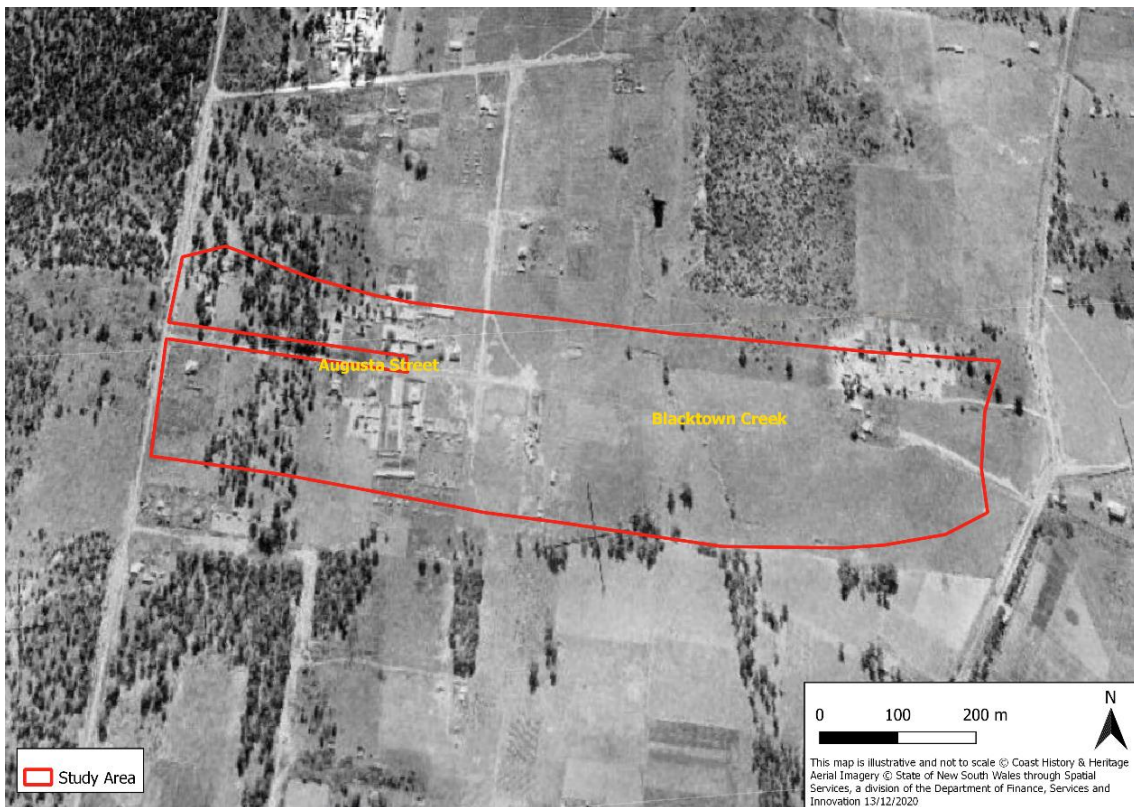


Figure 7. 1943 historical aerial of the study area

Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery Search and Discovery

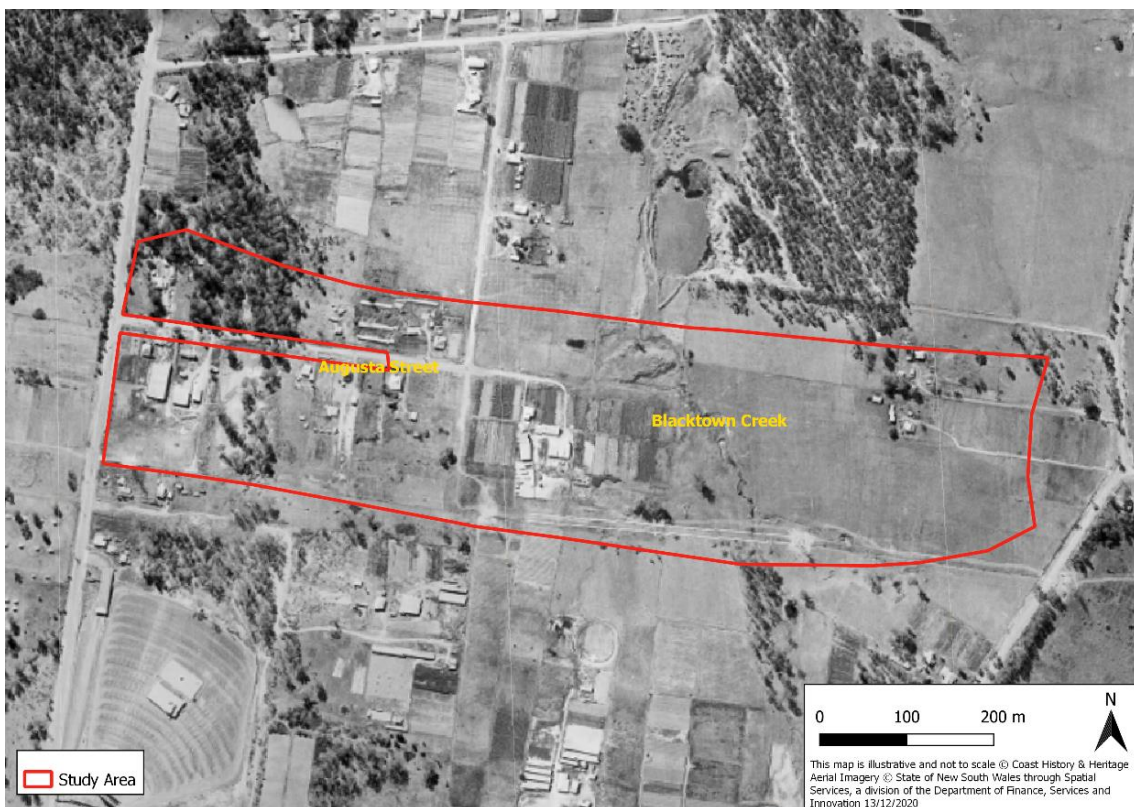


Figure 8. 1965 historical aerial of the study area

Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery Search and Discovery



Figure 9. 1975 historical aerial of the study area, showing the Great Western Highway to the north

Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery Search and Discovery



Figure 10. 2018 historical aerial of the study area

Source: NSW Spatial Services, Historical Imagery Search and Discovery

In summary, the study area has been impacted by more than a century of agricultural and/or pastoral purposes until around the 1980s, including cultivation, buildings, tracks and land clearing. In the 1990s the western end of the study area was comprehensively impacted by commercial subdivision, with the construction of buildings, roads and installation of services across the study area. The western tributary of Blacktown Creek appears to have been filled in or piped in the 1960s, while the banks of the eastern tributary have steadily eroded. The entire extent of the study area has been impacted over this time by one or more significant uses.

Given that archaeological remains of past Aboriginal use are likely to be restricted to the original A1 topsoil horizon (and A2 horizon by downward movement), these historical impacts could be expected to have significantly impacted any intact archaeological deposits that may once have been present. It is, therefore, likely that any archaeological remains that could survive within the study area will be in a largely if not totally disturbed condition. It is also worth noting that with the possible exception of parts of the western creekline, all original trees were cleared from the site prior to the 1940s and the few regrowth trees were again cleared in the 1990s. This means there are unlikely to be any Aboriginal culturally modified trees within the study area.

3.3 Heritage registers and sites

For this assessment we checked the main Aboriginal heritage database for New South Wales, the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). We searched AHIMS on 10 July 2023, over a 4x4km area centred on the study area (see **Appendix 2**).¹⁹ There are 30 registered sites within the search area (**Figure 11**).

Sites can be recorded on AHIMS as closed (within a rockshelter) or open. All thirty sites are recorded as open, because there is no outcropping sandstone to form rockshelters within the search area. Each site is further described on AHIMS by one or more of a set of twenty-two site features that it may contain. Almost 90% of these sites are surface scatters of one or more stone artefacts, mostly along creek lines, and sometimes associated with subsurface archaeological potential (**Table 6**). Mapping of the sites in the search area suggests that there is some association between site location and watercourses, which may indicate a preference for these locations in past Aboriginal occupation. However, the distribution of recorded sites is also influenced by the location of particular developments which have been assessed – in other words, places where inspections have been done, as opposed to the majority of lands which have never been assessed. This study bias affects, to a greater or lesser extent across the region, apparent patterns of site distribution.

¹⁹ AHIMS Search ID 798670 on 10/07/2023 within co-ordinates E304600-308600, N6255700-6259700 (GDA94 / MGA Zone 56).

[image removed from public exhibition version of report]

Figure 11. An overview of the AHIMS search results within a 4x4km area centred on the study area

Table 6. Recorded site features within the AHIMS Register search area

Site feature	Number	Percentage
Artefact	24	80%
Artefact, potential archaeological deposit	2	6.6%
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	2	6.6%
Potential archaeological deposit	1	3.3%
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming: Potential archaeological deposit	1	3.3%
Total	30	100%

The original AHIMS records (site cards) were reviewed for the sites closest to the study area, including a check of their registered coordinates. This revealed that there are currently two Aboriginal sites registered within the study area (#45-5-2361 and #45-5-3308) and twelve other sites within one kilometre of the study area, as shown in **Figure 12** and summarised in **Table 7**. All of these are either isolated/low density scatters of stone artefacts or areas with the potential to contain these, fitting within the broader pattern outlined above.

[image removed from public exhibition version of report]

Figure 12. Detail of the results of the AHIMS sites recorded closest to the study area



Figure 13. The location of site #45-6-2361 when recorded in 1993, and the same area in 2007

Source: Navin Officer 1993, p. 25, MDCA 2007, p. 47.

Table 7. AHIMS sites within approximately 1km of the study area

AHIMS No.	Site name	Site type	Site features	Description
45-5-2361	EC 1(5)	Open	Artefact	Low density surface artefact scatter of 11 silcrete artefacts located on gently sloping ground to the west of the eastern creekline within the study area. The artefacts are spread over a roughly 20m x 6m area of exposed clay subsoil with no associated subsurface deposit (see Figure 13). The site was recorded in 1993 by Navin Officer and the area was subsequently inspected in 2007 by Coast Director Paul Irish (for MDCA) but found to be overgrown.
45-5-3308	HE IF1	Open	Artefact	Isolated stone artefact (red silcrete flaked piece, 27mm x 22mm) found within the study area in a cutting between Lots 180 and 181 in DP8716. The artefact was recorded in 2007 by Coast Director Paul Irish (for MDCA) and is in a totally disturbed context on clay subsoil
45-5-2548	Prospect Hill 5	Open	Artefact	Potential archaeological deposit. Disturbed area extended into colluvial area of potential deposit in good condition. Recommend sub-surface testing.
45-5-2891	Site REL 1	Open	Artefact	Artefact scatter of 8 artefacts of silcrete and chert, ranging from 7mm to 37mm. Associated with Girraween Creek and noted to be heavily disturbed. Recommended sub-surface testing.
45-5-2892	site REL 2	Open	Artefact	Artefact scatter consisting of 23 identified artefacts of primarily silcrete with some chert ranging from 14mm to 41mm in length. Associated with Girraween Creek. The landscape suggests that the site extends further west/up slope.
45-5-2894	site REL 4	Open	Artefact	Low density artefact scatter of silcrete and chert. Associated with Blacktown Creek and on the continuation of the ridgeline.
45-5-3687	Blacktown Ck 4	Open	Artefact	Artefact scatter of an unknown number of stone artefacts of red silcrete, indurated mudstone and quartz in a disturbed context. Situated on eastern side of Blacktown Creek. Concluded that in conjunction with large unused silcrete found in the vicinity, may suggest a nearby source of silcrete rather than Plumpton Ridge.
45-5-3688	Blacktown Ck 5	Open	Artefact	Unknown number of stone artefacts of red silcrete in a disturbed context. Situated on eastern side of Blacktown Creek.

AHIMS No.	Site name	Site type	Site features	Description
45-5-3689	Blacktown Ck 6	Open	Artefact	A small open campsite with associated stone artefacts, predominantly of silcrete and some indurated mudstone found in a disturbed, exposed area of eroded bush track. Associated with Blacktown Creek.
45-5-3970	BC1 (Prospect)	Open	Artefact	5 silcrete and chert artefacts in a moderately disturbed context with moderate archaeological potential. Likely associated with nearby PAD (#45-5-3972).
45-5-3971	BC2 (Prospect)	Open	Artefact	Isolated find in a disturbed context, associated with the modification of the creek channel (Blacktown Creek).
45-5-3972	BCPAD1	Open	Potential Archaeological Deposit	An area of approx. 1000sqm associated with a lower and mid slope close to the headwaters of Blacktown Creek and was considered to be relatively undisturbed within a wider disturbed area.
45-5-5160	Flushcombe 1	Open	Artefact	Isolated silcrete flake recovered during archaeological test excavations in 2018 immediately to the west of the study area. The artefacts was found approx. 40m east of a drainage line.
45-5-5161	Flushcombe 2	Open	Artefact	Isolated silcrete flake recovered during archaeological test excavations in 2018 immediately to the west of the study area. The artefacts was found approx. 40m east of a drainage line.

As well as the AHIMS Register, we also searched other heritage registers to see if any sites or places of Aboriginal cultural or historical significance had been recorded. The Australian Heritage Database (incorporating the Register of the National Estate) and the NSW State Heritage Inventory (incorporating the State Heritage Register) were both searched on 09/02/2022 for the Blacktown Local Government Area. There are no items listed within the current study area for Aboriginal heritage values. As we discuss below, the State Heritage Register listed St Bartholomew's Church was used by local Aboriginal people in the later nineteenth century for burials, however, these are not currently acknowledged in the heritage listing.

3.4 Previous investigations

3.4.1 Archaeology of the Cumberland Plain

The study area is located on the Cumberland Plain, a shallow basin that fans out northwest, west and southwest from Parramatta and Liverpool across low hills and alluvial creek flats to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River at the base of the Blue Mountains. It extends north to Windsor and south

to Thirlmere. It is relatively flat compared to the geologically uplifted mountains and plateaux that surround it, and contrasts also to the incised river valleys and bays east towards the coast.

The underlying geology of the Cumberland Plain is the Wianamatta shales which were formed from compressed fine-grained rock sediments deposited by an ancient river millions of years ago. The shales slowly eroded over a long period of time to form a relatively flat landscape with soft rolling hills and shallow fine sandy soils. The soils vary in depth and colour, depending on the landscape, but the top layer is generally quite shallow, although there are deep sand bodies along some of the rivers and tributaries. This varied geology has a bearing on the types of material culture that Aboriginal people created in the past as well as how (or if) they have survived as archaeological remains. In general, the interpretation of archaeological sites on the Cumberland Plain has them divided broadly into two categories; stratified sites in deep sand deposits located along rivers and the confluences of major creeks, and surface and unstratified sites in shallow topsoils on the plain.

The material culture of the Aboriginal people of the Cumberland Plain included diverse raw materials and foods. Archaeological evidence would have included scars on trees from the removal of bark for shields, containers and other purposes; and the human remains of the people themselves. In the surrounding areas, where sandstone outcrops were present, people engraved and painted images, and sharpened axes and other stone implements on rock platforms. But the vast majority of the archaeological evidence of the Cumberland Plain comprises flaked and ground stone artefacts. This is because areas of outcropping sandstone are not present, and organic materials have decomposed in the acidic soils. Even though only a narrow range of evidence has survived, this can still tell us a great deal about how Aboriginal people used the Plain at different times in the past.

Earliest occupation and changing climate (Pleistocene 36,000 – 8,000 years ago)

The climate has varied throughout the period of Aboriginal occupation of Australia. The period from 30,000 years to 18,000 years ago is characterised as the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), when sea levels were up to 130 m lower than they are now, the temperatures were 6° to 10°C cooler and the Sydney coast line was up to 20km further east. Rainforests and tall open forests contracted, woodlands became more extensive and water watercourses dried up. After the peak of the LGM around 21,000 years ago the climate began to warm, the icesheets melted, and sea-levels rose pushing back the shoreline and flooding the once dry levels. This continued up until about 7,000 years ago when they reached their current level. During these past climates people would have had to adjust to their changing environment to ensure access to food and water. This may have happened through shifting settlement patterns, changes in social alliances, technological adaptations and resources provisioning.

The earliest dated Aboriginal occupation on the Cumberland Plain comes from sites in deep sand deposits along the Hawkesbury-Nepean and Parramatta Rivers. An excavation in 2012 demonstrated that the Pitt Town area along the Hawkesbury River was occupied continuously from the Pleistocene at 36,000 years ago until the early Holocene around 8,000 years ago. The site does not appear to have been used again until approximately 3,000 years ago.²⁰ The nearby area of Windsor also experienced early occupation at 27,000 years ago and had periods where occupation is not

²⁰ Williams et. al. 2012.

documented, before being reoccupied around the time of European settlement. Additionally, dates taken from an artefact-bearing sand body in Parramatta in 2003 established that Aboriginal people were living in this area around 35,000 years ago.²¹

Williams and others have proposed that these early occupation areas identified along the Hawkesbury-Nepean and Parramatta Rivers could have acted as climatic safe havens ('refugia') during periods of fluctuating climates when low sea levels were experienced, and food and freshwater resources were scarcer.²² They suggested that settlements may have been constrained to the major river corridors where a continuous supply of fresh water was available from meltwater flowing down from the Blue Mountains. However recent research undertaken by White suggests that this picture of the pattern of early Pleistocene occupation may result at least partly from the difficulty of absolute dating of sites in shallow soils on the Cumberland Plain.²³ White's results suggest that early occupation was more widespread than had previously been thought.

