



## **68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood**

### Aboriginal Archaeological Due Diligence Report

October 2025

**We acknowledge the Bidjigal and Gadigal as the Traditional Owners of the land on which 60-80 Banks Ave, Pagewood sits today. We recognise the Bidjigal and Gadigal continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.**

# Document Information

## Citation

Curio Projects 2025, *68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood: Aboriginal Archaeological Due Diligence Assessment*. Prepared for Homes NSW

## Local Government Area

Bayside Council

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1	21/10/25	Draft Report	Client Review	Kieran McGee	Sebastian Gerber-Hood Rebecca Agius
2					

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# 1. Introduction

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. The Purpose of this Report

Curio Projects Pty Ltd have been commissioned by Homes NSW to prepare an Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (DD) for a residential development at 68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood (the study area). This report has been prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a State Significant Development Application (SSDA). The SSD application seeks approval for demolition of all existing structures and construction of residential flat buildings comprising a total of 84 social housing dwellings and 140 private market dwellings.

The purpose of this DD is to identify whether or not Aboriginal cultural heritage site/s or objects are likely to be present within the study area, and whether or not ground disturbance would be likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present), and whether further assessment is required for the study area.

This Aboriginal Due Diligence Report comprises an Assessment to identify the likelihood potential of any surface or subsurface Aboriginal Archaeological Deposits. This report will aim to identify any development constraints and legislated requirements that will need to be considered in future stages. This report has been prepared with reference to the following documents:

- Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021
- Bayside Development Control Plan 2022
- ICOMOS 2013. *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, the Burra Charter (Burra Charter).
- DECCW, 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*

### 1.2. Site Identification

The site is located at 68-80 Banks Avenue, Pagewood in the Bayside Local Government Area (LGA) and comprises 18 lots with a combined site area of 9,262sqm. It is currently occupied by 5 2-3 storey walk up buildings containing 82 social housing dwellings (Figure 1-1).

The site is bound by Banks Road to the west, Park Parade to the north and south, and Jellicoe Park to the east. The Bonnie Doon Golf Course is opposite the site on Banks Avenue to the west. Jellicoe Park is a local heritage listed item (I338, Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021). Bonnie Doon Gold Club is adjacent to the Botany water reserves, a state heritage listed site (I160, Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021) which is 600 m from the study area. The study area sits within the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) area.

The site is located within the residential suburb of Pagewood which comprises largely low rise residential dwellings zoned R2 Low Density Residential and open space.

Further south is higher density development being undertaken as part of the Pagewood Centro development, with buildings up to 20 storeys. Westfield Eastgardens is approximately 600m to the south of the site providing extensive local services and amenities and is subject of a Planning Proposal to facilitate expanded retail as well as office uses.

### 60-80 Banks Ave Pagewood

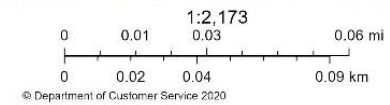


7/2/2025

Lot boundaries

Lot labels

Footprint



Kieran McGee  
Cunio Pty Ltd

Figure 1-1: Study Area indicated in red. Source: State Digital Twin, NSW

### 1.3. Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements

This DD has been prepared in response to the Secretary’s Environment Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposed development dated 12 May 2025 for SSD-83256472 as detailed in the table below.

SEAR	Where addressed
<p><b>21. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage</b> Where there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site demonstrate that impacts have been adequately investigated and assessed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying that an appropriate prior planning process has already considered these impacts, e.g. a rezoning or development application, or</li> <li>Providing an initial assessment of the potential impacts.</li> </ul> <p>If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site.</li> <li>Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines.</li> </ul>	<p><b>If required: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report</b></p> <p>This Due Diligence addresses SEAR 21 in regard to the project requiring Aboriginal assessment. The report identified no need to prepare a full ACHAR report.</p>

### 1.4. Limitations and Constraints

The Due Diligence Code of Practice states that ‘consultation with the Aboriginal community is not a formal requirement of the due diligence process’, however, as the determinants and custodians of their own heritage, only Aboriginal people are able to provide useful information regarding Aboriginal cultural and social values and significance. No consultation with the local Aboriginal community, however, has been undertaken as part of this assessment, and therefore no social or cultural assessment of Aboriginal heritage values has been undertaken at this time.

This report constitutes a desktop assessment only and has been prepared using available historical data and documentation available for the study area including archaeological reports and assessments. No further historical or archival research was undertaken.

### 1.5. Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Kieran McGee, Archaeologist, with review by Sebastian Gerber-Hood, Archaeologist and Museum Specialist, Rebecca Agius, Senior Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist, with amendments by Paul Guzman, Archaeologist, all of Curio Projects.

## 2. Statutory Context

## 2. Statutory Context

### 2.1. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act), administered by the Aboriginal Heritage Planning Section of Heritage NSW, is the primary legislation that provides statutory protection for all 'Aboriginal objects' (Part 6, Section 86, Section 90) and 'Aboriginal places' (Part 6, Section 84) within NSW.

An Aboriginal object is defined through the NPW Act as:

*Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*

The NPW Act provides the definition of 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and places 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 has 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)*

The NPW Act also establishes penalties for 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places, as well as defences and exemptions for harm. One of the main defences against the harming of Aboriginal objects and cultural material is to seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the NPW Act, under which disturbance to Aboriginal objects could be undertaken, in accordance with the requirements of an approved AHIP.

### 2.2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (NSW) 1979

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment administers the EPA Act, which provides the legislative context for environmental planning instruments to be made to legislate and guide and the process of development and land use. Local heritage items, including known archaeological items, identified Aboriginal Places and heritage conservation areas are protected through listings on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) or Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). The EPA Act also requires that potential Aboriginal and historical, archaeological resources are adequately assessed and considered as part of the development process, following the requirements of the NPW Act and the Heritage Act.

Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act identifies and defines State Significant Development (SSD) projects as those declared under Section 89C of the EP&A Act. SSD and State Significant Infrastructure projects (SSI), replace 'Concept Plan' project approvals, in accordance with Part 3A of this Act (repealed in 2011).

When a project is assessed to be SSD, the process of development approval differs with certain approvals and legislation no longer applicable to the project. Of relevance to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage for a development, the requirement for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

(AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) is removed for SSD projects (EP&A Act Section 89)).

The project does meet the criteria for SSDA and therefore is not subject to the provisions of the NPW Act.

### **2.2.1. Bayside Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2021**

The Bayside LEP 2021 provides local environmental planning provisions for land within the Bayside LGA. Part 5.10 of the Bayside LEP (2021) outlines the controls for heritage conservations including the conservation of Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places of heritage significance, built heritage and archaeological sites.

Part 5.10(8) of the Bayside LEP2021 requires:

*The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance—*

*(a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and*

*(b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.*

### **2.2.2. Bayside Development Control Plan (DCP) 2022**

The Bayside DCP is a non-statutory development control plan that provides the detailed design guidelines to support the Bayside LEP 2021. The DCP provides guidance on how development may occur and includes primary objectives to ensure that items of environmental and cultural heritage are conserved, respected, and protected.

According to section 3.4.2 of the Bayside DCP (2022), where a development proposal affects an Aboriginal heritage place, an Aboriginal heritage assessment report must be submitted with the development application.

*The report shall:*

- a) be undertaken by a suitably qualified Aboriginal heritage consultant*
- b) Contain evidence of Aboriginal community consultation with the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s)*
- c) Include evidence of a site inspection*
- d) Consider ways in which harm to known or potential Aboriginal objects can be avoided in relation to the proposed activity and outline the steps to be followed to ensure this*
- e) Identify further requirements in situations where harm cannot be avoided, such as archaeological test excavation and application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit*
- f) Provide recommendations for identifying and dealing with unexpected finds and its associated guides and documents, development consent is required for an activity that will impact an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and Bayside Council must consider the effect of the proposed activity on heritage significance.*

### 2.3. Heritage NSW (former OEH) Guidelines

In order to best implement and administer the protection afforded to Aboriginal objects and places as through the NPW and EP&A Acts, the former NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (now part of Heritage NSW) have prepared a series of guidelines with regards to Aboriginal heritage. These guidelines are designed to assist developers, landowners and archaeologists to better understand their statutory obligations with regard to Aboriginal heritage in NSW and implements best practice policies into their investigation of Aboriginal heritage values and archaeology in relation to their land and/or development. These guidelines include:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) (The Due Diligence Code of Practice).
- *Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011a) (Guide to Investigating).
- *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) (Code of Practice).
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010c)(Consultation Guidelines).
- *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, A Guide for Applicants* (OEH 2011b)

The purpose of the Due Diligence Code of Practice is to 'assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP'. This current report has been prepared in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice.

#### 2.3.1. The Due Diligence Process

The Due Diligence process (in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice guidelines) (Figure 2-1), is a step-by-step process that provides proponents with a reasonable method to follow to determine whether their proposed activity has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects, and to identify reasonable constraints and opportunities of the activity, relating to Aboriginal heritage in the activity location. The primary steps of the Due Diligence process are:

- **Step 1** – Determine whether the activity will disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees.
- **Step 2a** – Database search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Services (AHIMS), and other known sources to determine whether any registered sites are located within or near the study area.
- **Step 2b** – Environmental and Landscape Assessment.
- **Step 3** – Impact Avoidance Assessment.
- **Step 4** – Desktop Assessment and Visual Inspection.

Following this process, should the assessment determine that Aboriginal objects are likely to be present and have potential to be impacted, the Due Diligence Code of Practice advises further investigation and impact assessment (**Step 5**). Should the assessment determine that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present/unlikely to be harmed through the proposed activity, then the activity may proceed with caution.

