

Reference: 24059

23 October 2025

Andrew Doueihi
Assistant Development Manager
Ceerose
By email to: Andrew.Doueihi@ceerose.com.au

Dear Andrew,

**RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE ADVICE FOR
40-76 WILLIAM STREET, LEICHHARDT,
NEW SOUTH WALES**

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been engaged by Anprisa (the Client) to provide an updated letter of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Advice (ACHDDA) for the proposed development at 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, New South Wales (NSW) [the study area]. The study area is 0.6897 hectares in area and defined by the boundaries of Lot 2 DP789576 (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Client is proposing various works which are to include a five-to-eleven storey residential flat building comprising of the following works:

- The demolition of existing structures, including the partial retention and adaptive reuse of the existing industrial warehouse façade.
- Construction of a residential flat building including 203 units, inclusive of 5% affordable housing.
- Two basement levels.
- Public domain works.

The proposed works plan (basement level) is provided in Figure 3. This project is being assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD-119545240).

This advice is intended to assist Anprisa in determining their obligations with regard to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), and to determine whether the project will involve activities that may harm Aboriginal objects or places. Section 87 of the NPW Act makes it a strict liability offence to knowingly or unknowingly harm Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Section 5 of the NPW Act defines harm 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.

The NPW Act allows for a person or organisation to exercise due diligence in determining whether their actions will, or are likely to, impact upon Aboriginal objects or places. Any person or organisation that can demonstrate that they have exercised due diligence has a defence against prosecution under the strict liability provisions of the NPW Act. Where an activity is likely to harm Aboriginal objects or places, consent in the form of an AHIP is required.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Regulation) adopted the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2011) [the Code], which sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

- Identify whether Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present within the study area.
- If Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be present, determine whether their activities are likely to cause harm.
- Determine whether further assessment or an AHIP application is required for the activity to proceed.

This advice has been formulated to provide a robust assessment that will identify whether Aboriginal objects or places are present, or are likely to be present, within the study area. This has been achieved by the completion of a desktop review and archaeological survey of the study area. The Code provides a series of questions that clarify whether it is the applicable document for a given project. These questions are addressed in Table 1.

Table 1 Assessing the applicability of the Code to the proposed activity.

Question	Response
Is the activity a declared project under Part 3A of the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> ?	No
Is the activity an exempt activity listed in the NPW Act or other legislation?	No
Will the activity involve harm that is trivial or negligible?	No
Is the activity in an Aboriginal place or are you already aware of Aboriginal objects on the land?	No
Is the activity a low impact activity for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation?	No
Do you want to use an industry specific code of practice?	No
Do you wish to follow your own procedure?	No

As none of the questions outlined in Table 1 apply to the project, due diligence must be established through the Code; this consists of a series of 5 steps, outlined below.

STEP 1. WILL THE ACTIVITY DISTURB THE GROUND SURFACE OR ANY CULTURALLY MODIFIED TREES?

The proposed works entail the redevelopment of the existing building, as well as the construction of new buildings, including a basement level. This will involve major earthworks, construction, and a concurrent rezoning of the study area.

As the activity will disturb the ground surface and/or any culturally modified trees, if present, consideration of steps 2a and 2b of the Code is required.

STEP 2A. SEARCH THE ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DATABASE AND USE ANY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION OF WHICH YOU ARE ALREADY AWARE.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was conducted on 18 June 2025 (Client service ID: 1015251). The search identified 82 Aboriginal archaeological sites within a 4 kilometre search radius centred on the study area (Table 2 and Figure 4).

An additional 3 sites were recorded as restricted. Heritage NSW was contacted on 18 June 2025, and it was confirmed that these sites are not within the study area. In addition to these sites, 4 were labelled as not a site and have been removed from the data presented in this section.

None of the other registered sites are located within the study area, with the closest site being located 460 meters southwest of the study area (Figure 5). The mapping coordinates recorded for these sites were checked for consistency with their descriptions and location on maps from Aboriginal heritage reports, if available. Where notable discrepancies occurred, these descriptions and maps were considered the determinant for site location.

Spatial information for this report is displayed using the GDA94 Datum. Where AHIMS site records were provided on a different datum, they were converted using standard functions in QGIS software.

Table 2 AHIMS sites identified within 4 kilometres of the study area.

Site Feature Type	Occurrence	Frequency (%)
Artefact, Shell	28	36.36%
PAD	9	11.69%
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	9	11.69%
Shell	5	6.49%
Artefact, Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell	5	6.49%
Artefact	4	5.19%
Artefact, PAD	2	2.60%
Artefact, Art (Pigment or Engraved)	2	2.60%
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	2	2.60%
PAD, Shell	1	1.30%
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	1.30%
Shell, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	1.30%
Artefact, Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell, Burial	1	1.30%
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell	1	1.30%
Grinding Groove	1	1.30%
Artefact, PAD, Shell	1	1.30%
Grinding Groove, Water Hole	1	1.30%
Water Hole	1	1.30%
Habitation Structure	1	1.30%

Site Feature Type	Occurrence	Frequency (%)
Artefact, Shell, Burial	1	1.30%
Grand Total	77	100.00%

The AHIMS search data shows artefact, shell sites are the most commonly recorded site within the region, recorded at 36.36% of total sites (n=28). Shell sites were most frequently recorded in association with artefact sites, but were also recorded without association to other site features (6.49%, n=5). Shell sites were recorded less frequently in association with varied other site features such as art (pigment or engraved) and artefacts (6.49%, n=5), PADs (1.30%, n=1) and burials (1.30%, n=1). The second most frequently recorded site types were PADs and art (pigment or engraved), which are present at 11.69% (both n=9) of sites. These site features, and their various combinations in which they were recorded, are outlined in Table 2.

This AHIMS data would suggest that the most commonly occurring site features within the region are shell, artefacts, art (pigment or engraved), and PADs, and if present, these are the most likely forms of Aboriginal cultural material to occur within the study area. However, it is also unlikely for art sites to occur where there are no appropriate sandstone outcrops.