Holocene (8,000 years ago – present)

The majority of sites on the Cumberland Plain have been dated to mid-to-late Holocene (7,000 years ago – present). This period is characterised by a shift of preference in the type of stone material being sourced, and a change in tool technology. There is a decrease in the use of tuff and an increase in silcrete. The dominant tools in this period are collectively referred to as backed artefacts. Use wear and residue analysis from sites in areas bordering the Plain indicate they were used for a range of functions, including incising and/or drilling, scraping and cutting tools, bone-working, wood-working, and non-woody plant processing and spear tips. The use of backed artefacts appears to have decreased or stopped a few hundred years before European occupation, and there is no documented evidence in early historical accounts of the use of these tools. Bipolar work, the splitting of pebbles resting on another rock, also increases in the last 1,600 -1,400 years.

The first evidence for stone-ground implements such as hatchets appears at approximately 4,000 years ago. European settlers observed ground-edge hatchets were an integral part of daily life for Aboriginal people and recorded them as being used for woodworking, cutting footholds in trees to access food sources such as possums and honey, and removing bark to make canoes²⁴. They also noted that stones for making hatchets were collected by Aboriginal people from the Nepean River gravels near Richmond-Hill. Recent research undertaken by Attenbrow and Kononenko on ground implements from the Central Coast has found that, like backed artefacts, ground tools were not restricted to one function. Hatchets, for example, were also used as anvils for grinding seeds and nuts and splitting stone pebbles for tool use. Some ground implements also have charcoal and greasy residue along the sides, indicative of the preparation of animal skin to be used as cloaks or coverings. Provenancing studies have demonstrated that cobbles used to make hatchets were sourced from the Nepean River at Yarramundi Crossing.²⁵ Basalt was also sourced from Popran Creek

²¹ William et al. 2021.

²² Williams et al. 2014.

²³ White 2017.

²⁴ Attenbrow 2010.

²⁵ Attenbrow et al. 2017.

and Kulnurra on the Central Coast. These results suggest that trading networks and social connections extended within and beyond the Cumberland Plain.²⁶

From the earliest occupation of the Cumberland Plain there has been a change over time in the use of certain stone materials and tool technology. These changes may reflect reorganisation of social structures and exchange systems, a reaction to changing climates that would have impacted access to resources, such as animals, plants and water. Or they could reflect technical innovations and practices that may have spread from other areas or developed locally.

Artefact distribution on open sites

As the archaeology of the Cumberland Plain is dominated by surface and subsurface deposits of stone artefacts, the presence of archaeological sites is not easy to discern. An integral part of archaeological investigation is the use of predictive models which aim to better understand the nature and distribution of evidence of previous Aboriginal land use. By analysing the known distribution of artefacts and other evidence of Aboriginal visitation or habitation, it may be possible to identify areas that may hold archaeological potential.

A form of Stream Order Model has commonly been used since the 1990s to predict which types of watercourse and landforms tend to contain the most stone artefacts. In the geographic concept of 'Stream Order', the beginning of a water course is referred to as a 1st order stream, two 1st order streams join to form a larger 2nd order stream, two 2nd order streams join to create a 3rd order stream and so on. The model as adapted by archaeologists outlines a perceived correlation between the distribution and density of archaeological evidence (stone artefacts) and the permanent of available freshwater. A published version of the model, based on the results of archaeological excavations undertaken across the Rouse Hill area, concluded the highest artefact densities occurred on terraces (former floodplains) and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, and especially in the area 50–100m from 4th order streams.²⁷ The model was tested against the results of an extensive excavation program in the North West Growth Area, and the additional data was used to refine the model.²⁸ It was found that the highest artefact densities were found near 3rd order streams and creek terraces rather than on 4th order streams as detailed in the earlier version of the model.

Although the Stream Order Model does have some predictive value in the north-west Cumberland Plain, it appears to be less useful in the south-west. The results of an archaeological excavation program at Oran Park found there was no evidence of greater densities of archaeological material associated with higher order watercourses.²⁹ Instead it appeared that archaeological deposits were relatively low density with occasional clusters in locations within 300m of reliable water, regardless of stream order. Analysis of the results of a project in East Leppington has been used to suggest that the Stream Order Model can be used across the Cumberland Plain, in combination with other predictive models that incorporate social and economic theories, which may offer a more nuanced

²⁶ Attenbrow et al. 2017.

²⁷ White and McDonald 2010.

²⁸ AHMS 2015.

²⁹ ENSR/AECOM 2009

picture of inter and intra site activity.³⁰ At a broad scale the results indicated an overlap of economic resources and watercourses with most archaeological evidence located within several hundred metres of watercourses (as earlier studies have suggested). At a finer scale, modelling could help with understanding of how natural resources were used within an occupation area, where and how specific activities were organised, and whether occupation was a one-off event or was repeated over the years.

Historical Aboriginal settlement

It is now well understood that Aboriginal people continued to live across the Cumberland Plain long after the arrival of Europeans. After initial decades of colonial expansion, cross-cultural interaction and fierce conflict, the surviving Aboriginal people lived in a number of locations across the plain, often in association with large European landholdings.³¹ Most armed conflict had ended by the 1820s on the Cumberland Plain, and the surviving Aboriginal people tried to make a life for themselves on their traditional Country, as it was steadily dissected into cleared farmland. Often they formed relationships with local European residents, and lived on large farms across the plain. However, the specific area of the subject land does not appear to have been used as a major historical campsite, ceremonial area, mission or reserve, or have more recent historical associations according to recent research.

The potential archaeological traces of these historical Aboriginal connections have rarely been considered, so there are as yet few generalisations that can be made that could predict the specific location and type of archaeological traces in different parts of the Plain.³² The best mode of research is detailed local historical research to understand the changing nature of both Aboriginal and European interactions throughout the nineteenth century in any particular locality, within the broader historical context known from other parts of Sydney.³³

3.4.2 Previous assessments in and around the study area

Over the last 20 years, several archaeological investigations have been undertaken by heritage consultants and Aboriginal community members prior to proposed developments within the study area and surrounds. Following are summaries of the most relevant, available studies that are in the vicinity of the study area (**Figure 14**).

³⁰ Owen and Cowie 2017

³¹ Karskens 2009

³² Irish & Goward 2012

³³ Irish 2017, Karskens 2009, Karskens 2021, Gapps 2018.

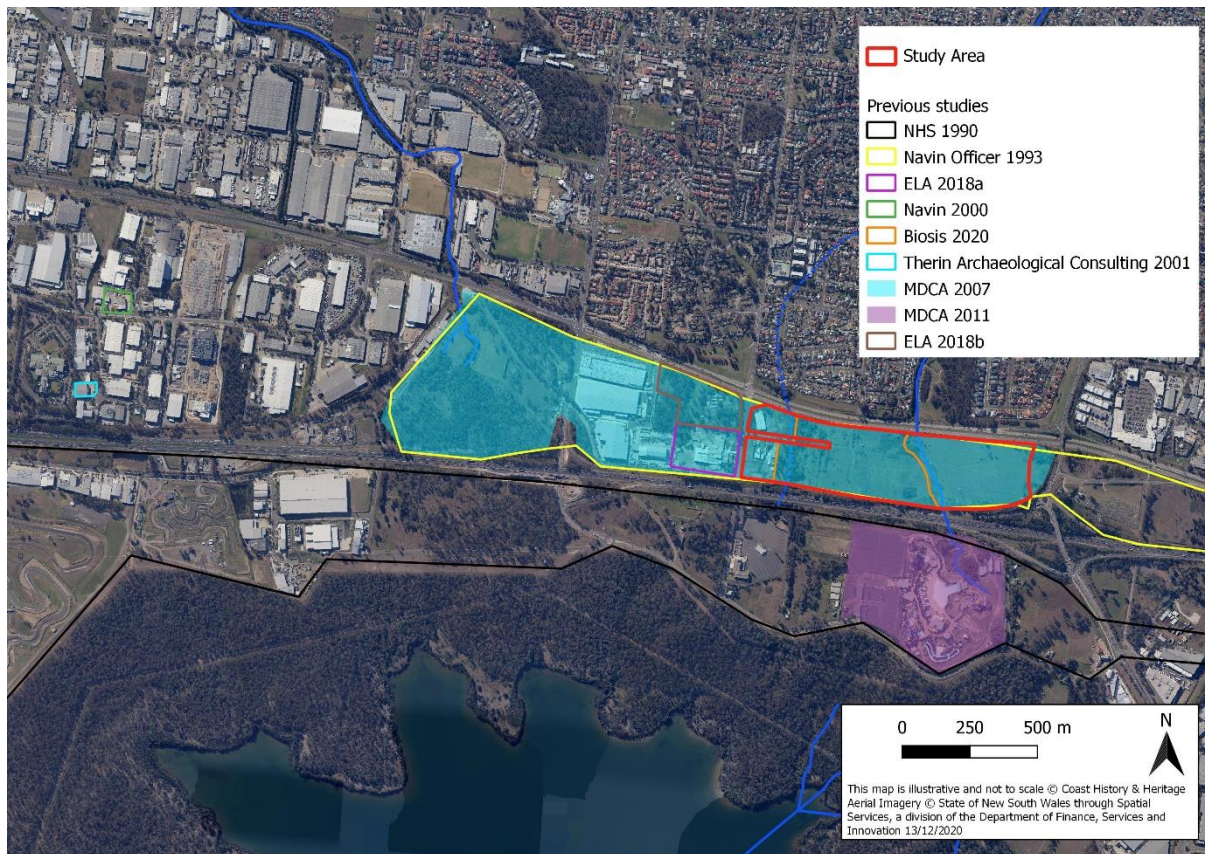


Figure 14. The extent of previous archaeological investigations in and around the study area

Survey for Aboriginal archaeological sites within the western Sydney recreation area and Prospect corridor, Blacktown, NSW (1990)

National Heritage Studies conducted a survey over a 630 hectares area, which terminates just to the south of the current study area.³⁴ The survey and assessment concluded that the area was subject to extensive clearing and disturbance by European activity and was impacted by the level of grass cover present during investigations. While no sites were documented during the study, they concluded that there was relatively high archaeological potential around the major watercourse of Eastern Creek, about 5km to the west of the current study area.

Eastern Creek and Prospect Corridors initial assessment (1993)

The study area was again inspected by Navin Officer in 1993 as part of a broader study which sampled five areas within the Eastern Creek, Prospect and Horsley Park corridors.³⁵ Area 5 of this survey included the current study area and lands appropriately a kilometre either side between the Western Freeway and Great Western Highway. The survey focussed on transects across creek lines and less disturbed areas and resulted in the recording of one low density surface artefact scatter (#45-6-2361) within the study area as described above, and several similar sites at the headwaters of Bungarribee Creek to the west of the study area.

³⁴ NHS 1990.

³⁵ Navin Officer 1993.

Huntingwood East Precinct, Huntingwood (2007)

The entirety of the current study area was considered as the eastern portion of a 2007 heritage assessment of a broader 80-hectare area at Huntingwood by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists in 2007.³⁶ This included lands stretching about a kilometre to the west of the current study area. The majority of the area was assessed to be highly disturbed and unlikely to retain archaeological potential nor extensive and *in situ* Aboriginal cultural remains. Consistent with this, the investigation located low density artefact scatters and isolated finds. Within the current study area an isolated artefact (#45-5-3308) was found in a disturbed context as described above, while the area of the low density artefact scatter (#45-6-2361) previously recorded in 1993 was relocated but found to be overgrown and no further artefacts were seen (see **Figure 13**). The study noted the lack of potential archaeological deposit associated with these two sites and recommended that if impacts were proposed, the artefacts should be collected under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.³⁷

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment. Augusta Street, Huntingwood NSW (2020)

The central portion of the study area was most recently assessed by Biosis in 2020 as part of a due diligence assessment.³⁸ The survey sought to relocate the previously recorded sites (#45-5-2361 and #45-5-3308) and locate previously unrecorded sites. Neither the previously recorded sites or any additional sites were found. Following a review of historical impacts and field survey, the assessment concurred with the MDCA 2007 assessment that the area contains low archaeological potential.³⁹

Aboriginal Heritage Study, Blacktown LGA (2013)

The current study area was also considered as part of an Aboriginal Heritage Study undertaken by MDCA from 2010 to 2013 across the entire Blacktown LGA.⁴⁰ The unpublished heritage study considered areas of documented archaeological and Aboriginal cultural and historical significance. It did not identify the current study area as having any specific significance.

In addition to these studies, several other relevant assessments have been undertaken in areas immediately adjacent to the current study area.

Huntingwood Estate Lot 16 & 17. Archaeological site inspection and assessment (2000)

In 2000, just west of the current study area, Navin Heritage Officer⁴¹ assessed Lot 16 & 17 of Huntingwood Estate. The area was assessed to be significantly disturbed, registering one site, AHIMS #45-5-476, consisting of two silcrete flakes which has since been documented as destroyed.

³⁶ MCDA 2007.

³⁷ MDCA 2007, pp, 51-2, 74.

³⁸ Biosis 2020.

³⁹ Biosis 2020, p. 39.

⁴⁰ MDCA 2013.

⁴¹ Navin Officer 2000.

Archaeological surface survey of Lot 30 DP814866, 12 Healey Circuit, Huntingwood (2001)

Located approximately 2.4km to the west of the current study area, this heritage assessment listed the whole site as a potential archaeological deposit (PAD) by Therin Archaeological Consulting⁴² from the topography and regional trends of open camp sites dominating the area. Building upon previous AHIMS registered site #45-5-0473 which was within the study boundary consisting of 2 silcrete tools and one tuff object. The site was susceptible to heavy erosion and impacts through vehicle tracks. The area was assessed to be of medium to high archaeological significance.

Wet'n'Wild Sydney Theme Park (2011)

A heritage assessment for the Wet'n'Wild theme park on Reservoir Road, Prospect, just south of the current study area by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists in 2011.⁴³ The report concluded the area was moderately to highly disturbed from historical usage. The study found two low density artefact scatters (AHIMS #45-5-3970 and # 45-5-3971) and one PAD (AHIMS #45-5-3972) in the northeastern portion of the assessment area. An AHIP was not required to impact any Aboriginal heritage items as it was assessed under 3A of the EP&A Act. The report recommended test excavation and salvage in addition to artefact management, however, it is unclear whether these works were undertaken prior or during construction. Part of their approval for development⁴⁴ included artefact discovery protocols, to pause works contact NPWS and to create an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan but the associated documents cannot be located.

421-427 Flushcombe Road – Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (2019)

ELA conducted a heritage assessment on Flushcombe Road (Lot 1 DP 1154528), located immediately west of the study area on the opposite side of Flushcombe Road which abuts Augusta Street.⁴⁵ The report built upon their previous assessment and test excavations of 415 Flushcombe directly to the north but these details were not available directly and have been extrapolated from the 2018 DD report.⁴⁶ The area was found to be moderately to highly disturbed across the site with a significant amount of cut and fill activities and a constructed wetland in the north. The industrial usage of the area reflects a similar pattern to the western portion of the current study area, of levelled allotments and significant disturbance. The authors concluded the area to be of low archaeological sensitivity due to the level of modification across the site and distribution of archaeological material in the surrounding region reflects a trend of low density scatters / isolated finds with low site integrity, as supported by the results of ELA's test excavation on the neighbouring lot.

The 2018 assessment and test excavation of 415 Flushcombe road is located directly to the west of the current study area and to the north of ELA's 2019 DD assessment. The test excavation and assessment provides evidence of the low capacity for extensive sites in the surrounding area. The excavation consisted of 28 test excavation squares of 50cm². These extensive excavations resulted only in the location of two isolated artefacts in the western portion of the lot, subsequently

⁴² Therin Archaeological Consulting 2001.

⁴³ MDCA 2011.

⁴⁴ DPE 2011.

⁴⁵ ELA 2019.

⁴⁶ ELA 2018.

registered as AHIMS #45-5-5160 & #45-5-5161 (**Table 7**). Both were in disturbed contexts of low site integrity with low scientific and archaeological significance.

3.5 Aboriginal land use

Aboriginal people have lived in the Prospect area for a very long time. The oldest dated archaeological evidence in the local area is a 6,000 year old campsite at Nurragingy Reserve in Doonside, about 6km north-west of the study area, though Aboriginal people were most likely using the area for many thousands of years before that based on much older evidence from Parramatta (discussed above).⁴⁷ Archaeological evidence shows that Aboriginal people were using all parts of the landscape, though this usage varied greatly according to cultural factors (such as ceremonial and other significant places that were used in particular ways) and the availability of water and food resources. Based on what we know about these patterns of use, the current study area, sitting at the very headwaters of a minor stream, is unlikely to have been used intensively or continuously by Aboriginal people. The dispersed and discontinuous stone artefacts which remain from past Aboriginal use of the area support this idea.