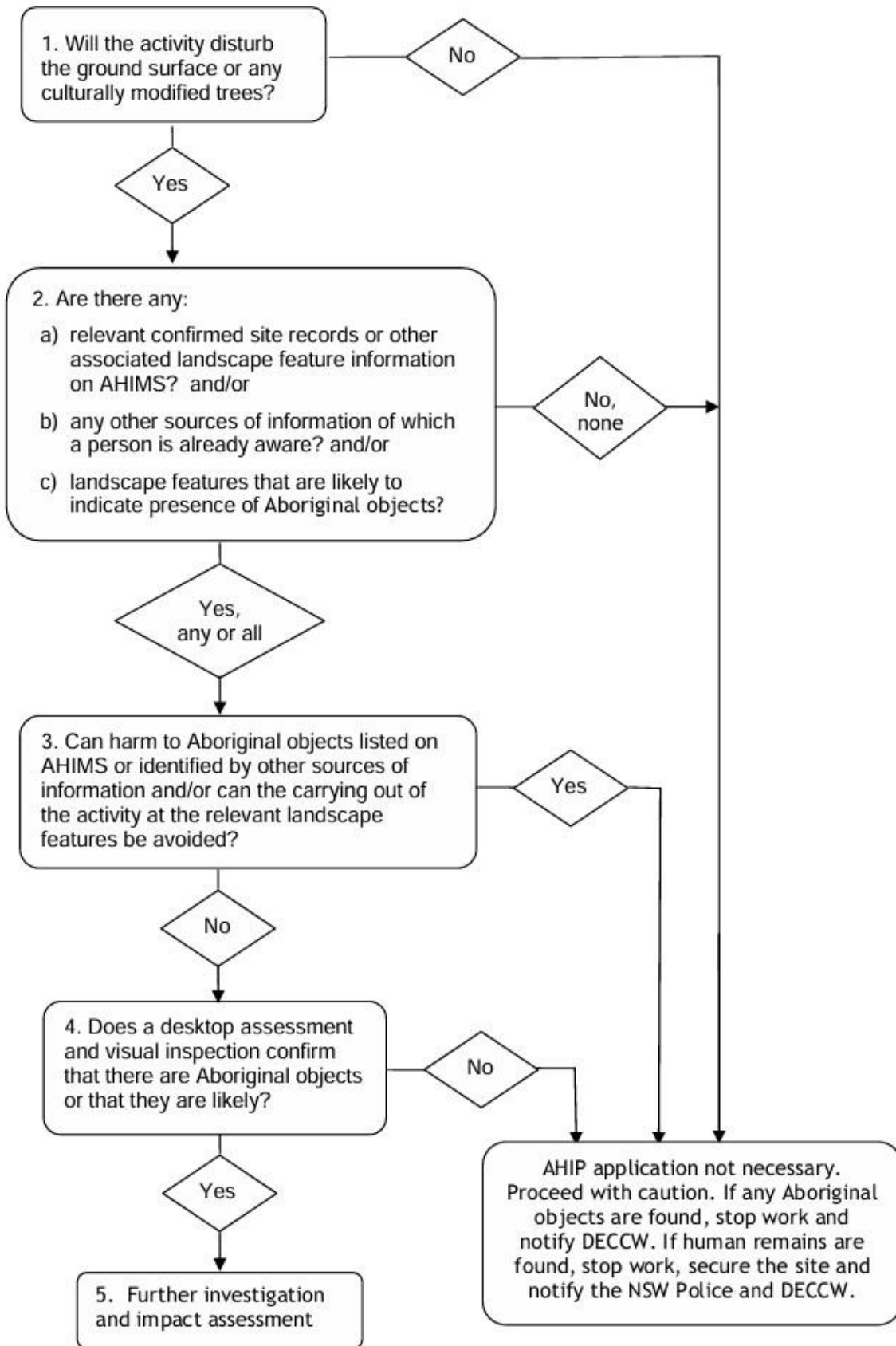


Figure 2-1: Outline of the Due Diligence process.  
Source: OEH 2010a

# 3. Due Diligence Assessment

### 3. Due Diligence Assessment

The following section addresses the steps as outlined in the Due Diligence Code of Practice regarding Aboriginal archaeological potential.

#### **3.1. Is the proposed activity low impact for which there is a defence in the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019?**

No. Due to the proposed significant ground disturbing works required for the demolition and construction of the two new residential development groupings within the study area, including at least two levels of basement, the proposed activity is considered high impact and does not qualify for a defence.

#### **3.2. Step 1: Will the proposed activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees??**

Yes and No. The development of the 60-80 Banks Avenue site will involve some level of significant ground disturbing works for the construction of the residential structure and at least two levels of basement. No culturally modified trees have been identified within or nearby the study area.

##### **3.2.1. Proposed Development**

The proposed development will see the construction of new residential towers on the site of 68–80 Banks Road.

The SSD application seeks consent for the following:

- Demolition of all existing structures on the site, tree removal, excavation and site preparation works
- Construction of new residential flat buildings comprising:
- A seven storey social housing residential flat building with 84 dwellings with a single basement level accessed from Park Avenue to the south
- Two eight storey private market housing residential flat buildings with 140 dwellings over a consolidated two level basement accessed from Park Avenue to the north
- Shared servicing access via a lay-by from Banks Avenue
- Associated landscaping and communal open space
- Infrastructure servicing
- Staged delivery to enable relocation of existing tenants and demolition of existing social housing dwellings.

A detailed description of the project is included in the EIS.



