Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, Aboriginal Heritage Impact report for the Dunheved Precinct, and accompanying letters

GML Heritage and Jo McDonald CHM



+

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25 March 2014

Mr Glyn Richards
Development Manager
Lend Lease
Level 2, 88 Phillip Street
PARRAMATTA NSW 2150

Our Ref: 12-0293grl3

Re: St Marys Development Site, Central Precinct—Bulk Earthworks DA

Dear Mr Richards

We refer to your email dated 20 March 2014 regarding the proposed Development Application (DA) within the St Marys Development Site (SMDS) Central Precinct (and partially within the Dunheved Precinct) for Bulk Earthworks.

We understand that this DA would be for the whole of the Central Precinct, and will include cut and filling works, including access for haulage of imported fill material through the Dunheved Precinct. GML Heritage + Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd (GML + JMcDCHM) provide the following Aboriginal archaeological assessment in respect to the proposed Bulk Earthworks DA.

Project Background

In 2013, GML + JMcDCHM undertook separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments of both the SMDS Central Precinct, and the North Dunheved Precinct. These assessments were undertaken in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), and with current statutory guidelines from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) including:

- DECCW Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (April 2010). (Consultation Guidelines).
- DECCW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (24 September 2010). (Code of Practice).
- OEH Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (April 2011). (Guide to Investigating).
- OEH Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants (May 2011). (Applying for an AHIP).

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments within both Precincts included consultation with the local Aboriginal community (in accordance with Consultation Guidelines), archaeological test excavation (in accordance with the Code of Practice), the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) (in accordance with the Code of Practice and Guide to Investigating), and the submission of individual Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIP) to the OEH (ie one AHIP submitted for the Central Precinct, and a separate AHIP for the North Dunheved Precinct). The areas covered by these respective AHIP applications are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Central Precinct Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Recommendations

The ACHAR for the SMDS Central Precinct provided a number of recommendations for the proposed development in order to mitigate and manage impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. A total of 41 registered Aboriginal sites are located within the boundaries of the SMDS Central Precinct. These sites are registered with the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database. Of these sites, four are Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) that will require further archaeological excavation once the AHIP for the Central Precinct has been issued.

A combination of analysis of the archaeological and environmental context (including past archaeological work across the SMDS), cultural assessment, and the results of the test excavation of the Central Precinct, allowed the entire Precinct (including road easements, the proposed drainage basin area and ROS) to be zoned according to future management recommendations and strategies based on archaeological and cultural significance. Five management zones were allocated across the Central Precinct as presented in Table 1. Figure 3 overlies the map of these designated management zones across the Central Precinct, including locations of registered Aboriginal sites, with the location of works proposed for the current Demolition and Remediation works DA.

Table 1 Management Zones across the Central Precinct. (Source: GML + JMcDCHM 2013a: p. 166)

Management Zone	Retained Archaeological Potential and Significance	Requirement
Salvage Excavation	High Potential High Significance	Archaeological salvage excavation prior to any impact in this area. Surface collection of artefacts by the Aboriginal community.
Management Zone 1	High Potential Moderate Significance	No further archaeological work. Surface collection of artefacts, as well as monitoring of topsoil stripping by the Aboriginal community prior to any impact.
Management Zone 2	Moderate Potential Moderate to Low Significance	No further archaeological work. Surface collection of artefacts by the Aboriginal community prior to any impact.
Management Zone 3	Low to No Potential Low Significance	No further archaeological work. However, these areas present with registered Aboriginal sites (surface artefact sites). These areas will require surface collection of artefacts by the Aboriginal community prior to any impact.
Management Zone 4	Low to No Potential No Significance	No further archaeological work. These areas do not possess registered Aboriginal sites and are areas of high historical ground surface disturbance. These areas may be developed once the Section 90 AHIP has been granted for the study area.

The Central Precinct ACHAR provided the following recommendations of relevance to the current **Development Application:**

- The proponent should seek an area wide Section 90 AHIP application for the entire study area (ie the developable area of the Central Precinct, areas of Regional Open Space, access roads, and the area of the proposed drainage basin). (Figure 1).
- Four locations would require salvage excavation (should an AHIP be granted for the development) prior to any development or ground disturbance taking place in these areas. These areas are sites CP1, CP3, CP4 and CP6.
- CP2 and CP5 do not require any further archaeological work.
- The Aboriginal community should be invited to undertake community collection of surface artefacts across Management Zones 1, 2 and 3, prior to development in these areas.
- The Aboriginal community should be invited to undertake the monitoring of topsoil stripping in areas zoned Management Zone 1.
- An interpretation strategy regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage embodied within the Central Precinct, as well as the wider SMDS, should be developed in collaboration with the development of the Central Precinct. Possibly locations for interpretation could include areas of ROS which are connected to the conservation zone of the Wianamatta Regional Park. This would be subject to future consultation between Council, NPWS, Lend Lease, and the project RAPs.
- Conservation of Aboriginal heritage values has been addressed through the creation of the Wianamatta Regional Park, the PoM for the Regional Park and the investigation of representative landscapes within the developable precinct areas in order to bring further definition and understanding of similar landscapes to be conserved. No areas within the Central Precinct (ie current study area) are proposed for conservation. (GML + JMcDCHM 2013a: 196)

North Dunheved Precinct Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Recommendations

The ACHAR for the SMDS North Dunheved Precinct was undertaken with the same methodology and processes as the Central Precinct. A total of 6 registered Aboriginal sites are located within the boundaries of the SMDS North Dunheved Precinct. These sites are registered with the OEH AHIMS database. Of these sites, one is a PAD that will require further archaeological excavation once the AHIP for the North Dunheved Precinct has been issued.

Three management zones were allocated across the North Dunheved Precinct as presented in Table 2. Figure 4 overlies the map of these designated management zones across the North Dunheved Precinct, including locations of registered Aboriginal sites, with the location of works proposed for the current Bulk Earthworks (including Haulage route) DA.

Table 2 Management Recommendations across the North Dunheved Precinct. (Source: GML + JMcDCHM 2013b: p. 127)

Management Recommendation	Retained Archaeological Potential and Significance	Requirement
Management Zone 1—Salvage Excavation	High Potential High Significance	Archaeological salvage excavation prior to any impact in this area. Surface collection of artefacts by the Aboriginal community.
Management Zone 2—Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping	Moderate Potential Low Significance	No further archaeological work. Surface collection of artefacts, as well as the monitoring of topsoil stripping by the

		Aboriginal community prior to any impact.
Management Zone 3—Community Collection	Low Potential Low Significance	No further archaeological work. Surface collection of artefacts by the Aboriginal community prior to commencement of development.

The North Dunheved Precinct ACHAR provided the following recommendations of relevance to the current Development Application:

- The proponent should seek an area wide Section 90 AHIP application for the entire study area. (Figure 2).
- One location would require salvage excavation following the acquisition of the AHIP prior to any development or ground disturbance taking place in these areas. This area is ND2 (registered as SMDS-ND2), located across the raised flat in the centre of the study area.
- ND1 (registered as SMDS-ND1) does not require any further archaeological work, however the Aboriginal community should be invited to monitor the stripping of topsoil in this area (Management Zone 2).
- The Aboriginal community should be invited to undertake community collection of surface artefacts across the entire study area prior to development (Management Zone 3).
- An interpretation strategy regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage embodied within the North Dunheved Precinct, as well as the wider SMDS, should be developed in collaboration with the interpretation strategy that is recommended to be developed for the Central Precinct. Possible locations for interpretation could include areas of ROS within the Central Precinct which are connected to the conservation zone of the Wianamatta Regional Park. This would be subject to future consultation between Blacktown City Council, NPWS, Lend Lease and the project RAPs.
- Conservation of Aboriginal heritage values has been addressed through the creation of the Wianamatta Regional Park, the PoM for the Regional Park and the investigation of representative landscapes within the developable precinct areas in order to bring further definition and understanding of similar landscapes to be conserved. No areas within the Central Precinct (ie current study area) are proposed for conservation. (GML + JMcDCHM 2013b: 152)

Status of AHIP Applications

Central Precinct

The AHIP application for the SMDS Central Precinct was submitted and received by the OEH on 19 November 2013. The statutory processing period for an AHIP application, as stated in the OEH guidelines (Applying for an AHIP Application), is a period 60 days. However, should further information be required by the OEH in order to process and assess the application, this effectively pauses the period of processing until the additional information is received by the OEH.

A Notice to Supply Further Information (NTSFI) was received from the OEH on 20 December 2013 requesting further details to assist the OEH with their processing of the application. The information requested by this notice related to minor additional details, not related to the quality of the assessment, and was submitted by GML + JMcDCHM to the OEH on 21 January 2014.

A second NTSFI was prepared by the OEH on 6 February 2014, and received by Maryland Development Company on 21 February 2014. GML + JMcDCHM submitted the requested additional information to the OEH on 7 March 2014.

If no further additional requests for further information are received (no further requests are anticipated), then the issue of the AHIP for the SMDS Central Precinct would be anticipated to be sometime in the next few weeks (ie end of March 2014, start of April 2014).

The conditions of this AHIP, of relevance to the Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route DA, are expected to be:

Collection of all registered surface artefacts by the Aboriginal Community prior to impact in the vicinity of each site (ie Management Areas 1, 2 and 3).

North Dunheved Precinct

The AHIP application for the SMDS North Dunheved Precinct was submitted to the OEH by Lend Lease on 26 February 2014. In light of the two NTSFI documents received by Maryland Development Company regarding the SMDS Central Precinct, the proponent requested that GML Heritage compile some supplementary information to accompany the North Dunheved Precinct AHIP application, considering the similarities and close relationship between the two precinct areas.

