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ABORIGINAL OBJECTS DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

Fiveways
391-423 Pacific Hwy,
3-15 Falcon St & 8 Alexander St
Crows Nest NSW
Cammeraygal Land

Prepared for
DEICORP PROJECT CROWS NEST PTY LTD
14 March 2023

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GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming site	Previously referred to as mythological sites, these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g. natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal object	As defined in the NPW Act, any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
Aboriginal place	As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
Aboriginal resource and gathering sites	Related to everyday activities such as food gathering, hunting, or collection and manufacture of materials and goods for use or trade. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. A register of previously reported Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in NSW, managed under Section 90 of the NPW Act.
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the NPW Act.
Archaeology	The scientific study of material remains of past human life, including artefacts, relics, ruins, buildings and their environment and context.
Art	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Artefact scatter	Multiple artefacts associated with one another in the same context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.
Burial	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g. in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.

Term	Definition
Ceremonial ring	A Raised earth ring associated with ceremony. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Cliff	A steep rock face
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010b).
Conflict site	Previously referred to as massacre sites where confrontations occurred between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, or between different Aboriginal groups. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
Due Diligence Code	<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010a)
Dune	As defined in the Due Diligence Code, a sand ridge or sand hill formed by the wind.
Earth mound	A mounded deposit of round to oval shape containing baked clay lumps, ash, charcoal and, usually, black or dark grey sediment. The deposit may be compacted or loose and ashy. Mounds may contain various economic remains such as mussel shell and bone as well as stone artefacts. Occasionally they contain burials. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW)
EP&BC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Grinding grooves	A groove in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, or rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Harm	As defined in the NPW Act, to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or destroy, deface or damage a declared Aboriginal place. Harm may be direct or indirect (e.g. through increased visitation or erosion). Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. Temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the coastline and may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Headland	A narrow piece of coastal land that projects from a coastline into the sea or ocean
Hearth	Aboriginal site feature recordable on AHIMS. Cultural deposit sometimes marked by hearth stones, usually also contains charcoal and may also contain heat treated stone fragments.
Isolated find	A single artefact found in an isolated context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.

Term	Definition
Modified Trees	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Non-human bone and organic material	Objects which can be found within cultural deposits as components of an Aboriginal site such as fish or mammal bones, ochres, cached objects which may otherwise have broken down such as resin, twine, dilly bags, nets etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
Ochre quarry	A source of ochre used for ceremonial occasions, burials, trade and artwork. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
PAD	A 'potential archaeological deposit'. An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Ridge	A compound landform element comprising a narrow crest that is longer than its width
Ridge top (or ridgeline)	The crest of a ridge that extends along its highest contours
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as 'shell middens.' These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
SSDA	State Significant Development Application, under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act
Stone arrangement	Human produced arrangements of stone usually associated with ceremonial activities, or used as markers for territorial limits or to mark/protect burials. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Stone quarry	A source of stone which was quarried and used for the production of stone tools by Aboriginal people. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Waterhole	A source of fresh water for Aboriginal groups which may have traditional ceremonial or dreaming significance and/or may also be used to the present day as a rich resource gathering area (e.g. waterbirds, eels, clays, reeds etc). These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Waters	As defined in the Due Diligence Code, the whole or any part of any river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse and tidal waters (including the sea), where the boundary of tidal waters is defined as the high-water mark.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by Deicorp Projects Crows Nest Pty Ltd ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 391-423 Pacific Hwy, 3-15 Falcon St and 8 Alexander St, Crows Nest. Legally, this area is defined as Lots 1-6/DP1642, Lots 1-11/DP29672, Lot 1/DP127595 and Lot 1/DP562966 ('the subject area').

The subject area will be subject to a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) which seeks consent for the demolition and staged construction of mixed-use development at 391-423 Pacific Highway, 3-15 Falcon Street and 8 Alexander Street Crows Nest, known as the Five Ways Triangle Site. The ADD was undertaken to determine whether any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places are likely to be harmed by the proposed development of the subject area.

The ADD was undertaken in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code') and included the following:

- Searches of the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'), Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System ('AHIMS') and State Heritage Inventory ('SHI')
- Review of previous archaeological assessments relevant to the subject area
- Landscape analysis
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area

The present due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 1) The proposed works described in Section 1.2 above are not 'low impact' activities as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg.
- 2) There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places registered within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 3) No Aboriginal archaeological reports relating directly to the subject area have been identified. Furthermore, no relevant Aboriginal archaeological reports within proximity of the subject area were identified.
- 4) The subject area is located on a ridgetop, which is considered an archaeologically sensitive landscape feature under the Due Diligence Code. However, the topographical context of the site has been significantly modified through historical disturbance.
- 5) Historical activities within the subject area, including the clearance of vegetation, construction and demolition of buildings and earthworks, have caused ground disturbance that remains clear and observable throughout the entire subject area.
- 6) As there are no known Aboriginal sites within the subject area and historical human activity has resulted in high levels of disturbance across the site, no further assessment is required under the Due Diligence Code.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

Recommendation 1 – Submission of report with this SSDA

A copy of this report should be submitted to the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) in support of the SSDA.

Recommendation 2 – Record Keeping

This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.

Recommendation 3 – No Further Investigation

The development may proceed with caution, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed.

Recommendation 4 – Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Such management may require further consultation with Heritage NSW, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and registration of the find with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW.

Recommendation 5 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during the proposed works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds.
2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Deicorp Projects Crows Nest Pty Ltd ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 391-423 Pacific Hwy, 3-15 Falcon St and 8 Alexander St, Crows Nest. Legally, this area is defined as Lots 1-6/DP1642, Lots 1-11/DP29672, Lot 1/DP127595 and Lot 1/DP562966 ('the subject area'). The regional location and boundary of the subject area are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

The subject area will be subject to a future State Significant Development Application (SSDA) which seeks approval for the construction of a new mixed-use development at the site.

The ADD has been prepared to meet the requirements for due diligence under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). The ADD follows the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a) ('the Due Diligence Code') and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places would be harmed, or would be likely to be harmed, by the proposed activity and to ascertain whether further investigation is required.

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

The subject area consists of three adjoining properties located at 391-423 Pacific Hwy, 3-15 Falcon St and 8 Alexander St, Crows Nest, on Cammeraygal Country in NSW. Legally, this location is defined as Lots 1-6/DP1642, Lots 1-11/DP29672, Lot 1/DP127595 and Lot 1/DP562966 (Figure 1-Figure 2). The subject area is located within the North Sydney Council local government area (LGA) and falls within the administrative catchment of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC).

The subject area is located approximately 4.5km north of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and measures approximately 3201 m² in area. It is bounded by Falcon Street to the north, Alexander Street to the east and the Pacific Highway to the west.

Currently, the subject area is occupied by a number of restaurants, office spaces and retail premises, and is zoned MU1 for Mixed-Use. The entire ground surface of the site is therefore covered with hardstand, paving, buildings and infrequent mature trees.

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

The subject area is subject to a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) which seeks consent for the demolition and staged construction of mixed-use development at 391-423 Pacific Highway, 3-15 Falcon Street and 8 Alexander Street known as the Five Ways Triangle Site. Overall, the proposed works include:

- Construction of a mixed-use development encompassing 24,135 gross sqm, inclusive of 191 apartments, 8,002 sqm commercial and retail and 7 levels of basement parking
- Infrastructure upgrades, landscaping, civil and stormwater works
- Lot consolidation and Stratum Subdivision; and
- Replace existing signage with a digital signage

Plans of the proposed development are provided in Figure 3 - Figure 5.

1.3. STATUTORY CONTROLS

1.3.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) ('the EPBC Act') provides protection for properties and places listed on the World Heritage List ('WHL'), the National Heritage List ('NHL') and the Commonwealth Heritage List ('CHL').

The WHL is a list of properties around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity, the NHL is a list of places of outstanding significance to the nation and the CHL is a list heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government. The WHL, NHL and CHL may include properties and places of Aboriginal heritage significance, in addition to places of natural and historical significance.