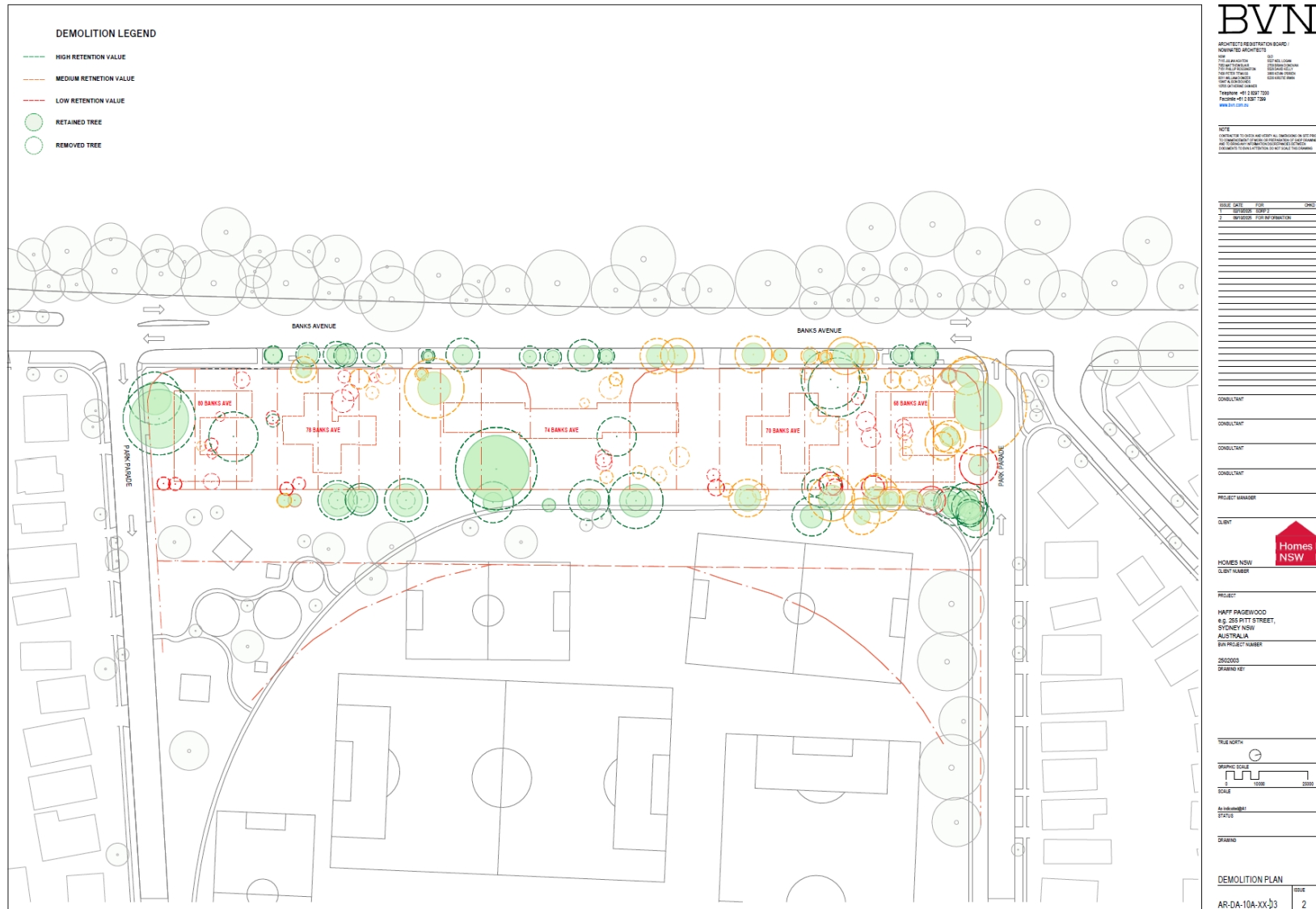


Figure 3-2: Demolition Plan. Source: BVN 2025









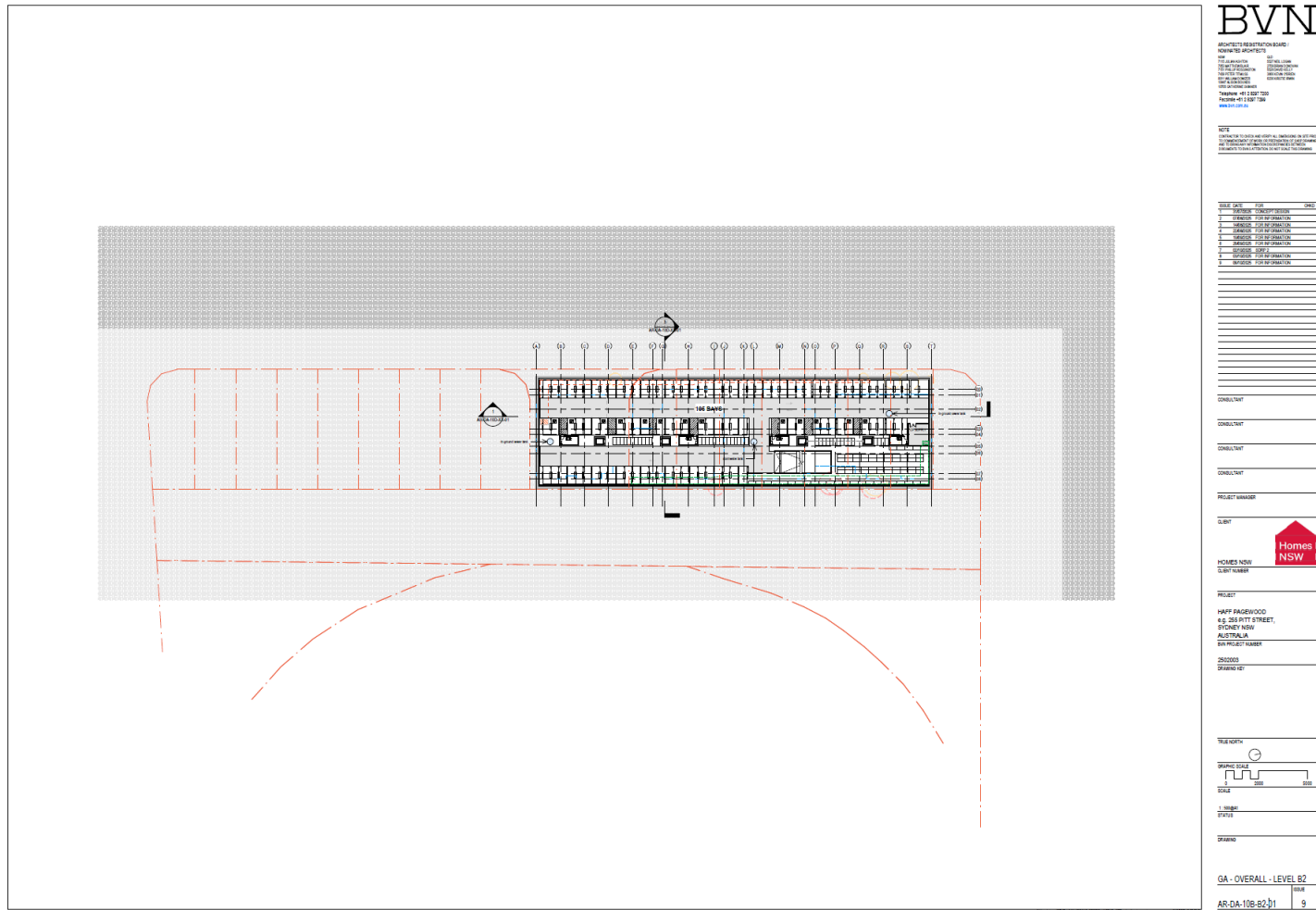


Figure 3-7: GA – Overall – Level B2. Source: BVN 2025







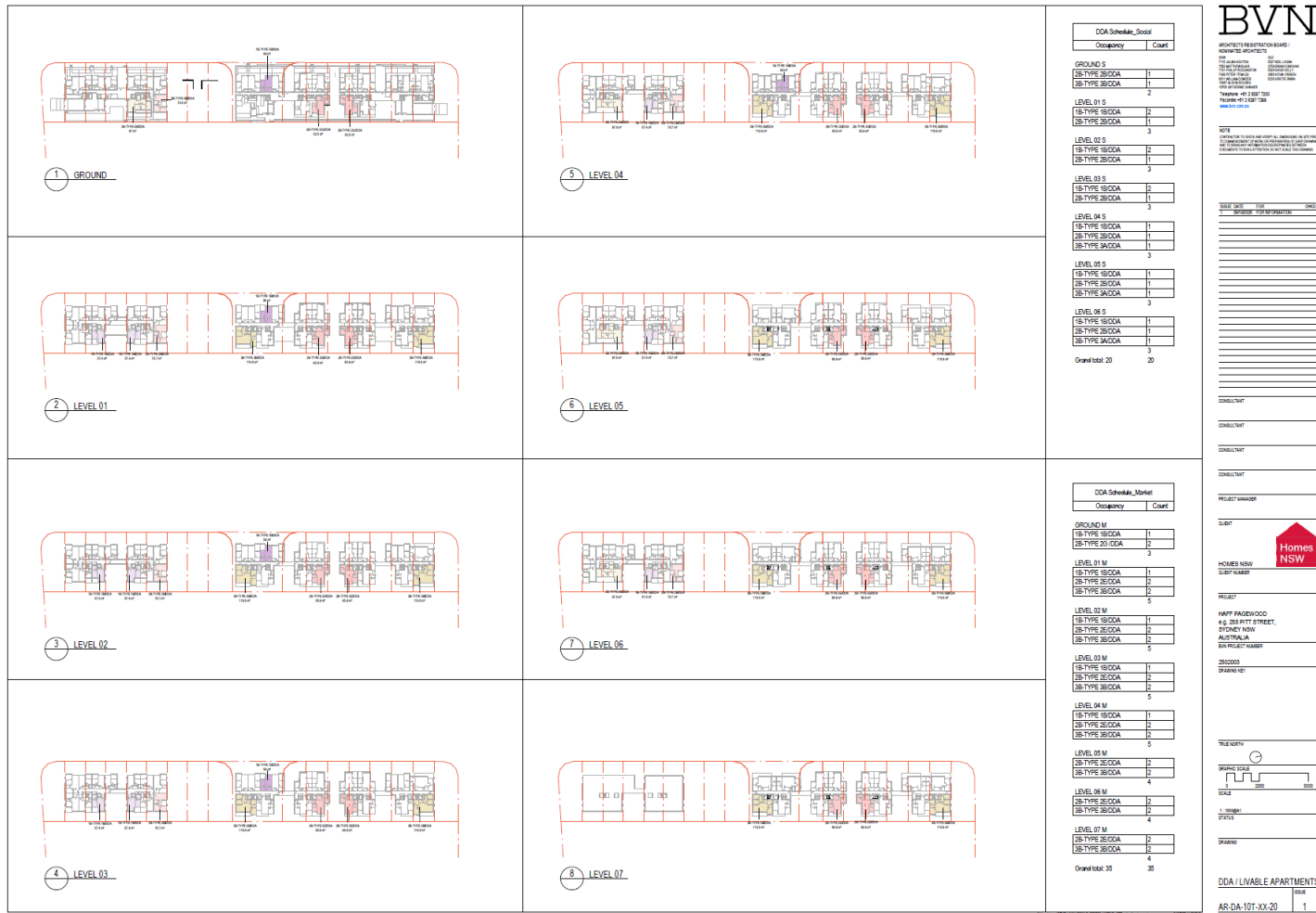


Figure 3-11: DDA/Livable Apartments. Source: BVN 2025

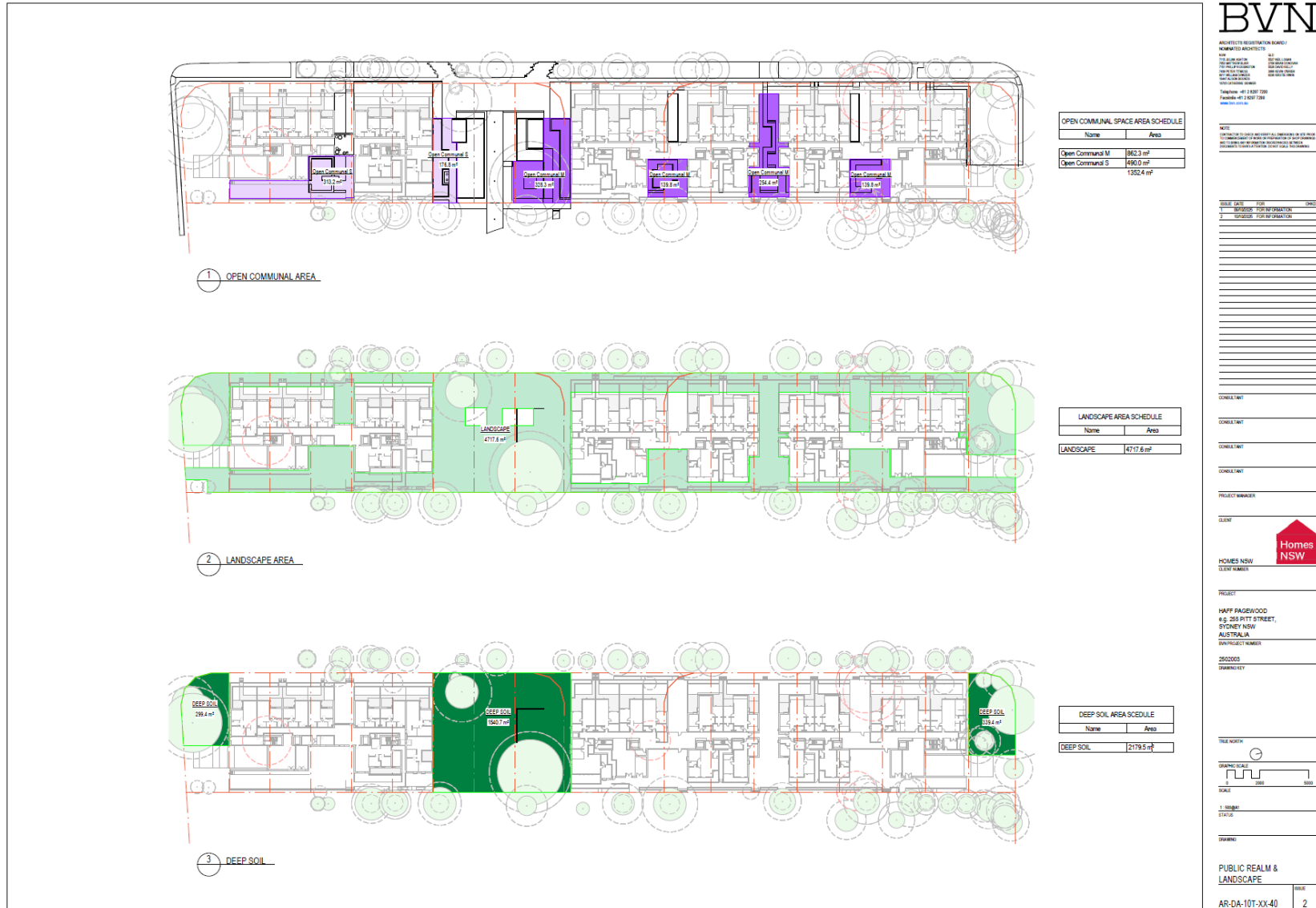


Figure 3-12: Public Realm & Landscape. Source: BVN 2025

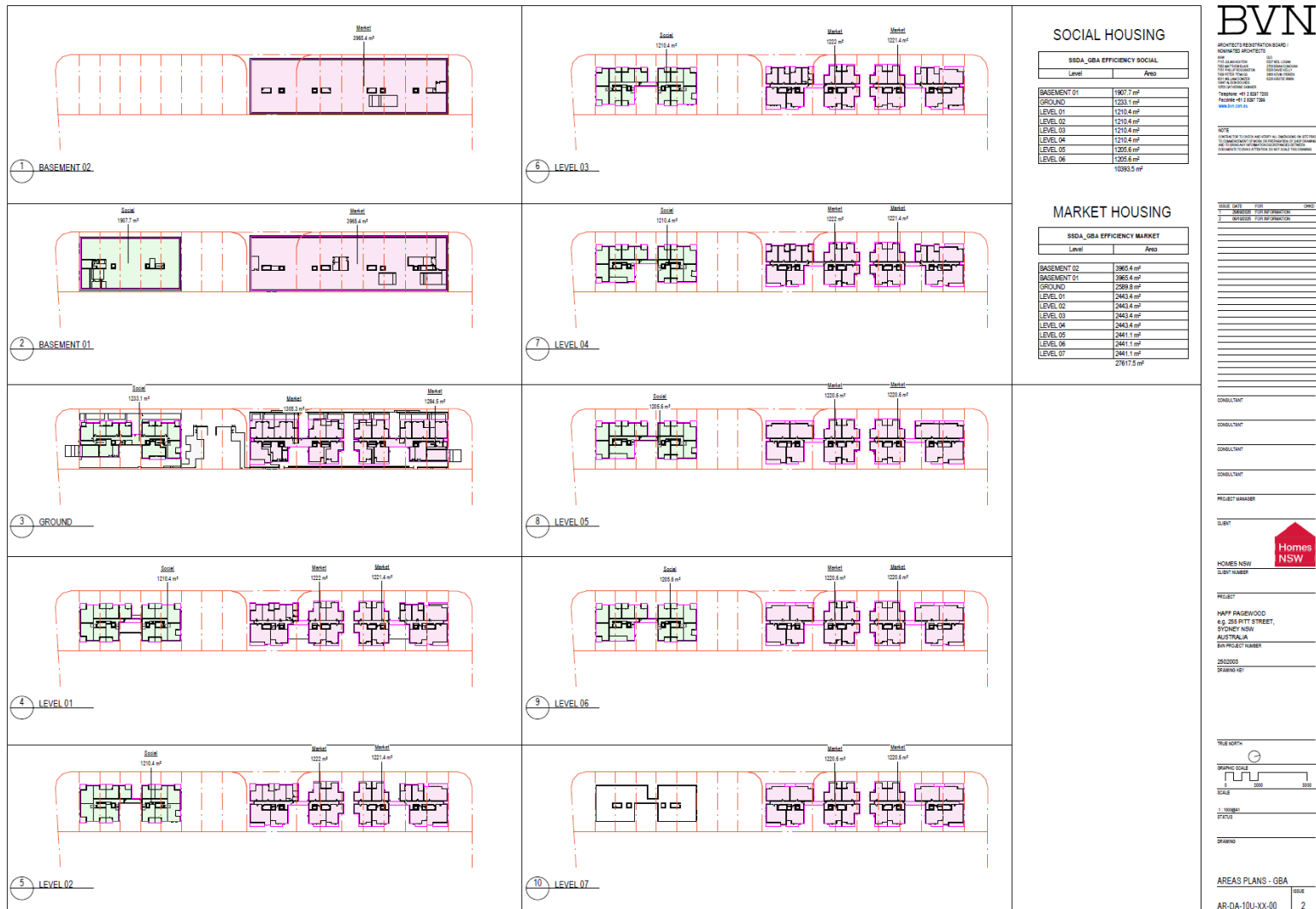


Figure 3-13: Area Plans – GBA. Source: BVN 2025



Figure 3-14: Areas Plans – GFA. Source: BVN

### 3.3. Step 2a: Database Search

#### 3.3.1. AHIMS search

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 16/07/2025, Lat, Long from: -33.9832, 151.1574 – Lat, Long to: -33.912, 151.2812.

The search area covers both the study area as well as a circular buffer of 1 km of surrounds. A total of 1 registered Aboriginal heritage site is listed as being located within the search area (Figure 3-15 below), this being EH-SNP-IF01, an artefact site. The extensive search is attached as Appendix A to this report.

The AHIMS database is a record of archaeological work and Aboriginal heritage within NSW. The majority of archaeological work is triggered by statutory requirements related to development projects. As such, AHIMS results for the search area are controlled by the presence of Aboriginal archaeological deposits, the amount of development and research within the search area and whether the development occurred within periods with reporting requirements. As such AHIMS does not represent the true archaeological potential of the search area and should only serve as a starting point to inform the potential for further research, rather than be classified as a definitive or exhaustive record of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area.

AHIMS search results always require a certain amount of scrutiny in order to acknowledge and accommodate for things such as inconsistencies in the coordinates (differing datums between years of recording), the existence of, and impact to, registered sites (impact to a registered site requires the submission of a Heritage Impact Recording Form to be submitted to Heritage NSW, however, these forms are not always submitted), and other database related difficulties. It should also be noted that the AHIMS database is a record of archaeological work that has been undertaken and registered with Heritage NSW in the region.

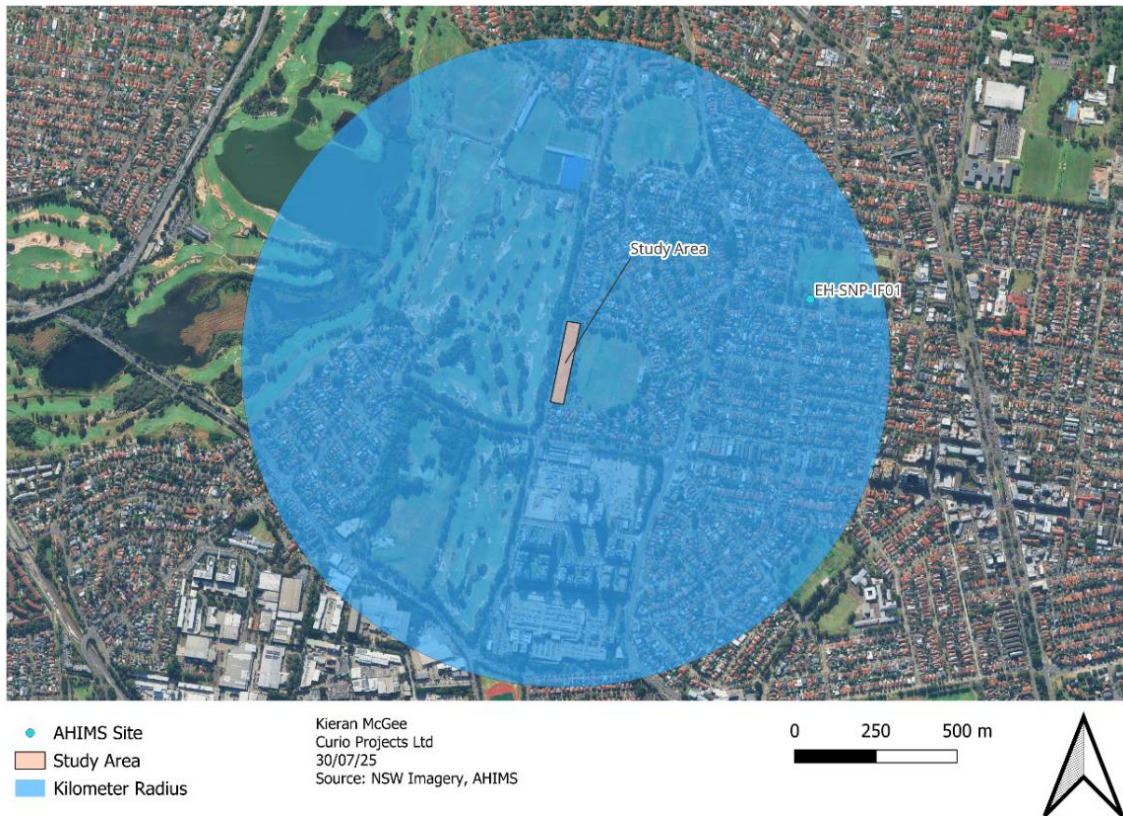


Figure 3-15: Map displaying results of AHIMS Extensive Search. Kilometre buffer indicated in blue around study area. A single AHIMS site (EH-SNP-IF01 – Artefact site) is located to the east of the study area.