The supplementary information document was prepared and submitted to the OEH on 13 March 2014 to support the North Dunheved AHIP application. Following the statutory time period stated by the OEH for the processing of an AHIP application, it is anticipated that the North Dunheved AHIP would be received at the end of April 2014 or the start of May 2014.

While conditions of this AHIP are expected (including archaeological salvage excavation, and Aboriginal community collection of surface Aboriginal stone objects), these conditions are not expected to impact on the Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route DA.

South Dunheved Precinct

An AHIP (AHIP #2937) was granted by the OEH on 6 May 2008 with a timeframe of five years from that date. Due to changes in the development timeframe, the proposed development actions did not take place at this time. Therefore, a variation to the AHIP in the form of a timeframe extension of five years was applied for on 12 February 2013. This variation was granted by the OEH on 20 February 2013 (Notice #1132104). This variation to AHIP #2937 does not vary the conditions of the AHIP other than to extend the timeframe of the permit.

This AHIP provided consent to 'destroy, damage or deface the identified Aboriginal objects' within the South Dunheved Precinct AHIP area. No additional archaeological work is required within the South Dunheved Precinct AHIP area prior to development impacts taking place.

Aboriginal Heritage Recommendations for DA

While the majority of the proposed works under the Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route DA will take place in areas that have already been subject to high levels of disturbance, Aboriginal heritage management actions will still apply to this DA in order to mitigate the impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage as presented by the development of the SMDS Central and North Dunheved Precincts.

We confirm that the proposed Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route works have the potential to impact on three registered Aboriginal heritage sites within the Central Precinct (Figure 3). The proposed DA works will not impact upon any Aboriginal heritage sites within the North Dunheved Precinct (Figure 4).

The impact zones and required mitigation prior to the commencement of the works approved through the DA are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Requirements for the Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route DA

Site	Location	Impact	Management Zone	Mitigation
45-5-4334	North of east-west road, centre of precinct	Possible Impact	3	Aboriginal Community Collection prior to Site Works
45-5-3593	South of east-west road, centre of precinct	Possible Impact	2	Aboriginal Community Collection prior to Site Works
45-5-0266	South of east-west road, south of precinct	Possible Impact	3	Aboriginal Community Collection prior to Site Works

Summary of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Requirements

GML + JMcDCHM provide the following advice in relation to the proposed Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route DA works:

- 1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments have been undertaken for both the SMDS Central Precinct, and the North Dunheved Precinct in accordance with the NPW Act and all current OEH statutory guidelines.
- 2. An AHIP application has been submitted for the SMDS Central Precinct to the OEH and is anticipated for issue by mid April 2014.
- 3. An AHIP application has been submitted for the SMDS North Dunheved Precinct to the OEH ans is anticipated for issue by early May 2013.
- 4. Once issued, both AHIPs will cover the range of likely impacts, and permit harm (in accordance with Section 90 of the NPW Act) to identified Aboriginal sites within the SMDS Central, and North Dunheved Precincts. 'Harm' permitted through these AHIPs will be conditional upon mitigation and management strategies such as salvage excavation, community collection and monitoring of earthworks in specified locations prior to impact in identified areas of sensitivity (Figures 3 and 4).
- 5. Three registered Aboriginal sites within the Central Precinct are likely to be impacted through the scope of works for the Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route DA (Figure 3).
- 6. No Aboriginal sites within the North Dunheved Precinct are likely to be impacted through the scope of works for the Bulk Earthworks/Haulage Route DA (Figure 4).
- 7. Collection of surface artefacts presented in Table 2 is required within the Central Precinct prior to commencement of DA works. Following community collection of these artefacts, the DA works may proceed.
- 8. Once the SMDS North Dunheved AHIP is issued, no further Aboriginal cultural heritage work is required for this DA, and works may proceed.
- 9. An AHIP is in place for the South Dunheved Precinct, and no further Aboriginal heritage management work is required. DA works may proceed in the South Dunheved Precinct.

Please contact us if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

GML Heritage + Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd

Sam Cooling

Consultant Archaeologist

Natalie Vinton

Archaeology Manager

Matalie Binton

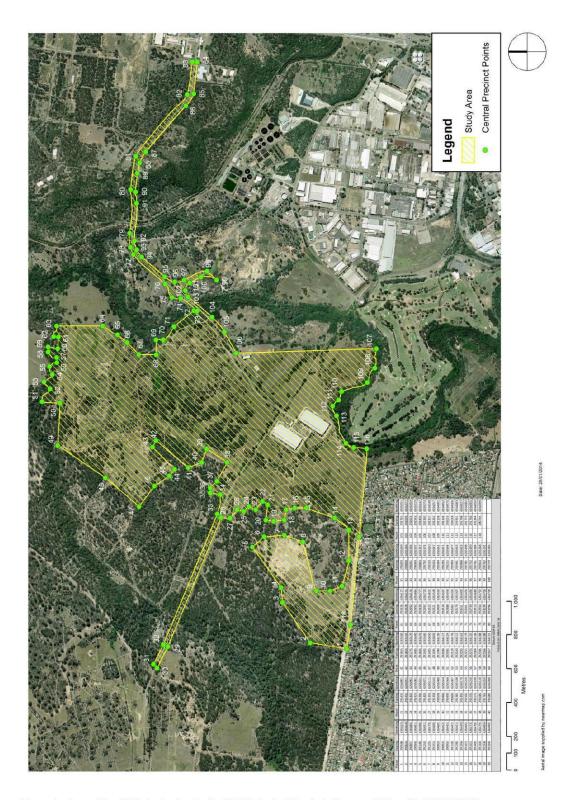


Figure 1. Area of the AHIP Application for the SMDS Central Precinct. (Source: GML + JMcDCHM 2014)

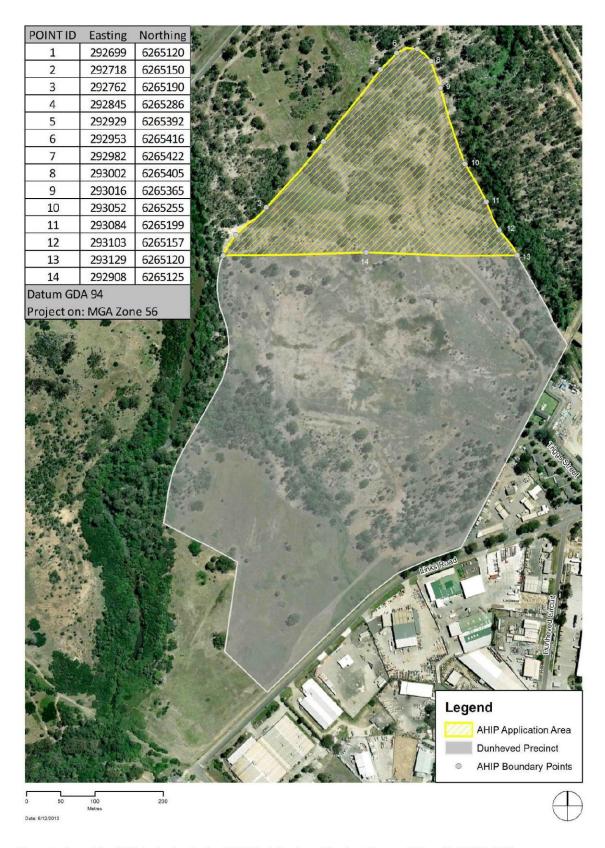


Figure 2. Area of the AHIP Application for the SMDS North Dunheved Precinct. (Source: GML + JMcDCHM 2014)

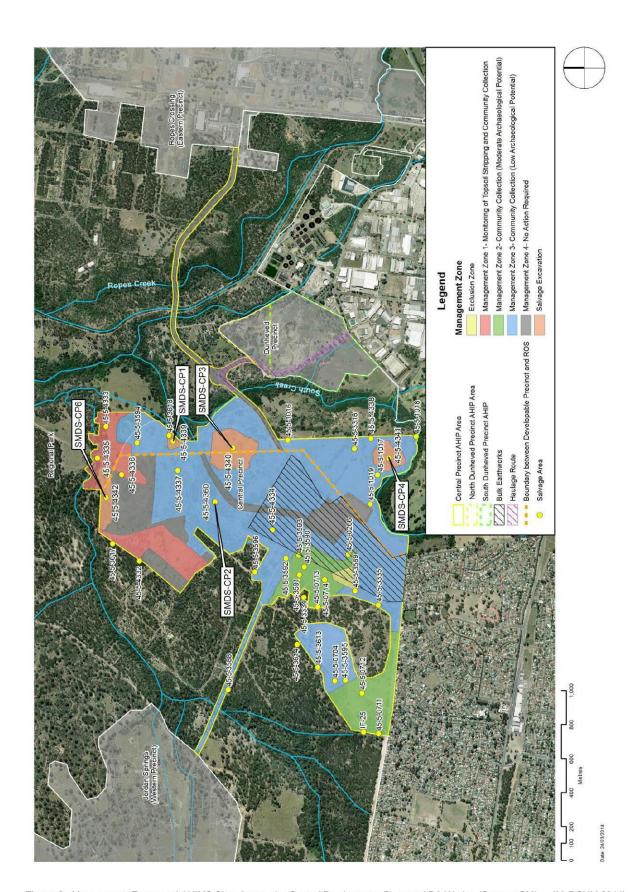


Figure 3. Management Zones and AHIMS Sites Across the Central Precinct over Proposed DA Works. (Source: GML + JMcDCHM 2014)