It is an offence under sections 15A, 15C, 27A and 27C of the EPBC Act to take any action that is likely to have a significant impact of the relevant heritage values of a place listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the WHL, NHL or CHL.

Properties and places listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL, are included in the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'). The AHD also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists. A search of the AHD was undertaken on 10 November 2023. The search did not identify any Aboriginal heritage properties or places within the curtilage of the subject area that are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.3.2. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) ('the NPW Act') and *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW) ('the NPW Reg') protect 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places' in NSW.

The NPW Act defines 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places' as follows:

- **Aboriginal object** means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
- **Aboriginal place** means any place, which may or may not contain Aboriginal objects, that is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act because it is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.

Under section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place. Section 87 of the NPW Act provides the following defences to prosecution under s. 86 of the NPW Act:

- The harm was to a previously unknown Aboriginal object, other than a modified tree, and was caused by a low impact activity as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg.
- The harm was to a previously unknown Aboriginal object and due diligence was exercised by the Proponent to determine whether the activity would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed, per section 87(2) of the NPW Act.
- The harm or desecration was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit ('AHIP'), per section 87(1) of the NPW Act.
- The harm or desecration was authorised by an approved State Significant Development Application, per section 4.41(1)(d) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

Regulation 58 of the NPW Reg defines 'low impact' activities as:

- Maintenance of existing roads, fire and other trails and tracks and existing utilities and other similar services, on disturbed land.
- Farming and land management work for cropping and leaving paddocks fallow, the construction of water storage works, the construction of fences, the construction of irrigation infrastructure, ground water bores or flood mitigation works, or the construction of erosion control or soil conservation works (such as contour banks), on disturbed land.
- Farming and land management work that involved the maintenance of existing grain, fibre or fertiliser storage areas, existing water storage works, existing irrigation infrastructure, ground water bores or flood mitigation works, existing fences, or existing erosion control or soil conservation works.
- The grazing of animals.
- An activity on land that has been disturbed that comprises exempt development or was the subject of a complying development certificate issued under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- Mining exploration work that involved costeaning, bulk sampling or drilling, on disturbed land.

- Geological mapping, surface geophysical surveys (excluding seismic surveys), sub-surface geophysical surveys that involve downhole logging and sampling and coring using hand-held equipment (except when carried out as part of an archaeological investigation).
- The removal of isolated, dead or dying vegetation, but only if there is minimal disturbance to the surrounding ground surface.
- Seismic surveying and the construction and maintenance of ground water monitoring bores on disturbed land.
- Environmental rehabilitation work (excluding erosion control or soil conservation works).

For the purposes of the above, land is 'disturbed' if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable (reg. 58(4)).

The proposed works described in Section 1.2 above are not 'low impact' activities as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg. Therefore, the present ADD was undertaken to exercise due diligence to determine whether the proposed activity would harm an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

In accordance with section 87(3) of the NPW Act, due diligence may be exercised by compliance with the requirements set out in the NPW Regulation or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation.

The present ADD was undertaken in accordance with the generic due diligence process described in Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code. It is noted that there is an inconsistency between the due diligence process depicted in the flowchart on page 10 of the Due Diligence Code and the process described on pages 11 to 14. The latter was adopted in *Williams v Graham* [2016] NSWLEC 151 and has been applied for the present ADD.

The ADD included the following:

- Searches of the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'), Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System ('AHIMS') and State Heritage Inventory ('SHI')
- Review of previous archaeological assessments relevant to the subject area
- Landscape analysis
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area
- Visual inspection of the subject area

1.5. LIMITATIONS

The ADD is limited to consideration of Aboriginal objects and places. Historical heritage properties and places protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) and historical heritage items and relics protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) are not considered.

A site inspection of the subject area was not undertaken, whereby the assessment of historical ground disturbance presented in Section 2.2.2 could not be visually confirmed.

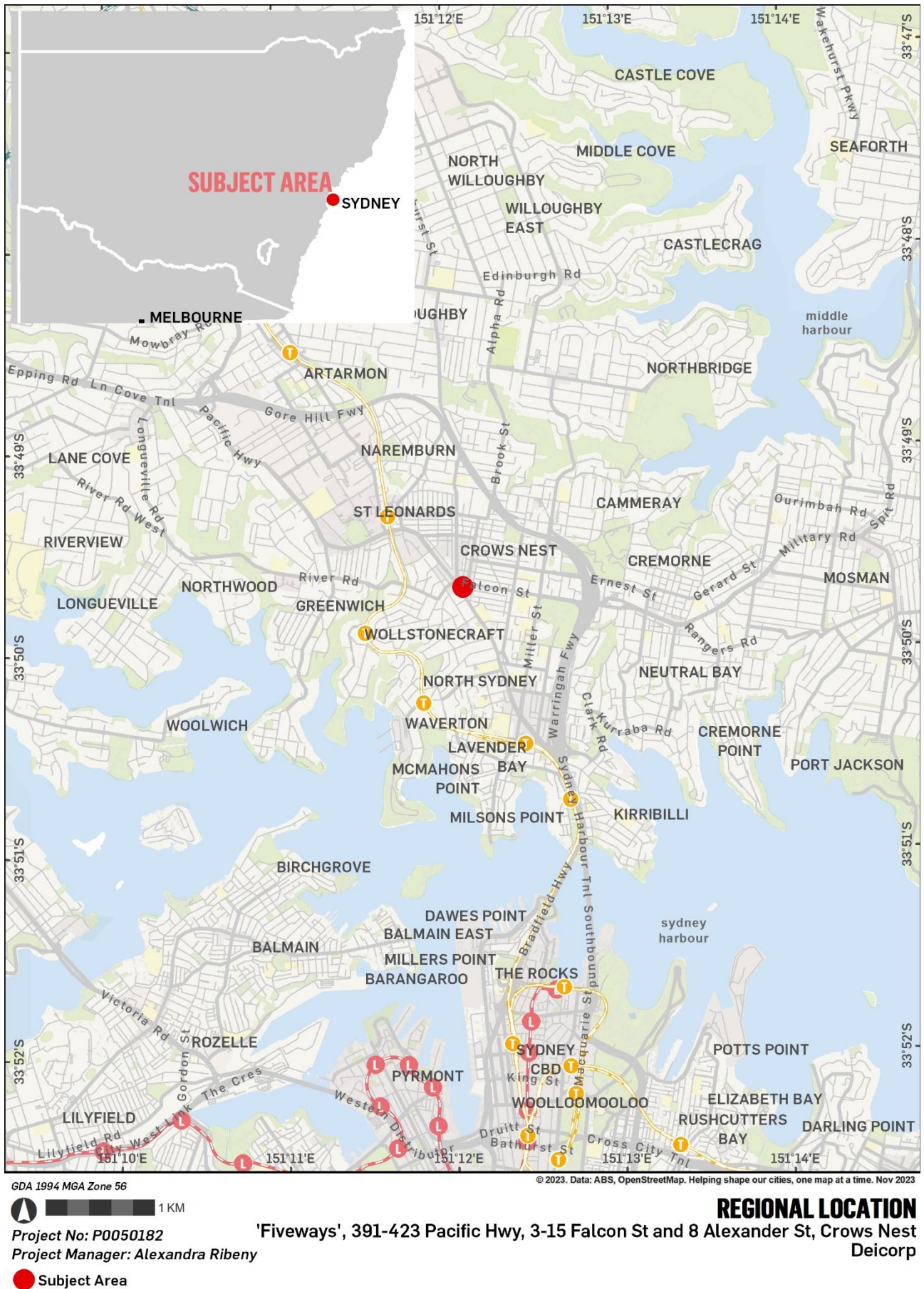


Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

© 2023. Data: ABS, OpenStreetMap, Neamap. Helping shape our cities, one map at a time. Nov 2023