When Europeans arrived in Sydney in 1788, they quickly expanded their footprint to Parramatta by the end of that year and farms were established soon after around Prospect Hill just to the south of the study area. Violence, disease and dispossession were catastrophic for Aboriginal people in those earliest years, but there were survivors. Aboriginal people continued to live in and around growing colonial settlements well into the nineteenth century, though the nature of this existence varied across the Sydney region.⁴⁸ Several studies of post-European contact Aboriginal history have been undertaken that consider the Prospect area and surrounds.⁴⁹

The Prospect Hill area centred around Prospect and Girraween Creeks, about two kilometres to the south-east of the current study area, was the site of some of the first land grants in the fledgling colony in 1791 and was the site of armed conflicts in the 1790s and early 1800s between Aboriginal people and European farmers, as well as a conciliation meeting to attempt to end the violence.⁵⁰ This has been recognised in the addition of the Prospect Hill area to the State Heritage Register. Also, several archaeological sites recorded on the southern side of Prospect Reservoir, about four kilometres to the south-west of the current study area, contained bottle glass worked by Aboriginal people indicate their ongoing presence in this area after the arrival of Europeans.⁵¹ This suggests that in the early colonial period, Aboriginal occupation was focussed in these areas.

Aboriginal people continued to use the broader area well into the nineteenth century. From the 1810s to early 1830s annual Aboriginal feasts were held in Parramatta by the colonial government for the

⁴⁷ William et al. 2021.

⁴⁸ Irish 2017.

⁴⁹ E.g. Brook & Kohen 1991, Kohen 1993, Flynn 1997, MDCA 2013, Karskens 2009, Gapps 2018.

⁵⁰ Flynn 1997.

⁵¹ Goward 2011, Irish & Goward 2012.

various Aboriginal groups still living around Sydney and adjacent areas.⁵² In the lead up to one of the feasts in the early 1830s, James Hassall, then attending the Kings School, went on an excursion to an Aboriginal settlement near Prospect. He noted that there were several hundred people camped with their various groups, and carrying out ritual combats.⁵³ The exact location was not specified but was said to be 'towards Prospect' from Parramatta, and therefore probably some distance south of the current study area. This may have been where the so-called 'Prospect tribe' of Aboriginal people were living in the 1830s and early 1840s when they were recorded collecting a government blanket each year in Parramatta.⁵⁴ St Bartholomews Church, immediately to the east of the subject land, continued to be used by Aboriginal people throughout the 19th century for baptisms and burials. This indicates that Aboriginal people were still living in the general area in his period, however there do not appear to have been any major Aboriginal settlements in the area immediately around the church.

While more historical sources no doubt exist scattered across archives, there is sufficient information to show that there were focal points of Aboriginal use at different times through the colonial period. In other words, that Aboriginal people chose where they lived, rather than camping in all locations. The information available suggests that the current study area was not used as a major historical campsite, ceremonial area, mission or reserve. According to archival research and Aboriginal community consultation undertaken by Coast director Paul Irish (for MDCA) in relation to the 2013 Blacktown City Wide Aboriginal Heritage Study, it also does not appear to have more recent historical Aboriginal associations.

3.6 What may remain within the study area

Having considered past archaeological recordings, Aboriginal community knowledge, and the natural environment and historical use of the study area, we can make some predictions about what kinds of Aboriginal heritage sites may be present within the study area. Previous assessments in and around the study area have documented a highly disturbed landscape in which surviving Aboriginal archaeological objects and sites typically consists of stone artefact scatters found in isolated and/or disturbed contexts. Even where these are oriented along creeks, and have been subject to test excavation, very little has been found.

The whole of the study area has previously been subject to some level of archaeological investigation several times. Two Aboriginal sites have been defined within the current study area.

- #45-5-2361 is a low density scatter of surface artefacts with no associated archaeological deposit. The 11 recorded artefacts were found 30 years ago across a 20m x 6m area of exposed clay subsoil that has since been grown over. The 'boundaries' of the site are not definite because of low visibility due to grass cover so it is possible that some further artefacts are located in and around this area. However it is unlikely that there will be many more artefacts, and they would only be found on the previously exposed clay subsoil (though this is now covered by vegetation).

⁵² Brook & Kohen 1991.

⁵³ Hassall, J. 1902, pp. 17-18.

⁵⁴ Flynn 1997.

- #45-5-3308 is an isolated artefact found in a completed disturbed on an excavated embankment and is not associated with any subsurface archaeological remains or potential deposits. It was not relocated by Biosis in 2020 and it is highly likely to have been washed or moved downslope since its original recording 15 years ago.

No further archaeological remains have been documented other than these two sites and all previous assessments have noted the disturbed condition of the land and the lack of surviving topsoil deposits. While it is possible that further stone artefacts may be found within the study area, these are unlikely to be intact given historical impacts to the study area or associated with any subsurface archaeological potential. Scarred trees may be found where mature trees of sufficient age have survived, however it seems unlikely for these to be present due to the clearance and historical disturbance within the study area. Previous archaeological assessment of the broader area, including the study area, found that there is low archaeological potential due to the high level of land-use disturbance. Our review of the available documentary evidence supports these findings.

4 What we have observed

Site survey

The results of the documentary research indicated that an artefact scatter and isolated artefact are located within the study area. The artefact scatter (#45-5-2361) had previously been inspected by Navin Office in 1993, MDCA in 2007 and Biosis in 2020. The MDCA survey discovered the isolated artefact (#45-5-3308) in 2007 and found this to be in a completely disturbed context. This artefact could not be located by Biosis in 2020. Our archaeological survey was undertaken to confirm these results, determine if any previously unrecorded sites or areas of archaeological potential were present within the study, and meet the requirements of the SSDA. The method and results are outlined in this section.

4.1 Survey methods

The survey was undertaken on foot in rainy weather on 29 March 2022 by Paul Irish, Julia McLachlan and Gina Basile (Coast) and Steve Randall (Deerubbin LALC). On the 30 March 2022 a further inspection was undertaken by Julia McLachlan and Justine Coplin (Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation). The survey focussed on the location of the proposed works, and on locations of previously recorded sites, areas of exposed ground (tracks, paths, erosion scours etc), and areas where mature native trees may have been present. Survey observations were recorded using written notes and photographs, linked to GDA coordinates obtained using handheld GPS units. Paul Irish and Steve Randall had previously conducted a site survey which included the current study area for a separate assessment in 2007, building upon previous knowledge and experience.

A survey methodology was developed to focus on areas where the ground surface was clear of building structures and asphalt surfaces that would naturally obscure the ground surface with the remainder of the study area inspected to understand the impacts of the development. Areas of exposed ground were targeted, however as the survey was undertaken during a period of heavy rainfall, there were very low levels of exposure due to the dense grass cover and leaf litter. For ease of description, the property was divided into three survey units as shown in **Figure 15**. Survey Unit 1 comprises the western extent of the study area in the 'industrial' area which included former residential and commercial facilities. Survey Unit 2 consists of the area west of Blacktown Creek which contained the previously registered AHIMS sites, and the remainder of the property to the east of Blacktown Creek is Survey Unit 3.

The identification and recording of sites are based on the specific information required for the AHIMS Register, and on guidelines for particular site types. In relation to scarred trees, determining whether scars have a cultural or natural origin can be difficult but is evaluated based on attribute guides and knowledge of the specific land use history of the area in question.⁵⁵ Stone artefacts can represent the remains of former Aboriginal living spaces, or the casual or accidental discard of individual artefacts. Though arbitrary it is common practice to define 'open campsites' as being two or more artefacts within 50m of one another, unless they are obviously not related. Single artefacts

⁵⁵ Irish 2004, Long 2005.

more than 50m from other artefacts are typically recorded as ‘isolated finds’, unless we can see that they are somehow related to artefacts further away than this.

This information is recorded about any artefacts we find on our inspections:

- How big the artefact is – its maximum length, width and thickness.
- What it was made from - raw materials such as silcrete, quartzite and quartz.
- The type of artefact - flakes, blades, cores, flaked pieces etc.
- Any other information about its context or perhaps evidence of use such as retouching etc.

As well as recording the archaeological evidence we can see, we also think about whether there is any potential for evidence to survive beneath the surface. This can be determined by thinking about the type of landform, what we know of how Aboriginal people used these types of landforms, the archaeological evidence we can see, and the level of disturbance that is either observed during the inspection or known from historical records. If we think an area might have subsurface archaeological evidence, it is identified as an area of Potential Archaeological Deposit. These areas may not be associated with any surface evidence such as stone artefacts.

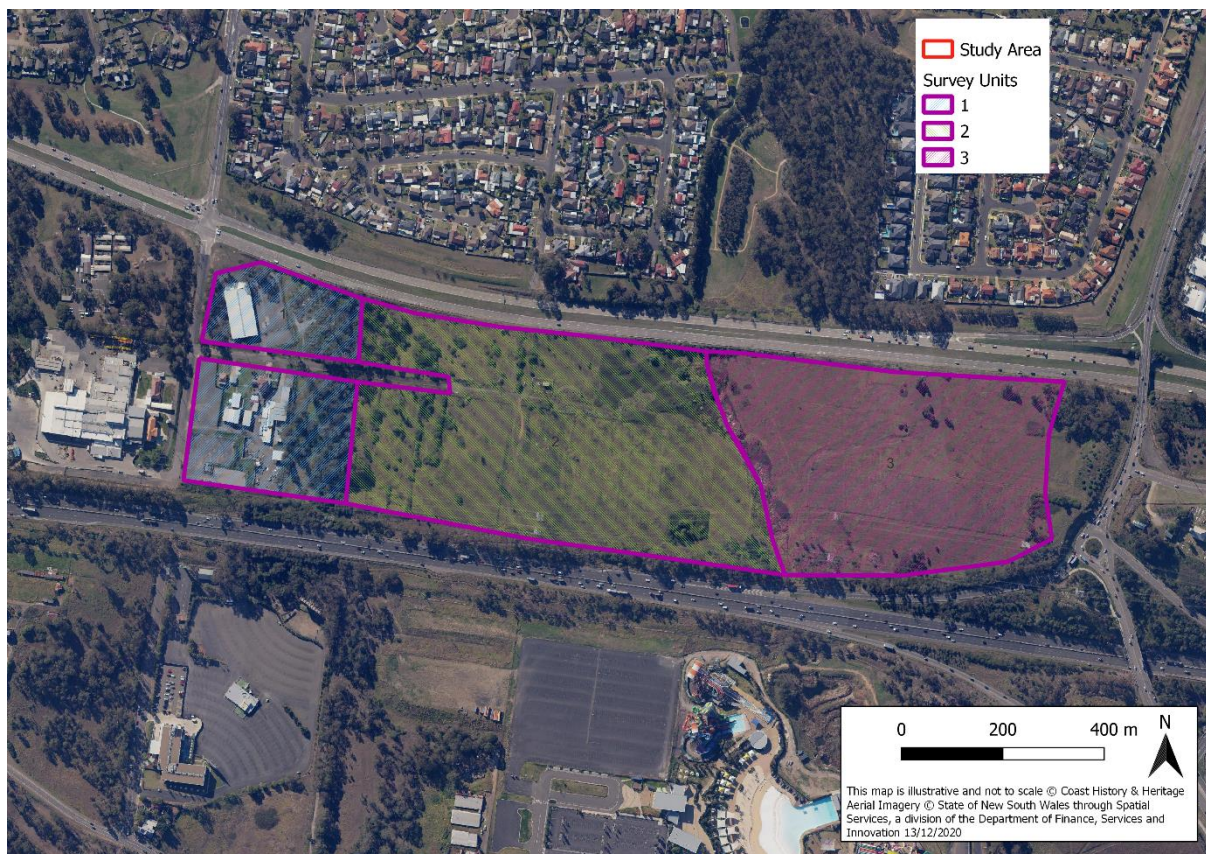


Figure 15. Survey Units used in the current study

4.2 Survey observations

4.2.1 Survey Unit 1

Survey unit 1 at the western portion of the study area was used for residential and commercial purposes. It includes an area of approximately 45,400 square metres and it located on a flat and levelled landform. There were small patches of exposed ground infrequently, with poor visibility.

Survey unit one extended through the western edge of the study area which included the 'industrial' facilities directly abutting Flushcombe Road to the gate at 13-34 Augusta Street and contained an area of moderately dense vegetation to the east along a piped creekline into a drainage channel which comprises of proposed conservation areas (**Figure 16**). Augusta Street runs through the centre of the survey unit. The area was divided into various allotments, showing evidence of having been cut and levelled to reflect this division. The existing buildings range from unoccupied residential dwellings to commercial facilities, the buildings largely reside on concrete foundations on levelled allotments (**Figure 17** and **Figure 18**).

Visibility was restricted by accessibility to some of existing buildings, the road and grass cover with little to no areas of exposure. Exposure was at 10% with 20% visibility.

Overall, Survey Unit 1 appeared to be heavily modified as the result of cut and levelling for the existing buildings. No culturally significant trees were identified, no surface artefacts or areas of archaeological potential were identified.



Figure 16. Survey Unit 1, overlooking proposed conservation area A and drainage channel



Figure 17. Survey Unit 1. View west down Augusta Street showing allotments



Figure 18. Survey Unit 1, view south showing previous commercial occupancy and concrete foundation

4.2.2 Survey Unit 2

Survey unit two included the area from the gate at 13-34 Augusta Street, where the drainage channel under Augusta Street is located to the western edge of Blacktown Creek (**Figure 15**). It included an area of approximately 122,000 square metres of a lower slope and creek flat. There were infrequent patches of exposed soil, restricting visibility.

Survey unit 2 was covered extensively by dense grass cover with some vegetation around Blacktown Creek, the drainage channel and a portion of shrubs in the southeast. Augusta Street continues into a dirt track for ~200m. At the boundary of Survey unit 1 and 2, under Augusta Road, there is a cut drainage channel, which may have followed a natural unnamed creek alignment. Augusta Road, owned by Blacktown City Council, was damaged and degraded above this piped drainage channel. The channel is completely disturbed in the landform and was not inspected closely due to the degrading road and accessibility issues (**Figure 22**).

The western end of Survey unit 2, particularly near #45-5-3308 reflect a similar pattern of cut embankments, similar to survey unit 1, indicative of historical usage across the study area (**Figure 19**). Eroded exposures, such as where #45-5-3308 was recorded, show A2 and B horizons of the Blacktown Soil Landscape with no original topsoil exposure (**Figure 20**). Survey unit 2 gradually slopes up from the drainage line before sloping down towards Blacktown Creek in the centre and eastern portion of the survey unit (**Figure 21**).

Two previously recorded artefacts, #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361, were within the boundaries of Survey unit 2. #45-5-3308 was found by Paul Irish in 2007, who was present during the survey, locating the eroded embankment the isolated find was originally located in, however, the isolated find could not be found and likely had been washed down the embankment, no other artefacts could be found in the eroded exposure (**Figure 20**).

The general area of #45-5-2631 was found and could be established as Paul Irish and Steve Randall knew where it was located (**Figure 13**). However, it is worth noting that nothing was exposed due to vegetation that has grown across the site over the past 25 years. Site #45-5-2361, was impacted by accessibility, as the area was covered by long grass and shrubbery, including blackberry bushes (**Figure 23**).

There were limited pockets of exposure and visibility limited by extensive grass cover. Overall, no artefacts were found, and the landform appears to have been modified by cut and level for allotments. No culturally significant trees were identified, no surface artefacts or areas of archaeological potential were identified across the survey unit.



Figure 19. Survey Unit 2, view north showing cut and levelled allotment



Figure 20. Survey Unit 2. Exposed soil, view east, location of #45-5-3308



Figure 21. Survey Unit 2, view east towards Blacktown Creek showing slope



Figure 22. Broader of Survey Unit 1 and 2, view north showing drainage channel and broken road



Figure 23. Survey unit 2, view south towards location of 45-5-2361

4.2.3 Survey Unit 3

Survey unit three extended from the eastern side of Blacktown Creek to Prospect Highway (**Figure 15**). Survey unit 3 gradually, undulating slopes down towards Blacktown Creek with and low visibility due to extensive grass cover with limited exposed patches of soil (**Figure 24**). It includes an area of approximately 8.9 hectares on a lower slope and creek flat landscape. There were small patches of exposed ground observed infrequently, limiting visibility.

The whole study area has been considerably impacted by historical clearing and land use, this is seen in the existing industrial and residential buildings in the west, high voltage powerlines across the south boundary and eroding vehicle tracks across the study area (**Figure 25**). Limited pockets of soil exposure largely showed eroded orange-brown clay subsoil, such as the vehicle tracks, with some pockets showing a disturbed patch of brown clay loam soil (**Figure 26** and **Figure 27**).

The area around Blacktown Creek was limited in visibility, similar to the rest of the study area, with the surrounding area sloping towards the ephemeral water source. Some disturbance was noted, evident from vehicle tracks forming a crossing in the southern end. The area around Blacktown Creek was surrounded by vegetation, including grass and reeds, limiting visibility and accessibility (**Figure 28**).