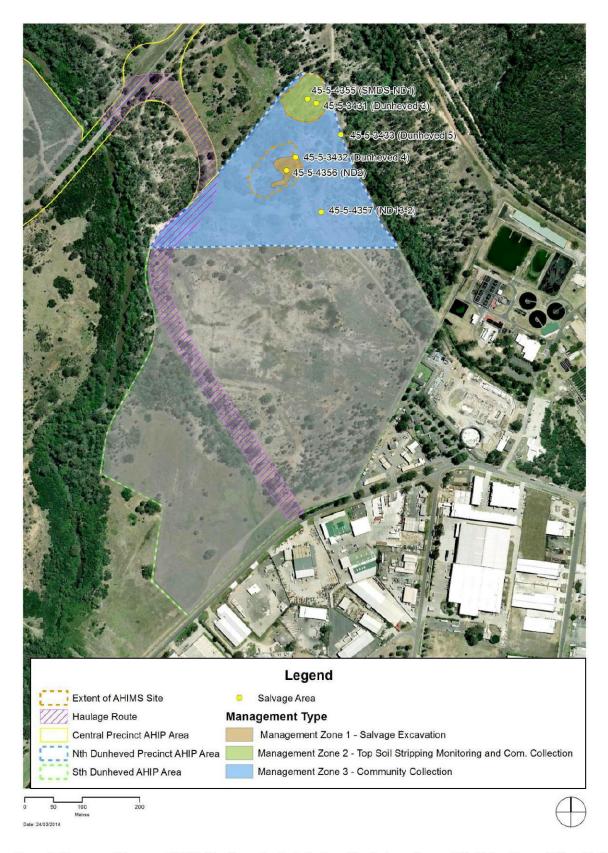


Figure 4. Management Zones and AHIMS Sites Across the North Dunheved Precinct over Proposed DA Works. (Source: GML + JMcDCHM 2014)

GML Heritage & Jo McDonald CHM

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Issue of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



Your reference:

12-0293fsc1

Our reference:

AHIMS No. 3647 / FIL13/11185

Notice number:

C0000361

Contact:

Susan Harrison (02) 9995 6864

MARYLAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PTY LTD 45 069 368 896

30 Hickson Road Walsh Bay, NSW 2000 Australia

NOTICE OF THE ISSUE OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACT PERMIT C0000362

Issued pursuant to section 90C(4) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

BACKGROUND

- Maryland Development Company Pty Ltd (the applicant) applied to the Office A. Environment and Heritage (OEH) under section 90A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). The AHIP application was in relation to the development of the St Marys Development Site, Central Precinct.
- OEH received the application on 20 November 2013 and further information was received on B. 24 January 2014 and 11 March 2014.

ISSUE OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACT PERMIT

- OEH has considered the application and supporting information provided, and matters under 1. section 90K of the NPW Act and has decided to issue an AHIP #C0000362 subject to conditions.
- The AHIP is attached. 2.
- 3. You should read the AHIP carefully and ensure you comply with its conditions.

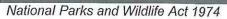
It is an offence under section 90J NPW Act to fail to comply with the conditions of the AHIP. The maximum penalty that a court may impose on an corporation for failing to comply with this AHIP is \$1.1m. OEH can also issue penalty notices for this offence.

Notice No. C0000361 Application Ref No. A19040-2013

Printed: 11:43:16 AM 5/06/2014 Document Set ID: 6020964

Version: 1, Version Date: 01/07/2014

Issue of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit





S. Hanrison

Susan Harrison

Senior Team Leader Planning

Greater Sydney Region

(by Delegation)

Date:

5 June 2014

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS NOTICE

 Details provided in this notice will be available on OEH's Public Register in accordance with section 188F of the NPW Act.

Variation of this AHIP

 This AHIP may only be varied on application by the AHIP holder or by OEH to correct typographical errors or resolve inconsistencies between conditions of the AHIP. A permit can only be varied by subsequent variation notices.

Appeals against this decision

 You can appeal to the Land and Environment Court against this decision. The deadline for lodging the appeal is 21 days after you were given notice of this decision.

Notice No. C0000361 Application Ref No. A19040-2013

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Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



AHIP number: C0000362

(AHIMS Permit ID: 3647)

AHIP Issued To:

MARYLAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PTY LTD 45 069 368 896

30 Hickson Road Walsh Bay, NSW 2000 Australia

OEH Office issuing this AHIP

Office of Environment and Heritage

Regional Operations

Greater Sydney

PO Box 644

Parramatta NSW 2124

Telephone number: (02) 8837 6000

Additional details for public register

a) Name of development or project	St Marys Development Site, Central Precinct (former ADI St Marys)					
b) Location	ot 1037 DP1149525					
c) Local Government Area(s)	Penrith City Council					
d) Description of harm authorised	 Salvage excavations Community collection Harm to certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works 					
e) AHIP commencement date and duration	Commencement: 5 June 2014 Duration: 15 years					

AHIP number: C0000362

Application Ref No. A19040-2013

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Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



AHIP TO HARM ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

A. Background

- (i) On 20 November 2013 an application was made to the Chief Executive of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) pursuant to s.90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (the Act).
- (ii) The development of the St Marys Development Site, Central Precinct will harm 41 registered Aboriginal sites and all other Aboriginal objects within the development area.
- (iii) OEH considered the application and supporting information provided, and matters under section 90K of the Act and decided to issue an AHIP subject to conditions.

B. AHIP issued subject to conditions

An AHIP is issued to harm Aboriginal objects identified in Schedules B and C, in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

This AHIP is issued pursuant to section 90 of the Act.

C. Commencement and duration of AHIP

This AHIP commences on the date it is signed unless otherwise provided by this AHIP. Unless otherwise revoked in writing, this AHIP remains in force for 15 years from the date of commencement.

D. Proposed Works

The land is to be developed for a combination of residential, employment, open space uses) and associated infrastructure (roads, stormwater etc).

Note: A Dictionary at the end of the AHIP defines terms used in this document. Further information about this AHIP is also set out after the Dictionary.

Susan Harrison

Senior Team Leader Planning Greater Sydney Region

(by Delegation)

DATED: 5 June 2014

AHIP number: C0000362

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Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



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AHIP number: C0000362

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Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



LAND TO WHICH THIS AHIP APPLIES

Land as shown in Attachment 1: Land to which this AHIP applies.

CONDITIONS

The conditions of this AHIP specify the actions that are permitted and/or required in relation to areas and Aboriginal objects, which are detailed in the Schedules that follow.

Administrative Conditions

Responsibility for compliance with conditions of AHIP

The AHIP holder must ensure that all persons involved in actions or works covered by this AHIP (whether employees, contractors, sub-contractors, agents or invitees) are made aware of and comply with the conditions of this AHIP.

Project manager to oversee the actions relating to this AHIP

- A suitably qualified and experienced individual must be appointed as a project manager who is responsible for overseeing, for and on behalf of the AHIP holder, all the actions relating to this AHIP.
- The individual appointed as project manager must be the project manager nominated in the 3. application form.
- If an alternative to the nominated project manager is appointed, OEH must be notified of their 4. contact details within 14 days of this appointment.

Actions must be in accordance with AHIP application

All actions on the land must be carried out in accordance with the application except as otherwise expressly provided by a condition of this AHIP.

Operational Conditions

Certain Aboriginal objects must not be harmed

All human remains in, on or under the land must not be harmed, other than any human remains identified in Schedule B4.

Salvage excavations

- Salvage excavations may be carried out in, on or under each salvage excavation area 7. described in Schedule B2.
- Aboriginal objects that are recovered during the excavations may be analysed on-site and/or 8. may be taken off-site for further analysis.
- The excavations and analysis of Aboriginal objects must be carried out in accordance with 9. Attachment 2: SMDS Central Precinct Salvage Excavation Archaeological Research

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Version: 1, Version Date: 01/07/2014

Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



Design (ARD) included at Appendix F of the St Marys Development Site, Central Precinct. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared by Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants & Jo McDonald CHM for Maryland Development Company Pty Ltd, dated November 2013, that was provided with the application.

The excavations must be completed in an area before any harm of Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C can commence in that same area.

Community collection

- The Registered Aboriginal Parties must be provided with an opportunity to collect Aboriginal objects within the 'community collection areas' described in Schedule B3.
- The opportunity for community collection must be provided: 12.
 - in accordance with Attachment 3: SMDS, Central Precinct AHIP Application -Methodology for Community Collection of Aboriginal Stone Objects, dated March 2014, that was provided with the application, and
 - before any harm of Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C can commence in the (b) area.
- Aboriginal objects that are recovered during the community collection may be analysed onsite and/or may be taken off-site for further analysis as decided by the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
- If an opportunity for community collection has been provided and this collection does not occur, the AHIP holder may proceed with any actions to harm Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C, in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

Harm of certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works

- The Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C may be harmed. Nothing in this condition authorised harm to Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A (whether human remains, Aboriginal objects or 'no-harm areas').
- Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C must not be harmed unless: 16.
 - all excavations described in Schedule B2 have been completed in the area, and (a)
 - all opportunities for community collection of Aboriginal objects described in Schedule (b) B3 have been provided in the area.

Temporary storage of certain Aboriginal objects

- Any Aboriginal objects that are removed from the land by actions authorised by this AHIP, must be moved as soon as practicable to the temporary storage location in the table below, pending any agreement reached about the long term management of the Aboriginal objects.
- 18. The temporary storage location is as follows:

Location 1 name:	Godden Mackay Logan Office
Address:	78 George Street Redfern
Storage particulars:	In a locked cupboard
Location 2 name:	Beth White Office

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Address:	15 Heathcote Street Picton	- 301 to 377 - time
Storage particulars:	In a locked cupboard	L. Harristop and

Any Aboriginal objects stored at the temporary storage location must not be further harmed, except in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

Notification and Reporting Conditions

Notification of commencement and completion of actions

- Written notice must be provided to the OEH office at least 7 days prior to the commencement of actions authorised by this AHIP.
- Written notice must be provided to the OEH office within 7 days of the completion of actions 21. authorised by this AHIP.