### 3.3.2. Other Heritage Registers

There are no Aboriginal heritage items or sites registered on statutory or non-statutory heritage registers within or in the direct vicinity of the study area. This, however, is likely due to the fact that the study area is unlikely to have been the subject of any Aboriginal investigations over the years, rather than the likelihood that there is no potential for Aboriginal objects to be discovered.

No Aboriginal archaeological deposits are contained within the Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021. Furthermore, a search of Trove (National Library of Australia) for articles indicating Aboriginal activity in the Pagewood area which would create archaeological deposits was undertaken and found no results.

### 3.3.3. Other Source of Information: Comparative Assessments

A review of previous archaeological investigations is a critical component in assessing the potential archaeological resource of a site. Comparative analysis of studies conducted in the region, on similar landforms, or within analogous site types can provide valuable insights into the likely nature and extent of archaeological material that may be present. Such reviews serve as an important proxy for predicting site conditions prior to any subsurface investigation. Given the inherently destructive nature of archaeological excavation, it is essential to maximise existing knowledge to inform a targeted and efficient research strategy and to minimise unnecessary ground disturbance.

### *Centennial, Moore & Queens Parks (2002)*<sup>1</sup>

Dr Val Attenbrow completed an assessment as part of a Conservation Management Plan of the pre-colonial Aboriginal land and resource use in Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks. The assessment covers the entirety of the eastern Sydney peninsula and can be used as a general review of the likely archaeological deposits to be present within the study area.

While this assessment found no colonial-era writings which contained information, nor clear descriptions of Aboriginal people directly utilising the land and resources within the Botany Wetlands area, the archaeological evidence suggests that Aboriginal people did utilise this environment. Archaeological evidence of food use was dominated by shell and fish remains, with supplementary mammal (including dingo, wallaby, kangaroo), reptile and bird (including brush turkey and albatross) remains. Archaeological evidence of plant food was not retrieved during any of the reviewed investigations. Artefacts found in the peninsula include flaked and ground stone implements, bone points, shell fishhooks and adzes, and red ochre with ground surfaces. Stone artefacts were predominantly made from quartz, silcrete and chert/indurated mudstone/tuff.

