

Petra Balanzategui
Heritage Consultant
Heritage21 (Rappoport Pty Ltd)
By email: Petra@heritage21.com.au

RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE ADVICE FOR 24-28 MIDDLE HARBOUR ROAD, LINDFIELD, NEW SOUTH WALES

Dear Petra,

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been engaged by Heritage21 (the Client) to provide a letter of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Advice (ACHDDA) for the proposed residential development at 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales (NSW) [the study area]. The study area is 0.46 hectares in area and is defined by the cadastral boundaries in Table 1, and shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1 Cadastral information for the study area.

24 Middle Harbour Road	Lot 13/DP5374
26 Middle Harbour Road	Lot 1/DP119944
	Lot 14/DP5374
28 Middle Harbour Road	Lot 1/DP1192386
	Lot 1/DP312386
	Lot 16/DP5374
	Lot 768/DP752031

The Site is subject to the applicable provisions outlined within the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021* (Housing SEPP) and *Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015* (KLEP2015).

The Site comprises a total area of approximately 4,757m². The Site is roughly square in shape and is approximately 65m wide, with a depth ranging between 70-78m. The frontage along Middle Harbour Road to the south east is approximately 65m. The Site is zoned as R2 Low Density Residential under the KLEP2015.

The Site comprises three (3) existing detached residential properties that have a mixture of one (1) and two (2) storeys with separate vehicular access points from Middle Harbour Road. Middle Harbour Road is a two way local road (a single lane in each direction) under the control of the Council with parallel car parking and verges incorporating street trees and footpaths on both sides of the road.

To the south, east, north and west are residential properties similar in scale and design to the residential properties located within the Site, with the immediate surrounding area also being zoned as R2 Low Density Residential. Further north and west is Lindfield Town Centre, which includes a variety of uses and a higher density of development, including further height, comprising R3 Medium Density Residential, R4 High Density Residential and E1 Local Centre zones. Lindfield railway station is approximately 500m to the north west of the Site, which offers regular services to the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). The Site is located approximately 330m east of the Pacific Highway, which is a major arterial route, providing regular buses servicing the Lindfield Learning Village, Killara, Gordon and Chatswood. The Site is approximately 15km from the Sydney CBD.

BACKGROUND

The proposed redevelopment of the Site will deliver essential housing supply, choice, and affordability to meet the needs of Ku-ring-gai's growing population. Strategically positioned near key transport links and services, the Proposal will provide convenient access to jobs while aligning with the locality's strategic goals. By redeveloping and renewing the existing land, the Proposal aims to revitalise the area, enhancing its contribution to the community's long-term growth and sustainability.

THE PROPOSAL

The Proposal comprises the construction and operational use of a nine (9) storey residential flat building (RFB) and ancillary land uses to support the functions intended for the Site. The Proposal will exemplify and showcase a State-of-the-Art and modernised residential development that complements the desired future streetscape character; and builds on the fundamental necessities required to achieve local, regional and state planning/strategic objectives with respect to the shortage of housing opportunities and housing affordability.

The Client is proposing various works, which are to include:

- Demolition of the existing structures.
- Associated tree removal.
- Associated bulk earthworks involving cut and fill works.
- Construction of a 9-storey (28.6 metre) residential flat building comprising 94 residential units and basement car parking (190 spaces).
 - This includes 20 affordable units.
 - This includes 32 build-to-rent units.
- Associated services and infrastructure installation and augmentation.
- Associated fill works.

As outlined above, this ACHDDA has been commissioned to support a State Significant Development Application (SSD) [SSD-82548708] under the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for In-fill Affordable Housing under Part 5.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (Figure 3).

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

any act or omission that – (a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place or (b) in relation to an object, moves the object from the land on which it had been situated.

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

The *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NPW Regulation) adopted the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010) [the Code], which sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

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

This advice has been formulated to provide a robust assessment that will identify whether Aboriginal objects or places are present, or are likely to be, present within the study area. This has been achieved by the completion of a desktop review and archaeological survey of the study area. The Code provides a series of questions that clarify whether it is the applicable document for a given project. These questions are addressed in Table 2.

Table 2 Assessing the applicability of the Code to the proposed activity.

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

As none of the questions outlined in Table 2 apply to the project, due diligence must be established through the Code; this consists of a series of 5 steps, outlined below.