Project No: P0050182

Project Manager: Alexandra Ribeny

LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

'Fiveways', 391-423 Pacific Hwy, 3-15 Falcon St and 8 Alexander St, Crows Nest

Deicorp

 Subject Area — Contours

Figure 2 – Subject area

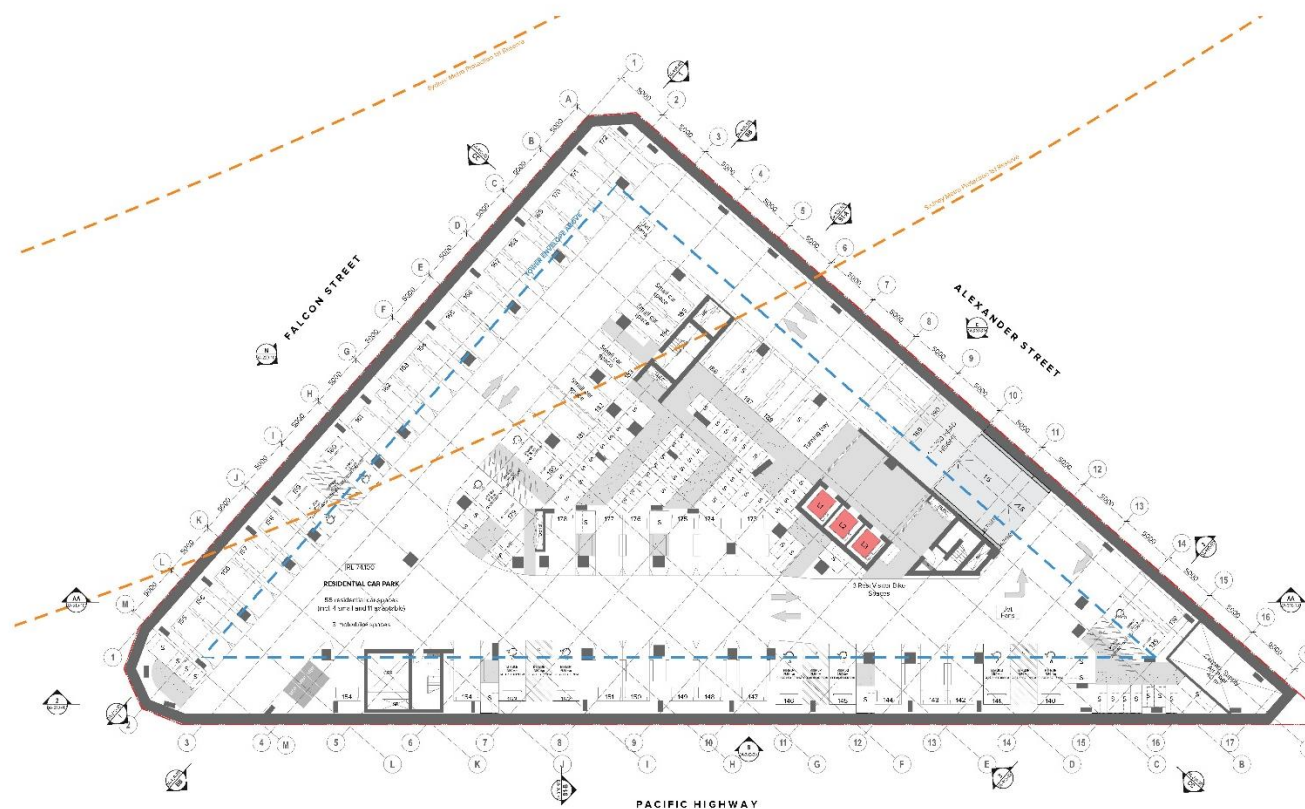


Figure 3 – Basement Level 07 general arrangement plan (indicative of Basement Levels 06-01).

Source: Turner, 07.03.24, Drawing no. DA-110-001, Rev. G

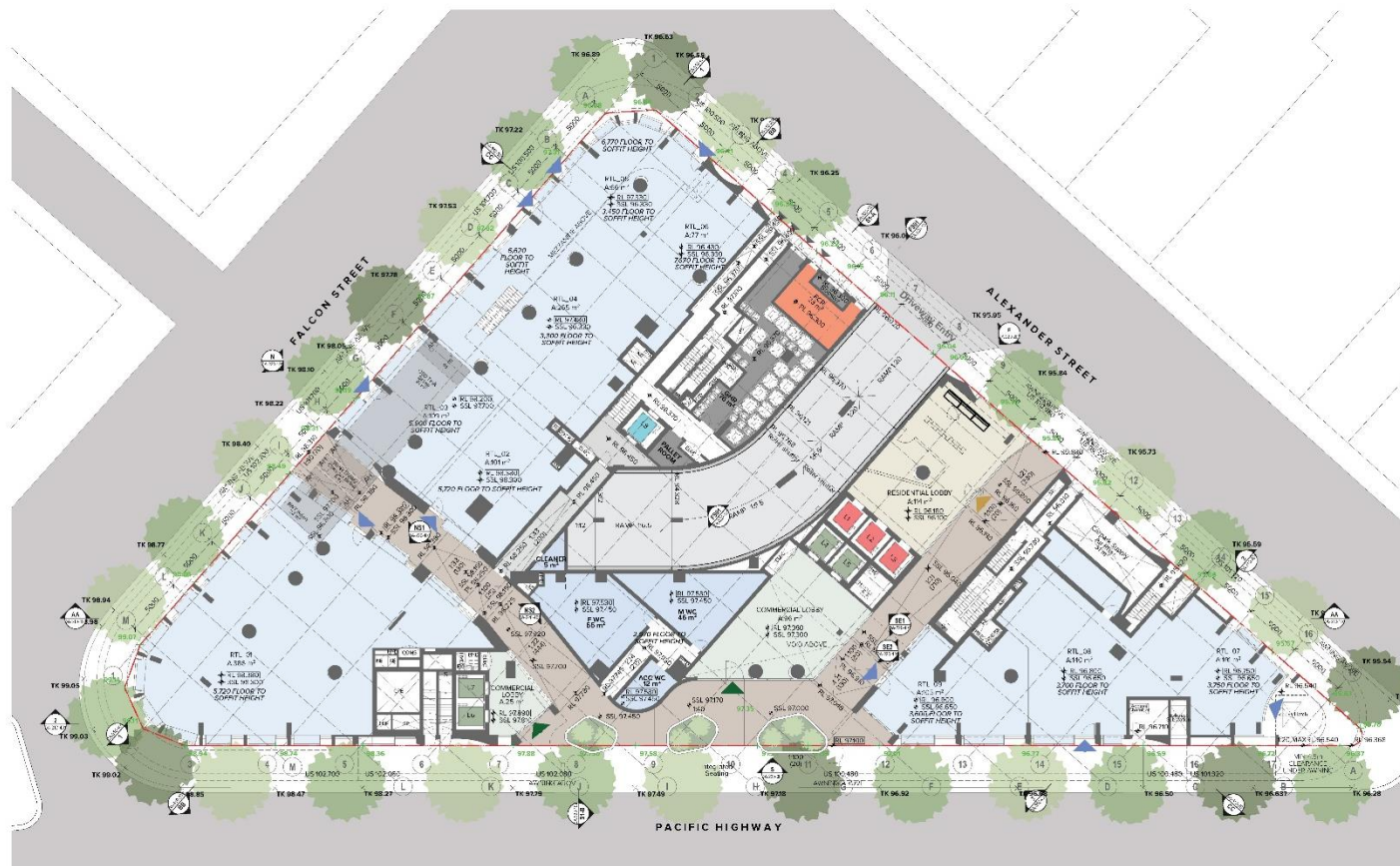


Figure 4 – Ground floor general arrangement plan.

Source: Turner, 07.03.24 Drawing no. DA-110-008, Rev. J



Figure 5 – GA Elevations, East Elevation – Alexander Street

Source: Turner, 07.03.24, Drawing no. DA-220-201, Rev. H

2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The following discussion of archaeological context, environmental context and the visual inspection of the subject area provides the relevant background information necessary for applying the due diligence process to the subject area.

2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1.1. Declared Aboriginal Places

The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) includes all declared Aboriginal places within NSW, in addition to historic heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed on Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 10 November 2023. Items listed on the SHI in the vicinity of the subject area are shown in Figure 6. The search did not identify any heritage items within the curtilage of the subject area.

