



Pymble Ladies' College Secondary Innovation Precinct (SIP) and Campus Commons Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Memo

Project: 240450: Pymble Ladies' College Secondary Innovation Precinct	Date: 19 September 2025
From: Sammuel Sammut – Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage and Environment	To: Greg Hastie – Project Direct Masterplanning and Capital Works, Pymble Ladies' College

Introduction

Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) has been commissioned by Pymble Ladies' College (the College) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and accompanying Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) to inform the ACHAR, in accordance with the technical requirements of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) and in support of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-79146716) to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI).

The draft ACHAR was prepared and distributed to Aboriginal stakeholders who had registered for the project on 29 January 2025, in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010) for a period of 28 days. Following this review period, the College informed Artefact that design plans for the project had changed, and a different boundary for the works was now being used.

This cover letter has been prepared to preface the ACHAR as part of the SSDA and must be submitted alongside that report. Its purpose is to explain the differences between the previous and current project boundaries (with the previous project boundary being referred to as 'the study area' in the ACHAR and ATR) and determine whether this will result in any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage that were not identified in the ACHAR, and whether any additional mitigation or management measures are required.

EIS advice received from Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water state the following:

1. *The response from Ku-ring-gai Council in Stage 1 of consultation identified the Aboriginal Heritage Office as an organisation which should be contacted. Please confirm whether the Aboriginal Heritage Office was contacted. If not, the organisation should be contacted with an invitation to register for consultation on the project.*

An invitation to register for the project and a copy of the ACHAR with cover letter and ACHAR methodology was sent to the Aboriginal Heritage Office on 20 August 2025 with response requested by close of Business 17 September 2025. No response was received. A record of the

correspondence has been included in Appendix B Consultation Records included with the submission of the ACHAR.

2. *It is noted that the study area for the proposed works has been altered since the ACHAR was finalised. Please provide an update to all Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) which includes the Pymble Ladies' College Secondary Innovation Precinct (SIP) and Campus Commons Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Memo, dated 11 March 2025, to ensure that RAPs are kept up to date on the status of the project.*

The ACHAR with cover letter and updated project boundaries was sent to the 7 Registered Aboriginal Parties by email on 21 August 2025 requesting feedback by close of business 18 September 2025. An audit of Artefacts consultation records have indicated that Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council did not register for the project and therefore were not provided with the updated ACHAR. The consultation log and Appendix B Consultation Records were updated accordingly. A summary of the comments received by Artefact are presented in the table below.

Person / RAP group	Comment	Response
Darleen Johnson Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Endorses ACHAR and its recommendations	Noted in this cover letter and consultation records
Jesse Johnson Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Agrees with ACHAR and its recommendations	Noted in this cover letter and consultation records
Phil Khan Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Agrees with and supports recommendations. Recommends considering planting native plants in the landscaping.	Noted in this cover letter and consultation records

Assessment

A comparison of the originally assessed project boundary and the current project boundary (the development site) is provided below in Figure 1.

As shown in Figure 1, the difference between the previous and current boundaries is minor. The areas incorporated into the current boundary were assessed during the archaeological survey conducted as part of the ATR for this project. No Aboriginal objects or potential for Aboriginal objects were identified in these areas, and these areas were found to contain existing structures or roadways with no natural ground surfaces present. Additionally, no cultural heritage sites were identified during the background research or Aboriginal stakeholder consultation components of the ACHAR. As such, the current project boundary will not result in any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage, which is consistent with the findings of the ACHAR.

Conclusion

As the current project boundary is largely similar to the previous project boundary and no Aboriginal objects or cultural heritage values were identified, works within the current project boundary would not result in any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Consequently, the findings of the ACHAR are upheld, and no additional mitigation or management measures are proposed for the works.

Figure 1: Comparison of previous and current project boundaries



Pymble Ladies' College Secondary Innovation Precinct

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Assessment Report

LGA: Ku-ring-gai Council

Report to Pymble Ladies' College

March 2025



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pymble Ladies' College (the proponent) is completing the last building in their masterplan of works, the Secondary Innovation Precinct, which ties the campus together.

The proponent intends to apply for approval for the works as a State Significant Development. While the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for the project have not been issued, it is anticipated that they will require the assessment of the impact of the proposed works on Aboriginal cultural heritage. As such, the proponent has engaged Artefact Heritage and Environment to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to assess the impact of the proposed works on Aboriginal cultural heritage, and to recommend appropriate management and mitigation measures where required.

This assessment is informed by an Archaeological Technical Report prepared ahead of the present report, which will also be submitted as part of the State Significant Development application process. The technical report is contained in the Appendices (Appendix A – Technical report).

Based on a combination of archaeological and cultural heritage value assessment, this report found the following:

- No registered Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area
- No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey and the study area demonstrated significant levels of disturbance
- It is unlikely that Aboriginal objects will be present within the study area due to the significant levels of disturbance caused by the development of the Pymble Ladies' College campus across the twentieth century
- No specific cultural heritage values have been identified for the study area through background research

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- No mitigation measures are necessary due to the absence of Aboriginal objects, sites and cultural heritage values for the study area, and the lack of potential for Aboriginal objects to be present.
- An unexpected finds policy outlining the protocols to be followed in the event that unexpected Aboriginal objects are encountered during the works must be prepared and presented to project personnel during site inductions.

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NOTE ON LANGUAGE IN QUOTES

A number of quotes used in this report come from documents written in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by European observers. They have been included because they provide information on the lives of Aboriginal people in the region, though the language used and views expressed by these writers can be offensive and distressing.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Aboriginal cultural heritage: The material (objects) and intangible (mythological places, dreaming stories etc) traditions and practices associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.

Aboriginal object: Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale), including Aboriginal remains, relating to the Aboriginal habitation of NSW.

AHIMS: Acronym for 'Aboriginal heritage information management system'. AHIMS is a register that contains information about NSW Aboriginal heritage, and it is maintained by DECCW.

Archaeology: The scientific study of human history, with focus on material remains and ethnographic evidence.

Artifact: An item of cultural material created by humans.

Easting: This is a measurement used to determine location. The easting is the x-coordinate and relates to the vertical lines on a map, which divide east to west. It increases in size when moving

Exposure: The level of ground exposure is based on the whether the landform is eroding, aggrading or stable.

Northing: This is a measurement used to determine location. The northing is the y-coordinate and relates to the horizontal lines on a map, which divide north to south. It increases in size when moving further north.

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): A PAD is a location that is considered to have a potential for subsurface Aboriginal objects. This is determined from a visual inspection of the site, background research of the area and the landform's cultural importance.

Sandstone: Is a sedimentary rock formed from sand-sized grains.

Survey: In archaeological terms, this refers to walking over a surface while studying the location of artefacts and landmarks. These are then recorded and photographed.

Visibility: Refers to the degree to which the surface of the ground can be observed. This may be influenced by natural processes such as wind erosion or the character of the native vegetation, and by land use practices, such as ploughing or grading. It is generally expressed in terms of the percentage of the ground surface visible for an observer on foot.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief

Pymble Ladies' College (the proponent) is completing the last building in their masterplan of works, the Secondary Innovation Precinct, which ties the campus together.

The proponent intends to apply for approval for the works as a State Significant Development (SSD). While the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project have not been issued, it is anticipated that they will require the assessment of the impact of the proposed works on Aboriginal cultural heritage. As such, the proponent has engaged Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to assess the impact of the proposed works on Aboriginal cultural heritage, and to recommend appropriate management and mitigation measures where required.

This ACHAR is informed by an Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) prepared ahead of the present report, which will also be submitted as part of the SSD application process. The ATR is contained in the Appendices (Appendix A – Technical report).

1.2 Description of the study area

The development site (Figure 1) is located within the grounds of Pymble Ladies' College (Lots 11-16 DP7131). The development site, which is hereafter referred to as study area, is bounded by a vegetated area to the north, the Pymble Ladies' College Athletic Field to the east, the Pymble Ladies' College grounds to the south, and Avon Road to the west, and measures approximately 4,048 m² in size. It is situated within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

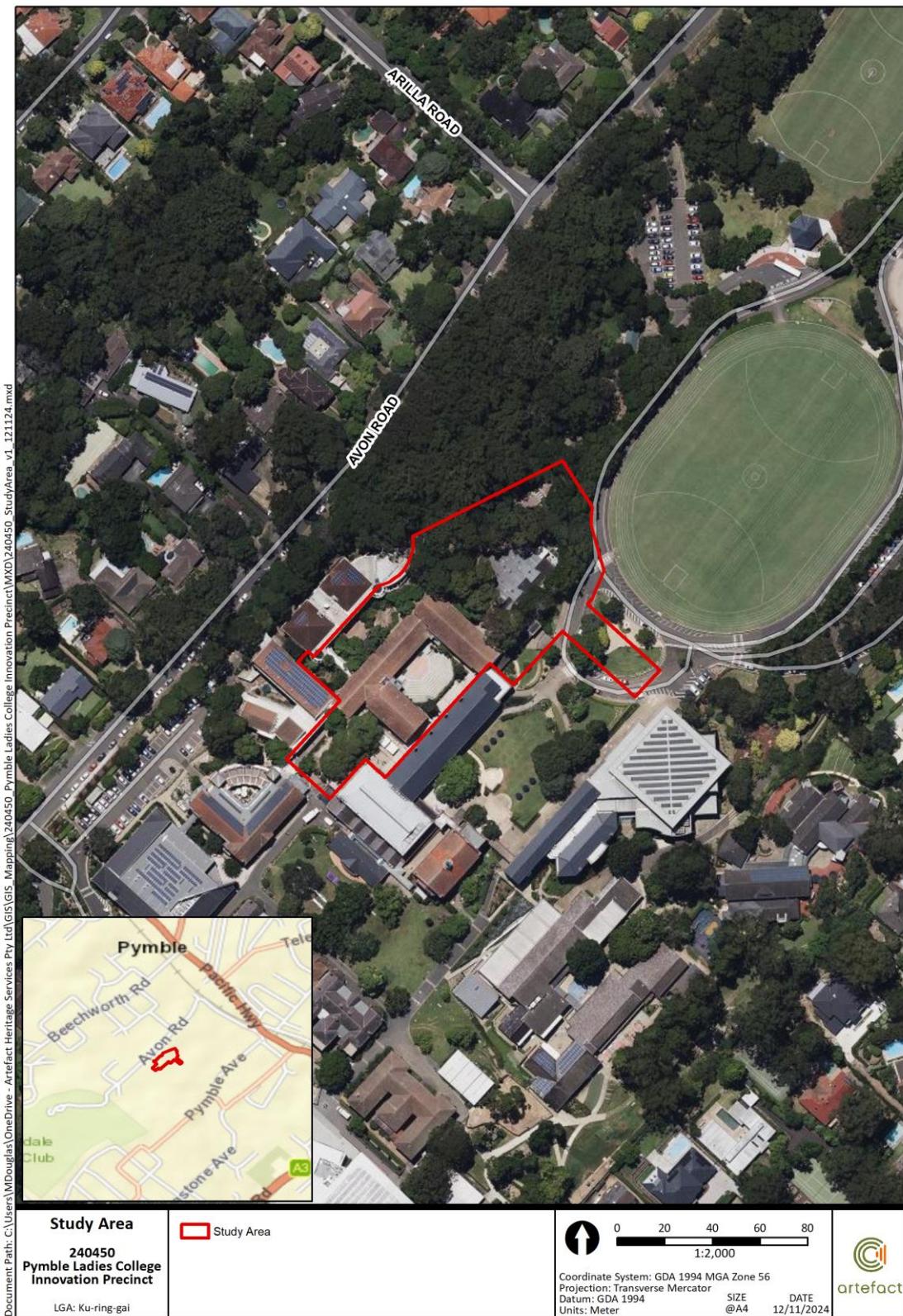
1.3 Aims and objectives

This ACHAR aims to identify and assess the Aboriginal heritage values of the study area and consult with Aboriginal stakeholders in this process and present the results of the archaeological investigation undertaken in the ATR. This report will be included in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) used to inform the SSD application for the project, satisfying the requirements of the anticipated SEARs.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify any Aboriginal cultural values in and around the study area.
- Assess these cultural values, as related to the study area, through consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.
- Assess the impacts the proposed construction might have on Aboriginal cultural heritage and the potential archaeological resources within the study area.
- Document the process and outcomes of Aboriginal stakeholders consultation.
- Provide a plain English summary of the results of the ATR to registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs)

Figure 1: Study area



1.4 Statutory framework

This ACHAR has been prepared to address the requirements of the anticipated SEARs, and the following guidelines

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010b); hereafter the Code of Practice.
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011); hereafter the Guide.
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010a); hereafter the Consultation Requirements.

The full legislative context for this assessment can be found in the ATR prepared alongside this report, which is contained within the Appendices (Appendix A – Technical report).

2.0 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION

Consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b). A summary of the Consultation for the project has been provided below. The full consultation records for the project are included in Appendix B – Consultation records.

2.1 Stage 1

2.1.1 Agency letters

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Artefact Heritage corresponded with the following organisations by email on 20 November 2024 requesting the details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the Aboriginal significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the local area:

- Heritage NSW
- Native Title Service Corporation (NTSCorp)
- National Native Title Tribunal
- Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- Ku-ring-gai Council
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Greater Sydney Local Land Services

The due date for responses was 4 December 2024.

2.1.2 Advertisement

In accordance with Step 4.1.3 of the Consultation Requirements, an advertisement was placed online in the Daily Telegraph online for publication on 6 December 2024. The publication invited the participation of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the local area, requesting their response by 20 December 2024.

2.1.3 Registration of Aboriginal parties

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Requirements, invitations to register an interest in the project were sent by email and mail to all those people identified through contacting the agencies on 5 December 2024 with a response requested by 20 December 2024.

As a result of the interest letters and advertisement, six individuals/organisations initially responded, with one individual registering their interest on 7 January 2025. The stakeholders who registered their interest in the project are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1: List of registered stakeholders

Organisation	Contact
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lilly Carroll

Organisation	Contact
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale
Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey

2.2 Stage 2 and Stage 3

Stage 2 of the consultation process is to provide RAPs with information about the scope of the proposed project and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process. Stage 3 consultation facilitates a process whereby RAPs can contribute to culturally appropriate information gathering and the research methodology, provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the project area to be determined, and have input into the development of any cultural heritage management options

A copy of the proposed assessment methodology was sent to the RAPs as well as Metropolitan LALC by email on 23 December 2024, requesting feedback by 28 January 2025. The draft assessment methodology presented information about the project and invited feedback on the cultural significance of the area. The individual who registered late was sent the ACHAR methodology on 8 January, but due to their late registration and project deadlines, their response was still requested by 28 January 2025. A summary of the comments received by Artefact is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Aboriginal stakeholder comments on the Assessment Methodology

Person / RAP group	Comment	Response
Lilly Carroll – Didge Ngunawal Clan	DNC is happy with the methodology that has been provided	Noted in this report and the consultation records
Amanda Hickey – Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	I have reviewed the information provided regarding the Pymble Ladies' College Secondary Innovation Precinct project and the proposed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology. I am pleased to inform you that I fully support the methodology outlined.	Noted in this report and in the consultation records
Carolyn Hickey – A1 Indigenous Services	I have reviewed the document and fully support the Methodology.	Noted in this report and in the consultation records

2.3 Stage 4

A copy of the draft ACHAR was sent to the RAPs by email on 29 January 2025, requesting feedback by 26 February 2025. A summary of received by Artefact is provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Aboriginal stakeholder comments on the draft ACHAR

Person/ RAP group	Comment	Response
Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Agreed with findings and supports report. Recommended connecting with Country as part of the proposed development.	Noted in this report and in the consultation records. Connecting with Country approach already being developed for the project.
Darleen Johnson – Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Endorses ACHAR and its recommendations.	Noted in this report and in the consultation records

3.0 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Archaeological background

Several archaeological assessments have been carried out in the region around the study area, and these are summarised below in Table 4. These studies have demonstrated that Northern Sydney region was extensively occupied by Aboriginal groups, but that land use was more concentrated in areas close to watercourses, and that Aboriginal archaeological evidence is often absent in more developed areas of this region.

Table 4: Previous archaeological assessments

Report	Summary
AMBS, 2013. Wahroonga Adventist School: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment. Report prepared for Stanton Dahl Architects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.6km northwest of the study area • Identified that the majority of Aboriginal sites in the region are engravings or grinding grooves due to the natural abundance of sandstone • Low density artefact scatters in the region were associated with creek lines • Determined that the investigated site possessed no Aboriginal archaeological potential due to historical disturbances
Artefact, 2013. Due Diligence Aboriginal heritage assessment for power pole replacements and vegetations management at Kimberley Street, East Killara. Report prepared for Ausgrid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4km east of the study area • Region around the site contained high potential for engravings and grinding grooves • While numerous sandstone surfaces and overhangs were identified during site inspection, no Aboriginal archaeological evidence was identified • No Aboriginal archaeological potential was identified
Artefact, 2014. Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for proposed 19 lot subdivision at 59 Miowera Road, Turramurra. Report prepared for NewQuest Projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1km north of the study area • Investigated a site with numerous sandstone outcrops and overhangs and previously undisturbed areas • No evidence of Aboriginal land use was identified, nor was it considered that any was present within the site • Shallow natural soils, an inhospitable slope landform and localised historical disturbance resulted in the determination that the site possessed low archaeological potential
Artefact, 2021. Grey House Precinct, Pymble Ladies' College: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for Pymble Ladies' College.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120m south of the study area • Determined that the Pymble Ladies' College campus has been subject to significant levels of ground disturbance and landscape modification across the twentieth century • Concluded that the site possessed nil-low potential for Aboriginal objects and no cultural heritage values were identified

3.2 AHIMS search

NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on mapping below must be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 22 November 2024 (Client Service ID: 953179) to determine the location of Aboriginal sites in relation to the current study area. The search area was defined as the study area and the region surrounding it to inform the characterisation of the local archaeological context. The AHIMS search parameters were as follows:

GDA, Zone 56	321824 – 333415m E
	6260122 – 6268164m N
Buffer	0m
Number of sites	103

There are no AHIMS registered site located within the study area. The closest registered AHIMS site to the study area is approximately 140m north of the study area at its closest point (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The AHIMS data demonstrates that identified Aboriginal sites are generally located in proximity to watercourses in this region and that there are fewer sites located in more developed areas.