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

The proposed works entail the demolition of the current housing within the study area and will consist of the construction of the proposed housing development. This will involve significantly altering the ground surface for the excavation and installation of amenities and associated infrastructure.

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

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

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was conducted on 4 April 2025 (Client service ID: 992402). The search identified 99 Aboriginal archaeological sites within a 5-kilometre search area centred on the study area (Table 3 and Figure 4). None of the registered sites are located within the study area. The mapping coordinates recorded for these sites were checked for consistency with their descriptions and location on maps from Aboriginal heritage reports, if available. Where notable discrepancies occurred, these descriptions and maps were considered the determinant for site location.

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

Table 3 AHIMS sites identified within 3 kilometres of the study area.

Site Feature Type	Occurrence	Frequency (%)
Shell, Artefact	40	40.40%
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	16	16.16%
Artefact	14	14.14%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	12	12.12%
Shell, Artefact, Art (Pigment or Engraved)	8	8.08%
Grinding Groove	4	4.04%
Shell	2	2.02%
Grinding Groove, Art (Pigment or Engraved)	2	2.02%
Habitation Structure	1	1.01%
Total	99	100.00%

The most common site type identified is shell, artefact (n=40, 40.40%), followed by art (pigment or engraved) (n=16, 16.16%), artefact (n=14, 14.14%), and PAD (n=12, 12.12%). The data from Table 3 also shows that artefacts are more likely to be found with shell than in isolation (n=14, 14.14%).

A review of the reports held on the AHIMS database identified several archaeological studies that have been undertaken in the locality of the study area. These are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4 Archaeological studies undertaken in the vicinity of the study area.

Reference	Details
(Attenbrow 1991)	The Port Jackson Archaeological Project was undertaken to further document middens and deposits in the Port Jackson catchment. The study area includes the catchments of all the rivers and creeks that run into Port Jackson, including the Parramatta River and Lane Cove River, as well as smaller tributaries of Middle Harbour Creek, Toongabbie Creek, and Darling Mills Creek. Attenbrow recorded a total of 112 sites with midden or deposit recorded, 35 of which were previously unregistered. Site features included stone artefacts, shell fishhooks, charcoal, and faunal remains, among other features. These were identified in the Hawkesbury sandstone and Wianamatta group geological units, the latter of which encompasses the current study area. Attenbrow does note that a higher density of sites is located on the Hawkesbury sandstone rather than the Wianamatta group. Additionally, all sites were located on one of three landforms: ridgetops, hillsides or foreshore zones. Stone artefacts were identified at 25% of identified sites, and included bipolar cores, bipolar flakes, bondi points, edge-ground axes, retouched flakes, rejuvenation flakes, and geometric microliths, among others. The study concluded that numerous middens and deposits have remained unimpacted by the growing urbanisation of Sydney and associated suburbs, which provide high research potential.
(Corkill 1997)	The test excavation of rockshelter CSIRO PAD 1/Site 2, Riverside Corporate Park in North Ryde, was conducted to ascertain whether the rockshelter was an Aboriginal archaeological site. Ten test pits were excavated to bedrock, accounting for 7% of the total surface area available. In total, 14 artefacts were identified. Raw materials included silcrete, chert and indurated mudstone. One artefact was found inside the overhang, with the majority located in test pits outside the shelter dripline. It was recommended that the rockshelter had minimal scientific significance, although it should be avoided by any proposed developments in the area.
(HLA-Envirosciences Pty Ltd 2003)	An archaeological subsurface testing program for Eden Gardens in Macquarie Park was completed for an integrated horticultural centre. The landscape was described as highly disturbed due to subsequent development, such as commercial and residential construction. The testing program consisted of 10 test pits excavated at 20-metre intervals on the ridgeline and hillslope landforms. One flaked stone artefact was identified alongside recent European objects, suggesting the low depositional integrity of the find. Raw material types included silcrete, mudstone, quartz, tuff, quartzite and chert. A sandstone slab was also investigated, however, no evidence of Aboriginal rock engravings was uncovered.
(Aboriginal Heritage Office 2011)	Aboriginal Heritage Office prepared an Aboriginal Site Management Report for the City of Ryde, detailing sites within the Council's boundary alongside management recommendations. In total, the report identifies 56 Aboriginal sites within the LGA, including middens, art (pigment or engraving), rockshelters, grinding grooves, and PADs. The report highlights that some sites are located within private property, and residents should be educated so as not to inadvertently harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. Recommendations for the preservation and management of sites include monitored relocation, updates to site cards, additional surveys, and consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC).