2.1.2. Registered Aboriginal Objects

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database of registered Aboriginal sites in NSW. Each registered Aboriginal site includes one or more site 'features', which may be considered an Aboriginal object under the NPW Act.

The *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form* (OEH 2012) lists 20 different features that may be recorded on AHIMS. The most common site features registered in NSW are artefacts, modified trees, art, grinding grooves and shell deposits (see Glossary for definitions). However, the likelihood of any particular site feature being found will vary according to region and environment. Less common site features that are encountered are burials, ceremonial rings, earth mounds, fish traps, habitation structures, hearths, non-human bone and organic material, ochre quarries, stone arrangements and stone quarries (see Glossary for definitions).

Other Aboriginal site features that are recorded on AHIMS but are not necessarily 'Aboriginal objects' within the meaning of that term as it is defined in the NPW Act (i.e. are not a 'deposit, object or material evidence... relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area') are potential archaeological deposits (PADs), Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites, Aboriginal resource and gathering sites, conflict sites and waterholes (see Glossary for definitions). These features are only considered to be 'Aboriginal objects' for the purpose of the NPW Act if accompanied by at least one of the other site types defined above.

The AHIMS database also provides information on the context of registered Aboriginal sites. Sites that are recorded as 'closed' contexts are those that include a cave or rock overhang, while all other sites are recorded as 'open' context.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or places as it is limited to sites that have been previously identified and registered. Registration is typically the result of previous archaeological investigation, so the number of registered Aboriginal sites in area is dependent on the amount of such research previously undertaken.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 10 November 2023 (AHIMS Client Service IDs: 838473 and 838475) for an area of approximately 3 km x 3 km centred on the subject area. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within the search area is provided in Table 1 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 7. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. The results of the search are discussed below.

The search did not identify any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.

Table 1 – Registered Aboriginal sites in AHIMS search area

Site Type	Number	% of Sites
Shell Midden	15	30

Site Type	Number	% of Sites
Shelter with Shell Midden	8	16
Shelter with Midden	7	14
Artefact	5	10
Art	4	8
Midden	3	6
Shelter with Art and Midden	2	4
PAD	2	4
Shelter with Art	1	2
Shelter with Midden and Burial/s	1	2
Axe Grinding Groove	1	2
Art and Axe Grinding Groove	1	2
Grand Total:	50	100

The search of the broader region around the subject area was undertaken to determine if: (i) there are any registered Aboriginal sites near the subject area that might extend into it; and (ii) to determine if there is any association of Aboriginal sites certain landscape features within the broader region that may be instructive for determining the likelihood of Aboriginal sites within the subject area.

In the broader search area, a total of 51 Aboriginal objects and 0 Aboriginal places are registered. 1 of the recorded Aboriginal objects were identified as 'not a site' in the search results, reducing the total number of identified Aboriginal objects to 50. None of the identified Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places were located within 500m of the subject area. Figure 7 shows the locations of the 50 Aboriginal sites identified in the AHIMS Extensive Search area.

The majority of the registered Aboriginal sites within the search area are clustered around the shoreline of Port Jackson. This concentration of sites may reflect the limitations of the AHIMS register which records sites identified during previous archaeological investigations. Early historical development of the inland areas surrounding the subject area may have been characterised by a lack of such investigations.

The dense distribution of registered Aboriginal sites along the Port Jackson shoreline may also reflect the importance of aquatic resources to past Aboriginal peoples' subsistence strategies. The majority of site types within the AHIMS Extensive search area were identified as Shelters with Shell Middens, comprising 16% (n=8) of search results. The second-most dominant site type within the search area was Shelters with Middens, comprising 14% (n=7) of search results. These findings may demonstrate a reliance by local Aboriginal people on the marine resources available in Port Jackson.

This dense concentration of sites within the Port Jackson area may also reflect the abundance of Hawkesbury Sandstone along the coastline. As presented in Table 2, the extensive search results were characterised by a relatively high proportion closed context sites. Closed context sites are rock overhangs or caves that have been used (or potentially used) as shelters by Aboriginal people. These represent 38% (n = 19) of all sites identified within the AHIMS Extensive Search area, while open sites represent 62% (n = 31). Taken together, the AHIMS search results indicate past Aboriginal peoples' intensive use of the Port Jackson coastline, where shellfish were abundant and the exposed geology along the shoreline provided shelter.

Table 2 – Contexts of the Registered Aboriginal sites in AHIMS search area

Site Context	Number	% of Sites
Open Context	31	62
Closed Context	19	38
Grand Total:	50	100

The results of the AHIMS search suggest a focus of past Aboriginal land use around the shoreline of Port Jackson, where resources and shelter were abundant. However, differences in the intensity of archaeological investigation may have contributed to a paucity of registered Aboriginal sites in the immediate vicinity of subject area.

2.1.3. Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations may provide information on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological resources in a subject area. No Aboriginal archaeological reports relating directly to the present subject area have been identified. Furthermore, no relevant Aboriginal archaeological reports within proximity of the subject area were identified.

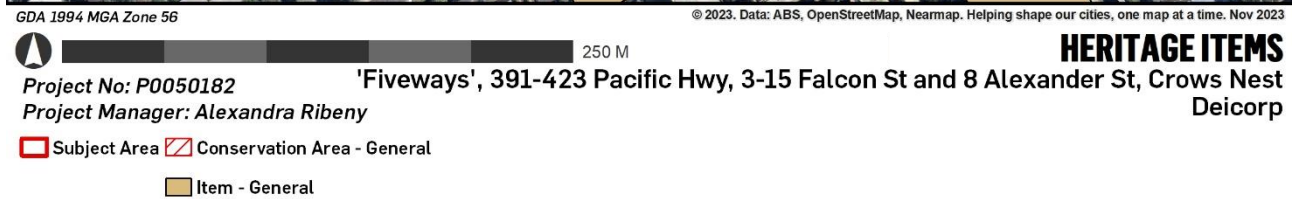


Figure 6 – Heritage items near subject area



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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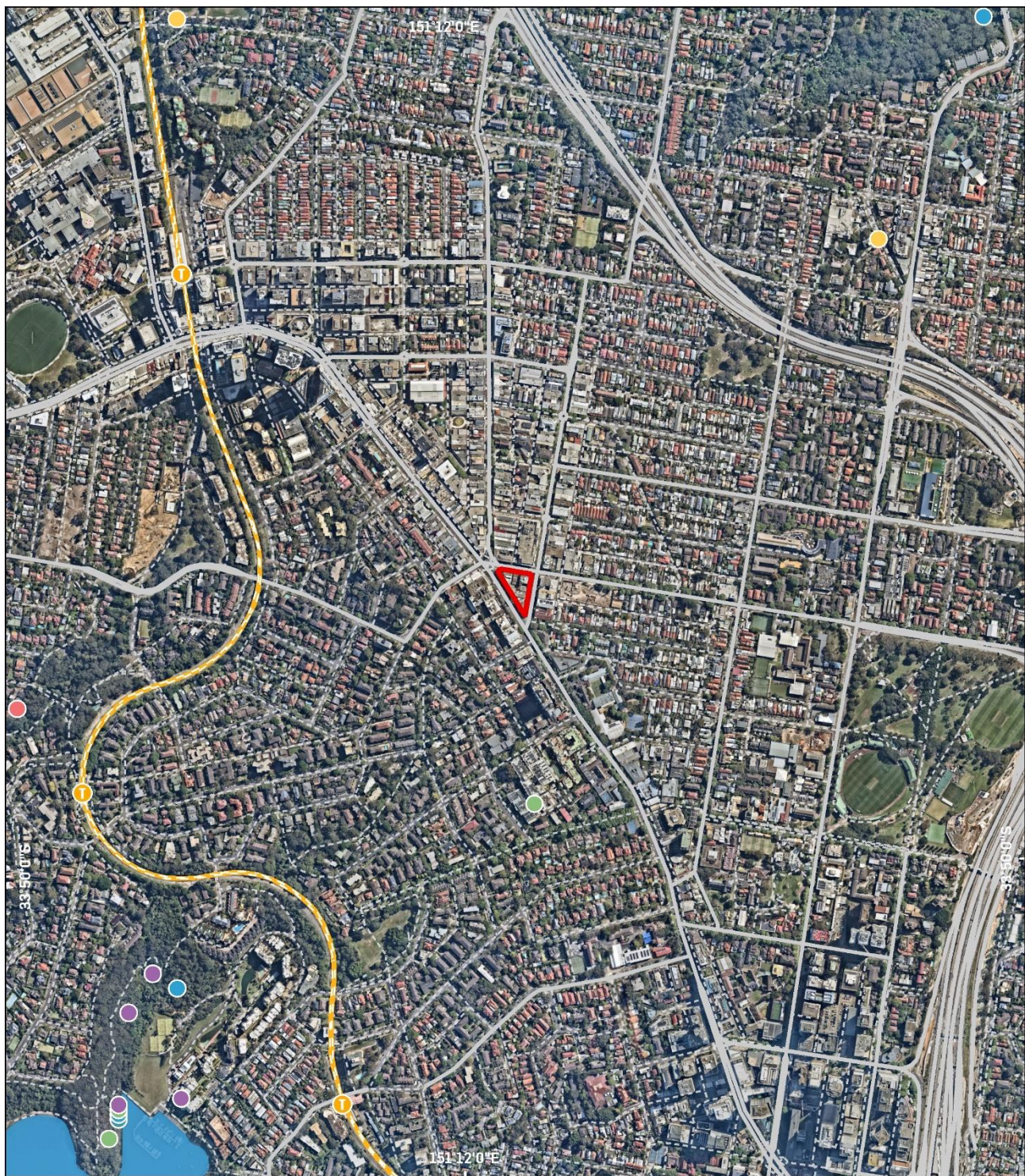
'Fiveways', 391-423 Pacific Hwy, 3-15 Falcon St and 8 Alexander St, Crows Nest