AHIMS ID 45-6-2937

The extensive AHIMS search identified that one Aboriginal site was located approximately 140m northwest of the study area at its closest point. However, examination of the site card has identified that this rock shelter (identified as an Art site) is approximately 10km to the south of the study area and is actually located in Tarban Creek Reserve, Gladesville. The site has been incorrectly plotted within the AHIMS database and is therefore not relevant to the present study.

Figure 2: Extensive AHIMS search results

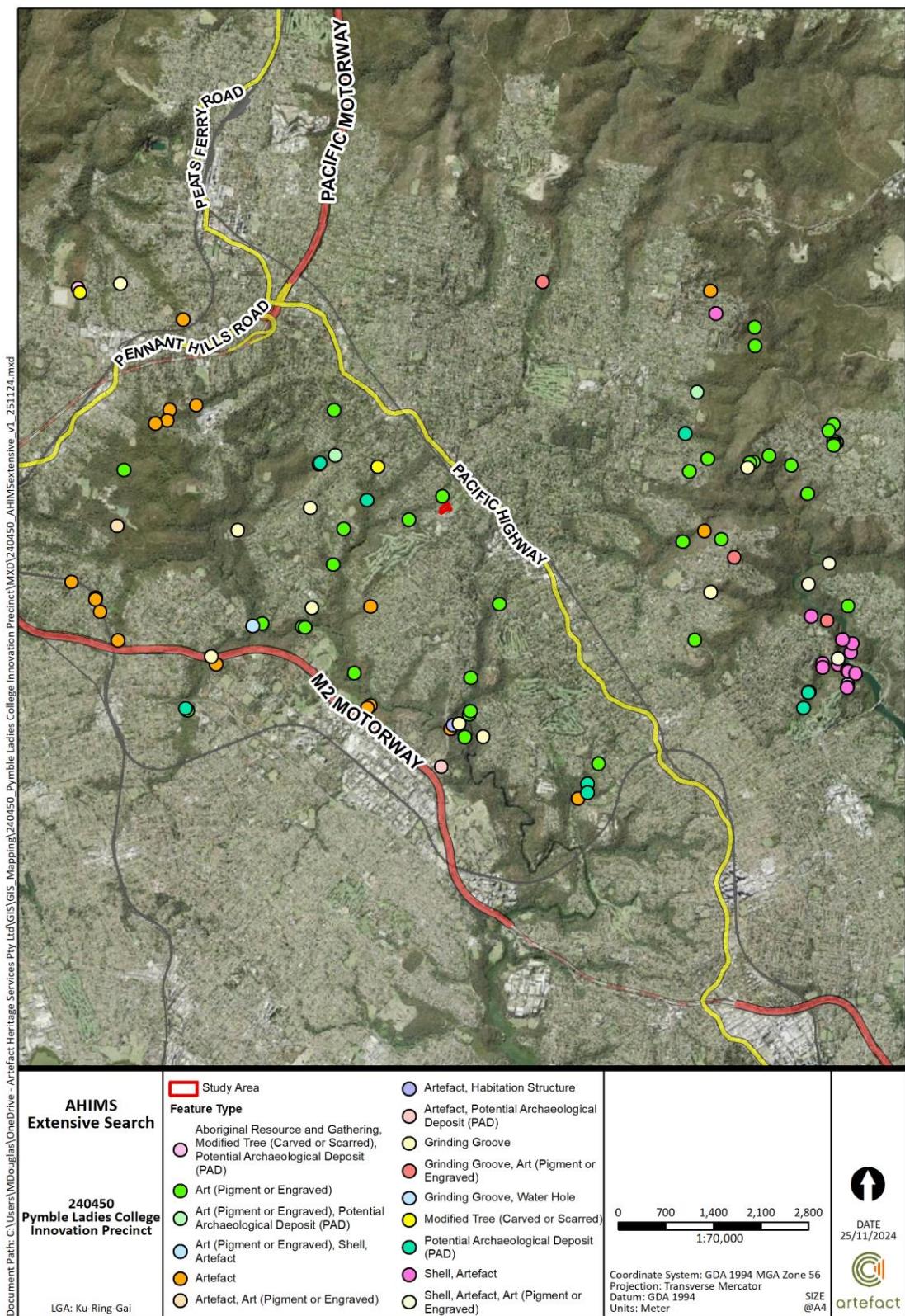


Figure 3: Detailed AHIMS search results



3.3 Environmental background

3.3.1 Soils and geology

The study area is situated within the Glenorie soil landscape (eSpade 2015). Given that Glenorie soils are typically shallow and prone to erosion from ground disturbance, the potential for archaeological deposits to be present below ground surfaces in areas where development has occurred is low (eSpade 2015). Additionally, due to the acidic nature of these soils, organic materials are unlikely to have been preserved, meaning that any present Aboriginal objects would most likely be restricted to stone artefacts.

The Glenorie landscape does not typically contain the raw material utilised by Aboriginal groups for stone toolmaking and manufacturing processes. Additionally, stone outcrops and scarps are relatively infrequent within this soil landscape, reducing the potential for shelter or quarrying sites to be present. Additionally, the land surrounding the study area contains a greater number of rocky outcrops and benches, particularly of sandstone, which are more suitable as engraving/grinding sites and shelters, and this is reflected in the distribution of AHIMS sites discussed earlier in this report.

3.3.2 Hydrology and landforms

The natural topography of the study area and the region surrounding it consists of low, rolling to steep hills. However, much of the land within and surrounding the study area has been modified by historical developments in the region resulting in some artificial terraces throughout the landscape. The undulating terrain has resulted in numerous drainage lines that support both ephemeral and permanent watercourses. The closest such watercourse, a likely ephemeral first order stream, is approximately 170m north of the study area at its closest point. Another ephemeral watercourse, Blackbutt Creek (a second order stream) is located approximately 400m south of the study area. Given that both watercourses are ephemeral, they are unlikely to have served as a reliable source of freshwater or aquatic resources for Aboriginal groups within the region.

3.3.3 Historic land disturbance

Pymble Ladies' College was opened on this site in 1916 as the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Sydney with an initial student body of 60 pupils (Pymble Ladies' College, n.d.). By 1930, several buildings had been constructed on the College site and significant portions of land had been cleared, although the study area remained clear of development (Figure 4). Over the following decades, the College's student body and footprint increased dramatically in size and the Robert Vickers Building, the Dorothy Knox Building, and a concrete amphitheatre were present within the study area by 1971 (Figure 5). The late-twentieth century saw the continued development of the campus and the College's name change to Pymble Ladies' College. By 2004, the Isabel McKinney Harrison Centre was also constructed within the study area (Figure 6). The development of Pymble Ladies' College and the buildings constructed within the study area are likely to have caused significant ground disturbance to the study area, significantly minimising the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present.

Figure 4: 1930 aerial photograph

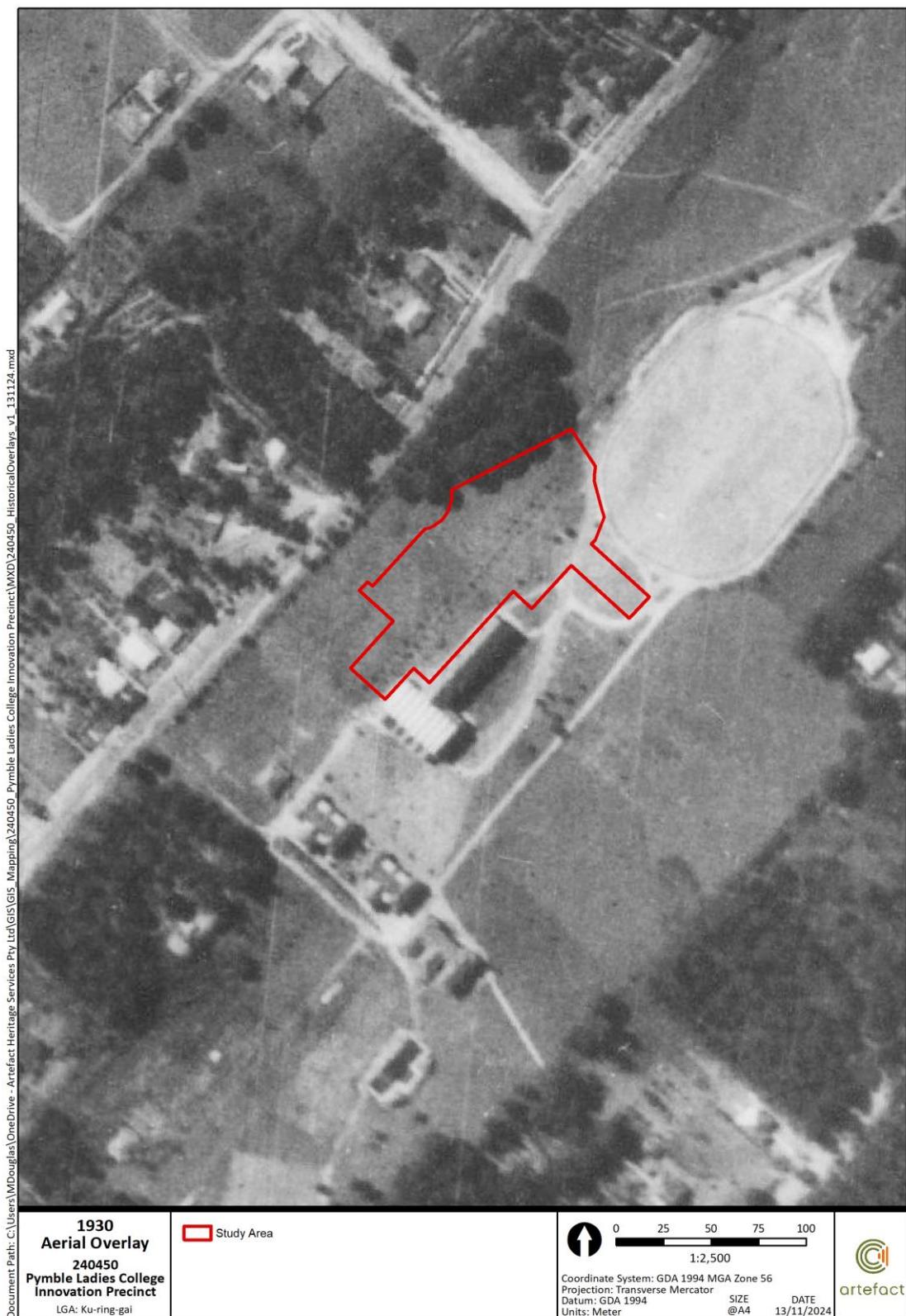


Figure 5: 1971 aerial photograph



Figure 6: 2004 aerial photograph



3.4 Predictive model

The ATR prepared to inform this assessment contained a predictive model that comprised a series of statements regarding the nature and distribution of Aboriginal land use that is expected in the study area. Based on a synthesis of information from the results of desktop research, landscape context and previous archaeological assessment inside and surrounding the study area, the following predictive statements are made:

- Developments to the Pymble Ladie's College campus are likely to have significantly altered ground surfaces and soil profiles within the study area.
- Art and grinding sites are amongst the most frequent Aboriginal sites observed in this region of Sydney due to the abundance of sandstone outcroppings in this area. However, based on the significant amounts of development within the study area and its situation within the Glenorie soil landscape (which is not conducive to the presence of rock outcrops generally), there are unlikely to be any of these sites within the study area. However, any natural sandstone surfaces within the study area should still be inspected for the presence of rock engravings and grinding grooves.
- Given the significant levels of development that have occurred within the study area and the shallow erodible character of its natural soil profile, there is nil-low potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the study area on or beneath ground surfaces.
- The study area was extensively cleared prior to the 1930s, meaning that there is nil potential for culturally modified trees to be present.
- Areas which have the potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits (PAD) are unlikely to be present in the study area due to generally thin soil profiles and the site's history of ground disturbance.

4.0 SUMMARY OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

An archaeological survey of the study area was completed on 3 December 2024. In attendance were Sammuel Sammut (Heritage Consultant), Jonny Love (Heritage Consultant) and Neve Penklis (Graduate Heritage Consultant), all of Artefact Heritage. A pedestrian survey of the study area was completed in accordance with the Code of Practice and a photographic record was kept.

The study area was compromised of several large school buildings and multiple flower beds with introduced vegetation (Figure 7). These structures cut into a steep slope which was cleared and levelled for construction. Furthermore, the study area demonstrated additional land modification as the majority of the school grounds were surfaced with concrete and brick walkways, roads and staircases (Figure 8-Figure 10). The study area also demonstrated a considerable amount of subsurface disturbance across the whole site. Evidence of subsurface services were present across the entire study area including numerous drainage grates cut into the concrete and brick surfaces, in addition to, exposed plastic and concreate pipes, particularly in the western portion of the study area. Across the surveyed area, the soil was largely mixed and often contained gravel or other stones (Figure 11 and Figure 12), suggesting significant amounts of soils had been imported.

Along the northwest boundary of the study area a steep slope graded downwards into a gully that contained an ephemeral water source, which was situated approximately 10m beyond the study area (Figure 13-Figure 16). The presence of this slope and gully were unexpected and are much more prominent in reality than they appeared on the available mapping. While the presence of a watercourse in proximity to the study area generally suggests Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, prior archaeological investigations in the Sydney area suggest that archaeological contexts are unlikely to occur in association with this watercourse due to its minor and ephemeral nature. Additionally, the slope leading down to the study was located on a steep gradient.

No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the survey, nor were there any areas of archaeological potential. The background research found it was unlikely that the study area would have served as an area of focused Aboriginal land-use, or that evidence of occupation would have been retained due to significant levels of historic disturbance and landscape modification. The survey confirmed that there is limited potential for Aboriginal objects or sites to be present.

Figure 7: Evidence of widespread development and difference in ground levels



Figure 8: Partial overview of study area, view to the northeast. Buildings to be demolished.



Figure 9: Evidence of surface and subsurface impacts

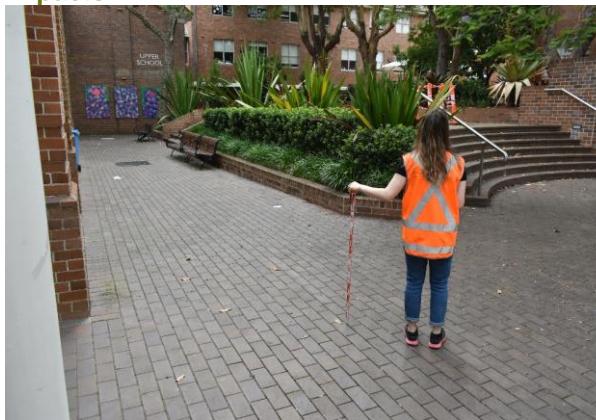


Figure 10: Partial overview of study area, view to the northwest. Buildings to be demolished



Figure 11: Mixed soils with low visibility



Figure 12: Non natural vegetation with low exposure and visibility



Figure 13: Gully at northwest edge of site. Not shown on ariel maps of the site



Figure 14: Cement pipe showing further evidence of deep subsurface impacts



Figure 15: Land modifications of steep slope, including soil disturbance with plastic pipe and ground leveling for road



Figure 16: Further evidence of extensive development with a west view. Building to be demolished



Effective survey coverage is outlined in Table 5, and landform survey coverage is outlined in Table 6. Visibility and exposure were overall poor (approximately 3% and <1% respectively). In accordance with the requirements contained in the Code of Practice, visibility and exposure levels within the study area have been rounded to zero due to the observed level being <5%.

Table 5: Effective survey coverage

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey unit area (m ²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Survey Coverage	Effective Coverage (m ²)
1	Disturbed terrain	9,309	0	0	0	0

Table 6: Landform survey coverage

Landform	Landform area (m ²)	Area effectively surveyed (m ²)	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites
Disturbed terrain	9,309	0	0	0

5.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

5.1 Methodology

The cultural assessment in this report includes information collected through desktop assessment, archaeological survey and Aboriginal community consultation undertaken in accordance with the Consultation Requirements. This information was collected by Samuel Sammut (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage).

5.1.1 Cultural landscape

The World Heritage Convention of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) defines a cultural landscape as one which has 'powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent' (UNESCO 1991). The relationship between Aboriginal Australians and the land is conceived in spiritual terms rather than primarily in material terms (Andrews et al 2006). Aboriginal cultural knowledge has been defined as:

Accumulated knowledge which encompasses spiritual relationships, relationships with the natural environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, and relationships between people, which are reflected in language, narratives, social organisation, values, beliefs and cultural laws and custom (Andrews et al 2006).