Reference	Details
(Coast History & Heritage Pty Ltd 2021)	A Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the Riverside Walking Track upgrade in the Lane Cove National Park was completed for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. During the survey, shell material was observed in proximity to the Lane Cove River. However, it was identified in a disturbed context. It was suggested that a possible midden could extend into the study area beneath fill material. The assessment was completed with the input of the MLALC and concluded that further archaeological works are required for the area identified as a possible midden.
(City Plan Heritage Pty Ltd 2025)	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report was prepared for a proposed 9-storey Residential Flat Building with In-Fill Affordable Housing associated with SSD-78669234, located at 27-29 Tryon Road, Lindfield. Due to the heavily modified nature of the landscape within the Lindfield suburb, the report concludes that there is low potential for archaeological deposits, artefacts, features or sites. It was recommended that no further archaeological works were required before the proposed development.

Austral has also undertaken a review of information to identify whether the proposed works are within landscape features likely to contain Aboriginal objects. This includes an assessment of ethnographic information, soils, geology, landforms, prior disturbances, and resource information pertinent to the study area. The outcome of this review is outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 Assessment of landscape features.

Information	Details
Ethnographic	While the earliest dates for Aboriginal occupation in Australia reach back at least 65,000 years, (Clarkson et al. 2017), the earliest known occupational site associated with the Cumberland Plain is located north of Pitt Town, on the southern bank of the Hawkesbury River, where cultural deposits were dated by optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) to 36,000+/-3000 Before Present (BP) (Williams et al. 2012). A Pleistocene date of 14,700 BP has been established from Shaws Creek Rockshelter K2, located to the north of Penrith (Attenbrow 2002), while relatively early dates were also obtained for artefact-bearing deposits at 'Open Site RS1' (AHIMS #45-5-0982) on Mulgoa Creek, Regentville (McDonald 1995). The Sydney region is known as the traditional land of the Eora people, and Lindfield specifically was occupied by the Gadigal or Cadi-gal people, one of 20 clans living within the Sydney Basin. The area was referred to as Bungarong or Ginngullah in the local language. The Gadigal mainly occupied the foreshores of the harbour, hunting and fishing in the hinterlands and waters of the local area (Aboriginal Heritage Office 2011). Clans harvested food from the surrounding bush, with abundant resources to create stone tools for hunting and skinning animals. Leisure time was plentiful due to the surrounding resources, allowing the development of complex rituals, including the cultural modification of trees, and the creation of pigment or engraved art (Aboriginal Heritage Office 2011). By 1788, it was determined that between 30 and 70 Gadigal people were actively present within the area, most likely consisting of small family groups. Larger groups likely gathered occasionally for ceremonies, settling disputes, or other events (Attenbrow 2002). Engagement with the local landscape would have been seasonal and based on environmental changes such as resource availability, cultural practices, and family connections. The arrival of Europeans within Sydney Harbour had a profound impact on the local Aboriginal groups as diseases were quickly introduced and resources were depleted. It is believed that only 3 Gadigal people survived the smallpox epidemic in 1789 (Campbell 2002).