Project Manager: Alexandra Ribeny

Deicorp

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Subject Area | ● Art | ● Midden | ● Shelter with Art and Midden |
| ■ Hydrology | ● Art and Axe Grinding Groove | ● PAD | ● Shelter with Midden |
| ● Artefact | ● Shell Midden | ● Shelter with Midden and Burial/s | |
| ● Axe Grinding Groove | ● Shelter with Art | ● Shelter with Shell Midden | |

Figure 7 – Location of Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS search area



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Project Manager: Alexandra Ribeny

Deicorp

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Subject Area | Art | Shelter with Art and Midden |
| Hydrology | Artefact | Shelter with Midden |
| Shell Midden | Shelter with Shell Midden | |

Figure 8 – Location of Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS search area

2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

2.2.1. Landscape Features

Aboriginal objects may be associated with certain landscape features that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. The Due Diligence Code specifies the following landscape features are indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use:

- Areas within 200 m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines.
- Areas located within a sand dune system.
- Areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- Areas located within 200 m below or above a cliff face.
- Areas within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

The above landscape features are defined in the Glossary of this report. Only the terms 'waters' and 'dune' are explicitly defined in the Due Diligence Code.

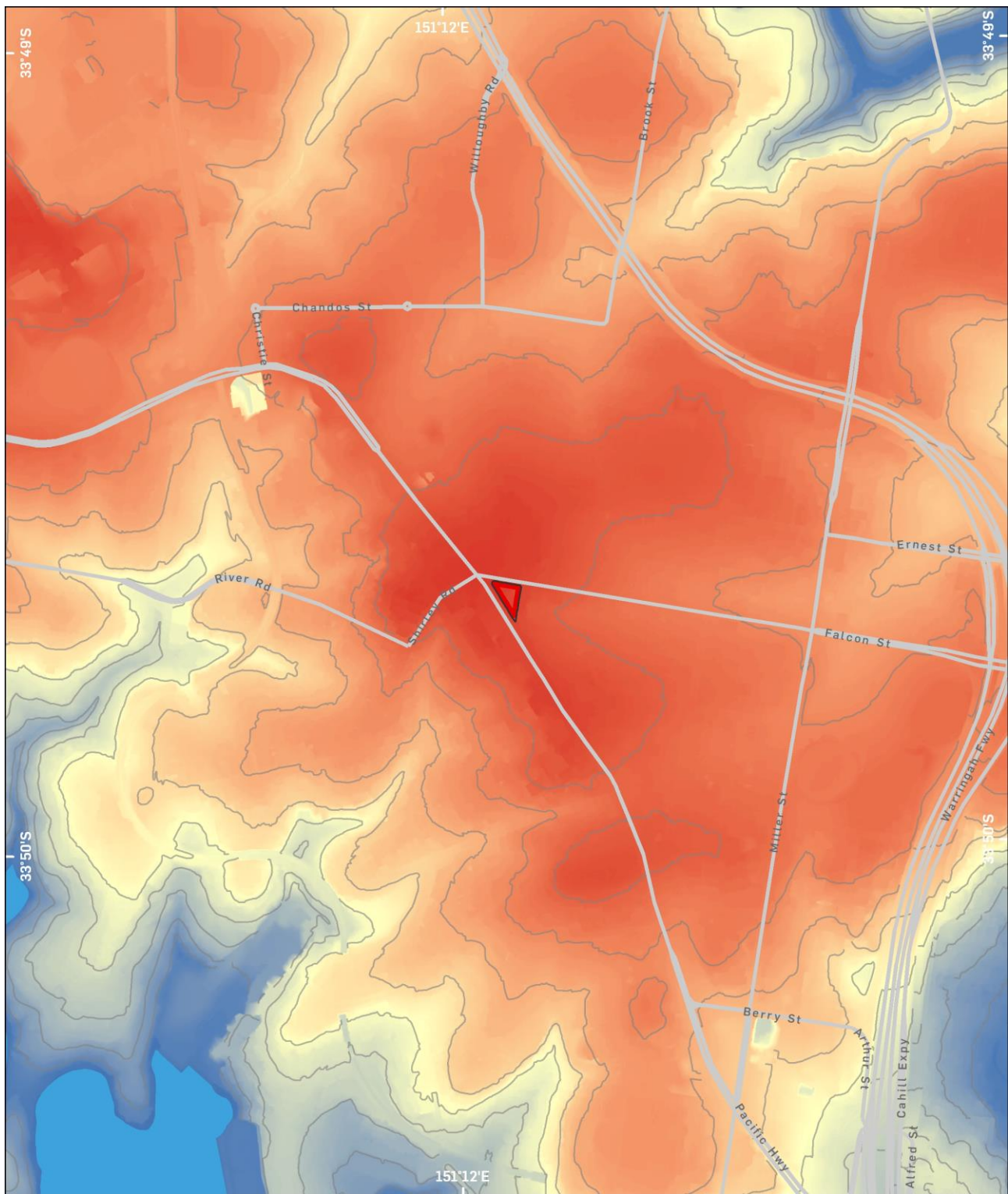
The subject area is located approximately 1.5km north of Berrys Bay and 840m east of Berrys Creek. There are currently no natural waterways within 200m of the subject area, nor is there historical evidence for former natural waterways having been present within 200m of the subject area (Figure 9). The hydrology of the subject area, according to the Due Diligence Code, is therefore not indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use. The subject area is, however, located on a ridgetop (Figure 9). Its topography is, therefore, considered sensitive under the Due Diligence code.

The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) provides information on expected soil landscapes within NSW. The SALIS indicates that the subject area is entirely situated within the Blacktown Soil Landscape (Figure 10), which occurs on upon gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shale. Soils are described as shallow to moderately deep (<100 cm) Red and Brown Podzolic Soils on crests, upper slopes and well-drained areas; deep (150-300 cm) Yelnil Podzolic Soils and Soloths on lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage. The shallow to moderately deep soils, which would be expected within the subject area due to its situation on a ridgetop, render archaeological resources susceptible to removal and disturbance during phases of historical land use. The upper soil profile (the A horizon) of the Blacktown soil landscape which is typically where Aboriginal objects are concentrated will have been particularly susceptible to such impacts.

