

300 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove, Early Works

Archaeological Technical Report

LGA: Lane Cove

Report to Lane Cove Developments
No.1 Pty Ltd.

10 March 2026



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Archaeological Technical Report has been prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment, hereafter Artefact, on behalf of Lane Cove Developments No.1 Pty Ltd (the proponent).

This report supports an Early Works State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-100293708) being lodged with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for the demolition of all existing buildings and structures, excavation, augmentation of existing services and ground works at 300 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove (the site). This would enable the proposed redevelopment of the site for a residential development sought separately under SSD-87925706. The proponent for the SSDA is Lane Cove Developments No 1 Pty Ltd.

The purpose of this report is to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for the project issued on 15 December 2025, which require an assessment of the proposed development's impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage through the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Item 21). An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report must include a standalone Archaeological Technical Report (this report) completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010), hereafter the Code of Practice.

This report includes the following:

- An archaeological survey and desktop research of the predictive model
- Discussion of the results of the archaeological survey and background research and evaluation of the regional and local archaeological character
- Assessment of likely impacts to Aboriginal objects or Potential Archaeological Deposits based on proposed designs
- Assessment of likely impacts and recommendations for any practical measures that may be required to protect, and conserve identified Aboriginal objects and places identified within the study area.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System database resulted in the identification of no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area or in proximity of the study area. A total of 81 registered Aboriginal sites are located within 1.5km of land surrounding the study area.

Analysis of the data gathered through desktop research resulted in the identification of specific site distribution patterns that were linked to specific landforms and historic land use. Subsequently, further desktop research was completed to determine the implications of the landscape features (soil landscapes, historic land use and geomorphic character). This information was synthesised to create a local and regional archaeological characterisation for the study area that also included a series of predictive statements about the study area's archaeological potential. These included the following:

- Vegetation clearance associated with extensive development is likely to impact the survival of mature native trees, yielding to a nil potential for Culturally Modified Trees, as observed in aerial imagery.
- Land with the least amount of historical ground disturbance has the greatest potential for artefact bearing deposits.
- The most likely site types to be present within the study area, conditional to limited ground disturbance, are midden assemblages and shelters.

- *In situ* soil deposits are unlikely to be present due to shallow Hawkesbury soil landscape and extensive historical disturbance likely impacting the preservation of archaeological sites.

An archaeological survey was conducted on 29 October 2024 by Artefact. It was observed that the study area has been subjected to high levels of ground disturbance that have greatly impacted the archaeological potential of the study area. The study area has evidence of removal of potential artefact bearing residual soils from cuts into the natural slope for the construction of retaining walls and leveling of the site. No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified, largely due to the significant erosive action that appears to have removed any *in-situ* soils.

Although sandstone was identified during the survey, it is unlikely to contain engravings or other evidence of habitation due to removal of the entire natural surface. It is unlikely that Aboriginal sites or objects are present in the study area.

Overview of findings

Desktop research and archaeological survey have identified the following:

- Sandstone outcrops in this area have been exposed through construction cut and fill processes. However, none of the original surface of the sandstone remains and, therefore, has nil potential to contain sites such as engravings or shelters.
- The study area has been subject to significant disturbance during the 19th and 20th century, which has removed all the original ground surface. As a result, Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present in the study area due to the development of the site.
- The current proposal is unlikely to impact Aboriginal objects.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report be prepared to satisfy requirements in the application of a specific industry Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report must include consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties in accordance with the Consultation Requirements in *The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.
- If changes are made to the proposal that will result in impacts to areas not assessed by this report, additional Aboriginal heritage assessment will be required.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief

This Archaeological Technical Report (ATR) has been prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact). Artefact has been engaged by Lane Cove Developments No.1 Pty Ltd, to prepare this report.

This report supports an Early Works State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-100293708) being lodged with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for the demolition of all existing buildings and structures, excavation, augmentation of existing services and ground works at 300 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove (the site). This would enable the proposed future redevelopment of the site for a residential development sought separately under SSD- 87925706. The proponent for the SSDA Lane Cove Developments No 1 Pty Ltd.

The proposal aims to:

- Facilitate the early works required for Ministerial declared HDA site under SSD-87925706, which will result in the construction of 225 dwellings
- Enable the demolition, excavation and ground works to ensure the site is suitable for development of a residential development
- Ensure the expedient delivery of the HDA application at the site (SSD-87925706), as per the requirements of the HDA approval pathway.

On 26 May 2025, the Housing Delivery Authority (HDA) recommended the proposed development for the purpose of residential flat building development, including the construction of circa 215 dwellings at 300 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove, be declared a State Significant Development (SSD) under s4.36(3) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The main works SSD (Ref. SSD-87925706) will be lodged imminently with DPHI, with exhibition anticipated to commence in March 2026. This Early Works SSD is intended to facilitate the delivery of the residential flat building development through the following proposed works:

- Site establishment works including:
 - Erection of site hoarding, fencing and signage
 - Installation of site office and amenities.
- The demolition of all existing structures at the site comprising:
 - Office Building
 - Warehouse
 - Car Parking structure
- Removal of 32 trees on the site
- Shoring and bulk excavation works to enable the excavation of basement levels
- Extension and augmentation of services and infrastructure as required.

1.2 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

In accordance with section 4.39 of the EP&A Act, Secretary's Industry-specific Housing Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Early Works SSDA (SSD-100293708) were issued on 15 December 2025. Email correspondence was shared with DPHI officers to review and agree the relevant SEARs deliverables which would be necessary for the Early Works SSD. The SEARs outlined below reflect the SEARs requirements agreed with DPHI.

This report has been prepared to respond to the issued SEARs, as set out in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Condition 21 of the project SEARs

Issue and Assessment Requirements	Supporting Documentation
21. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - Where there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site demonstrate that impacts have been adequately investigated and assessed by: - Identifying that an appropriate prior planning process has already considered these impacts, e.g. <u>If required:</u> a rezoning or development application, or - Providing an initial assessment of the potential impacts. - If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which: - Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site - Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

An ACHAR must include a standalone ATR (this report) completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010), hereafter the Code of Practice.

1.3 Overview of Proposed Development

This SSDA (Ref. SSD-100293708) seeks approval for early works associated with the delivery of the residential development of the site under SSD-87925706 at 300 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove. This SSD comprises the following proposed development:

- Site establishment works including:
 - Erection of site hoarding, fencing and signage
 - Installation of site office and amenities.
- The demolition of all existing structures at the site comprising:
 - Office Building
 - Warehouse
 - Car Parking structure
- Removal of 32 trees on the site
- Shoring and bulk excavation works to enable the excavation of basement levels
- Extension and augmentation of services and infrastructure as required.

1.4 Description of the study area

The study area is located at 300 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove, (Lot15/DP1230609) in the Lane Cove Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). 300 Burns Bay Road has a total area of 7,595 square metres (sqm) and has frontage to residential building 294 Burns Bay Road to the north, and residential buildings 300B Burns Bay Road to the south. Hartman Hill and Burns Bay reserves are to the east of the site, both of which have dense tree cover. The study area is located within the Cumberland County in the Parish of

Willoughby. The study area currently includes a carpark, office building, and warehouse. The foreshore of Lane Cove River is situated 125 metres south, and 343 metres west, of the study area.

1.5 Aims and objectives

The aim of this ATR is to determine if Aboriginal objects are present within the study area and assess the potential impacts to those objects and their significance. To achieve this aim, the following objectives are included in this report:

- Review of existing knowledge: Review of previous archaeological works and AHIMS search results
- Review of the landscape context: Desktop assessment of the archaeological implications of the landscape features (soil landscapes, historic land use, geomorphic character, and natural resources) relevant to the study area
- Summary and discussion of the local and regional archaeological character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces based on the finds of the previous two steps
- Development of a predictive model for the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use based on the previous three steps
- Carry out an archaeological survey of the study area to investigate the existence of Aboriginal sites or area or archaeological potential
- Conduct an archaeological significance assessment of any artefacts that may be identified
- Conduct an impact assessment for any recorded Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential
- Recommend further archaeological investigation and consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders where required, and provide measures to avoid, minimise and, if necessary, offset the predicted impacts to Aboriginal heritage values.

1.6 Limitations and constraints

Background research completed to inform the development of this report was limited to existing and publicly accessible sources of information. The findings of archaeological assessments cited in the report were not independently verified except where inconsistencies within the documents were identifiable. The preparation of this report did not include assessment of intangible Aboriginal heritage values.