Information	Details
Soils	The study area is located entirely within the Glenorie (gn) soil landscape. This soil landscape is characterised by erosional, highly plastic soil occurring mainly north of the Parramatta River. Glenorie consists of friable, dark brown loam with porous, rough-faced ped fabric, which transitions to a hard-setting brown clay loam. This overlays a reddish-brown strongly pedal clay continuing to a brownish-grey plastic silty clay. This soil landscape usually includes ironstone nodules, shale rock fragments, and minor charcoal fragments. Landscape limitations include high erosion hazard, seasonal waterlogging and moderate surface swelling. This could affect both the location and condition of surface and sub-surface artefact deposits, if present. An outline of soil landscapes in relation to the study area is provided in Figure 5.
Geology and Hydrology	The study area is located entirely within the Wianamatta Group, within the Liverpool sub-group, and further within the Ashfield Shale formation. This formation is characterised by black to dark grey siltstone. The absence of suitable sandstone outcrops within the formation suggests that site types such as grinding grooves and art (pigment or engraved) are unlikely to occur within the study area. A 1st order stream, Gordon Creek, is located approximately 270 metres north-east of the study area. The proximity of the study area to water sources suggests that the area would have provided past Aboriginal groups with a seasonal source of fresh water and associated resources. Unsurprisingly, most registered AHIMS sites in proximity to the study area are located along creek lines and water courses, which suggests that the study area would be an ideal location for seasonal occupation. The geological landscape and associated hydrological features in relation to the study area are provided in Figure 6.
Landform	The landscape includes undulating to rolling low hills with narrow ridges, hillcrests and valleys. The study area is mostly flat, a reflection of the significantly urbanised suburb of Lindfield. Due to the modification of the natural landform, it is difficult to determine how much of the natural landform remains.
Flora and Fauna	The study area's landscape is characterised by extensively cleared wet sclerophyll forests (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage 2025). Common tree species include Sydney blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>) and blackbutt (<i>E. pilularis</i>). Other species include turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>), grey ironbark (<i>E. paniculata</i>), and white stringybark (<i>E. globoidea</i>). Due to rapid urbanisation, most original vegetation has been extensively cleared, except for larger trees in many residential areas. Areas where wet sclerophyll forests remain provide food, habitat and shelter for a complex invertebrate ground fauna, while insects provide a bountiful resource for insectivorous birds (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage 2025). Mammals include possums (such as <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>), gliders (<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>, for example), potoroos (including <i>Potorous tridactylus</i>) and pademelons (such as <i>Thylogale stigmatica</i>). The native fauna was used by Aboriginal people for food, clothing, and other implements.
Prior Disturbance	A 1965 aerial shows the established development of the study area, with multiple residences residing within the study area (Figure 7). The study area remains largely unchanged from 1986 (Figure 8). The established urbanised streetscape of the suburb would have disturbed subsurface archaeological deposits. The clearing of trees also would have impacted any scarred or modified trees present within those areas.

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

- Artefact sites are likely to occur on elevated landforms such as ridgelines and hillslopes in proximity to water courses.
- Based on the excavation of local assemblages, raw material types may include silcrete, mudstone, quartz, tuff, quartzite, chert, and indurated mudstone.
- Modified or scarred trees are unlikely to occur where there is a lack of suitably aged vegetation.
- Rock art, rock shelters, or grinding grooves are unlikely to occur where there is a lack of suitable sandstone outcrops.
- It is unlikely that sites associated with sandstone outcrops will occur within the study area, as there are no suitable sandstone outcrops present.
- Sub-surface archaeological deposits are unlikely to remain within highly disturbed landforms.
- Subsurface archaeological deposits may occur in undisturbed landforms within the study area, if present.

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

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

Table 6 Presence of sensitive landscape features listed in the Code.

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

While not within 200 metres, the study area is still in proximity to Gordon Creek and on a suitably flat landform. These factors suggest there is a possibility for sub-surface archaeological deposits to exist within the study area. There is a very low chance of modified trees, burials, or other sites associated with sandstone outcrops being present due to the lack of suitable landforms and vegetation.

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

It is not possible to avoid harm to or disturbance of the landscape features. The proposed works will include extensive earthworks and significantly disturb the ground surface.

STEP 4. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND VISUAL INSPECTION.

To ground truth the desktop assessment, a visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 16 April 2025 by Jake Allen (Archaeologist, Austral). Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) was contacted for involvement, however, no reply was received. The visual inspection consisted of a systematic survey of the study area to identify and record any Aboriginal archaeological sites visible on the surface or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential and cultural sensitivity. The archaeological survey was conducted on foot. The methods used during the visual inspection conformed to requirements 5 to 8 of the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010).

The survey began in the south-west corner of the study area, noting the established streetscape and urbanised context of the Lindfield suburb (Figure 9). In the areas of established roadways and concrete paths, both visibility and exposure were noted as 0%. As the ground surface has been significantly disturbed in these areas, they are considered to have low potential.

The survey continued into the study area, noted to currently consist of private residential properties (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The construction of these buildings, along with associated sub-surface utilities, would have caused disturbance to the natural landform. This, alongside the disturbance of the ground surface, would impact Aboriginal cultural heritage, if present. In the yard areas, visibility of 10% and exposure of 100% were noted. A mix of quartz and gravel was noted in these areas, and upon inspection, was found to be non-artefactual and likely to have been brought in for construction activities (Figure 12). A fig tree determined to be of mature age was identified in the western section of the study area (Figure 13). No evidence of cultural modification was observed.