Copy of this AHIP and notices to be provided to Registered Aboriginal Parties

- A copy of this AHIP must be provided to each Registered Aboriginal Party, within 14 days of receipt of the AHIP from OEH.
- Where this AHIP is varied or transferred, a copy of the AHIP variation or transfer notice must 23. be provided to each Registered Aboriginal Party, within 14 days of receipt of the notice.

Human remains

- If any human remains (other than any human remains described in Schedule B4) are discovered and/or harmed in, on or under the land, the AHIP holder must:
 - (a) not further harm these remains
 - (b) immediately cease all work at the particular location
 - (c) secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains
 - (d) notify the local police and OEH's Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any available details of the remains and their location, and
 - not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by OEH. (e)

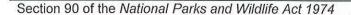
Incidents which may breach the Act or AHIP

- The AHIP holder must notify the OEH office in writing as soon as practicable after becoming 25. aware of:
 - (a) any contravention of s.86 of the Act not authorised by an AHIP, and/or
 - any contravention of the conditions of this AHIP.

Reports about incidents which may breach the Act or AHIP

- Where OEH suspects that an incident has occurred which may have breached the Act or AHIP, OEH may request a written incident report, which includes the following:
 - (a) the nature of the incident
 - the actual or likely impact of the incident on Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places (b)
 - the nature and location of these Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places, referring to (c) and providing maps and photos where appropriate

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- (d) any conditions of an AHIP which may have been breached, and
- (e) the measures which have been taken or will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident.
- 27. The incident report must be provided to the OEH office within the timeframe specified in the request.

Provision of Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form

An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar, for each AHIMS site identified in Schedules B within 4 months of the completion of the Community Collection and Salvage Excavation, and annually for each AHIMS site identified in Schedule C following actions authorised by this AHIP.

- (i) The Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form can be found on the OEH website: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/DECCAHIMSSiteRecordingForm.htm
- (ii) Contact details for the AHIMS Registrar can be found on the OEH website: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm

Report about harm to Aboriginal objects (Salvage Excavation Report)

- A Salvage Excavation Report must be prepared about the actions relating to the harm of Aboriginal objects (as permitted by this AHIP). The report must:
 - include a short summary of the report
 - describe any ongoing consultation with or involvement of representatives of Registered (b) Aboriginal Parties in relation to this AHIP
 - provide details of the Aboriginal objects which were fully or partially harmed in the (c) course of undertaking the actions
 - (d) provide a description of the methods and results of the salvage excavation
 - detail any community collection of Aboriginal objects undertaken by the Registered (e) **Aboriginal Parties**
 - (f) comment on the effectiveness of any mitigation measures that were implemented
 - (g) comment on the effectiveness of any management plan which was in place
 - if any Aboriginal objects were moved to a temporary storage location, a description of (h) the nature and types of Aboriginal objects which are now at that location
 - detail the results of any analysis of Aboriginal objects (i)
 - (j) detail the long term management arrangements for any Aboriginal objects, and
 - (k) include a statement confirming that all Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Forms have been completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar.
- 30. The Salvage Excavation Report must be submitted to the OEH office within 2 years of the completion of the Salvage Excavation authorised by this AHIP.
- A copy of the Salvage Excavation Report, including a summary of the report in plain English, 31. must be sent by registered post to each Registered Aboriginal Party within 14 days of the report being submitted to OEH

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General Conditions

Indemnity

- 32. The AHIP holder agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified, the Crown in right of NSW, the Minister administering the Act, the Director-General of OEH, and their employees, agents and contractors, in the absence of any willful misconduct or negligence on their part, from and against all actions, demands, claims, proceedings, losses, damages, costs (including legal costs), charges or expenses suffered or incurred by them resulting from:
 - (a) any damage or destruction to any real or personal property; and
 - (b) injury suffered or sustained (including death) by any persons arising out of or in connection with any actions undertaken pursuant to this AHIP.

Release

- 33. The AHIP holder agrees to release to the full extent permitted by law, the Crown in right of NSW, the Minister administering the Act, the Director-General of OEH, and their employees, agents and contractors, in the absence of any willful misconduct or negligence on their part, from all suits, actions, demands and claims of every kind resulting from:
 - (a) any damage or destruction to any real or personal property; and
 - (b) injury suffered or sustained (including death) by any persons arising from or in connection with any actions undertaken pursuant to this AHIP.

Written notice

34. Any requirement to provide written notice to the OEH office in this AHIP may be complied with by faxing the notice to the OEH office's fax number or by sending by registered post to the OEH office's address. The OEH office's contact details are specified at the front of this AHIP.

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SCHEDULES

The following schedules identify the areas and Aboriginal objects that are subject to the conditions of this AHIP.

Schedule A: Aboriginal objects which must not be harmed

A1 **Human remains**

All human remains in, on or under the land must not be harmed, other than any human remains identified in Schedule B4, as specified by the conditions of this AHIP.

Aboriginal objects that are identified on AHIMS

N/A

A3 No-harm areas

N/A

Schedule B: Aboriginal objects that may be harmed through the certain actions

B1 Movement only

N/A

B2 Salvage excavations

Salvage excavations may be carried out in the areas marked "Salvage Excavation", on Attachment 4: Salvage Excavation and Community Collection Areas, but only in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

The salvage excavation areas comprise the following known Aboriginal objects, as identified on AHIMS (excluding any Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A):

Portion of Site (whole or part)	AHIMS Site ID	Site Feature	Site Name	Information access restriction? (Y/N)	Easting	Northing	Datum
Whole	45-5- 4339	PAD	SMDS- CP1	N	292320	6265695	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4340	PAD	SMDS- CP3	N	292278	6265345	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4341	PAD	SMDS- CD4	N	292231	6264421	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4342	PAD	SMDS- CP6	N	291994	6266084	GDA

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B3 Community collection

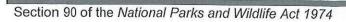
Community collection may be carried out in the areas marked "community collection", on Attachment 4: Salvage Excavation and Community Collection Areas in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

The community collection area includes the following known Aboriginal objects, as identified on AHIMS (excluding any Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A):

Portion of Site (whole or part)	AHIMS Site ID	Site Feature	Site Name	Information access restriction? (Y/N)	Easting	Northing	Datum
Whole	45-5- 3589	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP1	N	291334	6264431	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3590	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP3	N	291475	6264729	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3591	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP4	N	291428	6264759	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3592	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP5	N	291527	6264837	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3593	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP6	N	291544	6264762	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3596	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP7	N	291446	6265020	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3594	Isolated Find	ADI-CP8	N	292208	6265715	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3595	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP9	N	290909	6264677	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3613	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF14	N	290884	6264650	GDA
Vhole	45-5- 3614	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF15	N	291018	6264772	GDA
Vhole	45-5- 3617	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF18	N	291612	6265859	GDA
Vhole	45-5- 3618	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF19	N	292249	6265526	GDA
Vhole	45-5-	Isolated	ADI-FF20	N	290749	6265178	GDA

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	3588	Find				The Total Section	16.7
Whole	45-5- 3601	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI: FF/33	N	291296	6264733	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3334 (duplica te of 45-5- 3601)	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI/FF- 33	N	291296	6264733	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3602	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI: FF/34	N	291251	6264291	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3335 (duplica te of 45-5- 3602)	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI/FF- 34	N	291251	6264291	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0704	Open Artefact Scatter	WD65	N	290800	6264550	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0711	Open Artefact Scatter	WD-72	N	290490	6264290	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0712	Open Artefact Scatter	WD73	N	290730	6264390	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0713	Open Artefact Scatter	WD74	N	291240	6264650	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0714	Open Artefact Scatter	WD75	N	291400	6264610	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1016	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-8	N	292280	6265700	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1017	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-9	N	292100	6264280	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1018	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-10	N	291650	6264180	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1019	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-11	N	291800	6264300	GDA
Whole	45-5-	Open Artefact	Western Sydney 4	N	292275	6264625	GDA

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	3316	Scatter/P AD	and PAD (WS4 + PAD)			i migi	
Whole	45-5- 0266	Open Artefact Scatter	South Creek	N	291550	6264470	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4331	Isolated Find	IF25-1	N	290605	6264570	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4335	Isolated Find	CP13-2	N	292222	6266138	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4336	Isolated Find	CP13-3	Ν	292123	6265995	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4337	Isolated Find	CP13-5	N	292148	6265663	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4338	Isolated Find	CP13-9	N	292336	6264523	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4334	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP10	N	291694	6264917	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4360	PAD	SMDS- CP2	Ν	291961	6265444	GDA

B4 Other

N/A

Schedule C: Aboriginal objects which may be harmed through the proposed works

The Aboriginal objects described in this schedule may be harmed, but only in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP (excluding any Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A).

