

2 & 4 Larkin Street, 1, 3 & 5 Pockley Avenue and 2-16 Pockley Avenue, Roseville

Archaeological Technical Report

LGA: Ku-ring-gai Council

Report to Aqualand Prestige 1 Pty Ltd
and Aqualand Prestige 2 Pty Ltd

April 2025



 artefact

Artefact Heritage and Environment

ABN 73 144 973 526

Suite 56, Jones Bay Wharf

26-32 Pirrama Road

Pyrromont NSW 2009

Australia

+61 2 9518 8411

office@artefact.net.au

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project includes two separate development proposals located in Roseville, which have been defined as Sites A and B. The proposal for Site A is located at 2 & 4 Larkin Street, 1, 3 & 5 Pockley Avenue, Roseville on behalf of Aqualand Prestige 1 Pty Ltd. The proposal for Site B is located at 2-16 Pockley Avenue, Roseville, on behalf of Aqualand Prestige 2 Pty Ltd. Both proposals include residential flat buildings within the transport-oriented development (TOD) catchment with the provision of in-fill affordable housing. Both sites are located within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundary of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). At its closest point, the Pacific Highway is located approximately 110 metres from the study area, and Roseville Station is located approximately 161 metres to the northeast.

The proponents are seeking Development Consent under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* as a State Significant Development (SSD). Artefact Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd (Artefact) have been engaged by the proponents to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report (ATR). This ATR has been prepared as a single standalone archaeological report to support two ACHARs for Sites A and B. This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for both proposals dated 15 November 2024 (SSD-77829461 and SSD-77825469).

This report was completed in accordance with the requirements of the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, hereafter *the Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a), as required by the SEARs. The aim of the ATR is to determine whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be present in the study area, and whether these are likely to be harmed through the proposed works.

This report includes:

- Review of existing knowledge: Review of previous archaeological works and Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search results.
- Review of the landscape context: Desktop assessment of the archaeological implications of the landscape features (soil landscapes, historic land use, geomorphic character, and natural resources) relevant to the study area.
- Summary and discussion of the local and regional archaeological character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces based on the finds of the previous two steps.
- Development of a predictive model for the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use based on the previous three steps.
- Completion of an archaeological survey to test the predictions developed in the previous step.
- Discussion of the results of the archaeological survey and re-evaluation of the regional and local archaeological character.
- Assessment of likely impacts to Aboriginal objects and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) based on the current proposed development.
- Consideration of any practical measures that may be required to protect and conserve identified Aboriginal objects and places identified within the study area.

An archaeological survey of the study area was completed on 6 December 2024 by Jonathan Bennett (Heritage Consultant, Artefact), Katherine Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact), Jordan Marr (Site Officer, Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council) and Celia Mak (Development Manager, Aqualand).

Overview of findings

The assessment found that the study area (Site A and B) is unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects based on:

- An extensive search of the AHIMS database which did not reveal any listed Aboriginal sites in the study area
- Archaeological survey did not identify any Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD
- Comparison between the study area against the regional and local archaeological character
- Consultation with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council during archaeological survey

Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations are made for Sites A and B:

- As no sites or areas of PAD were identified within the study area, further archaeological assessment within the study area is not recommended
- An UFP must be prepared ahead of the proposed works commencing. This procedure must be reviewed by a heritage professional
- An ACHAR and associated community consultation is required to be undertaken to fulfill requirement 18 of the SEARs for both proposals. The ACHARs may identify additional management and mitigation measures. Comprehensive Aboriginal stakeholder consultation must be undertaken to complete the ACHARs for the proposals
- If changes are made to the proposals that may result in impacts to areas not assessed by this ATR, further archaeological assessment may be required

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief

The project includes two separate development proposals located in Roseville, which have been defined as Sites A and B. The proposal for Site A is located at 2 & 4 Larkin Street, 1, 3 & 5 Pockley Avenue Roseville on behalf of Aqualand Prestige 1 Pty Ltd. The proposal for Site B is located at 2-16 Pockley Avenue, Roseville, on behalf of Aqualand Prestige 2 Pty Ltd. Both proposals include residential flat buildings within the transport-oriented development (TOD) catchment with the provision of in-fill affordable housing. The proponents are seeking Development Consent under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* as a State Significant Development (SSD). The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued for the proposals on 15 November 2024. The application number for Site A is SSD-77829461. The application number for Site B is SSD-77825469. As part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required by the SEARs, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) must be prepared for both proposals (Table 1).

Artefact Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd (Artefact) has been engaged by the proponents to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report (ATR). This ATR has been prepared as a standalone archaeological report to support two ACHARs for Sites A and B to fulfill the requirement of the SEARs. This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, hereafter the *Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a).

Table 1: SEARs Requirements

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

1.2 Description of the study area

The study area comprises both Sites A and B (Detailed in Section 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 below) Both sites are located within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundary of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). At its closest point, the Pacific Highway is located approximately 110 metres from the study area, and Roseville Station is located approximately 161 metres to the northeast.

1.2.1 Larkin Street, Roseville (Site A)

Site A comprises 2 & 4 Larkin Street and 1, 3 & 5 Pockley Avenue, Roseville, and includes an area of approximately 3570m²: To the north is a narrow concrete footpath that leads from Larkin Street to Shirley Road, beyond the walkway is a four-storey residential apartment complex (6 Larkin Street). To the east is a two-lane asphalt road, beyond which 9-17 Larkin Street which comprises 1 to 2 residential dwellings and 19-21 Larkin Street a three-storey residential apartment building of brick

construction. To the south of Pockley Avenue is a two-lane asphalt roadway with no curbs or gutter and one to two storey residential buildings. To the west of the site is 7 Pockley Avenue which is a single storey residential dwelling offset from the study area boundary by approximately 1 metre.

The lots comprising Site A that legally define that portion of the study area are included below:

- Lot 27 DP8261
- Lot 25 DP8261
- Lot 28 DP650319
- Lot 24 DP8261
- Lot 26 DP8261

1.2.2 Pockley Island, Roseville (Site B)

Site B comprises 2-16 Pockley Avenue, Roseville. To the north of the study area is a two-lane asphalt roadway with no curbs or gutter and 1 - 9 Pockley Avenue. To the east is a two-lane asphalt road, beyond which 1-7 Larkin Street which comprises 1 to 2 storey residential dwellings. The two-lane asphalt roadway with no curbs or gutter continues to the west of the study area, abutting 19-21 Pockley Avenue and 6 Kings Avenue Road. Beyond 6 Kings Avenue is an offshoot of the Blue Gum Creek which connects back to the Lane Cove River. The south road to the study area is Maclaurin Parade which leads to the northeast and connects back to the Pacific Highway.

The lots comprising Site A that legally define that portion of the study area are included below:

- Lot 11 DP8261
- Lot 15 DP8261
- Lot 12 DP8261
- Lot 16 DP8261
- Lot 13 DP8261
- Lot 17 DP8261
- Lot 14 DP8261
- Lot 18 DP8261

1.3 Aims and objectives

The aim of the ATR is to determine whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be present in the study area, and whether these are likely to be harmed through the proposed works. To achieve this aim, the following objectives are included in this report:

- Review existing knowledge: Review previous archaeological works and Aboriginal Heritage AHIMS search results
- Review the landscape context: Desktop assessment of the archaeological implications of the landscape features (soil landscapes, historic land use, geomorphic character, and natural resources) relevant to the study area
- Summarise and discuss the local and regional archaeological character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces based on the finds of the previous two steps
- Develop a predictive model for the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use based on the previous three steps
- Complete an archaeological survey to test the predictions developed in the previous step.

- Discuss the results of the archaeological survey and re-evaluate the regional and local archaeological character
- Assess likely impacts to Aboriginal objects and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) based on the current proposed development
- Consider any practical measures that may be required to protect and conserve identified Aboriginal objects and places identified within the study area

1.4 Limitations and constraints

The scope of this ATR is based on information provided by the proponent to date. The findings of archaeological assessments cited in the report were not independently verified except where inconsistencies within the documents were identifiable. This report does not consider intangible Aboriginal heritage values. This report excludes historical heritage assessment and excludes provision of any advice under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

1.5 Authors and contributors

This report was prepared by Jonathon Bennett (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage), Katherine Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian, Artefact Heritage). Management and review were provided by Dr Samantha Higgs (Archaeology Team Leader, Artefact Heritage), and Ryan Taddeucci (Principal, Artefact Heritage). Mapping was provided by Mike Douglas (Geographic Information System Officer, Artefact Heritage). A summary of the authors, contributors and their role are provided in Table 2: below.

Table 2: Summary of authors and contributors.

Authors and Contributors	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Ryan Taddeucci (Principal)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Archaeology Master of Museum Studies Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality control • Technical support
Dr Samantha Higgs (Archaeology Team Leader/Principal)	Bachelor of Arts (Honours - Archaeology) PhD (Archaeology)	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical review
Mike Douglas (GIS Officer)	Bachelor of Arts North American Archaeology Master of Science Geology Master's Certificate in GIS Science	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of mapping • GIS support
Dr Stephen Gapps (Historian)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons)., History Master of Applied History PhD History	20+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background Histories

Authors and Contributors	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Katherine Douglas	Bachelor of Arts (Honours – Archaeology)	< 1 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Background research• Archaeological survey
Jonathan Bennett	Bachelor of Archaeology, Major in Landscape Processes Certificate III Business, Success Strategies for Team Leaders and Supervisors	2+ years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Report author• Project management• Archaeological survey

Figure 1: Study area



2.0 PROJECT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Commonwealth legislation

2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legal framework for the protection and management of Australia's unique environment, including biodiversity and culturally significant places. The EPBC Act also includes provisions to identify places for addition to the National Heritage List (NHL) and Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) to enhance the protection, conservation and presentation of those places. A search of the NHL and CHL was completed on 11 November 2024. No items registered on the NHL and CHL were identified within the study area.

2.1.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

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

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

Where an Aboriginal individual or organisation is concerned that intangible values within the proposal are not being adequately protected, they can apply to the Minister for a declaration over a place. A search of the Federal Gazette for declarations under the ATSIHP Act was completed on 11 November 2024. The search did not identify current declarations under the ATSIHP Act relevant to the study area.

2.1.3 Native Title Act 1993

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

Proponents are not required to comply with the requirements of steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 of the Consultation Requirements where there is an approved determination that native title exists in relation to the entire study area. In this circumstance, proponents need only consult with the native title holders. However, steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 are applicable for any portion of the study area not covered by a native title determination. A search of the National Native Title Tribunal database was completed on 11 November 2024. The search did not identify any Native Title claims in or around the study area, therefore steps 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 are applicable.

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

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

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

2.2 State legislation

2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. However, areas are only gazetted as Aboriginal places if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture. There are no gazetted Aboriginal places in the study area. All Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or not, are protected under the NPW Act.

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

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

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

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs) issued under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* may be issued by Heritage NSW, as a defence against harm. Various factors are considered by Heritage NSW in the AHIP application process, such as site significance, Aboriginal consultation requirements, Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) principles, project justification and consideration of alternatives. The penalties and fines for damaging or defacing an Aboriginal object were increased in 2010.

As this project is being assessed under Part 4 Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act, s90 of the NPW Act does not apply and an AHIP is not required for impacts approved under the SSD provisions. Impacts to

Aboriginal objects will be authorised by the Conditions of Approval for the project issued under the EP&A Act.

2.2.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning, development assessment and environmental impact assessment processes. Part 3, Division 3.4 deals with the development of Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). Planning decisions within Local Government Areas (LGAs) are guided by LEPs. Each LGA is required to develop and maintain an LEP that includes Aboriginal and historical heritage items which are protected under the *EP&A Act* and in some cases also protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The study area is located within the boundaries of the Ku-ring gai LGA and is covered by the Ku-ring gai LEP 2015. A search of the Ku-ring gai LEP 2015 was conducted on 11 November 2024 and confirmed that no Aboriginal heritage items are listed on the Ku-ring gai LEP within the study area.

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

2.2.3 NSW Native Title Act 1994

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to ensure that the laws of NSW are consistent with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. The search did not identify and Native Title claims in or around the study area.

2.2.4 Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 AHIMS search

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

An extensive search of the AHIMS database was undertaken on 11 November 2024 (Client Service ID: 949063) to determine the location of Aboriginal sites in relation to the current study area. The search area was defined as and includes a 2.5 km by 2.5 km area of land surrounding the study area to inform the characterisation of the local archaeological context. The AHIMS search parameters were as follows:

GDA, Zone 56	328647 – 333647 m E 6257570 – 6262570 m N
Buffer	0 metres (m)
Number of sites	73

There were 73 AHIMS registered site located within the search area, none of which are located within the study area. The closest AHIMS site to the study area (AHIMS ID 45-6-1633) was located approximately 1.53 kilometres to the southwest (Figure 2).

The most prevalent site types identified from the AHIMS extensive search were Shell, Artefact (n=33, 43.8%), which have generally been described as middens or shelters containing middens within the AHIMS database. The next highest site type within the AHIMS extensive search were Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) (n = 19, 26%). A summary of the frequency of sites features within the search area is summarised in Table 3. The number and diversity of site types within the extensive search indicates that Aboriginal people in the past were utilising this landscape in various ways, including for Art, tool manufacturing and resourcing.