As the survey continued, an elevated landform was identified in the north-east of the study area (Figure 14 and Figure 15). As elevated landforms are likely to contain Aboriginal sites, this area was extensively investigated. It was determined that prior service installation and construction disturbance has diminished any Aboriginal cultural heritage potential, and this area is considered to have low potential.

The north section of the study area noted visibility of 10% and exposure of 80%. It was noted that a garden and drainage channel are present in line with the property boundary. An ancillary structure and associated in-ground pool were also identified (Figure 16). The disturbance caused by the installation of these structures would have significantly disturbed any Aboriginal cultural material, if present. These areas are considered to have low potential for Aboriginal sites.

The survey concluded at the eastern boundary of the study area. This area consisted of lawns and gardens, with low visibility (Figure 17). Areas of exposure in garden beds were observed, however, no artefactual material was identified. The modification of the natural landform was observed, indicating artefact-bearing deposits were likely significantly disturbed in this area (Figure 18). These areas are also considered to have low archaeological potential.

In the past, the study area likely would have provided favourable landforms for Aboriginal occupation. The natural landscape would have provided access to nearby watercourses and flat areas suitable for campsites. The disturbance noted in the desktop analysis and confirmed in the field survey concludes that the study area has been significantly modified by the construction of residential buildings and associated underground amenities. Therefore, this report concludes that the entire study area has low archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural material (Figure 19).

STEP 5. FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

Based on the outcome of steps 1 to 4 of the Code, further assessment is not warranted based on the history of disturbance and the outcome of the archaeological survey. The following recommendations apply:

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

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

Yours sincerely,



Zoe Bosevski

Archaeologist

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

ABN: 55 629 860 975

M: 0421 454 355

E: zoeb@australarch.com.au

REFERENCES

Aboriginal Heritage Office 2011 City of Ryde Aboriginal Site Management Report. Aboriginal Site Management Report.

Attenbrow, V. 1991 Port Jackson Archaeological Project - Stage 1. Report for Australian Museum.

Attenbrow, V. 2002 *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*. Sydney, New South Wales: UNSW Press.

Campbell, J. 2002 Invisible Invaders: Smallpox and Other Diseases in Aboriginal Australia 1780-1880. George, Allen and Unwin.

City Plan Heritage Pty Ltd 2025 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report 9-Storey Residential Flat Building with In-Fill Affordable Housing. SSD - 78669234. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

Clarkson, C., Z. Jacobs, B. Marwick, R. Fullagar, L. Wallis, M. Smith, R.G. Roberts, E. Hayes, K. Lowe, X. Carah, A. Florin, J. McNeil, D. Cox, L.J. Arnold, Q. Hua, J. Huntley, H.E.A. Brand, T. Manne, A. Fairbairn, J. Shulmeister, L. Lyle, M. Salinas, M. Page, K. Connell, G. Park, K. Norman, T. Murphy, and C. Pardoe 2017 Human Occupation of Northern Australia by 65,000 Years Ago. *Nature* 547:306–310.

Coast History & Heritage Pty Ltd 2021 Riverside Walking Track Upgrade, Lane Cove National Park Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage Assessment.

Corkill, T. 1997 Test Excavation of Rockshelter CSIRO PAD 1/Site 2 Riverside Corporate Park North Ryde, NSW.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW 2010 September Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.

HLA-Envirosciences Pty Ltd 2003 Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program: Eden Gardens, Macquarie Park, NSW.

McDonald, J. 1995 Thermoluminescence Dates from Site RS1 (45-5-982) at Regentville, Mulgoa Creek, Western Sydney. Report for Pacific Power.

NSW Office of Environment & Heritage 2025 Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby Sub-Formation). NSW Government Office of Environment and Heritage. Government Website. Retrieved 29 April 2025 <[>](https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/VegFormation?formationName=Wet+sclerophyll+forests+(shrubby+sub-formation))>.

Williams, A., P. Mitchell, R. Wright, and P. Toms 2012 A Terminal Pleistocene open site on the Hawkesbury River, Pitt Town, NSW. *Australian Archaeology* 74:29–38.