Overall, Survey Unit 3 appeared to be modified, the study area is relatively flat, with gradual undulating hills, but with uneven ground underfoot and soil exposure was limited due to extensive grass cover. No artefacts were found in the study area. No culturally significant trees were identified, no surface artefacts or areas of archaeological potential were identified across all three survey units, nor were the registered AHIMS sites located.



Figure 24. Survey Unit 3, view west towards Blacktown Creek and highlighting site topography



Figure 25. View south showing high voltage powerlines



Figure 26. Survey Unit 2, view east showing vehicle track and eroded soil exposure



Figure 27. Survey Unit 2, showing exposed soil



Figure 28. Survey Unit 2, view east showing Blacktown Creek

4.3 Survey coverage

It is a requirement of the *Code of Practice* to assess the effective survey coverage according to the formula shown in **Table 8** and **Table 9**. These tables are based on summaries of ground visibility and exposure observed during the survey. Visibility is taken to refer to the ground surface that can be seen, while exposure is taken to refer to that part of the visible ground where artefacts or archaeological deposits may be visible. In general, effective coverage was limited by the presence of vegetation, leaf litter and mulch; water and eroded sediment.

The limited effective coverage might suggest that we do not have sufficient information to extrapolate and assess archaeological potential. However, these calculations place undue emphasis on the current observable 'surface' as an indicator of archaeological potential, and overlooks the value of observations of erosional processes, soil type and nature, and historical disturbance, not to mention the findings of several previous assessments. In this study in particular, these are essential factors, as all of the observed land has been highly impacted by construction of the current building, infrastructure, and historical disturbance.

Table 8. Summary table of effective archaeological survey coverage

Survey unit	Landform	Area (m ²)	Visibility	Exposure	Effective Coverage Area (m ²)	Effective Coverage
1: Industrial area	Flat	45,000	20%	10%	908	2%
2: Between drainage channel and Blacktown Creek	Lower slope	122,000	20%	30%	7,321	6%
3: Between Blacktown Creek and Prospect Highway	Lower slope	88,500	10%	20%	1,772	2%

Table 9. Landform summary

Landform	Landform Area (m ²)	Area affectively surveyed (m ²)	% landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites	Number of artefacts or features
Lower slope	210,500	9,093	4%	2	0
Flat	45,000	908	2%	0	0

4.4 Survey results

The site survey did not result in the identification of any previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential. There are no trees within the study area of sufficient age to contain scars of potential Aboriginal cultural origin. The registered AHIMS sites #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361 could not be relocated during the site inspection. Accessibility issues meant that #45-5-2361 could not be accessed but its location can still be pinpointed based on previous recordings. The recorded location of isolated artefact #45-5-3308 was found but the artefact has most likely washed down from its exposed sloping location to the nearby drainage line in the 15 years since it was recorded.

5 Our assessment

5.1 *What is (or may be) present within the study area*

Based on our background research and field survey, we can describe what Aboriginal archaeological remains are known to occur within the study area and assess the likelihood for further archaeological remains to be present. During the current assessment, the previously registered AHIMS sites #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361 could not be relocated during the site inspection, however we have sufficient information from the current and previous studies, to assess their extent and archaeological significance.

In general, the study area was found to be disturbed as a result of historical impacts, which can be seen in both historical records and on the ground along vehicle tracks, transmission line easements, and cuts from previous earthworks. These works appear to have impacted the full depth of the shallow (remnant A1) topsoil across the study area. It is therefore unlikely that *in situ* and intact archaeological deposits are present anywhere within the proposed development footprint. The study area has also undergone substantial vegetation clearing over the past two centuries, with all trees appearing to be regrowth less than 80 years old with a concentration in the western area of the study area. There is some revegetation around Blacktown Creek, however, this is unlikely to be mature as the creek was dammed during historical usage. There are no trees within the study area of sufficient age to contain scars of potential Aboriginal cultural origin.

Archaeological modelling suggests that upper catchments with ephemeral water like the current study area tend to have been less intensively used than areas further downstream. Archaeological surveys and test excavations in and around the study area have confirmed this repeatedly, identifying only sparse evidence of past Aboriginal uses in the form of surface scatters of stone artefacts with no associated subsurface potential.

The recorded evidence within the study area is consistent with these findings. Both the isolated artefact (#45-5-3308) and surface artefact scatter (#45-5-2361) were recorded on exposed clay subsoil in a disturbed context, and are not associated with any surviving soil deposits with archaeological potential. Isolated artefact #45-5-3308 has most likely been washed downslope since it was recorded in 2007 and its recorded location was already a secondary context and has no potential to contain further archaeological remains. It is possible that further surface stone artefacts are located within the vicinity of the artefact scatter #45-5-2361 but these would also be restricted to the surface and have no associated deposits with archaeological potential. Whilst it cannot be discounted that isolated or dispersed artefacts could be found elsewhere in the property, none have been located in the current or previous studies, and the abundant evidence of historical impact suggests that these would be sparse, in totally disturbed contexts, and not associated with any sub-surface archaeological deposits.

5.2 The significance of Aboriginal heritage in the study area

Significance assessment

The management of a heritage place is based on an understanding of the values of that place. Heritage NSW specifies that heritage significance should be assessed according to four criteria, social or cultural, historic, scientific (archaeological), and aesthetic.⁵⁶ These are based on the five criteria outlined in the Burra Charter; aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual.⁵⁷ These criteria are defined in **Table 10**.

In relation specifically to archaeological sites, aspects such as rarity and representativeness and the integrity (sometimes referred to as the intactness of the site) must be considered. The scientific significance, or research potential, of such sites is often assessed in relation to three questions:⁵⁸

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The significance of AHIMS #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361 were assessed. The following significance assessment from research for this study.

- Aesthetic - No information found for this assessment
- Historic - No information found for this assessment
- Scientific – The artefacts recorded during the current study are in a significantly disturbed context with no potential for subsurface deposits to remain. Accordingly, the sites do not demonstrate intact evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the area. Although sites across the Cumberland plain have been significantly impacted by development, #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361 are representative of much of the information about archaeological site distribution that has been gathered. As a low-density artefact scatter and isolated find in a disturbed context there are poorly preserved examples. The artefacts recorded in the current study area do not contain extensive or intact archaeological remains that, through further analysis, could advance our understanding of the past Aboriginal use of the area. As the only information the site can provide is through the artefacts, given the disturbed nature of the sites, #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361 are neither rare nor significant in diversity, form, raw material or type. They are, therefore, considered to be of low local scientific significance.
- Social - The wider Blacktown area is known to hold cultural and historical significance to local Aboriginal people. For example, Prospect Hill has been identified as having Aboriginal cultural significance. There has been no information provided or found that demonstrates social significance in specific relation to #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361 and the current study

⁵⁶ OEH 2011: 7

⁵⁷ Australia ICOMOS 2013

⁵⁸ Bickford and Sullivan 1984

area. From this it can be understood that the social significance of #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361, and thereby the current study area, to the local Aboriginal community is not tied to *in situ* preservation.

- Spiritual - No information found for this assessment.

5.2.1 Summary statement of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance

The very limited Aboriginal archaeological evidence present within the study area provides confirmation of past Aboriginal use, but has little ability to explore the nature of that use. It has low *archaeological* significance because it cannot tell us anything substantial or new about how Aboriginal people lived in the past. The Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for this assessment suggests that the Aboriginal cultural significance of #45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361, the artefacts recorded during the survey, and any further undocumented artefacts within the study area is of a general nature that all Aboriginal artefacts share as indicators of past Aboriginal presence in the landscape.

Table 10. Significance criteria considered in the assessment of the study area

Criterion	Definition
Aesthetic	Refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place—that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced
Historic	Is intended to encompass all aspects of history—for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.
Scientific	Refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions. To establish potential, it may be necessary to carry out some form of testing or sampling. For example in the case of an archaeological site, this could be established by a test excavation.
Social	Refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them
Spiritual	Refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places. The qualities of the place may inspire a strong and/or spontaneous emotional or metaphysical response in people, expanding their understanding of their place, purpose and obligations in the world, particularly in relation to the spiritual realm.

Criterion	Definition
	The term spiritual value was recognised as a separate value in the Burra Charter, 1999. It is still included in the definition of social value in the Commonwealth and most state jurisdictions. Spiritual values may be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.

6 How Aboriginal heritage could be managed

6.1 *What are the proposed works?*

The Trustee for Huntingwood Property Trust proposes to redevelop the study area for construction and operation of a warehouse and distribution centre (). The proposed SSDA includes the following:

- Site establishment works, including tree removal, minor excavation / bulk earthworks.
- Construction and operation of four (4) new warehouse buildings comprising a multi-level warehouse building on the eastern portion of the site and three single storey warehouse buildings on the western portion of the site. The warehouse buildings will include ancillary office space and indicative warehouse fit out works including warehouse racking.
- The warehouse and distribution tenancies are proposed to be operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Other associated works including landscaping, at-grade car parking and general site improvements.
- Business and building identification signage including wayfinding signage.
- Vehicle access provided via Augusta Street and a new proposed access from the Great Western Highway
- Lot consolidation of properties.

There are three Conservation Areas proposed: the first two (A and B) on either side of Augusta Street, along the tributary of Blacktown Creek; and the third (C) in the central portion of the property, along Blacktown Creek itself.

6.2 *What impacts are possible to Aboriginal heritage from this proposal?*

The documented Aboriginal heritage within the study area consists of two locations in which Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts have been found (see). These are:

- #45-5-2361: a low density scatter of 11 surface artefacts across a 20m x 6m area with no associated archaeological deposit. This is located within the powerline easement along the southern boundary of the property and is not proposed for development impact.
- #45-5-3308: an isolated artefact found in a completed disturbed on an excavated embankment and is not associated with any subsurface archaeological remains or potential deposits. It was not relocated by Biosis in 2020 of the current survey and is highly likely to have been washed or moved downslope since its original recording 15 years ago. Its recorded location is within an area proposed for development.

Neither of these locations is associated with surviving original topsoil (A) horizons with the potential to contain further subsurface artefacts. Several previous assessments have similarly concluded that original topsoil horizons have not survived elsewhere across the areas currently proposed for developments. Our research has shown that the study area has been significantly impacted by historical activities including vegetation clearance, ploughing, and grazing throughout the 19th

century. These types of activities can significantly destabilise the ground causing impact and removal of original shallow soils within the study area that may have contained Aboriginal objects. The site inspection undertaken as part of this assessment supported the documentary research and confirms the findings of past assessments. While the level of exposure was low, it was evident that much of the central portion of the site had been cut and levelled for allotments and previous occupation and activities.

The comprehensive removal of original topsoil horizons through past impacts means that there is a severely reduced likelihood for intact archaeological remains to be present. Overall, the study area is considered to have nil to low potential to contain Aboriginal objects within the ground surface.

The initial impacts of the proposed development would be through bulk earthworks. These initial works would impact the isolated artefact #45-5-3308 if it is still present in this general area. The artefact scatter #45-5-2361 is not proposed for development impact. Specifically, any further creek reshaping, weeding or revegetation works would not impact this site, and as outlined below, any potential overflow parking or hardstand areas permissible in the powerline easement can avoid this area.

[image removed from public exhibition version of report]

Figure 29. The recorded Aboriginal heritage sites in relation to the proposed masterplan

6.3 Can those impacts be avoided?

It is always preferable to avoid harming Aboriginal objects and this has been considered in the current assessment. In this case, the artefacts that have been identified have been found in a disturbed context with no associated potential archaeological deposit. Any further artefacts that may be present are likely to be in a similar surface context on exposed clay subsoil. Other than the two identified Aboriginal sites, there is, therefore, no archaeological grounds for avoiding impacts to across the study area.

AHIMS #45-5-2361 is located within a powerline easement and is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development or any other associated works. Permissible activities in this area include overflow parking and hardstand areas however impacts from these can be avoided to this site using the management recommendations outlined below.

AHIMS #45-5-3308 has not been relocated since it was originally recorded 15 years ago and is likely to have washed away. Even if it could be found, it cannot be preserved in its original location and is not associated with any subsurface archaeological deposit. Any value that it retains for Aboriginal people is not tied to its immediate location, but to the artefact itself. Because of this, there is no compelling reason to attempt to preserve it in their its context or location (assuming it could be found).

Our focus has been on ensuring that whatever value is held by these artefacts will be preserved and that the proposed development will not have a significant cumulative effect on the amount or type of archaeological evidence in the local area. This is also consistent with the principle of intergenerational equity, in ensuring that the artefacts accessible to future generations. With the strategy we have set out below in **Section 6.4** we believe that harm to these objects can be minimised as much as possible, and in keeping with their assessed significance.

Table 11. Impact assessment table

Site	Type of proposed harm	Degree of proposed harm	Consequence of proposed harm
AHIMS #45-5-3308	Directly harmed	Whole	Total loss of value
AHIMS #45-5-2361	None	None	No loss of value

6.4 What management strategies will be in place to minimise and mitigate Aboriginal heritage impact?

As part of this assessment, we have considered whether further investigations of the study area are warranted on archaeological grounds. Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation and Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group have expressed a desire for archaeological test excavations to be undertaken. This has been considered, however, the artefacts recorded within the study area (#45-5-3308 and #45-5-2361) are not associated with any surviving original topsoil horizons and no there is no likelihood of further intact surface or subsurface archaeological evidence. The same is true

across the study area, where extensive historical disturbance and erosion has removed surviving topsoil horizons, exposing subsoil clay. For this reason, there are no archaeological grounds for further investigations within the study area. Archaeological test excavations would only confirm these conclusions and provide no useful additional information on how Aboriginal people lived in the past.

We recommend the following measures to maximise the protection and appropriate management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in relation to the proposed development.

1. Temporary fencing is put in place around site #45-5-2361 prior to the commencement of construction works. The fencing should be 40m x 20m in area, extending from the southern boundary fence to cover the area shown in **Figure 30** and **Figure 31**. This will prevent direct development impacts and damage from inadvertent access or stockpiling.
2. The extent of the 40m x 20m protective buffer zone around site #45-5-2361 should also be included in all construction and management plans for the area to ensure that future impacts are avoided. Should impacts be proposed to this area in future, further assessment will be required.
3. Development can proceed in the vicinity of the recorded location of isolated artefact #45-5-3308 without any further actions. The artefact is not associated with further artefacts and has not been seen again since it was recorded 15 years ago and is highly likely to have washed away.
4. An unexpected finds protocol should be in place to cover any further artefacts that may be discovered during construction as outlined in the recommendations below.

Additionally, the Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group recommended the preparation of an Aboriginal cultural interpretation plan to be prepared and implemented as part of the development. The Aboriginal cultural interpretation would highlight the presence and importance of recognising Aboriginal occupation and history within the area and the significance of waterways, such as Blacktown Creek. The purpose of the cultural interpretation is to acknowledge and educate future generations on the ongoing history of Aboriginal people in the area.

For these reasons, we do not think that there are any requirements for further Aboriginal heritage investigations in relation to the proposal. However, as all Aboriginal sites ('objects') are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, we have listed procedures to be followed during construction to ensure that any unexpected finds are appropriately managed.

[image removed from public exhibition version of report]

Figure 30. Aerial photo showing proposed temporary fencing area to protect artefact scatter #45-5-2361

[image removed from public exhibition version of report]

Figure 31. Detail of proposed masterplan, showing proposed temporary fencing area to protect artefact scatter #45-5-2361

7 Our recommendations

We have based our recommendations on:

- the research and conclusions of our assessment as outlined in this report
- the views expressed by the Registered Aboriginal Parties to this project as documented in **Section 2** and **Appendix 1**
- the legal protections provided to Aboriginal 'objects' and 'places' under s.86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- current policy and regulatory requirements relating to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage, and in particular the OEH 2010 *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* and the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.

The following recommendations are made:

We recommend that:

1. No further Aboriginal archaeological assessment or investigation is required prior to commencement of the proposed development, and the works may proceed with caution.
2. Temporary fencing should be erected around site #45-5-2361 prior to the commencement of construction activities as described in **Section 6.4** and shown in **Figure 30** and **Figure 31**.
3. The extent of the 40m x 20m protective buffer zone around site #45-5-2361 should also be included in all construction and management plans for the area to ensure that future impacts are avoided. Should impacts be proposed to this area in future, further assessment will be required.
4. Consideration should be given to the development of a cultural interpretation plan as discussed in **Section 6.4**.
5. An unexpected find protocol should be implemented for the life of the development. The unexpected finds protocol should be adhered to if unforeseen Aboriginal objects of human remains are uncovered during the development: If any Aboriginal objects or bones suspected of being human are identified during construction, site workers must:
 - a. Not further disturb or move these remains.
 - b. Immediately cease all work at the location.
 - c. In the case of suspected human remains only, notify NSW Police. In the case of Aboriginal objects, notify the Heritage NSW Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide available details of the objects or remains and their location. Management options will be determined in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties to this project.
 - d. Not recommence any work at the location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
6. A copy of this report should be forwarded to the Registered Aboriginal Parties and to:

The Registrar
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
Heritage NSW
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2220

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Appendix 1A

Public and Direct Notice Examples

Notices

Public Notices

CUSTOMER SERVICE NOTICE FROM VOCUS GROUP

(iPrimus, Commander, Dodo, Eftel, aaNet, Club Telco and Engin)

Delay due to extreme weather events in the East Gippsland, West & South Gippsland, Northeast, Northern Country, North Central, Central, Southwest, Wimmera and Mallee Districts of Victoria and part of the Riverina District of New South Wales.