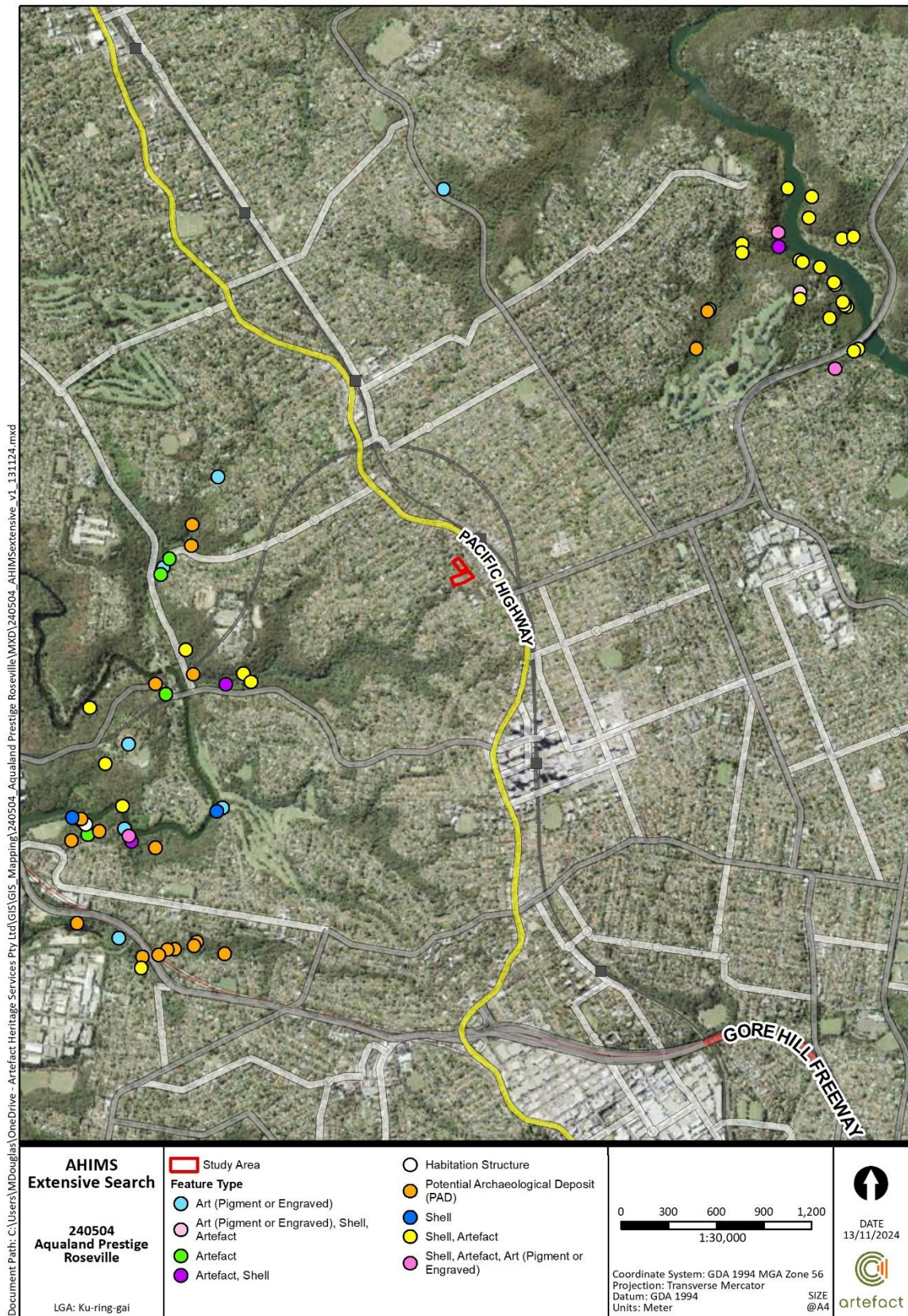
Registered sites on the AHIMS database in the search area are concentrated in proximity to and along the waterways of the Lane Cove River to the southwest of the study area (Figure 2). To the northeast of the study area, sites are concentrated around Middle Harbour and Moores Creek. The AHIMS search results demonstrate that the distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites within the local area is heavily biased towards areas which have suffered less disturbance, in particular the Lane Cove River National Park and Middle Harbour foreshore. This pattern also conforms to Beth White and Jo McDonald Stream order predictive model for the Cumberland Plain (White and McDonald 2010), which predicted that artefacts were more likely to be found within 50 to 100 m of higher (fourth) order streams, within 50 m of second order streams, and that artefact distribution around first order streams was not significantly affected by distance from the watercourse.

The absence of identified Aboriginal sites in areas of high urban development near the study area suggests that significant levels of historical disturbance have likely either displaced or destroyed any potential Aboriginal sites. This absence is also a reflection of survey bias, sites registered on AHIMS are reflective of the areas that have already been surveyed and cannot provide an unbiased representation of the wider study area.

Table 3: Frequency of site types in AHIMS search results

Site Types	Frequency	Percentage
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	8	11%
Art (Pigment or Engraved), Shell, Artefact	1	1.4%
Artefact	6	8.2%
Habitation Structure	1	1.4%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	19	26%
Shell	2	2.7%
Shell, Artefact	33	43.8%
Shelter, Artefact, Art (Pigment or Engraved)	4	5.5%
Total	73	100%

Figure 2: AHIMS extensive search



3.2 Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST)

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

As the current study is being undertaken at a finer scale than the ASDST data is designed for, only general comments are possible. For the purposes of this report the combined pre1750 dataset was utilised (Figure 3), this dataset comprises the relative likelihood of Aboriginal site features occurring across the landscape. The pre1750 model does not take into account:

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

As levels of disturbance and impacts to preservation are discussed elsewhere in this report it was considered that the pre1750 model provides an appropriate baseline of archaeological potential. Values are given relative to the whole of NSW. The study area has a moderate archaeological potential according to the pre 1750 ASDST model and a moderate to low archaeological potential indicated in the 2020 ASDST model (Figure 4) as a result of post 1750 disturbance.

Figure 3: ASDST pre 1750 archaeological potential

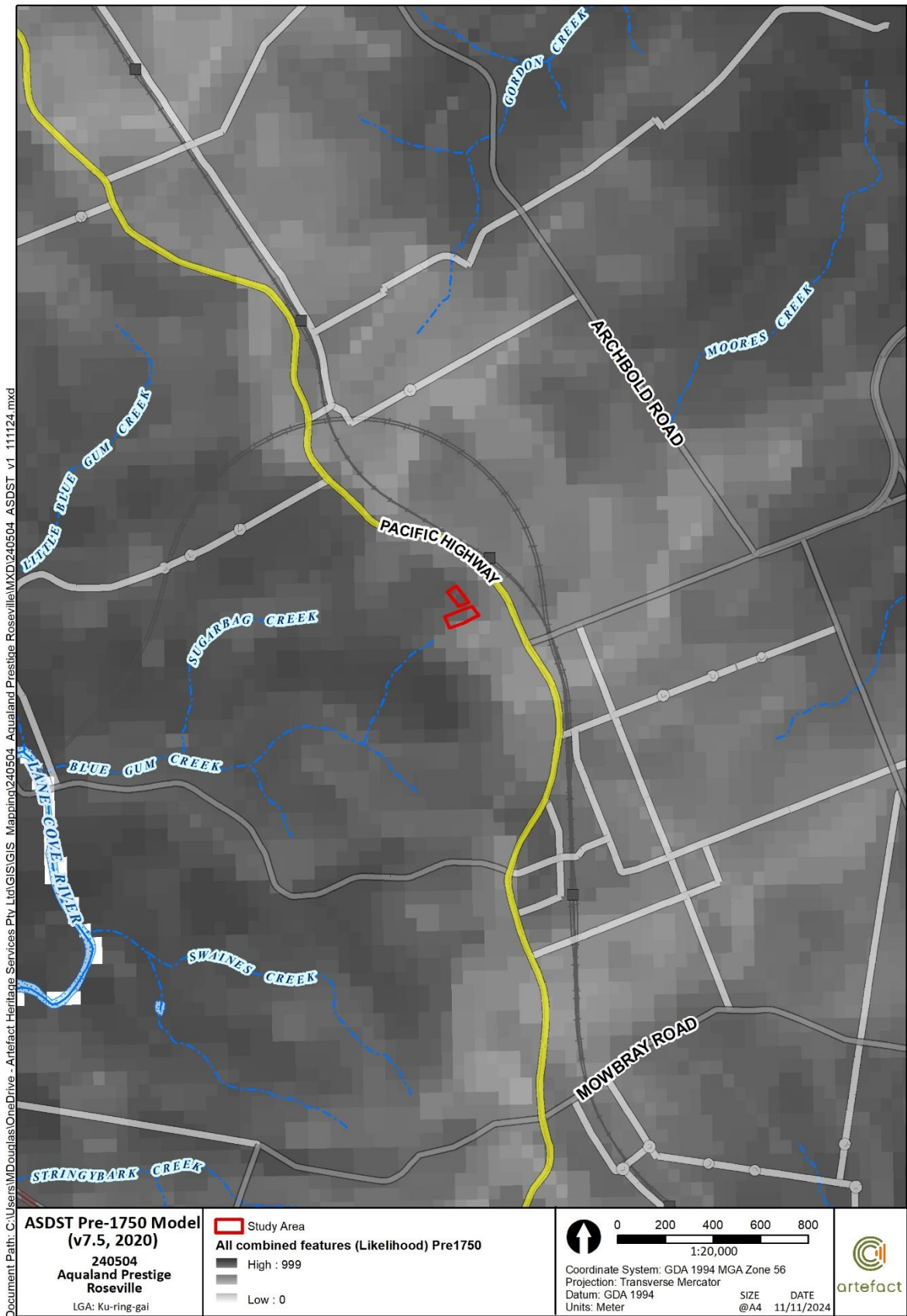
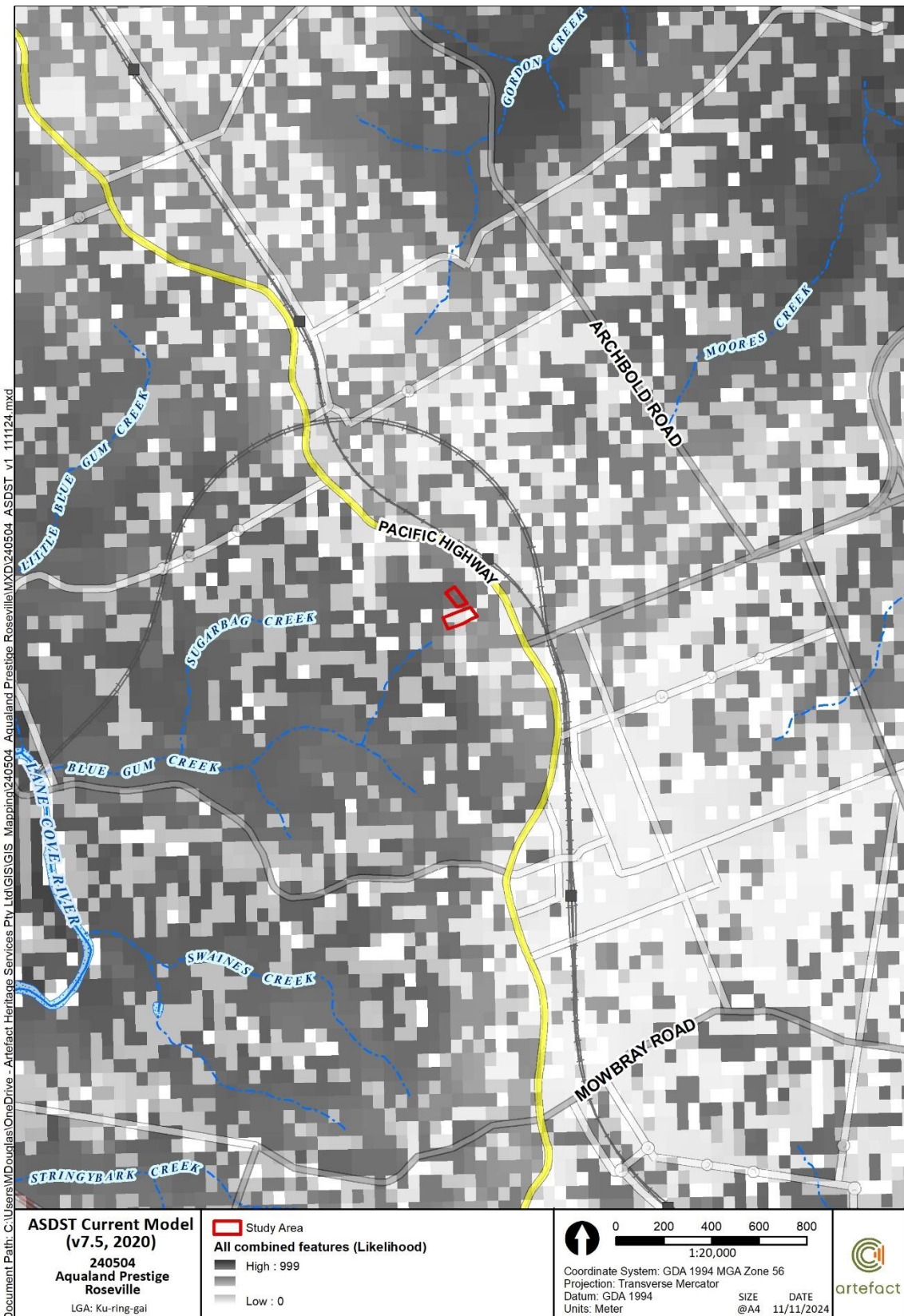


Figure 4: ASDST current model 2020 archaeological potential



3.3 Public AHIP register search

A search of the AHIP public register was completed on 11 October 2024 to determine whether any portions of the study area are within the boundaries of an active AHIP. No active permits were identified within the study area or its vicinity.

3.4 Review of existing archaeological literature

Table 4: Previous archaeological literature

Report	Summary
Total Earth Care, 2007. 126 Greville Street, Chatswood West: Aboriginal Heritage and Archaeological Assessment. Report prepared for EDAW Pty Ltd.	Total Earth Care (TEC) prepared an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of a property located at 126 Greville Street, Chatswood West, located approximately 1.2 km southwest of the study area. The Chatswood West study area was located on the Chatswood Ridge near drainage lines which drain into Lane Cove River. Despite being located next to Blue Gum Creek, a tributary of Lane Cover River, Total Earth Care did not identify any Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential within the Chatswood West study area (Total Earth Care 2007). The assessment concluded that Aboriginal activity within this region was more likely concentrated around major, permanent watercourses like the Lane Cove River rather than smaller, ephemeral water sources.
Artefact, 2018. Chatswood Public School: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment. Report prepared for TSA Management on behalf of the NSW Department of Education.	Artefact previously prepared a Due Diligence Assessment ahead of proposed expansions to Chatswood Public School, located approximately 1.43 km south of the study area. Desktop research found that no AHIMS sites were located within 1 km of Chatswood Public School. Sites within the search area were largely centred around tributaries of Lane Cover River and rock shelters. An overall low number of artefact scatters and open camp sites was noted within the search area, which was interpreted as relating to high levels of historical development in the Chatswood area. The highly disturbed nature of the Chatswood Public School was confirmed during the site inspection, which did not identify any Aboriginal objects or sites within the school area (Artefact Heritage 2018). It was concluded that the site was unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects or archaeological potential due to disturbance. This suggests that the present study area is likely to be impacted by similar levels of historical disturbance, given the proximity of Chatswood Public School to the study area, which is likely to have affected the preservation of Aboriginal objects.
Artefact, 2023, 763-769 Pacific Highway, Chatswood: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited as custodian for Novus Trusco 1 as trustee for Albert Avenue Sub Trust.	Artefact previously prepared an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 763-769 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, located approximately 1.4 km south of the study area. Archaeological survey revealed that the Pacific Highway, Chatswood study area had been heavily disturbed, with no evidence of natural landforms present. The development that had occurred was found to have caused significant levels of subsurface disturbance. No Aboriginal objects were identified within the Pacific Highway, Chatswood study area or its vicinity during the desktop portion of the assessment or the survey (Artefact Heritage 2023). Consequently, it was concluded that the Pacific Highway, Chatswood study area was unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects. The proximity of the Pacific Highway, Chatswood study area to the present study area suggests that similar levels of ground disturbance may be expected within the study area, which may have either displaced or destroyed any potential Aboriginal objects.