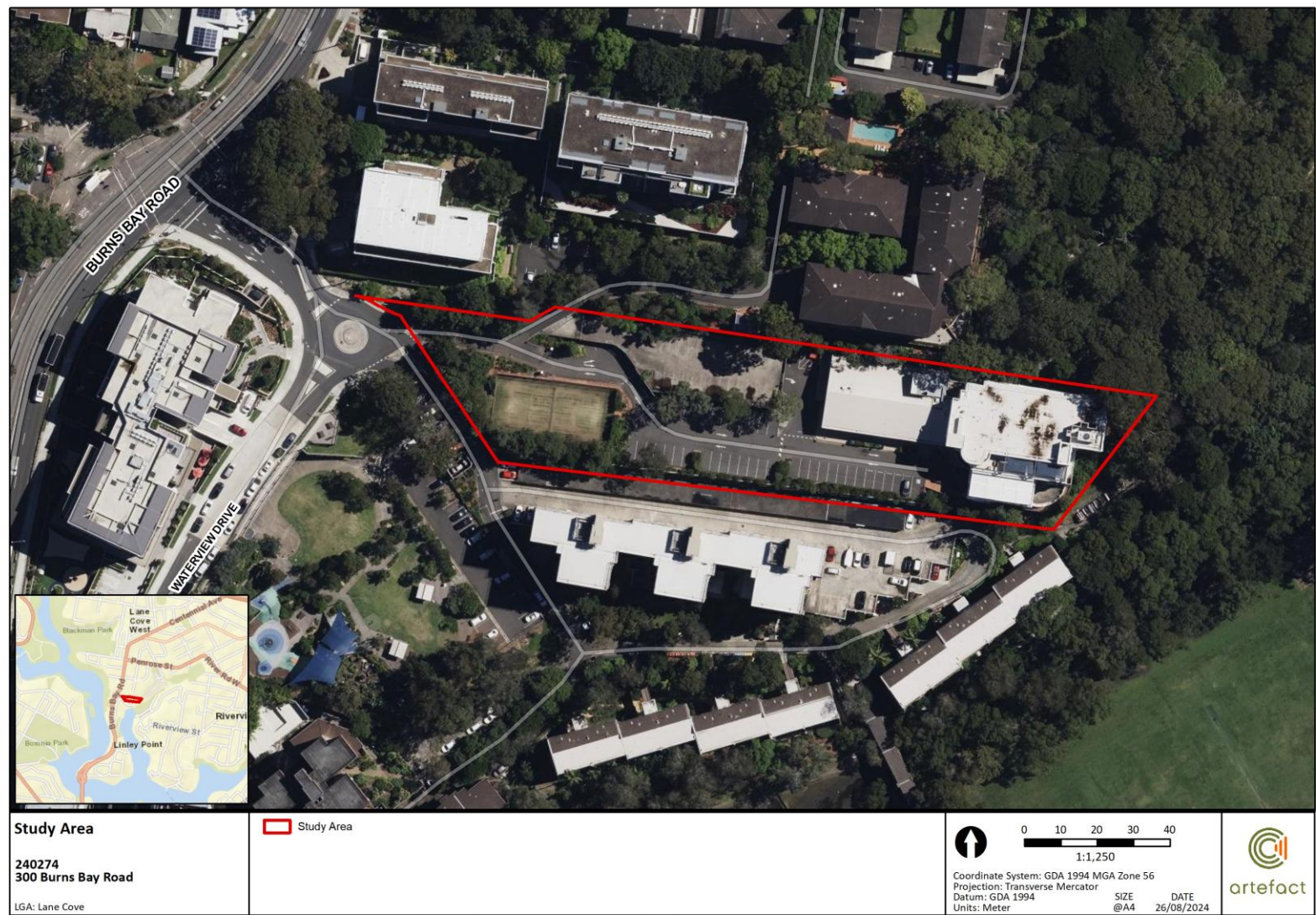
1.7 Authors and contributors

This report was prepared by Katherine Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact), Sammut Sammut (Heritage Consultant, Artefact) and Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian, Artefact). Management and review were provided by Ryan Taddeucci (Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader, Artefact), and Josh Symons (Technical Executive, Artefact). Mapping was provided by Mike Douglas (Geographic Information System Officer, Artefact). 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	- Quality control - Technical support
Ryan Taddeucci (Aboriginal Team Leader/Principle)	Bachelor of Arts (Honours - Archaeology) Master of Museum Studies Graduate Certificate (Maritime Archaeology)	11+ years	Technical review
Mike Douglas (GIS Officer)	Bachelor of Arts North American Archaeology Master of Science Geology Master's Certificate in GIS Science	20+ years	- Preparation of mapping - GIS support
Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons)., History Master of Applied History PhD History	20+ years	Background Histories
Katherine Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant)	Bachelor of Arts (Honours – Archaeology)	<1 year	- Background Research - Archaeological survey - Report preparation
Sammuel Sammut (Heritage Consultant)	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Master of Archaeological and Evolutionary Science	3+ years	- Archaeological survey - Report preparation

Figure 1: Study area outlined in red



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 18 September 2024. No listed heritage items were identified in the study area or Lane Cove Local Government Area (LGA).

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 for declarations under the ATSIHP Act was completed on 18 September 2024. The search did not identify any declarations under the ATSIHP Act relevant to 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 18 September 2024. The search did not identify any Native Title claims in or around the study area.

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:

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

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 Lane Cove LGA and is covered by the Lane Cove LEP 2009 (2010 EPI 49). Heritage is protected under section 5.10.

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 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. See section 2.1.3.

2.2.4 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 Local Aboriginal Land Council (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 19 September 2024 (Client Service ID: 932306) (Appendix A) to determine the location of Aboriginal sites in relation to the current study area. The search area was defined as and include 1.5km x 1.5km of land surrounding the study area to inform the characterisation of the local archaeological context. The AHIMS search parameters were as follows:

GDA 1994, MGA 56	Eastings: 327514-330510
	Northings: 6254691-6257689
Buffer	0 metres (m)
Number of sites	81

An additional AHIMS search was conducted on 8 September 2025 for the same area and there were no changes to the results. The update AHIMS search results are included as Appendix B in this report.

There is a total of 81 AHIMS registered sites located within the search area, none of which are located within the study area. The closest AHIMS site to the study area was AHIMS ID 45-6-3094 located approximately 320m southwest.

Registered sites on the AHIMS database in the search area are concentrated in proximity to and along the waterways of Lane Cove River, where retained bushland and minimal historical disturbance has occurred, therefore preserving Aboriginal sites. This is also reflective of Beth White and Jo McDonald Stream order predictive model for the Cumberland Plain (White and McDonald 2010) that predicted artefacts are in higher frequencies within 100m of water. The concentration near lane cove predominately include shelter with midden and midden deposits. All the site features 'shell, artefact' are midden assemblages and 50 of the 81 site features (61.7%) are further described as including shelters.

A summary of the frequency of sites features within the search area is summarised in Table 3 below, the location of the site features is shown in Table 3.

The three closest AHIMS sites within a 400m radius of the study site (Figure 3) are all situated on the foreshore of or close to Lane Cove River and are rock shelters. AHIMS 45-6-3094 is a low hanging rock shelter in the rock outcrop upslope of Linley point reserve. AHIMS 45-6-1597 and AHIMS 45-6-0985 are both small sandstone rock shelters with predominantly oyster midden deposits and AHIMS 45-6-1597 also has four white hand stencils, and some indeterminate drawings applied with charcoal.

Table 3: Frequency of site features in AHIMS search results

Site Types	Frequency	Percentage
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	6	7.41
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell, Artefact	1	1.23
Artefact	3	3.7
Artefact, Art (Pigment or Engraved)	2	2.47
Artefact, Shell, Burial	1	1.23
Grinding Groove	4	4.94
Habitation Structure	1	1.23
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	7	8.64
Potential Archaeological Deposit, Shell	1	1.23
Shell	2	2.47
Shell, Artefact	46	56.8
Shell, Artefact, Art (Pigment or Engraved)	6	7.41
Shell, Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	1.23
Total	81	100%

Figure 2: AHIMS extensive search

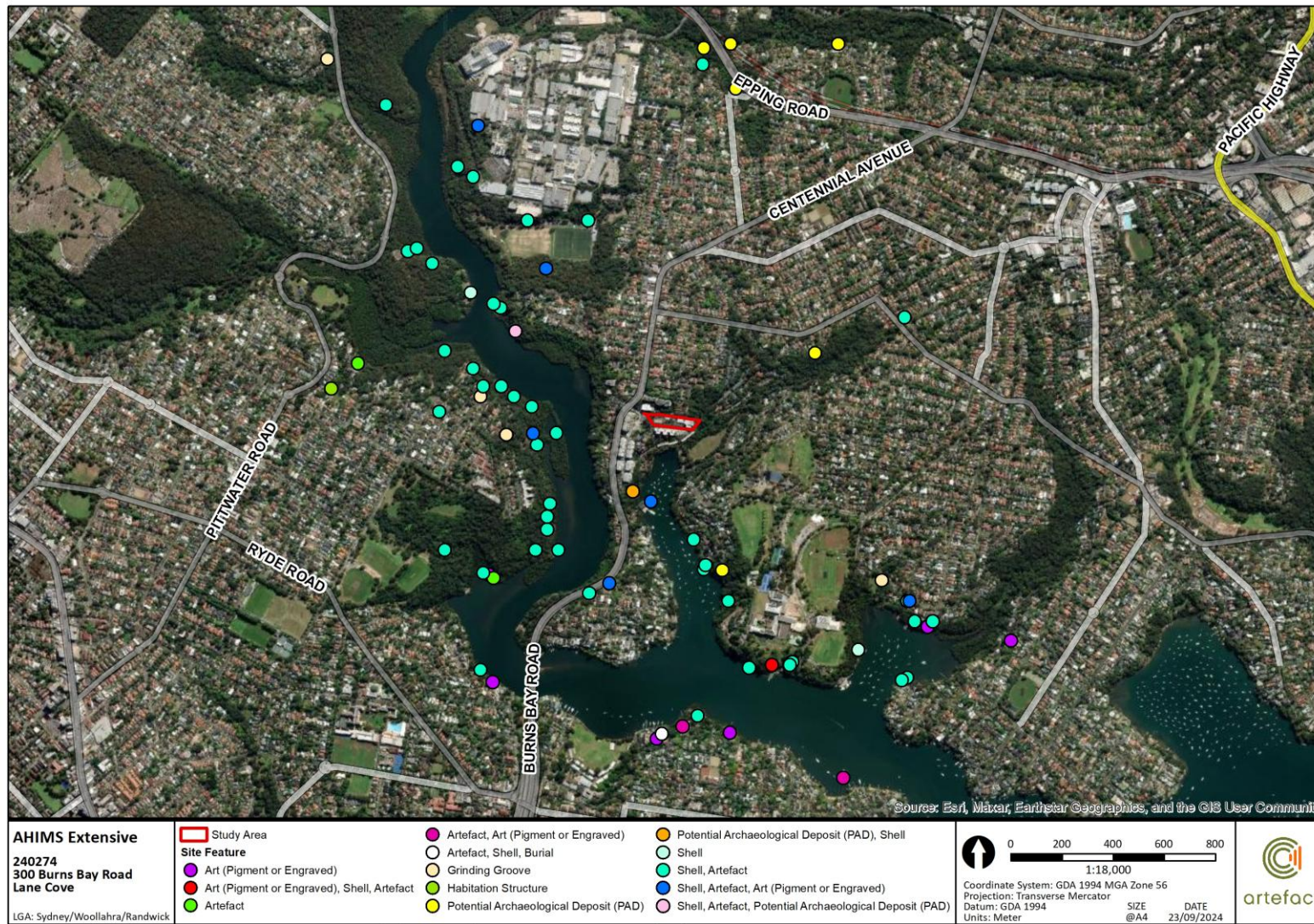


Figure 3: AHIMS detail



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3.2 Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST)

NSW Department of Planning and Environment 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 pre1750 model provides an appropriate baseline of archaeological potential. Values are given relative to the whole of NSW. The study area has a moderate archaeological potential according to the pre 1750 ASDST model and a low archaeological potential indicated in the 2020 ASDST model (Figure 5) as a result of disturbance caused by European activity.