A review of the reports held on the AHIMS database identified several archaeological studies that have been undertaken within the locality of the study area. These are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Archaeological studies undertaken in the vicinity of the study area.

Reference	Details
Attenbrow (1991)	Attenbrow (1991) completed an archaeological report within the Port Jackson Catchment Area, which was inclusive of the current study area. This assessment identified 112 sites, 77 being previously registered sites and 35 being new Aboriginal sites. These sites included open middens, middens with rock shelters, rock shelters, artefact scatters and burials. The results from this study were assessed against studies of undeveloped areas north of the Hawkesbury River. The results of this led to suggestions that general trends in the distribution of recorded sites with midden/archaeological deposits within the Port Jackson catchment reflect the original distribution of sites in the area; that is, more middens and deposits were present along the shores than on the slopes, and very few on the ridgetops.
Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology (2002)	Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology (2002) was commissioned to conduct salvage excavations at 589-593 George Street, Sydney, located 4.7 kms east of the study area. Previously, an isolated shell deposit was identified at the site and salvage excavations were to be undertaken to determine if the deposit was cultural or natural, and if it was pre- or post-European. The salvage excavations were undertaken in a study area that totalled approximately 1,880 m². One 1 m² test pit and one 1 m x 0.5 m test pit were excavated within the study area. A total of 177 fragments of shell, including 33 complete mud oysters (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) and 24 complete rock oysters (<i>Saccostrea glomerata</i>) were identified within the shell lens (Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology 2002). After the salvage excavations, it was determined that the shell lens was of European origin and not Aboriginal cultural material.

Reference	Details
Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy Heritage Consultant (2003)	Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy Heritage Consultant (2003) was commissioned to prepare a preliminary report for the findings of test excavations completed at Fraser Park, Marrickville, NSW, located 4.2 kms south of the study area. Previously, a shell bed had been identified at Fraser Park during geotechnical testing. Due to the archaeological significance of shell deposits in the Sydney region, archaeological test excavations were to be completed in the vicinity of the shell bed. A total of 5 backhoe test pits were excavated within the shell bed. These test pits measured 1.7 m long and 1 m wide. These test pits were excavated to determine the extent of the shell bed and to determine if it was of natural or of cultural origin. All the contents of the test pits were wet sieved and shell samples were sent off for carbon dating. Each test pit was excavated until a sterile clay base layer was reached. A total of 7,676 grams of shell material was excavated from the test pits. As the shell bed was identified below the water table and was associated with a silty sand layer, it was concluded that it was of natural origin, and likely formed underneath water (Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy Heritage Consultant 2003a).
Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (2011)	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (2011) was commissioned to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed development of the Discovery Point precinct, Wolli Creek, located 5.2 kms south of the study area. Previous archaeological studies at Discovery Point had revealed intact archaeological deposits within the precinct. One of these sites, the Discovery Point archaeological site (AHIMS # 45-6-2737) was deemed to have high archaeological and cultural significance. A total of 389 stone artefacts were uncovered during salvage excavations at the site. The majority of these stone artefacts were manufactured from silcrete (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2011). This site yielded a date of 10,700 years and was in a relatively undisturbed context. At the time of discovery, this site was the earliest known date for an Aboriginal occupation site in Sydney, NSW (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2011). Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (2011) identified 4 zones of archaeological potential, ranging from none to high.
Artefact Heritage Services (2017)	Artefact Heritage Services (2017) was commissioned to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade to the Sydney Metro City and Southwest Sydenham to Bankstown railway system, located 2.5 kms south-east of the study area. The study area was divided into 10 survey units, consisting of: Marrickville Station, Dulwich Hill Station, Hurlstone Park Station, Canterbury Station, Campsie Station, Belmore Station, Lakemba Station, Wiley Park Station, Punchbowl Station and Bankstown Station. The remaining areas of the rail corridor were assessed together in an additional survey unit. No new Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the site inspection; however, 2 previously recorded sites were noted near the study area (Sydney to Bankstown PAD01 and Sydenham to Bankstown PAD02). As these sites were not located within the proposed impact corridor, no test program or salvage excavations were undertaken.

Reference	Details
Extent Heritage (2018)	Extent heritage undertook an archaeological excavation at 7-11 Park Road Alexandria, located approximately 4.5 kms south-east of the current study area. The excavations consisted of 6 x 1 m² pits placed on a 20 m grid across the cleared and accessible parts within a carpark and playground area within the site. The excavations produced one mudstone flake, recovered from the topsoil (A1) horizon. This was the only Aboriginal cultural material found by the study. The artefact was determined to be an isolated find in 'colonially modified' topsoil, and noted that the disturbance within the area may be the reason for the lack of remaining cultural material.
Artefact Heritage (2020)	Artefact Heritage carried out extensive Aboriginal cultural investigations for the Sydney Metro project, located approximately 1.5 kms north-east of the study area, and throughout the greater Sydney area. The study included surveys and assessments of archaeological potential for the proposed route of the new metro line. In areas within closest proximity to the current study area, such as the proposed new Five Dock station, the research found that the relatively shallow soils would have undergone significant impacts from the construction of commercial and residential structures as well as road and underground services. This level of disturbance is similar to that surrounding the current study area.

Austral has also undertaken a review of information to identify whether the proposed works are within landscape features likely to contain Aboriginal objects. This includes an assessment of ethnographic information, soils, geology, landform, prior disturbances, and resource information pertinent to the study area. The outcome of this review is outlined in Table 4.

Table 4 Assessment of landscape features.