Aboriginal cultural knowledge was traditionally bequeathed through oral traditions from generation to generation. Within all Aboriginal communities there was a time of dislocation and upheaval associated with the arrival of colonial settlers. This widespread disruption resulted in much of the detailed knowledge and understanding of many of the elements of the cultural landscape being lost from the Aboriginal community, nonetheless many Aboriginal people maintain a strong connection to the land of their ancestors and collectively possess a wealth of knowledge passed down through the generations.

5.1.2 Types of values

Aboriginal people hold significant knowledge about traditional use of land before and after contact. The landscape which encompasses the study area has cultural value of importance to the Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal community collectively holds values and knowledge that relate to:

- Traditional values: these are passed down by family and community as part of ancient tradition.
- Historical values: these are passed down by family and community and relate to the eras since colonisation; these may include information gained from historical source documents.
- Contemporary values: these are values of modern importance and relevance for Aboriginal stakeholder groups.

There is often no clear separation between these values, and they collectively co-exist with equal importance in forming the value that Aboriginal people place on landscape, cultural heritage, intangible heritage, and particular landforms or parts of the landscape.

5.2 Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values

Table 7 provides a summary of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the study area.

Table 7: Cultural heritage values identified for the study area and surroundings

Cultural heritage value	Description	Source
Aboriginal occupation	Aboriginal people have lived in the local areas for thousands of years and hold a deep connection to the land	Background research
Pathways	The Pymble Ladies' College campus may have formed part of a pathway used by Aboriginal groups travelling southwards from Bobbin Head	Ku-ring-gai Council. 2018; Thorne, 1968;
European contact	Records by Robert Pymble, owner of the Pymble estate in the nineteenth century, described Aboriginal people camping on a hill above his orchard and bringing him fresh fish and oysters	Halstead, 1982; History of Aboriginal Sydney, 2013; Ku-ring-gai Council, 2018

5.3 Aboriginal cultural values within the study area

Background research has demonstrated that Aboriginal people have occupied the region around the study area for tens of thousands of years, while many Aboriginal people believe that they have been living on country since 'time immemorial'. While the broader region is significant to Aboriginal people through their connection to the land, no specific cultural values have been associated with the study area. Additionally, it is unlikely that Aboriginal objects that may hold cultural significance will be present in the study area due to previous historical disturbance.

No cultural heritage values for the study area or its surrounds were identified by RAPs as part of the consultation process.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

A significance assessment of the scientific, social, historic and aesthetic values of the study area is included below.

6.1 Significance assessment criteria

An assessment of the cultural heritage significance of an item or place is required in order to form the basis of its management. The Guide (OEH 2011: 10) provides guidelines, in accordance with the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) for significance assessment with assessments being required to consider the following criteria:

- Social values – does the area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- Historic values – is the area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state
- Scientific values - does the area have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural and natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state
- Aesthetic values – is the area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state.

Scientific values should be considered in light of the following criteria:

- Research potential - does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness - how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity - is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
- Education potential - does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

It is important to note that heritage significance is a dynamic value.

6.1.1 Historic value

Historic values refer to the association of place with aspects of Aboriginal history. Historic values are not necessarily reflected in physical objects, but may be intangible and relate to memories, stories or experiences.

No specific historic values have been identified within the study area, and it is assessed as being unlikely that any are present. Additionally, no specific historic values were identified by RAPs as part of the consultation process.

6.1.2 Aesthetic value

Aesthetic values refer to the sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the palace. These values may be related to the landscape and are often closely associated with socio/cultural values.

No specific aesthetic values have been identified within the study area and it is assessed as being unlikely that any are present. Additionally, no specific aesthetic values were identified by RAPs as part of the consultation process.

6.1.3 Socio/cultural value

Socio/cultural heritage values should be addressed by Aboriginal people who have a connection to, or interest in, the area.

No specific socio/cultural values have been identified within the study area as a result of the background research and consultation to date. Additionally, no specific socio/cultural values were identified by RAPs as part of the consultation process.

6.1.4 Scientific value

No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified within the study area, and due to the significant levels of disturbance that have occurred across the campus, it is unlikely that any would be present. Therefore, based on the evidence presented in the ATR prepared as part of this ACHAR the study area possesses nil scientific value.

6.2 Statement of significance

The study area has been disturbed by the development of the Pymble Ladies' College campus, and no Aboriginal sites or potential for Aboriginal objects have been identified within the study area. Due to this, the study area has no Aboriginal cultural heritage significance (Table 8).

Table 8: Significance assessment

Site name (AHIMS ID)	Research potential	Representativeness	Rarity	Education potential	Overall significance assessment
No AHIMS sites	None	None	None	None	None

7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Proposed works

The proposed development includes the demolition of existing structures located within the study area, landscaping to facilitate the development of the site, the construction of a campus green area and multi-storey structure, as well as the installation of gardens and vegetated areas, and services necessary for the operation of the new structure. Plans for the proposed development are contained below in Figure 17-Figure 19.

7.2 Aboriginal heritage impact

As there are no Aboriginal objects or sites within the study area, the proposed works would have no impact on tangible Aboriginal heritage.

Figure 17: Proposed works in relation to study area

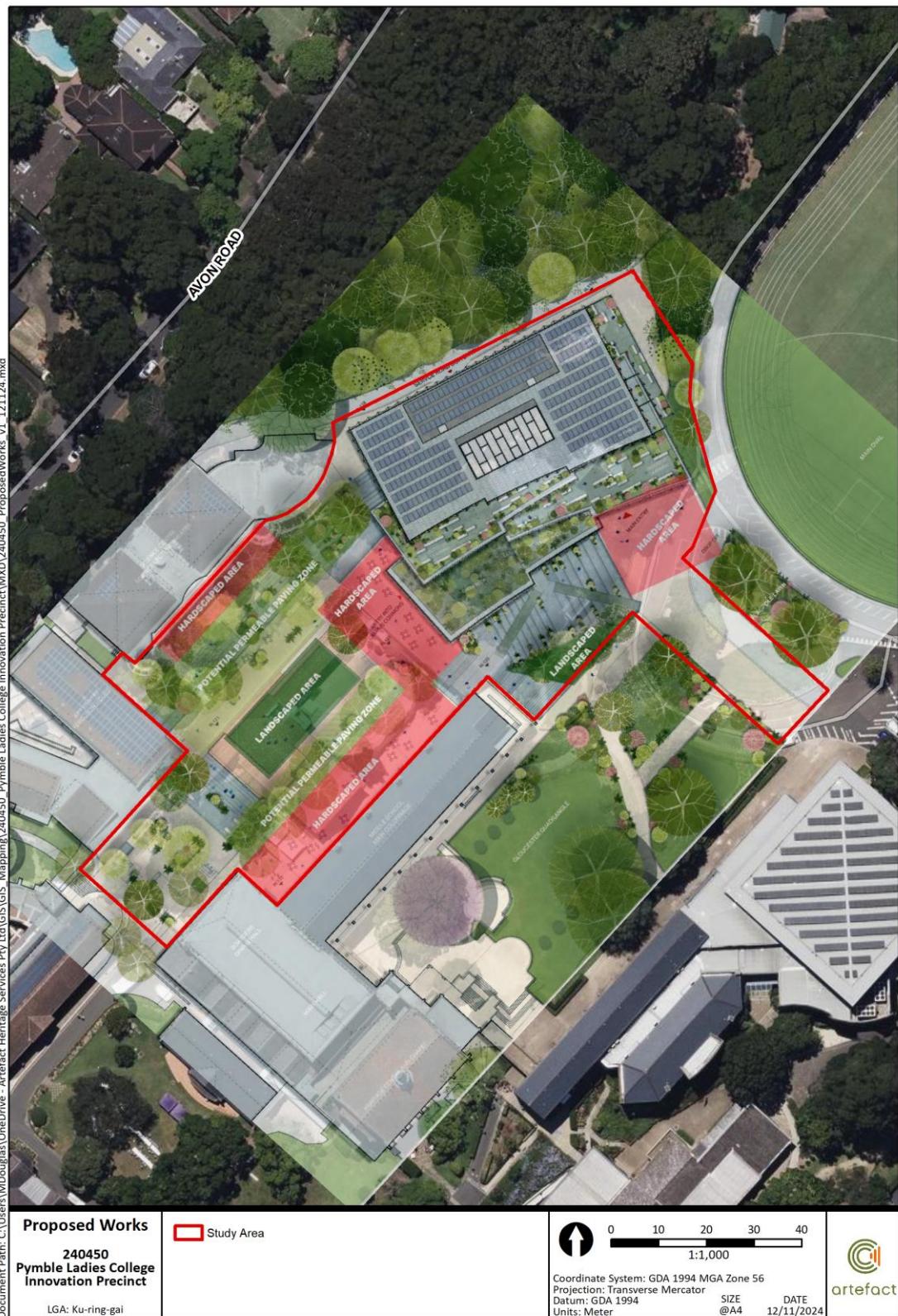


Figure 18: Innovation Precinct south elevation plan

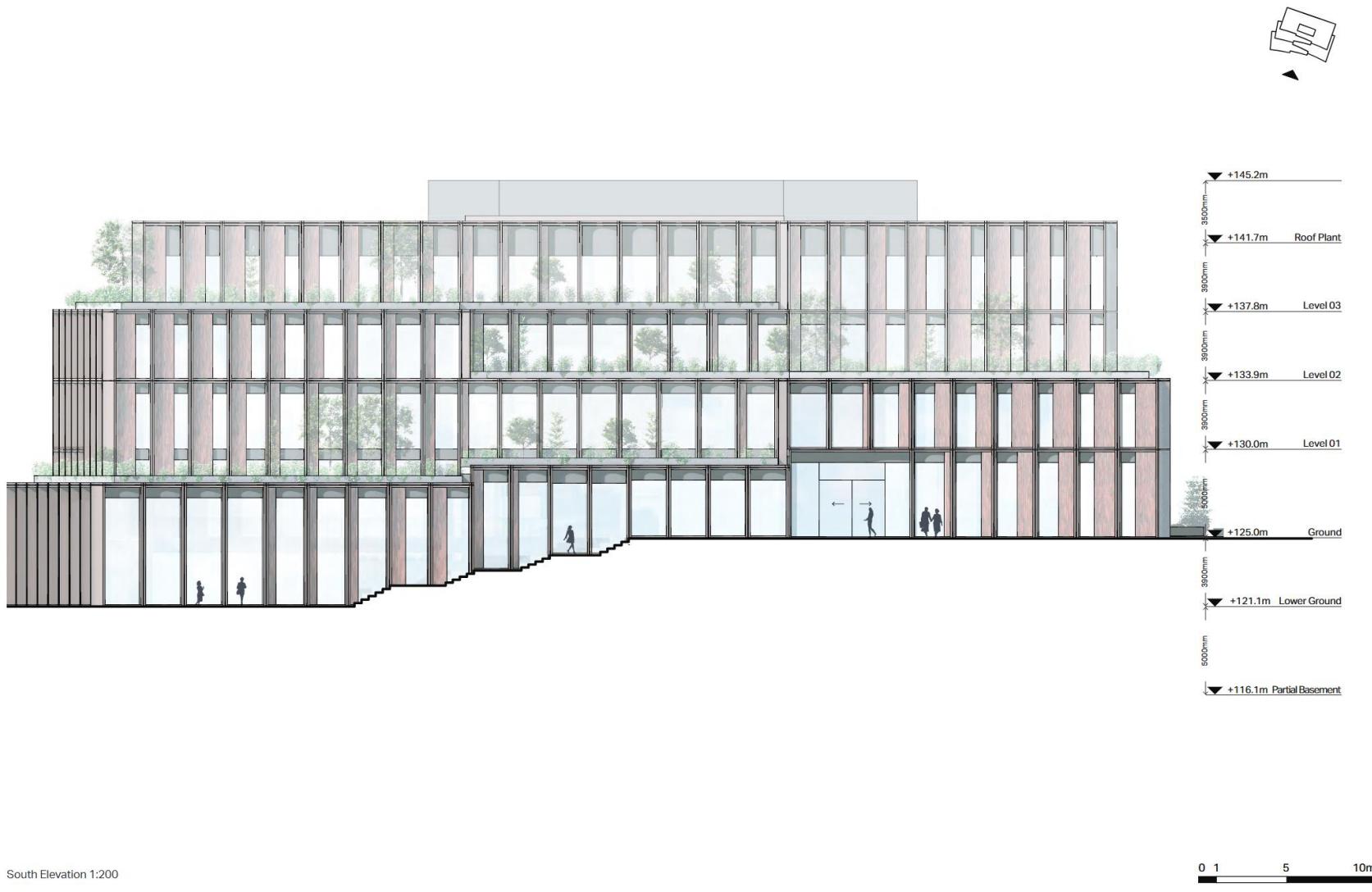


Figure 19: Secondary Innovation Precinct north-south section plan



NS Section 1:200

Pymble Ladies College — Secondary Innovation Precinct

Drawings

7.3 Ecological Sustainable Development principles

The Guide (OEH 2011) specifies that Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) principles must be considered when assessing harm and recommending mitigation measures in relation to Aboriginal objects.

The following relevant ESD principles are outlined in Section 3A of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*:

- Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations (the 'integration principle')
- If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (the 'precautionary principle')
- The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations (the 'principle of intergenerational equity').

7.3.1 The integration principle

Decision making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations (the 'integration principle'). The preparation of this ACHAR demonstrates regard for the integration principle by considering Aboriginal heritage values and impacts to these from the proposal during the planning phase. The nature of the proposal is in itself one that contributes to the long term economic and social needs of current and future residents of the area.

7.3.2 The precautionary principle

If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific confidence should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (the 'precautionary principle'). This ACHAR has been prepared to the Code of Practice therefore has met the industry standards for scientific confidence and has determined that there are no Aboriginal sites or potential for Aboriginal objects within the study area.

7.3.3 The principle of intergenerational equity

The proposed works would adhere, as close as possible, to the principle of intergenerational equity by collating scientific and cultural information on former Aboriginal occupation of the study area through the previous investigations and this ACHAR. The ATR prepared an assessment of the study area and synthesised the regional character of Aboriginal objects and sites for posterity and future generations.

7.4 Cumulative impacts

A cumulative impact is an impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage resulting from the incremental impact of the action/s of a development when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. As the study area has been impacted by previous development, no further cumulative impacts are possible.

8.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Guiding principles

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal sites should be conserved.

Where unavoidable impacts occur then measures to mitigate and manage impacts are proposed. Mitigation measures primarily concern preserving the heritage values of sites beyond the physical existence of the site. The most common methods involve detailed recording of Aboriginal objects, archaeological test and salvage excavations, artefact analysis and, where appropriate, reburial of Aboriginal objects in a location determined by the RAPs.

Mitigation measures vary depending on the assessment of archaeological significance of a particular Aboriginal site and are based on its research potential, rarity, representatives and educational value. In general, the significance of a site would influence the choice of preferred conservation outcomes and appropriate mitigation measures, usually on the following basis:

- Low archaeological significance – conservation where possible. SSD Conditions of Approval would be required to impact the site before work can commence
- Moderate archaeological significance – conservation where possible. If conservation was not practicable, further archaeological investigation would be required such as salvage excavations or surface collection in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval.
- High archaeological significance – conservation as a priority. Where all other practical alternatives have been discounted mitigation measured such as comprehensive salvage excavations in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval would be required.

This report has determined that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present within the study area. As such, no mitigation measures are proposed. Any unexpected Aboriginal objects encountered during the development would be managed under an unexpected finds policy.

8.2 Management measures

As no Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the study area, it is unlikely that Aboriginal objects are at risk of being harmed. Therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed to offset the consequence of harm to Aboriginal objects.

Unexpected finds must be managed through an unexpected finds policy. An unexpected finds policy would outline the protocols necessary in the event that any unexpected Aboriginal objects, sites or archaeological deposits are identified during the works. This policy should be presented to project personnel as part of site inductions for the project.

8.3 Changes to the project area

Advice provided within this ACHAR is based upon the most recent information provided by the proponent at the time of writing. Any changes made to the project should be assessed by an archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs. Any changes that may impact on Aboriginal sites not assessed as part of the project may warrant further investigation and result in changes to the recommended management and mitigation measures.

9.0 CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary of findings

This report has identified the following:

- No AHIMS sites were identified within the study area
- No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey and the study area demonstrated significant levels of disturbance
- It is unlikely that Aboriginal objects will be present within the study area due to the significant levels of disturbance caused by the development of the Pymble Ladies' College campus across the twentieth century
- No specific cultural heritage values have been identified for the study area through background research

9.2 Recommendations

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- No mitigation measures are necessary due to the absence of Aboriginal objects, sites and cultural heritage values for the study area, and the lack of potential for Aboriginal objects to be present.
- An unexpected finds policy outlining the protocols to be followed in the event that unexpected Aboriginal objects are encountered during the works must be prepared and presented to project personnel during site inductions.

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APPENDIX A – TECHNICAL REPORT



Pymble Ladies' College Secondary Innovation Precinct

Archaeological Technical Report

LGA: Ku-ring-gai Council

Report to Pymble Ladies' College

March 2025



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pymble Ladies' College (the proponent) is completing the last building in their masterplan of works, the Secondary Innovation Precinct, which ties the campus together.