There has been significant impact to services as a result of extreme weather in the above regions on or about 26 January 2022 through to 30 January 2022. Vocus Group refers to the notice published by Telstra in the Sydney Daily Telegraph and Melbourne Herald Sun on 03/02/2022 and advises that Vocus Group customers in the areas identified in the notice will be similarly affected (see vocus.com.au/legal/mass-service-disruptions for further details). Vocus Group has identified that the effect of these circumstances may apply to approximately 5,386 services.

Consequently, Vocus Group is claiming an exemption to timeframes and performance standards required by the Telecommunications (Customer Service Guarantee) Standard 2011 and notifies customers that normal service timeframes may not be met from 31 January 2022 to 6 March 2022 inclusive. Customers can contact the Vocus Group on 1300 551 499 and quote the Exemption Reference Number **Vocus-VIC/NSW-2004** to discuss their options. To challenge the exemption, you can raise the matter with Vocus Group or contact the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman on 1800 062 058.

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTAION, HUNTINGWOOD, BLACKTOWN LGA

Registration of Interest Aboriginal Community Consultation

The proponent, The Trust Company (Australia) Limited as trustee for the Huntingwood Property Trust (Level 29, 88 Phillip Street Sydney NSW 2000) are undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW (Lots 218-219 in DP457024, Lot 2151 in DP135859, Lot 2 in DP516449, Lot 163-164, Lots 168-188 and Lot 216 in DP8716, Lot 4 in DP 585492, Lot 1 in DP119616, Lots 4-6 in DP226294, Lots 50-52 in DP1144623, Lot 7 in DP803359, Lots 6-10 in DP801210, Lot 4 DP 585492, Lot 4 DP 5853442, Lot 2 DP1263824 and Lot 1 DP835264). The proposal includes the development of parts of the property for a warehouse distribution and office facility. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will inform a State Significant Development (SSD) application under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the Minister for Planning within the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in their consideration and determination of the SSD application.

We are inviting Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposal to register an interest in the project. If you would like to register your interest, please provide name of group/individual, nominated contact person and contact details. Note, we are required to provide details of all Registered Aboriginal Parties to Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless otherwise advised. Please advise us in writing if you do not wish your details to be released.

If you would like to register your interest in this project, please respond to us in writing by 18 February 2022. Registration can be sent to us C/O Coast History and Heritage, 15/112 McEvoy Street, Alexandria NSW 2015 or admin@coasthistory.com.au. For any inquiries call 1800 450 995.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

Proposed termination of Strata Scheme No. SP49962 (comprising Lots 3 & 4 SP78265 & common property SP49962), at 35 Lauderdale Avenue Fairlight NSW 2094.

Notice is given of intention to apply to the Registrar General for an order terminating the above Strata Scheme and the Owners Corporation pursuant to section 142 of the Strata Schemes Development Act 2015 (NSW).

Any claim against the Owners Corporation of the above Strata Scheme or any estate, interest in, or claim against any of the lots in SP49962 & SP78265 is required, on or before 22nd Feb 2022, to send details of the estate, interest or claim to 35 Lauderdale Avenue Fairlight NSW 2094.

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Death & Funeral Summary

ANDERSON, STECK, STEINBACH,

Kellie Louise Lynette Dawn Lea

This summary is a complimentary service. All care is taken to endeavour to include all names from the notices appearing today, however there are circumstances when this is beyond our control and some names may be omitted. Please read all advertisements within the Death and Funeral Notices columns for comprehensive list. Wherever possible we endeavour to place Death and Funeral notices into "family order". There are circumstances when this is beyond our control.

Tributes

Deaths

Funerals

STEINBACH (nee Luik), Lea
10/04/1925 – 23/01/2022

Beloved mother to Avo and wife of Walter (deceased). Adored by grandchildren Sam, Gabe, Laetitia, Michael, Ricky & Sophie, great-grandchildren Jamie, Ryder & Indie, and nephews Egon & Karl.

Forever remembered for her unconditional love and eternal light.

You will be dearly missed.

Now in God's Care.
Rest in peace.

Funerals

ANDERSON, Kellie Louise
05.07.1965 – 30.01.2022

Late of Mascot

Beloved daughter of Gail and Ken, adored sister of Glen and Michelle. Sadly missed by all her relatives and friends.

A funeral service for Kellie will be held in the South Chapel of Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park, Military Road, Matraville on Tuesday 8th February 2022 at 3:00pm.

ANDREW KENNEDY KENSINGTON 9663-0408 Proudly Australian Family Owned

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WHITE LADY FUNERALS
PENRITH 02 4731 4385

Tributes & Condolences

Doris Davis Ingram
15 years without you my love. Miss you.

Husband Brian, daughters Debbie and Michelle, husband and partners, 5 grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren, family and friends.

Till we meet again

mytributes

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Take time to reflect

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YESTERDAY'S TAB RESULTS & SCOREBOARD

RACES

Gosford

RACE 1: 1 2 5. Win \$4.70 place \$2.50 \$1.50 NTD. Q: \$4.10. E: \$9.30. T: \$68.60. **First 4:** 1-2-5-4: \$181.00. **Sub:** 2. **Scr:** 6.
RACE 2: 1 3 2. Win \$1.90 place \$1.04 \$1.60 \$1.10. Q: \$7.90. E: \$9.90. **Duets:** 1-3: \$1.80, 1-2: \$1.10, 3-2: \$1.80. T: \$12.90. D: \$10.70. **First 4:** 1-3-2-4: \$44.50. **Sub:** NSR. All Started.
RACE 3: 10 14 7. Win \$2.50 place \$1.30 \$1.50 \$1.90. Q: \$3.40. E: \$6.10. **Duets:** 10-14: \$1.90, 10-7: \$3.70, 14-7: \$4.00. T: \$26.20. D: \$3.70. **First 4:** 10-14-7-3: \$102.40. **Sub:** 10. **Scr:** 4,5,8,9.
RACE 4: 1 7 8. Win \$4.70 place \$2.30 \$2.90 NTD. Q: \$14.80. E: \$22.80. T: \$113.20. D: \$14.30. **First 4:** 1-7-8-5: \$477.00. **Sub:** 4. **Scr:** 6.
RACE 5: 3 5 13. Win \$2.90 place \$1.50 \$1.80 \$25.10. Q: \$7.50. E: \$13.10. **Duets:** 3-5: \$3.80, 3-13: \$90.60, 5-13: \$133.10. T: \$657.50. D: \$36.60. **First 4:** 3-5-13-4: \$8,441.70. **Sub:** 3. **Scr:** 1,2,9,11.
RACE 6: 7 9 4. Win \$3.10 place \$1.30 \$2.60 \$1.40. Q: \$16.40. E: \$23.80. **Duets:** 7-9: \$5.40, 7-4: \$2.50, 9-4: \$6.10. T: \$93.90. D: \$15.60. **First 4:** 7-9-4-8: \$390.10. **Sub:** 7. **Scr:** 3,5,6.
RACE 7: 1 4 6. Win \$7.80 place \$2.00 \$1.10 \$1.50. Q: \$6.00. E: \$22.60. **Duets:** 1-4: \$2.80, 1-6: \$3.60, 4-6: \$1.90. T: \$65.80. D: \$27.00. **First 4:** 1-4-6-7: \$456.70. **Sub:** NSR. All Started.
RACE 8: 4 10 7. Win \$4.30 place \$1.60 \$1.80 \$1.80. Q: \$10.30. E: \$22.20. **Duets:** 4-10: \$4.50, 4-7: \$4.00, 10-7: \$4.00. T: \$88.40. D: \$31.20. **First 4:** 4-10-7-2: \$291.70. **Sub:** 4. **Scr:** 3,6,8,11.
NSW TAB DOUBLE on races 6 and 8: Sprout Wings (7)--Hellfest (4) \$10.40. **Subs:** 7,4.
NSW TAB EARLY QUADDIE on races 1,2,3,4: (1)(1)(10)(1): \$105.00. **Subs:** 2,NSR,10,4.
NSW TAB QUADDIE on races 5,6,7,8: (3)(7) (1)(4): \$371.50. **Subs:** 3,7,NSR,4.
NSW TAB BIG6 on races 3,4,5,6,7,8: (1)(1)(3)(7)(1)(4): Major (winners of 6 races): \$741.10 Supplementary (winners of first 5 races): \$50.00. **Subs:** 10,4,3,7,NSR,4.

Albury

RACE 1: 11 7 12. Win \$4.00 place \$1.70 \$4.20 \$1.70. Q: \$52.80. E: \$58.20. **Duets:** 11-7: \$11.70, 11-12: \$2.60, 7-12: \$9.60. T: \$242.80. **First 4:** 11-7-12-4: \$1,367.60. **Sub:** 11. **Scr:** 5,9,10,1(L).
RACE 2: 12 11 6. Win \$9.90 place \$2.70 \$2.00 \$5.30. Q: \$31.60. E: \$53.00. **Duets:** 12-11: \$10.10, 12-6: \$35.80, 11-6: \$22.30. T: \$845.60. D: \$70.20. **First 4:** 12-11-6-9: \$4,446.40. **Sub:** 1. **Scr:** 14,8(L).
RACE 3: 4 2 11. Win \$6.00 place \$1.20 \$5.60 \$6.10. Q: \$15.90. E: \$16.10. **Duets:** 4-2: \$7.40, 4-11: \$8.60, 2-11: \$95.40. T: \$293.50. D: \$20.20. **First 4:** 4-2-11-5: \$7,758.40. **Sub:** 4. **Scr:** 3,7,14,15.
RACE 4: 9 2 17. Win \$6.90 place \$2.00 \$9.40 \$10.70. Q: \$97.50. E: \$323.50. **Duets:** 9-2: \$12.90, 9-17: \$45.00, 2-17: \$140.10. T: \$10,420.80. D: \$12.80. **First 4:** 9-2-17-1: Not won pool jackpots. **Sub:** 4. **Scr:** 7,10,12,18.
RACE 5: 5 11 9. Win \$7.10 place \$2.70 \$5.10 \$5.40. Q: \$119.50. E: \$166.50. **Duets:** 5-11: \$34.40, 5-9: \$30.10, 11-9: \$62.10. T: \$3,792.70. D: \$58.40. **First 4:** 5-11-9-7: \$28,314.40. **Sub:** 2. **Scr:** 8,14,15,16.
RACE 6: 14 13 12. Win \$10.80 place \$3.40 \$7.30 \$5.80. Q: \$198.80. E: \$257.50. **Duets:** 14-13: \$65.40, 14-12: \$48.20, 13-12: \$63.20. T: \$1,533.90. D: \$94.20. **First 4:** 14-12-5: \$8,230.50. **Sub:** 7. **Scr:** 15,16,17.
RACE 7: 3 4 1. Win \$2.20 place \$1.50 \$2.80 \$1.70. Q: \$11.10. E: \$15.60. **Duets:** 3-4: \$4.60, 3-1: \$3.40, 4-1: \$6.10. T: \$68.10. D: \$28.30. **First 4:** 3-4-1-7: \$1,124.00. **Sub:** 3. **Scr:** 8.
RACE 8: 10 2 11. Win \$3.20 place \$1.70 \$3.10 \$2.90. Q: \$17.00. E: \$19.10. **Duets:** 10-2: \$8.50, 10-11: \$7.30, 2-11: \$16.80. T: \$188.70. D: \$6.30. **First 4:** 10-2-11-4: \$1,534.60. **Sub:** 10. **Scr:** 1,3,9,12.
NSW TAB DOUBLE on races 6 and 8: Shecago (14)--Well In Sight (10) \$13.30. **Subs:** 7,10.
NSW TAB EARLY QUADDIE on races 1,2,3,4: (11)(12)(4)(9): \$411.60. **Subs:** 11,1,4,4.
NSW TAB QUADDIE on races 5,6,7,8: (5)(14) (3)(10): \$878.20. **Subs:** 2,7,3,10.

Temora

RACE 1: 4 5 2. Win \$4.90 place \$2.70 \$11.40 NTD. Q: \$43.80. E: \$98.60. T: \$480.00. **First 4:** 4-5-2-8: \$1,556.00. **Sub:** 1. **Scr:** 3,6.
RACE 2: 5 7 8. Win \$2.80 place \$2.00 \$1.50 \$3.70. Q: \$3.10. E: \$9.60. T: \$22.80. D: \$10.70. **First 4:** 5-7-8-1: \$74.90. **Sub:** 7. **Scr:** 3,6.
RACE 3: 3 7 2. Win \$3.80 place \$1.80 \$3.30 NTD. Q: \$14.60. E: \$32.20. T: \$76.30. D: \$30.30. **First 4:** 3-7-2-4: \$262.50. **Sub:** 2. **Scr:** 1,5.
RACE 4: 2 7 1. Win \$18.30 place \$2.80 \$1.30 \$1.30. Q: \$25.40. E: \$74.00. **Duets:** 2-7: \$5.50, 2-1: \$6.20, 7-1: \$1.60. T: \$192.00. D: \$46.90. **First 4:** 2-7-1-4: \$931.20. **Sub:** NSR. All Started.
RACE 5: 8 6 3. Win \$1.50 place \$1.00 \$4.70 NTD. Q: \$3.80. E: \$6.80. T: \$22.30. D: No winner. **First 4:** 8-6-3-7: \$39.50. **Sub:** 8. **Scr:** 5.
RACE 6: 1 8 7. Win \$17.10 place \$4.20 \$1.20 \$3.70. Q: \$17.30. E: \$58.20. **Duets:** 1-8: \$5.50, 1-7: \$8.70, 8-7: \$6.50. T: \$562.90. D: No winner. **First 4:** 1-8-7-3: \$3,477.50. **Sub:** NSR. All Started.
RACE 7: 2 4 6. Win \$5.40 place \$1.20 \$2.00 \$2.60. Q: \$9.30. E: \$29.00. **Duets:** 2-4: \$5.50, 2-6: \$21.10, 4-6: \$19.20. T: \$402.00. D: No winner. **First 4:** 2-4-6-3: \$1,653.10. **Sub:** 3. **Scr:** 9,10.
RACE 8: 8 9 4. Win \$10.20 place \$1.90 \$1.90 \$1.80. Q: \$34.70. E: \$94.40. **Duets:** 8-9: \$10.10, 8-4: \$5.30, 9-4: \$16.20. T: \$347.10. D: \$9.30. **First 4:** 8-9-4-6: \$1,647.00. **Sub:** 7. **Scr:** 2,10.
RACE 9: 7 4 6. Win \$1.90 place \$2.50 \$2.00 \$1.20. Q: \$5.00. E: \$13.20. **Duets:** 7-4: \$3.00, 7-6: \$3.20, 4-6: \$7.20. T: \$30.20. D: \$12.40. **First 4:** 7-4-6-3: \$345.80. **Sub:** 7. **Scr:** 9,10.
RACE 10: 6 4 1. Win \$3.90 place \$1.80 \$1.04 NTD. Q: \$1.90. E: \$4.70. T: \$15.10. D: \$13.20. **First 4:** 6-4-1-8: \$40.90. **Sub:** 4. **Scr:** 5.
NSW TAB DOUBLE on races 6 and 8: Hashtag Keats (1)--Hawke's Chance (8) \$226.70. **Subs:** NSR,7.
NSW TAB EARLY QUADDIE on races 1,2,3,4: (4)(5)(3)(2): Not won pool jackpots. **Subs:** 1,7,2,NSR.
NSW TAB QUADDIE on races 5,6,7,8: (8)(1) (2)(8): \$211.80. **Subs:** 8,NSR,3,7.

Casino

ABANDONED

Athletics

BANKSTOWN SPORTS, at the Crest: Cross Country: Men: 5.8km: S Hinwood 25m36s. **0-80:** R Hillson 45m52s A Ulloa. **0-75:** R Stitzinger 54m01s. **0-70:** P Allen 42m12s R Sutton. **0-65:** R Kolodziej 29m21s K Prentice. **0-45:** T Kintominas 37m27s. **2km:** X Aad 9m00s I Bates I Aad. **0-80:** T Re 15m54s. **0-35:** P Aad 11m27s. **Women:** 5.8km: L Moleworth 26m44s S Kelly. **2km:** C Bates 10m32s C Bugeja C Aad. **0-75:** D Siepmann 22m49s. **1km:** I Bates 5m29s.
CLUB: ANTILL PARK: Medley: S'ford 2B Multi: White: R Whelan (19) S Wheatley (19) 76. A: I Hobson (Camden Valley 10) 36. B: B Dodd (18) 36. C: S Wheatley (19) 36 cb. **BARDWELL VALLEY:** Medley: S'ford: 2B J Rogerson (13) R Griffith (22) 45. J Dallis (13) 40. S Law (34) 35. Scr: B Meyn 33. **BARHAM:** S'ford White: A: P Doherty (11) 38 cb. B: J Poulter (16) 35.