Information	Details
Ethnographic	The Traditional Owners of Leichhardt and surrounding areas are the Gadigal and Wangal Clans of the Eora Nation. The language group of the Eora nation has been controversial across different texts, either originating from the Darug language group, or identified as their own separate language group (Hughes Trueman and Ludlow 1987; Kohen 1993). The tribe that was located within the study area was the Cadigal (or Gadigal) people, whose land extended from South Head to Darling Harbour (Attenbrow 2010). Clan sizes for the Cadigal and for the general Sydney area are not known; however, anthropological studies indicate that such a group may have included anywhere from 25 to 60 individuals, although probably less than 50 (Attenbrow 2010). The arrival of British colonialists in the wider Sydney area led to the destabilisation of local Aboriginal groups. Europeans transformed the landscape to facilitate use for settlement and agriculture. As the colony expanded, Aboriginal people were increasingly denied access to fresh water and traditional hunting grounds. Interactions between the local Aboriginal groups and European settlers became increasingly hostile, with Aboriginal people eventually being largely driven out of their homelands.

Information	Details
Soils	The study area is situated within the Gynea (gy) soil landscape. This landscape is characterised by shallow to moderately deep soils (300 mm – 1 m) of yellow earths and earthy sands on crests and inside benches, Shallow siliceous sands on leading edges of benches, shallow to moderately deep siliceous sands and leached sands along drainage lines, and localised gleyed Podzolic soils and yellow podzolic soils on shale lenses. This soil landscape occurs throughout the shores of Sydney Harbour, the Parramatta River and the Georges River. The Gynea (gy) soil landscape is generally composed of: • gy1 Loose, coarse sandy loam (topsoil) • gy2 Earthy, yellowish-brown clayey sand (subsoil or hard-setting topsoil) • gy3 Earthy to weakly pedal, yellowish-brown sandy clay loam (subsoil) • gy4 Moderately to strongly pedal, yellowish-brown clay (subsoil on bedrock) (Environment NSW eSpade n.d.) Soils gy1 and gy2 are known to have low erodibilities due to clays and high contents of organic matter. This would suggest that there is a higher potential for sub-surface archaeological deposits to be preserved within these soil horizons. If these upper layers of soil have been disturbed by previous construction and uses within the study area, there will be a lower chance that sub-surface archaeological deposits will remain intact. An outline of soil landscape boundaries in relation to the study area is provided in Figure 6.
Geology	The geology of a region has the potential to influence the site types present. The geology of an area determines the materials available for tool manufacture, as well as the resources available for site types The study area is located within three intersecting geological units: the Hawkesbury Sandstone geological unit, the Ashfield Shale geological unit and an Anthropogenic deposit geological unit. the Hawkesbury Sandstone geological unit acts as the bedrock for much of the Sydney region and consists of medium to coarse-grained sandstone with minor laminate and shale lenses. The Ashfield Shale geological unit consists of black to light grey shale and laminate and is a part of the Winnamatta group. Both of these geological units are Permo-Triassic Basins with an age dated back to the middle Triassic. The Anthropogenic deposit consists of rubble and materials deposited during modern development of the region. The presence of this unit within the study area suggests extensive disturbance down to the bedrock layer. There is extensive sandstone outcrops associated with the Hawkesbury Sandstone geological unit, which provides optimal conditions for site features such as rock shelters, grinding grooves and art to occur.
Hydrology	It is important to investigate the hydrological features within and surrounding the study area, as it can often indicate the likelihood for Aboriginal sites to occur. Proximity to fresh water and its associated resources provided optimal conditions for past Aboriginal occupation. The study area itself does not contain any hydrological features. A man-made canal has been constructed 570 m to the west of the study area, which is attached to an inner bay of Sydney Harbour, adjacent to the Canada Bay area, located 800 m to the north of the study area. An overview of geological and hydrological systems in the vicinity of the study area is provided in Figure 7.

Information	Details
Landform	The area associated with the Gynea soil landscape is characterised by undulating to rolling hills with sideslopes that include narrow to wide sandstone outcrops and rock benches (Environment NSW eSpade n.d.). Undeveloped landforms such as these highly increase the chance of grinding grooves, rock shelter and art sites occurring. The landforms within the study area have been impacted by the artificial urban environment that has developed in the area. The study area was situated on a north-facing sloped landform that appears to have been disturbed by the construction of buildings, carparks and amenities.
Flora and Fauna	The study area has been entirely cleared of its vegetation due to the intense industrial land use. Originally, the study area would have predominantly comprised of dry sclerophyll and apple woodland, with “smooth-barked apple (<i>Angophora costata</i>), Sydney peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>), and old man banksia (<i>Banksia aemula</i>)” dominating (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, p. 119). Other species of vegetation would have included “bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>), Christmas bush (<i>Ceratopetalum</i>), woody pear (<i>Xylomelum pyrifolium</i>) and prickly moses (<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>)” (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, p. 119). Eucalyptus trees were a particularly important resource to Aboriginal people; leaves were crushed and soaked for medicinal purposes, bowls, dishes, and canoes were made from the bark, and spears, boomerangs and shields were crafted from the hardwood (Nash 2004). Before European settlement and the subsequent clearance of vegetation, the array of plant life would have provided habitats for a variety of animals, as well as potential food and raw material sources for Aboriginal people. Species of bats, birds, frogs, mammals, and reptiles have been found to inhabit the banks, which would have acted as a food resource as well as Aboriginal clothing, ornamentation, or other implements.
Prior Disturbance	Urban development is the dominant land use within the region and occurs principally on the Cumberland Plain, Botany Lowlands and Harbour Foreshores. Urban land use includes the Sydney Central Business District, shopping centres, commercial centres, industrial areas, residential areas, and urban infrastructure such as roads, railways, and airports. Soil disturbance in these areas is generally high (Chapman & Murphy 1989, p. 4). The earliest available aerial of the study area is from 1930 (Figure 8) and shows that the study area and the surrounding region were already a highly developed urban area. Major roads throughout the whole Leichhardt region appear as they still do today, and multiple buildings can be seen present within the study area. The prior land clearing and the subsequent construction of these buildings, as well as the associated roads and amenities, would have significantly impacted the ground surface within the study area. There are no trees visible within the study area in this aerial, meaning that no culturally modified scarred trees are present within the study area. A 1965 historical aerial (Figure 9) shows the further development of the study area and the surrounding Leichhardt area. More buildings have been constructed within the study area, and it appears as it does today. As aforementioned, the construction of buildings and their associated amenities, such as plumbing, electricity, gas and water, such as the study area, has great impacts on the ground surface. It is unlikely that any sub-surface archaeological deposits would remain after the disturbance caused by these constructions.