Attenbrow noted that archaeological evidence for Aboriginal occupation in the Botany Wetlands environment was unlikely to survive, noting that "...even before European developments, it would have been difficult to find Aboriginal sites that existed in areas of dry, well-drained land that occurred within the sandhill-wetland system of the eastern Sydney peninsula". Furthermore, Attenbrow noted that, "...any buried archaeological evidence relating to food and raw material resources that is likely to occur in the sandhills and wetlands will consist of stone artefacts."

Overall, Attenbrow assesses the potential of subsurface Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) for the Tuggerah soil group and boggy soils (discussed further in Section 3.4.2) as low to medium. This information is directly applicable to the study area, which shares the same soil group within the same wider environmental system.

### *Hamilton, R et al 2023 'Re-imagining Sydney's Freshwater wetlands through historical ecology' Routledge.*<sup>2</sup>

This photo essay completed by Rebecca Hamilton et al critically examines the conservation approach toward Sydney's freshwater wetland Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs), which are often assumed to represent pre-European, 'natural' conditions. Using an interdisciplinary framework combining history, ecology, and geography, the study investigates the long-term changes in these landscapes and reveals that present-day wetlands differ significantly from their early 19th-century counterparts. This perspective is particularly relevant to Aboriginal archaeology, where understanding continuous human-environment interaction is essential.

The findings of this report outlined that the part of the Botany Wetlands in which the study area sits has been subject to significant ecological change, with the nearby large water bodies that once sat to the north of the study area being observably reduced from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The report also makes it clear that Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation within this wetland system is known to date for at least 6,000 to 8,500 years in wetland areas to the north of the study area, indicating that this environment is conducive to Aboriginal cultural material being present.

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<sup>1</sup> Attenbrow, V., 2002, "Pre-Colonial Aboriginal Land and Resource Use in Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks–Assessment of Historical and Archaeological Evidence for Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Conservation Management Plan." *Australian Museum Business Services Project No 2001085*. Sydney: Australian Museum

<sup>2</sup> Hamilton, R et al (2023) *Re-imagining Sydney's freshwater wetlands through historical ecology*. P. 278. Routledge – Landscape Research

Overall, this photo essay makes it clear that while the boggy environment creates difficulties in survival of Aboriginal cultural material and artefacts, the presence of Aboriginal people in the area in the past is proven and the landscape does have the possibility of containing evidence of their occupation.

#### *C&D Facility: 2-4 Hale St Botany (2024)*<sup>3</sup>

Artefact Heritage and Environment prepared an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to support an SSD application to construct a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Facility at 2–4 Hale Street, Botany.

The ACHAR identifies one Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), known as 2–4 Hale PAD 01, which comprises buried natural sands within an estuarine environment. These deposits, though located beneath modern fill, are considered to have high archaeological research potential due to their demonstrated capacity to preserve Aboriginal cultural material at depth, particularly in relation to changing Holocene sea levels, resource use, and potential for burials or in situ activity areas. While no Aboriginal objects were observed during the surface survey, the PAD has not yet been excavated and therefore remains of unknown significance.

While the proposed works are expected to remain within the depth of modern fill, there is potential for partial direct impacts to the PAD. As a result, the ACHAR recommends that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) be prepared in consultation with RAPs and approved by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI). Given the site's demonstrated potential, but currently unknown significance, the report recommends further archaeological investigation following demolition and contamination testing. Any design modifications that may result in impacts to previously unassessed areas should trigger additional heritage assessment in line with the ACHMP.

The ACHAR is directly relevant to the study area, as it demonstrates that remnant natural sands within the Botany basin, particularly those sealed beneath modern fill, have the potential to retain archaeological potential at depth, even in highly disturbed industrial contexts nearby to estuarine environments.

#### *49-61 Stephen Road, Banksmeadow (2024)*<sup>4</sup>

Umwelt prepared an ACHAR for the proposed demolition and development of a warehouse and distribution facility located at 49-61 Stephen Road, Banksmeadow. As a part of the assessment, a field survey was conducted a survey of the full property, excluding internal access to warehouses due to health and safety concerns. The assessment, which included the site perimeter and internal roadways, was carried out with representatives from the client, site tenants, RAPs, and Umwelt. While no Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during the survey or desktop assessment, discussions with stakeholders provided insight into sub-surface infrastructure not visible on the surface. Based on these findings, the potential for impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage is considered unlikely.

An ACHMP was recommended for the project including an awareness induction for all site personnel about their obligations under the NPW Act, as well as unexpected procedure outlines in the event that previously unrecorded Aboriginal objects or human remains are identified during the project.

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<sup>3</sup> Artefact Heritage & Environment, 2024, *C&D Facility: 2-4 Hale Street, Botany Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*. Prepared for EME Advisory

<sup>4</sup> Umwelt, 2024, *49-61 Stephen Road, Banksmeadow Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*. Prepared for ESR Australia

Additionally, Umwelt recommended that the proponent engage a Connecting with Country Framework during design and operational phases to ensure Aboriginal cultural values are meaningfully embedded in the project's development.

#### *AHIMS Site #45-6-4147 EH-SNP-IF01*

The site card describes a "Chert Flake 17.31mm wide and 21.26mm long. Crescent shape with platforming evident. Found in bleached sand 500mm underground surface. Primary or Secondary context unknown as it may have been an isolated knapping event or found in a secondary context. Other artefacts were not found in test pit to a depth of 800mm."

### **3.4. Step 2b: Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?**

The physical setting of the study area, its natural resources, landforms, and wider landscape setting has a significant influence over the nature, location, and form of Aboriginal occupation and usage patterns through their interactions with the land (tangible values and site), while also providing a meaningful landscape context for intangible heritage and connection to Country.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice identifies certain landscape features that have the high potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources and cultural heritage. Under the Code of Practice, the following landscape features are identified as having high potential for Aboriginal objects.

- within 200m of waters, or
- located within a sand dune system, or
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or
- located within 200m below or above a cliff face, or
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

#### **3.4.1. Hydrology and Topography**

Water availability and topography are recognised factors that can aid in developing predictive modelling of patterns of life and movement of Aboriginal communities prior to European arrival. An understanding of natural hydrology, landscapes and landform patterning can provide information regarding potential resources that would have been available locally to the study area. The hydrology of an area also impacts the formation and preservation of archaeological deposits. Hydrological events and characteristics including flooding, waterflows and drainage can impact the creation, preservation or destruction of archaeological deposits.

Currently, Botany Dams and Mill Stream are the closest permanent water bodies to the Banks Avenue study area (600m). Prior to construction of the Botany Dams and draining of the surrounding area, the area comprised part of the Botany Wetlands/Swamps. The proximity to this body of water increases the likelihood of subsurface archaeological deposits, especially those relating to fishing and wetland foraging. Archaeological evidence from other parts of the Botany Wetlands further to the north, including Randwick and Shea's Creek, indicate that Aboriginal people have utilised the wetlands to some degree for thousands of years, and historic evidence from the mid 1800's indicates that Aboriginal people were living, fishing and hunting within the wetlands system in some capacity well into European occupation of the area. <sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, R et al (2023) *Re-imagining Sydney's freshwater wetlands through historical ecology*. P. 278. Routledge – Landscape Research

The northern half of the study area lies within the boundary of a historical water body associated with the Botany Wetlands system, known to be present by c.1820-1850 (Figure 3-16). By the 1890's this water body appears to have substantially reduced in size and no longer covers the study area, as seen historic plans (Figure 3-17). The former presence of this large water body significantly reduces the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits within the northern half of the study area. Additionally, the study area is situated within the Botany Sands Aquifer, where the permanently high water table further diminishes the potential for preserved subsurface cultural material. However, the extent of historical topographic change across the landscape remains unclear, introducing some uncertainty into the assessment of archaeological potential.

As the study area is located within a sand dune system and, historically, less than 200m from waters, the existence of Aboriginal objects is considered likely.



Kieran McGee  
Curio Projects Ltd  
Source: Hamilton, Rebecca, Josephine  
Gillespie, Dan Penny, Shane Ingrey,  
and Scott Mooney. "Re-Imagining  
Sydney's Freshwater Wetlands  
through Historical Ecology."  
Landscape Research 49, no. 2 (2024):  
268-86.

Botany Sand Aquifer Water body boundaries (1820-1853)  
Study Area

0 100 200 m



Figure 3-16: Early British-period wetland water body boundaries (1820-1853).



Figure 3-17: Contour map of the area between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, showing swampy areas in blue. Approximate location of study area is identified by a red star, showing the site's proximity to several water sources. Source: 'Contour map of the country between Port Jackson & Botany Bay' 1894' SLNSW

### 3.4.2. Geology and Soils

The geology and soils of a locale can provide information for the prediction and modelling of the nature and positioning of potential Aboriginal sites. For example, soil types capable of supporting vegetation/flora resources of importance to Aboriginal people (and the corresponding faunal resources that would utilize the vegetation), may provide clues to indicate Aboriginal use and occupation across the landscape.

The study area sits within the Tuggerah soil landscape (Figure 3-18). Tuggerah soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating to rolling coastal dune fields and extensively cleared open-forest and eucalypt/apple woodland. Soils present as deep (>200 cm) Podzols on dunes and Podzols/Humus Podzol intergrades on swales. Sands are comprised of fine to medium grained, well sorted marine quartz with an absence of shell fragments. The majority of soil materials vary from moderately acidic (pH 5.5) to neutral (pH 7.0), with tg6- yellow massive sand being potentially strongly acidic (pH 4.5). High acidity negatively impacts the survival of shell and bone archaeological deposits.

Where significant ground cover is not maintained, preservation of potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits is negatively impacted by the extreme wind erosion hazard, non-cohesive, highly permeable soil, localized flooding risk and permanently high water tables. Where ground cover is maintained, it is relatively more likely for any subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposit to remain due to lower erosion.

Any deep and extensive historical disturbance across the site would likely reduce the potential of any Aboriginal archaeological material being preserved. As discussed in section 3.4.5 below, while the initial topography of the study area is unknown, Pagewood historically underwent extensive dune excavation and levelling. This levelling may have significantly disturbed the upper layers of the soil profile within the study area. A geotechnical investigation may be able to better inform this assessment.