Figure 4: ASDST pre 1750 archaeological potential



Figure 5: ASDST current model 2020 archaeological potential



3.3 Public AHIP register search

A search of the AHIP public register was completed on 19 September 2024 to determine whether any portions of the study area are within the boundaries of an active AHIP. No active AHIPs were found within the study area or its vicinity.

3.4 Review of existing archaeological literature

In the Willoughby, Lane Cove Council areas combined, there are numerous Aboriginal sites that remain including middens, rock engravings, axe grinding grooves, carved trees and stone arrangements. Archaeological analysis of these artefacts and their contexts have provided the basis for the interpretation of change in material culture over time.

In the present-day Lane Cove area, the earliest archaeological evidence appears around 6,000 years ago, just after mean sea levels stabilised at close to present-day levels. A small quantity of stone artefacts from an excavation of a midden site at Castle Cove in Middle Harbour, approximately 6.5km northeast of the study area 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 that site were mainly Sydney cockles, rock oysters, hairy mussels and the spiny oysters (Attenbrow 2005: 19; Currie 2008: 15-16).

Most of the previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the vicinity of the study area are in relation to studies within the Lane Cove National Park, northwest of the study site. A summary of existing archaeological investigations and literature relating to the study areas local and regional archaeological context is summarised in Table 4. A majority of the studies were concentrated in high urban areas within 200 – 350 metres of Lane Cove River or within Lane Cove National Park. The following report sites indicate a similar location pattern to registered AHIMS sites detailed in Figure 2 but are in areas of higher urban and commercial construction.

Table 4: Summary of previous archaeological literature

Report	Summary
Bronwyn Conyers, 1990, Lane Cove River State Recreation Area, Aboriginal sites planning study Survey	Brown Conyers conducted an Aboriginal heritage survey totalling 348 hectares of land along recreational areas parallel to Lane Cove River, north of the study area. The aim of the study was to identify Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential to formulate recommendations to guide the management of the park's Aboriginal heritage. Many Aboriginal sites had previously been recorded in the survey area however several new sites were recorded as part of this survey. They included five potential habitation sites along the cliff lines and sandstone outcrops, three shelters with archaeological deposits and two shell middens. Several engraving sites were also re-surveyed along the ridgelines.
Artefact, 2016, Lane Cove Syphon, Hunters Hill, Due Diligence prepared for OMP alliance	Artefact prepared a Due Diligence assessment for Lane Cove Syphon, Hunters Hill, approximately 500m west of the study area on the opposite side of the Lane Cove River. The subject area was situated within the Hawkesbury soil landscape. Based on the desktop assessment and survey the site was found to be heavily disturbed, no Aboriginal sites were identified. It was recommended that the study had low archaeological potential, and further assessment was not required.

Report	Summary
Comber Consultants 2020, 115 Tambourine Bay Rd, Riverview NSW, ACHAR prepared for Riverview Saint Ignatius College	Comber Consultants prepared an ACHAR for Riverview Saint Ignatius College, Tambourine Bay Road, Riverview NSW, located approximately 876m southeast of the study area. The subject area was situated within the Lambert soil landscape and disturbed terrain, 270 m north of and 250 m east of Lane Cove River foreshore. Survey indicated that the study area had 'been subject to significant disturbance and is not an area demonstrating archaeological potential for sub-surface artefact scatters.'
Artefact, 2022, 706 Mowbray Road West, Lane Cove North, Data Centre, Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, prepared for Arup	Artefact prepared an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed Mowbray Road Data Centre at 706 Mowbray Road West, Lane Cove North, approximately 1.8km northwest of the study area. The area was located approximately 230m to the east of Lane Cove River and approximately 100m to the north of Stringybark Creek within the GyMEA and Lucas Heights soil landscapes. Two previously registered PADs were located within 200m of the subject area; however, no sites were identified within the subject area during the desktop assessment and survey. The assessment concluded the entirety of the area had been subject to past ground disturbance through the introduction of fill, construction of buildings, utilities, landscaping, concrete, and bitumen. Although the area was located within a 'culturally sensitive landform' in proximity to Lane Cove River, the subject area had been significantly modified that reduced the archaeological potential to nil. Further assessment was not recommended.
Artefact, 2024, 2-8 Lanceley place and 14 Campbell Street, Artarmon, ACHAR, prepared for Goodman Property Services	Artefact prepared an ACHAR for 2-8 Lanceley Place and 14 Campbell Street, Artarmon, located approximately 3km east of the study area. The subject area was situated within the Glenorie and Disturbed Terrain soil landscape about 447m south of Gore Creek. Based on the desktop background and survey which did not identify any Aboriginal sites, the study area was found to be disturbed and to have a nil-low potential for Aboriginal objects to be located within it. It was therefore recommended that further assessment was not required.
Artefact, 2024, 618-624 Mowbray Road and 25-29 Mindarie Street, Lane Cove North, ACHAR prepared for Homes NSW	Artefact prepared an ACHAR for 618-624 Mowbray Road and 25-29 Mindarie Street, Lane Cove North, located approximately 1.9km north of the study area. The subject area was situated within the Lucas Heights soil landscape. Based on the desktop background and survey which did not identify any Aboriginal sites, the study area was found to be disturbed and to have a nil-low potential for Aboriginal objects to be located within it. The ACHAR recommended that further assessment was not required.

3.5 Historic records of Aboriginal material cultural

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. 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. '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).

Governor Arthur Phillip rather vaguely noted that the Cammeraygal (Gammeraigal) inhabited 'the northwest 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 Borogegal 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: 3; Currie 2008: 33).

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 (AHO 2015: 40-41; Currie 2008: 3; Attenbrow 2010: 22-25; Collins 1789: 453; Smith 2006: 10)

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, p. 3).

However, the many ridgelines and spurs with creeks and rivers that over millennia gouged their way through sandstone and run into Sydney Harbour contain hundreds of sites that comprise physical archaeological evidence of Aboriginal people around Lane Cove and the North Shore. Before the British colonists arrived and began clearing the trees, the various 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 up to 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 along the waterways of the north shore and along the 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: 10-15).

While the coastal foreshores, beaches and coves 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: 361).

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 1789: 284).

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: 15).

Along the ridges particularly behind the northern beaches there are large flat sandstone outcrops that still today have many significant engravings. Many, such as the cluster of engravings at 'Whale Rock' near Mona Vale Road, are located in prominent locations over the surrounding area with views to the north and south, demonstrating the connection between the 'Saltwater people' of the area and the surrounding region. Their locations on the ridge lines and the inclusion of mounds (footprints) suggests connections between the engravings that have been called 'ancestral pathways' (Kellerher Nightingale 2015: 34; Symons and Welsh 2021, Pers. Comm.)

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 19th 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 :69; Karskens 2015; Larmer 1898 [1832]: 223-229).

Rock images in the northern Sydney region include kangaroos, wallabies, whales and emus. People and spiritual beings are also commonly represented along with tools and weapons such as spears, shields, digging sticks and boomerangs. Large engravings of the great sky spirit Baiami, his wife Birrahgnooloo and his son, alternatively known as his brother, Daramulan, can be found across the Sydney region with remarkable sites within the Lane Cove National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.

Charcoal and ochre artworks are often found in rock overhangs and shelters, where they often remain well preserved. Drawings and stencils in charcoal and red, white and yellow ochre are common at sites in the lower north shore. These include white ochre fish and hand stencils, a red ochre eel, charcoal drawings of spirit figures and many others the subjects of which are no longer distinguishable. A source of high quality red and white ochre is known at North Head, approximately 12km east of the study area, however, exactly what sources were used by which clans is not known. Trading of high-quality ochre was common between clans and previous studies have shown that, like stone and other geographically specific resources, ochre can be traded over long distances (Currie 2008: 50).

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. Whales, fish and stingrays are also commonly depicted in rock engravings in the surrounding North Shore and Northern Beaches areas.

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, approximately 5km southeast of the study area depict a large sea creature – possibly a fish or a whale. Nearby 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 into the shore' (Hoskins 2015: 6-7).

3.6 Conclusion and summary

The Aboriginal historical and archaeological record indicates that Aboriginal people were active throughout the local area. However, historic disturbance associated with the urbanisation and developments adjacent to bushland corridors along the waterways has had a significant impact on the survival of Aboriginal sites in the area typically within Lucas Heights, Glenorie, Lambert and Gympie soil landscapes.

A majority of the surviving sites are located within Lane Cove River National Park which has comparatively not been impacted by the surrounding urbanisation. Aboriginal sites within the local area are commonly associated with exposed sandstone, shelters and midden deposits and are concentrated around the shore of Lane Cove River. Due to the proximity of the proposal to water and sandstone cliff faces the study area is within a landscape that would be classified by the Code as potentially sensitive regarding Aboriginal heritage (within 200 metres of water and within 200 metres from a cliff face).

Limited evidence of Aboriginal sites on ridgelines and in the Lane Cove urban area is attributed to continual historical disturbance associated with residential and commercial developments rather than a lack of Aboriginal presence. The projects discussed in Section 3.3 were all heavily impacted by urban and commercial construction influencing their outcome as having low or nil Aboriginal archaeological potential.

4.0 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

4.1 Soils

The majority of the western portion of the study area is Hawkesbury soil landscape, characterised by shallow (>50cm), discontinuous lithosols/ siliceous sands associated with rock outcrop. Hawkesbury sandstone slopes are found adjacent to Port Jackson, Georges River, Cowan Creek, Deep Creek and the upper reaches of the Lane Cove River.