Based upon the results of these background studies, Austral has been able to develop a series of predictive statements regarding the type and character of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites likely to exist within the study area, and where these are more likely to be located. These predictive statements indicate that:

- Sub-surface archaeological deposits of shell and artefacts may occur in areas with minimal topsoil disturbance.
- Modified tree sites are unlikely to occur within the study area, due to an extensive history of land clearing, and the absence of any trees within the study area.
- Sites such as grinding grooves, rock shelters and art only occur in areas where suitable sandstone outcrops are present.
- Since there are no sandstone outcrops present within the study area, it is unlikely that sites associated with sandstone outcrops will occur.
- There is less chance for sub-surface deposits to occur in areas where the ground surface has been highly modified.

STEP 2B. ACTIVITIES IN AREAS WHERE LANDSCAPE FEATURES INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS.

The following table considers whether the study area is located in a landscape which is likely to be conducive to use of the area by Aboriginal people.

Table 5 Presence of sensitive landscape features listed in the Code.

Question	Response
Is the activity within 200m of 'waters'?	No
Is the activity within a sand dune system?	No
Is the activity located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland?	No
Is the activity located within 200m below or above a cliff face?	No
Is the activity within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter or cave mouth?	No
Is the activity (or any part of it) on land that is disturbed?	Yes
Do the predictive statements of Step 2A indicate Aboriginal objects or places are likely to occur on any of the topographic elements of the activity area?	No

There is low archaeological potential within the study area, and no sites have been recorded within the study area. The ground surface will be disturbed, but it is unlikely that any Aboriginal cultural material will be impacted.

STEP 3. CAN YOU AVOID HARM TO THE OBJECT OR DISTURBANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE FEATURE?

It is not possible to avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape features. However, no Aboriginal objects have been recorded within the study area, and high levels of disturbance suggest low potential for sub-surface objects to occur.

STEP 4. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND VISUAL INSPECTION.

To ground truth the desktop assessment, a visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 25 July 2024 by Elanor Pitt (Archaeologist, Austral), accompanied by Andrew Doueihi (Development Manager, Ceerose). The visual inspection consisted of a systematic survey of the study area to identify and record any Aboriginal archaeological sites visible on the surface or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential and cultural sensitivity. The archaeological survey was conducted on foot. The methods used during the visual inspection conformed to requirements 5 to 8 of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

The study area is located at the south-eastern corner of North Street and William Street, bounded by North Street to the west, William Street to the north, and residential properties to the east and south (Figure 2). The study area comprises an L-shaped layout containing Lot 2, DP789576.

The visual inspection was generally confined to the exterior areas of the study area, as access to the interiors of the buildings on the site was not provided. The study area has been cleared and developed, with the majority of the study area containing 1- to 4-storey industrial buildings (Figure 10 to Figure 18). There are 5 industrial buildings dating from the c.1890s through to the 1960s, taking up the vast majority of the study area (Figure 10 to Figure 13).

The north-western corner of the study area at the intersection of North Street and William Street contains an early 1960s 4-storey brick industrial warehouse corner building (Figure 14 and Figure 15). Due to the land sloping down to the north and east in the location of the building, the western side of the building presents 3 storeys along the western elevation and 4 along the northern elevation, with the ground floor along William Street comprising the basement at the western end of the study area along North Street (Figure 14 and Figure 15). Directly to the south of this building is an asphalted carpark that slopes down to the east (Figure 16). No natural ground surfaces were visible in the north-western section of the study area (Figure 14).

The existing footings and basement of the 4-storey industrial warehouse and underground services are likely to have resulted in disturbance to the Aboriginal cultural and natural soil profile within the building's footprint, depending on the extent of cuts and fills and the depth of the soil horizons. The area of the asphalted carpark has also been subjected to small-scale late 19th-century or early 20th-century residential housing development prior to their demolition and construction of the carpark in the 1960s, which will have affected the archaeological potential in this location (Figure 8 and Figure 9). The area, therefore, has low potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

The central 2-storey brick industrial building is located at the lowest point of the gradual slope within the study area (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The topography of the study area gradually rises up again to the east in the location of the 1930s brick building (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

The buildings and concrete paved carpark within the southern end of the study area exhibit a predominantly flat topography, but the extent of the modification of this landscape is unknown (Figure 13). Based on levels of 20th century disturbance, however, there is generally low potential for Aboriginal cultural material.

Overall, the study area comprises a north-facing, gently sloped landform that is highly impacted by the urban environment. No artefacts were identified during the site visit. The vegetation within the study area comprises trees planted in the second half of the 20th century, and therefore, there is no potential for culturally modified trees. There are no sandstone outcrops within the study area and no potential for sites such as rock shelters or rock art. The study area is situated within a disturbed urban landscape and is likely to have low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

STEP 5. FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

Based on the outcome of steps 1 to 4 of the code, further assessment is not warranted based on the history of disturbance within the study area. The following recommendations apply:

1. The proposed works may proceed with caution.
2. All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the NPW Act. It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by Heritage NSW. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity, and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying Heritage NSW and Aboriginal stakeholders.
3. Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity, you must:
 - Immediately cease all works at that location and do not further move or disturb the remains.
 - Notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW's Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
 - Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

If you have any questions regarding the advice within this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me at the details below.