Report	Summary
Artefact, 2024a. 57-61 Archer Street, Chatswood: Archaeological Technical Report. Report prepared for Coronation Property Co. Pty Ltd.	Artefact prepared an ATR for 57-61 Archer Street, Chatswood – located approximately 1.6 km southeast of the study area – ahead of proposed development. As part of that report, Artefact described the archaeological character of the Chatswood region. That characterisation is pertinent, given the proximity of the Archer Street study area to the present study area. Artefact reiterated the findings of previous investigations (Artefact Heritage 2018), which stated that the region had been subject to extensive disturbance which was likely to have destroyed or significantly impacted the preservation of Aboriginal objects (Artefact Heritage 2024). Furthermore, the characterisation developed by Artefact highlighted that, despite the presence of a watercourse (Scotts Creek) within the region, Aboriginal objects and sites appeared to be concentrated around the downstream portion of that watercourse, towards its confluence with the Middle Harbour Creek estuary. It was stated that the Middle Harbour Creek estuary would have functioned as a more permanent source of water, making intensified occupation more attractive to Aboriginal groups. These findings affirm a connection between proximity to permanent sources of water and in the presence of Aboriginal objects within the Chatswood area, and surrounding region.
Artefact, 2024b. 691-699 Pacific Highway, Chatswood: Archaeological Technical Report. Report prepared for Develotek Property Group.	Artefact prepared an ATR for 691-699 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, located approximately 700 m southwest of the study area. That ATR confirmed previous assertions about the archaeological character of the Chatswood region, which highlighted the relationship between proximity to permanent watercourses and the presence of Aboriginal objects. The significant level of historical development across the Chatswood region was used to explain the absence of identified Aboriginal sites within the Chatswood area. 691-699 Pacific Highway was found to be situated on a liminal zone between the Blacktown and Glenorie soil landscapes, similar to the study area. Both soil landscapes are susceptible to disturbance and erosion, which is likely to have affected the preservation of Aboriginal objects. No Aboriginal objects were identified in or nearby the investigation area. Due to the high levels of disturbance, it was considered unlikely that Aboriginal objects would be present. Therefore, no further archaeological assessment of was recommended.

3.4.1 Summary of previous archaeological literature

Most assessments undertaken within the surrounding area have been located in the nearby suburb of Chatswood. A review of existing archaeological literature has revealed that Aboriginal sites are typically located surrounding Lane Cover River, and its tributaries. The study by TEC (2007) also stated that Aboriginal activity within the region was more likely concentrated around major, permanent watercourses like Lane Cove River rather than smaller, ephemeral water sources. Most assessments within the surrounding area have documented the significant level of historical development across the Chatswood region. That disturbance has been used to explain the absence of identified Aboriginal sites within the Chatswood area. In some cases, the level of disturbance has been so extensive that natural landforms no longer remain. Due to the proximity of those assessments, similar levels of ground disturbance may be expected within the study area, which may have either displaced or destroyed any potential Aboriginal objects.

3.5 Historic records of Aboriginal material culture

After the massive dispossession of Country by the British colonists from 1788 and the smallpox epidemic of 1789, traditional Aboriginal society was decimated. Few historical records by early colonisers are accurate or reliable, often misunderstanding Aboriginal culture and land tenure. While it is difficult to determine precisely, the Cammeraygal people have been associated with Country around what is now known as Willoughby, Lane Cove, Ku-ring-gai and North Sydney Council areas as well as Mosman. 'Cammeray' is the name of the area to which the people belonged and the

addition of 'gal' refers to the people from that place. The Cammeraygal clan group may have taken their name from the *camy*, a common term for a spear in the Sydney area (they were regarded as a fierce and war-like clan).

Governor Arthur Phillip rather vaguely noted that the Cammeraygal (Gammeraigal) inhabited 'the northwest side of Port Jackson'. North Sydney Historian Ian Hoskins notes this is 'now thought to extend from Cremorne in the east, to Woodford Bay in the west, and probably to Middle Harbour which forms a natural boundary to the north'. Phillip also referred to a group called the Wallumedegal as occupying the 'opposite shore' (to Sydney Cove). Hoskins and others consider the Wallumedegal clan group to have extended from Lane Cove westward to Parramatta and the Borogegal clan to have lived around Bradleys Head. Further to the north, it seems the Garigal lived on the southern edges of Broken Bay (Hoskins 2019: 3; Currie 2008: 33).

There has long been confusion around the language spoken on the north shore of Sydney Harbour (as elsewhere across Sydney, the colonists often misinterpreted Aboriginal people or failed to ask pertinent questions). As Jessica Currie notes in her history of the area around Willoughby, *Bo-ra-ne Ya-goo-na Par-ry-boo-go. Yesterday Today Tomorrow*, 'it has been long accepted that the Cammeraygal clan are part of the Guringai language nation, however, there are also claims that the Darug language extended through this area.' The 2015 Aboriginal Heritage Office report 'Filling a void – Guringai language review' notes that the first use of the word 'Guringai' was in 1892 and was based on a Hunter Valley group 'Gringai or Guringay' in an attempt to fill a void in language information to the north of Sydney. More recent research has identified Karikal or Garigal as the clan group associated with the southern side of Broken Bay. The term 'Kuringai' (Guringai) has now been rejected by the Aboriginal Heritage Office and other researchers (AHO 2015: 40-41; Currie 2008: 3; Attenbrow 2010: 22-25; Collins 1789: 453; Smith 2006: 10)

As Currie also notes, 'as the Aboriginal population in the Willoughby area was severely diminished following the British occupation in 1788, oral accounts of the Cammeraygal available to us today are all but non-existent.' Today, much of what we know about the traditional lives of Aboriginal people on the north shore of Sydney Harbour comes from the often imprecise and limited pens of colonial diarists such as Watkin Tench and David Collins (Currie 2008, p. 3).

However, the many ridgelines and spurs with creeks and rivers that over millennia gouged their way through sandstone and run into Sydney Harbour contain hundreds of sites that comprise physical archaeological evidence of Aboriginal people around Lane Cove and the North Shore. Before the British colonists arrived and began clearing the trees, the various creeks and rivers had created sheltered environments for plants and animals. It was in these areas where Aboriginal people lived for thousands of years, with the often-exposed ridgelines and sandstone outcrops more likely to have been travelling and hunting routes and ceremonial areas.

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

Inland, there were fruits, seeds, nuts, grains and nectars and rhizomes and tubers would have been important components of the staple diet for Aboriginal people. Some parts of plants would have required special preparation to remove any poisons, but the seeds of all native grasses are edible. The Melaleuca tree's paper-like bark was used as shelter, wrapping, containers and fire lighting (Currie 2008: 10-15).

While the coastal foreshores, beaches and coves were prolific food sources, the forests inland were less used. David Collins noted that 'the woods, exclusive of the animals which they occasionally find

in their neighbourhood, afford them but little sustenance; a few berries, the yam and fern-root, the flowers of different banksia, and at times some honey, make up the whole vegetable catalogue' (Collins 1789). Collins overstates the distinction, but there was certainly a difference between inland Country and the economies of Aboriginal groups like the Cammeraygal, whose territories included foreshores.

In 1791 John Hunter described how Aboriginal burning the ground on the north side of the harbour, opposite the settlement', was a practice 'constantly' done when the weather was dry. 'Firestick farming' was the practice of burning land to create new green shoots and thereby attract kangaroos for hunting, but fire was also used to control undergrowth and prevent larger bushfires (Hunter 1793: 361).

Men used wooden spears and women wooden digging sticks - two of the most important possessions of Aboriginal people in the pre-colonial past. The other vitally important items for coastal women were fishing lines and fish hooks. Watkin Tench was especially impressed: 'the fish hooks are chopped with stone out a particular shell, and afterwards rubbed until they become smooth...considering the quickness with which they are finished the excellence of the work, if it be inspected, is admirable' (Tench 1789: 284).

Due to the predominance of relatively soft sandstone in the northern Sydney region, hard stone used for axes and scrapers in particular, was traded from areas such as the basalt gravel beds along the Nepean River. Trading was extensive and far-reaching. Silcrete from an outcrop near present day Plumpton Ridge on the Cumberland Plain in Sydney's west and mudstone from the Hunter Valley or near Warragamba dam have been found in Sydney's north. Numerous grinding grooves for sharpening stone can still be found in the northern suburbs of Sydney in close proximity to water sources or waterholes (Currie 2008: 15).

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

Today, there is significant remaining historical and archaeological evidence of the presence of Aboriginal people across the Northern Sydney region. An extensive Aboriginal pathway on the north shore probably became the route of the Pacific Highway of today and there was a 'well-marked pathway' that led from Manly to Pittwater. Waringa (Warringah) – noted in the 19th century as Middle Cove - is one of many Aboriginal words that remain in place names in the area. Others such as Turranburra have been replaced (Lane Cove River) but the names survive in historical records (Currie 2008 :69; Karskens 2015; Larmer 1898 [1832]: 223-229).

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

Charcoal and ochre artworks are often found in rock overhangs and shelters, where they often remain well preserved. Drawings and stencils in charcoal and red, white and yellow ochre are common at sites in the lower north shore. These include white ochre fish and hand stencils, a red ochre eel, charcoal drawings of spirit figures and many others the subjects of which are no longer

distinguishable. A source of high quality red and white ochre is known at North Head, approximately 12km east of the study area, however, exactly what sources were used by which clans is not known. Trading of high-quality ochre was common between clans and previous studies have shown that, like stone and other geographically specific resources, ochre can be traded over long distances (Currie 2008: 50).

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

In fact, as North Sydney Historian Ian Hoskins notes, 'North Sydney's foreshore areas have some of the finest cultural sites on the lower north shore' with hand stencils and drawings still visible in caves and rock shelters. Two major engravings on Berry Island, approximately 5km southeast of the study area depict a large sea creature – possibly a fish or a whale. Nearby this is a small hollowed out rock basin with grinding grooves and an engraving on a sandstone platform near Balls Head shows a large whale or fish with a human figure inside. According to a Bundjalung man from the north coast of NSW the man inside the whale 'is a clever fella' and the whale engraving was 'a place of ceremonies, a place where the whales were sung into the shore' (Hoskins 2015: 6-7).

4.0 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

4.1 Soils and Geology

The study area is located wholly within the Glenorie soil landscape. Glenorie soils consist of shallow to moderately deep (< 1 m) red podzolic soils on crests, moderately deep (0.7 – 1.5 m) red and brown podzolic soils on upper slopes (DPE 2015). Because of the strongly acidic nature of Glenorie soils, organic materials are unlikely to be preserved, meaning that potential archaeological resources will be limited to inorganic materials, primarily lithics. Furthermore, due to the highly erodible nature of this soil landscape, in situ archaeological deposits are only likely to occur at greater depths, with potential artefacts in shallow layers likely having been dispersed, displaced or redeposited downslope through erosion processes or historical ground disturbance.

Glenorie soils are underlain by Wianamatta Group Ashfield and Bringelly Shale formations. Both geological formations comprise shales, variably calcareous claystones, siltstones, laminites, and lithic-quartz sandstones (DPE 2015). The regolith on these bedrocks also commonly contains ironstone pisoliths and ironstone gravels produced by weathering. These geologies do not normally provide lithic raw materials suitable for use in toolmaking and manufacturing processes by Aboriginal groups. Rocky outcrops and scarps are uncommon within these soil landscapes, limiting the potential for rock shelters and quarry sites to be present, although localised outcrops of ferricrete have the potential to be used as grinding sites.

4.2 Hydrology and Landforms

The nearest watercourse to the study area is Blue Gum Creek, located approximately 200 m southwest of the study area at its closest point. Blue Gum Creek is a non-perennial watercourse and a tributary of the Lane Cove River which would have provided a source of potable water and aquatic resources for Aboriginal groups in the region. However, Aboriginal occupation and activity in this area is likely to be concentrated closer to the western portion of the Creek, closer to its confluence with Lane Cove River, as this would have provided a steadier flow of water and resources. That confluence is located approximately 1.8 kilometres southwest of the study area.

Glenorie soil landscapes are prone to hardening on drying, leading to surface run-off after intense summer rain. Soil creep and some wash would be predicted across the study area in an east to west downslope vector in the pre-urban landscape. These processes will have led to net soil loss and soil movement over time across the study area, leading to artefact dispersal in the pre-European landscape. Further phases of disturbance will have been associated with woodland clearance, which will have altered run-off characteristics and soil loss processes.

Urban development is extensive around the study area and will have further disturbed ground surfaces. The study area is small in land area. Building elevations specific to the blocks, including levels for foundations, access and landscaping will be the likely determinants of what if any topsoils and subsoils remain across the study area.

In summary, the residential blocks in the study area would be expected to have relatively shallow (<300 mm deep) topsoils grading down into clayey stiff subsoils, if natural. Garden soils should be identifiable on surface exposures, as will clayey subsoils appearing at surface from past construction/landscaping works. As the Glenorie soil landscape contains shallow soils that are susceptible to erosion, historical development and past land use practices have likely affected the survival of Aboriginal objects within the study area.