HARNESS

Penrith

RACE 1: 8 1 4. Win \$3.70 place \$1.50 \$1.30 \$5.30. Q: \$3.30. E: \$7.50. **Duets:** 8-1: \$1.40, 8-4: \$45.40, 1-4: \$23.90. T: \$126.90. **First 4:** 8-1-4-7: \$990.10. **Sub:** 1. **Scr:** 10.
RACE 2: 2 1 9. Win \$1.10 place \$1.04 \$1.50 \$2.10. Q: \$2.10. E: \$1.80. **Duets:** 2-1: \$1.30, 2-9: \$1.70, 1-9: \$4.80. T: \$6.20. D: \$5.00. **First 4:** 2-1-9-5: \$45.80. **Sub:** NSR. All Started.

C: M Wilson (27) 36. **BARNWELL PARK VETERANS:** Stroke Black: A: D Whitcomb (16) 57. B: H Springford (21) 55. C: N Speranza (24) 58. D: D Pettendon (29) 58 cb. Men: Stroke: Veteran Men: A: D Whitcomb (16) 57. B: H Springford (21) 55. C: N Speranza (24) 58. D: G Pettendon (29) 56 cb. **BERMAGUI:** Men: Stroke: White: A: N Haase (12) 38. B: W Burke (17) 40. C: M McCann (29) 43. **BEVERLEY PARK:** Medley: S'ford: 2B: R Paul (15) R Morrison (22) 42 cb. Men: A: B Gaudi (9) 35. B: J Marriott (15) 37. C: P Edwards (29) 39. Women: R Paul (15) 36. **BLACKHEATH:** Women: S'ford: J Simpson (30) 34. **BOWRAL:** Women: S'ford: Div 1: J Hayden (16) 35. Div 2: J Whittaker (31) 32. **BRIGHTON LAKES:** S'ford: 2B: A Kanetkar (20) S Lele (29) 48. A: T Wark (4) 38. A Scr: K Stegbauer (11) 31. B: S Govind (18) 39. B Scr: B Tancred (13) 25. C: S Lele (29) 37. C Scr: G Lysaght (20) 17. **CABRAMATTA:** Women: Stroke: Medal Feb: Div 1: K King (21) 77. Div 2: E Burton (24) 76. Div 3: G Maloney (31) 81 cb. Medley: S'ford White: A: P Pollard (19) 39. N Tusan (10) 35. Veteran: R Trice (14) 40. T Hunt (5) 39. **CAMDEN:** Men: S'ford: 2B Agg: R Thorpe (31) L Geist (15) 77. 2B Agg Scr: M Bell W Bell 65. Black: A: P Bonfield (8) 38. B: L Geist (15) 40. C: J Towns (31) 41. Scr: A Scr: M Bell 38. B Scr: J Lees 25 cb. C Scr: A Kelly 18. Challenge: J Towns (31) 41. **CAMPBELLTOWN:** S'ford Men: P Titherington (19) 36. Veteran Men: White: T Dunlop (31) 37. A Clark (22) 35. Veteran Women: P Morrison (28) 33. J Smith (21) 32. **CARNARVON:** Medley: S'ford 2B: White: C Dyson (29) B Threlfo (10) 47 cb. Men: Div 1: J Ha (Bankstown 13) 40. Div 2: C Dyson (29) 41. Women: K Kim (9) 37. **CASTLE HILL:** Women: S'ford: Irish Team: K Drummond (19) D Mathieson (26) K Romer (11) D Mann (16) 116. Scr: J Cannon L Papandrea J Pridmore S Brown 65 cb. **CASTLECOVE:** Medley: S'ford White: K Wallis (1) 38 cb. **COBRAM BAROOGA:** Men: S'ford White: A: D Casely (8) 34. B: P Polkinghorne (13) 35. C: F Harley (27) 35. Women: J Tom (19) 31. **CRONULLA:** Men: S'ford: 2B: T Franklin (21) G Weidenhofer (23) 44. A: J Wood (10) 39. B: M Cummins (20) 38. C: H Stegbauer (25) 37 cb. Scr: S Holden 35. **CUMBERLAND:** Medley: S'ford 2B: U Han (36) H Choi (27) 48. J Chang (19) 41. **DENILIQUIN:** Women: S'ford: C Hardman (19) 38. **EASTLAKE:** Men: S'ford: Div 1: S Forsyth (13) 35. Div 2: H Azar (20) 37. Women: White: W Mccauley (32) 33. **ELANORA:** Men: S'ford Hcp: Par: 2B: K Simon (31) A Hampton (22) 9 up cb. 2B Scr: G Maguire K Ackroyd 5 up. C: A Maguire (21) sq. B: K Ackroyd (17) 2 sq. C: K Simon (31) 4 up. **GEORGES RIVER:** Women: Stroke: Medal Feb: C Reeves (32) 77. A Gollan (24) 78. C Kirby (35) 79. V Hughes (21) 80 cb. D Simpson (20) 80. **GLENMORE:** Medley: S'ford: Div 1: P Petros (11) 40. Div 2: M Richardson (19) 41. Women: J Linfoot (24) 34. **GORDON:** Medley: S'ford: 2B: B Goldschmidt (21) D Oliver (13) 44. Men: A: I Tiltins (11) 37. B: R Howse (18) 39 cb. C: B Goldschmidt (21) 36 cb. Women: L Partridge (12) 37. **GOSFORD:** Women: S'ford: D Tromp (20) 38. Medley: White: K Kewarwatt (23) 34. **HOWLONG:** Veterans: White: A: G Dundas (7) 42. B: R Outen (16) 39. C: K O'Halloran (23) 37. Medley: P Marshall (27) 41. **HURSTVILLE:** Medley: S'ford White: Div 1: N Freeman (9) 36. Div 2: J Smith (16) 37. **KOGARAH:** Women: S'ford 4B: White: R Joyce (3) C Doyle (37) 46. S'ford: Captain's Trophy: Captain bt President Iup. **LEONAY:** Mxd: S'ford 2B: White: A: K Gordon (9) B Grant (10) 45. 2B Scr: B Grant K Gordon 36. Men: A: B Grant (10) 37. B: M Cusack (20) 39. C: S Burnes (22) 35. Women: S'ford: M McNally (39) 30. **LIVERPOOL:** Men: S'ford 2B: White: J Hilton (19) J Ipschitz (11) 47. 2B Scr: C Hagarty J Russell 38. A: E Jennis (8) 41. B: B Bruce (18) 39. C: H Steven (24) 39. **LONG REEF:** Women: Stroke: Ambrose: Scr: C Devrye R West L Ashton R Buxton 79. Hcp: S Gillies (24) J Nell (27) E Thurlow (8) O Heiser (38) 68.87. **MANLY:** Men: S'ford White: A: S Tebbutt (11) 33. B: J Meares (16) 38. C: J Hinde (33) 39. Women: L Furlong (27) 33. **MARRICKVILLE:** Veteran: Par: Div 1: D McDonald (18) 7 up. Div 2: J Tuttle (27) 9 up. **MASSEY PARK:** Medley: S'ford: 2B: J Rogers (3) R Baker (7) 47. Div 1: R Baker (7) 41. Div 2: D Rawlings (19) 42. Div 3: D Webster (20) 38. Scr: B Baker 34. **MONA VALLE:** Women: Stroke: A: A Catlin (20) 69. B: L Vincent (26) 72. C: D Samodol (34) 74. A Scr: A Catlin (20) 89. B Scr: L Vincent (26) 98. C Scr: D Samodol (34) 108. **MOORE PARK:** Men: Par White: Y Lee (15) 5 up. Women: S Durst (16) 1 up. **MUIRFIELD:** Medley: S'ford: B Kwon (35) 44. Women: 9-hole: J Owen (37) 21. **NORTH RYDE:** Women: S'ford: A: B Lee (15) 38. B: K Clark (33) 37. **NORTHBRIDGE:** Medley: S'ford: 2B: G Lambert (4) H Harlow (18) 50. Men: A: G Francis (7) 36. B: J Cotis (15) 40. C: P Tait (22) 39. Women: Green: P Beckett (9) 34. Medley: Black: H Harlow (18) 41. **NOWRA:** Women: S'ford: Div 1: J Levi (20) 33 cb. Div 2: V Wilson (31) 36. Div 3: J Lloyd (46) 38. **NSW:** Medley: S'ford: S Ryan (16) 37. Women: N Incoll (21) 33 cb. **PALM BEACH:** Men: S'ford: 2B: M Chapman (21) P Cordoney (29) 46. P Cordoney (29) 24. Women: 9-hole: G Pearce (23) 16. **PENNANT HILLS:** Women: S'ford: Div 1: N Howlett (14) 38. Scr: N Howlett 24. Div 2: R Artlett (31) 38. Div 3: G McKie (39) 38. **RANDWICK:** Veteran: S'ford: Div 1: G Phillips (13) 32. Div 2: G Kirk (33) 39. **RICH RIVER:** Men: Par West: White: A: S Mancer (8) 2 up. B: N Dixon (15) 3 up cb. C: J Hammond (27) 5 up. **RICHMOND:** Women: S'ford: 2B: C Lozier (14) J Humphreys (34) 46. A: J Mackie (29) 36. B: J Humphreys (34) 38. **ROSEVILLE:** Men: S'ford: 2B Multi: T Mountstephens (16) J Hepner (17) 76. Men: White: A: J Marshman (10) 37. B: G Shepherd (16) 38. C: G McRae (23) 38. Veteran: Green: D Chisholm (19) 34. **RYDE-PARRAMATTA:** S'ford: 2B: K Polhill (21) A Ljubicic (21) 45. Men: K Polhill (21) 36. Women: H Choi (9) 37. 9-hole: W Hwang (11) 19. **SHELLY BEACH:** Men: S'ford: 2B Agg: G Ratjens (18) R Kirk (14) 71. A: J Ryan (11) 37. B: G Ratjens (18) 36. C: P Irvine (19) 37. D: D Hammond (39) 33. **STONECUTTERS RIDGE:** Medley: S'ford 2B Agg: White: Div 1: D Kelly (20) C Anderson (7) 75. Div 2: P Denamm (26) P Skinner (13) 73. 2B Agg Scr: M Hagerty B Young 66. A: G Pilling (10) 39. B: P Hew (14) 38. C: P Denamm (26) 42. **STRATHFIELD:** Women: S'ford: A: H Jung (14) 34. B: S Chung (31) 34. C: H Kwon (38) 37. Medley: C Choi (12) 38. **TERRY HILLS:** S'ford: H Park (33) 36. **THE COAST:** Women: Stroke: K B

27 January 2022

Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Level 6, 10 Valentine Avenue
Parramatta, NSW 2150

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: Request for names of Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge
for the proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW**

Proponent: The Trust Company (Australia) Limited as trustee for the Huntingwood Property Trust (Level 29, 88 Phillip Street Sydney NSW 2000)

The Trust Company (Australia) Limited are undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW (Lots 218-219 in DP457024, Lot 2151 in DP135859, Lot 2 in DP516449, Lot 163-164, Lots 168-188 and Lot 216 in DP8716, Lot 4 in DP 585492, Lot 1 in DP119616, Lots 4-6 in DP226294, Lots 50-52 in DP1144623, Lot 7 in DP803359, Lots 6-10 in DP801210, Lot 4 DP 585492, Lot 4 DP 5853442, Lot 2 DP1263824 and Lot 1 DP835264). The proposal includes the development of parts of the property for a warehouse distribution and office facility. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will inform a State Significant Development application under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Coast History & Heritage (Coast) has been engaged by the proponent to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*.

In accordance with Section 60(2a) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*, we are seeking the names and contact details of Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within the proposal location. This will assist us in preparing the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment as well as assist in the assessment of the proposal by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) and Heritage NSW.

Please forward us the details of any such Aboriginal people in writing before **10 February 2022** to:

(Post) 15/112 McEvoy Street, Alexandria NSW 2015
(Fax) 02 8311 1478
(Email) admin@coasthistory.com.au

Please ensure that you provide us with current postal addresses and contact names. Any enquiries should be directed to our office on 1800 450 995.

Yours sincerely,



A handwritten signature in dark grey ink, appearing to read "G Basile".

Gina Basile

Archaeologist

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

11 February 2022

Dear [REDACTED],

**RE: Registration of interest for community consultation
for the proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW**

Proponent: The Trust Company (Australia) Limited as trustee for the Huntingwood Property Trust (Level 29, 88 Phillip Street Sydney NSW 2000)

The Trust Company (Australia) Limited are undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for a proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW (Lots 218-219 in DP457024, Lot 2151 in DP135859, Lot 2 in DP516449, Lot 163-164, Lots 168-188 and Lot 216 in DP8716, Lot 4 in DP 585492, Lot 1 in DP119616, Lots 4-6 in DP226294, Lots 50-52 in DP1144623, Lot 7 in DP803359, Lots 6-10 in DP801210, Lot 4 DP 585492, Lot 4 DP 5853442, Lot 2 DP1263824 and Lot 1 DP835264). The proposal includes the development of parts of the property for a warehouse distribution and office facility. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will inform a State Significant Development application under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Coast History & Heritage (Coast) has been engaged by the proponent to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*. The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the Minister for Planning within the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in their consideration and determination of the SSD application.

We have received your details from Heritage NSW within the Department of Premier and Cabinet as someone who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within the proposal location. If this is the case, you are invited to register your interest in this project to ensure that you are consulted in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* in relation to the proposed development. If you would like to register your interest, please provide name of group/individual, nominated contact person and contact details. Note, we are required to provide details of all Registered Aboriginal Parties to Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless otherwise advised. Please advise us in writing if you do not wish your details to be released.

If you would like to register your interest for this project, please notify us in writing by **25 February 2022** at one of the following:

(Post) 15/112 McEvoy Street, Alexandria NSW 2015

(Fax) 02 8311 1478

(Email) admin@coasthistory.com.au

Please ensure that you provide us with current postal addresses and contact names. Any enquiries should be directed to our office on 1800 450 995.

Yours sincerely,



Gina Basile

Archaeologist

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

Appendix 1B

Agency Responses to Direct Notices

Gina Basile

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 27 January 2022 6:33 PM
To: Gina Basile
Cc: Coast History and Heritage
Subject: RE: SR22/94 - Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: 20220127_SR22_94_Blacktown_LGA_Overlap_Report.xlsx

OFFICIAL

Native title search – NSW LGA – Blacktown City Council

Your ref: *Huntingwood* - **Our ref:** SR22/94

Dear Gina Basile,

Thank you for your search request received on 27 January 2022 in relation to the above area, please find your results attached.

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our [website](#).

Information on native title claims and freehold land can also be found on the Tribunal's website here: [Native title claims and freehold land](#) .

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 27 January 2022 11:03 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Cc: Coast History and Heritage <admin@coasthistory.com.au>
Subject: SR22/94 - Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Caution: This is an external email. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a letter and request for search of Tribunal registers requesting details of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Thursday, 10 February 2022**.

Kind regards,

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / M: 0411 295 921

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

15/112 McEvoy Street

Alexandria NSW 2015

Overlap Analysis

Disclaimer

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA2020 datum.

While the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.
- Where shown, overlap results are returned for 'current' future act notices. These are notices within six months of the notification date, notices subject to a current future act application or state deed and those notices where the right to negotiate applies and are within five years of the notification date.
- Where shown, overlap results are returned for Future Act Objections that are currently active, or that have been subject to an NNTT determination.

Selected Feature from Local Government Area

Name	Blacktown
Full Name	Blacktown City Council
Selection Area (sq km)	240.1931



Reporting overlapping features in New South Wales

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

No overlap found

Register of Native Title Claims

No overlap found

Native Title Determinations

No overlap found

Native Title Determination Outcomes

No overlap found

* Note: Outcomes identified as "Native title extinguished" are generally outside the determination area. Refer to the determination document for more information.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB Areas

Name	Organisation	Area (sq km)	Overlap Area (sq km)	% Region Overlapped
New South Wales	NTSCORP Limited	1,719,931.7807	240.1931	100.00%

Local Government Areas

Name	Full Name	Area (sq km)	Overlap Area (sq km)	% Region Overlapped
Blacktown	Blacktown City Council	240.1931	240.1931	100.00%

Gina Basile
Archaeologist
Coast History & Heritage
PO Box A74
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205
gina@coasthistory.com.au

RE: Request for information on Aboriginal stakeholders for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW

Dear Gina,

Thank you for your letter of 27 January 2022 about Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation assessment for the proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW, within the Blacktown local government area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input.

Please find enclosed a list of known Aboriginal parties for the Blacktown local government area (Attachment 1) that we consider likely to have an interest in the proposal. Note this is not an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties. Receipt of this list does not remove the requirement for a proponent/consultant to advertise the proposal in the local print media and contact other bodies and community groups seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the '*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*' (the CRs).