Yours sincerely,



Zoe Bosevski

Archaeologist

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0491 200 285

E: zoeb@australarch.com.au

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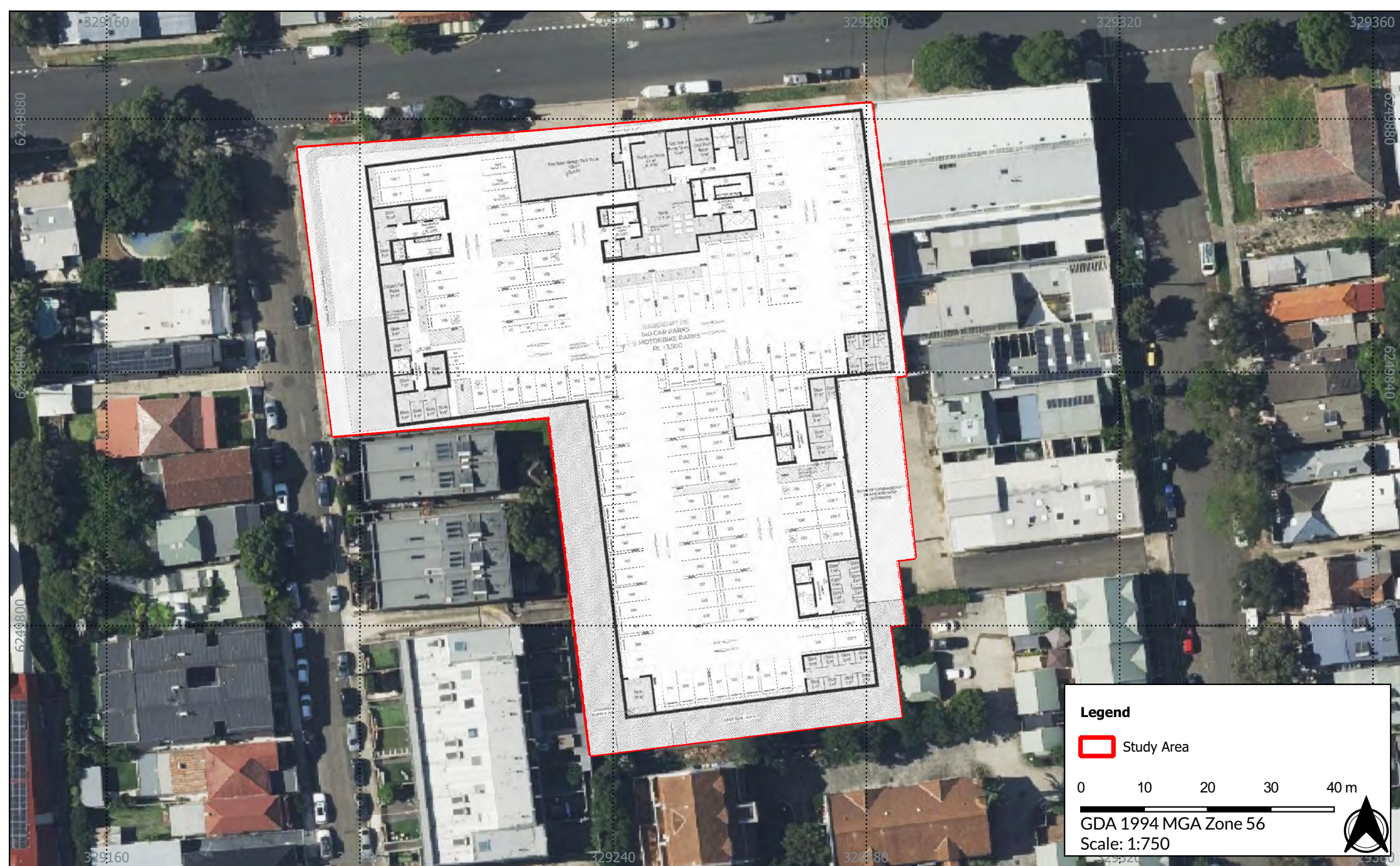