Figure 5: Soil landscapes of the study area

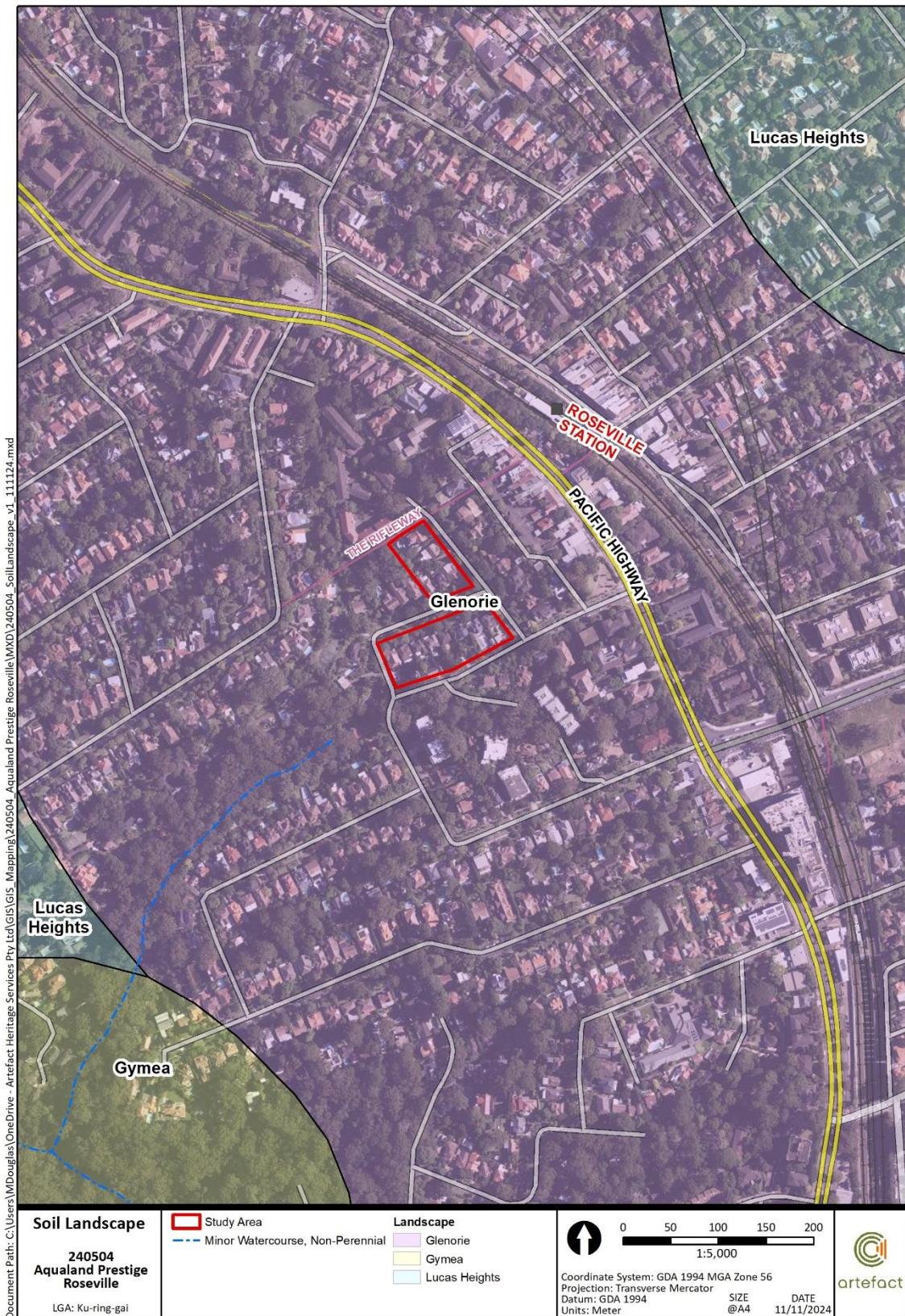
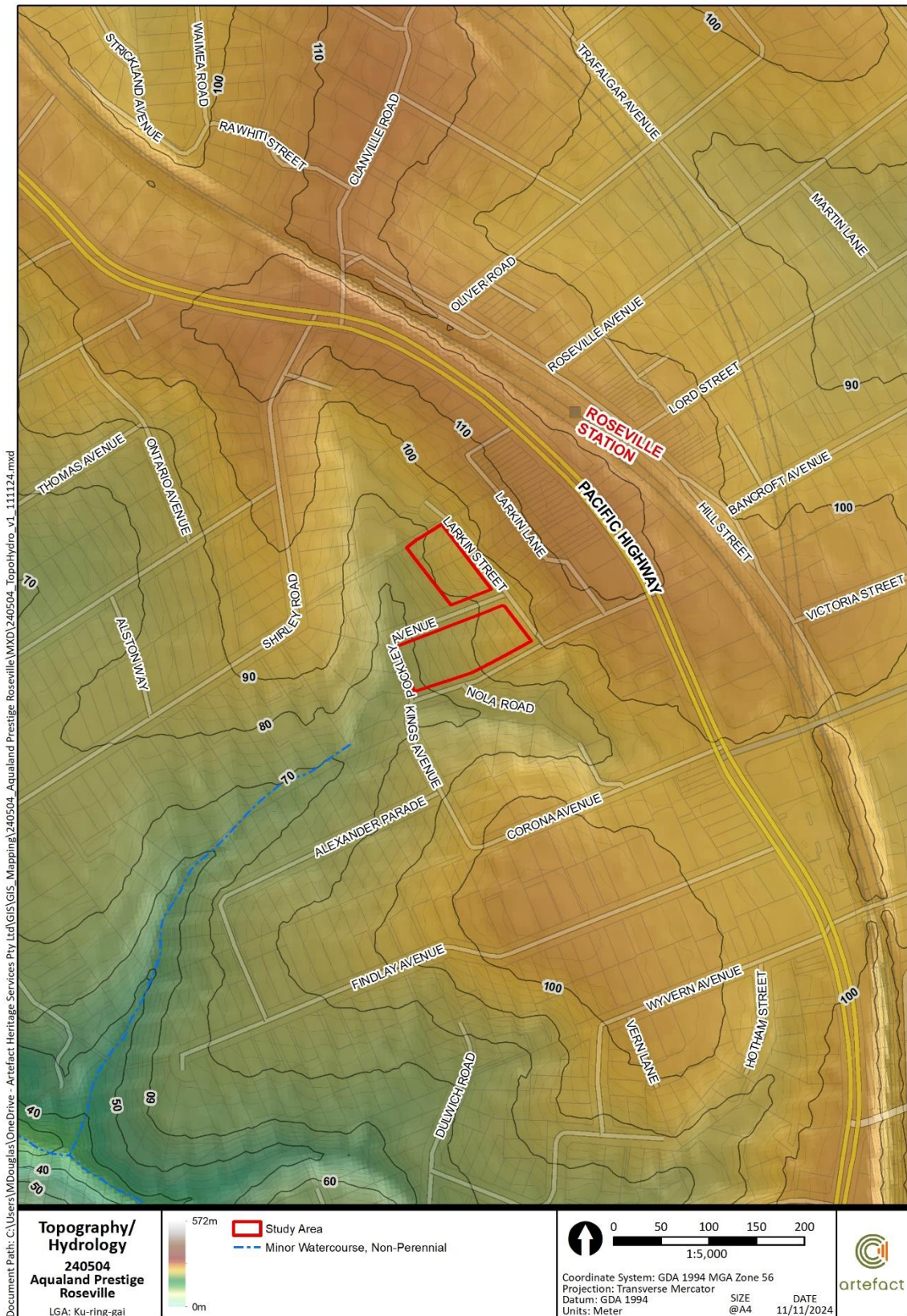


Figure 6: Hydrology and Topography of the study area



4.3 Historic land disturbance

Historical aerial imagery was investigated to ascertain the level of land disturbance relevant to the study area. Historic aerial imagery demonstrates that the study area, and Roseville generally have been heavily developed since the early twentieth century. The structures present in the study area appear to be the same structures evident in aerial photographs from 1930 (Figure 7). Changes to the study area over time include the construction of swimming pools in the backyard of various lots within the study area. This suggests that a single major construction phase had occurred, when this portion of the suburb was initially developed. As such, portions of the study area not heavily impacted by the initial building development works and subsequent additions may still contain remnants of intact soil profiles.

Outside of the study area, contextual disturbance to the north of the study area included the widening of the Pacific Highway in the late 1960's and renovations to the Roseville Station in 2021. Site types such as scarred trees and stone arrangements are highly unlikely to have survived in the study area due to the clearing of all native vegetation and subsequent development.

4.4 Conclusion and summary

The archaeological context of the study area and surrounding region reveals a landscape rich in Aboriginal heritage, though heavily influenced by urban development. While the AHIMS extensive search revealed no registered sites were present within the study area, 73 sites were identified in the broader search area, predominantly comprising shell middens, and PADs. Due to the highly disturbed nature of the Roseville and Chatswood area, the distribution of Aboriginal sites within the local area is heavily biased towards areas that have been subject to relatively less disturbance. The majority of sites within the region are concentrated around the banks of major watercourses, in particular the Lane Cove River National Park and Middle Harbour foreshore and the upstream areas of their tributaries. This pattern demonstrates a relationship between Aboriginal sites, watercourses and areas of comparatively lesser urban development.

Historical land use and significant ground disturbance have likely affected the preservation of Aboriginal objects, with waterways like Lane Cover River and Middle Harbour demonstrating a stronger correlation with the distribution of such sites. Analysis suggests that the study area contains a low potential for Aboriginal objects.

Figure 7: Study area in 1930



Figure 8: Study area in 1951



Figure 9: Study area in 1991



5.0 SUMMARY AND PREDICTIONS

5.1 Regional and local archaeological character

5.1.1 Regional archaeological character

Beth White and Jo McDonald (2010) developed a predictive model for site locations on the Cumberland Plain based on archaeological excavations in the Rouse Hill Development Area (RHDA). It draws on and supports earlier models that predicted a correlation between site location and proximity to permanent water sources but also stressed the relationship between topographical unit and Aboriginal occupation. It was found that artefact densities were highest on terraces and lower slopes within 100 m of water. A stream order model was used to differentiate between artefact densities associated with intermittent streams as opposed to permanent water. It was found that artefacts were most likely to be found within 50 to 100 m of higher (fourth) order streams, within 50 m of second order streams, and that artefact distribution around first order streams was not significantly affected by distance from the watercourse. Landscapes associated with higher order streams (second order or greater) were found to have higher artefact densities and more continuous distribution than lower order intermittent streams.

Although archaeological sites around the Port Jackson area have different characteristics than those located across the Cumberland Plain the stream order model is a useful tool for predicting site location and density in this region. Sites across the northern side of Port Jackson tend to be located within 100 m of a water source and rock shelters sites most commonly have a northern facing aspect. Artefact assemblages have more diversity and contain higher proportions of chert, quartz, quartzite, and basalt. In contrast, the dominant stone resources associated across the Cumberland Plain tend to be silcrete, quartz and tuff.

5.1.2 Local archaeological character

The AHIMS data and previous archaeological assessments of the Roseville and Chatswood region have demonstrated that the distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites within the local area is heavily biased towards areas that have been subject to relatively less disturbance. This is due to the impactful nature of urban developments, but also the susceptibility of Glenorie soils to the effects of ground disturbance (DPE 2015).

The environmental context of the study area, particularly its distance from Lane Cove River, indicates a lower likelihood for subsurface Aboriginal sites and archaeological deposits than areas closer to the upper streams of the Lane Cove River. The nearest AHIMS registered site is located approximately 1.53 kilometres southwest of the study area. The pattern of AHIMS sites within the region demonstrates a relationship between sites and permanent watercourses. Major watercourses within the region, including Lane Cove River, Middle Harbour and their tributaries would provide abundant sources of freshwater resources. Blue Gum Creek, a tributary of the Lane Cove River is approximately 200 metres southwest of the study area. The Aboriginal sites registered on AHIMS show a prevalence of sites concentrated around the banks of the upstream areas of tributaries and the major watercourses themselves. These sites are also in areas that have not been subject to high levels of historical disturbance and have been subject to archaeological surveys.

5.2 Predictive model

The predictive model comprises a series of statements about the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use within the study area. Based on a synthesis of

information from desktop research, landscape context and previous archaeological reports, the following predictive statements can be made:

- The survival of Aboriginal objects is contingent on the depth of disturbance from existing structures and associated infrastructure. Most houses within the study area appear to have been built prior to 1930, however aerial imagery indicates that the backyard of most properties have been subject to landform modification. This would have significantly disturbed if not destroyed any archaeological traces of the use of the area by Aboriginal people
- Site identification will rely on visibility, projected to be nil to low, based on analysis of both historic and contemporary aerial imagery
- Based on the AHIMS search results, the concentration of midden sites in the local area are centred primarily along the banks of the Lane Cove River. Shell middens are unlikely to be recorded in the study area
- Desktop assessment has determined that Aboriginal sites in the region are concentrated around high order, upstream permanent watercourses. Aboriginal sites are less likely to be identified in the study area, which is located approximately 200 m northeast of Blue Gum Creek
- Analyses of aerial imagery has revealed that vegetation clearance associated with extensive development is likely to have impacted the survival of mature native trees. Culturally modified trees are unlikely to be present within the study area.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Aims

The aims of archaeological survey are to:

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

6.2 Constraints and limitations

During archaeological survey, overall visibility was low throughout the study area due to the existing buildings, paved and grassed surfaces. Most buildings within the study area were not accessed.

6.3 Survey personnel

The archaeological survey of the study area was completed by Jonathan Bennett (Heritage Consultant, Artefact), Katherine Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact), Jordan Marr (Site Officer, Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council) and Celia Mak (Development Manager, Aqualand) on 6 December 2024.

6.4 Sample strategy

Areas targeted during archaeological survey were based on ground surface visibility, therefore most buildings were not accessed. Archaeological survey was completed utilising two survey units, reflecting the two separate portions of the study area (Sites A and B). Due to the presence of buildings, the survey was completed utilising transects within the front and back yard of all properties, with gaps between transect points no greater than 40 m (Figure 10).