The proponent is applying for approval for the works as a State Significant Development (SSDA) (SSDA-79146716). The Industry Specific Schools Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued on 16 January 2025. As part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required by the SEARs, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) must be prepared. The proponent has engaged Artefact Heritage and Environment to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to assess the impact of the proposed works on Aboriginal cultural heritage, and to recommend appropriate management and mitigation measures where required.

This Archaeological Technical Report has been prepared as a standalone archaeological report ahead of the cultural heritage assessment to help inform the ACHAR to fulfill the requirements of the SEARs. This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, hereafter the *Code of Practice*.

Based on a combination of background assessment and archaeological survey, the report found the following:

- No AHIMS sites were identified within the study area
- No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey and the study area demonstrated significant levels of disturbance
- It is unlikely that Aboriginal objects will be present within the study area due to the significant levels of disturbance caused by the development of the Pymble Ladies' College campus across the twentieth century, and the thin, erodible soil profiles situated within the study area.

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- Further assessment in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report with associated Aboriginal stakeholder consultation be undertaken in accordance with the anticipated Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements.
- If changes to the project area are made, further archaeological assessment may be necessary.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief

Pymble Ladies' College (the proponent) is completing the last building in their masterplan of works, the Secondary Innovation Precinct, which ties the campus together.

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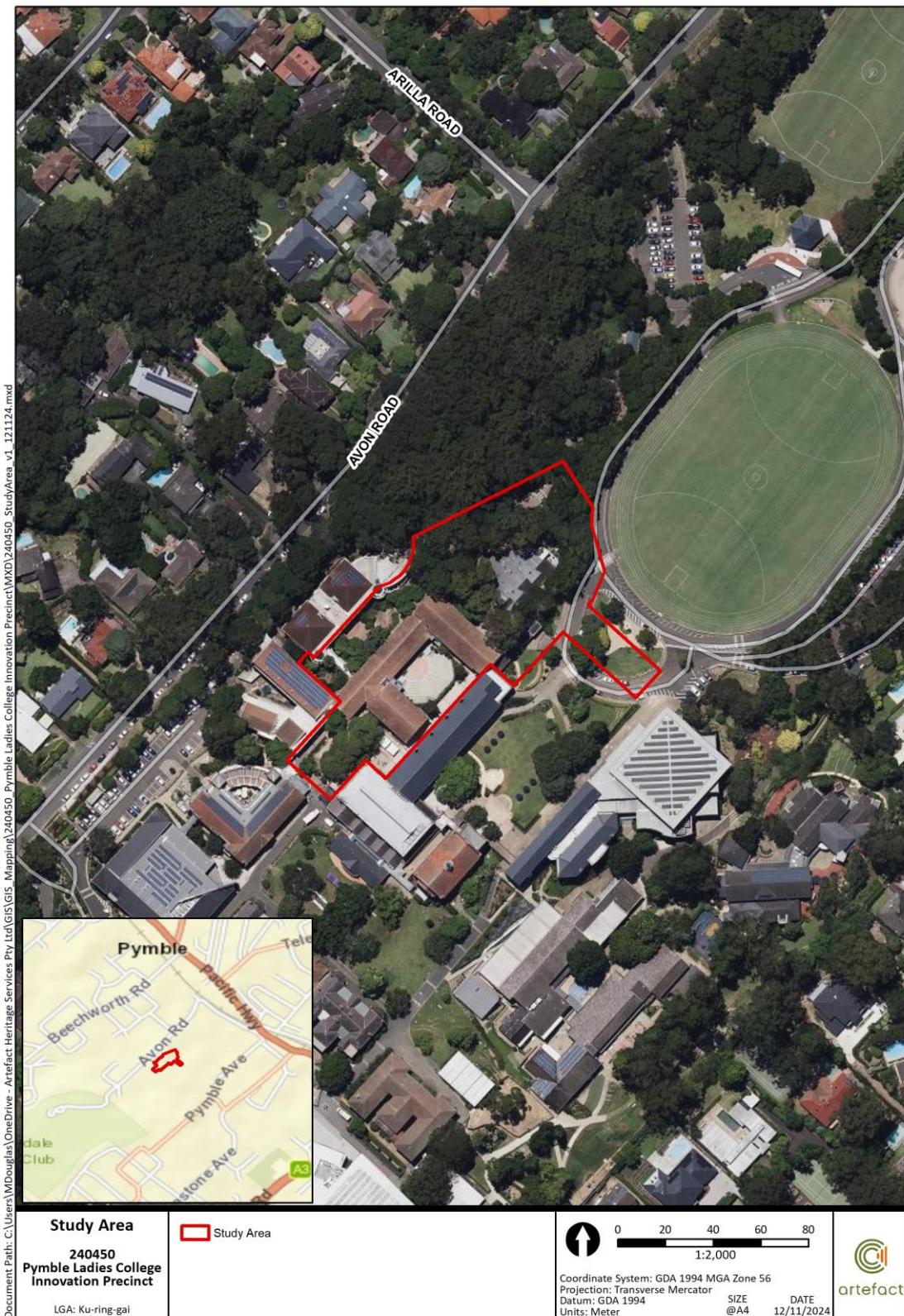
Table 1: SEARs Requirements

SEARs Requirements	Where addressed
18. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts to any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site.	This report

1.2 Description of the study area

The study area (Figure 1) is located within the grounds of Pymble Ladies' College (Lots 11-16 DP7131). The study area is bounded by a vegetated area to the north, the Pymble Ladies' College Athletic Field to the east, the Pymble Ladies' College grounds to the south, and Avon Road to the west, and measures approximately 4,048 m² in size. It is situated within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

Figure 1: Study area



1.3 Aims and objectives

The aim of this report is to identify whether Aboriginal objects or places would be harmed by the proposed works, and to recommend whether management or mitigation measures are required.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Review existing knowledge, previous archaeological works, and AHIMS search results.
- Review landscape context and assess archaeological implications of the landscape features.
- Summarise and discuss the local and regional archaeological character of the Aboriginal land use and its material traces based on the findings of the previous steps.
- Develop a predictive model for the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land based on the three previous steps.
- Complete an archaeological survey to test the predictions developed in the previous step. Archaeological survey will not include test excavations, or any ground disturbing works and is limited to a walkover of the study area.
- Discuss results of the archaeological survey and re-evaluate the local and regional archaeological character accordingly.
- Assess the likely impacts to Aboriginal objects and potential archaeological deposits (PADs) based on the current design plans.
- Consider any practical measures that may be required to protect and conserve identified Aboriginal objects and places identified within the study area.

1.4 Limitations and constraints

The scope of this ATR is based on information provided by the proponent to date. Land located outside the study area boundary has not been assessed.

1.5 Authors and contributors

This report was prepared by Sammuel Sammut (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage), Jonathon Love (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian, Artefact Heritage). Management and review were provided by Dr. Samantha Higgs (Archaeology Team Leader, Artefact Heritage), and Josh Symons (Technical Executive, Artefact Heritage). Mapping was provided by Mike Douglas (Geographic Information System Officer, Artefact Heritage). A summary of the authors, contributors and their role are provided in Table 2: below.

Table 2: Summary of authors and contributors.

Authors and Contributors	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Josh Symons (Technical Executive)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality control• Technical support

Authors and Contributors	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Dr. Samantha Higgs (Archaeology Team Leader/Principle)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology PhD, Archaeology and Anthropology	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical review
Mike Douglas (GIS Officer)	Bachelor of Arts North American Archaeology Master of Science Geology Master's Certificate in GIS Science	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of mapping • GIS support
Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons), History Master of Applied History PhD History	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background Histories
Sammuel Sammut (Heritage Consultant)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Archaeology Master of Archaeological and Evolutionary Science	3+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management • Report preparation • Archaeological survey

2.0 PROJECT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Commonwealth legislation

2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legal framework for the protection and management of Australia's unique environment, including biodiversity and culturally significant places. The EPBC Act also includes provisions to identify places for addition to the National Heritage List (NHL) and Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) to enhance the protection, conservation and presentation of those places.

A search of the NHL and CHL was completed on 12 November 2024. No sites listed on the NHL or CHL were identified within the study area.

2.1.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP Act), deals with Aboriginal cultural property (intangible heritage) in a wider sense. Such intangible heritage includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. These values are not currently protected under the NPW Act.

There is no cut-off date and the ATSIHP Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites. The ATSIHP Act takes precedence over state cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. The Commonwealth Minister who is responsible for administering the ATSIHP Act can make declarations to protect these areas and objects from specific threats of injury or desecration. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the Commonwealth Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of intangible heritage.

Where an Aboriginal individual or organisation is concerned that intangible values within the proposal are not being adequately protected, they can apply to the Minister for a declaration over a place.

A search of the Federal Gazette was undertaken on 12 November 2024. No known sites under the ATSIHP Act were identified within the study area.

2.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

The main purpose of the *Native Title Act 1993* is to recognise and protect native title. Native title is the rights and interests in land and waters that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have under their traditional laws and customs. Under the *Native Title Act 1993* the National Native Title Tribunal has a number of functions including maintaining the Register of Native Title Claims, the National Native Title Register and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and mediating native title claims.

Proponents are not required to comply with the requirements of steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 of the Consultation Requirements where there is an approved determination that native title exists in relation to the entire study area. In this circumstance, proponents need only consult with the native title holders. However, steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 are applicable for any portion of the study area not covered by a native title determination. A search of the National Native Title Tribunal database was completed on 12 November 2024. The search determined that there are no

Native Title claims to the study area, meaning that steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 of the Consultation Requirements are applicable.

The Native Title Services Corporation (NTSCorp) performs functions under section 203B-BK of the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* which include:

- Facilitation and assistance;
- Dispute resolution;
- Agreement making;
- Internal review; and
- Other functions.

Both the National Native Title Tribunal and NTSCorp should be consulted under Requirement 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements to ascertain the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places.

2.2 State legislation

2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), administered by Heritage NSW provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of NSW), and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community).

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. However, areas are only gazetted as Aboriginal places if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

There are no gazetted Aboriginal places in the study area. All Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or not, are protected under the NPW Act.

Section 86 of the NPW Act identifies that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object and/or an Aboriginal place. Section 86 outlines penalty units applicable where it is identified that a person or corporation is in breach of Section 86.

The NPW Act defines harm to an object or place as any act or omission that:

- destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or
- in relation to an object moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or
- is specified by the regulations, or
- causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)

A section 90 permit is the only Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) available under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and is granted by Heritage NSW. Various factors are considered by Heritage NSW in the AHIP application process, such as site significance, Aboriginal consultation requirements, Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) principles, project justification and consideration of alternatives. The penalties and fines for damaging or defacing an Aboriginal object were increased in 2010.

As this project is being assessed under Part 4 Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act, permits issued under the NPW Act are not required for impacts approved under the SSD provisions. Impacts to Aboriginal objects will be authorised by the Conditions of Approval for the project issued under the EP&A Act.

2.2.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning, development assessment and environmental impact assessment processes. Part 3, Division 3.4 deals with the development of Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). Planning decisions within Local Government Areas (LGAs) are guided by LEPs. Each LGA is required to develop and maintain an LEP that includes Aboriginal and historical heritage items which are protected under the EP&A Act and in some cases also protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The study area is located within the boundaries of the Ku-ring-gai Council LGA and is covered by the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015. A search of the LEP was conducted on 12 November. No items listed on the LEP were identified within the study area.

The proposal will be assessed under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act, which establishes an assessment and approval regime for SSD. Part 4, Division 4.1 applies to development that is declared to be an SSD by a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP). Section 4.41 (previously section 89J(c)) of the EP&A Act specifies that approvals or permits under section 90 of the NPW Act 1974 are not required for approved SSD.

2.2.3 Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act 1977 provides protection to heritage items (natural and cultural) in NSW. Under the *Heritage Act 1977*, 'items of environmental heritage' include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant. While Aboriginal heritage is primarily protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* but may also be subject to the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* if an item listed on the State Heritage Register or subject to an interim heritage order. In such cases, Aboriginal objects and places are protected under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* and approval from the Heritage Council of NSW may also be required in addition to an AHIP. Section 60 approvals are not required for an approved SSD project.

2.2.4 NSW Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to ensure that the laws of NSW are consistent with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. As discussed in Section 2.1.3 of this report, the study area is not subject to any Native Title claims.

2.2.5 Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) established Aboriginal Land Councils (at State and Local levels). The study area is within the boundary of the Metropolitan LALC which has a statutory obligation under the ALR Act to:

(a) take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law, and

(b) promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

The ALR Act also establishes the Registrar whose functions include maintaining the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and the Register of Aboriginal Owners. Registration as an Aboriginal owner does not confer land title rights but acknowledges the person's cultural association with the land. Under the ALR Act, the Registrar is to give priority to the entry in the Register of the names of Aboriginal persons who have a cultural association with:

- Lands listed in Schedule 14 to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- Lands to which Section 36A of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* applies.

Requirement 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements stipulates that the Metropolitan LALC and the Registrar should be contacted to ascertain the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects or places.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 AHIMS search

NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on mapping below must be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 22 November 2024 (Client Service ID: 953179) to determine the location of Aboriginal sites in relation to the current study area. The search area was defined as the study area and the region surrounding it to inform the characterisation of the local archaeological context. The AHIMS search parameters were as follows:

GDA, Zone 56	321824 – 333415m E
	6260122 – 6268164m N
Buffer	0m
Number of sites	103

There are no AHIMS registered site located within the study area. The closest registered AHIMS site to the study area is approximately 140m north of the study area at its closest point (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Within NSW, the most common site features are generally artefact sites, representing either isolated stone flakes or scatters of lithic objects. However, the extensive AHIMS search conducted for this assessment has identified a significant number of Art and Grinding Groove sites around the North Shore area (Table 3). This likely reflects the abundance of sandstone outcrops and scarps within this region, which provided suitable shelter sites and engraving/grinding surfaces for Aboriginal groups. However, it is also possible that the preponderance of art and engraving sites recorded within this region is a reflection of survey bias, as many archaeological investigations into this region have focused specifically on these types of site features (for example McDonald 2008).

The AHIMS data suggests a correlation between the location of Aboriginal sites and proximity to watercourses. This site distribution patterning has been recognised within the Cumberland Plain region broadly (White and McDonald 2010), although studies focusing on the region around Pymble have reinforced the centrality of watercourses to Aboriginal activity and settlement patterns (Artefact Heritage 2018; 2023; 2024; Total Earth Care 2007). Within this area, a significant number of sites are located in proximity to Lane Cover River, Middle Harbour, and the more prominent tributaries of these watercourses. The extensive AHIMS search also demonstrates that Aboriginal sites are less frequently identified in more developed or urbanised areas, due to the detrimental impact of development on Aboriginal objects and sites.

Table 3: AHIMS site features

Site feature	Number	Frequency
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering; Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred); Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.9
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	37	36.0
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	1.9
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Shell; Artefact	5	4.8
Artefact	18	17.6
Artefact; Art (Pigment or Engraved)	2	1.9
Artefact; Habitation Structure	1	0.9
Artefact; Shell	13	12.7
Artefact; Potential Archaeological Deposit	1	0.9
Grinding Groove	9	8.8
Grinding Groove; Art (Pigment or Engraved)	3	2.9
Grinding Groove; Water Hole	1	0.9
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	2	1.9
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	8	7.9
Total	103	100

AHIMS ID 45-6-2937

The extensive AHIMS search identified that one Aboriginal site was located approximately 140m northwest of the study area at its closest point. However, examination of the site card has identified that this rock shelter (identified as an Art site) is approximately 10km to the south of the study area. And is actually located in Tarban Creek Reserve, Gladesville. The site has been incorrectly plotted within the AHIMS database and is therefore not relevant to the study area.