Topsoil in the Hawkesbury soil landscape has low erodibility and includes loose coarse sands and organic matter but can be greatly impacted by concentrated flow erosion. The second and third soil layers of the Hawkesbury have moderate erodibility with low organic matter. Sheet erosion will have occurred following fires in the pre-European landscape (NSW eSpade).

The eastern portion of the site is a disturbed terrain soil landscape context (NSW eSpade). This disturbed terrain encompasses the later added office building constructed between 1971 and 1990 as illustrated in Figure 9 and Figure 10. The aerials from 1943 to 1990 indicate continued residential and commercial construction inclusive of the study area. This construction occurring to the south, west and north of the site has likely greatly impacted the surrounding reserves to the east of the site, and the extended disturbed terrain soil on these reserves.

Disturbed terrain soil landscapes have fill areas commonly capped with up to 600 mm of compacted clay over fill and waste material. The continued historical construction and resulting disturbed terrain has likely greatly impacted the capacity of Aboriginal heritage in the eastern side of the study area at the location of the current office. According to client design proposals this existing office building will be retained and not impacted during upcoming construction. While disturbance may have an impact on Aboriginal potential, it is possible for Aboriginal sites to survive where they are located within deeper undisturbed deposits or where deposition of fill has sealed the sensitive deposits. Due to the nature of disturbed terrain, it is unlikely that sites will be visible on the surface (DPE 2021).

4.2 Geology

The Hawkesbury soil landscape consists of Hawkesbury sandstone which is a medium to coarse-grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminate lenses (NSW eSpade). The combination of bedding planes and widely spaced joints gives sandstone outcrops a distinctive blocky appearance. rolling to very steep hills.

The study site is on a plateau elevated at approximately 20 metres above Lane Cove River; part of a steep outcrop that reaches an elevation of 40 metres to the north of the study area. The extant carpark and office building have been built into this slope impacting the likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

Overhangs and minor shelters may occur on the Hawkesbury Sandstone slopes. Small accumulations of soils may produce deposits at the rear of benches. Surfaces for grinding grooves and sandstone outcrops with rock shelters may be significant site types on Hawkesbury Sandstone ledges and cappings. However, these outcrops are frequently concentrated along the undisturbed banks of waterways and are unlikely to be present within the study area.

The presence of sandstone outcrops is strongly correlated with past Aboriginal occupation and activity for numerous reasons. Sandstone overhangs were frequently used as shelters by Aboriginal groups and may still contain evidence of use and occupation such as artefacts, evidence of fireplaces, and food waste (Coast History and Heritage 2021). Disturbed terrain soil landscapes have

been levelled to slopes of <3%. In terraced cut and fill areas short rises may be steeper than 30% (NSW eSpade).

4.3 Hydrology

The Lane Cove River lies approximately 125 metres south and 330 metres west of the study site and is a microtidal estuary (Figure 7). The catchment area covers about 9300 hectares (NSW OEH NSW Parks and Wildlife Service 2016). This hydrology will have been emplaced by marine transgressive incursion and estuarine flooding up into Lane Cove and the Parramatta River Pleistocene low sea level incised river tract of the Lane Cove River system around 7500 to 8,000 years ago (Sloss et al 2007). Sites within 200 metres of waterways, waterholes and wetlands indicate likely existence of Aboriginal artefacts (DECCW 2010).

4.4 Landforms

The study area is cut into a sandstone mound aligning with the topography of the Hawkesbury soil landscape characterised by steep Hawkesbury sandstone slopes. While the landform has undergone extensive modifications from urban and commercial developments, the study area would have previously been moderately inclined to precipitous. Deposition of material particularly to the western side of the study area and urban and commercial construction in the area to level out the slopes has severely reduced the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological material to remain within most of the study area.

Figure 6: Soil landscape within and surrounding the study area

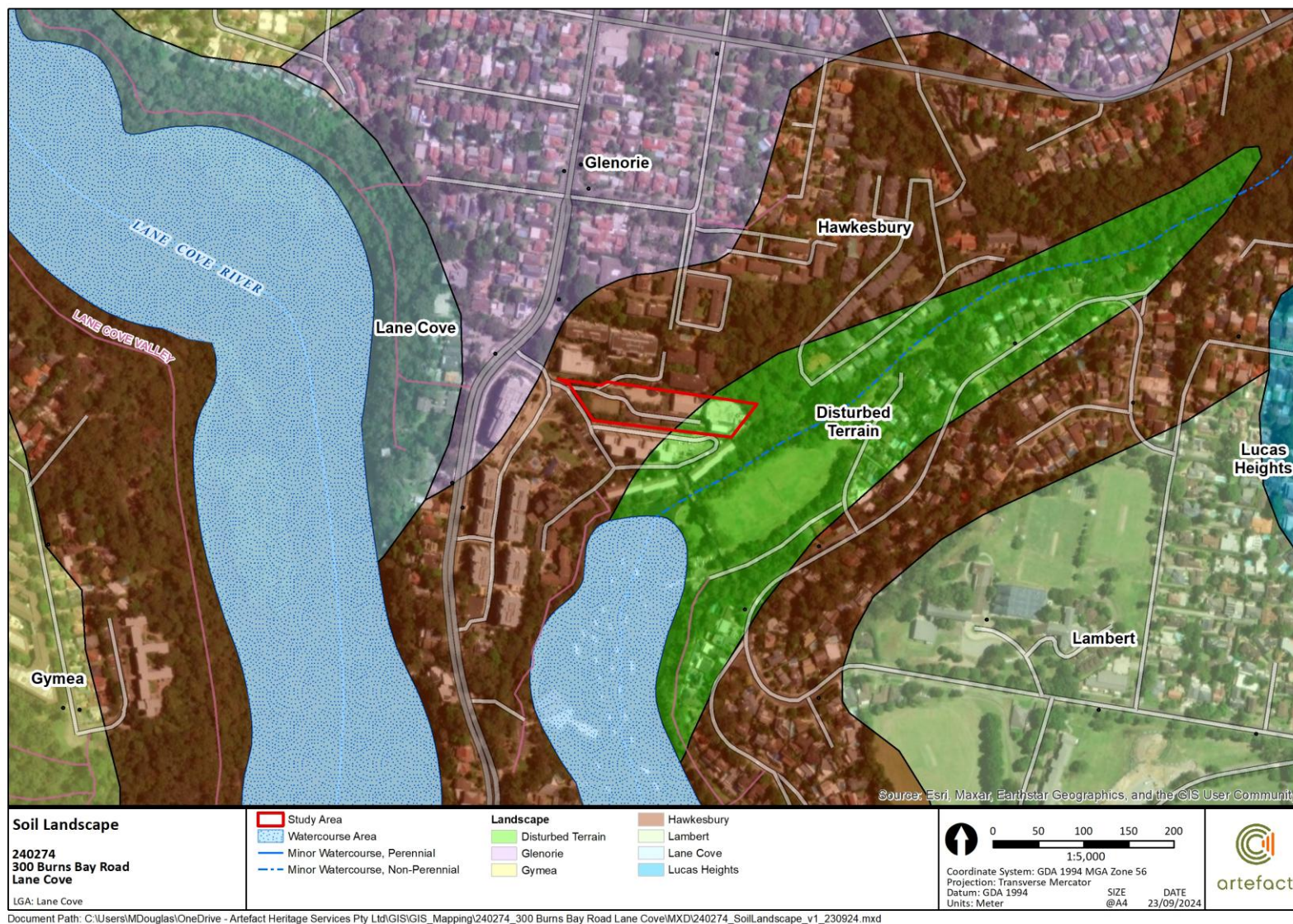
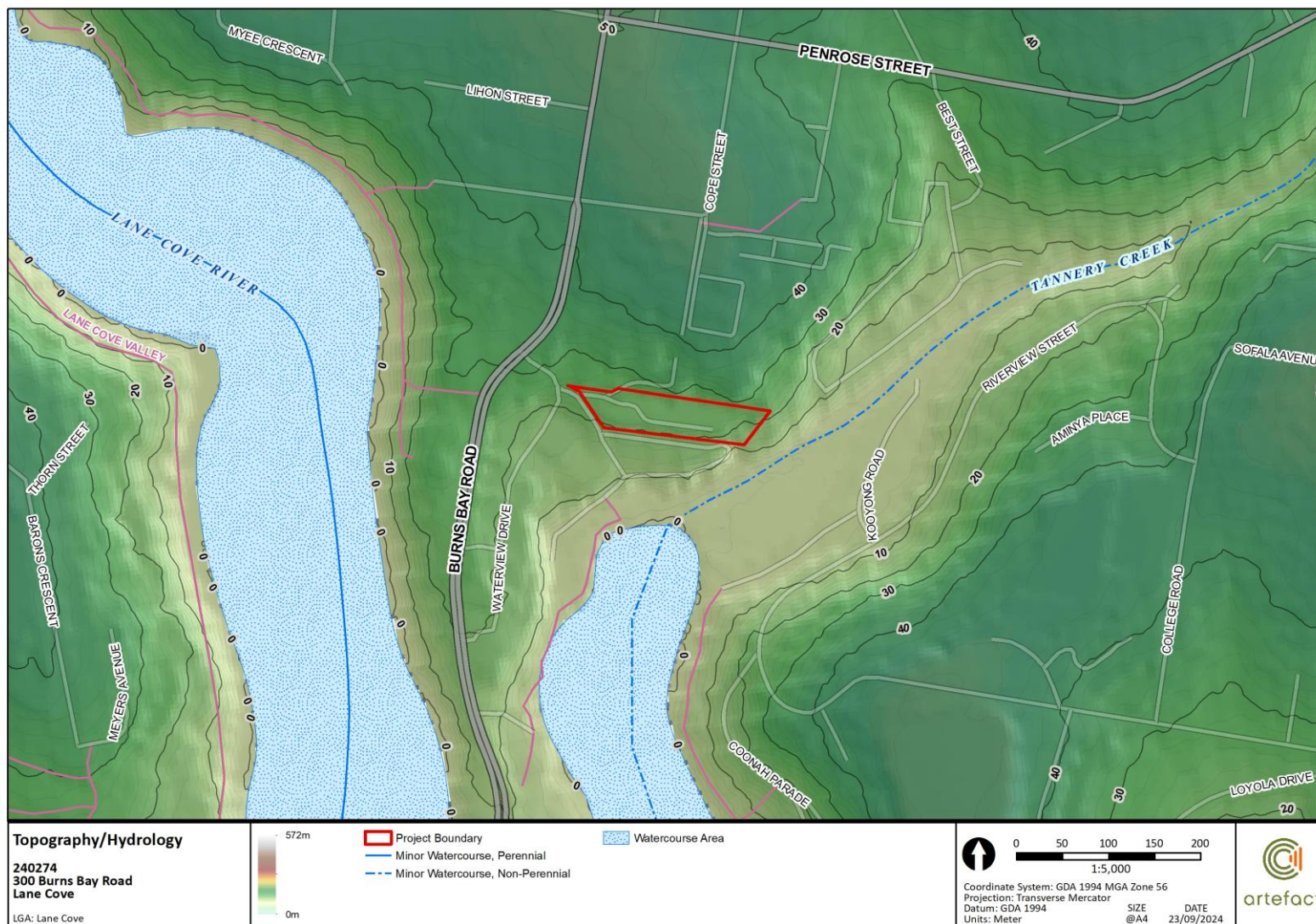


Figure 7: Hydrology and topography of the study area.