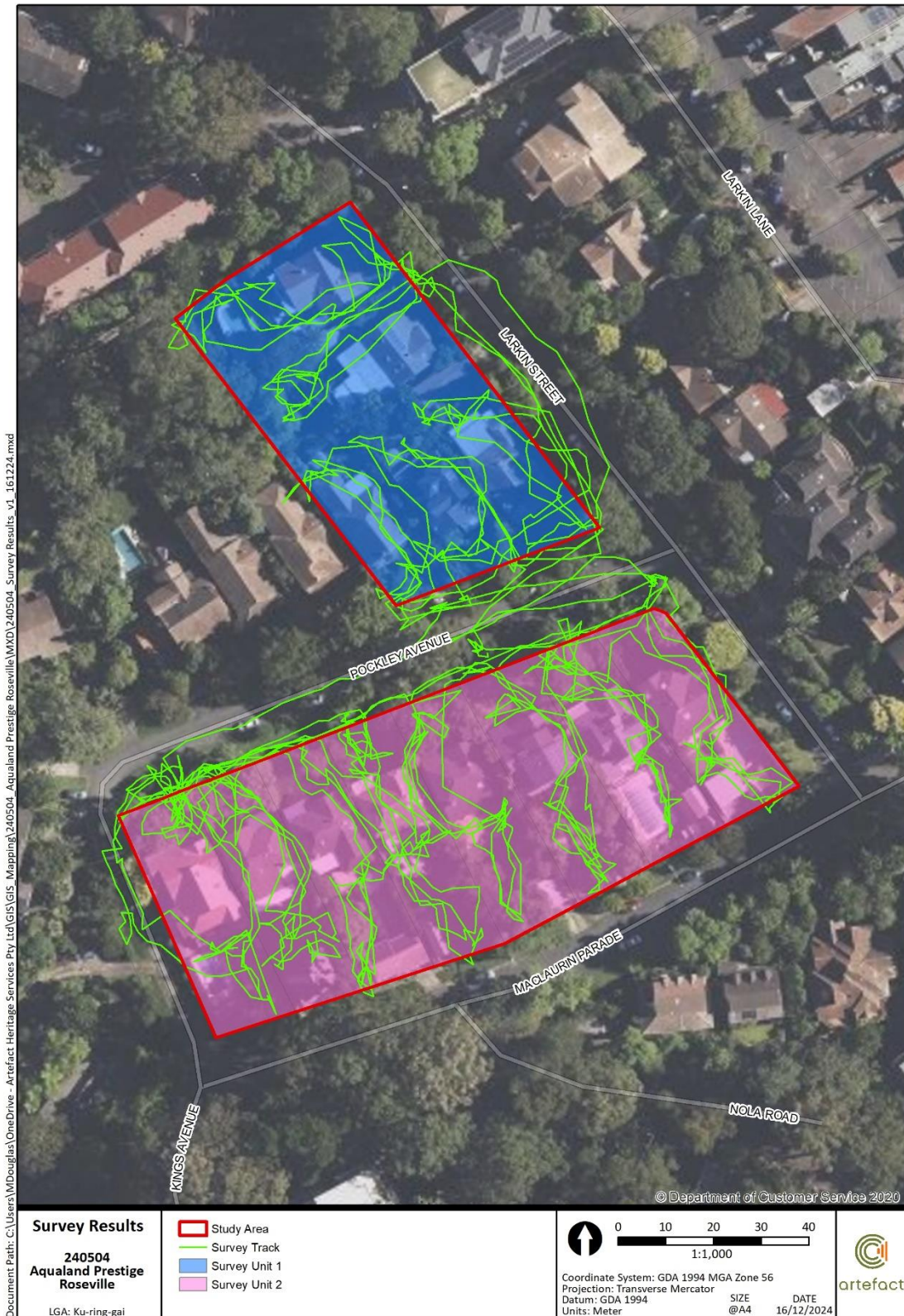
6.5 Survey procedure

Archaeological survey was completed in accordance with the *Code of Practice*. Ground exposures were inspected for Aboriginal objects. The study area was inspected for old growth trees. The survey path excluded the interior of most buildings. The total area walked was largely confined to the front and rear yards of the existing buildings. A handheld GPS was used to track the path of the survey team and record coordinates of any Aboriginal objects. The coordinate system projection used for all recording was GDA94 MGA 56. Some inaccuracies in the GPS tracks were found, likely due to the surrounding buildings. A photographic record was kept during the survey. The total area walked is shown in Figure 10.

6.6 Site recording procedure

No previously unrecorded Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD were identified during archaeological survey.

Figure 10: Survey results



7.0 RESULTS

7.1 Description of survey units

Survey Unit 1 – Rolling Hills: Slope (Site A)

Survey Unit 1 comprised Site A, which included 2 & 4 Larkin Street and 1, 3 & 5 Pockley Avenue, Roseville. Existing residential buildings covered the majority of majority of Survey Unit 1. Survey commenced at 5 Pockley Avenue. Visibility within the front yard of that property was impeded by a large driveway (Figure 11). The backyard of that property was subject to terraced landform modification. Mulch and leaf litter impeded visibility within areas not covered by grass (Figure 12). Imported stone material was observed along the side of that property.

A stepped entrance impeded visibility to the front of 3 Pockley Avenue (Figure 13). The ground surface beneath the residential dwelling was visible from the side entrance to that property (Figure 14). A spa was located within the backyard of that property (Figure 15). Exposures were observed within the front entrance to 1 Pockley Avenue (Figure 16). Those exposures were comprised of a hard-set clayey soil with mixed fill inclusions. Visibility within the backyard of that property was impeded by extensive grass coverage (Figure 17). A portion of the area underneath the existing residential dwelling was accessible, however visibility within that area was impeded by mulch (Figure 18).

A paved driveway entrance also impeded visibility within the front yard of 2 Larkin Street (Figure 19). Exposures were located at the base of stairs within the backyard of that property (Figure 20). Soils within that exposure were comprised of a humic, dark brown, clayey sand. The entrance to 4 Larkin Street also contained a paved driveway that impeded visibility (Figure 21). The backyard of that property was extensively terraced and included a large pool (Figure 22). That pool was found to be elevated above the surrounding landform (Figure 23). Large areas of exposure were present at the rear of that pool (Figure 24). Soils within that exposure were comprised of a clayey soil with mixed shale and historic rubble inclusions (Figure 24).

Figure 11: Visibility within front yard of 5 Pockley Avenue, facing northwest



Figure 12: Visibility within backyard of 5 Pockley Avenue



Figure 13: Stepped entry to 3 Pockley Avenue, facing northwest

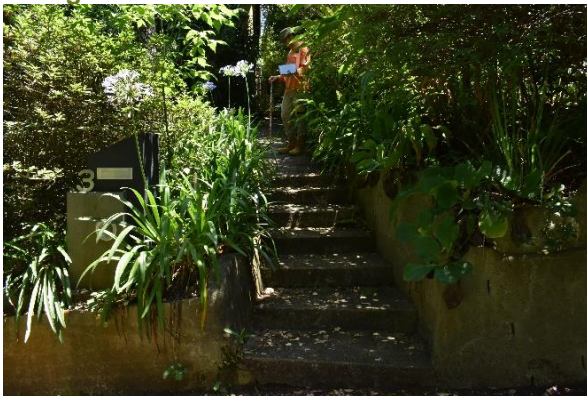


Figure 14: Visibility underneath 3 Pockley Avenue residential dwelling



Figure 15: Spa within backyard of 3 Pockley Avenue



Figure 16: Exposure within front yard of 1 Pockley Avenue



Figure 17: Visibility and landform modification within backyard of 1 Pockley Avenue

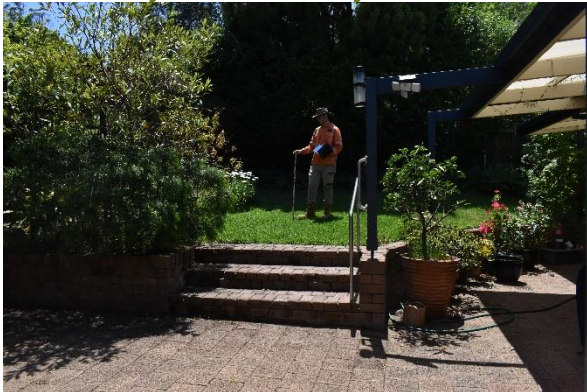


Figure 18: Visibility underneath 1 Pockley Avenue residential dwelling



Figure 19: Visibility within front driveway of 2 Larkin Street, facing west



Figure 20: Exposure at base of stairs within backyard of 2 Larkin Street



Figure 21: Visibility at entrance to 4 Larkin Street, facing west



Figure 22: Pool and terracing within backyard of 4 Larkin Street, facing southeast



Figure 23: Elevated pool within backyard of 4 Larkin Street, facing south



Figure 24: Exposure at rear of pool within backyard of 4 Larkin Street



Survey Unit 2 – Rolling Hills: Slope (Site B)

Survey Unit 2 comprised Site B, which included 2-16 Pockley Avenue, Roseville. Existing residential buildings covered the majority of majority of Survey Unit 2. Survey commenced at 16 Pockley Avenue. Visibility was nil within the front yard of that property due to extensive grass coverage (Figure 25). The backyard of that property appeared to have been extensively terraced, with raised garden beds and a pool (Figure 26). A small granny flat was also present within the backyard of 16 Pockley Avenue. Visibility within that backyard was similarly low due to grass and mulch coverage. A small area of exposure surrounding a fire pit contained a homogenous imported fill (Figure 27). Visibility along the western side of that property was impeded by paved surfaces. Subsurface drainage was observed immediately adjacent to that property (Figure 28).

A paved footpath was present within the front yard of 14 Pockley Avenue that impeded visibility. An exposure within the front garden bed was comprised of a light brown sandy silt with mixed fill inclusions (Figure 29). A small garage was located in the backyard of that property. The topography within the backyard was sloped, however the area surrounding the garage appeared to have been levelled (Figure 30). Within the backyard of 12 Pockley Avenue, a pool and associated pump services were observed (Figure 31).

Subsurface drainage was observed at the front of 10 Pockley Ave (Figure 32). Several large sandstone pavers were located within the front yard of that property. Soils within a large area of exposure within the front yard were comprised of a hard set baked greyish-orange clay with mixed fill inclusions (Figure 33). The backyard of that property was terraced and contained a granny flat (Figure 34). Isolated areas of exposure within the backyard were comprised of a clayey silt. Imported material was observed bounding the side of that property, where a retaining wall was also present.

A paved entry and extensive grass coverage impeded visibility at the front of 8 Pockley Avenue (Figure 35). Landform modification was observed in the backyard of that property, where brick pavers had overlain a levelled landform (Figure 36). Mixed fill was observed underneath the residential dwelling (Figure 37). Terracing was also observed within the front yard of 6 Pockley Avenue (Figure 38). Visibility within the front yard of that property was nil due to extensive grass coverage. The backyard of that property had been extensively terraced (Figure 39). Small areas of exposure were present at the base of a tree within that backyard (Figure 40). Landform modification was also observed in a flat levelled area that had been used as a carpark. Isolated disturbance also included a footing for a clothesline.

A large tree was inspected within the front yard of 4 Pockley Avenue. No signs of cultural scarring and marking were present on that tree. An exposure in the front driveway of that property was comprised of a mixed fill (Figure 41). A large undercover pool was located in the backyard of that property (Figure 42). The backyard was also found to be modified through terracing (Figure 43). A large pool was observed within the backyard of 2 Pockley Avenue (Figure 44). The backyard of that property was similarly found to be modified through terracing. A garden bed at the rear of the property contained a mixed fill (Figure 45). In the front yard of that property, exposures were comprised of a dark brown sandy silt (Figure 46).

Overall, it was evident that current and past land use had resulted in extensive subsurface disturbance to the study area. During the survey, Jordan Marr (Site Officer, Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council) stated the study area was unlikely to contain potential for Aboriginal objects and that no further assessment was required. No Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD were identified during archaeological survey.

Figure 25: Visibility within front yard of 16 Pockley Avenue, facing northwest



Figure 26: Terracing and pool within backyard of 16 Pockley Avenue



Figure 27: Exposure within backyard of 16 Pockley Avenue



Figure 28: Subsurface drainage adjacent to eastern boundary of 16 Pockley Avenue



Figure 29: Exposure within front garden bed of 14 Pockley Avenue



Figure 30: Backyard of 14 Pockley Avenue, facing south



Figure 31: Pool within backyard of 12 Pockley Avenue

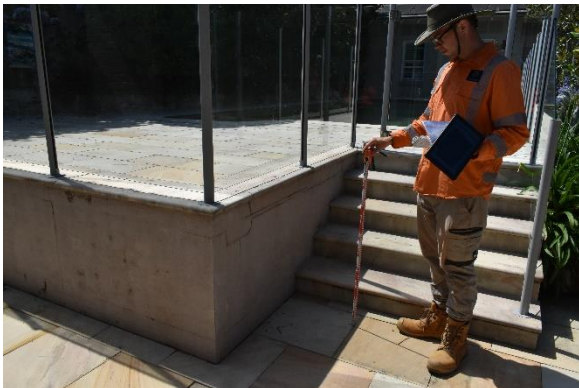


Figure 32: Subsurface drainage in front of 10 Pockley Avenue, facing northeast



Figure 33: Detailed view of exposure in front yard of 10 Pockley Avenue



Figure 34: Terracing and granny flat within backyard of 10 Pockley Avenue



Figure 35: Visibility at entry to 8 Pockley Avenue, facing southeast



Figure 36: Landform modification and visibility within backyard of 8 Pockley Avenue, facing southeast



Figure 37: View underneath dwelling at 8 Pockley Avenue



Figure 38: Terraced garden within front yard of 6 Pockley Avenue, facing southeast



Figure 39: Terraced garden within back yard of 6 Pockley Avenue



Figure 40: Exposure at base of tree within back yard of 6 Pockley Avenue



Figure 41: Figure 27: Exposure within front driveway of 4 Pockley Avenue



Figure 42: Undercover pool within backyard of 4 Pockley Avenue



Figure 43: Terracing within backyard of 4 Pockley Avenue



Figure 44: Pool within backyard of 2 Pockley Avenue



Figure 45: Mixed fill garden bed within backyard of 2 Pockley Avenue



Figure 46: Exposures within front yard of 2 Pockley Avenue



7.2 Analysis of survey coverage and effectiveness

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

Visibility:

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

introduced materials will affect the visibility. Put another way, visibility refers to 'what conceals'

Exposure:

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

Overall, visibility was assessed as being low, estimated at 3% and overall exposure being very low, estimated at 2%. Effective survey coverage is outlined separately in Table 5 for Sites A and B, and the combined landform survey coverage for both Site A and B is outlined in Table 6, due to shared landform type. Survey coverage is calculated as being nil as ground visibility and exposure must be calculated in increments of 10% in accordance with the *Code of Practice*. While the study area was subject to a full coverage survey, 0% effective coverage means that the study area is predominantly covered by material that may conceal Aboriginal objects.