Figure 2 - Detailed aerial of the study area

25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA

Source: Nearmap, NSW LPI Aerial, CartoDB Positron

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-04-14



Figure 3 - Proposed development of the study area

25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA

Source: Nearmap, NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-05-07

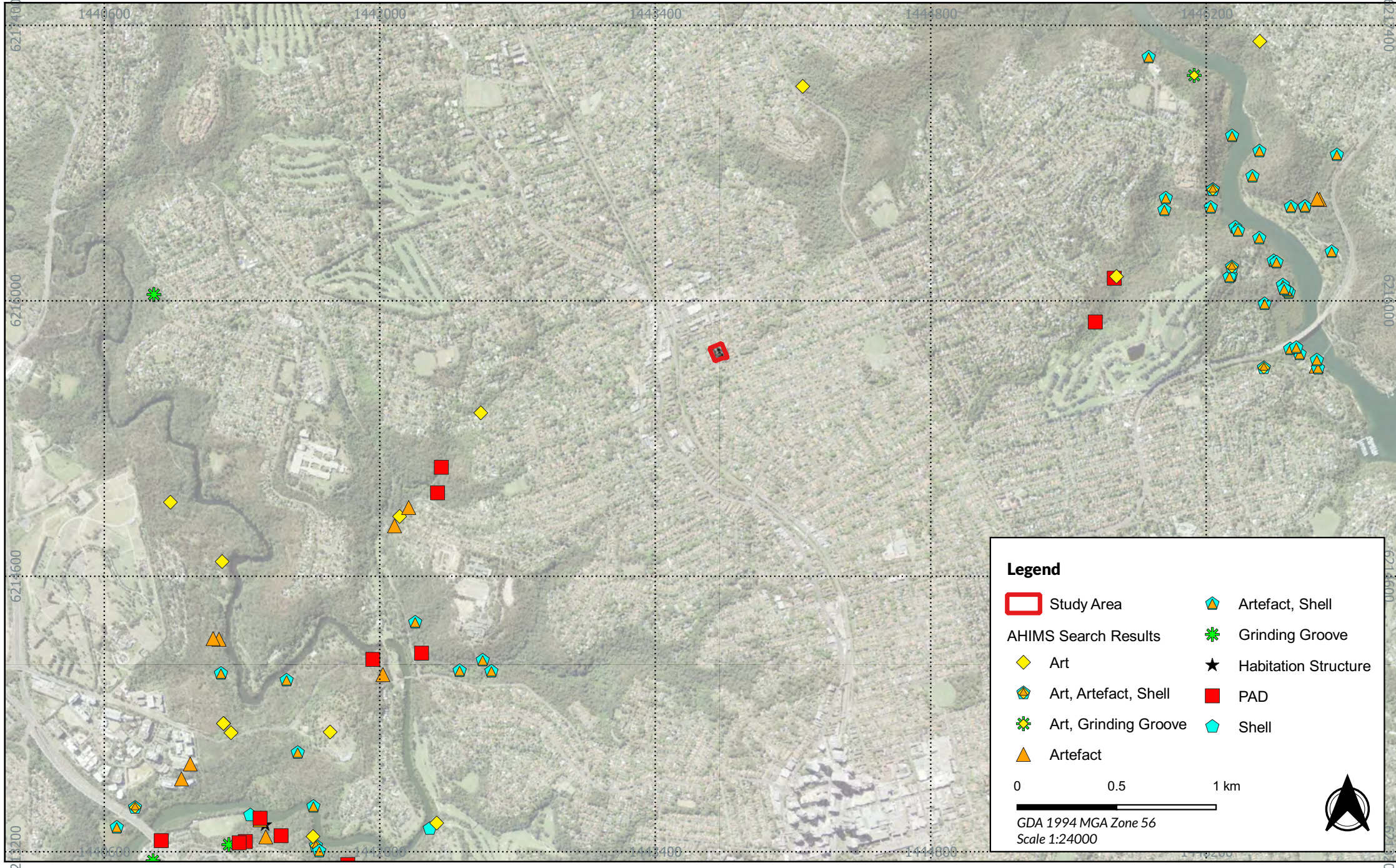


Figure 4 - AHIMS search results within 5km of the study area
 25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA
 Source: Nearmap, NSW LPI Aerial
 Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-04-14