4.5 Historic land disturbance

European expansion started soon after colonisation in 1788. A mapping expedition team led by John Hunter around Port Jackson entered the lower reaches of the Lane Cove River. William Bradley surveyed Lane Cove River area more extensively while sailing along the river and named it. Some months later Lieutenant Henry Ball with his party in 1788. Ball was visiting the district to report on its suitability for occupation and development.

The foreshore was not as dense with mangrove vegetation as it is currently, and thick hardwood eucalypt forests were inspected for their suitability for logging (McLoughlin 1988:15-16). A logging industry was well established by the time the first land grants were apportioned in 1792-1994, and this industry supplied the colony with timber for the first half of the 19th century (Phippen 2009).

By the mid-late 1790s the rural expansion of the colony, and the need for timber, drew settlers to the Lane Cove area. In 1808 a convict sawmill was established on the Lane Cove River so that processed logs could be ferried downstream to Parramatta approximately 2.50km north of the study area. Logging remained an important industry in the local area until the 1840s. Lane Cove was the principal source of timber for the Sydney region and many sawyers resided in the surround bush (Farlow 2011). By the late 1800s various manufacturing industries such as tanneries and boiling down works were established along the river.

The earliest known land grant within the study area was granted on 24 May 1834 to Thomas Kellett. During the early-twentieth century, the study area was used in part by the Mangrovite Tannery. The Mangrovite Tannery was established by Charles Ludowici in 1913 and operated until the 1990s.

- 1943 aerial imagery (Figure 8) indicates that the suburb of Lane Cove had experienced intensified development including residential development along Burns Bay Road. The study area contained a large building likely established for agricultural purposes or as part of the Mangrovite Tannery.
- 1971 aerial imagery (Figure 9) shows additional development within the eastern portion of the study area, and intensified subdivision and residential development within the surround area.
- 1990 aerial imagery (Figure 10) shows the early to mid-twentieth century development had been removed. The extant development within the study area is consistent with the 1990s build.

The study area has remained relatively the same in the last 40 years since. Based on the background information it has been determined that the study area is located on cut out slopes and impacted redistributed soil.