Table 5: Effective survey coverage

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey unit area (m ²)	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective Survey Coverage (m ²)	Effective Coverage (%)
1 (Site A)	Rolling Hills - Slope	3,570	0	0	0	0
2 (Site B)	Rolling Hills - Slope	6,556	0	0	0	0

Table 6: Landform survey coverage

Landform	Landform area (m ²)	Area effectively surveyed (m ²)	% of landform effectively surveyed	Number of sites
Rolling Hills - Slope	10,126	0	0	0

8.0 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

No Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area (Site A and B) during the archaeological survey. The original landscape within the study area was confirmed to have been historically modified by residential development. Pools within the backyard of several properties are likely to have included deep excavations. Due to the sloped nature of the study area, the backyard of most properties were found to have been extensively terraced, which would have involved deep cut and fill modifications. The immediate footprint of the residential dwellings would have required levelling of natural landforms and excavation for subsurface services. Some of the exposures within the study area, including 1 Pockley Avenue, 2 Larkin Street, 4 Larkin Street and 10 Pockley Avenue revealed clayey soils. This was particularly prevalent at 4 Larkin Street, where large areas of exposure were present at the rear of a backyard pool. Soils within that exposure were comprised of a clayey soil, mixed with underlying geology of shale, and historic rubble inclusions. Deep stormwater drainage also bounded several of the properties within the study area.

The AHIMS extensive search did not identify any registered Aboriginal sites within, or in close proximity to the study area. However, there are 73 sites within 2.5 km of the study area. The majority of those sites were Shell, Artefact (n=33, 43.8%), which have generally been described as middens or shelters containing middens within the AHIMS database. The distribution of Aboriginal sites within the local area is heavily biased towards areas that have undergone less disturbance, in particular the Lane Cove River National Park and Middle Harbour foreshore. The predictive model stated that Aboriginal sites are less likely to be identified in the study area, which is located approximately 200 m northeast of Blue Gum Creek, and has been subject to historic development. No Aboriginal objects were observed within areas of exposure. A large mature tree was inspected and did not contain any signs of cultural scarring or marking. The archaeological survey confirmed that a high level of historic disturbance is likely to have removed any natural soil deposits within the study area. Furthermore, given the historical impacts which would have disturbed the original soil landscape, it is unlikely there is potential for subsurface Aboriginal objects in an intact soil matrix to be present.

The results of the survey were also discussed with Jordan Marr from Metropolitan LALC, who agreed that the study area (Site A and B) has been heavily impacted by past historical disturbance and that Aboriginal sites are unlikely to be present within the study area.

9.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

9.1 Significance assessment criteria

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

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

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

9.2 Statement of scientific value

The study area (Site A and B) is situated within a sloping landscape, not located near water resources. As the Glenorie soil landscape is susceptible to erosion, historical development and past land use practices have likely affected the survival of Aboriginal objects within the study area. No Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD were identified during archaeological survey. Consequently, the study area contains no research potential, representativeness, rarity and educational values. It is important to note that cultural values (aesthetic, historic or socio-cultural) are not addressed within this report but would be included in the relevant ACHARs.

10.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

10.1 Description of likely impacts

Both proposals (Site A and B) include residential flat buildings within the transport-oriented development (TOD) catchment with the provision of in-fill affordable housing. The objective of the development is aligned to the aim of Chapter 5 of the *State Environmental Planning Policies (Housing) 2021* (Housing SEPP) to provide much needed market and affordable housing stock that is well-designed and provides high amenity in proximity to existing public transport.

10.1.1 Site A: 2& 4 Larkin Street, 1, 3 & 5 Pockley Avenue

The proponent seeks development consent under Division 4.7 State Significant Development of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* for a new residential flat building development which includes the provision of in-fill affordable housing on the site at 2&4 Larking Street and 1,3 &5 Pockley Avenue, Roseville. Specifically, the SSSDA seeks approval for the following proposed works:

- Site preparation including demolition, excavation and tree removal of the site;
- Construction of one part 9-, part 10- storey residential flat building consisting of:
 - 3-level combined basement parking with the provision of 150 car parking spaces,
 - 111 dwellings including 29 affordable housing dwellings above carpark;
- Ground level and on-building landscaping works including communal open spaces at ground level.
- Augmentation of, and connection to, existing utilities as required

10.1.2 Site B: 2-16 Pockley Avenue

The applicant seeks development consent under Division 4.7 State Significant Development of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* for a new residential development comprising three residential flat buildings which includes the provision of in-fill affordable housing on the site at 2-16 Pockley Avenue, Roseville. Specifically, this SSSDA seeks approval for:

- Site preparation including demolition, excavation and tree removal of the site;
- Construction of a residential flat building containing 3 building elements of up to 9 storeys including:
 - Part-3, part 4 and part 5-level combined basement parking with the provision of 285 car parking spaces,
 - 178 dwellings including 39 affordable housing dwellings above carpark;
- Ground level and on-building landscaping works including communal open spaces in Pavilion A.
- Augmentation of, and connection to, existing utilities as required

Plans of the proposed works for Site A are shown below in Figure 47 -Figure 50. Plans of the proposed works for Site B are shown in Figure 51-Figure 54.

Figure 47: Site A Lower Ground floor layout (Source: Woods Bagot issued 14 April 2025)



Revised version history	Author	Date	Notes
1	Woods Bagot	14/04/2025	Issue for DA
2	Woods Bagot	14/04/2025	Issue for DA

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DA approval: 41442021 72317-PA

Project:
Larkin Street

Client:
Aqualand Prestige

W-B
WOODS BAGOT

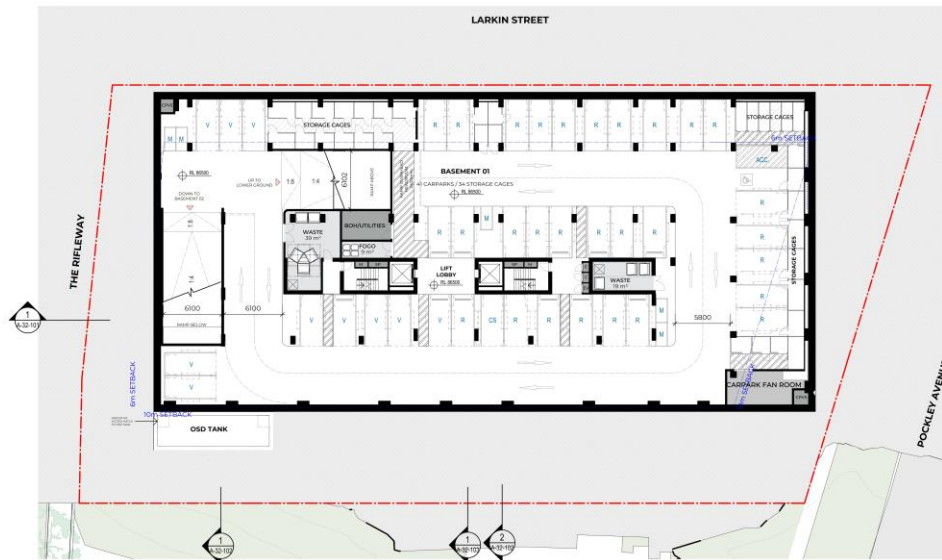
Project Number: 122021
Site: 25m
Sheet size: A1
Scale: 1:200

Drawing:
Lower Ground Plan

Sheet number:
DA-AR-A-22-099 A

Revision:
None

Figure 48: Site A Basement 01 layout (Source: Woods Bagot, issued 14 April 2025) – representative of basement impacts



Revised version history	Drawn/checked	Date	Notes
A	Woods Bagot	14/04/2025	Design of Woods Bagot 2018 All Rights Reserved No content may be reproduced without prior permission Contractor must verify all dimensions on site before commencing work in compliance with drawings. Do not scale drawings.

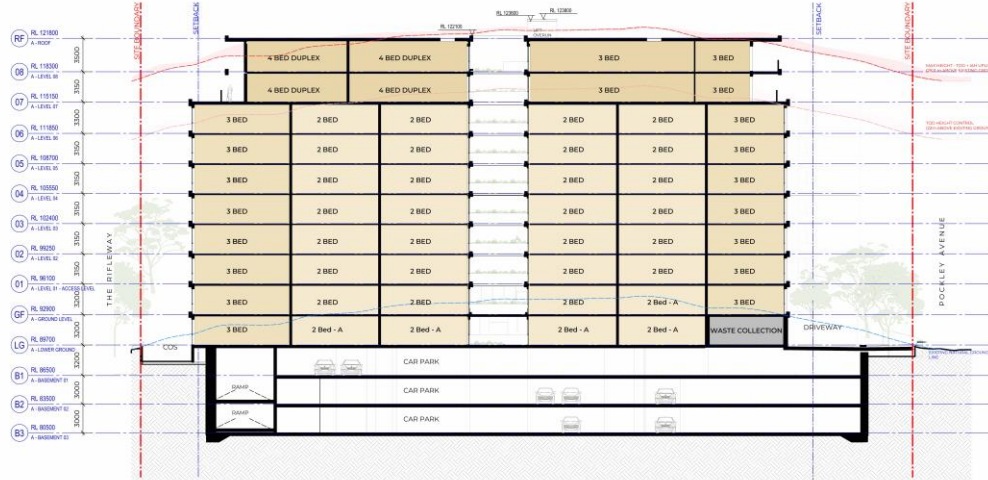
Project: Larkin Street
 Client: Aqualand Prestige

W-B
WOODS BAGOT

Project Number: 122021
 Scale: 25mm
 Sheet Size: A1
 Date: 1:200

Basement 01 Plan
 Drawn/checked: DA-AR-A-22-098 A
 Date:

Figure 49: Site A Building Sections A (Source: Woods Bagot, issued 14 April 2025)



Revised section history	Revision	Date	Notes
A	Issue	Issue For DA	14/04/25
A	Issue For DA	14/04/25	Issue For DA

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Project:
Larkin Street

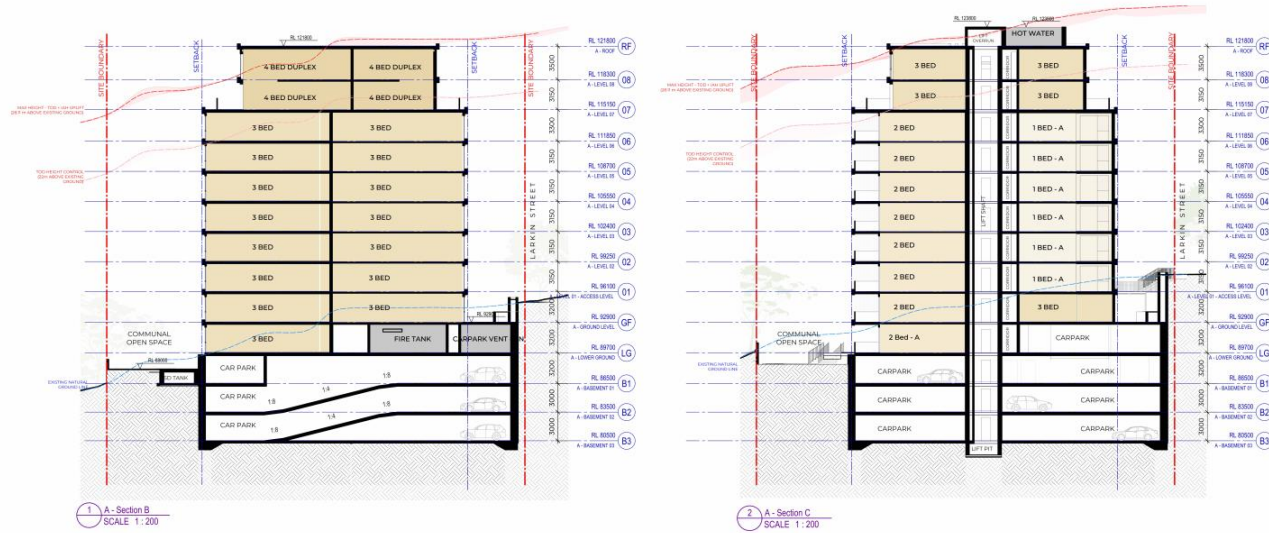
Client:
Aqualand Prestige

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Project Number: 122021
 Sheet Number: DA-AR-A-32-101 A
 Scale: 1:200

Building Sections - A

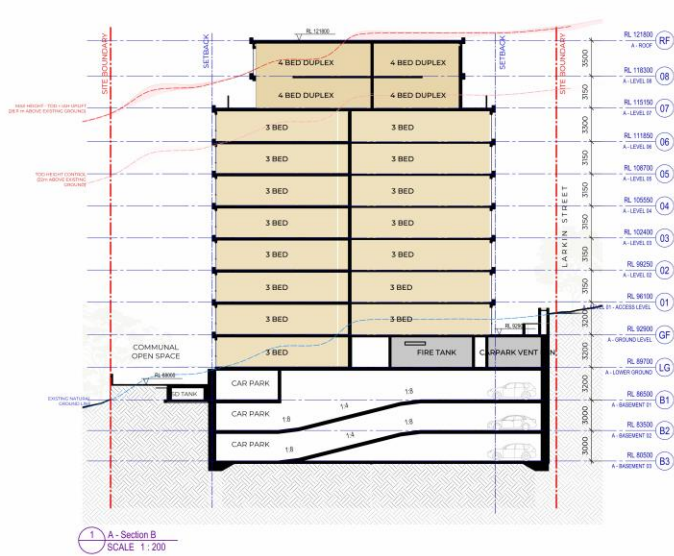
Figure 50: Site A Building Sections B, C (Source: Woods Bagot, issued 14 April 2025)



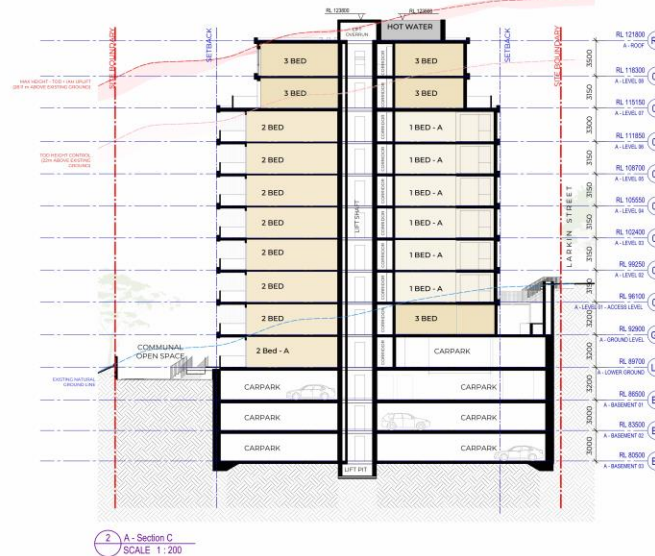
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Project Larkin Street	Client Aqualand Prestige	<p>W-B WOODS BAGOT</p> <p>Project Number 122021</p> <p>Sheet Number 25</p> <p>Checked AT</p>	<p>Sheet Title Building Sections - B & C</p> <p>Sheet Number DA-AR-A-32-102 A</p> <p>Scale 1:200</p>
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2 & 4 Larkin Street, 1, 3 & 5 Pockley Avenue and 2-16 Pockley Avenue, Roseville
Archaeological Technical Report



1 A - Section B
SCALE 1:200



2 A - Section C
SCALE 1:200

#	Status	Description	Date	Notes
1	Issue	Issue For DA	16/04/20	Copyright © Woods Bagot 2019. All Rights Reserved. No material may be reproduced without prior permission. Contributor must verify all dimensions on site before commencing work to ensure compliance with drawings. Do not scale drawings.