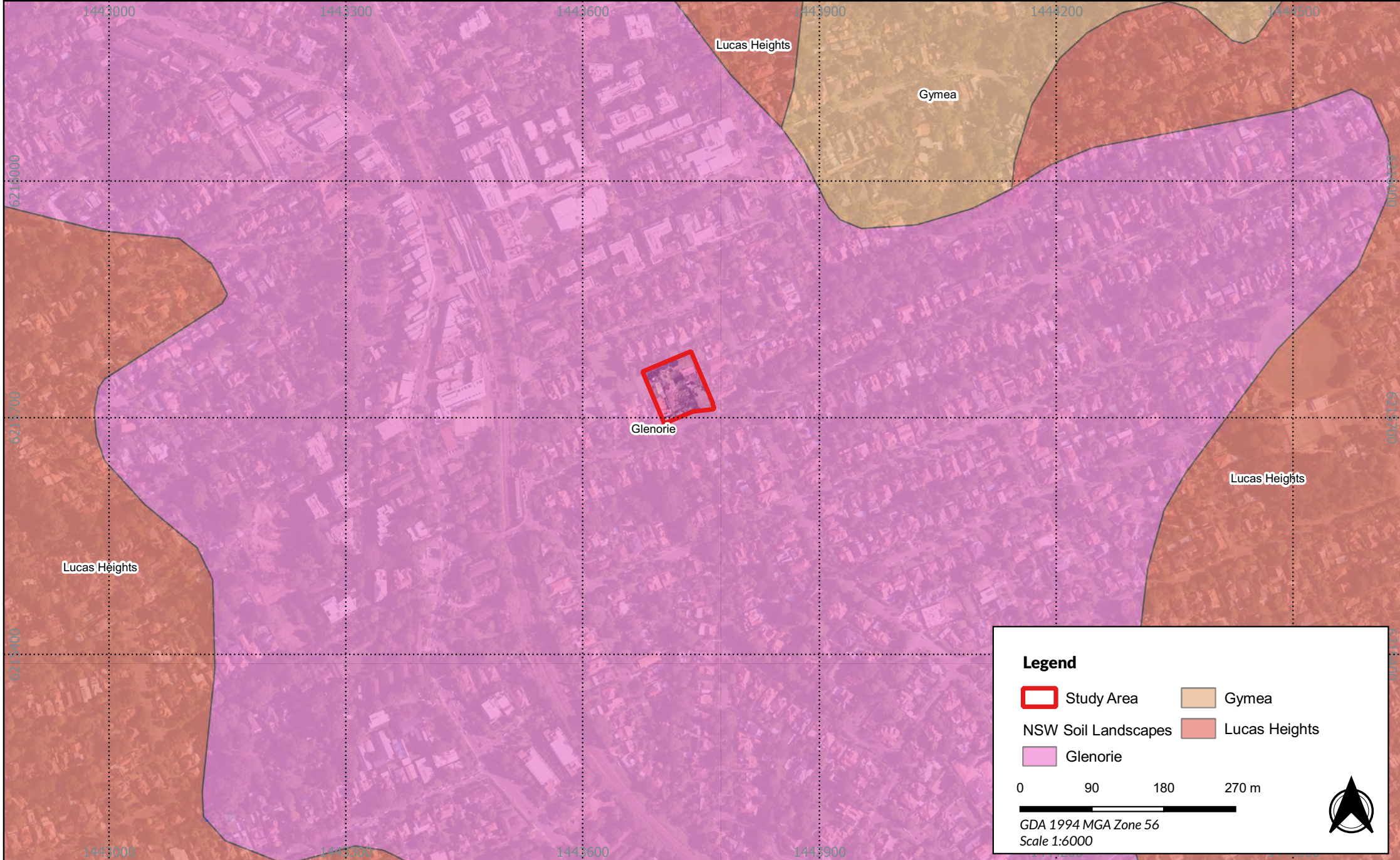


Figure 5 - NSW Soils landscape of the study area
 25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA
 Source: Nearmap, NSW LPI Aerial, NSW Soilslandscapes
 Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-04-14