Harm of Aboriginal objects identified on AHIMS

Portion of Site (whole or part)	AHIMS Site ID	Site Feature	Site Name	Information access restriction?	Easting	Northing	Datum
Whole	45-5- 3589	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP1	N	291334 6264431	6264431	
Whole	45-5- 3590	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP3	N	291475	6264729	GDA
Whole	45-5- Open 3591 Artefact Scatter		ADI-CP4	N	291428	6264759	GDA

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Whole	45-5- 3592	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP5	N	291527	6264837	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3593	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP6	N	291544	6264762	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3596	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP7	N	291446	6265020	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3594	Isolated Find	ADI-CP8	N	292208	6265715	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3595	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP9	N	290909	6264677	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3613	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF14	N	290884	6264650	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3614	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF15	N	291018	6264772	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3617	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF18	N	291612	6265859	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3618	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-FF19	N	292249	6265526	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3588	Isolated Find	ADI-FF20	N	290749	6265178	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3601	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI: FF/33	N	291296	6264733	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3334 (duplica te of 45-5- 3601)	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI/FF- 33	N	291296	6264733	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3602	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI: FF/34	N	291251	6264291	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3335 (duplica te of 45-5- 3602)	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI/FF- 34	N	291251	6264291	GDA
Whole	45-5-	Open Artefact	WD65	N	290800	6264550	GDA

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1	0704	Scatter			BELLIN.	fine	
Whole	45-5- 0711	Open Artefact Scatter	WD-72	N	290490	6264290	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0712	Open Artefact Scatter	WD73	N	290730	6264390	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0713	Open Artefact Scatter	WD74	N	291240	6264650	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0714	Open Artefact Scatter	WD75	N	291400	6264610	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1016	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-8	N	292280	6265700	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1017	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-9	N	292100	6264280	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1018	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-10	N	291650	6264180	GDA
Whole	45-5- 1019	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-11	N	291800	6264300	GDA
Whole	45-5- 3316	Open Artefact Scatter/P AD	Western Sydney 4 and PAD (WS4 + PAD)	N	292275	6264625	GDA
Whole	45-5- 0266	Open Artefact Scatter	South Creek	N	291550	6264470	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4331	Isolated Find	IF25-1	N	290605	6264570	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4332	Open Artefact Scatter/P AD	PAD FF2	N	291510	6265700	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4333	PAD	PAD FF4	N	292302	6265898	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4334	Open Artefact Scatter	ADI-CP10	N	291694	6264917	GDA
Vhole	45-5- 4339	PAD	SMDS- CP1	N	292320	6265695	GDA

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Whole	45-5- 4360	PAD	SMDS- CP2	N	291961	6265444	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4340	PAD	SMDS- CP3	N	292278	6265345	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4341	PAD	SMDS- CD4	N	292231	6264421	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4342	PAD	SMDS- CP6	N	291994	6266084	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4335	Isolated Find	CP13-2	N	292222	6266138	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4336	Isolated Find	CP13-3	N	292123	6265995	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4337	Isolated Find	CP13-5	N	292148	6265663	GDA
Whole	45-5- 4338	Isolated Find	CP13-9	N	292336	6264523	GDA

Areas where harm of Aboriginal objects is authorised

All Aboriginal objects in, on or under the land illustrated in Attachment 1: Land to which this AHIP applies.

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DICTIONARY

In this AHIP, unless the contrary is indicated the terms below have the following meanings:

Aboriginal object

has the same meaning as in the Act.

Act

means the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

AHIMS

means the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

maintained by OEH, as defined in s.90Q of the Act.

AHIP

means Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

AHIP holder

means the entity or person listed on the cover page under the heading

"AHIP issued to".

Application

means the completed application form and all other documents in written or electronic form which accompanied the application when it was lodged or which were subsequently submitted in support of the

application.

Community collection

means the collection of Aboriginal objects by one or all Registered

Aboriginal Parties or their representatives.

Community collection

area

means an area described as a community collection area in Schedule

B3

Harm

has the same meaning as in the Act. In relation to Aboriginal objects, harm means the movement, damage, defacement and/or destruction of Aboriginal objects. In relation to an Aboriginal place, harm means the damage, defacement and/or destruction of the Aboriginal place.

Land

means the land described under the heading "Land to which this AHIP

applies".

No-harm areas

means those areas described in Schedule A3.

OEH

Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW).

OEH office

means the office listed on the cover page of this AHIP.

Proposed works

means the works described under the heading "D. Proposed Works" at

the front of this AHIP.

Public register

means the public register established under s.188F of the Act, that contains details of AHIPs issued by the Director-General DPC, as described under the heading "Information about this AHIP".

Registered Aboriginal

Parties

means the Registered Aboriginal Parties listed in the application.

Salvage excavation

means an archaeological excavation carried out in accordance with the methodology accompanying the application, as modified by the conditions of this AHIP. The purpose of salvage excavation is to recover a sample of Aboriginal objects as an archival record of Aboriginal life from a site that will be destroyed.

Salvage excavation

area

means any area described as a salvage excavation area in Schedule B2.

Test excavation

means an archaeological excavation carried out in accordance with

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methodology accompanying the application, as modified by the conditions of this AHIP. The purpose of test excavation is to collect a sample of Aboriginal objects, in order to establish the nature and extent of sub-surface Aboriginal objects and to assist in the assessment of management options for the site.

Test excavation area

means any area described as a test excavation area in Schedule B2

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INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AHIP

Public Register

Under section 188F of the Act, the Director-General is required to keep a public register containing the details of each AHIP issued. The details of this AHIP that will be published on the public register are outlined on the front page of this AHIP.

The public register is available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Appeals

Under section 90L of the Act, the AHIP holder may appeal to the Land and Environment Court if they are dissatisfied with any condition of this AHIP. The appeal must be lodged within 21 days of the date this AHIP was issued.

Penalties for breach of the Act or AHIP condition

Significant penalties can be imposed by the Land and Environment Court for harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place other than as authorised by a condition of an AHIP, or for a breach of an AHIP condition. OEH can also issue penalty notices for a breach of the Act or AHIP condition.

Responsibility for obtaining all approvals and compliance with applicable laws

The AHIP holder is responsible for obtaining and complying with all approvals necessary to lawfully carry out the work referred to in this AHIP, including but not limited to development consents.

Other relevant provisions of the National Parks and Wildlife Act

Newly identified Aboriginal objects must be notified to the Director-General under s.89A of the Act using the form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Stop work orders, interim protection orders and remediation directions may be issued in certain circumstances to protect Aboriginal objects or places.

Obligation to report Aboriginal remains under Commonwealth laws

The AHIP holder may have additional obligations to report any discovery of Aboriginal remains under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* 1984.

Exercise of investigation and compliance powers

Officers appointed or authorised under the Act may exercise certain powers and functions, including the power to enter land.

Duration of AHIP

This AHIP remains in force for the period specified in the AHIP.

Variation of AHIP

The AHIP holder may apply to the OEH office for a variation of any conditions of an AHIP, using the AHIP variation application form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au. Requests for significant variations must be accompanied by evidence of further consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties and may include payment of fees.

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The conditions of an AHIP may be varied at any time by the Director General in order to correct a typographical error or to resolve an inconsistency between conditions. The AHIP holder may appeal a decision of the Director General to vary the conditions of the AHIP.

Transfer of AHIP

The AHIP holder may apply to transfer this AHIP to another person by using the AHIP transfer application form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au.

Surrender of AHIP

The AHIP holder may apply to surrender this AHIP by using the AHIP surrender application form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au. The surrender must be approved by the Director-General and may be subject to conditions.

Suspension and revocation of AHIP

An AHIP may be suspended or revoked at any time at the discretion of the Director-General. Prior to suspending or revoking the AHIP, the AHIP holder will be given notice and an opportunity to make submissions. The AHIP holder will be notified in writing of the final decision. The AHIP holder may appeal a decision to revoke the AHIP.

Entry to land

An AHIP does not automatically entitle its holder to enter land for the purpose of conducting work related to the AHIP. The AHIP holder is responsible for obtaining permission to enter land from the owner and/or occupier of the land.

Disclosure of information pursuant to lawful requirement

This AHIP does not prevent the disclosure of any information or document in OEH's possession in accordance with any lawful requirement.

Making copies of reports

By providing a report, the AHIP holder acknowledges that OEH can use the information in that report to inform its regulatory functions, note details of that report in AHIMS and include a copy of the report in its library which may be available to members of the public.

OEH is able to make copies of any reports provided to OEH under this AHIP.

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Attachment2:

.Appendix-F—SMDS Central Precinct Salvage Excavation Archaeological Research Design (ARD)

This ARD has been designed to provide a methodology and research parameters for the salvage (open area) archaeological excavation of a number of Aboriginal 'sites', identified through test excavation, within the SMDS Central Precinct study area.

The background context for the proposed salvage excavation, including the research context, and results of archaeological test excavation, is presented in GML + JMcDCHM 2013 (SMDS Central Precinct Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report), to which this ARD is an appendix. The report should be referred to for all relevant contextual materials.

Mechanism Used to Identify Locations for Salvage Excavation

The locations that will require open area salvage archaeological excavation have been defined through the Aboriginal heritage assessment process, based on:

- the results of field survey and archaeological test excavation;
- consultation with the Aboriginal community representatives;
- an assessment of cultural and scientific values pertaining to each distinct Aboriginal site and the wider SMDS;
- an assessment of previous archaeological research within the SMDS and the identification of research knowledge gaps; and
- local and regional research questions that may be addressed through further archaeological excavation at the SMDS Central Precinct.

The four zones that will be subject to open area salvage excavation are CP1, CP3, CP4 and CP6. The locations of these areas are defined in Figure 1.

Salvage Excavation Research Context

Section 7.1 of the Central Precinct ATR identified the need for salvage excavation in order to further investigate the nature of archaeological deposits and long term Aboriginal occupation on alluvial landscapes in association with South Creek, as well as the need for the determination of stratigraphical chronology of Aboriginal occupation of the SMDS (and in turn, the wider Cumberland Plain).

Of the six areas subject to test excavation within the Central Precinct, four of these areas were identified as requiring salvage excavation. Section 7.1 also identified that:

The ARD for salvage excavation under an AHIP would utilise the ARD developed for this project (test excavation) as the basis for future archaeological research and build upon the questions arising from the test excavation.

The research objectives as stated for the test excavation investigation of the Central Precinct were:

identify and excavate an archaeological deposit with high cultural and scientific value located on alluvial soils;

- undertake an assessment of the archaeological materials retrieved from excavation, and to place this data within a regional context; and
- trial archaeological techniques that are not regularly used in the Sydney region, such as alternative means of undertaking geomorphology assessment (such as geophysics) and dating of deposits (such as OSL dating).