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Project Larkin Street	Client Aqualand Prestige	Drawn by W-B WOODS BAGOT	Sheet number 122021	Sheet title Building Sections - B & C
Checked A1	Approved	Scale 25mm	Revision DA-AR-A-32-102 A	
Sheet size A1	Scale 1:200			

Figure 51: Site B Building Sections – (Source: Woods Bagot, issued 4 April 2025)

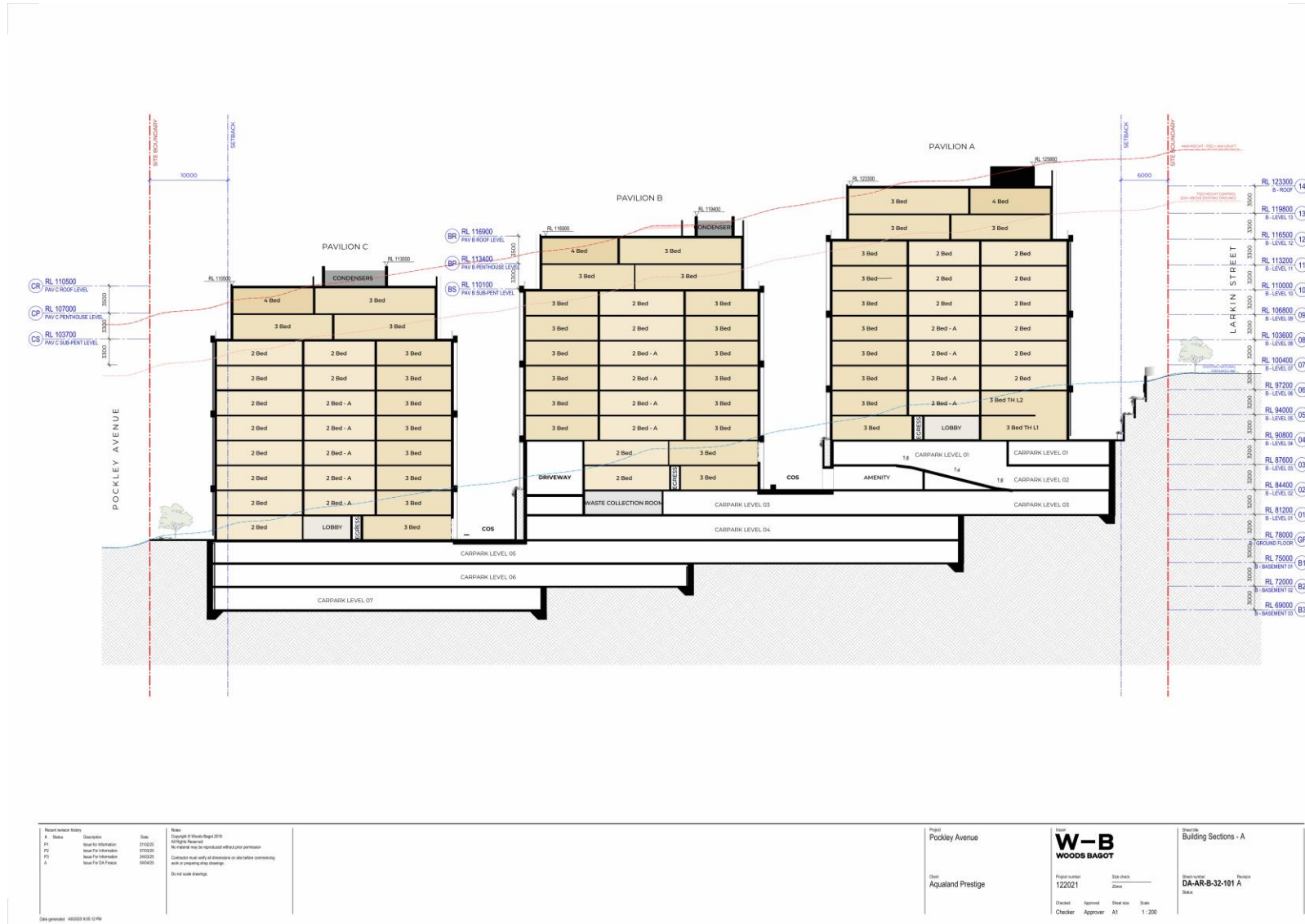


Figure 52: Site B ground floor plan (Source: Woods Bagot, issued 4 April 2025)



Revision	By	Date	Description
1	Woods Bagot	21/03/25	Issue for Information
2	Woods Bagot	03/03/25	Issue for Information
3	Woods Bagot	14/03/25	Issue for Information
4	Woods Bagot	14/03/25	Issue for Information

Project: Pockley Avenue
Client: Aqualand Prestige

W-B
WOODS BAGOT

Project Number: 122021
Site Name: 20m

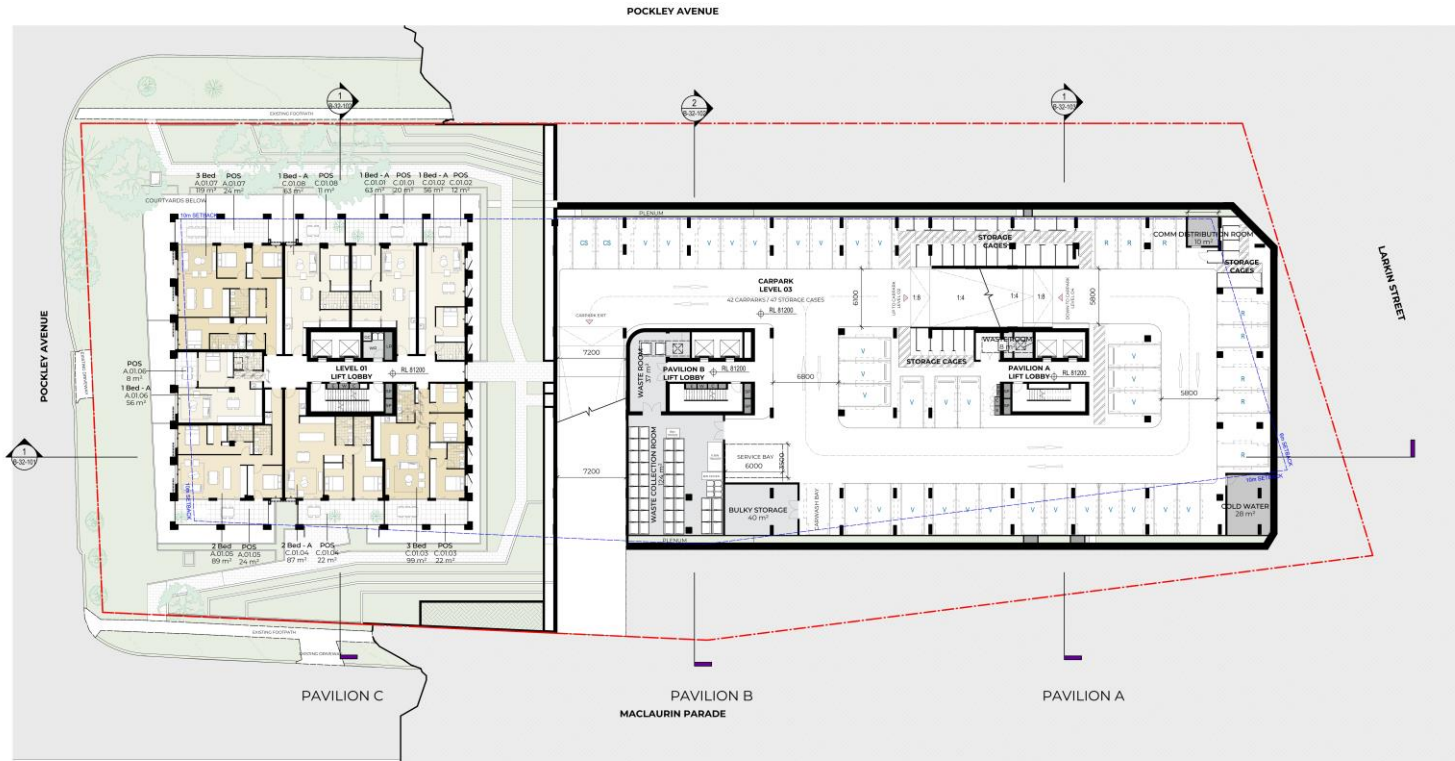
Sheet Number: DA-AR-B-22-100 A
Sheet Title: Ground Floor Plan
Scale: For Information

Checked: []
Checked By: []
Checked Date: []

Approved: []
Approved By: []
Approved Date: []

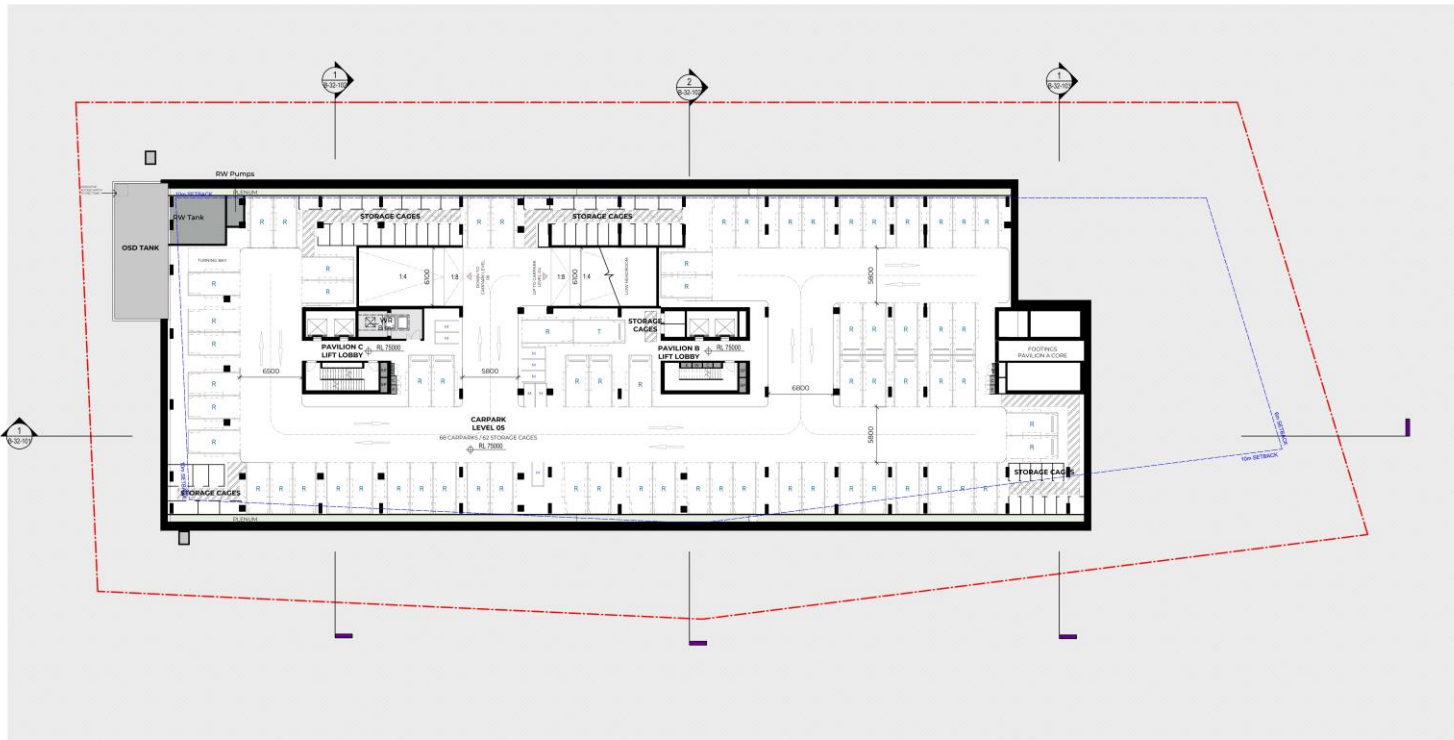
Scale: 1:200

Figure 53: Site B Basement 03 Plan (Source: Woods Bagot, issued 4 April 2025) Representative of basement impacts across the study area