Figure 8: Historical imagery 1943

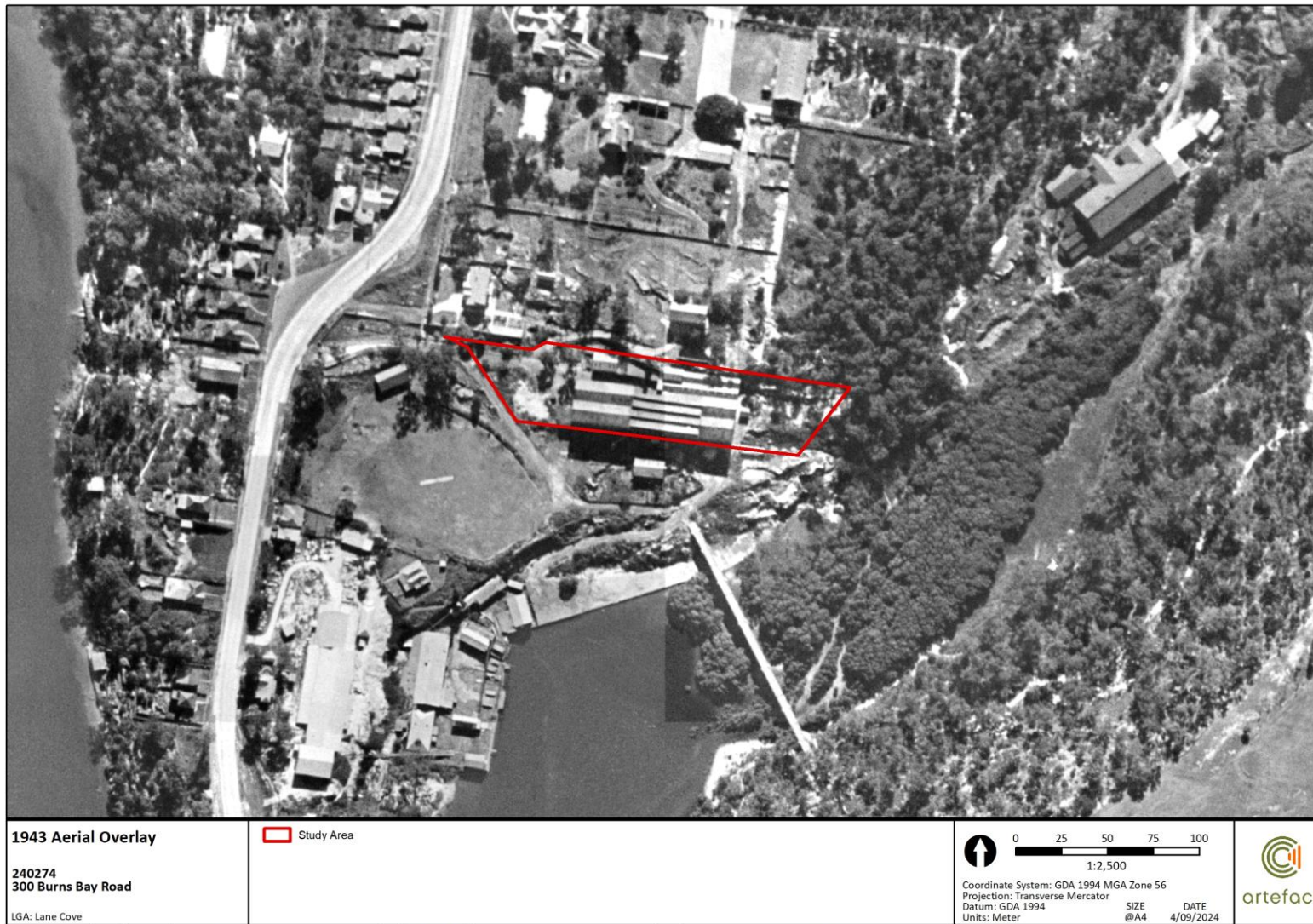


Figure 9: Historical imagery 1971

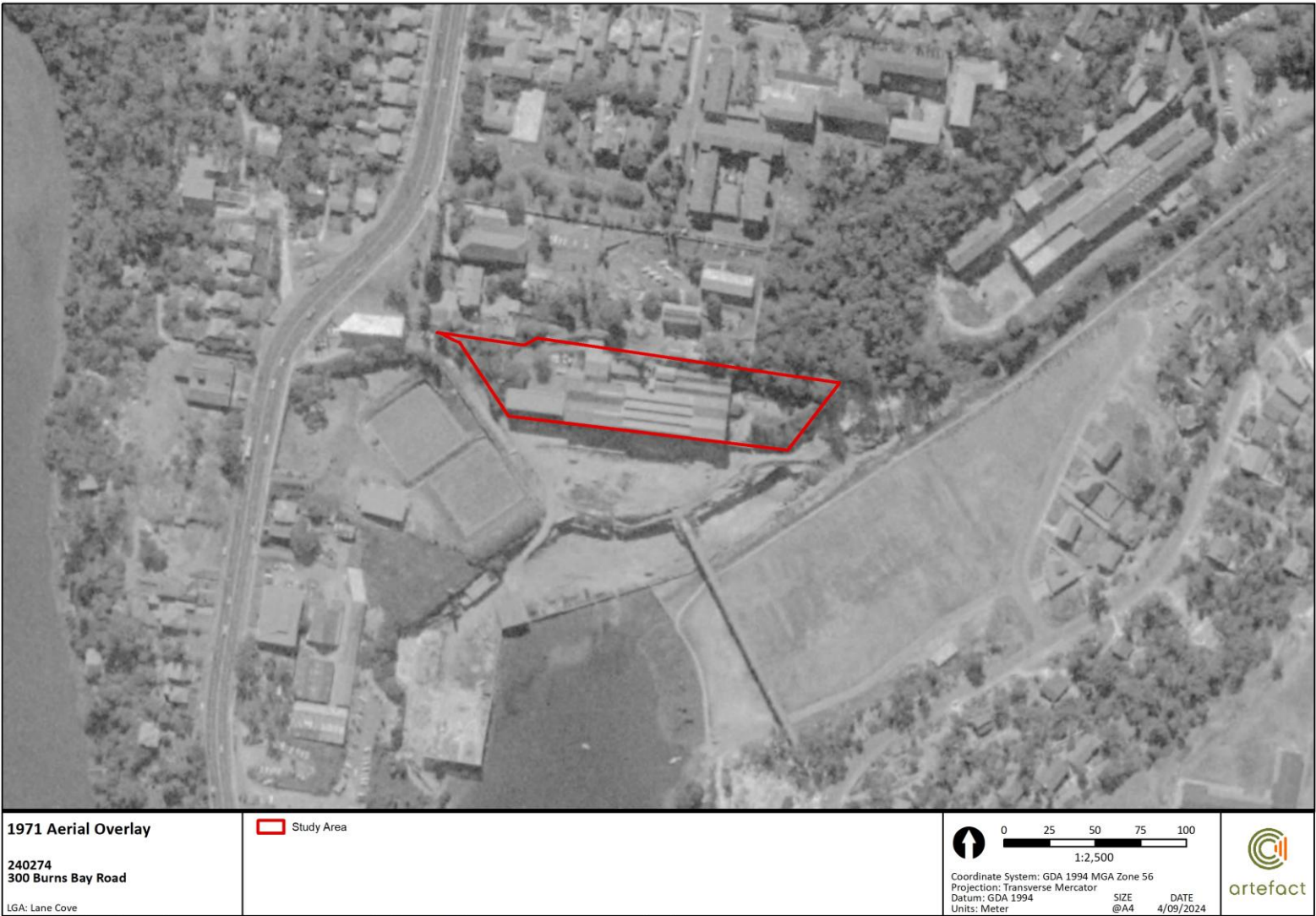


Figure 10: Historical imagery 1990



5.0 SUMMARY AND PREDICTIONS

5.1 Regional and local archaeological character

In the present-day Lane Cove area, the earliest archaeological evidence of occupation appears around 6,000 years ago, just after mean sea levels stabilised at close to present-day levels. The Lane Cove waterways would have provided potable water and additional food resources such as shellfish, and the foreshores contained suitable sandstone outcropping for the shelter, art and tool grinding. The proximity to water and evidence of shelter and midden deposits shows extensive and ongoing occupation in the area (as discussed in Section 3.5) and the ASDST model pre 1750 indicates a moderate archaeological potential for the study area prior to land disturbance.

Previous investigations in the local area corroborate the impact of historical disturbance on the archaeological record and show a correlation between exposed sandstone outcrops and Aboriginal sites, as well as midden sites and their proximity to watercourses. According to AHIMS search and previous archaeological studies in the area, sites are concentrated particularly within 50-100m of the waterways and are comparatively scarce more than 200m away. This likely reflects the historical disturbances (such as residential construction) impacting archaeological deposits, as well as investigation sampling bias in the area.

In the local area, historical developments have resulted in significant impacts to the survival of Aboriginal sites, now largely concentrated along the banks of Lane Cove River and Stringybark Creek. The Hawkesbury soil landscape is vulnerable to harm, and as a result the distribution of Aboriginal sites within the local area is heavily biased towards areas which have suffered less disturbance, in particular the bush corridors along the local creeks and waterways in Lane Cove River National Park. 300 Burns Bay Road has experienced extensive disturbance between the early 1940's and 1990. Based on the desktop research, soil landscapes and aerial imagery it has been determined that the study area is located on cut out Hawkesbury sandstone slopes and impacted redistributed soil.

5.2 Predictive model

The predictive model comprises a series of statements regarding the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use that is expected in the study area. Based on desktop research, landscape context, geographic location of the study area and nearby recorded sites, the following predictive statements are made:

- Vegetation clearance associated with extensive development is likely to impact the survival of mature native trees, yielding to a nil potential for Culturally Modified Trees, as observed in aerial imagery.
- Land with the least amount of historical ground disturbance has the greatest potential for artefact bearing deposits.
- The most likely site types to be present within the study area, conditional to limited ground disturbance, are midden assemblages and shelters.
- *In situ* soil deposits are unlikely to be present due to shallow Hawkesbury soil landscape and extensive historical disturbance likely impacting the preservation of archaeological sites.

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
- Review the sub-surface archaeological potential of the study area
- Gather enough information to assess scientific values of identified Aboriginal objects

6.2 Constraints and limitations

Several areas of the ground surface were obscured by concrete, landscaping vegetation, grass and the existing building structures.

6.3 Survey personnel

An archaeological survey was conducted on 29 October 2024. In attendance was Katherine Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact) and Sammut Sammut (Heritage Consultant, Artefact). Metropolitan LALC were invited but were unable to send a representative to attend the survey.

6.4 Sample strategy

The study area was surveyed as one survey unit due to the small size of the study area and location within one sloping landform.

6.5 Survey procedure

Archaeological survey was undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice. The study area was entered by vehicle and then the survey undertaken on foot. A GPS enabled tablet was used to collect spatially logged field records. The coordinate system projection used for all recording was GDA 94 MGA 56. Photo scales were used for photographs where appropriate. The land surface, soil exposures, vegetation condition were observed and photographed with a scale.

7.0 RESULTS

7.1 Description of survey units

300 Burns Bay Road is situated on a gentle slope extending adjacent to the banks of Lane Cove River and extending west to an elevation of approximately 30 metres above sea level [ASL] (Figure 7). The abutting properties to the north are on an elevation of 40 metres ASL, demonstrating that the slope landform within the study area has been subject to the process of cut and fill for the construction of an asphalt road, tennis court (Figure 15), two level carpark (Figure 16), warehouse (Figure 22) and office building (Figure 25), all built onto a concrete slab supported by extensive cement piers and foundations. The northern boundary wall of the subject area is an exposed sandstone retaining wall which extends behind the carpark, warehouse and office building (Figure 18, Figure 19, Figure 20, Figure 23).

The only observed area of soil exposure was in the western portion of the study area, in the form of two landscaped garden frontages to the property (Figure 11, Figure 12). Surface visibility in those areas during the survey was limited by extensive leaf litter, mulch and shrubbery coverage. Exposed soil contained brick, cement and ceramic inclusions and the soil was not tightly compacted alluding to an extensive fill soil mix (Figure 13). Fire hydrant boosters and irrigation systems also evidently extend under this landscaped area (Figure 14). No mature native tree species were identified within the study area, meaning that no evidence for culturally modified trees was observed. The asphalt road leading through the survey area includes storm water grates and sewage lines that run under the study area indicating extensive ground disturbance not visible from the surface.

A retaining wall extends behind the two-level carpark, warehouse and office building. (Figure 18, Figure 19, Figure 20, Figure 23). The height of the sandstone cutting has, in places, been increased with worked sandstone blocks (Figure 19), formed concrete, and has been reinforced with shotcrete (Figure 20). The exposed sandstone has been cut into and levelled out; no original sandstone face remains.

Part of the warehouse and the entire office building are on the disturbed terrain soil landscape and have been built up upon extensive fill over sandstone (Figure 26, Figure 30). The exposed section of the sandstone has evidence of scraping from excavators and is covered with construction debris including dirt and cement remnants (Figure 24, Figure 28, Figure 29). This extensive fill appears to have been moved from higher elevations in the study area during the construction process, providing additional evidence of the cut and fill procedure which was involved in levelling the site.

The fill surrounds and covers the cement foundations that have been placed into the bedrock (Figure 29, Figure 31). To the very east of the site is evidence of extensive storm water and sewer pipes which extend under the fill and into the sandstone (Figure 32).

No Aboriginal objects or PADs were identified during archaeological survey.

Figure 11: View east of the landscaping north of the asphalt road



Figure 12: View east of the landscaping south of the asphalt road



Figure 13: Fill soil mix with ceramic and concrete inclusions



Figure 14: Fire hydrant booster – landscaping north of asphalt road



Figure 15: View east of tennis court



Figure 16: View north of two-level carpark



Figure 17: View east of sandstone retaining wall



Figure 18: View north of sandstone cut for two-level carpark foundations

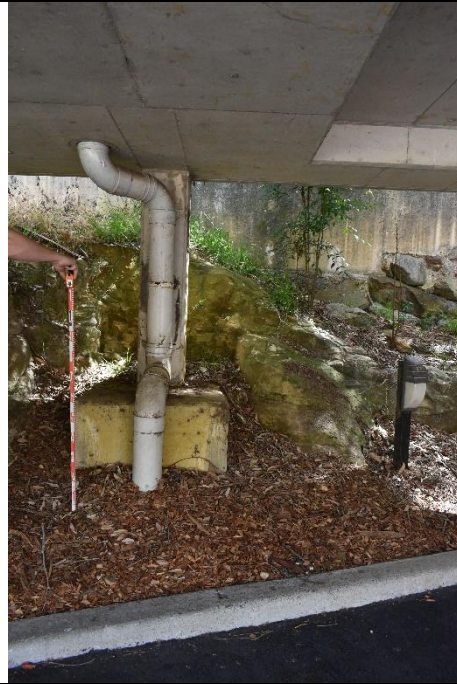


Figure 19: Sandstone retaining wall – sandstone block additions



Figure 20: Sandstone retaining wall – formed concrete and reinforced shotcrete

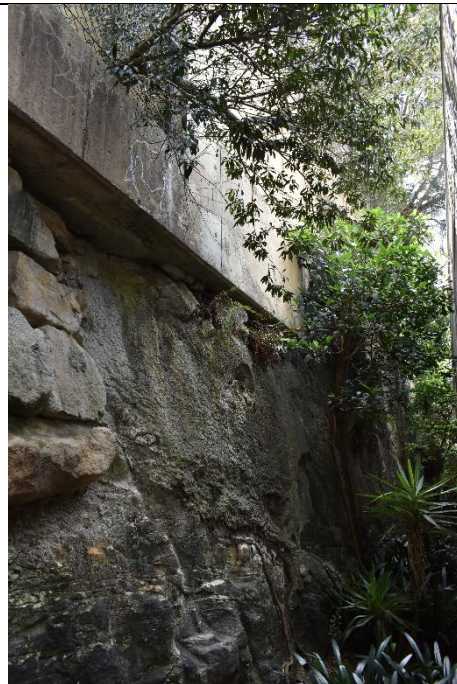


Figure 21: Northeast view of carpark



Figure 22: North view of warehouse



Figure 23: East view of sandstone cut retaining wall, behind warehouse



Figure 24: West view of cut exposed sandstone under warehouse



Figure 25: Sandstone blocks behind office building



Figure 26: View west of construction debris including warehouse foundations



Figure 27: Screening of foundation area under warehouse building



Figure 28: Construction debris, partially exposed sandstone and foundations



Figure 29: Construction debris, exposed soil with construction rubble



Figure 30: Foundations at eastern end of the office building, and ceramic drainage pipes



Figure 31: View East of debris under office building



Figure 32: Water management systems extending under construction rubble and sandstone



Figure 33: View North of debris under office building



Figure 34: View North of debris under office building



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 5, and landform survey coverage is outlined in Table 6. Where visibility or exposure in a survey unit were less than 5%, this has been rounded down to 0% in accordance with Requirement 9 of the Code of Practice. Sandstone surfaces on the site had a 100% exposure rate but accounted for less than 5% of the survey area, which, due to the guidelines present in the Code of Practice, has been rounded down to 0% exposure (Table 5).