Figure 2: Extensive AHIMS search results

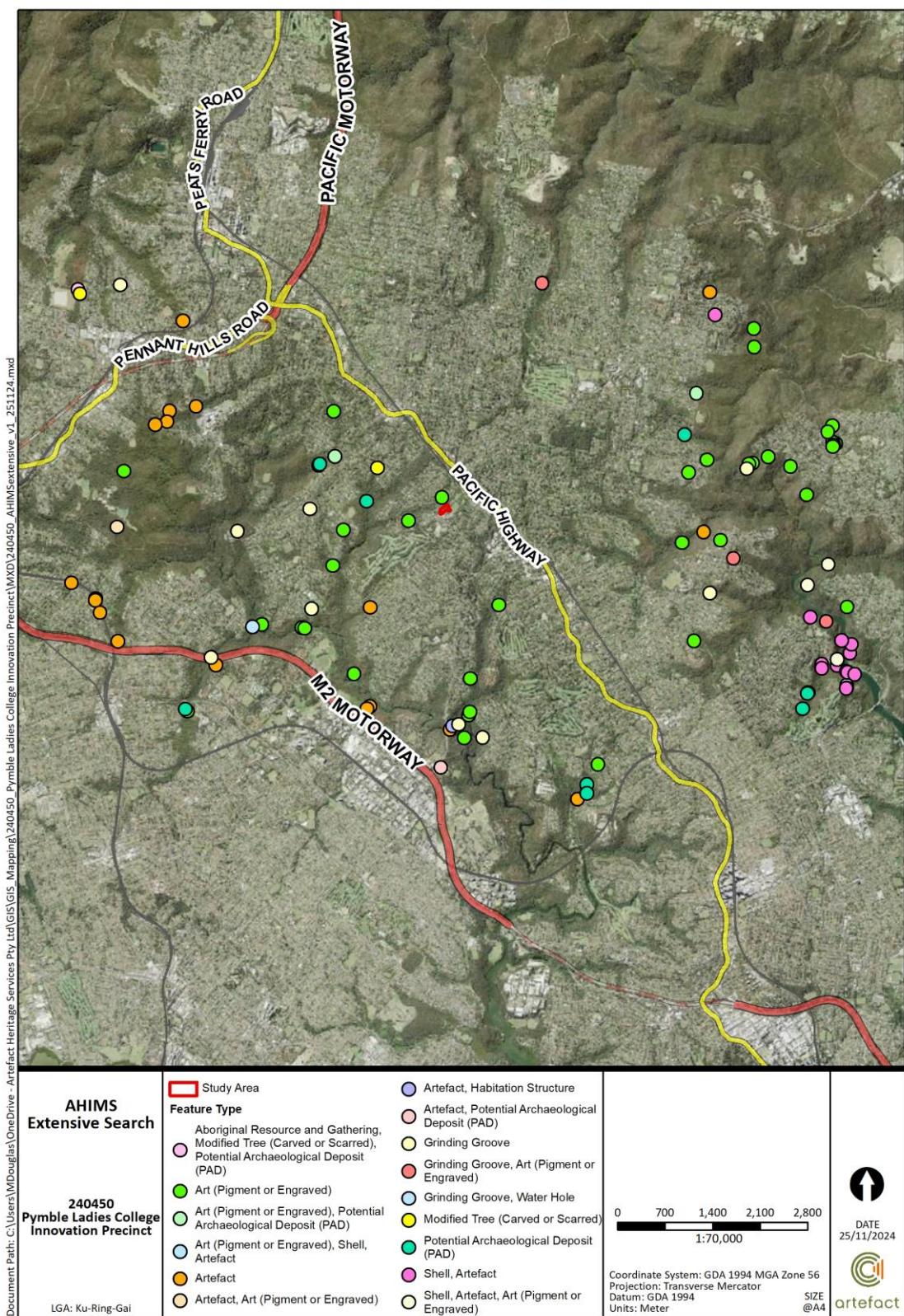


Figure 3: Detailed AHIMS search results



3.2 Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST)

NSW Department of Planning an Environment (now DCCEEW) developed a series of predictive models that form the Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST). The ASDST utilises the information in the AHIMS to illustrate the potential distribution of site features recorded in the database. The ASDST comprises a series of raster GIS layers composed of a regularly spaced arrangement of cells over the landscape with each cell representing one hectare. Each cell is then assigned a value indicating the relative value. The ASDST is intended for use at scales of 1:100,000 or greater and inaccuracies in the underlying dataset at finer levels will be carried through (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010).

As the current study is being undertaken at a finer scale than the ASDST data is designed for, only general comments are possible. For the purposes of this report the combined pre1750 dataset was utilised (Figure 4), this dataset comprises the relative likelihood of Aboriginal site features occurring across the landscape. The pre1750 model does not take into account:

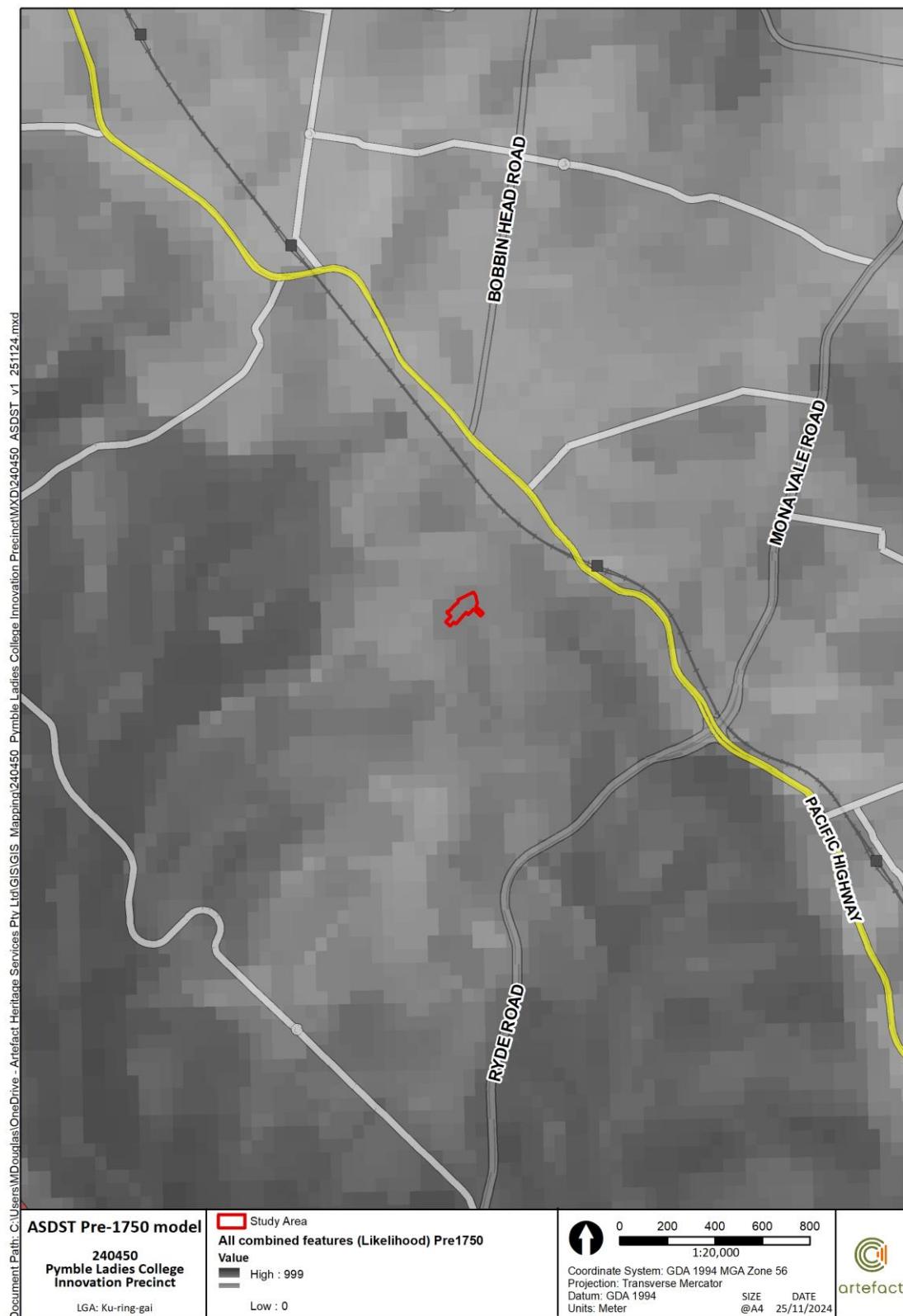
- Level of disturbance caused by European activity
- Detectability of different site features
- Local conditions that may impact preservation (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010).

As levels of disturbance and impacts to preservation are discussed elsewhere in this report it was considered that the pre-1750 model provides an appropriate baseline of archaeological potential. Values are given relative to the whole of NSW. The current study area has a low to moderate archaeological potential according to the pre-1750 model.

3.3 Public AHIP register search

A search of the public AHIP register was undertaken on 22 November 2024 to determine whether any active AHIPs were located within the study area or its vicinity. No AHIPs applicable to the study area were identified.

Figure 4: ASDST heat map



3.4 Review of existing archaeological literature

AMBS, 2013. *Wahroonga Adventist School: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment*. Report prepared for Stanton Dahl Architects.

AMBS prepared an Aboriginal cultural heritage impact assessment on the Wahroonga Adventist School (approximately 3.6km northwest of the study area) ahead of proposed developments to the site. The assessment involved a combination of desktop archaeological and cultural heritage investigation in order to fully determine whether the proposed development would impact any element of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Similar to the AHIMS search conducted for the present investigation, AMBS identified that the majority of identified Aboriginal sites within this region were engraving or grinding groove sites, which reflect the preponderance of sandstone outcrops and overhangs located within this region of Sydney. Additionally, there was an overall small number of artefact sites relative to other regions in Sydney, which were interpreted by Australian Museum Business Services as representing low density background scatters associated with nearby creeks rather than extensive or frequent occupation (Australian Museum Business Services 2013). Ultimately, it was determined that there were no Aboriginal objects or sites present in the investigated area, nor was there considered to be potential for intact archaeological deposits due to the site's underlying geology (that is, the Glenorie and Hawkesbury soil landscapes) and historical disturbances. Moreover, no Aboriginal cultural heritage values were associated with the site based off consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders.

Artefact, 2013. *Due Diligence Aboriginal heritage assessment for power pole replacements and vegetation management at Kimberley Street, East Killara*. Report prepared for Ausgrid.

Ausgrid engaged Artefact to complete due diligence ahead of proposed power pole replacement and vegetation management along Kimberley Street, East Killara (approximately 4km east of the study area). The region around the proposed works area was identified as containing high potential for Aboriginal archaeology – specifically engravings and grinding grooves – which is consistent with archaeological evidence observed across the Ku-ring-gai and Hornsby LGAs. Indeed, sandstone outcrops were identified within the investigated area, although no evidence of cultural marking was identified, nor was it considered likely that there would be any due to the generally small and uneven nature of sandstone surfaces in this area, and the lack of substantial overhangs which might be used as shelters (Artefact Heritage 2013). Furthermore, due to the site's position on a ridge with a steep slope present on its northern side and the presence of shallow, eroded sandy soils, it was considered unlikely that Aboriginal objects would be present on or beneath ground surfaces. Any Aboriginal objects that may have previously been located in the site are likely to have been displaced or destroyed by natural erosion processes.

Artefact, 2014. *Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for proposed 19 lot subdivision at 59 Miowera Road, Turramurra*. Report prepared for NewQuest Projects.

Artefact previously completed a due diligence assessment for a site at 59 Miowera Road, Turramurra (approximately 4.1km north of the study area). The site consisted of a former Girl Guides training centre, meaning that portions of the property had been subjected to disturbance through construction. The western portion of the site featured a sandstone ridge/outcrop with several building constructed on top. Exposures of sandstone surrounding and underneath the buildings were inspected for the presence of engravings or grinding grooves, but none were identified. The eastern portion of the site was composed of a heavily vegetated slope that graded downwards towards Cowan Creek. This portion of the site contained mature eucalypt trees and outcroppings of sandstone which may have been suitable as engraving/grinding sites or shelters; however, no evidence for Aboriginal land use was observed during the site inspection. The developed nature of the western portion of the site, a lack of remnant natural soils and the steep, inhospitable nature of the landform led to the conclusion

that the site possessed low Aboriginal archaeological potential (Artefact Heritage 2014). It was suggested that sandstone surfaces located beneath buildings that were unable to be inspected may have the potential to contain cultural markings and that an archaeologist be engaged to inspect these surfaces following demolition of the overlying structures. The findings of this assessment demonstrate that historic disturbance has the potential to influence archaeological preservation and that sloped landforms are less likely to contain evidence of Aboriginal land use in this region.

Artefact, 2021. *Grey House Precinct, Pymble Ladies' College: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*. Report prepared for Pymble Ladies' College.

Artefact was previously engaged by Pymble Ladies' College to prepare an ACHAR for the Grey House Precinct at Pymble Ladies' College (approximately 120m south of the study area) ahead of redevelopments to that portion of the school campus. Background assessment did not identify any registered Aboriginal sites within the study area or its immediate vicinity. Additionally, through background assessment and archaeological survey, it was demonstrated that the school campus has been subject to significant levels of development across the twentieth century, which is likely to have had a detrimental effect on any Aboriginal objects or sites which may have formerly been present in the investigated area (Artefact Heritage 2021). Based off this evidence, it was concluded that the site possessed nil-low potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the study area. Moreover, no cultural heritage values were identified for the investigated area through the consultation process which occurred as part of the ACHAR. Because of the lack of archaeological and cultural significance for the Grey House Precinct, no additional archaeological investigation or mitigation measures were recommended.

3.5 Historic records of Aboriginal material cultural

From Cammeraygal to Garigal – Aboriginal people from the north shore to Broken Bay

The present-day suburbs of Sydney's North Shore sit on ridgelines and spurs with creeks and rivers that over millennia gouged their way through sandstone and run into Sydney Harbour. Ephemeral and permanent waterways drain from the ridgelines into Middle Harbour and the Lane Cove River. Before the British colonists arrived and began clearing the trees, these creeks and rivers had created sheltered environments for plants and animals. It was in these areas where Aboriginal people lived for thousands of years, with the often-exposed ridgelines and sandstone outcrops more likely to have been travelling and hunting routes and ceremonial areas.

Along with the creeks and rivers, the coastline to the north of Sydney offered areas of abundant saltwater resources from present day Manly through the Northern Beaches up to the southern shores of Broken Bay. A variety of fish were caught, and rock oysters, cockles, mussels and clams were also consumed, opened either with a thumbnail or stone oyster hammer. Shell middens can still be seen in many places on the north shore and northern beaches.

Inland, there were fruits, seeds, nuts, grains and nectars and rhizomes and tubers would have been important components of the staple diet for Aboriginal people. Some parts of plants would have required special preparation to remove any poisons, but the seeds of all native grasses are edible. The Melaleuca tree's paper-like bark was used as shelter, wrapping, containers and fire lighting (Currie 2008).

While the coastal foreshores, beaches, coves and mangrove areas were prolific food sources, the forests inland were less used. David Collins noted that 'the woods, exclusive of the animals which they occasionally find in their neighbourhood, afford them but little sustenance; a few berries, the yam and fern-root, the flowers of different banksia, and at times some honey, make up the whole vegetable catalogue' (Collins 1789). Collins overstates the distinction, but there was certainly a

difference between inland Country and the economies of Aboriginal groups like the Cammeraygal, whose territories included foreshores.

In 1791 John Hunter described how Aboriginal burning the ground on the north side of the harbour, opposite the settlement, was a practice 'constantly' done when the weather was dry. 'Firestick farming' was the practice of burning land to create new green shoots and thereby attract kangaroos for hunting, but fire was also used to control undergrowth and prevent larger bushfires (Hunter 1793).

Men used wooden spears and women wooden digging sticks - two of the most important possessions of Aboriginal people in the pre-colonial past. The other vitally important items for coastal women were fishing lines and fish hooks. Watkin Tench was especially impressed: 'the fish hooks are chopped with stone out a particular shell, and afterwards rubbed until they become smooth...considering the quickness with which they are finished the excellence of the work, if it be inspected, is admirable' (Tench 1986).

Due to the predominance of relatively soft sandstone in the northern Sydney region, hard stone used for axes and scrapers in particular, was traded from areas such as the basalt gravel beds along the Nepean River. Trading was extensive and far-reaching. Silcrete from an outcrop near present day Plumpton Ridge on the Cumberland Plain in Sydney's west and mudstone from the Hunter Valley or near Warragamba dam have been found in Sydney's north. Numerous grinding grooves for sharpening stone can still be found in the northern suburbs of Sydney in close proximity to water sources or waterholes (Currie 2008).

In the present day Willoughby area, the earliest archaeological evidence of occupation appears around 6,000 years ago, at around the time sea levels stabilized to near present day levels. A small quantity of stone artefacts from an excavation of a midden site at Castle Cove in Middle Harbour were analysed and have been dated to around 1,650 years ago. Quartz, quartzite and silcrete were being modified for use as tools and one quartzite artefact found had a retouched edge and traces of resin indicating hafting onto a wooden handle. The shellfish retrieved from this site were mainly Sydney cockles, rock oysters, hairy mussels and the spiny oysters (Attenbrow 2010; Currie 2008).

Today, there is significant remaining historical and archaeological evidence of the presence of Aboriginal people across the Northern Sydney region. An extensive Aboriginal pathway on the north shore probably became the route of the Pacific Highway of today and there was a 'well-marked pathway' that led from Manly to Pittwater. Waringa (Warringah) – noted in the nineteenth century as Middle Cove - is one of many Aboriginal words that remain in place names in the area. Others such as Turranburra have been replaced (Lane Cove River) but the names survive in historical records (Currie 2008; Karskens 2015).

In the Warringah, Willoughby, Lane Cove and North Sydney Local Government areas alone there are today approximately 1,000 Aboriginal sites including middens, rock engravings, axe grinding grooves, carved trees and stone arrangements. Several engravings depicting sharks can be found in the lower north shore of Sydney, suggesting that these animals may have been particularly important to the Cammeraygal, and may have been a food source.

In fact, as North Sydney Historian Ian Hoskins notes, 'North Sydney's foreshore areas have some of the finest cultural sites on the lower north shore' with hand stencils and drawings still visible in caves and rock shelters. Two major engravings on Berry Island depict a large sea creature – possibly a fish or a whale. Near by this is a small hollowed out rock basin with grinding grooves and an engraving on a sandstone platform near Balls Head shows a large whale or fish with a human figure inside. According to a Bundjalung man from the north coast of NSW the man inside the whale 'is a clever fella' and the whale engraving was 'a place of ceremonies, a place where the whales were sung in to the shore' (Hoskins 2019).