Figure 1 - Location of the study area

25057 - 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, NSW - ACHDDA

Source: NSW LPI Basemap, CartoDB Positron

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2025-06-19



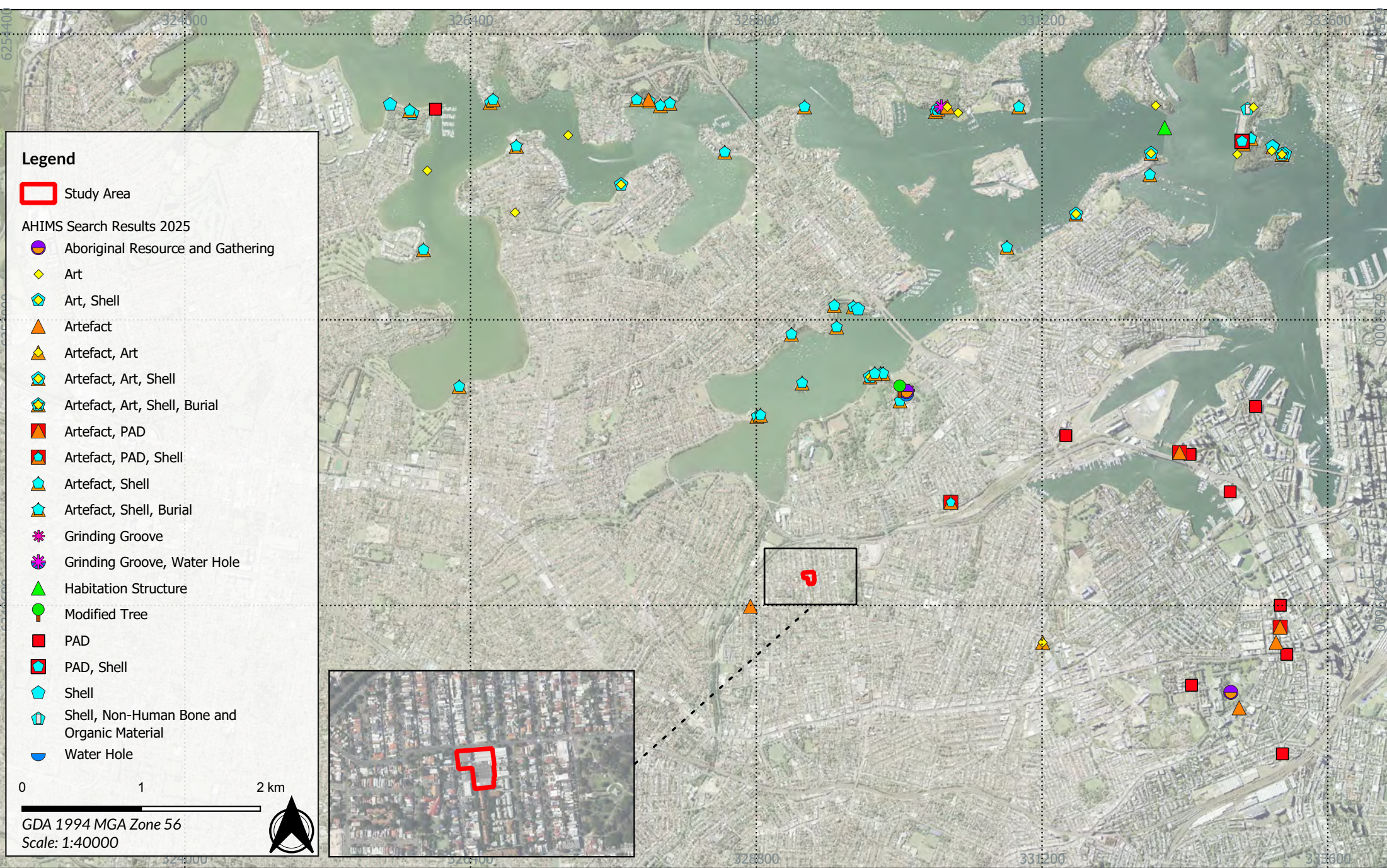


Figure 4 - AHIMS sites within 4 kilometres of the study area

25057 - 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, NSW - ACHDDA

Source: NSW LPI Aerial, AHIMS

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2025-07-07



Figure 5 - AHIMS sites in close proximity to the study area

25057 - 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, NSW - ACHDDA

Source: NSW LPI Aerial, AHIMS

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2025-07-07

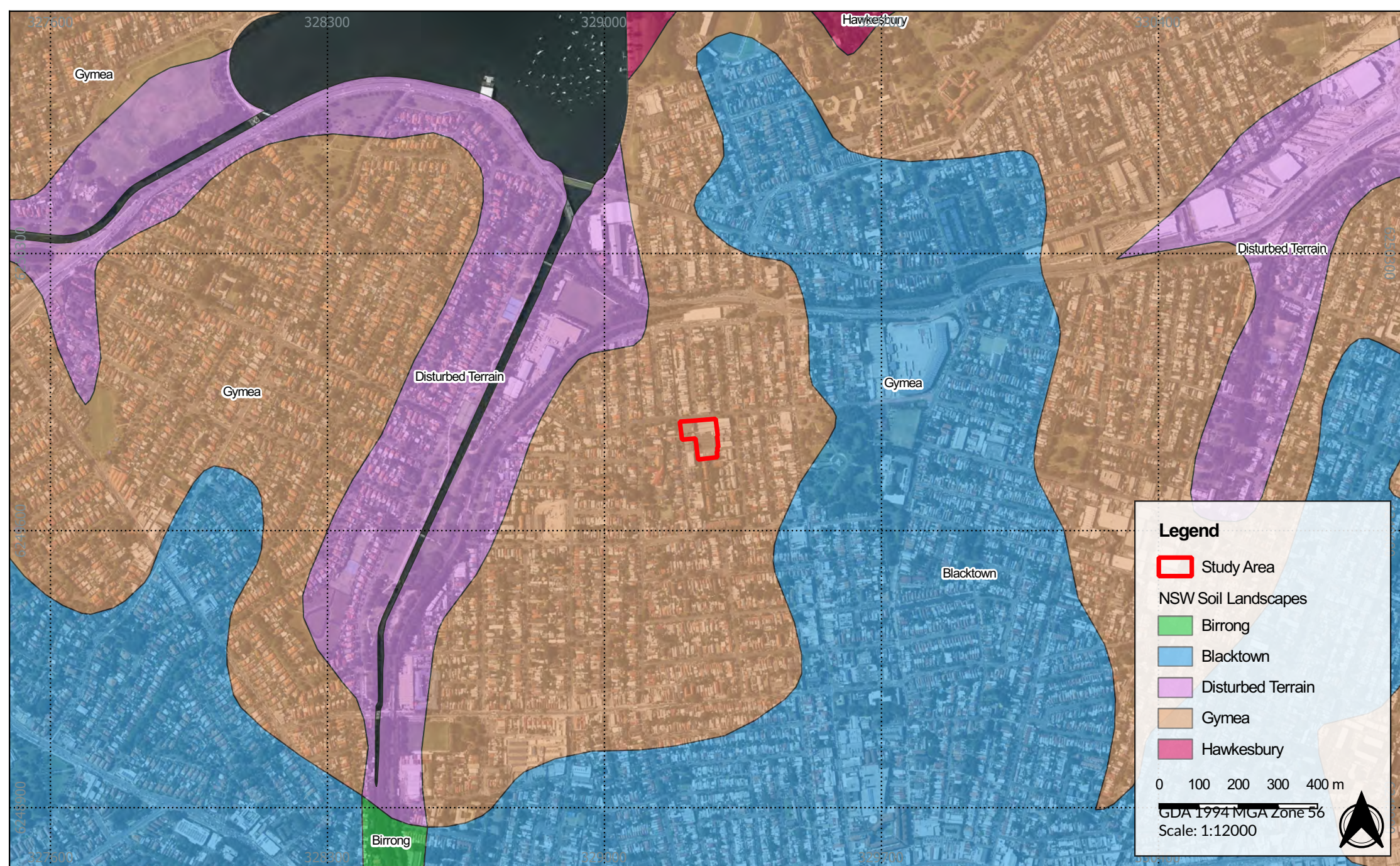


Figure 6 - NSW soil landscape in the vicinity of the study area