In 2017, Douglas Partners conducted a geotechnical assessment of the subject area, which demonstrates the presence of modern imported fill to depths of 1.3m-2.5m (varying) throughout the entirety of the site. *In situ* B-Horizon deposits consisting of clay were identified beneath this fill to depths of 2.0m-5.12m (varying), underlain by shale bedrock.¹ These results, on the one hand, confirm the site's situation within the Blacktown Soil Landscape and, on the other, demonstrate the truncation of the natural soil profile by construction works on the extant buildings.

Altogether, the topographic context of the subject area is considered a sensitive landscape feature under the Due Diligence Code. Due to its situation on a ridgetop, the environmental context of the subject area indicates its likely retention of Aboriginal objects.

¹ Douglas Partners, 2017. *Report on the Geotechnical Investigation of Fiveways Falcon Street, Pacific Highway and Alexander Street, Crows Nest. Prepared for Deicorp Pty Ltd.*



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

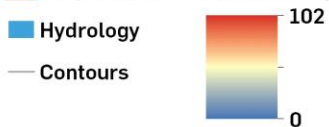
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Project No: P0050182

Project Manager: Alexandra Ribeny

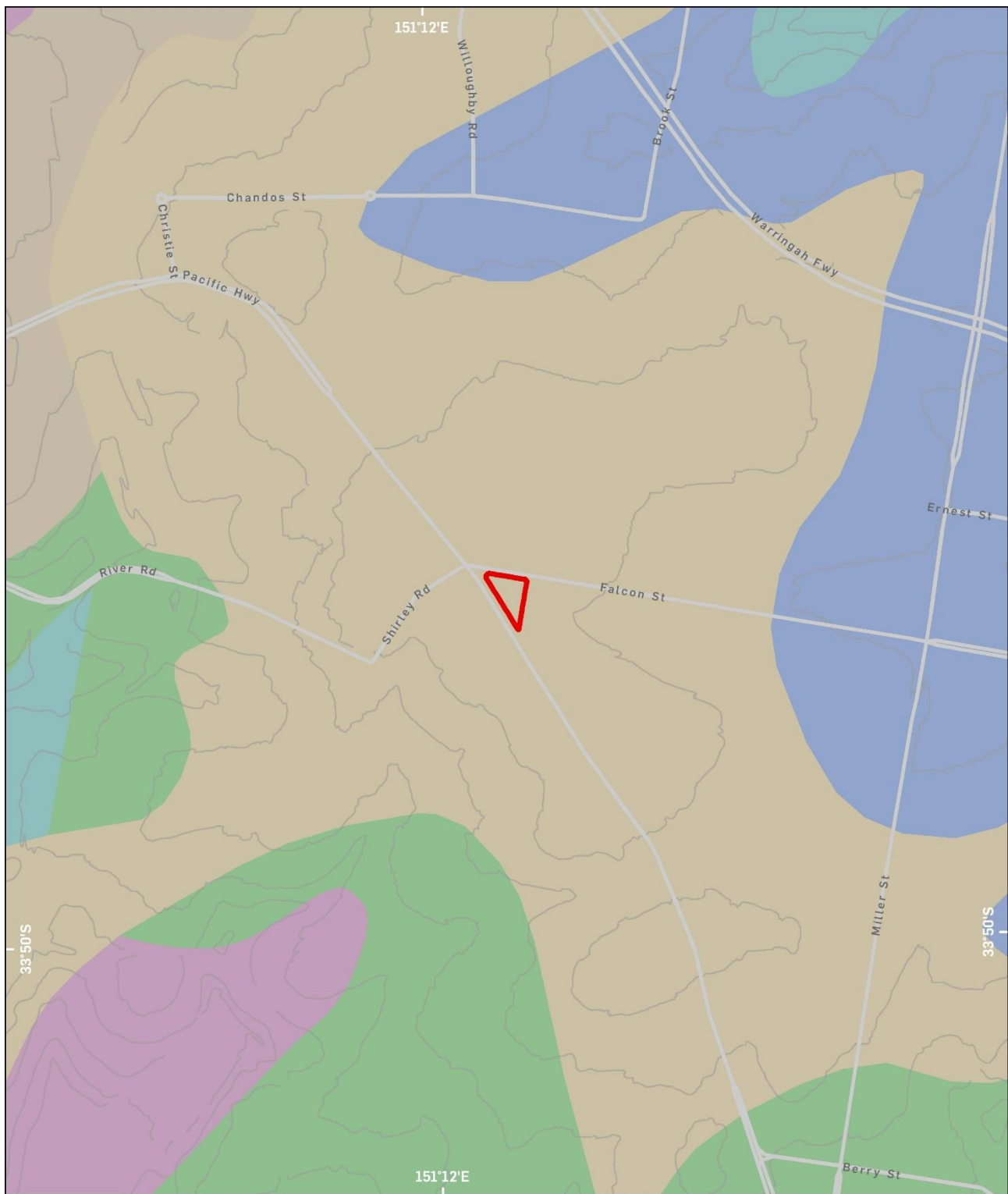
Subject Area Elevation (m)



SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

'Fiveways', 391-423 Pacific Hwy, 3-15 Falcon St and 8 Alexander St, Crows Nest
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Figure 9 – Topography



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500 M

SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

Project No: P0050182

'Fiveways', 391-423 Pacific Hwy, 3-15 Falcon St and 8 Alexander St, Crows Nest

Project Manager: Alexandra Ribeny

Deicorp

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Subject Area | BLACKTOWN (Residual) | GYMEA (Erosional) |
| Hydrology | DISTURBED TERRAIN (Disturbed Terrain) | GYMEA/LAMBERT (Erosional) |
| Hydrology 200m Buffer | GLENORIE (Erosional) | HAWKESBURY (Colluvial) |
| Contours | | |

Figure 10 – Soil landscapes and hydrology

2.2.2. Historical Ground Disturbance

Disturbance to the landscape after Aboriginal use reduces the likelihood for Aboriginal objects being retained, either through destruction of the Aboriginal objects or their removal.

According to the Due Diligence Code, land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the surface of the land, being changes that remain clear and observable. The Due Diligence Code provides the following examples of activities that may have disturbed land:

- Ploughing
- Construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences)
- Construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks)
- Clearing vegetation
- Construction of buildings and the erection of other structures
- Construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure)
- Construction of earthworks

Following European settlement, the subject area was granted to a Mr Alexander Berry, who arrived in Sydney from Scotland in 1808. In his early career, Berry worked in service of the East India Company; although, after purchasing the ship, *City of Edinburgh*, at the Cape of Good Hope, he relocated to Sydney to trade spirits. By 1812, Berry was granted a large land parcel in North Sydney which encompassed the subject area.² Although there is little historical documentation of the North Shore's occupation during the early-19th Century, it is likely that the subject area comprised of undeveloped agricultural land at this stage.

Following the establishment of the Hornsby Rail Line during the early-19th Century, the rates of urban development in and around Crows Nest significantly increased. Likely due to the increased interest in the area, the Berry Estate underwent several subdivisions during this time. By 1885, the subject area had been subdivided between nine east-west-oriented lots, numbered Lots 1-9 within Section 3, and appears to have been partially developed (Figure 11).

Little is known about the occupation of the subject area between 1900-1929. By the following year, historic aerial photographs demonstrate that the majority of the subject area was occupied by buildings with primary frontages to Falcon Street, and Alexander Street (Figure 12). By 1951, the remainder of the site was developed and occupied with multi-storey buildings. These buildings did not include basement levels.

By this time, all remnant vegetation appears to have also been cleared from the site (Figure 13). Historic aerial photographs of the subject area between 1961-1983 indicate that this site configuration largely endured throughout this period (Figure 14-Figure 16), with some warehouse renovations affecting the southern portion of the site by c.1883 (Figure 16). By 1994, some plantings were established along the south-eastern boundary of the site (Figure 17). A comparison of the 1994 aerial photograph with a current satellite image of the site indicates that further landscaping took place during this time, including the planting of several plantings along the northern and north-eastern bounds of the site (Figure 17, Figure 2).