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind the proponent and consultant to:

- Ensure that consultation is fair, equitable and transparent. If the Aboriginal parties express concern or are opposed to parts of or the entire project, we expect that evidence will be provided to demonstrate the efforts made to find common ground between the

opponents and the proponent.

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact me via paul.houston@environment.nsw.gov.au or 02 68835361.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Houston', followed by a stylized flourish.

Paul Houston
Senior Aboriginal Assessment Officer
Heritage NSW
Department of Premier and Cabinet
3 February 2022

Gina Basile

From: Sue Galt <Sue.Galt@blacktown.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 3 February 2022 11:31 AM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Gina,

Thank you for your email dated 27 January 2022 regarding Aboriginal stakeholders contact details relevant to the above.

The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) has advised us that the consultation list for this purpose is confidential and may only be obtained on a project by project basis from the agency administering Aboriginal Cultural Heritage regulation (e.g. Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPS), Registered Aboriginal Parties, Care Agreements, etc).

We have been advised that enquiries regarding Aboriginal Cultural Heritage regulation (e.g. Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPS), Registered Aboriginal Parties, Care Agreements, etc) should be referred to Heritage NSW. Your enquiry regarding Aboriginal stakeholders therefore is best directed to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au, or (02) 9873 8500.

Regards,

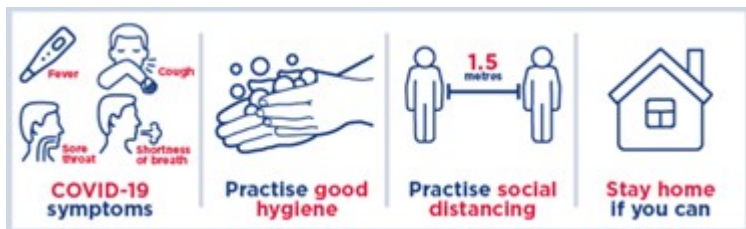
Sue.



Sue Galt
Senior Policy/Heritage Planner

9839 6216
0414 194 474
Sue.Galt@blacktown.nsw.gov.au
PO Box 63 Blacktown NSW 2148
blacktown.nsw.gov.au

Follow us on social media



Appendix 1C

Registrations of Interest

Gina Basile

From: Bo Field <yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 15 February 2022 7:37 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Good afternoon Gina,

I would like to register for this project and be consulted in any future updates.

Regards,

Bo Field

From: Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 11 February 2022 1:00 PM
To: yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com <yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com>
Cc: Coast History and Heritage <admin@coasthistory.com.au>
Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Bo Field,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022**.

Kind regards,
Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / M: 0411 295 921
E: gina@coasthistory.com.au
W: www.coasthistory.com.au
15/112 McEvoy Street
Alexandria NSW 2015

Gina Basile

From: Arika J <yulayculturalservices@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 17 February 2022 4:04 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Gina,

Yulay Cultural service's would like to register our interest in the above project and be involved in all aspects of the project.

Kind regards,

Arika Jalomaki
Manager
0481 251 385

On Fri, 11 Feb 2022 at 2:08 pm, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Arika Jalomaki,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022**.

Kind regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



Gina Basile

From: Rodney Gunther <waawaar.awaa@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 14 February 2022 8:38 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA
Attachments: Public Liability Insurance 2021 to September 2022.pdf; Workers Insurance Certificate of Currency 2022 (1).pdf

Hi Gina,

Please register Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW.

Waawaar Awaa members have been vaccinated for Covid.

Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation would like to be involved in any proposed fieldwork opportunities.

Could you please send a map of the study area.

Relevant insurances are attached for future reference.

regards

Rodney Gunther
0410 580 962

On Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 2:21 PM Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Rodney and Barry Gunther,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022**.

Kind regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Gina Basile

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 28 February 2022 11:36 AM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina

Please register our company for the above project, we have been doing aboriginal cultural heritage projects for over 26 years.

Kind regards

Ryan Johnson

0475565517

On Friday, 11 February 2022, 01:17:46 pm AEDT, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Ryan and Darleen Johnson,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022**.

Kind regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / **M:** 0411 295 921

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

Gina Basile

From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 March 2022 2:52 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Gina,
Please register Muragadi for the above project.
Kind regards
Jesse Johnson
0418970389

On Friday, 11 February 2022, 12:56:51 pm AEDT, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Jesse Johnson,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022**.

Kind regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / **M:** 0411 295 921

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

Gina Basile

From: Dean Delponte <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 14 February 2022 8:36 AM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina,

Thank you for your email to provide information on the registration of interest for the proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW.

Mundawari Heritage Consultants would like to register our interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for this project.

Kind Regards

Dean Delponte
Director
0413186133
mundawari.hc@gmail.com



IMPORTANT: The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential. They are intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to anyone or make copies thereof.

On Fri, 11 Feb 2022 at 14:27, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Dean Delponte,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022.**

Kind regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

From: Philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 14 February 2022 9:24 AM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA
Attachments: Public Liability cover 2022 to 2023.pdf; Icare cover 31.12.2021 to 31.12.22.pdf

Hi Gina,

Thank you for informing us that **Coast History & Heritage** will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at **Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW** & that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too be involved in the community consultation process.

As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 50yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.

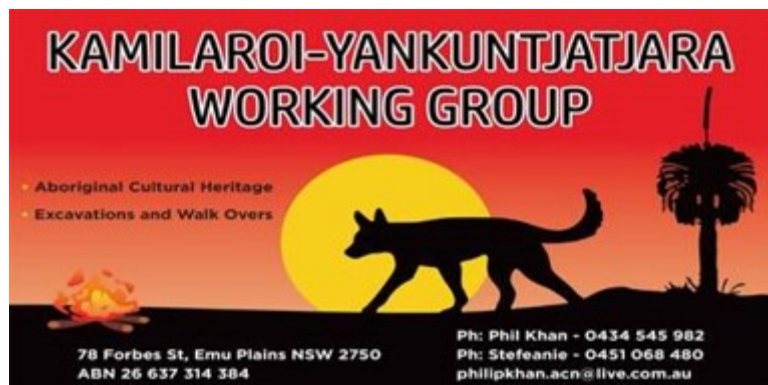
I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working group's Public Liability Insurance & Workers Compensation certificate.

Our Rates - \$112.50 per hour, \$450 half day & \$900 full day (Exc. GST)

Our RAPS have up to 15yrs Cultural Heritage experience in – field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving, identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings.

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0434545982 or Stefeanie on 0451068480.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan



Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Gina Basile

From: carolyn slater <cal.slater61@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 17 February 2022 9:04 AM
To: Gina Basile
Cc: Coast History and Heritage
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA
Attachments: image001.png

I would be happy to participate. Gilay Consultants have knowledge, respect and connections to the area and would like to register their interest and be consulted in The above project.

Thank you for your time and consideration

Carolyn Slater

Gilay Consultants

On Fri, 11 Feb. 2022, 2:26 pm Gina Basile, <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Carol Slater,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022.**

Kind regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist

Gina Basile

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 11 February 2022 3:50 PM
To: Gina Basile
Cc: Coast History and Heritage
Subject: C- Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina

Can DNC please register an interest into
Athe project at Huntingwood Project

Kind regards
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Directors DNC

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Friday, February 11, 2022, 1:58 pm, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Lilly Carroll and Paul Boyd,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022**.

Kind regards,

Gina

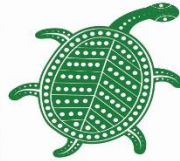
Gina Basile

Archaeologist



DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention Coast

Date: 21/02/22

Subject: Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW

Dear Gina

Our group is a non-profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

The Huntingwood area is an area that our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is significant to the Darug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Darug group for the past 40 plus years.

People from other mobs should be respectful of our country and people if they are not respectful that the Darug are the knowledge holders then they are not cultural, therefore should not be involved on cultural heritage on Darug land.

Therefore, we would like to register our interest for full consultation and involvement in the above project area.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards



Justine Coplin

We acknowledge and pay respect to the Darug people, the traditional Aboriginal custodians of this land.

Gina Basile

From: Ralph Hampton <hamptonralph46@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 14 February 2022 12:29 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA
Attachments: image001.png

Good afternoon my name is Ralph Hampton I would like to register

On Fri., 11 Feb. 2022, 2:11 pm Gina Basile, <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Ralph and Nola Hampton,

Please find attached a requesting the Registration of interest for community consultation of any Aboriginal people who may have cultural knowledge in relation to the Huntingwood area in NSW to assist with the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Could you kindly respond by **Friday, 25 February 2022.**

Kind regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / **M:** 0411 295 921

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

15/112 McEvoy Street

Appendix 1D

Information and Methodology Document

28 February 2022



Dear [REDACTED],

**RE: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information and Methodology
for the proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood NSW**

Thank you for expressing your interest in this project. We have recorded your organisation as a 'Registered Aboriginal Party' for the project and are now providing you with further information in accordance with Section 60 (5), (6) & (7) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*. Specifically, this letter contains:

- A description of the proposed development
- A consideration of the types of potential impacts that this may have on Aboriginal objects and places
- The methodology we propose to use to complete an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the proposed works, and
- Potential management options for identified and potential Aboriginal objects.

The letter also invites you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed methodology. As outlined in this letter, any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the proposal, and will be used to assist the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) in their assessment of the proposal.

Coast History & Heritage (Coast) has been engaged by The Trust Company (Australia) Limited as trustee for the Huntingwood Property Trust (the proponent) to undertake this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Aboriginal community consultation.

If you wish to provide us with any comments, please send them to us in writing (or contact us if this is not possible), by **Tuesday, 29 March 2022** at one of the following:

(Post) 15/112 McEvoy Street, Alexandria NSW 2015
(Fax) 02 8311 1478
(Email) admin@coasthistory.com.au

We note that in accordance with current Heritage NSW guidelines¹, any proposal you may wish to submit for engagement in fieldwork is a commercial matter which the proponent will consider separately from the comment and consultation we are currently undertaking.

1 What we are assessing

The study area and proposal

We are assessing the land located at Augusta Street, Huntingwood, NSW (Lots 218-219 in DP457024, Lot 2151 in DP135859, Lot 2 in DP516449, Lot 163-164, Lots 168-188 and Lot 216 in DP8716, Lot 4 in DP 585492, Lot 1 in DP119616, Lots 4-6 in DP226294, Lots 50-52 in DP1144623, Lot 7 in DP803359, Lots 6-10 in DP801210, Lot 4 DP 585492, Lot 4 DP 5853442, Lot 2 DP1263824 and Lot 1 DP835264). The Trust Company are proposing to develop the property for a warehouse distribution and office facility, including a warehouse site, office facility and proposed conservation zone along Blacktown Creek (Figure 3).



Figure 1. The study area in context

¹ As outlined in Section 3.4 (page 9) of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW 2010).



Figure 2. The study area (yellow) with watercourse (blue) – detail

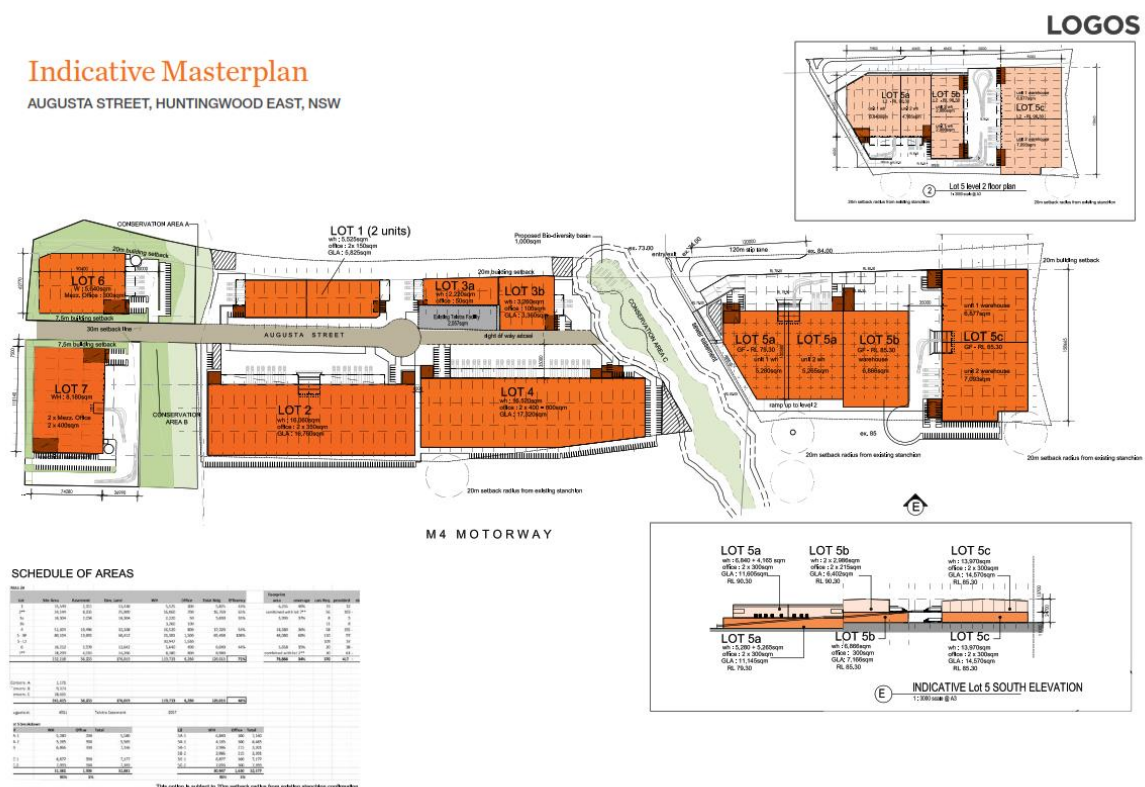


Figure 3. Initial concept plan for the proposed development of the site (may be subject to change).

The proposal will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) application under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been released for the project, adhering to the industry specific requirements for 'Warehouses and distribution centres'² which requires an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to be prepared in accordance with current guidelines³, and meets Aboriginal community consultation requirements.⁴ The assessment will be prepared according to the guidelines issued by Heritage NSW:

- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*.⁵
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.⁶
- *Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales*.⁷

The study area consists of low undulating hills and low-lying plains in the uppermost catchment of Blacktown Creek, which flows into Toongabbie Creek to the north and ultimately into the Parramatta River. The soils in and around the study area are known as the Blacktown Soil Landscape and are formed from the eroding shale bedrock beneath the property. The upper part of the soil profile within these landscapes (the A Horizon), can be up to 50cm in depth, but is also vulnerable to erosion and historical impact.

Several Aboriginal heritage assessments of the study area have taken place over the past 15 years. These have shown that the study area is highly impacted from previous land use and little or no original topsoil deposits appear to survive across the property. Two Aboriginal sites have been recorded within the property (**Figure 4**):

- #45-5-3308 is an isolated stone artefact found in 2007 on the boundary fence between Lots 180 and 181 and is in a disturbed context (ie not in its original location).
- #45-5-2361 is a scatter of at least 11 stone artefacts recorded in 1993 on the western side of Blacktown Creek. Artefacts were found over a roughly 20m x 6m area on exposed clay subsoil.

It is possible that more surface artefacts may be present at #45-5-2361 but it is unlikely that there will be significantly more. Often stone artefacts on the surface are eroding out of the topsoil, which could contain more artefacts, but in both these cases the topsoil has completely eroded. In other words, the artefacts on the surface are all there is, with no possibility for further artefacts beneath the ground that might require further investigation. It is likely in historically developed parts of the

² NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2021. *Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements: Warehouses and distribution centres*.

³ OEH 2011. *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*; DECCW 2010. *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

⁴ National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (s60), as detailed in DECCW 2010 *Aboriginal heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.

⁵ OEH 2011

⁶ DECCW 2010

⁷ DECCW 2010

property that any surviving Aboriginal archaeological remains will have been impacted to some extent.

[image removed from public exhibition version of report]

Figure 4. Previously identified sites located within the study area (red)

2 Project timing and opportunities for comment

To meet the Aboriginal community consultation requirements of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process, Coast has undertaken public and direct Aboriginal community notification on behalf of the proponent in accordance with Section 60 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*. As a result, a number of Registered Aboriginal Parties to the project have been identified.

All Registered Aboriginal Parties have two main opportunities to comment on the proposal and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: in response to this Information and Methodology document, and in response to the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. All Registered Aboriginal Parties have been sent a copy of this document by email or post on 28 February 2022 and provided 28 days to make any comments. We have asked for any comments you may wish to make in relation to the project, its methodology and any Aboriginal cultural information that may be relevant to assessment the potential impacts of the proposal.

These comments will be forwarded to the proponent for their consideration and will be incorporated into the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. This draft report will also be provided to all Registered Aboriginal Parties and 28 days will be provided to make any comments. Any comments received will be considered and incorporated into the final report, which will be provided to The Trust Company as part of the Environmental Impact Statement that will be forwarded to the DPIE. A copy of the final ACHAR will also be made available to all Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Please note that if any information that you wish to provide to Coast History & Heritage is culturally sensitive, please let us know so that appropriate protocols of access and use can be developed. If you do not inform us, we will assume that the information you provide can be included and discussed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report.