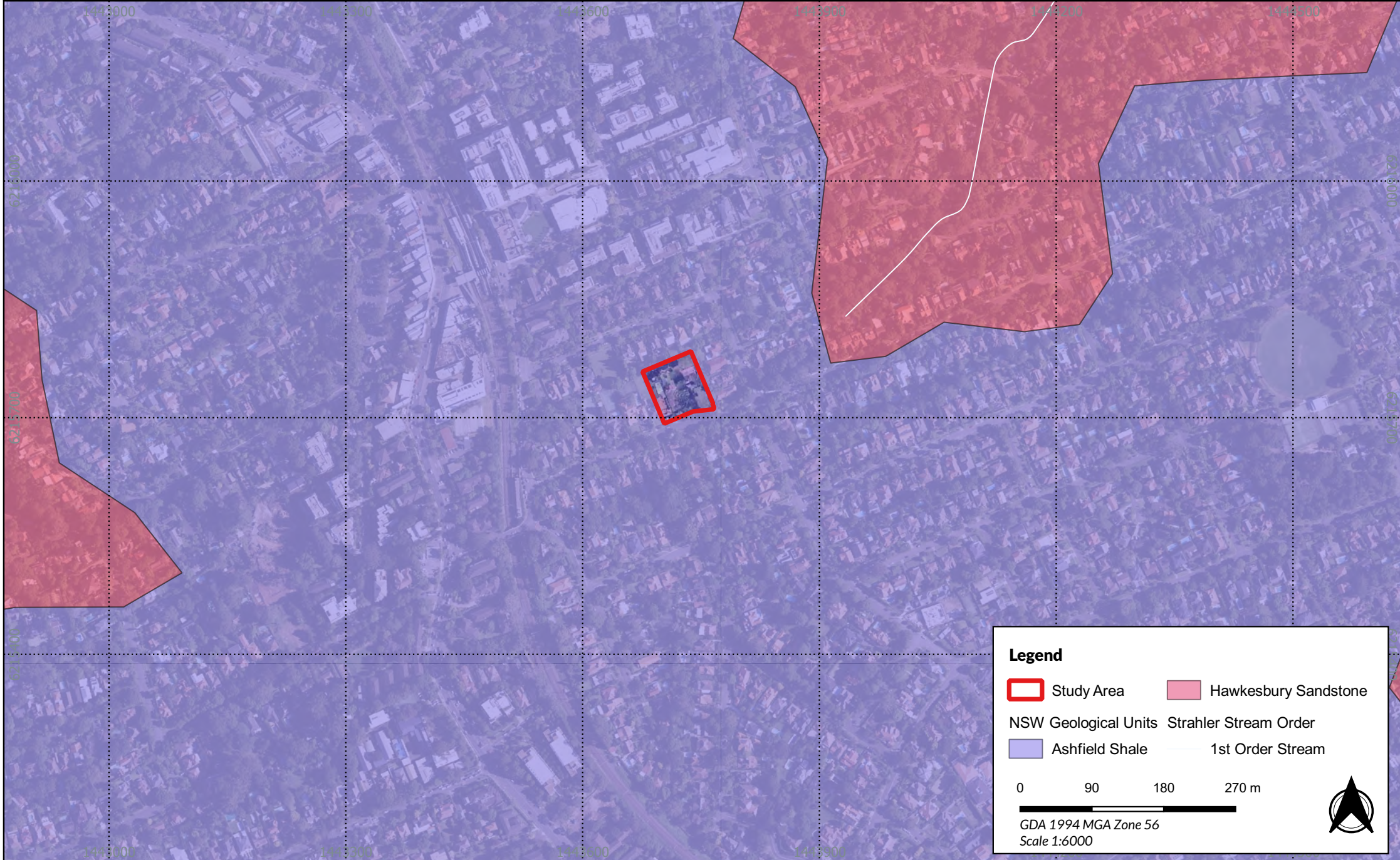


Figure 6 - Geology and hydrology of the study area

25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA

Source: Nearmap, NSW LPI Aerial, NSW GeoUnit, LGA Clip and Ship

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-04-14



Figure 7 - 1965 aerial of the study area

25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA

Source: Spatial Services

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-04-14



Figure 8 - 1986 aerial of the study area

25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA

Source: Spatial Services

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-04-14



Figure 9 South-west facing view of established streetscape.



Figure 10 North-west-facing view of private residential properties.



Figure 11 North-facing view of private residential properties.



Figure 12 West-facing view of areas of exposure with non-artefactual quartz and gravel.



Figure 13 **West-facing view of the unmodified fig tree.**



Figure 14 **East-facing view of the elevated landform.**



Figure 15 North-east facing view of the elevated landform and disturbance.



Figure 16 North-facing view of ancillary structure and associated in-ground pool.



Figure 17 North-west facing view of low-visibility lawns and gardens.



Figure 18 North-facing view of the modification to the natural landform.



Figure 19 - Visual inspection survey results of the study area

25039 - 24-28 Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, New South Wales - ACHDDA

Source: Nearmap, NSW LPI Aerial

Drawn by: ARH Date: 2025-04-29