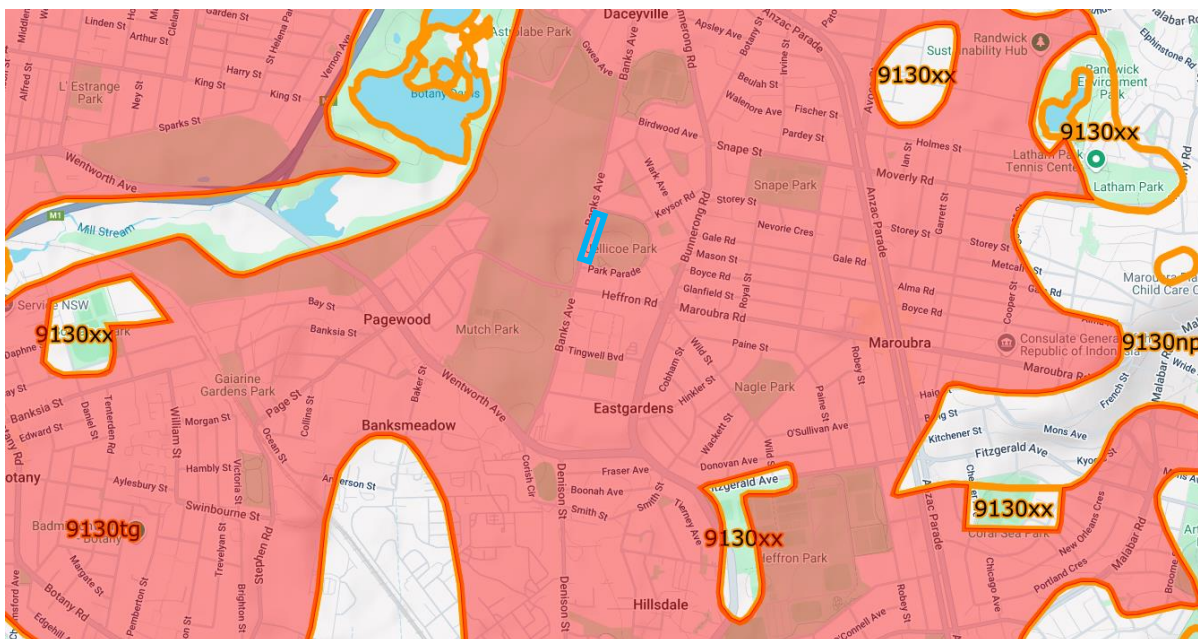


Figure 3-18: Plan showing location of study area (blue) within the Tuggerah soil landscape (9120tg). Source: eSpade 2025.

### 3.4.3. Ecology and Vegetation

An understanding of the original ecology of an area provides information about the resources that Aboriginal people would have utilized in the area, and how this influenced how different locations were accessed, used and visited. Plants and animals can be direct resources, such as tree bark for canoes, shields etc. or edible plants, or can be an indirect resource, creating habitats for different animals for hunting.

The original native vegetation of Tuggerah Soil landscapes generally comprised dry sclerophyll tall open-woodland or forest. Tree Species include smooth-barked apple gum, Sydney peppermint and old man banksia. Understorey species include bracken *Pteridium esculentum*, Christmas bush, woody pear and prickly moses.<sup>6</sup>

Freshwater wetlands like those that once surrounded the study area are highly productive environments principally hosting crustaceans, fish, amphibians and birds, all of which would have been utilized by Aboriginal people. Sydney Freshwater Wetlands, of which the Botany Wetlands/Swamps are a part, host a variety of sedges and aquatic plants including *Baumea* species, *Eleocharis sphacelate*, *Gahnia* species, *Ludwigia peploides* subs. *Montevidensis* and *Persicaria species*<sup>7</sup>(Figure 3-19). The wetlands were likely inhabited by fish species including *Myxus petard* mullet, *Tandanus* sp. Catfish, *Macquaria novemaculeata* Australian bass, *M. colonorum* Estuary perch, and long- and short-finned eels (*Anguilla reinhardtii*, *A. australis*)<sup>8</sup>. Shellfish inhabiting the wetland likely included members of the Hyriidae family<sup>9</sup>.

The highly productive environment within and surrounding the study area increases the likelihood of Aboriginal occupation, and the creation of Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

<sup>6</sup> eSpade 2025, Tuggerah Soil Landscape (tg).

<sup>7</sup> Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion – profile (NSW Government)

<sup>8</sup> Attenbrow, "Pre-Colonial Aboriginal Land and Resource Use in Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks–Assessment of Historical and Archaeological Evidence for Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Conservation Management Plan."

<sup>9</sup> Ibid

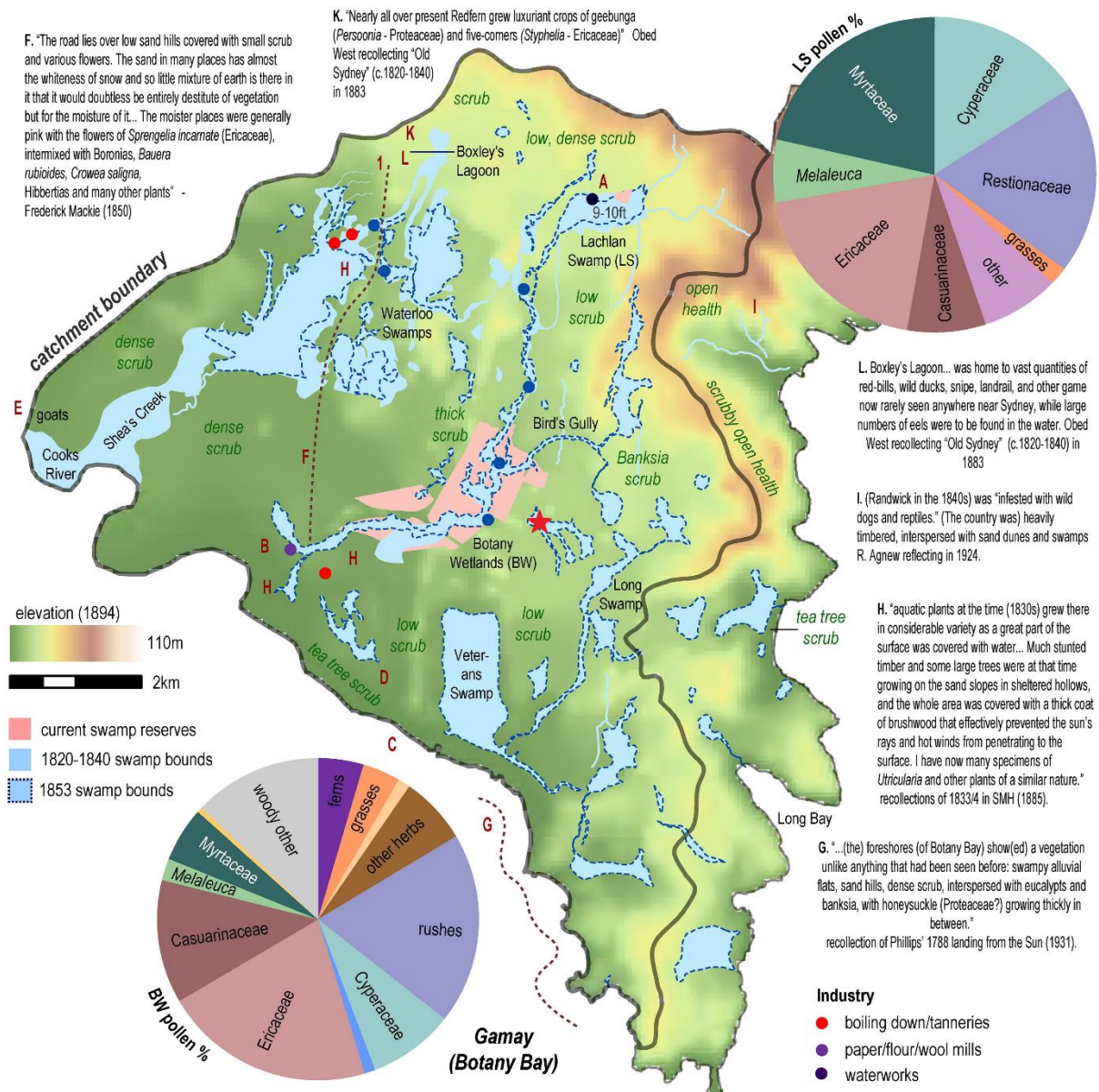


Figure 3-19 Adapted from Figure 4. in Hamilton et al. 2024 with Curio addition. Early British-period historical map of southern Sydney showing wetland boundaries (1820-1853) (blue polygons) and historically reconstructed vegetation/fauna (1788-1860) (annotations). Pie charts show the early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century vegetation composition of the Lachlan Swamp [LS] and Botany Wetlands [BW]. Disregard letters A-E. Base map shows geomorphology of the region in 1894. Study area location indicated with red star.

### 3.4.4. Tool Manufacture

While no site survey was undertaken as part of this assessment, no raw materials or rock outcrops for tool manufacture are known to be present in the study area.

### 3.4.5. Site Preservation and Impacts

The potential for in-situ Aboriginal objects is lower on land that has been disturbed by more recent European land use. For Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present in situ, they require the retention of natural soil profiles in the area that would be extant from 1788. Areas of the study area that may have the highest potential for natural soils to be present (and corresponding potential for

intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits), are areas where the lowest level of historical development and excavation have been undertaken.

As indicated by the historical mapping and aerial imagery below, the study area has undergone only one major phase of development. This phase was the construction of the buildings currently present on the site between 1955 and 1971.

As discussed in Sections 3.4.1-3.4.4, prior to British colonisation, the study area was within the Botany Wetlands. Through the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the study area and surrounding region were drained. By 1905 the study area appears to be completely undeveloped (Figure 3-22). By 1919 the study area was divided into smaller lots as part of the Dacey Garden suburb, subdivision B (Figure 3-23). The Dacey Garden Suburb (also known as Daceyville) was the first public housing project of the Housing Board of New South Wales, the forerunner to Housing NSW. After 1919, the incomplete southern portion of Daceyville was subdivided and offered for private sale, this portion was renamed Pagewood in 1930.<sup>10</sup>

The study area was likely subject to levelling and landscape reconfiguration, resulting in the destruction of any of the existing sand dunes or previous natural surface. Jellicoe Park, which the study area backs onto, was levelled, grassed and tar banked in 1934 (Figure 3-20).