Cammeraygal

After the massive dispossession of Country by the British colonists from 1788 and the smallpox epidemic of 1789, traditional Aboriginal society was decimated. Few historical records by early colonisers are accurate or reliable, often misunderstanding Aboriginal culture and land tenure. 'Cammeray' is the name of the area to which the people belonged and the addition of 'gal' refers to the people from that place. The Cammeraygal clan group may have taken their name from the camy, a common term for a spear in the Sydney area (they were regarded as a fierce and war-like clan).

While it is difficult to determine precisely, the Cammeraygal people have been associated with Country around what is now known as Willoughby, Lane Cove, Ku-ring-gai and North Sydney Council areas as well as Mosman. Governor Arthur Phillip rather vaguely noted that the Cammeraygal (Gammeraigal) inhabited 'the north west side of Port Jackson'. North Sydney Historian Ian Hoskins notes this is 'now thought to extend from Cremorne in the east, to Woodford Bay in the west, and probably to Middle Harbour which forms a natural boundary to the north'. Phillip also referred to a group called the Wallumedegal as occupying the 'opposite shore' (to Sydney Cove). Hoskins and others consider the Wallumedegal clan group to have extended from Lane Cove westward to Parramatta and the Boroegal clan to have lived around Bradleys Head. Further to the north, it seems the Garigal lived on the southern edges of Broken Bay (Hoskins 2019; Currie 2008).

There has long been confusion around the language spoken on the north shore of Sydney Harbour (as elsewhere across Sydney, the colonists often misinterpreted Aboriginal people or failed to ask pertinent questions). As Jessica Currie notes in her history of the area around Willoughby, *Bo-ra-ne Ya-goo-na Par-ry-boo-go. Yesterday Today Tomorrow*, 'it has been long accepted that the Cammeraygal clan are part of the Guringai language nation, however, there are also claims that the Darug language extended through this area.' The 2015 Aboriginal Heritage Office report 'Filling a void – Guringai language review' notes that the first use of the word 'Guringai' was in 1892 and was based on a Hunter Valley group 'Gringai or Guringay' in an attempt to fill a void in language information to the north of Sydney. More recent research has identified Karikal or Garigal as the clan group associated with the southern side of Broken Bay. The term 'Kuringai' (Guringai) has now been rejected by the Aboriginal Heritage Office and other researchers (Aboriginal Heritage Office 2015; Attenbrow 2010; Collins 1789; Currie 2008).

As Currie also notes, 'as the Aboriginal population in the Willoughby area was severely diminished following the British occupation in 1788, oral accounts of the Cammeraygal available to us today are all but non-existent.' Today, much of what we know about the traditional lives of Aboriginal people on the north shore of Sydney Harbour comes from the often imprecise and limited pens of colonial diarists such as Watkin Tench and David Collins (Currie 2008).

3.6 Conclusion and summary

The above archaeological context demonstrates that the North Sydney region was occupied by Aboriginal groups extensively, and evidence of land usage in this area is still evident today through the numerous Aboriginal sites that have been registered in the AHIMS system. A much higher proportion of sites in this region are engraving/grinding or shelter sites compared to other areas of NSW, which is due to the numerous sandstone outcrops and scarps across this region. Background investigation has demonstrated that such Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential are frequently identified in proximity to major watercourses in the region and are often absent in more developed locations.

4.0 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

4.1 Soils and geology

The study area is wholly situated within the Glenorie soil landscape (eSpade 2015) (Figure 5). Glenorie soils are comprised of shallow to moderately deep (<100cm) Red Podzolic Soils on crests, moderately deep (70-150cm) Red and Brown Podzolic Soils on upper slopes, and deep (>200cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Gleyed Podzolic Soils along drainage lines. A horizon soils within the Glenorie landscape consist of loams (A1 horizon) which extend up to 15cm below ground surfaces and crests, upper slopes and midslopes, and between 10-60cm beneath ground surfaces on lower slopes, and clayey loams (A2 horizon) up to 30cm below the previous layer, with the A2 soils being underlain by B horizon clays. Aboriginal artefacts are generally not identified within B horizon soils, meaning that subsurface artefacts are predominantly found within A horizon soils. Given that Glenorie soils are prone to erosion from ground disturbance, the potential for archaeological deposits to be present below ground surfaces in areas where development has occurred is low (eSpade 2015). Additionally, due to the acidic nature of these soils, organic artefacts are unlikely to have been preserved, meaning that any present Aboriginal objects would most likely be restricted to lithic artefacts.

The predominant geology of the study area is Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale and Bringelly Shale formations. The Ashfield Shale formation is comprised of laminitite and dark grey shale, whereas the Bringelly formation includes shale, calcareous claystone, laminitite, and lithic-quartz sandstone (eSpade 2015). The regolith in these geological formations commonly feature ironstone pisoliths and gravels produced by weathering. The Glenorie landscape does not typically contain the raw material utilised by Aboriginal groups for stone toolmaking and manufacturing processes. Additionally, stone outcrops and scarps are relatively infrequent within this soil landscape, reducing the potential for shelter or quarrying sites to be present, although smaller outcrops of ferricrete may be present which have the potential to be used as grinding stones. The land surrounding the study area contains a greater number of rocky outcrops and benches, particularly of sandstone, which are more suitable as engraving/grinding sites and shelters, and this is reflected in the distribution of AHIMS sites discussed earlier in this report.

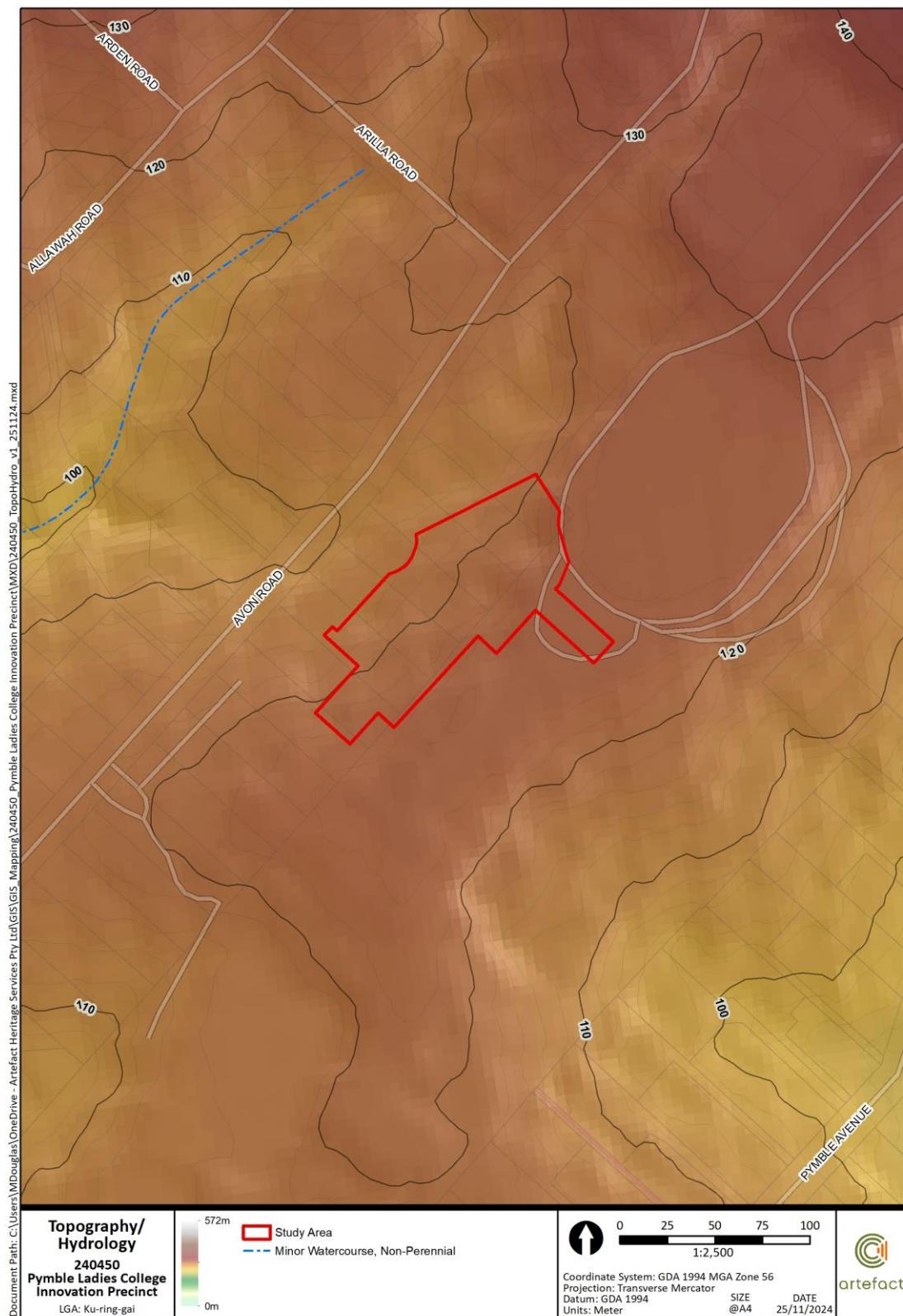
4.2 Hydrology and landforms

The natural topography of the study area and the region surrounding it consists of low, rolling to steep hills (Figure 6). However, much of the land within and surrounding the study area has been modified by historical developments in the region resulting in some artificial terraces throughout the landscape. The undulating terrain has resulted in numerous drainage lines that support both ephemeral and permanent watercourses. The closest such watercourse, a likely ephemeral first order stream, is approximately 170m north of the study area at its closest point. Another ephemeral watercourse, Blackbutt Creek (a second order stream) is located approximately 400m south of the study area. Aerial images indicates that portions of Blackbutt Creek have been altered which may suggest modifications to the watercourse's natural route. Both ephemeral watercourses drain into Lane Cove River, the most prominent watercourse in this region of Sydney. Given that the watercourses nearest to the study area are at the extreme upstream end of the tributaries which connect to Lane Cove River, they are unlikely to have served as a reliable source of freshwater or aquatic resources for Aboriginal groups within the region.

Figure 5: Soil landscapes



Figure 6: Topography and hydrology of the study area



4.3 Historic land disturbance

Following European colonisation, numerous land grants were issued to prominent colonists and military personnel within the Pymble area. The study area formed part of a land grant given to William Wright in 1821 (Ku-ring-gai Historical Society, n.d.). Although the precise usage of this land during Wright's ownership is unclear, it is assumed to have been consistent with the general agricultural usage of the region during the early nineteenth century; that is, orchards and farming (Edwards 2010). Between the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, residential and commercial development in Pymble intensified, aided largely by the formalisation of the Pacific Highway in 1870 and the opening of the Pymble Train Station and North Shore Line in the 1890s. During this period, Wright's grant was subdivided and sold off as smaller parcels of land. Despite the subdivision, historical mapping does not indicate any significant developments were constructed within the study area during this period (Figure 7).

Pymble Ladies' College was opened on this site in 1916 as the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Sydney with an initial student body of 60 pupils (Pymble Ladies' College, n.d.). By 1930, several buildings had been constructed on the College site and significant portions of land had been cleared, although the study area remained clear of development (Figure 8). Over the following decades, the College's student body and footprint increased dramatically in size and the Robert Vickers Building, the Dorothy Knox Building, and a concrete amphitheatre were present within the study area by 1971 (Figure 9). The late-twentieth century saw the continued development of the campus and the College's name change to Pymble Ladies' College. By 2004, the Isabel McKinney Harrison Centre was also constructed within the study area (Figure 10).

The development of Pymble Ladies' College and the buildings constructed within the study area are likely to have caused significant ground disturbance to the study area, significantly minimising the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present.

Figure 7: 1917 Map of Broken Bay

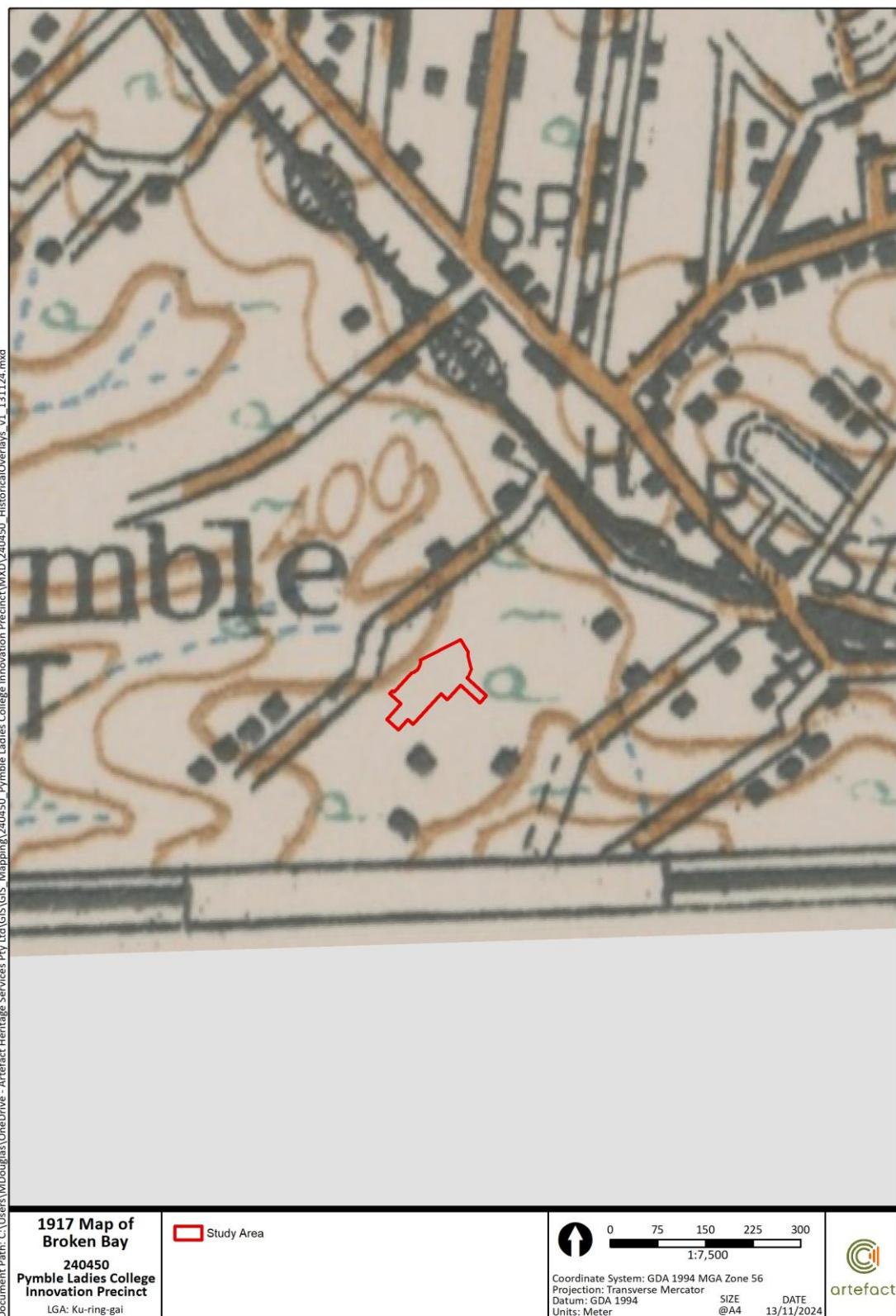


Figure 8: 1930 aerial photograph

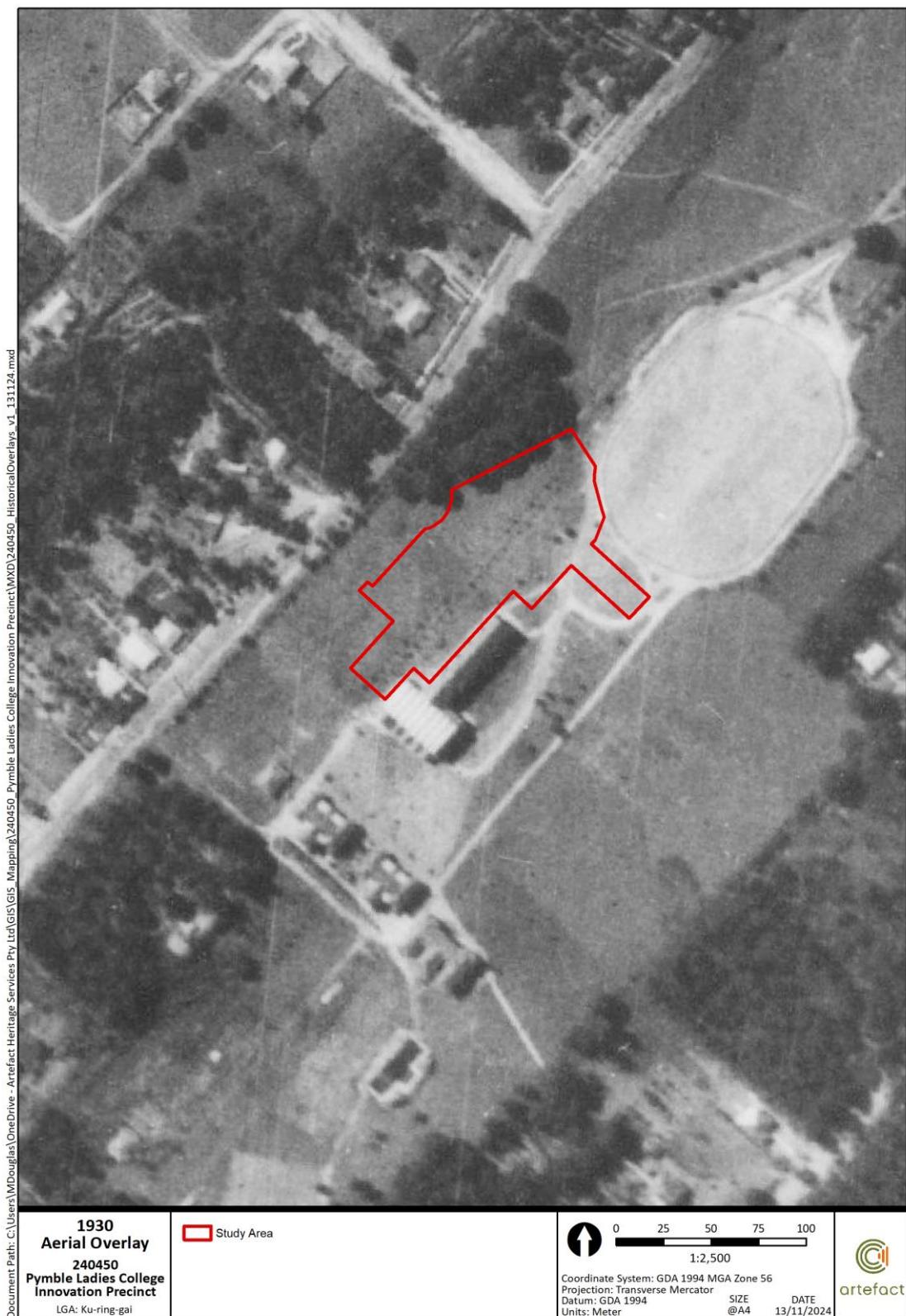


Figure 9: 1971 aerial photograph



Figure 10: 2004 aerial photograph



5.0 SUMMARY AND PREDICTIONS

5.1 Regional and local archaeological character

The Sydney region has been occupied by Aboriginal people for thousands of years, with artefacts from Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River suggesting a date of approximately 40,000 years ago (Nanson, Young, and Stockton 1987; Stockton and Holland 1974). However, the vast majority of sites within the broader Sydney area date to around 3,000-5,000 years ago, which has been interpreted as an intensification of Aboriginal occupation in this region following the stabilisation of rising sea levels circa 6,500 years ago (Attenbrow 2010).