Altogether, historical activities within the subject area, including the clearance of vegetation, construction and demolition of buildings and earthworks, have caused ground disturbance that remains clear and observable throughout the entire subject area. The extent of these impacts has been demonstrated by the geotechnical assessment of the site which has indicated the entire removal of the A-Horizon soils (See Section 2.2.1).

² HLRV, 1812. *Primary Application No. 3083*.



Figure 11 – Historical subdivision plan showing the subject site from c.1885. Note the presence of buildings in Lot 2 and Lot 9.

Source – SLNSW, c.1885. Call No. Z/SP/N11



Figure 12 – Historic aerial photo of the subject area from 1930.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery Viewer.

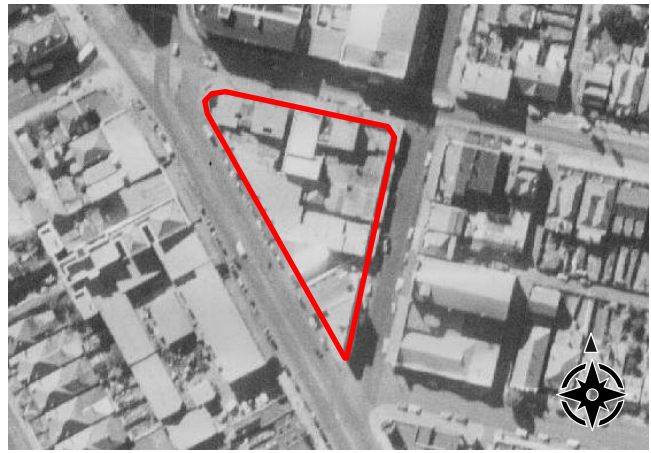


Figure 13 – Historic aerial photo of the subject area from 1951.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery Viewer.

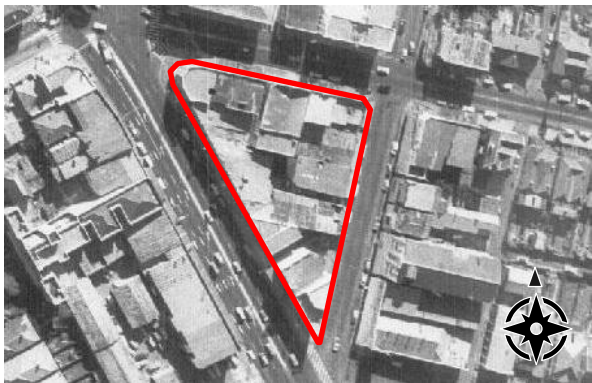


Figure 14 – Historic aerial photo of the subject area from 1961.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery Viewer.



Figure 15 – Historic aerial photo of the subject area from 1973.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery Viewer.



Figure 16 – Historic aerial photo of the subject area from 1983.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery Viewer.



Figure 17 – Historic aerial photo of the subject area from 1994.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery Viewer.

2.3. SUMMARY

The archaeological and environmental contexts of the subject area are summarised as follows:

- There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- No Aboriginal archaeological reports relating directly to the subject area have been identified. Furthermore, no relevant Aboriginal archaeological reports within proximity of the subject area were identified.
- The subject area is located on a ridgetop, which is considered an archaeologically sensitive landscape feature under the Due Diligence Code.
- Historical activities within the subject area, including the clearance of vegetation, construction and demolition of buildings and earthworks, have caused ground disturbance that remains clear and observable throughout the entire subject area.
- Geotechnical investigation has demonstrated the removal of A-Horizon soils throughout the entirety of the subject area, with modern imported fill present to depths of 2.5m (varying).

3. DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

The due diligence process outlined in the Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code is applied to the subject area below.

Step 1 – Will the activity disturb the ground surface?

YES.

As indicated in Section 1.2 above, the subject area is subject to a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) which seeks approval for the construction a 21-storey mixed-use development with 7 basement levels. Therefore, the proposed works will disturb the ground surface through the demolition and construction of buildings, and construction of earthworks.

Step 2a – Are there any relevant confirmed site records on AHIMS or any other sources of information of which a person is aware?

NO.

There are no Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places registered within the curtilage of the subject area (see Section 2.1.2 above). There is no information recorded in the AHIMS database about landscape features of relevance to the determining the presence of Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the subject area (see Section 2.1.2 above). Additionally, no relevant previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations in or near the present subject area have been identified which indicate the likely presence of Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area (see Section 2.1.3 above).

Step 2b – Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?

NO.

As outlined in Section 2.2.1, the subject area is located on a ridgetop, which is considered a sensitive landscape feature under the Due Diligence Code. Therefore, the topographical context of the subject area is indicative of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

However, the Due Diligence Code further specifies that the landscape features are of relevance only if the subject area has not been subjected to ground disturbance. As demonstrated in Section 2.2.2 above, the entirety of the subject area demonstrates clear and observable signs of ground impacts due to the clearance of vegetation and the construction of buildings. The topography of the subject area therefore does not indicate the likely presence of Aboriginal objects within the site.

Step 3 – Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?

N/A

The Due Diligence Code specifies that this step only applies if the proposed activity is on land that is not disturbed (or, implicitly, does not include any relevant landscape features) and does not contain known Aboriginal objects. As there are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area and historical development and there are no landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, Step 3 of the Due Diligence process does not apply for assessment of the present subject area.

Step 4 – Does the Desktop Assessment and Visual Inspection Confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are Likely?

N/A

The Due Diligence Code specifies that this step only applies if the proposed activity is on land that is not disturbed (or, implicitly, does not include any relevant landscape features) and does not contain known Aboriginal objects. As there are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area and historical development and there are no landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, Step 4 of the Due Diligence process does not apply for assessment of the present subject area.

Step 5 – Outcome of Assessment

In accordance with the due diligence process described in the Due Diligence Code and outlined in Section 3 has determined that no further investigation is required for the subject area. Urbis recommends that the development proceed with caution, subject to unexpected archaeological finds and human remains procedures being implemented (see Section 4 below).

4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The present due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 1) The proposed works described in Section 1.2 above are not 'low impact' activities as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg.
- 2) There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places registered within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 3) No Aboriginal archaeological reports relating directly to the subject area have been identified. Furthermore, no relevant Aboriginal archaeological reports within proximity of the subject area were identified.
- 4) The subject area is located on a ridgetop, which is considered an archaeologically sensitive landscape feature under the Due Diligence Code. However, the topographical context of the site has been significantly modified through historical disturbance.
- 5) Historical activities within the subject area, including the clearance of vegetation, construction and demolition of buildings and earthworks, have caused ground disturbance that remains clear and observable throughout the entire subject area.
- 6) As there are no known Aboriginal sites within the subject area and historical human activity has resulted in high levels of disturbance across the site, no further assessment is required under the Due Diligence Code.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

Recommendation 1 – Submission of report with this SSDA

A copy of this report should be submitted to the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) in support of the SSDA.

Recommendation 2 – Record Keeping

This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.

Recommendation 3 – No Further Investigation

The development may proceed with caution, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed.

Recommendation 4 – Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Such management may require further consultation with Heritage NSW, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and registration of the find with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.

6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW.

Recommendation 5 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during the proposed works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds.
2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

5. REFERENCES

DECCW 2010b, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*

DECCW 2010c, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*

Department of Environment Climate Change and Water ('DECCW') 2010a, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*

Douglas Partners, 2017. *Report on the Geotechnical Investigation of Fiveways Falcon Street, Pacific Highway and Alexander Street, Crows Nest. Prepared for Deicorp Pty Ltd.*

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NSW)

OEH 2011b, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*

OEH 2012, *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form*

Office of Environment & Heritage ('OEH') 2011a, *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants*

DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 14 March 2024 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Deicorp Pty Ltd (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.