Test excavation of the Central Precinct demonstrated the validity of these research objectives, however further archaeological work needs to be undertaken in order to address these objectives in detail. Objective One was partially fulfilled by the identification of locations with a moderate to high potential for chronological stratigraphy (ie CP4, CP1 and CP3). However, further excavation of these locations would be required in order to accurately determine the scientific value of these archaeological deposits.

Objective two was fulfilled through the test excavation of the study area, and revealed that alluvial landscapes in association with higher order streams within the SMDS may not have been favoured for occupation (based on evidence directly connected with stone artefacts) by Aboriginal people, contrary to the archaeological predictive model. This may also have been influenced by the location of an identified area of high cultural significance to the north of the study area (ie at the confluence of South and Ropes Creeks) around which a concentration of occupation sites may be focussed, thus drawing occupation focus away from the alluvial landscapes within the Central Precinct. The future recovery of absolute dates from chronologically stratified sequences from alluvial landscapes within the Central Precinct could contribute greatly to the understanding of Aboriginal occupation within the SMDS and across the wider Cumberland Plain.

The nature of the test excavation of the Central Precinct (ie 50cm x 50cm squares, a lack of datable features recovered, and a relatively pressing timeframe) did not allow Objective Three to be addressed through test excavation. It is proposed that geophysical techniques and scientific dating of deposits will be built into this salvage ARD for the identified locations within the Central Precinct in order to recover new data to further aid the interpretation and understanding of archaeological deposits within the Central Precinct.

Therefore, archaeological research focus for the future investigation of the Central Precinct have been identified and summarised as follows in Table 1.

Table 1 Future Archaeological Research Focus across the Central Precinct (from Section 4.5.2 of the ATR)

Research Focus	Description	Further Investigation/How this can be addressed	Where in Central Precincit is likely to be present CP1-eastern side CP3-western side CP4-Soil Profile 3	
The presence of chronologically stratified deposits	Recovery of spatial information about cultural change over time, including lithic technology, use of landscapes, and absolute dates for Aboriginal occupation across the Cumberland Plain.	Excavation of areas within the Central Precinct with confirmed potential for stratified deposits. Exploration of use of silcrete vs silicified tuff in assemblages in relation to absolute dates.		
Nature of occupation on alluvial landscapes (including social patterning inter and intra sites, and areas without stone artefact In general, the density, distribution, raw material type and artefact types did not vary substantially between any of the test		Recovery of a larger lithic assemblage from alluvial landscapes within the Central Precinct to allow more detailed and holistic	CP1, CP3, CP4, CP6	

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evidence)	excavation areas on alluvial landscapes. This could indicate that alluvial landscapes were not favoured for occupation within the SMDS over time.	analysis of artefact types, densities and technology between alluvial and non- alluvial soils within the SMDS to take place.	
Cumberland Plain Predictive Model within the SMDS	The predicted results and the actual results for the Central Precinct did not correlate with the Cumberland Plain Predictive Model (White and McDonald 2010) on a number of points. This has also been the case for a number of other excavated sites within the SMDS.	Further archaeological excavation on alluvial soils (an underrepresented excavated landscape) and recovery of complete lithic assemblages and other archaeological features where present. The comparison of this data with the wider SMDS and other excavations of similar landscape parameters across the Cumberland Plain would address this.	CP1–Recovery of a knapping floor CP3–artefact type and distribution CP4–Chronology, change in lithic assemblage time CP6–artefact densities and types
Application of alternative scientific methods to archaeological investigations	Use and assessment of the applicability of a range of scientific methods of archaeological investigation. Including methods of test excavation (sample sizes and spacing), geophysical techniques for geomorphological investigation and identification of archaeological deposits, pollen analysis, OSL dating	Salvage excavation could recover features and locations appropriate for use of scientific dating methods.	CP1–OSL/C14 dating, magnetometry to attempt to locate cultural burning feature such as hearths (or demonstrate the ability of this method to do so) CP4–OSL/C14 dating, magnetometry. CP6–Assessment of the nature of 50cm x 50cm squares to accurately reflect archaeological presence and nature of features, magnetometry

Mechanism for Archaeological Open Area Excavation

Archaeological open area excavation would be approved under Section 90 of NPW Act 1974. GML 2012 and this ARD could be amended to the Section 90 as the mechanism for undertaking the required open area archaeological works.

Two salvage excavation areas (CP1 and CP4) are located within areas of Regional Open Space (ROS) adjacent to the developable area of the Central Precinct. Although the areas of ROS within the precinct will not be subject to residential or commercial development, possible uses/activities proposed for the ROS include sporting and recreation facilities and establishments, as well as associated infrastructure such as roads, drains, parking areas, utility installations and services. These activities have the potential to cause subsurface disturbances (or at a minimum will be subject to filling/levelling activities), and are therefore considered to cause an impact and would require salvage excavation.

Salvage Excavation Strategy

A standard methodology for open area excavation has been regularly used in the Sydney region for over two decades. However, this salvage ARD methodology proposes utilising a smaller unit of measurement than the standard 1m square. The salvage excavation of the Central Precinct is proposed to be undertaken in 50cm x 50cm square increments. This technique would serve two main purposes: firstly to investigate the nature of archaeological features and soil deposits on a smaller scale (ie stratification, exact provenance of cultural lithics and other features), and secondly to allow comparison between the results of test excavation using 50cm x 50cm squares, and the full nature of archaeological deposits revealed through open area salvage excavation. It is noted that such a methodology has been adopted successfully at East Leppington.

The precise locations for open area salvage excavation have been defined through the results of archaeological test excavation. The proposed minimum extent of open excavations is detailed in Table 2 and would result in open excavation results for four different zones (Aboriginal sites). These results should provide a statistically testable assemblage of Aboriginal objects, along with the ability to test local and regional hypothesis on Aboriginal occupation strategies.

Archaeological Sampling Strategy

The archaeological sampling strategy to be employed during the salvage excavation of the SMDS Central Precinct is based upon the methodology for sampling, as presented by Orton¹. Orton presents a 12-step process² for determining a suitable process of sampling and to provide a suitable test excavation methodology. This methodology, following Orton's categories, is presented below.

Existing Knowledge

Existing knowledge has been gathered and presented in the GML + JMcDCHM 2013 report in terms of AHIMS data and prior reports; the landscape context, the known impacts to the study area; archaeological predictive modelling; the results of archaeological test excavation and detailed analysis of the recovered stone artefact assemblage. The combination of these aspects defines the zones within the study area that are suitable for archaeological open area excavation. Open area excavation is only proposed within zones that have a moderate to good proven levels of archaeological potential and will contribute knowledge and understanding within the research context of the investigation of alluvial landscapes and chronology/stratigraphy. No open excavation is proposed for zones that have been designated conservation (ie within the Wianamatta Regional Park). All proposed salvage excavation areas have a high potential to contribute to the understanding of representative landscapes within the SMDS, in order to gain and understanding of similar landscapes conserved within the Regional Park. This is in accordance with the overarching SMM that has guided investigation of the wider SMDS landscape since 1997.

Objectives (& Research Questions)

As discussed above three primary research objectives apply to the archaeological investigation of the Central Precinct:

1. The identification and subsequent excavation of an archaeological deposit with high cultural and scientific value located on alluvial soils, with the primary aim of recovering stratigraphically intact archaeological deposits. Thus the first objective aspires to sample and recover a type of archaeological deposit that has not been previously excavated on the

Cumberland Plain—a deposit that is intact, but has not previously been recorded, assessed or excavated ie stratified archaeology within Quaternary Alluvium.

- Assessment of the archaeological materials retrieved from excavation, and to place this
 data within a regional context. This could include an assessment of the applicability of
 current archaeological predictive models for the Cumberland Plain, as well as to assess the
 applicability of common scientific and archaeological techniques used in the wider region to
 extract archaeological data from deposits.
- 3. To trial archaeological techniques that are not regularly used in the Sydney region, such as alternative means of undertaking geomorphology assessment (such as geophysics) and dating of deposits (such as OSL dating). Coupled with 'fine grained' excavation techniques it is hoped that new data can be collected which further aids the interpretation of the archaeological deposits.

In order to investigate and achieve these objectives, several research questions have be established to guide the archaeological process, and to provide the basis for analysing the data collected. These research questions represent an evolution of those posed for the archaeological test excavation at the SMDS Central Precinct. Relevant research questions include, but are not limited to:

- 1. What is the extent and nature of the archaeological deposit in each of the four proposed salvage excavation areas?
 - a. Is there evidence for/presence of archaeological features other than stone artefacts (ie hearths, ovens etc)?
 - b. Does the density of stone materials represent the extent of Aboriginal landform use? Does the density and nature of the stone artefacts represent a differing use of alluvial landscapes than non-alluvial landscapes within the SMDS?
- 2. Can a chronology for Aboriginal occupation within the Central Precinct be established through salvage excavation of the proposed areas?
 - a. Are materials present that allow absolute dating? (ie charcoal for radiocarbon dating, sand materials appropriate for OSL dating)
 - b. Can the lithology of soils, and the assessment of soil formation processes in the area, provide a relative chronology for alluvial stratigraphic soil profiles?
 - c. Can the nature of vertically stratified archaeological deposits (ie Aboriginal stone artefacts) provide a relative chronology for artefact deposition? (ie greater silicifed tuff at depth, differing technological applications with depth)
- 3. How can scientific methods of archaeological investigation be applied to the Central Precinct?
 - a. Can geophysical techniques such as magnetrometry be used to identify subsurface archaeological features such as cultural burning events?
 - b. Can fine grained analysis of alluvial soil samples be used to identify different flood events and therefore confirm stratigraphy of soils?

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- 4. Can the methods of test excavation be assessed?
 - a. Did the methodology used in testing correctly identify areas with high-density archaeological deposits?
 - b. Does the 50cm x 50cm unit sample size required by the OEH Code of Practice provide a sufficient measure for identifying the location of sub surface archaeological deposits? Or should a larger unit of measurement be employed?