Table 5: Effective survey coverage

Landform	Survey unit area (m ²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Survey Coverage (m ²)	Effective Coverage (%)
Disturbed terrain	7595m ²	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	7595m ²	0	0	0

7.3 Aboriginal sites

No Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were identified within the study area.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The results of the survey were consistent with background research results which indicated that the study area has been subjected to high levels of disturbance that have greatly reduced the potential for preserved Aboriginal archaeological material. The study area is significantly disturbed and shows evidence of removal of potential artefact bearing residual soils from cuts into the natural slope for the construction of retaining walls and leveling of the site.

The predictive model stated that there was nil-low potential for culturally modified trees to be present within the study area. This was reflected within the survey results that identified recent landscaping and introduced trees that demonstrated no evidence of cultural modification.

The predictive model also suggested '*in-situ* soil deposits are unlikely to be present within the study area.' The soil across the study area has evidence of significant disturbance and construction debris. Soil fill is present in the garden landscape to the west of the study area with brick, cement and ceramic inclusions. The study area is situated on Hawkesbury soil landscapes to the west of the site which are characterised by shallow soils. Disturbance to the site will have removed any natural soil profiles, therefore, the soils present within the study area are unlikely to contain subsurface Aboriginal artefacts.

In line with AHIMS search (Section 3.1), the most common types of recorded site in the surrounding areas are midden and sandstone shelters, which are predominantly located within 100 metres of the Lane Cove River. There is a distinct lack of AHIMS sites recorded in high residential areas around the study area due to the high level of 19th and 20th century disturbance. Historical aerial images of the study area indicate construction which is consistent with the results of the archaeological survey. Although intact Hawkesbury Sandstone was observed during the archaeological survey, it had been modified through cutting and machine scraping, and no remnant sandstone ground surfaces were observed. Therefore, no rock shelter evidence remains on the site.

In summary, the study area is relatively consistent with the regional and local archaeological character of the area. No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were identified, largely due to the removal of any *in-situ* soils. Furthermore, although sandstone was identified during the survey, it is unlikely to contain engravings or other evidence of habitation due to removal of the natural surface. It is unlikely that Aboriginal sites or objects are present in the study area.

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

The study area has been assessed as heavily disturbed and no Aboriginal objects nor PADs were identified through archaeological survey. Therefore, the study area contains no scientific value.

10.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

10.1 Description of likely impacts

The proponent's proposal involves:

- Site establishment works including:
 - Erection of site hoarding, fencing and signage
 - Installation of site office and amenities.
- The demolition of all existing structures at the site comprising:
 - Office Building
 - Warehouse
 - Car Parking structure
- Removal of 32 trees on the site
- Shoring and bulk excavation works to enable the excavation of basement levels
- Extension and augmentation of services and infrastructure as required.

10.2 Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage

As no Aboriginal objects, sites or areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the study area, it is unlikely that the proposed development will results in any impacts to Aboriginal heritage.

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 measures such as comprehensive salvage excavations in accordance with the SSD Conditions of Approval would be required.

This archaeological assessment has determined that there are no Aboriginal objects present within the study area, nor is there the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present. Therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary and the following management recommendations are made.

11.2 Proposed management or mitigation measures

As no Aboriginal objects were identified and it is considered unlikely that Aboriginal objects will be present within the study area, works may proceed with caution without active mitigation. Unexpected finds of Aboriginal objects are protected under the NPW Act and an Unexpected Finds Procedure (UFP) must be implemented to manage Aboriginal objects that may be encountered during works.

11.3 Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report

In order to satisfy requirements of an applied for and anticipated specific industry SEARs, an ACHAR must be prepared in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011), the Code of Practice (2010a) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (hereafter the Consultation Requirements; DECCW 2010b).

11.4 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 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 Overview of findings

Desktop research and archaeological survey have identified the following:

- Sandstone outcrops in this area have been exposed through construction cut and fill processes. However, none of the original surface of the sandstone remains and, therefore, has nil potential to contain sites such as engravings or shelters.
- The study area has been subject to significant disturbance during the 19th and 20th century, which has removed all the original ground surface. As a result, Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present in the study area due to the development of the site.
- The current proposal is unlikely to impact Aboriginal objects.

12.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- An ACHAR be prepared to satisfy requirements in the application of a specific industry SEARs. The ACHAR must include consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties in accordance with the Consultation Requirements in *The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.
- If changes are made to the proposal that will result in impacts to areas not assessed by this report, additional Aboriginal heritage assessment will be required.

13.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A – AHIMS RECORDS 14 SEPTEMBER 2024

 AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report Your Ref/PO Number : 240274 Client Service ID : 932306										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1940	Stringy Bark Creek Cave 1;	AGD	56	329010	6257390	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0900	Boronia Park;Hunters Hill;	AGD	56	328445	6255490	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1966	Burns Bay 1;	GDA	56	329079	6255720	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1976	Riverview Cave 1;	AGD	56	329280	6255040	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1689	Barons Crescent;	AGD	56	328150	6256130	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	M Hawthorne					Permits		
45-6-1690	Barons Crescent;	AGD	56	328110	6256200	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	M Hawthorne					Permits		
45-6-1819	BPW Minor B;	AGD	56	328270	6256090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-0619	Gladesville;Lane Cove River	AGD	56	329560	6254598	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-2276	Blackman Park 2;	AGD	56	328560	6256780	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2277	Blackman Park 3;SWA;SWD	GDA	56	328500	6256781	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-3741	Sugarloaf Point Trail Midden	GDA	56	328206	6256686	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Apex Archaeology,Ms.Julia Atkinson					Permits		
45-6-3893	Gore Creek 13 LCC 125	GDA	56	329190	6255600	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt					Permits		
45-6-0763	Fig Tree Bridge;Linley Point;	GDA	56	328749	6255550	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809
Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/09/2024 for Katherine Douglas for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 327514.0 - 330510.0, Northings : 6254691.0 - 6257689.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81 This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.										



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

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Client Service ID : 932306

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Laura-Jane Smith					Permits		
45-6-1969	Burns Bay 4;	AGD	56	329110	6255290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1691	Buffalo Creek;	AGD	56	328000	6256270	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	M Hawthorne					Permits		
45-6-3000	Tambourine Bay Boatshed LCC089	GDA	56	329724	6255290	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2076	Tambourine Bay 3;	AGD	56	329820	6255290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0617	Fig tree bridge 1;Gladesville;	GDA	56	328669	6255510	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Laura-Jane Smith,K Cutmore					Permits		
45-6-1810	Buffalo Creek 3;	AGD	56	327660	6256220	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-3014	Tambourine Bay Boatshed - LCC 093 Not a Site	GDA	56	329994	6255380	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1967	Burns Bay 2;	GDA	56	329119	6255605	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1975	Riverview 2;	AGD	56	329360	6255050	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1005	Martins Creek;Lane Cove SRA; RYDE 015	GDA	56	327644	6257600	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102489
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,J A Hatfield,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3010	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 7 - LCC085	GDA	56	329119	6257645	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3191	64A High Street Hunters Hill	GDA	56	327659	6256312	Closed site	Not a Site	Habitation Structure : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
45-6-2059	Sugarloaf 3	AGD	56	327950	6256610	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2075	Tambourine Bay 4;	AGD	56	329810	6255290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 932306

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1815	L-Shaped Shelter;	AGD	56	328190	6255380	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-2078	Tambourine Bay 1;	GDA	56	330014	6255400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2326	Tambourine Bay 7;Northwood;	AGD	56	329810	6254990	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1688	Ferdinand St Reserve;	AGD	56	328930	6254800	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-1824	BPW Major B.;	AGD	56	328400	6255570	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					Permits		
45-5-2982	PAD 2 Stringbark Creek	GDA	56	329243	6257485	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1985	
45-6-3001	Tennyson Park 1 LCC090	GDA	56	329554	6256450	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3094	Linley Point Shelter 1 LCC105	GDA	56	328840	6255910	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2057	Sugarloaf 1 RYDE 017	GDA	56	327959	6256850	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,102489
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1817	Mottled Ceiling Shelter;	AGD	56	328150	6255400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-2275	Blackman Park 1;SWD	GDA	56	328428	6256969	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-1820	Above Big Red Shield	AGD	56	328140	6256090	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		

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Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 932306

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2298	Lovetts Reserve 2;Lane Cove West;SWD	GDA	56	328322	6256627	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-1813	Villa Floridiana;	AGD	56	328850	6254770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-1816	ST Patrick's Day Midden;	AGD	56	328340	6256050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-2077	Tambourine Bay 2;	GDA	56	329944	6255400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2238	Blackman Park 5;	AGD	56	328050	6256990	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1823	BPW Major A;	AGD	56	328400	6255620	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-1977	Shale Mine Cave 4;	AGD	56	329190	6255030	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1822	Large Red Ants Shelter;	AGD	56	328410	6255670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-0985	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328436	6255948	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-0987	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328345	6255946	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey,Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-3009	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 6 - LCC 084	GDA	56	329224	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2297	Lovetts Reserve 1;Lane Cove West;Midden	GDA	56	328294	6256644	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-2058	Sugarloaf 2	AGD	56	327890	6256670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits	624	
45-6-1829	Bonnefin Road 1;	AGD	56	328140	6255020	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 932306