APPENDIX A

AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

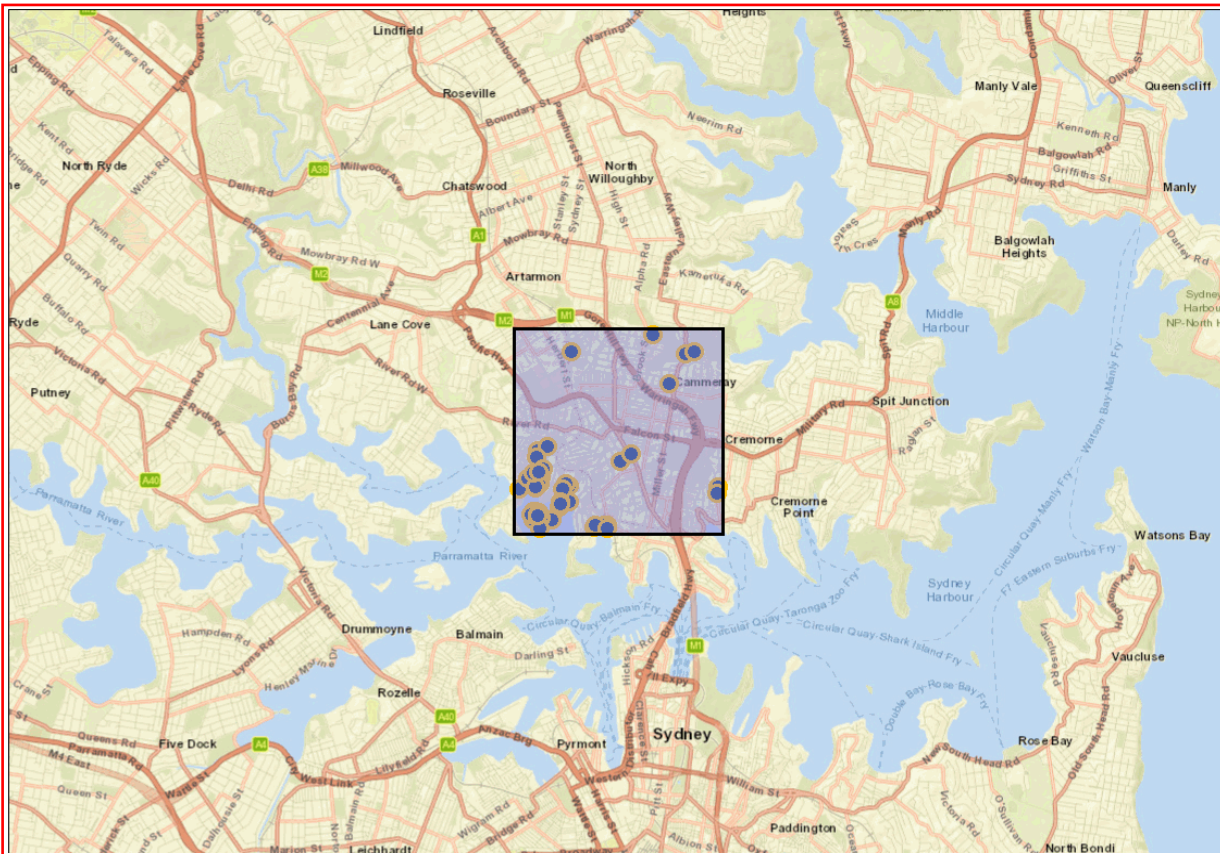
Attention: Ginger-Rose Harrington

Email: gharrington@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332065.618 - 335065.618, Northings : 6253950.0 - 6256950.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Ginger-Rose Harrington on 10 November 2023.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0050182

Client Service ID : 838475

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2249	Berry Island 11;	AGD	56	332310	6253990	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2262	Gore Cove 1;Greenwich;	AGD	56	332160	6254540	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2263	Gore Cove 2;Greenwich;	AGD	56	332230	6254610	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2264	Gore Cove 3;Greenwich;	AGD	56	332310	6254660	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2265	Gore Cove 5;Greenwich;	AGD	56	332380	6254680	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2266	Gore Cove 6;Wollstonecraft;	AGD	56	332340	6254550	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2273	Gore Cove 4;	GDA	56	332424	6254820	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2147	Ivy Cliff (Waverton Park)	AGD	56	333330	6253860	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,D Earle					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0264	Berry Island;Gore Cove/Crows Nest;	AGD	56	332250	6253920	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	102201
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0268	Berry Island;	AGD	56	332320	6254030	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1265	Berry Island;Berry Island 6;	AGD	56	332350	6253800	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,K Murphy					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1266	Berry Island;	AGD	56	332300	6254000	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1269	Waverton Park Waverton	GDA	56	333384	6254040	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1270	Waverton Park Waverton	GDA	56	333254	6254040	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0633	Mosman;Flat Rock Creek;Tunks Park 1;	AGD	56	334550	6256460	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	2047,98676
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 10/11/2023 for Ginger-Rose Harrington for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332065.618 - 335065.618, Northings : 6253950.0 - 6256950.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 51

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.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0635	Neutral Bay Ben Boyd Rd	GDA	56	335034	6254650	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2181	Waverton Park Cave;	AGD	56	333130	6253820	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2186	WB1 Cave;	AGD	56	332640	6254160	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>		
45-6-2187	WB2 Cave;	AGD	56	332640	6254170	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2188	WB3 Cave;	AGD	56	332640	6254180	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2189	WB4 Cave;	AGD	56	332640	6254190	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2190	WB5 Cave;	AGD	56	332660	6254380	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2191	WB6 Cave;	AGD	56	332710	6254460	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2192	Split Roof Cave;	AGD	56	332760	6254430	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2193	Honeycomb Hole Cave;	AGD	56	332760	6254430	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1369	Gore Cove;Wollstonecraft;	AGD	56	332768	6254203	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0760	Neutral Bay;	GDA	56	335029	6254545	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1509	Berrys Island;Wollstonecraft;	AGD	56	332360	6253980	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	D Morrissey					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1510	Berry Island 9;Wollstonecraft;	AGD	56	332310	6253950	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,L Bostock					<u>Permits</u>		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1511	Berry Island 5; Contact	AGD	56	332300	6253900	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
45-6-1512	Berry Island 3 Contact	AGD	56	332220	6254000	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Burial/s,Midden	97786
45-6-1513	Berry Island 2; Contact	AGD	56	332250	6254050	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
45-6-1041	Crows Nest; Contact	AGD	56	332034	6254371	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
45-6-1700	Munro Park A.G.G.; Contact	AGD	56	333950	6256700	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1293
45-6-0906	Waverton Park Contact	AGD	56	333320	6253813	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
45-6-0825	Myrtle Street Contact	GDA	56	333757	6255113	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	
45-6-2539	Suspension Bridge Rockshelter (west) Contact	GDA	56	334524	6256620	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-2938	Naremburn Park Contact	GDA	56	332864	6256615	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
45-6-2962	Gore Cove 9 NSC-065 Contact	GDA	56	332379	6254590	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
45-6-2964	Milray Midden 1 NSC-071 Contact	GDA	56	332424	6254650	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
45-6-2965	Milray Shelter NSC-072 Contact	GDA	56	332434	6254650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
45-6-2968	Berry Island 12 NSC-076 Contact	GDA	56	332384	6254230	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
45-6-2267	Gore Cove 8 Wollstonecraft Contact	GDA	56	332369	6254600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
45-6-3103	BADANGI RESERVE SHELTER 1 Contact	GDA	56	332620	6254120	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
45-6-3047	Badangi Reserve Shelter NSC 077 Contact	GDA	56	332724	6254310	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P0050182

Client Service ID : 838475

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3166	BERRY ISLAND 13. NSC090	GDA	56	332459	6254138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3678	Darling Walk Midden	GDA	56	333600	6255000	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1, Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Jillian Comber					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3880	Glenview Shelter 1 (LCC0110)	GDA	56	332535	6255195	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3881	Glenview Shelter 3 (LCC0111)	GDA	56	332380	6255045	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3873	Glenview Shelter 2 LCC091	GDA	56	332394	6255130	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Phil Hunt					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-4100	55 Pitt Street Artefact Site	GDA	56	334307	6256162	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Sophie Jennings					<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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