Photographs dating to c.1940 (Figure 3-20–Figure 3-21) show that the site was still undeveloped by this date, and appears to be made up of sand dunes with patchy areas of vegetation. By 1947 the study area was appropriated for Housing Purposes as notified in the March 21<sup>st</sup> 1947 Gazette.<sup>11</sup> As such, the study area surface was likely heavily destabilized and subject to erosional surface blowouts, and possible flooding due to the permanently high water table and minimal drainage.

From inspection of aerial imagery from 1943 and 1955, the north-west corner of the study area was completely exposed sand, with minimal vegetation present on the rest of the study area, as visible in Figure 3-24 and Figure 3-25. These factors significantly negatively impact the survival likelihood of any surface and subsurface archaeological deposits.

Aerial photographs indicate that the existing structures present within the study area appear to have been constructed sometime between 1955 and 1971, and appear to have undergone no further alterations or developments aside from the planting or growing of trees around the structures, as visible in Figure 3-26 and Figure 3-27. Following the singular construction phase, the surface cover would have protected against erosion and maintained the stability of any subsurface archaeological deposits.

In summary, the study area has likely undergone significant surface modification, with the levelling of any previous natural dune surface also significantly negatively impacting the potential of subsurface archaeological deposit survival. However, it is not known whether the study area was located on a dune surface or swale, and as such no detailed conclusions can be made as to whether the subsurface material has been impacted.

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<sup>10</sup> Samantha Sinnaya, *Audaciousville: The Story of Dacey Garden Suburb, Australia's First Public Housing Estate*.

<sup>11</sup> *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW: 1901 - 2001)*, "HOUSING ACT, 1912, AS AMENDED. —PUBLIC WORKS ACT, 1912, AS AMENDED. ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR HOUSING PURPOSES (HOUSING SCHEME AT PAGEWOOD, NEW SOUTH WALES)."



Figure 3-20: Jellicoe Park levelling, grassing & tar banking, showing the appearance of the area's remnant sand dunes by this date. (April 1934). Source: State Library of NSW (Record Identifier: 9yMd8jA9).

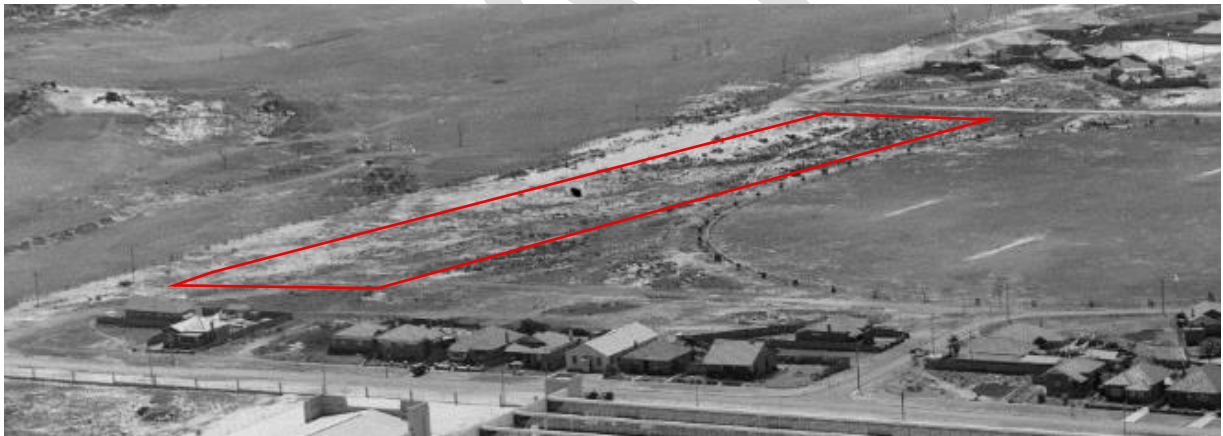


Figure 3-21: North facing Photograph showing the undeveloped study area in c.1940. Note the areas of scattered grass and remnant sand dunes, with Jellicoe Park to the east. Source: Milton Kent aerial views of Pagewood, 1939-1940. Item 37, SLNSW.

### Historical Maps and Plans



Figure 3-22 1905 map, study area indicated in orange. The study area appears to be completely undeveloped at this state  
Source: State Library of NSW (Z/Parish map – County Cumberland – Parish Botany (1905) - \_FL20465524)

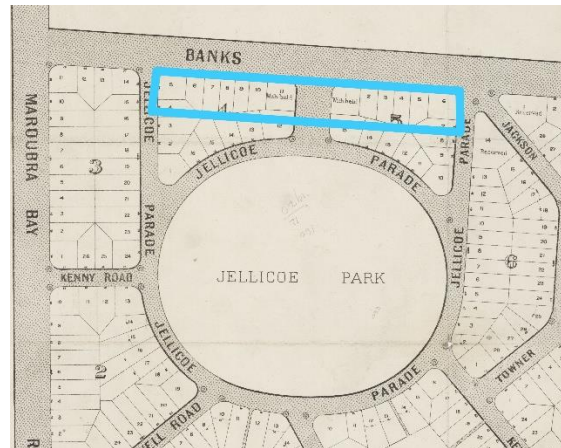


Figure 3-23 1919 plan of the Study area indicated in blue. The study area has been divided into lots. Source: State Library of NSW (016 – Z/SP/P3/13 FL9050673)



Figure 3-24: 1943 aerial photograph of the Study area indicated in green. The study area has been levelled. Note bright areas of exposed sand, these areas would be prone to surface erosion, negatively impacting surface and sub-surface archaeological deposits. Source: Historical Imagery Viewer – NSW Government Spatial Services



Figure 3-25: 1955 plan of the study area indicated in green. Source: Historical Imagery Viewer – NSW Government Spatial Services



Figure 3-26: 1971 plan of the Study area indicated in green. Current buildings constructed. Source: Historical Imagery Viewer – NSW Government Spatial Services

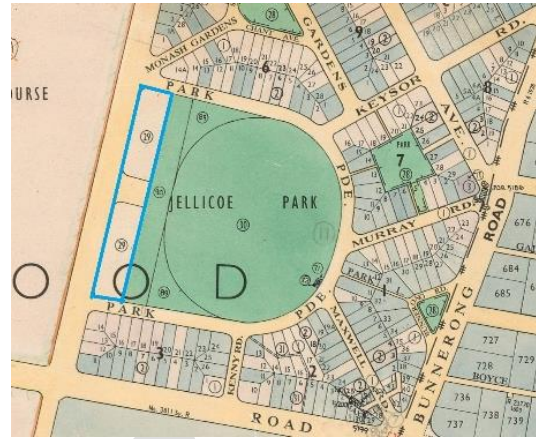


Figure 3-27: 1971 plan of the Study area bordered in blue. Source: Land Registry Services (Historical Land Records Viewer – Parish of Botany County of Cumberland Sheet 2c)



Figure 3-28: 1982 plan of the study area. Source: Historical Imagery Viewer – NSW Government Spatial Services



Figure 3-29: 1986 plan of the study area. Source: Historical Imagery Viewer – NSW Government Spatial Services



Figure 3-30: 1991 plan of the study area. Source: Historical Imagery Viewer – NSW Government Spatial Services



Figure 3-31: 2005 plan of the study area. Source: Historical Imagery Viewer – NSW Government Spatial Services

### 3.5. Step 3: Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?

No, the proposed activity will involve some level of construction works throughout the study area to facilitate the construction of the new development, including two residential structure groupings and at least two levels of basement. This desktop assessment indicates that Aboriginal objects may possibly occur within the study area due to its archaeologically significant landscape features, namely sitting on a soil system with potential for archaeological deposits (Tuggerah), close proximity to existing and historic water courses and swampland and only a single phase of subsurface disturbance, this being the existing structures.

Consequently, some consideration should be given to avoiding deep subsurface excavations in the required area, to ensure potential intact soil profiles and Aboriginal archaeological objects are not impacted.

### 3.6. Step 4: Desktop Assessment

#### 3.6.1. Site Inspection

This section provides a description of the existing structures and features within the study area, as well as context and overview of the immediate surroundings, including places of importance essential to the understanding of the physical context of the site. No site visit has occurred, as such this is an entirely desktop-based study.

The study area consists of five 2-3 storey buildings predominantly constructed of brick and concrete with tiled pitched roof forms. 68 and 80 Banks Ave are 'c' shaped with internal, shared courtyards opening to the north. 70 and 78 Banks Ave have a disjointed 't' shape. 72-76 Banks Ave is a singular linear building with joints. Parking for residents is available in two asphalt parking lots between 70 and 72, and 76 and 78 Banks Avenue, respectively.

Low density residential development surrounds the study area on the north and south sides. Bonnie Doon Golf Club comprises the entire western area proximal to the study area. The study area backs onto Jellicoe Park, which comprises playing fields, facilities and play areas. Jellicoe Park itself is surrounded by residential and small business development.

Figure 3-32 to Figure 3-41 illustrate the study area and its surrounding context.



Figure 3-32 Study area as viewed from Park Parade, looking south. Source: Google Streetview, accessed September 2025



Figure 3-33 68-70 Banks Avenue section of study area as viewed from Banks Avenue, looking east. Source Google Streetview, accessed September 2025



Figure 3-34 68-70 Banks Avenue section of study area as viewed from Banks Avenue, looking east. Source Google Streetview, accessed September 2025.



Figure 3-35 70-72 Banks Avenue section of study area as viewed from Banks Avenue, looking east. Jellicoe Park can be observed past the carpark. Source: Google Streetview, accessed September 2025.



Figure 3-36 72-74 Banks Avenue section of study area as viewed from Banks Avenue, looking east. Source: Google Streetview, accessed September 2025.



Figure 3-37 72-76 Banks Avenue section of study area as viewed from Banks Avenue, looking east. Source: Google Streetview, accessed September 2025.



Figure 3-38 78-80 Banks Avenue section of study area as viewed from Banks Avenue, looking east. Source: Google Streetview, accessed September 2025.



Figure 3-39 study area as viewed south corner of Banks Avenue and Park Parade, looking north-east. Source: Google Streetview, accessed September 2025.



Figure 3-40 Study area as viewed from Park Parade, looking north. Source: Google Streetview, accessed September 2025.