Background assessment for this report has demonstrated that the North Shore of Sydney was extensively occupied and utilised by Aboriginal groups, with a large number of Aboriginal sites identified in the region around the study area. Many of these sites are characterised by their association to Hawkesbury Sandstone – which underlies much of the Northern Shore – resulting in the preponderance of engraving sites, rock shelters with associated middens, artefact scatters and archaeological deposits, and grinding grooves. Additionally, the Aboriginal sites identified within the AHIMS search generally appear to be proximal to major watercourses (specifically Lane Cove River and Middle Harbour) and their higher-order tributaries, which is consistent with other studies examining the Northern Shore (Artefact Heritage 2018; 2023; 2024; Total Earth Care 2007) and with broader models of the Cumberland Plain (White and McDonald 2010).

While the Pymble area has been less heavily developed than other areas south towards Sydney's CBD, historical disturbance within this area is likely to have detrimentally impacted many Aboriginal objects or sites that were previously present. The development of the region in the early nineteenth century and the intensification of residential and commercial development across the twentieth century are likely to have destroyed or significantly displaced much of the evidence for Aboriginal land use around Pymble.

5.2 Predictive model

The predictive model comprises a series of statements regarding the nature and distribution of Aboriginal land use that is expected in the study area. Based on a synthesis of information from the results of desktop research, landscape context and previous archaeological assessment inside and surrounding the study area, the following predictive statements are made:

- Developments to the Pymble Ladie's College campus are likely to have significantly altered ground surfaces and soil profiles within the study area.
- Art and grinding sites are amongst the most frequent Aboriginal sites observed in this region of Sydney due to the abundance of sandstone outcroppings in this area. However, based on the significant amounts of development within the study area and its situation within the Glenorie soil landscape (which is not conducive to the presence of rock outcrops generally), there are unlikely to be any of these sites within the study area. However, any natural sandstone surfaces within the study area should still be inspected for the presence of rock engravings and grinding grooves.
- Given the significant levels of development that have occurred within the study area and the shallow erodible character of its natural soil profile, there is nil-low potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the study area on or beneath ground surfaces.

- The study area was extensively cleared prior to the 1930s, meaning that there is nil potential for culturally modified trees to be present.
- Areas which have the potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits (PAD), are unlikely to be present in the study area due to generally thin soil profiles and the site's history of ground disturbance.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Aims

The aims of archaeological survey are to:

- test the predictive model by ground truthing the findings of the desktop assessment
- identify and record all Aboriginal objects visible within the study area
- identify and define areas of PAD
- gather enough information to assess scientific values of identified Aboriginal objects

6.2 Survey personnel

An archaeological survey of the study area was completed on 3 December 2024. In attendance were Samuel Sammut (Heritage Consultant), Jonny Love (Heritage Consultant) and Neve Penklis (Graduate Heritage Consultant), all of Artefact Heritage.

6.3 Sample strategy

A pedestrian archaeological survey of the study area was completed in accordance with the Code of Practice (DECCW, 2010). The study area was examined as one survey unit due to the developed nature of the site.

6.4 Survey procedure

All ground exposures were examined for Aboriginal objects and mature trees were examined for signs of cultural scarring and marking. A handheld Global Positioning System was used to tracks the path of the survey team and record coordinates of any identified Aboriginal sites or areas of interest. A photographic record was kept during the site inspection and scales were used for photographs where appropriate.

7.0 RESULTS

7.1 Description of survey units

The study area was surveyed as one survey unit due to the widespread development of the area and the lack of remnant natural landforms (Figure 11). The study area was compromised of several large school buildings and multiple flower beds with introduced vegetation. These structures cut into a steep slope which was cleared and levelled for construction. Furthermore, the study area demonstrated additional land modification as the majority of the school grounds were surfaced with concrete and brick walkways, roads and staircases (Figure 12-Figure 14).

The study area also demonstrated a considerable amount of subsurface disturbance across the whole site. Evidence of subsurface services were present across the entire study area including numerous drainage grates cut into the concreate and brick surfaces, in addition to, exposed plastic and concreate pipes, particularly in the western portion of the study area. Across the surveyed area, the soil was largely mixed and often contained gravel or other stones (Figure 15), suggesting significant amounts of soils had been imported. Little evidence of natural soil profiles was evident and, in some instances, clayey soils were exposed, suggesting that A horizon soils were no longer present. Visibility and exposure across the entire study area were poor due to the extensively developed nature of the site, significant levels of leaf litter and lack of natural surfaces, which reflect the heavily modified nature of the school campus (Figure 16).

Along the northwest boundary of the study area a steep slope graded downwards into a gully that contained an ephemeral water source, which was situated approximately 10m beyond the study area (Figure 17- Figure 20). The presence of this slope and gully were unexpected and are much more prominent in reality than they appeared on the available mapping. While the presence of a watercourse in proximity to the study area generally suggests Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, prior archaeological investigations in the Sydney area suggest that archaeological contexts are unlikely to occur in association with this watercourse due to its minor and ephemeral nature. Additionally, the slope leading down to the study was located on a steep gradient.

No Aboriginal objects identified during the survey, nor were there any areas of PAD. While it is considered unlikely that the study area would have served as an area of focused Aboriginal land-use, due to significant levels of historic disturbance and landscape modification, the survey confirmed that any Aboriginal objects previously present are likely to have been removed through development of the land. As such there is limited potential for Aboriginal objects to be present.

Figure 11: Evidence of widespread development and difference in ground levels



Figure 12: Partial overview of study area, view to the northeast. Buildings to be demolished.



Figure 13: Evidence of surface and subsurface impacts

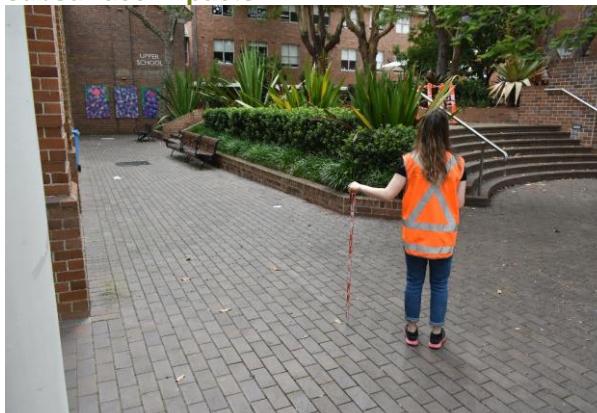


Figure 14: Partial overview of study area, view to the northwest. Buildings to be demolished



Figure 15: Mixed soils with low visibility



Figure 16: Non natural vegetation with low exposure and visibility



Figure 17: Gully at northwest edge of site. Not shown on aerial maps of the site



Figure 18: Cement pipe showing further evidence of deep subsurface impacts



Figure 19: Land modifications of steep slope, including soil disturbance with plastic pipe and ground leveling for road



Figure 20: Further evidence of extensive development with a west view. Building to be demolished



7.2 Analysis of survey coverage and effectiveness

The Code of Practice (DECCW 2010) specifies that survey coverage should be assessed to the nearest 10%, and provides the following definitions:

Visibility:

is the amount of bare ground (or visibility) on the exposures which might reveal artefacts or other archaeological materials. It is important to note that visibility, on its own, is not a reliable indicator of the detectability of buried archaeological material. Things like vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stony ground or introduced materials will affect the visibility. Put another way, visibility refers to 'what conceals'

Exposure:

is different to visibility because it estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing buried artefacts or deposits rather than just being an observation of the amount of bare ground. It is the percentage of land for which erosion and exposure was sufficient to reveal archaeological evidence on the surface of the ground. Put another way, exposure refers to 'what reveals'

Effective survey coverage is outlined in Table 4, and landform survey coverage is outlined in Table 5. Visibility and exposure were overall poor (approximately 3% and <1% respectively). In accordance with the requirements contained in the Code of Practice (DECCW 2010), visibility and exposure levels within the study area have been rounded to zero due to the observed level being <5%.

Table 4: Effective survey coverage

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey unit area (m ²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Survey Coverage (m ²)	Effective Coverage (%)
1	Disturbed terrain	9,309	0	0	0	0

Table 5: Landform survey coverage

Landform	Landform area (m ²)	Area effectively surveyed (m ²)	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites
Disturbed terrain	9,309	0	0	0

8.0 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The archaeological survey conducted for this assessment allowed for the predictive statements presented above in this report to be tested. It confirmed that that archaeological characterisation of the study area and the region surrounding it, as well as the predictive model for the study area proved accurate.

The predictive model overall stated that significant levels of historical development across the Pymble Ladies' College campus are likely to have altered ground surfaces and soil profiles within the study area. The results of the survey demonstrated widespread landscape modification, significant levels of development, and also widespread ground disturbance in the form of subsurface services across the entire study area. This evidence is consistent with the predictive model, which stated that there was low potential for Aboriginal objects or sites to be present within the study area due to the shallow, erodible nature of the Glenorie soil landscape and the significant levels of development that have occurred within the site.

No natural sandstone surfaces were observed during the survey. Although outcrops of sandstone may have been present within the study area during the pre-European era, it is likely that any such outcroppings were impacted by the development of the College campus and its expansion across the twentieth century. Therefore, despite the predominance of engraving and grinding groove sites within this region of Sydney, based on the results of the survey it is considered unlikely that evidence of sandstone engravings or grinding grooves is present within the study area, which is consistent with the predictive model.

While portions of the study area appear heavily vegetated and contain natural tree species, the background assessment conducted for this report demonstrated that the study area had been extensively cleared prior to the 1930s. As such, while mature trees were present, these are all likely younger than 100 years old. No evidence of cultural modification was observed, nor was it considered possible that any cultural modification would be present. Again, this is consistent with the predictive model.

Background assessment of the site did not identify that a gully containing an ephemeral watercourse was located approximately 10m north of the study area's northwestern boundary. However, the survey also demonstrated that the portion of the study area in proximity to this gully contained a steep, heavily eroded and modified slope. Erosion of and modification to the slope are likely to have removed or destroyed any Aboriginal objects that may have been extant in this area previously.

9.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

9.1 Significance assessment criteria

In accordance with the Code of Practice, an assessment of the scientific value of an Aboriginal object is required in order to form the basis of its management. The Guide provides the following criteria for the assessment of scientific value:

- Research potential - does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness - how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity - is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
- Education potential - does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

It is important to note that heritage significance is a dynamic value.

9.2 Statement of scientific value

No Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area, and due to the significant levels of disturbance that have occurred across the campus, it is unlikely that any would be present. Therefore, based on the evidence presented in this assessment the study area possesses nil scientific value.

10.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

10.1 Description of likely impacts

The proposed development includes the demolition of existing structures located within the study area, landscaping to facilitate the development of the site, the construction of a campus green area and multi-storey structure, as well as the installation of gardens and vegetated areas, and services necessary for the operation of the new structure. Plans for the proposed development are contained below in Figure 21-Figure 23.

10.2 Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage

As there are no identified Aboriginal objects within the study area, nor is it likely that there would be, the proposed works would have no impact on Aboriginal heritage.