25057 - 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, NSW - ACHDDA

Source: NSW LPI Aerial, NSW Soil Landscapes

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2025-06-19

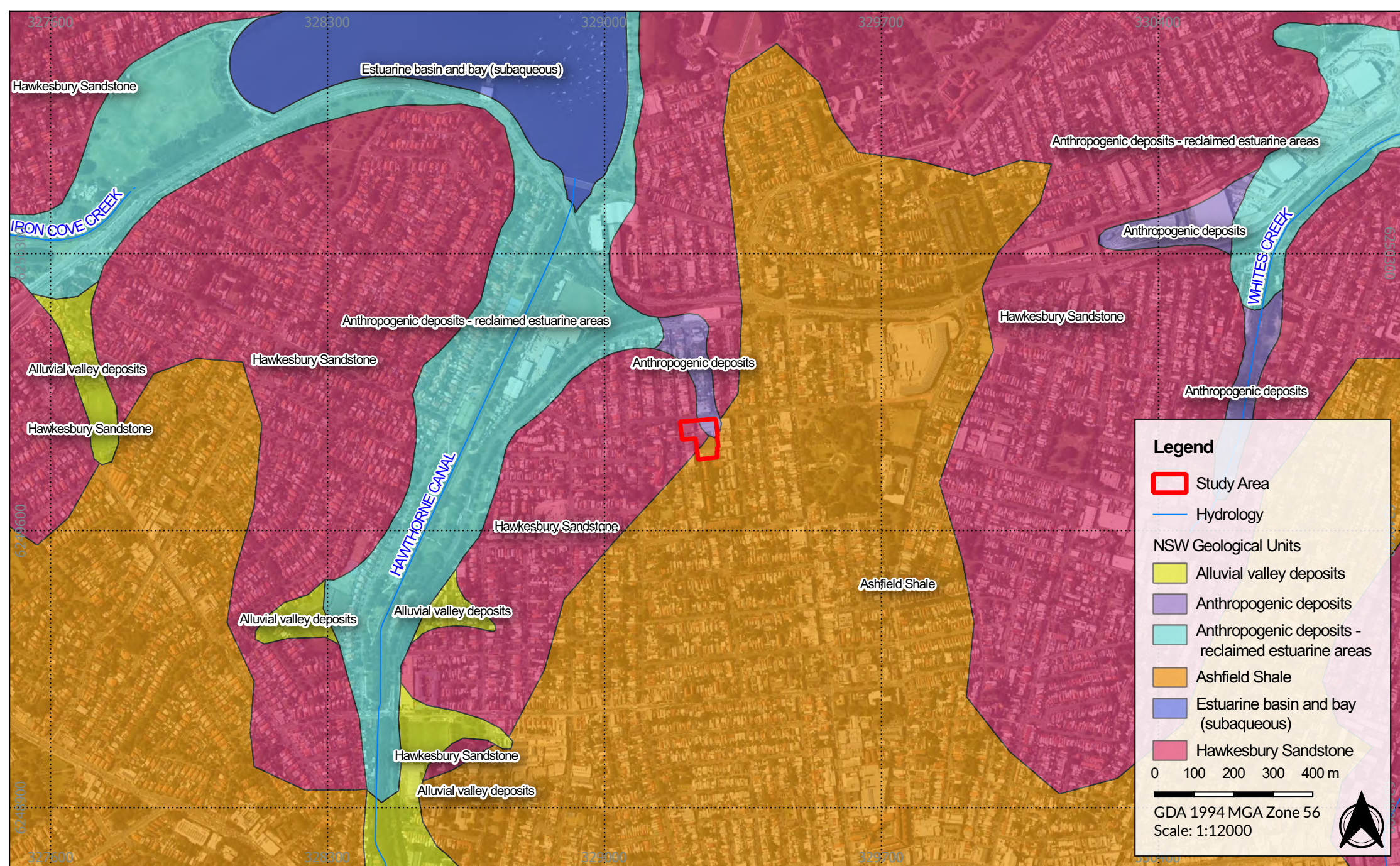




Figure 8 - 1930 historic aerial of the study area

25057 - 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, NSW - ACHDDA

Source: NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2025-06-19

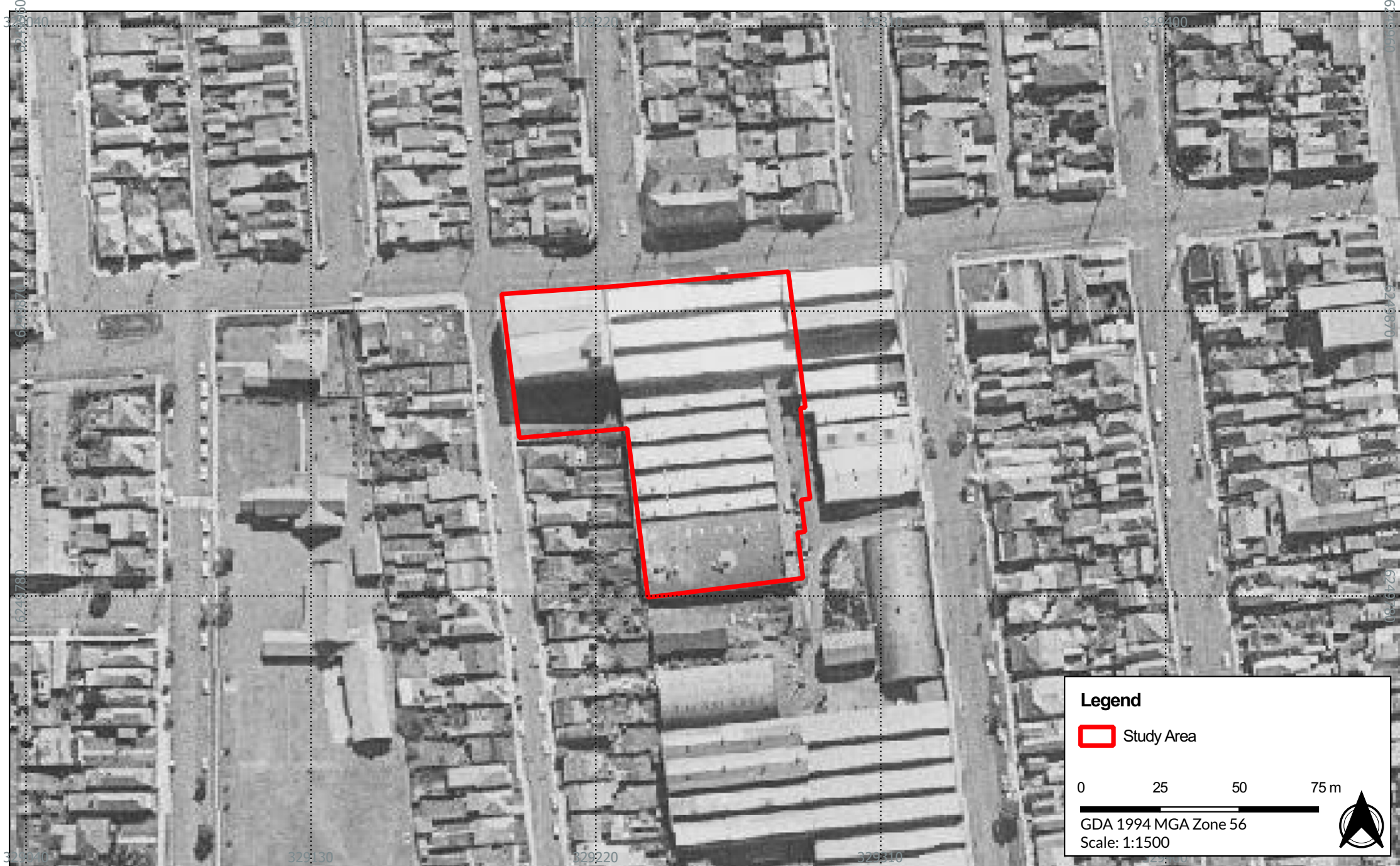


Figure 9 - 1965 historic aerial of the study area

25057 - 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, NSW - ACHDDA

Source: NSW Spatial Services

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2025-06-19



Figure 10 South-east facing view of the warehouse buildings along William Street.



Figure 11 South-west facing view of the warehouse buildings along William Street.