Population

The targeted population is defined by the extent of the sites identified during archaeological test excavation. Open area excavation will be restricted to those test areas with a scientifically significance archaeological deposit (ie CP1, CP3, CP4 and CP6).

It is envisaged that open area salvage excavation at each location will be undertaken until either: a statistically testable sample has been recovered; the extent of the archaeological deposit has been exhausted and/or further excavation will not provide additional data at that location. Test excavation has identified that each location for open excavation should retain a high level of soil integrity in a good condition; should this not be the case, then open excavation may cease at that location before the above parameters are achieved, as the aim is not just to collect Aboriginal stone objects. For example, the eastern side of CP3 was demonstrated to be highly disturbed and of low integrity (regardless of the Aboriginal stone artefacts recovered from the test units located in this area). Therefore, salvage excavation would focus on areas within Area 3 that demonstrated with intact soil profiles, with the potential for stratigraphy.

Data to be Collected

Data will be collected for each open excavation area on specific area context sheets. Data collected will include: spatial layout of each open excavation trench, the location, landform, the depth of spits or stratigraphical layers (as excavated), number of stone objects (or other feature) per spit and intra-site grid square, total number of objects, the identification of any features or inclusion (such as carbon), taphonomic factors (disturbance, bioturbation etc), soil characteristics, section and plan diagrams (especially where features are present) and reasons for expansion (and eventual cessation) of the excavation at any one area. A running total of features and Aboriginal objects will be kept, so as to determine an in-the-field comparison between sample areas.

The excavation director will supervise all recording and determine, in collaboration with the Aboriginal community representatives present, the mode of expansion at each site.

Degree of Precision Required

The location of Test Units (TU) for the test excavation was established using ArcGIS and set out by a surveyor, as well as through the manual layout of any required additional units in field using a hand tape and compass. As such the precise location of each TU is known and will be used as the basis for open excavation. The accuracy of the TU layout was high.

During the excavation, the excavation director will be responsible for the intra-site expansion and layout of the expansion grid.

Following open excavation all trench locations will be recorded by a surveyor, so as to accurately plot the location of excavation. Spatial control of horizontal and vertical excavation will be

sufficiently precise to define the location of Aboriginal deposits within each site and to allow the research questions to be addressed.

Method of Measure

The natural 'background' density of Aboriginal objects across the wider region of the SMDS is relatively high. This is in consideration of located surface artefacts across the Central Precinct and the wider SMDS, and through the numerous archaeological excavations previously undertaken within the SMDS. However, test excavation of the Central Precinct has determined that artefact densities within tested alluvial landscapes are not as expected in relation to the Cumberland Plain Predictive Model for landforms in association with major water courses (ie South Creek).

Some zones may have limited evidence relating to Aboriginal objects, but yield other significant deposits, such as hearths, oven/fire pits, heat retaining stone, etc. Archaeological investigation of such features will be considered, irrespective of the associated stone artefact deposit, as they could reflect domiciliary areas. Such locations (if present within the study area) may be related to long term subsistence strategies by Aboriginal people and may provide new information relating to their economy, demography and society. Confirmation of the nature of artefact densities may also contribute to the understanding of Aboriginal use of alluvial landscapes in comparison with non-alluvial landscapes.

The Frame for Sampling

With reference to the units of sampling, Orton states that:

...surveys does not have to be based on grid squares or transects: other shapes (even ones without straight lines) are statistically permitted...³

The test excavation sampling framework within the Central Precinct was based upon 20m grids, where TUs were excavated in transects, with 20m spacing between TUs. The offset between transects was generally 20m, thus allowing for a regular pattern of sample TUs. Orton⁴ examined the relationship between site diameter to grid interval and the probability of discovering a site. He contrasted a square grid against a staggered square grid and found that 'a staggered grid is considerably more efficient than a square grid...'⁵ with an increased probability of discovering sites using the staggered grid. Thus a staggered grid pattern was applied to the relationship of TUs on parallel transects. When necessary additional TUs were placed at 20m intervals to further define the extent of some Aboriginal sites and soil features during test excavation.

As such the pattern of data prior to open excavation has defined the location of archaeological features, where 20m spacing exists between the TUs. As such, for open excavation, it is proposed that within each site the TU with the highest density, and/or other features, will be initially converted in 3m by 3m squares (set out and excavated in 50cm sub squares). This sample window will allow confirmation of intra-site artefact densities and/or features and provide direction for further expansion.

The extent of recommended salvage excavation has been determined by the requirement of obtaining an adequate assemblage of stone objects for statistical analysis, and to afford the opportunity to recover other features such as hearths or ovens. It should also be sufficient to understand the spatial pattern of archaeological features/objects in an area—allowing for interpretation of the long term Aboriginal use of 'space' within and across the landscape. Extent of salvage excavation in each area has been determined by dividing the aim of the recovery of 2000

artefacts, by the mean cultural lithic density recovered from test excavation. Mathematically, this would be the amount of excavation required within each area to recover a statistically viable lithic sample for analysis. However, the area of excavation within each area may be reduced dependent on the nature of the lithic densities (ie higher densities through salvage excavation than indicated through test excavation) and nature of the lithic assemblage (ie a high number of modified artefacts are recovered to allow analysis, all artefacts from a feature such as a knapping floor are recovered). Therefore a range for extent of excavation area, including an upper limit of excavation size, as well as the focus behind the proposed salvage excavation of each area, is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Sites which will require archaeological open area (salvage) excavation. (from Section 7.1 of the ATR)

Site	Focus of archaeological excavation recommended under a S90	Extent of Excavation	
Central Precinct Area 1 (CP1)	Salvage excavation of CP1 would focus on the recovery of the silcrete knapping floor that was intercepted through test excavation, as well as further investigation of soil profiles in the east of the area that retains potential for stratigraphy. Application of geophysical techniques such as magnetrometry to attempt to locate cultural burning feature such as hearths (or demonstrate the ability of this method to do so).	Dependent on the nature of the lithic assemblage, and presence of any other archaeological features, between 50–100m ² of excavation	
Central Precinct Area 3 (CP3)	Salvage excavation of CP3 would focus on the recovery of a larger lithic assemblage in order to understand the nature of occupation and use of the area, as well as investigation of the areas of potential stratification (ie western part of CP3). Salvage excavation would also investigate 2013 results in relation to SA3 1997 test excavation results through expansion of 1997 test units. Application of geophysical techniques such as magnetrometry to attempt to locate cultural burning feature such as hearths (or demonstrate the ability of this method to do so).	Dependent on the nature of the lithic assemblage, and presence of any other archaeological features, between 100–200m² of excavation	
Central Precinct Area 4 (CP4)	Salvage excavation of CP4 would focus on the investigation of Soil Profile 3 (Deep alluvium across terrace with incipient A2 horizon soil formation at depth), identification of features appropriate for dating (carbon or sands), investigation of interface between shallow soils (Soil Profile 4) and deeper alluvial soils (Soil Profiles 2 and 3). Application of geophysical techniques such as magnetrometry to attempt to locate cultural burning feature such as hearths (or demonstrate the ability of this method to do so).	Dependent on the nature of Soil Profile 3, artefact densities, and presence of any other archaeological features, 50–100m² (the deposits in CP4 could be up to 1m in depth, therefore a smaller area would be able to be excavated)	
Central Precinct Area 6 (CP6)	Salvage excavation of CP6 would focus on the investigation of a shallow alluvial soil profile, with the main aim of the recovery of a larger and/or complete lithic assemblage in order to allow detailed lithic analysis and comparison to be undertaken. Application of geophysical techniques such as magnetrometry to attempt to locate cultural burning feature such as hearths (or demonstrate the ability of this method to do so).	Dependent on the nature of the lithic assemblage, and presence of any other archaeological features, 100–200m ²	

The total extent of open area salvage excavation proposed within the Central Precinct is thus up to $600m^2$.

Within each salvage excavation area, grids will be set out in one-metre squares around TUs to be expanded, marked with pegs and string. Internal sub squares (50cm by 50cm) will be measured and dug by the excavators. Deposits from all sub squares will be sieved separately.

Archaeological excavation will be undertaken by hand. Should suspected or identified stratigraphical layers be present then excavation will proceed in spits and/or according to site or the soils stratigraphy.

Excavation of any encountered archaeological features, such as the cultural burning features, will be undertaken according to the site's stratigraphy, where multiple sub squares can be excavated at once (with retention and sieving of the spatial deposit from each sub square). This method of excavation will allow the determination of feature boundaries and soil cuts etc, which are essential for understanding the taphonomy of the features.

Should suitable carbon samples be present, these will be recovered and submitted for C14 analysis. Running totals of artefacts and features will be kept in order to keep track of yields in each excavation area, so that the process of open excavation expansion can be made based on the initial results.

All deposits will be wet sieved through a 5mm mesh sieve. Following excavation, final recording and photography will be undertaken.

Some salvage excavation areas possess relatively deep deposits (ie in CP3 and CP4, deposits may be up or greater than 1m in depth). Therefore, the methods for excavation to this depth may need consideration in relation to Work Health and Safety conditions, as well as Lend Lease's 2012 Construction Global Minimum Requirements (GMRs)⁶. Shoring and/or benching of open excavation areas may be required in order to ensure the safety of workers. The NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011⁷, requires benching and/or shoring of trenches of a depth of 1.5m or greater (Division 3, Section 306(1)). The Lend Lease GMRs require that 'excavations must be benched, shored or battered back/sloped to a safe angle as determined by the relevant engineer in the excavation design process' (Lend Lease GMR 3, Section 3.2.1). Therefore, benching of trenches may be required through the use of a mechanical excavator, in order to ensure the safety of workers and accessibility of deposits. However, the need for the use of a mechanical excavator would be assessed in the field, and determined through consultation with OEH, the proponent, and the Aboriginal community, prior to the use of any mechanical excavation equipment.