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2325	Tambourine Bay 6;Northwood;	AGD	56	329790	6254980	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1048	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328173	6255394	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1390
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0966	Kitty's Creek;Lane Cove SRA; RYDE 016	GDA	56	327874	6257420	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Alice Gorman,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1821	The Causeway;	AGD	56	328360	6255900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3004	Stringybark Creek PAD shelter 1 - LCC 079	GDA	56	329644	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3090	Dettman Ave Shelter LCC094	GDA	56	330320	6255325	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2281	Mars Rd Cave;Lane Cove West;	AGD	56	328130	6257150	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1812	Sea Street;	AGD	56	328830	6254750	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1390
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1814	Jule's Pig Pen;	GDA	56	329221	6254965	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1390
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>	4254	
45-6-1818	BPW Minor A;	AGD	56	328220	6256130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1155	Fig Tree Bridge;	GDA	56	328292	6255163	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1390,105411,105412
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2237	Blackman Park 4;	AGD	56	328110	6256950	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1968	Burns Bay 3;	AGD	56	329020	6255430	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 19/09/2024 for Katherine Douglas for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 327514.0 - 330510.0, Northings : 6254691.0 - 6257689.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 932306

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1974	Riverview 3;	AGD	56	329350	6255040	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1825	BPW Minor C.;	AGD	56	328000	6255490	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-0982	Gladesville	AGD	56	328354	6255489	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-0983	Gladesville	AGD	56	328354	6255489	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-0984	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328354	6255489	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-0988	Gladesville;	AGD	56	327978	6256030	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1684	Valeries Site;Near Boat Shed;	AGD	56	328990	6254840	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1687	Ferdinand St Reserve;	AGD	56	328930	6254800	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1597	Lane Cove;	AGD	56	328807	6255680	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-2296	Lovetts Reserve 3;Lane Cove West SWD	GDA	56	328381	6256536	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-2074	Tambourine Bay 5;	AGD	56	329710	6255370	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1809
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-0616	Boronia Park;Hunter's Hill;	AGD	56	328345	6255946	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1391	Chatswood;Trouve street, Lane Cove;	GDA	56	329904	6256590	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1154	Boronia Park;	GDA	56	328344	6256130	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1390
	Contact							Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/09/2024 for Katherine Douglas for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 327514.0 - 330510.0, Northings : 6254691.0 - 6257689.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 932306

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3884	Burns Bay 5 (LLC 125)	GDA	56	329190	6255600	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt							
								<u>Permits</u>		

** 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

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/09/2024 for Katherine Douglas for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 327514.0 - 330510.0, Northings : 6254691.0 - 6257689.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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APPENDIX B – AHIMS RECORDS 8 SEPTEMBER 2025



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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 1041822

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1940	Stringy Bark Creek Cave 1;	AGD	56	329010	6257390	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0900	Boronia Park;Hunters Hill;	AGD	56	328445	6255490	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1966	Burns Bay 1;	GDA	56	329079	6255720	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1976	Riverview Cave 1;	AGD	56	329280	6255040	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1689	Barons Crescent;	AGD	56	328150	6256130	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	M Hawthorne					Permits		
45-6-1690	Barons Crescent;	AGD	56	328110	6256200	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	M Hawthorne					Permits		
45-6-1819	BPW Minor B;	AGD	56	328270	6256090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-0619	Gladesville;Lane Cove River	AGD	56	329560	6254598	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-2276	Blackman Park 2;	AGD	56	328560	6256780	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2277	Blackman Park 3;SWA;SWD	GDA	56	328500	6256781	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-3741	Sugarloaf Point Trail Midden	GDA	56	328206	6256686	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Apex Archaeology,Ms.Julia Atkinson					Permits		
45-6-3893	Gore Creek 13 LCC 125	GDA	56	329190	6255600	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt					Permits		
45-6-0763	Fig Tree Bridge;Linley Point;	GDA	56	328749	6255550	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 1041822

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Laura-Jane Smith					Permits		
45-6-1969	Burns Bay 4;	AGD	56	329110	6255290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1691	Buffalo Creek;	AGD	56	328000	6256270	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	M Hawthorne					Permits		
45-6-3000	Tambourine Bay Boatshed LCC089	GDA	56	329724	6255290	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2076	Tambourine Bay 3;	AGD	56	329820	6255290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0617	Fig tree bridge 1;Gladesville;	GDA	56	328669	6255510	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Laura-Jane Smith,K Cutmore					Permits		
45-6-1810	Buffalo Creek 3;	AGD	56	327660	6256220	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-3014	Tambourine Bay Boatshed - LCC 093 Not a Site	GDA	56	329994	6255380	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1967	Burns Bay 2;	GDA	56	329119	6255605	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1975	Riverview 2;	AGD	56	329360	6255050	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1005	Martins Creek;Lane Cove SRA; RYDE 015	GDA	56	327644	6257600	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102489
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,J.A Hatfield,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3010	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 7 - LCC085	GDA	56	329119	6257645	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3191	64A High Street Hunters Hill	GDA	56	327659	6256312	Closed site	Not a Site	Habitation Structure : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
45-6-2059	Sugarloaf 3	AGD	56	327950	6256610	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2075	Tambourine Bay 4;	AGD	56	329810	6255290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 1041822

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-1815	L-Shaped Shelter;	AGD	56	328190	6255380	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-2078	Tambourine Bay 1;	GDA	56	330014	6255400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-2326	Tambourine Bay 7;Northwood;	AGD	56	329810	6254990	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-1688	Ferdinand St Reserve;	AGD	56	328930	6254800	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-1824	BPW Major B.;	AGD	56	328400	6255570	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders								
45-5-2982	PAD 2 Stringbark Creek	GDA	56	329243	6257485	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-3001	Tennyson Park 1 LCC090	GDA	56	329554	6256450	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		1985
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-3094	Linley Point Shelter 1 LCC105	GDA	56	328840	6255910	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-2057	Sugarloaf 1 RYDE 017	GDA	56	327959	6256850	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,102489
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-1817	Mottled Ceiling Shelter;	AGD	56	328150	6255400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-2275	Blackman Park 1;SWD	GDA	56	328428	6256969	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders								
45-6-1820	Above Big Red Shield	AGD	56	328140	6256090	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1390
	Contact	Recorders								
		Recorders								

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 1041822

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2298	Lovetts Reserve 2; Lane Cove West; SWD	GDA	56	328322	6256627	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider, Mr. Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-1813	Villa Floridiana;	AGD	56	328850	6254770	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Burial : -	Burial/s, Midden, Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-1816	ST Patrick's Day Midden;	AGD	56	328340	6256050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden, Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-2077	Tambourine Bay 2;	GDA	56	329944	6255400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2238	Blackman Park 5;	AGD	56	328050	6256990	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1823	BPW Major A;	AGD	56	328400	6255620	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow, E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-1977	Shale Mine Cave 4;	AGD	56	329190	6255030	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1822	Large Red Ants Shelter;	AGD	56	328410	6255670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow, E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-0985	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328436	6255948	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-0987	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328345	6255946	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow, E Turvey, Mr. R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-3009	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 6 - LCC 084	GDA	56	329224	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2297	Lovetts Reserve 1; Lane Cove West; Midden	GDA	56	328294	6256644	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider, Mr. Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-2058	Sugarloaf 2	AGD	56	327890	6256670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits	624	
45-6-1829	Bonnefin Road 1;	AGD	56	328140	6255020	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 1041822

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2325	Tambourine Bay 6;Northwood;	AGD	56	329790	6254980	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
45-6-1048	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328173	6255394	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1390
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
45-6-0966	Kitty's Creek;Lane Cove SRA; RYDE 016	GDA	56	327874	6257420	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,102489
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Alice Gorman,Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-1821	The Causeway;	AGD	56	328360	6255900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey							
45-6-3004	Stringybark Creek PAD shelter 1 - LCC 079	GDA	56	329644	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3090	Dettman Ave Shelter LCC094	GDA	56	330320	6255325	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-2281	Mars Rd Cave;Lane Cove West;	AGD	56	328130	6257150	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
45-6-1812	Sea Street;	AGD	56	328830	6254750	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-1814	Jule's Pig Pen;	GDA	56	329221	6254965	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-1818	BPW Minor A.;	AGD	56	328220	6256130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-1155	Fig Tree Bridge	GDA	56	328297	6255158	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1390,105411,105412
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS,Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individual users,Ms.Jennifer Norfol							
45-6-2237	Blackman Park 4;	AGD	56	328110	6256950	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
45-6-1968	Burns Bay 3;	AGD	56	329020	6255430	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 08/09/2025 for Katherine Douglas for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 327514.0 - 330510.0, Northings : 6254691.0 - 6257689.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 81

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 1041822

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1974	Riverview 3;	AGD	56	329350	6255040	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1825	BPW Minor C.;	AGD	56	328000	6255490	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-0982	Gladesville	AGD	56	328354	6255489	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-0983	Gladesville	AGD	56	328354	6255489	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey,Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-0984	Gladesville;	AGD	56	328354	6255489	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey,Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-0988	Gladesville;	AGD	56	327978	6256030	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey,Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-1684	Valeries Site;Near Boat Shed;	AGD	56	328990	6254840	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-1687	Ferdinand St Reserve;	AGD	56	328930	6254800	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-1597	Lane Cove;	AGD	56	328807	6255680	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2296	Lovetts Reserve 3;Lane Cove West SWD	GDA	56	328381	6256536	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Mike Job					Permits		
45-6-2074	Tambourine Bay 5;	AGD	56	329710	6255370	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0616	Boronia Park;Hunter's Hill;	AGD	56	328345	6255946	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1390
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,E Turvey					Permits		
45-6-1391	Chatswood;Trouve street, Lane Cove;	GDA	56	329904	6256590	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1154	Boronia Park;	GDA	56	328344	6256130	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1390
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240274

Client Service ID : 1041822

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3884	Burns Bay 5 (LLC 125)	GDA	56	329190	6255600	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt							
								<u>Permits</u>		

** 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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