Figure 12 North-west facing view of the concrete paved carpark to the rear of the warehouses, showing the service pits and gutters.



Figure 13 South-east facing view of the northern elevation of the north-western warehouse.



Figure 14 North-east facing view of the asphalted carpark area to the south of the building along North Street.



Figure 15 East facing view of the entrance to the asphalted carpark to the south of Cyclops warehouse building along North Street.

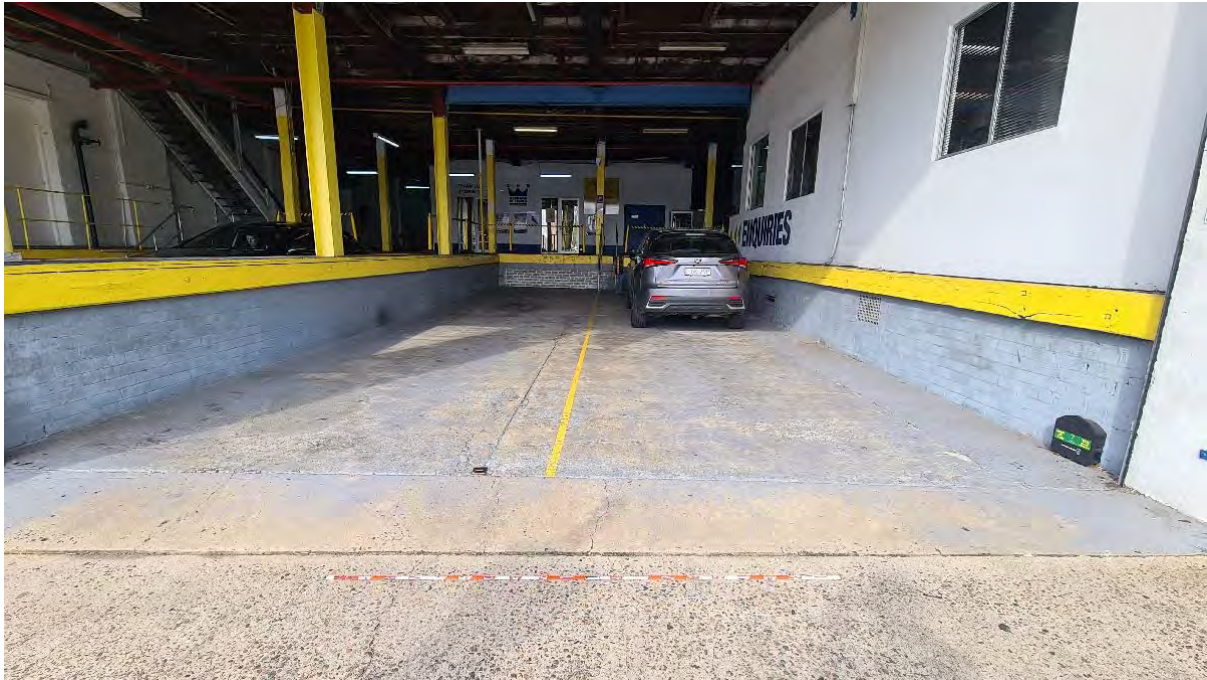


Figure 16 South facing view of the partially sunken concrete floor within the middle warehouse building.



Figure 17 North-east facing view of the concrete paved carpark showing the gradual rise up to Francis Street.



Figure 10 - Visual inspection survey results

25057 - 40-76 William Street, Leichhardt, NSW - ACHDDA

Source: NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: FOT Date: 2025-06-19