The Pre-Test, or Pilot Survey

Orton notes that the best survey designs can be made when the survey is over and that a pilot survey can serve to remove some of the 'bugs' from the sampling process.⁸ The current survey design has been based upon the results of the test excavation and hindsight based on other archaeological open excavations in the Sydney region.

It is intended that during the open excavation, the Aboriginal representatives and field archaeologists will be able to respond to the initial results of excavation and determine the extent and direction of further sampling at each location.

Should an open excavation area yield little cultural evidence, then excavation of the area may be terminated, provided both archaeologists and Aboriginal stakeholders agree on this course of action.

Organisation

The open area excavation will be undertaken by a team, which will include an archaeological Director, four field archaeologists and a minimum of four Aboriginal representatives (from the Registered Aboriginal Parties [RAP]).

Summary and Analysis

Following excavation, all recovered Aboriginal stone objects will be subject to specialist analysis by GML + JMcDCHM's Aboriginal lithic specialist Beth White. Ms White will undertake recording of all relevant attributes in a comparable manner to other regional and SMDS lithic studies and in accordance with Holdaway and Stern (2004). A technical report will be prepared that contrasts the Central Precinct stone materials against other excavations in the SMDS, as well as other recent excavations of alluvial deposits in the region.

Following excavation, objects will be stored at either GML's office, or Beth White's office which lithic analysis is being undertaken. Long term management and storage of all Aboriginal stone objects recovered from excavation of the Central Precinct is the responsibility and right of the local Darug Aboriginal community (ie the project RAPs). The options for the long term management of Aboriginal stone objects have been presented to the project RAPs in their review of the draft ACHAR and ATR for the Central Precinct, and will be confirmed in the final reports and the AHIP application (which this salvage excavation ARD supports).

Should shell material and/or human skeletal material be identified during the test excavation, work will cease in the immediate area and OEH (and in the case of the latter) the NSW Police Department will be notified.

If recovered, carbon samples associated with cultural features would be submitted for carbon dating. Where appropriate and is possible, Optical Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) samples will be taken and submitted for dating.

All results will be assessed with the assistance of ArcGIS, and consequential mapping of sites, place, landscapes and heritage values will be GIS based. The open area excavation report will be provided to the RAP for review and comment. Following Aboriginal review the report will be forwarded to the OEH.

Information Gained for Future Survey

The information derived from open area salvage excavation of the Central Precinct will be used in the heritage values interpretation of the study area and wider SMDS. The report will provide direction for conservation of Aboriginal heritage and a wider knowledge of objects, sites, places and values within the local area, as well as in relation to archaeological understanding of the wider Cumberland Plain, and assist in refining the Cumberland Plain Predictive Model for the nature and location of Aboriginal occupation in the region.

Following the completion of the salvage excavation, all archaeological material recovered from the excavation, other than Aboriginal cultural objects, (ie soil samples, other dateable samples, field drawings, excavation recording forms, excavation data etc), should ideally be stored in a common place within the archaeological department of an Australian academic institute. This would provide a centralised location for all data recovered from the excavation, which could offer excellent opportunities for further and more detailed future research (ie postgraduate studies) of the archaeological data that is outside the scope of the proposed salvage excavation. A storage strategy should be negotiated with an appropriate academic institution following the acquisition of the Section 90 AHIP for the study area.

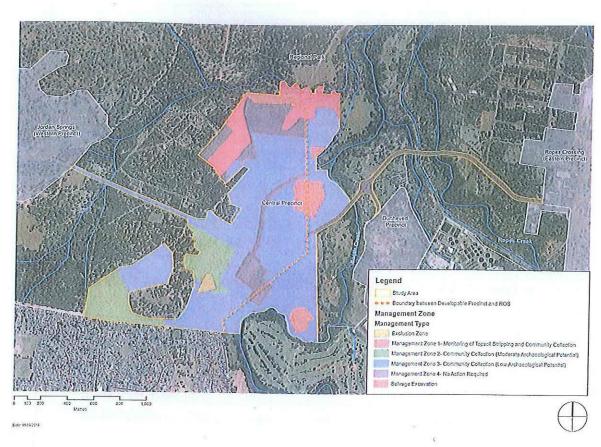


Figure 1 Salvage Excavation Locations (Source: GML + JMcDCHM 2013)

Endnotes

- Orton, C. 2000. Sampling in Archaeology. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- ² Orton 2000:27-39
- 3 Orton 2000:29.
- ⁴ Orton 2000: Figure 4.7, 4.8, Pages 90-92.
- ⁵ Orton 2000: 90
- 6 Lend Lease, 2012. Construction Global Minimum Requirements. April 2012
- NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011, under the NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- 8 Orton 2000: 29

Attachment 3—SMDS, Central Precinct AHIP Application— Methodology for Community Collection of Aboriginal Stone Objects

The SMDS Central Precinct contains a number of Aboriginal stone objects located on the ground's surface either in a disturbed context and/or in low densities. A number of these Aboriginal objects will not be conserved during the development process and will not be subject to recovery through the proposed program of archaeological excavation. Section 6.2 of the SMDS Central Precinct ACHAR, details the Aboriginal communities request to collect these cultural objects, prior to development impacts commencing.

The AHIMS register details the location of registered surface based sites and can be used to define the locations from which a surface collection of cultural material may be undertaken.

The methodology for community collection of surface Aboriginal stone objects, as a condition of the AHIP, for the SMDS Central Precinct will be as follows:

- The Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the Central Precinct will be contacted and invited to participate in the surface collection of certain registered Aboriginal sites within the Central Precinct AHIP area.
- The RAPs will be provided with a list of registered Aboriginal surface sites that require community collection, along with the coordinates. This list is provided in Table 1. Figure 1 defines the locations which contain registered Aboriginal stone objects subject to community collection as guided by this methodology (these sites are located in Management Zones 1, 2 and 3).
- Sites that are to be subject to further archaeological excavation are not included in Table 1, as methodology for their management is included within the archaeological salvage methodology detailed in Chapter 6.0 of the ACHAR.
- Each registered site location will be traversed by foot in transects with 5 to 10m spacing between collection participants. An archaeologist will accompany the Aboriginal community in their collection of the surface artefacts to assist with the recording of the located Aboriginal stone objects.
- Aboriginal stone objects relocated during community collection will be bagged and labelled at the site at which they are located.
- All Aboriginal stone objects recovered from community collection will be analysed concurrently
 with the stone objects recovered from the salvage excavation of the AHIP area.
- Management of all Aboriginal stone objects recovered through community collection has been recommended to be the same as for those recovered from test and salvage excavation of the AHIP area ie reburial within the Wianamatta Regional Park. A conversation is currently ongoing between Lend Lease and NPWS to determine an appropriate location for reburial, however a location has not yet been determined. As an AHIP application is not able to be granted until this location is determined, the AHIP application for the SMDS Central Precinct has been revised to provide for the Aboriginal stone objects to be deposited at the Australian Museum. Once the

object reburial location is known, the location will be provided to the OEH, along with a variation to the AHIP for the SMDS Central Precinct to allow reburial of the artefacts.

Table 1: AHIMS Sites for Aboriginal Community Collection

AHIMS Site Number	Site Name	Coordinates	Coordinates			
		Easting	Northing	Datum		
45-5-3589	ADI-CP1	291334	6264431	GDA		
45-5-3590	ADI-CP3	291475	6264729	GDA		
45-5-3591	ADI-CP4	291428	6264759	GDA		
45-5-3592	ADI-CP5	291527	6264837	GDA		
45-5-3593	ADI-CP6	291544	6264762	GDA		
45-5-3596	ADI-CP7	291446	6265020	GDA		
45-5-3594	ADI-CP8	292208	6265715	GDA		
45-5-3595	ADI-CP9	290909	6264677	GDA		
45-5-3613	ADI-FF14	290884	6264650	GDA		
45-5-3614	ADI-FF15	291018	6264772	GDA		
45-5-3617	ADI-FF18	291612	6265859	GDA		
45-5-3618	ADI-FF19	292249	6265526	GDA		
45-5-3588	ADI-FF20	290749	6265178	AGD		
45-5-3601	ADI: FF/33	291296	6264733	AGD		
15-5-3334	ADI/FF-33	. 291296	6264733	AGD		
5-5-3602	ADI: FF/34	291251	6264291	AGD		
5-5-3335	ADI/FF-34	291251	6264291	AGD		
5-5-0704	WD65	290800	6264550	AGD		
5-5-0711	WD-72	290490	6264290	AGD		
5-5-0712	WD73	290730	6264390	AGD		
5-5-0713	WD74	291240	6264650	AGD		
5-5-0714	WD75	291400	6264610	AGD		
5-5-1016	ADI-8	292280	6265700	AGD		

45-5-1017	ADI-9	292100	6264280	AGD
45-5-1018	ADI-10	291650	6264180	AGD
45-5-1019	ADI-11	291800	6264300	AGD
45-5-3316	Western Sydney 4 and PAD (WS4 + PAD)	292275	6264625	GDA
45-5-0266	South Creek	291550	6264470	AGD
45-5-4331	IF-25-1	290500	6264380	AGD
45-5-4334	ADI-CP10	291694	6264917	AGD
45-5-4335	CP13-2	292222	6266138	GDA
45-5-4336	CP13-3	292123	6265995	GDA
45-5-4337	CP13-5	292148	6265663	GDA
45-5-4338	. CP13-9	292336	6264523	GDA
45-5-4360	SMDS-CP2	291961	6265444	GDA