<p>Recent version history</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>#</th> <th>Version</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Issue for Information</td> <td>21/02/25</td> <td>Design of Woods Bagot 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Issue for Information</td> <td>03/03/25</td> <td>All Rights Reserved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Issue for Information</td> <td>24/03/25</td> <td>No material may be reproduced without prior permission</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Issue for Information</td> <td>24/03/25</td> <td>Contractor must verify all dimensions on site before commencing work in compliance with drawings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Issue for Information</td> <td>24/03/25</td> <td>Do not scale drawings.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Doc generated: 4832029 1:20 4/7/25</p>	#	Version	Date	Notes	1	Issue for Information	21/02/25	Design of Woods Bagot 2018	2	Issue for Information	03/03/25	All Rights Reserved	3	Issue for Information	24/03/25	No material may be reproduced without prior permission	4	Issue for Information	24/03/25	Contractor must verify all dimensions on site before commencing work in compliance with drawings.	5	Issue for Information	24/03/25	Do not scale drawings.	<p>LEGEND</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>LB - LOBBY RELIEF</td> <td>F - FIRE EXTINGUISHER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SP - STAIR RESURGIZATION</td> <td>FCR - FIRE CONTROL ROOM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CE - CARBARGE EXHAUST</td> <td>FHR - FIRE HOSE REEL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C - COMM CURBBOARD</td> <td>W - WATER METER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E - ELECTRICAL CURBBOARD</td> <td>CM - GAS METER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KE - KITCHEN EXHAUST</td> <td>CC - GARBARGE CHUTE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CE - CARBARK EXHAUST</td> <td>WR - WASTE ROOM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HL - HYDRAULIC RISER</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	LB - LOBBY RELIEF	F - FIRE EXTINGUISHER	SP - STAIR RESURGIZATION	FCR - FIRE CONTROL ROOM	CE - CARBARGE EXHAUST	FHR - FIRE HOSE REEL	C - COMM CURBBOARD	W - WATER METER	E - ELECTRICAL CURBBOARD	CM - GAS METER	KE - KITCHEN EXHAUST	CC - GARBARGE CHUTE	CE - CARBARK EXHAUST	WR - WASTE ROOM	HL - HYDRAULIC RISER		<p>Project: Pockley Avenue</p> <p>Client: Aqualand Prestige</p> <p>W-B WOODS BAGOT</p> <p>Project Number: 122021 Site Mark: 25m</p> <p>Checked: [] Approved: [] Drawn: AT Scale: 1:200</p> <p>Revision: General Arrangement Floor Plan Basement 03 Plan Sheet Number: DA-AR-B-22-697 A Status: For Information</p>
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1	Issue for Information	21/02/25	Design of Woods Bagot 2018																																							
2	Issue for Information	03/03/25	All Rights Reserved																																							
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HL - HYDRAULIC RISER																																										

Figure 54: Basement 05 floor plan (Source: Woods Bagot, issued 4 April 2025) Representative of basement impacts across the study area



Revision	Description	Date
1	Issue for Information	21/02/25
2	Issue for Information	03/03/25
3	Issue For Information	24/03/25
4	Issue For I&E Review	04/04/25

LEGEND
 LR - LOBBY RELIEF
 SR - STAIR REORGANIZATION
 CE - CARRIAGE EXHAUST
 C - CSM CURBBOARD
 E - ELECTRICAL CURBBOARD
 KE - KITCHEN EXHAUST
 CE - CARPARK EXHAUST
 HR - HYDRAULIC RISER
 F - FIRE EXTINGUISHER
 FCR - FIRE CONTROL ROOM
 FHR - FIRE HOSE REEL
 W - WATER METER
 GM - GAS METER
 GC - GARBAGE CHUTE
 WR - WASTE ROOM

Project:
Pockley Avenue

Client:
Aqualand Prestige

W-B
WOODS BAGOT

Project Number: 122021
 Scale: 25mm
 Checked: []
 Checked by: []
 Approved: A1
 Date: 1:200

Sheet Name:
Basement 05 Plan

Sheet Number:
DA-AR-B-22-095 A
 Status:
For Information

10.2 Potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage

The study area (Site A and B) is situated within a sloping landscape, not located near significant water resources. Archaeological survey has demonstrated that the study area has been subject to disturbance associated with residential development and associated services. When these impacts are considered alongside the erosional characteristics of the Glenorie soil landscape, and distance to permanent water, it has been assessed that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present within the study area.

There are no previously recorded sites within the study area and the archaeological survey undertaken did not identify any Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD. Therefore, the proposed works are unlikely to impact any Aboriginal objects within both Site A and B.

11.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

11.1 Guiding principles

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

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

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

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

Sites of unknown scientific value should be conserved where possible. Where conservation is not practical further investigation under the Code of Practice will be required to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects and gather enough information to assess significance. Test excavation is not a mitigation measure, it is an investigatory action required to gather enough information to inform the development of appropriate mitigation measures.

11.2 Proposed management or mitigation measures

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

11.3 Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report

As outlined in Section 1.1, the proposal is seeking Development Consent under Part 4 Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act as an SSD. The SEARs were issued for the Site A and B proposals on 15 November 2024 (SSD-77829461 and SSD-77825469) and both include the requirement for an ACHAR to inform an EIS.

The ACHAR would be prepared in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011), the Code of Practice (2010a) and the Consultation Requirements (2010b). The ACHAR may identify additional management and mitigation measures.

The ACHAR would include:

- A plain English summary of this report.
- A summary of consultation with RAPs.
- Mapping of Aboriginal sites within the project area.
- A comprehensive significance and impact assessment.
- Recommendations for any further management or mitigation measures that may be required.

Comprehensive Aboriginal stakeholder consultation is required to complete the ACHAR for the proposed works. This process involves consultation with RAPs as prescribed in the NPW Regulation 2019 and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b; hereafter the Consultation Requirements). The consultation steps include:

- Letters to government agencies requesting contact details for potential RAPs in the Roseville area (14 days).
- Letters to Aboriginal parties identified by the contacted government agencies with an invitation to register for the consultation process (14 days).
- Advertisement in a local newspaper (to be placed concurrently with the above steps)
- Send out ACHAR methodology (28 days review).
- Send out draft ACHAR (28 days review).

Consultation in accordance with these steps commenced on 12 November 2024 as part of the ACHARs for the separate Site A and B projects.

11.4 Changes to the project area

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

12.0 CONCLUSION

This report was completed in accordance with the requirements of The Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a) and includes:

- Review of existing knowledge: Review of previous archaeological works and AHIMS search results.
- Review of the landscape context: Desktop assessment of the archaeological implications of the landscape features (soil landscapes, historic land use, geomorphic character, and natural resources) relevant to the study area.
- Summary and discussion of the local and regional archaeological character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces based on the finds of the previous two steps
- Development of a predictive model for the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use based on the previous three steps.
- Completion of an archaeological survey to test the predictions.
- Discussion of the results of the archaeological survey and re-evaluation of the regional and local archaeological character.
- Assessment of likely impacts to Aboriginal objects and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) based on the current proposed development.
- Consideration of any practical measures that may be required to protect and conserve identified Aboriginal objects and places identified within the study area

12.1 Summary of findings

The assessment found that the study area (Site A and B) is unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects based on:

- An extensive search of the AHIMS database which did not reveal any listed Aboriginal sites in the study area
- Archaeological survey did not identify any Aboriginal objects or areas of PAD
- Comparison between the study area against the regional and local archaeological character
- Consultation with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council during archaeological survey

12.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations are made for Sites A and B:

- As no sites or areas of PAD were identified within the study area, further archaeological assessment within the study area is not recommended
- An UFP should be prepared ahead of the proposed works commencing. This procedure should be prepared by, or subject to review by a heritage professional
- An ACHAR and associated community consultation is required to be undertaken to fulfill requirement 18 of the SEARs for both proposals. The ACHARs may identify additional

management and mitigation measures. Comprehensive Aboriginal stakeholder consultation must be undertaken to complete the ACHARs for the proposals

- If changes are made to the proposals that may result in impacts to areas not assessed by this ATR, further archaeological assessment may be required

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APPENDIX A – AHIMS RECORDS



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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240504

Client Service ID : 949063

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2584	NOT A SITE - LC NPM 1	GDA	56	328786	6259215	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	105275
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2232	Depression Cave;	AGD	56	329290	6259390	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	5004
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2233	LBG Creek 1;	AGD	56	329190	6259960	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2234	LBG Creek 2;	AGD	56	329150	6259910	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2235	LBG Creek 3;	AGD	56	329130	6259860	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2257	DSRA 5;Forestville;	AGD	56	333490	6261990	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2259	DSRA 7;Forestville;	AGD	56	333420	6261980	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2260	DSRA 8;Forestville;	AGD	56	333210	6262110	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2261	DSRA 9;Forestville;	AGD	56	333230	6262240	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2310	Hand Hold Cave;	GDA	56	328738	6258512	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2311	Rope Swing Cave;	GDA	56	328735	6258502	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-2508	Delhi Road; RYDE 008	GDA	56	329264	6259300	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	102489
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-1558	Delhi Road;North Ryde; RYDE 009	GDA	56	329034	6258982	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102489
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-6-1122	Lindfield;Biology Book Cave;	GDA	56	333265	6261835	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
	Recorders									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/11/2024 for Katherine Douglas for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 328647.0 - 333647.0, Northings : 6257570.0 - 6262570.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 73

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 240504
Client Service ID : 949063

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1123	Lindfield;This Is The Way To Fail Exams Cave;	GDA	56	333265	6261790	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1124	Lindfield Shelter Midden	GDA	56	333554	6261750	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1125	Waterfall Cave;Lindfield;	GDA	56	333450	6261670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-1126	Lindfield	GDA	56	333634	6261470	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,V Cutmore					Permits		
45-6-2210	Blue Gum creek	GDA	56	329754	6259430	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1899
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Bronwyn Conyers					Permits		
45-6-2211	Lane Cove 3	AGD	56	328780	6258670	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1899
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Bronwyn Conyers					Permits		
45-6-2105	Paperbark cave;	GDA	56	333485	6261885	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2109	Ormonde Rd cave;	GDA	56	333259	6261784	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2113	Moore's Creek Cave;East Lindfield; (duplicate copy of 45-6-2100)	AGD	56	332790	6261950	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2116	Babbage Rd. Cave SWA	GDA	56	333484	6261350	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Oliver Descoeudres					Permits		
45-6-2125	MHT 1;	GDA	56	333470	6261890	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2126	East Roseville	GDA	56	333564	6261740	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2127	Gnat Orchid Cave;	GDA	56	333539	6261755	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2128	East Roseville;	GDA	56	333530	6261775	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2129	MCW 5;	GDA	56	333189	6262490	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		

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Client Service ID : 949063

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2131	SSM 24418; Contact	GDA	56	333259	6262035	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Midden	
45-6-2132	Moores Ck. 2; Contact	AGD	56	332790	6261890	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-2133	MHT 3; Contact	GDA	56	333274	6262020	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-2137	Roseville Bridge1, Roseville Chase. Contact	AGD	56	333500	6261270	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Shelter with Midden	1809,1911
45-6-2410	east roseville;MHT 2; Contact	GDA	56	333385	6261995	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Midden	
45-6-2268	Big River Cave; Contact	AGD	56	328890	6258410	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-1348	Mowbray Park;Lane Cove West;Mowbray Park 1.;Chatswood West; Contact	GDA	56	329030	6258405	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1497
45-6-1353	Swaines Creek;Red Arrow Cave; Contact	GDA	56	329620	6258590	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Shelter with Art	2047
45-6-1354	Sewer Pipe Cave;Stringybark Creek; Contact	GDA	56	328974	6257760	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Shelter with Art	
45-6-1940	Stringy Bark Creek Cave 1; Contact	AGD	56	329010	6257390	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Shelter with Midden	
45-6-1946	Blue Gum Creek. Contact	GDA	56	329645	6259364	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : - Permits	Midden,Open Camp Site	
45-6-1633	Fullers Park Lane Cove River SRA Contact	GDA	56	329804	6259380	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : - Permits	Midden	1899
45-6-1658	Middle Harbour Cave SWA Contact	GDA	56	333124	6262210	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - Permits	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
45-6-1844	Mowbray Park 2, Chatswood west.;Chatswood West; Contact	GDA	56	329050	6258380	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : - Permits	Shelter with Deposit,Shelter with Midden	1497

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1845	Mowbray Park 3, Chatswood west;	AGD	56	328670	6258230	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1497
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider							
45-6-2649	Lane Cove River PAD 1	AGD	56	329100	6259180	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-2661	Lane Cove PAD 1	AGD	56	329340	6259240	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		1470
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker							
45-6-2674	Turranburra.	GDA	56	329589	6258558	Closed site	Valid	Shell : 2		1689
	Contact	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD							
45-6-2717	Will-144 Mowbray Park	AGD	56	328660	6258290	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -		
	Contact	Recorders	David Watts							
45-6-2718	Will-145 - Mowbray Park	AGD	56	328580	6258330	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	David Watts							
45-6-2258	DSRA 6;Forestville;	AGD	56	333490	6261990	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
45-6-2272	Mowbray Park 5;	GDA	56	329010	6258450	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
45-6-2100	Moores creek; (duplicate copy of 45-6-2113)	AGD	56	333020	6261930	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider							
45-6-2911	Cocupara Shelter 1	GDA	56	329599	6260665	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-2114	Middle Harbour Cave SWA (Duplicate)	GDA	56	333124	6262210	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Oliver Descoeudres							
45-6-3004	Stringybark Creek PAD shelter 1 - LCC 079	GDA	56	329644	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3005	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 2 LCC80	GDA	56	329464	6257740	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 949063

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3006	Stringbark Creek PAD Shelter 4 LCC082	GDA	56	329324	6257690	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3007	Stringbark Creek PAD Shelter 3 - LCC081	GDA	56	329444	6257720	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3008	Stringbark Creek PAD Shelter 5	GDA	56	329274	6257690	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3009	Stringbark Creek PAD Shelter 6 - LCC 084	GDA	56	329224	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3010	Stringbark Creek PAD Shelter 7 - LCC085	GDA	56	329119	6257645	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3015	Stringbark Creek PAD Shelter 9 LCC 087	GDA	56	328714	6257860	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3098	Stringybark Ck PAD Shelter 4	GDA	56	329324	6257690	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3043	Little Blue Gum Shelter PAD 1 KUR 082	GDA	56	329434	6260370	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3044	Upper Moores Creek 2 KUR 103	GDA	56	332694	6261720	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-3045	Upper Moores Creek 1 KUR 102	GDA	56	332684	6261710	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office							

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

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3165	UPPER MOORES CK-3 KUR160	GDA	56	32615	6261480	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3336	Little Blue Gum Shelter PAD 2	GDA	56	329430	6260240	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3319	Mowbray Park PAD4 WILL214	GDA	56	328850	6258435	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3320	Mowbray Park PAD5 WILL215	GDA	56	329200	6258330	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3321	Mowbray Park PAD3 WILL213	GDA	56	328735	6258510	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3588	Upper Gordon Creek - 1 KUR 161	GDA	56	331015	6262485	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3795	Avian Cres PAD 1 WILL181	GDA	56	328675	6258385	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		

**** Site Status**

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

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

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

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

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artefact

Artefact Heritage and Environment

ABN 73 144 973 526

Suite 56, Jones Bay Wharf

26-32 Pirrama Road

Pymont NSW 2009 Australia

+61 2 9518 8411

office@artefact.net.au

www.artefact.net.au