Figure 21: Proposed works in relation to study area

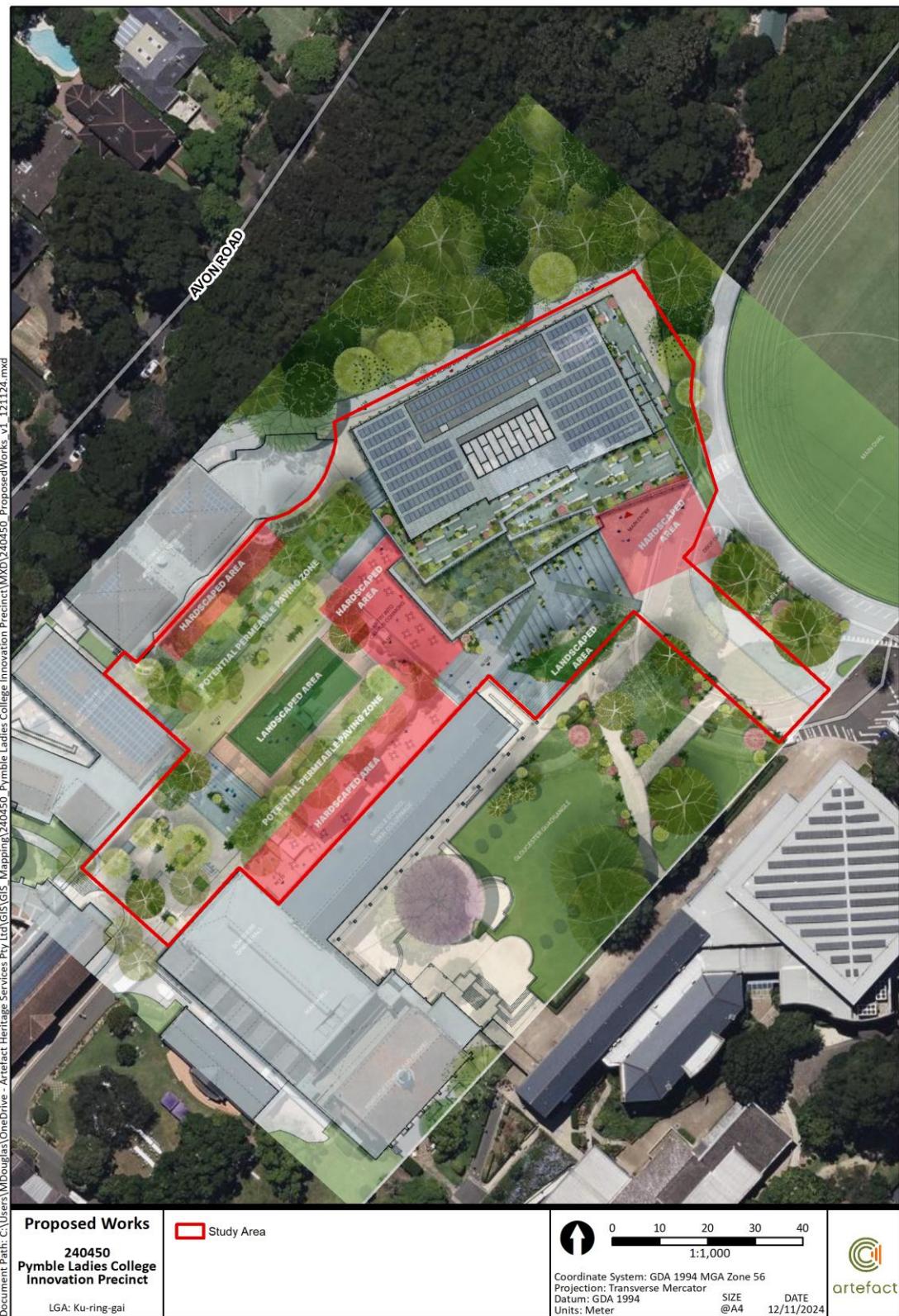


Figure 22: Innovation Precinct south elevation plan

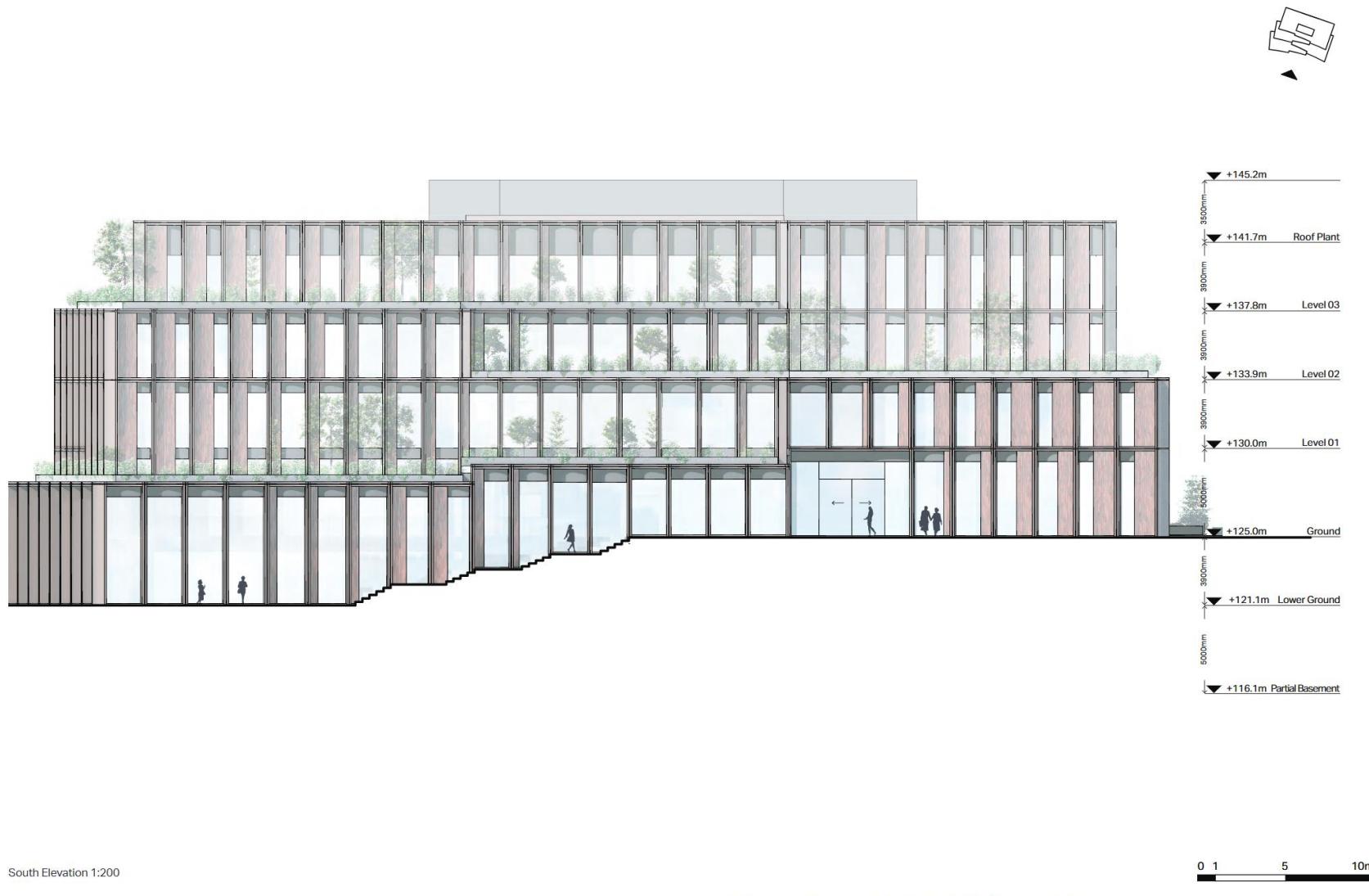


Figure 23: Secondary Innovation Precinct north-south section plan



11.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

11.1 Guiding principles

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal sites should be conserved.

Where unavoidable impacts occur then measures to mitigate and manage impacts are proposed. Mitigation measures primarily concern preserving the heritage values of sites beyond the physical existence of the site. The most common methods involve detailed recording of Aboriginal objects, archaeological test and salvage excavations, artefact analysis and, where appropriate, reburial of Aboriginal objects in a location determined by the RAPs.

Mitigation measures vary depending on the assessment of archaeological significance of a particular Aboriginal site and are based on its research potential, rarity, representatives and educational value. In general, the significance of a site would influence the choice of preferred conservation outcomes and appropriate mitigation measures, usually on the following basis:

- Low archaeological significance – conservation where possible. SSD Conditions of Approval would be required to impact the site before work can commence.
- Moderate archaeological significance – conservation where possible. If conservation was not practicable, further archaeological investigation would be required such as salvage excavations or surface collection in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval.
- High archaeological significance – conservation as a priority. Where all other practical alternatives have been discounted mitigation measured such as comprehensive salvage excavations in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval would be required.

As there are no Aboriginal objects within the study area, and it has been assessed that there is no potential for Aboriginal objects to be present, no further archaeological assessment is necessary and no mitigation measures are required. As such, only the following management measures are recommended.

11.2 Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report

An ACHAR is in preparation alongside this assessment as part of the anticipated SEARs required for this project. The present ATR must be submitted in conjunction with the ACHAR during the SSD application process to inform that report. Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders as part of the ACHAR process should be maintained during the SSD application process.

11.3 Changes to the project area

Advice provided within this report is based upon the most recent information provided by the proponent at the time of writing. Any additions made to the project area should be assessed by an archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs. Any changes that may impact on Aboriginal sites not assessed as part of the project may warrant further investigation and result in changes to the recommended management and mitigation measures.

12.0 CONCLUSION

12.1 Summary of findings

This report has identified the following:

- No AHIMS sites were identified within the study area
- No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the archaeological survey
- The study area demonstrated significant levels of disturbance
- This study has found that there is no potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the study area due to the significant levels of disturbance caused by the development of the Pymble Ladies' College campus across the twentieth century, and the thin, erodible soil profiles situated within the study area.

12.2 Recommendations

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- Further assessment in the form of an ACHAR with associated Aboriginal stakeholder consultation be undertaken in accordance with the anticipated SEARs.
- If changes to the project area are made, further archaeological assessment may be necessary.

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APPENDIX A – AHIMS RECORDS



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240450 PLC Innovation

Client Service ID : 953179

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2584	Shrimptons Creek 1;Macquarie Park (Lane Cove NP); RYDE 005	GDA	56	326234	6261520	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	98744,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider, Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2585	Shrimpton's Creek 2;Macquarie Park (Lane Cove NP); RYDE 006	GDA	56	326189	6261480	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	98744,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider, Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2233	LBG Creek 1;	AGD	56	329190	6259960	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2260	DSRA 8;Forestville;	AGD	56	333210	6262110	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2261	DSRA 9;Forestville;	AGD	56	333230	6262240	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2369	Bone shelter;	AGD	56	323180	6265680	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	2047
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2370	Forestville bend;	AGD	56	332580	6263120	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	2047
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2373	Rocky creek;	AGD	56	331050	6263900	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow, Doctor Jo McDonald					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0608	Lane Cove River;Turramurra Public School	GDA	56	325351	6264430	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0610	Lane Cove River De Burgh's Bridge	AGD	56	327518	6260868	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	1899,98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0611	Lane Cove River West Pymble	GDA	56	327715	6261925	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	1899,98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Charles D Power					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0613	Max Allen Track Kangaroo ENG (KUR069)	GDA	56	327687	6261396	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	1899,98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Bronwyn Conyers,Mr.Oliver Descoeuilles					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1893	KP.1.;	GDA	56	326239	6262975	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Margrit Koettig					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1111	North Turramurra;Saint Ives;	AGD	56	331790	6266896	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	102578

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/11/2024 for Sammuel Sammut for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 321824.0 - 333415.0, Northings : 6260122.0 - 6268164.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 103

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240450 PLC Innovation

Client Service ID : 953179

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1112	Saint Ives;North Turramurra;	AGD	56	331796	6266622	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1113	Saint Ives;Seed Feed Cave;	AGD	56	332997	6265202	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1114	Saint Ives;	AGD	56	332951	6265220	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1122	Lindfield;Biology Book Cave;	GDA	56	333265	6261835	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1123	Lindfield;This Is The Way To Fail Exams Cave;	GDA	56	333265	6261790	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1480	Frenchs Forest;Belrose;	GDA	56	333049	6265654	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	2047
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-1005	IPCH1	AGD	56	322415	6262289	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact :-	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Ms.Tessa Corkill					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2453	HR6	AGD	56	322400	6263970	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	3484
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Margrit Koettig					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0626	Pymble;Rocky Creek;	AGD	56	331302	6263777	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0627	Pymble;Rocky Creek;	AGD	56	331490	6263506	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Margrit Koettig					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2212	Blue Hole	AGD	56	327310	6260990	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	1899,98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Bronwyn Conyers					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2215	Terrace Road #2	GDA	56	327708	6261438	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	1899,98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Bronwyn Conyers,DPIE - Armidale,Ms.Elise McCarthy					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2109	Ormonde Rd cave;	GDA	56	333259	6261784	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/11/2024 for Sammuel Sammut for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 321824.0 - 333415.0, Northings : 6260122.0 - 6268164.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 103

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Client Service ID : 953179

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2113	Moores Creek Cave;East Lindfield; (duplicate copy of 45-6-2100)	AGD	56	332790	6261950	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2115	MCW 6;East Lindfield;	GDA	56	332964	6262770	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2129	MCW 5;	GDA	56	333189	6262490	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2131	SSM 24418;	GDA	56	333259	6262035	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2132	Moores Ck 2;	AGD	56	332790	6261890	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2133	MHT 3;	GDA	56	333274	6262020	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2136	Carroll Creek, Davidson Park S.R.A. Carroll Creek 1 Carroll Creek 2	AGD	56	332890	6263420	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809,1911
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider X Cutmore						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-1235	Browns Waterhole Animal Tracks ENG	GDA	56	324646	6262727	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS,Mr.Oliver Descoeuadres						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2099	Dynamited;	AGD	56	323140	6265520	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2410	east roseville;MHT 2;	GDA	56	333385	6261995	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2577	River Bend;	AGD	56	327440	6261060	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-1156	Epping;Terrys Creek Cave; RYDE 002	GDA	56	323544	6261450	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin,Aboriginal Heritage Office						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-1157	Brown;Cut inside Cave; RYDE 003	GDA	56	325234	6262680	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin,Aboriginal Heritage Office						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-1158	Brown Two Ceiling Domes Cave ENG (RYDE 004)	GDA	56	325274	6262670	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin,Aboriginal Heritage Office,Mr.Oliver Descoeuadres						<u>Permits</u>	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240450 PLC Innovation

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0332	St Ives;	AGD	56	331140	6267432	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	Open Camp Site
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0339	Normanhurst;	AGD	56	322450	6267530	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0340	Turramurra;Pennant Hills;	AGD	56	325595	6265678	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0341	Pymble;Turramurra;	GDA	56	325839	6264120	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-2034	English house SWA	GDA	56	325480	6265070	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Deposit	1333
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Warren Bluff;Mr.Oliver Descoedres							
45-6-2035	Becks Place	GDA	56	325715	6265204	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	Shelter with Art	1333,104848
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Warren Bluff;Coast History & Heritage Mrs.Julia McLachlan							
45-6-0830	St Ives;Davidson;	AGD	56	332881	6265375	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0928	Catalpa Crescent;Turramurra;	GDA	56	326344	6265030	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-	Scarred Tree	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0296	St Ives;	AGD	56	331096	6264962	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0297	St Ives;	AGD	56	332570	6264442	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0298	St Ives;	AGD	56	330826	6264774	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0299	St Ives;	AGD	56	331772	6264912	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							
45-6-0300	St Ives;	AGD	56	332000	6265006	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS							

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0301	St Ives;	AGD	56	331716	6264900	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1658	Middle Harbour Cave SWA	GDA	56	333124	6262210	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS,Mr.Oliver Descoeuilles					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0304	Pennant Hills;	AGD	56	322503	6264795	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0882	Lane Cove River;Gordon;	GDA	56	328134	6263010	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Charles.D Power					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0883	Middle Harbour Creek;	GDA	56	332726	6262834	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	627,2047
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0896	Thurnleigh; Window Cave	GDA	56	323066	6265673	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,T Barlow,K Cutmore,Mr.Mike Job					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0897	Normanhurst;	AGD	56	323375	6267007	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1053	Lane Cove River;	GDA	56	326000	6262000	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R.Taplin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1054	Lane Cove;Man Goanna Cave;	GDA	56	325690	6263590	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		580
45-6-1078	Pymble;Tin Abraded Cave;RC1;	GDA	56	330834	6263930	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Jo McDonald					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1079	Frenchs Forest;Golden Water Cave;	AGD	56	333167	6262789	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0245	St Ives;French's Forest Cemetery;	AGD	56	332331	6264863	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0246	St Ives;French's Forest Cemetery;	AGD	56	332963	6265177	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240450 PLC Innovation

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0247	St Ives;French's Forest Cemetery;	AGD	56	332950	6265158	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-0252	North Turramurra;	AGD	56	328668	6267567	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-1848	East Killara;	AGD	56	331140	6263000	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	1333
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Warren Bluff						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-0977	Epping;Lane Cove River; Little bloodwood stump cave RYDE 001	GDA	56	323964	6262130	Closed site	Valid	Artifact :-	Shelter with Deposit	2047,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Aboriginal Heritage Office,Mr.Rick Bullers						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-0978	Lane Cove River: KUR-050	GDA	56	324504	6262690	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-, Water Hole :-	Axe Grinding Groove,Water Hole/Well	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt,Mr.R Taplin						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-0980	Pennant Hills;Pymble;	AGD	56	326694	6264065	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-0981	Lane Cove River	AGD	56	327792	6260874	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	1899,98744
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.R Taplin						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2653	Eden Gardens PAD RYDE 007	GDA	56	327279	6260615	Open site	Destroyed	Artifact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office,Ms.Norma Richardson,Ms.Renee Regal						<u>Permits</u>	1613,1685
45-6-2100	Moores creek; (duplicate copy of 45-6-2113)	AGD	56	333020	6261930	Open site	Valid	Artifact :-, Shell :-	Midden,Open Camp Site	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2911	Cocupara Shelter 1	GDA	56	329599	6260665	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2114	Middle Harbour Cave SWA (Duplicate)	GDA	56	333124	6262210	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artifact :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Oliver Descoeuilles						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-2040	Coups creek;	AGD	56	323570	6265750	Closed site	Valid	Artifact :-	Shelter with Deposit	102203
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow						<u>Permits</u>	

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2213	DeBurghs Bridge	GDA	56	327454	6261230	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- Habitation Structure :-	Shelter with Deposit	1899
Contact										
45-6-2937	Tarban Creek 8	GDA	56	327300	6264600	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-2949	M2A1	GDA	56	323895	6262241	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3104	Rothwell Shelter KUR033	GDA	56	325500	6265090	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3067	Crescent 1	GDA	56	322187	6263092	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3105	Canoon Rd Grooves 1 KUR143	GDA	56	324284	6264100	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3041	Role Park Shelter KUR 032	GDA	56	326184	6264540	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3042	Eden Ave Groove 1 KUR 052	GDA	56	325374	6262955	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3043	Little Blue Gum Shelter PAD 1 KUR 082	GDA	56	329434	6260370	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3044	Upper Moores Creek 2 KUR 103	GDA	56	332694	6261720	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3045	Upper Moores Creek 1 KUR 102	GDA	56	332684	6261710	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3083	Crescent 3	GDA	56	321838	6263337	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	
Contact										
45-6-3114	Epping to Thornleigh Third Track Unexpected Find 1	GDA	56	322194	6263106	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Permits	
Contact										

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3136	Terrys Creek Shelter PAD1	GDA	56	323515	6261475	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt						Permits	
45-6-3117	Crescent 2 (C2)	GDA	56	322259	6262900	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Matthew Kelleher						Permits	
45-6-3165	UPPER MOORES CK-3 KUR160	GDA	56	332615	6261480	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt						Permits	
45-6-3213	Fred's Emu KUR047	GDA	56	331320	6267287	Open site	Valid	Artifact : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	David Watts, Aboriginal Heritage Office						Permits	
45-6-3336	Little Blue Gum Shelter PAD 2	GDA	56	329430	6260240	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt						Permits	
45-6-3669	Lawson Shelter 1 KUR048	GDA	56	331050	6266135	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 15, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt						Permits	
45-6-3657	Westleigh Scarred Tree	GDA	56	321930	6267659	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt						Permits	
45-6-3588	Upper Gordon Creek - 1 KUR 161	GDA	56	331015	6262485	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt						Permits	
45-6-3828	Thornleigh Reservoir Scarred Tree 1	GDA	56	321963	6267595	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Peter Saad						Permits	
45-6-4054	Elegans shelter 1 KUR170	GDA	56	330870	6265525	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt						Permits	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3991	Middle Harbour Creek AGG	GDA	56	331790	6265018	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-		
Contact										
Recorders Mr.Oliver Descoeuadres										
Permits										

** Site Status

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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APPENDIX B – CONSULTATION RECORDS



artefact

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