3 Proposed assessment methodology

We propose to use the following methodology to assess the archaeological and Aboriginal cultural values relevant to the project.

Archaeological assessment

Our archaeological assessment will be undertaken and documented in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. It will consider relevant environmental, historical and archaeological context, including the results of a field survey. Based on this, it will provide proposed management recommendations.

Aboriginal cultural assessment

The Aboriginal cultural assessment will consider:

1. Our knowledge of previously documented Aboriginal cultural and historical associations with the study area; and
2. Any information provided by Registered Aboriginal Parties about:
 - The Aboriginal cultural significance of any identified Aboriginal remains or Aboriginal objects;
 - Any other places or objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be relevant to the current proposal;
 - Any other Aboriginal cultural or historical knowledge which is relevant to the Aboriginal cultural assessment of the study area in relation to the current proposal.

Any information you provide us with will be considered and included in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report that is to be produced for the project. And, as we noted above, appropriate protocols can be developed for sensitive information if you let us know.

4 Potential Management of Aboriginal Objects

At this stage there are two locations where one or more surface stone artefacts have been found. These were in a disturbed context and were not associated with any surrounding original topsoil with archaeological potential. Given the history of activities across the property, it is also unlikely that any other artefacts found within the area proposed for development will be intact or associated with subsurface archaeological potential.

In order to develop management recommendations for your consideration in the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report we need to do some further research, hear your comments based on this document, and assess the archaeological and cultural significance of Aboriginal objects, places and other values relevant to this project. However, it is possible that the recorded stone artefacts will be proposed for collection as part of the development proposal. In this case, we would like you to tell us which of the following three options you would prefer for the long-term management of these artefacts and any others that may be impacted by the proposal.

Our suggested option is to rebury the collected artefacts within the environmental conservation zone around Blacktown Creek within the property.

The other options are:

1. Transferring the artefact/s to the Australian Museum or a local museum with appropriate storage facilities. The Australian Museum is the default repository for Aboriginal archaeological remains but will only take artefacts which meet a certain threshold of significance; or
2. Transferring the artefact/s to an Aboriginal organisation with appropriate storage facilities under a Care and Control agreement. This should be with the agreement and consent from other Registered Aboriginal Parties, and Heritage NSW can refuse Care and Control where this cannot be demonstrated.

Any comments you provide on these three possible options will help us to work out a management strategy for you to consider in the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report.

5 Conclusions

This letter has provided you with information about the project that might be impacted by the current proposal.

We have sought:

- Your comments on the assessment methodology that we have proposed.
- Any information about Aboriginal objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be located within the study area, and any other Aboriginal cultural or historical information that you feel is relevant to the current assessment and proposal and should be considered.

As noted above, where requested and appropriate, protocols can be developed for culturally sensitive information provided to Coast History & Heritage. It is however essential that comments

and information, preferably in writing, be received by Coast History & Heritage no later than **Tuesday, 29 March 2022** if they are to be considered in the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact our office on 1800 450 995 or admin@coasthistory.com.au.

Yours sincerely,



Gina Basile
Archaeologist
E: gina@coasthistory.com.au
W: www.coasthistory.com.au

Appendix 1E

Responses to Information and Methodology

Gina Basile

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2022 11:58 AM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina,
I have read the project information and methodology for the above project, I endorse the recommendations made.
Kind regards
Ryan Johnson
0475565517

On Monday, 28 February 2022, 01:18:05 pm AEDT, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Ryan,

Thank you for registering as a Registered Aboriginal Party for this project.

Please find attached a letter detailing information & methodology regarding the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW. We invite you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed methodology. Any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The deadline for response is **Tuesday, 29 March 2022**, if you could kindly respond by this date.

Kind Regards,

Gina

From: Darleen Johnson <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 28 February 2022 11:36 AM
To: Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au>
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina

Gina Basile

From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 March 2022 3:16 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina

I have read the project information and methodology for the above project, I agree with the recommendations made.

Kind regards

Jesse Johnson

0418970389

On Wednesday, 2 March 2022, 03:03:18 pm AEDT, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Jesse,

Thank you for registering as a Registered Aboriginal Party for this project. As the deadline for registration has passed, we had already proceeded with the next phase of consultation and is reflected in the deadline for response, please let us know if this may be an issue.

Please find attached a letter detailing information & methodology regarding the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW. We invite you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed methodology. Any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The deadline for response is **Tuesday, 29 March 2022**, if you could kindly respond by this date.

Kind Regards,

Gina

From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 March 2022 2:52 PM
To: Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au>
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Gina Basile

From: Dean Delponte <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 1 March 2022 2:24 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina,

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the project information and proposed assessment methodology.

Figure 3 shows three conservation areas, but only one is stated (proposed conservation zone along Blacktown Creek). Will there be three conservation areas proposed for this site?

What areas will you be targeting for the field survey?

Our preference would be for any cultural material that is identified to be reburied within the environmental conservation zone.

Kind Regards

Dean Delponte
Director
0413186133
mundawari.hc@gmail.com



IMPORTANT: The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential. They are intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to anyone or make copies thereof.

On Tue, 15 Feb 2022 at 08:50, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Dean,

Thank you for contacting us. We have registered your organisation as a Registered Aboriginal Party for the project, and we will send you through some project information soon.

Gina Basile

From: Philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 March 2022 10:54 AM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Information & Methodology - Huntingwood NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Gina,

Thank you for your methodology for the proposed development at Augusta Street, Huntingwood NSW. The whole study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people due to our people occupying and caring for the land for many years. We have walked this land for thousands of years and continue to do so today, we live off mother earth we aim to protect and maintain her. Hunting and gathering would have taken place, Aboriginal people living the nomadic lifestyle moving with the seasons which was generally six seasons. This in turn created environments that thrived and flourished providing Aboriginal people with an abundance of continuing resources. Aboriginal people have the knowledge and understanding to maintain, rejuvenate and protect the many different types of environments this land provides us.

We hold a deep spiritual connection to the land, the sky, fire and the water ways, we have an obligation to the givers of life, the elements that allow us to be. Baiame the creator allowed us to be with as long as we protect, conserve, and care for Mother Earth, to keep sacred places out of harms ways. This is something we all must be aware of as the creator placed us here on Mother Earth for a reason and we must not forget why and aim to protect our mother.

The study area is significant due to being close by to Blacktown Creek utilised by many for many reasons such as fresh water, bathing, gathering of food and for everyday life activities. Water is a giver of life without water we would not be here so we should respect, conserve and manage water ways as naturally as possible and keep them maintained. Aboriginal people have been following waterways for tens of thousands of years a sense of way finding and a deep connection we hold.

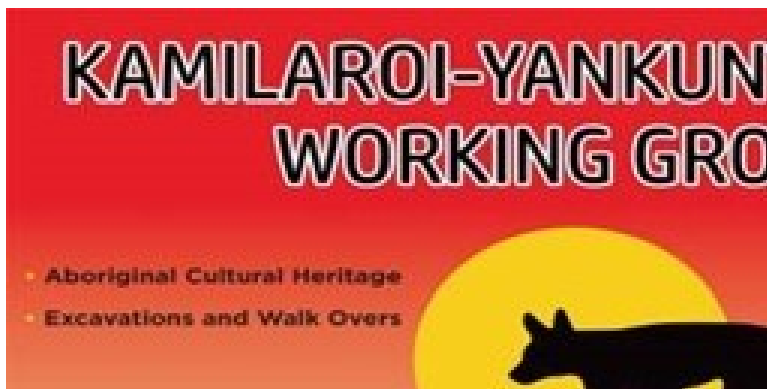
Fire played a big part in the Aboriginal lifestyle as the flora needs to be burnt to rejuvenate, this was known by the Aboriginal people and was carried out seasonally. The Aboriginal people moved around seasonally and knew the land very well, in fact they could read the land navigating them around, like they used the sky to navigate around and to understand the weather from reading the sky and stars at night. We Aboriginal people hold a connection to the sky and many of our dreaming stories are told through the stars and constellations along with the land and wildlife.

It is important that we grab hold of what we have left from our old people and honour them. We can do this through interpretation with in the development through artwork, 3D replicas of artefacts on display, native gardens and digital display or app. It is just as important to recognise the Aboriginal people and to educate the wider community. We would like to also recommend that the land is managed appropriately and in a cultural way.

We would like to agree your methodology and support your report, we look forward to further consultation on this project.

Kind Regards

Kadibulla Khan



From: Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 28 February 2022 10:39 AM
To: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Cc: Coast History and Heritage <admin@coasthistory.com.au>
Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Information & Methodology - Huntingwood NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Mr Khan,

Thank you for registering as a Registered Aboriginal Party for this project.

Please find attached a letter detailing information & methodology regarding the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW. We invite you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed methodology. Any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The deadline for response is **Tuesday, 29 March 2022**, if you could kindly respond by this date.

Kind Regards,
Gina

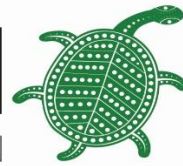
Gina Basile
Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / **M:** 0411 295 921
E: gina@coasthistory.com.au
W: www.coasthistory.com.au
15/112 McEvoy Street
Alexandria NSW 2015

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention: Coastal

Date:17/03/22

Subject: Huntingwood NSW

Dear Gina

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.

This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on

the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas

and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.

Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.

The Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents Section 4.1.8 refers to "Aboriginal organisations representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge". Recent consultation meetings have revealed that many of these Aboriginal organisations and individuals do not hold cultural knowledge of the Western Sydney area. The increasing involvement of such parties in cultural heritage management means that genuine local Aboriginal organisations are unable to properly care for our cultural heritage.

Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.

Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors' touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.

Darug custodian Aboriginal Corporation's site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western

Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategie.

Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for Huntingwood NSW

We support the recommendations set out in this report.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Justine Coplin', is written over a faint, light blue rectangular background.

Justine Coplin

Appendix 1F

Responses to Draft Report

Gina Basile

From: Ralph Hampton <hamptonralph46@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 2 June 2022 11:52 AM
To: Gina Basile
Cc: Steve Randall [srandall@deerubbin.org.au]; Coast History and Heritage; KCavanagh@deerubbin.org.au; reception@deerubbin.org.au
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Draft ACHAR - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA
Attachments: image001.png

Looks good to me.

On Thu, 2 Jun 2022, 10:40 am Gina Basile, <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties,

Please find the draft ACHAR for the regarding the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW, at the following link:

<https://app.box.com/s/qzylk0aisxiowlz872n6jxikpecm4gg3>

We invite you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed recommendations. Any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The deadline for response is **Friday, 1 July 2022**, if you could kindly respond by this date.

Kind Regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / M: 0411 295 921

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention: Coast History and heritage

Date:

Subject: Huntingwood, NSW

Dear Gina

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.

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Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on

the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas

and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

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Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.

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Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.

Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors' touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.

Darug custodian Aboriginal Corporation's site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western

Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategie.

Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the report for Huntingwood, NSW.

We support the recommendations set out in this report.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Justine Coplin', is written over a faint, light blue rectangular background.

Justine Coplin

Gina Basile

From: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 13 June 2022 5:04 PM
To: Gina Basile
Cc: Coast History and Heritage
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Draft ACHAR - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina

Thanks for the email, DNC has lived in the Area for quite some time now and love to be working out in the field with you guys on this job if available for us

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

On Thursday, June 2, 2022, 10:40 am, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties,

Please find the draft ACHAR for the regarding the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW, at the following link:

<https://app.box.com/s/qzylk0aisxiowlz872n6jxikpecm4gg3>

We invite you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed recommendations. Any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The deadline for response is **Friday, 1 July 2022**, if you could kindly respond by this date.

Kind Regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



Gina Basile

From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 22 June 2022 3:06 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Draft ACHAR - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Nathan,

Thank you for your ACHAR for the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW. KYWG have over 50 years of knowledge within the area, we hold great respect for the traditional ancestors of the Sydney, and we aim to save cultural heritage within the area.

Aboriginal people have walked this land for thousands of years. We today hold knowledge of the land, we still today have a spiritual connection the land, animals, water ways and the environment around us. Our cultural heritage is being lost as it is being destroyed within due to development. As the land, water ways, the flora and fauna are being majorly affected by this development. With it losing our ancestors mark that being artefacts, griding grooves, scared trees, claypans, wells, rock art and hearths. This leaves room for us to be able to save every last bit of our Aboriginal cultural heritage. Our future is educating the wider community about our oldest continuing culture in the world.

The study area is of great importance to our people, live, walk, hunted, fish, practiced our culture through song, dance, ceremony, man's and woman's business in this area. Man's and woman's sites are known to be in the area these sites are sacred to our people and should be treated with respect. The land scape would have been very different full of resources for the Aboriginal people.

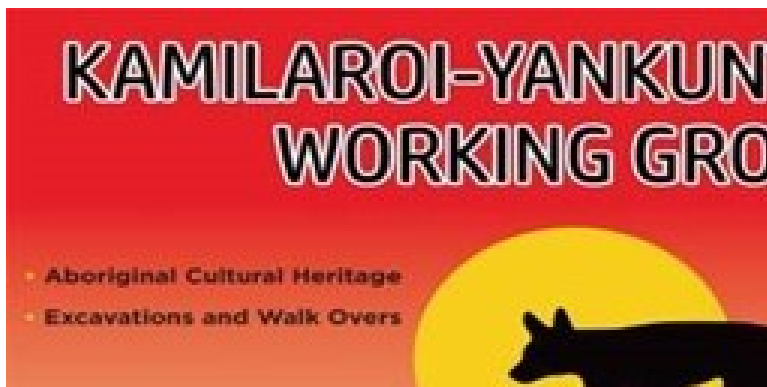
Water ways are highly significant to the Aboriginal people they hold spiritual connection to the water ways, they provide a water source as well as resource rich environment for the Aboriginal people. The Aboriginal people camped along the water ways up high, along with daily activities taken place close by. This suggest room for finds in the area Aboriginal cultural heritage, I can't stress the cultural significance that this study area has for the Aboriginal people it holds our history and our spiritual connection to the area.

We recommend a cultural interpretation plan for the project to connect with country. I strongly believe that the Aboriginal people should be recognised as the owners of the land. By incorporating Aboriginal culture within the builds and the use of native landscaping. This will allow a better understanding of Aboriginal history as the oldest continuing culture. Another suggestion would be incorporation the cultural heritage into the development by showcasing 3D replicas of the artefacts found on site, with background history of the surrounding area even create digital displays and an app explain the site.

We recommend further investigation in the form of test excavation as a last chance to uncover our rich cultural heritage. We make this recommendation as its been proven that disturbed areas stil have PAD's, we believe that due to there being registered site within the study area. With our recommendations in mind we agree to your recommendations and support your report. We look forward to furthering consultation.

Kind Regards

Kadibulla Khan



From: Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au>

Sent: Thursday, 2 June 2022 10:40 AM

To: srandall@deerubbin.org.au <srandall@deerubbin.org.au>

Cc: Coast History and Heritage <admin@coasthistory.com.au>; KCavanagh@deerubbin.org.au <KCavanagh@deerubbin.org.au>; reception@deerubbin.org.au <reception@deerubbin.org.au>

Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Draft ACHAR - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties,

Please find the draft ACHAR for the regarding the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW, at the following link:

<https://app.box.com/s/qzylk0aisxioylz872n6jxikpecm4gq3>

We invite you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed recommendations. Any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The deadline for response is **Friday, 1 July 2022**, if you could kindly respond by this date.

Kind Regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist



P: 1800 450 995 / M: 0411 295 921

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

15/112 McEvoy Street

Alexandria NSW 2015

Gina Basile

From: jesse johnson <muragadi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 7 June 2022 1:05 PM
To: Gina Basile
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation, Draft ACHAR - Huntingwood, NSW - Blacktown LGA

Hi Gina,
I have read the project information and drafted ACHAR for the above project, and I agree with the recommendations.
Kind regards
Jesse Johnson
0418970389

On Thursday, 2 June 2022, 10:40:57 am AEST, Gina Basile <gina@coasthistory.com.au> wrote:

Dear Registered Aboriginal Parties,

Please find the draft ACHAR for the regarding the proposed developed in the Huntingwood area in NSW, at the following link:

<https://app.box.com/s/qzylk0aisxiolzl872n6jxikpecm4gq3>

We invite you to provide any knowledge or information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places which you believe should be considered in relation to the proposed works. We also welcome your comments on the proposed recommendations. Any comments you provide will be considered in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

The deadline for response is **Friday, 1 July 2022**, if you could kindly respond by this date.

Kind Regards,

Gina

Gina Basile

Archaeologist

P: 1800 450 995 / M: 0411 295 921

E: gina@coasthistory.com.au

W: www.coasthistory.com.au

Appendix 2

Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System Records



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : 2022-04

Client Service ID : 798670

Coast History & Heritage

Date: 10 July 2023

15/112 McEvoy Street

Alexandria New South Wales 2015

Attention: Fenella Atkinson

Email: fenella@coasthistory.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 304600.0 - 308600.0, Northings : 6255700.0 - 6259700.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Fenella Atkinson on 10 July 2023.

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

[image removed from public exhibition version of report]

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

30	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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