Figure 3-41 3D reconstruction of study area as viewed from above Jellicoe Park, looking west. Source Google Earth, accessed September 2025.

### 3.6.2. Predictive Model

Predictive modelling is a key tool in assessing the archaeological potential of a site and informs appropriate management and mitigation strategies. It draws on environmental context, historical land use and disturbance, and the distribution of nearby sites (including excavated areas and registered AHIMS sites) to anticipate the type and extent of archaeology that may be present.

The assessment of Aboriginal archaeological potential within the study area considers original landforms, the extent of historical disturbance, and the availability of natural resources that would have supported pre-contact Aboriginal occupation. This is supported by comparative research from nearby or similar sites.

For Aboriginal archaeological material to remain in situ, natural soil profiles from before 1788 must be intact. Areas of the site with minimal historical disturbance are therefore considered to have the highest potential for retaining such deposits.

Based on an assessment of the pre-European environmental context of the area, AHIMS results and study area development history. The following conclusions can be made:

- One registered Aboriginal heritage site (EH-SNP-IF01, an artefact site) was recorded within 1 km of the study area, but none are recorded within the site itself.
- The study area is located within the Tuggerah soil landscape with marshes and dune fields, which has some potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits, particularly where A horizon topsoils are intact.
- The natural landform was likely removed between 1912 and 1919, followed by a prolonged period of limited vegetation cover that may have caused surface erosion or deflation.
- A single major phase of disturbance occurred between 1955 and 1971, during which the existing residential buildings and landscaping were constructed. Subsurface disturbance is expected to be highest beneath buildings, carparks, and service trenches, and lower in landscaped areas such as gardens and lawns
- The study area sits roughly 600m from the nearest perennial watercourse, the Mill Stream and Botany Water Reserves.
- Historic plans indicate that the study area formed part of the broader Botany Swamps/Wetlands system and was situated in swampy terrain.
- While the area would have provided access to freshwater and faunal resources, the swampy and flood-prone conditions suggest it was unlikely to have been a place of occupation, but may have been used for ephemeral or transitory resource gathering.
- Based on the environmental context of the study area and surrounds, it is likely that the area was used by Aboriginal people for either transitory use or opportunistic occupation.
- Previous studies as presented in Section 3.3.3 in the surrounding area have indicated that:
  - Subsurface potential can exist even in heavily modified areas, especially where remnant natural sands are sealed beneath fill.
  - Wetland and dune environments may preserve cultural material such as stone artefacts, fish remains, or burials, but preservation is variable depending on soil moisture, acidity, and disturbance.
  - No surface visibility does not equate to absence and archaeological material may only survive at depth.

- Precautionary heritage procedures, including ACHMPs and unexpected finds protocols, are utilised across a variety of different sites containing various levels of archaeological potential.
- It is currently difficult to assess the level of historic subsurface disturbance. Subsurface disturbance likely occurred during the construction of the building foundations, driveways/parking lots, and landscaping. Subsurface disturbance was likely highest underneath the buildings, carparks and where any service trenches were constructed, with less disturbance associated with landscape features (lawns, gardens, trees).
- The study area has undergone relatively minor levels of historic disturbance, being limited to a single large development of residences, structures, and landscaping in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. As such, the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits in the study area has been potentially impacted, although the swampy, wetland environment means that these resources are likely to be isolated finds deposited during travel or resource gathering and not deposits or places of occupation.
- Although isolated finds cannot be entirely ruled out, the combination of environmental conditions and historical disturbance means that the overall archaeological potential of the study area is assessed as **low**.

### **3.7. Step 5: Further Investigation and Impact Assessment**

Given the low archaeological potential identified for the study area based on its disturbance history, environmental setting, and lack of nearby recorded Aboriginal sites, further archaeological investigation is not considered necessary at this stage. The likelihood of intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits surviving in situ is minimal, and any cultural material, if present, would likely be isolated. However precautionary heritage procedures such as Unexpected Finds Protocols and Human Remains Protocols would help to mitigate any threats to these ephemeral and isolated finds.

## 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

## 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions and recommendations have been determined as a result of this Due Diligence.

### 4.1. Conclusions

The study area is assessed to have low potential for subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Although it is situated within the Tuggerah soil landscape and was historically part of the Botany Swamps system, both of which are generally associated with resource availability and past Aboriginal use, the swampy and flood-prone conditions would have made the area unsuitable for sustained occupation. Historic mapping indicates that the landscape was heavily altered by the early 20th century, followed by redevelopment in the mid-1900s.

While isolated finds may be possible, especially in less disturbed pockets, the combination of environmental constraints and substantial historic disturbance reduces the likelihood of intact archaeological deposits surviving within the site.

### 4.2. Recommendations

In accordance with the above conclusions, the proposed development of the study area should consider the following:

#### Recommendation 1 - Unexpected Finds Protocol

Should the geotechnical investigation identify soil disturbance, works for this proposal can proceed in accordance with an 'Unexpected Finds Protocol' which should be incorporated into the construction management plan for the site. Should any suspected Aboriginal objects be identified during development, an Unexpected Finds Protocol should be implemented as follows.

- Cease works in the immediate vicinity of the find.
- Contact the Project archaeologist (i.e. Curio Projects) to verify the nature of the find.
- If Unexpected Find is confirmed as Aboriginal archaeology, Project archaeologist will notify Heritage NSW and La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council of the find. If Unexpected Find is confirmed as not Aboriginal in origin, Project archaeologist will provide advice for works to recommence.
- Project Archaeologist will undertake a preliminary assessment and recording of the find, if suspected to be an Aboriginal object.
- The Project Archaeologist would then formulate an archaeological or heritage management plan specific to nature of the find, which may include a requirement to complete an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and obtain an Aboriginal Harm Impact Permit (AHIP) under the S90 Provisions of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, if the unexpected find is determined to be an Aboriginal Object.
- The Project Archaeological would also contact the Local Aboriginal Land Council for advice and feedback.
- Following confirmation of the unexpected find, the Project Archaeologist would implement the archaeological/heritage management plan, which may include the requirement to divert

works in the area to avoid any impact or harm to the Aboriginal Object, or the requirement to obtain an AHIP.

- Works may recommence once archaeological/heritage management plan has been successfully implemented, and Project archaeologist provides sign off to contractor for works to resume in vicinity of find.

### **Recommendation 2 - Human Remains Protocol**

While not anticipated to be encountered within the study area, the unexpected discovery of any potential skeletal remains during development works would be managed in accordance with the approved Heritage NSW protocol for the discovery of human remains which is stated as:

If any suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed the proponent must:

- Not further harm these remains.
- Immediately cease all work at the particular location.
- Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains.
- Notify the local police and Heritage NSW Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any available details of the remains and their location.
- Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

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# Appendix A – AHIMS Search

## Appendix A – AHIMS Search

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 16/07/2025 for Kiernan McGee for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.9832, 151.1574 - Lat, Long To : -33.912, 151.2812. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50  
 This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastng	Northing	Contact	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0659	La Perouse	ADP	56	337011	6238281	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	102147
45-6-2159	Little Bay 10-	ADP	56	338400	6238700	Open site	Valid	Burial :- Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :-	Burial/SHistoric Piece	102147
45-6-4017	728-750 Pitties Highway Arctact	GDA	56	330202	6244796	Open site	Valid	Arctact :-	Permits	3109

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

Your Ref/PO Number : Homes NSW  
 Client Service ID : 1024502



# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Homes NSW  
Client Service ID : 1024502

45-6-3729	<b>Contact</b> UNSW Sand Body Area of Sensitivity	<b>Recorders</b> GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Ms.Sophie Jennings	56 336190 6245480	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	<b>Permits</b> 4916
45-6-4157	<b>Contact</b> Randwick HS IA-2	<b>Recorders</b> Ms.Penella Atkinson, Coast History & Heritage	56 337191 6244766	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	<b>Permits</b> 4568
45-6-2306	<b>Contact</b> Gordons Bay	<b>Recorders</b> Everick Heritage Pty Ltd, Mr. Gareth Holes	56 339255 6249955	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	<b>Permits</b> Axe Grinding Groove
45-6-1237	<b>Contact</b> Yarra Bay, Captain Phillip Monument:	<b>Recorders</b> Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), W Hayes, Ms. Tamika Goward	56 336265 6238998	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden 274,102147
45-6-2157	<b>Contact</b> Little Bay 6:	<b>Recorders</b> Unknown Author, Mr. Phil Hunt, Aboriginal Heritage Office	56 338513 6238651	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site 102070,10214 7
45-6-1965	<b>Contact</b> Long Bay Cave 3:	<b>Recorders</b> Elizabeth Rich, GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Ms. Laura Farquharson	56 338840 6240210	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	2239,2485,2907,3109,3134,3304 Midden, Open Camp Site 102147
45-6-0698	<b>Contact</b> Maroubra, Athol Park House:	<b>Recorders</b> Michael Guder	56 339100 6242800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
45-6-0701	<b>Contact</b> Mistral Point Maroubra	<b>Recorders</b> Ms. Lisa Campbell	56 339505 6242680	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving
45-6-2670	<b>Contact</b> Little Bay Ochre Site	<b>Recorders</b> Ms. Lisa Campbell	56 338109 62399025	Open site	Valid	Ochre Quarry :-	<b>Permits</b> 1816
45-6-3727	<b>Contact</b> POWH-ASB-HTH	<b>Recorders</b> Mr. David Ingey	56 337029 6245641	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Hearth :-	<b>Permits</b> 1816
45-6-4149	<b>Contact</b> Yarra_Bay_M01	<b>Recorders</b> Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr. Paul Irish, Ms. Lucinda O'Connor	56 336474 6238659	Open site	Valid	Shell :-	<b>Permits</b>
45-6-0682	<b>Contact</b> Long Bay, Mabarr: Burial	<b>Recorders</b> Everick Heritage Pty Ltd, Mr. Matthew Hedges	56 338700 6240239	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Burial :-	Burial/s, Open Camp Site 102147

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

Your Ref/PO Number : Homes NSW  
Client Service ID : 1024502

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0683	Long Bay/Mahabar: <b>Contact</b>	AGD	Unknown Author	338840	6240125	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	102147
45-6-1056	Maroubra Bay: Midden <b>Contact</b>	AGD	Unknown Author	339020	6241320	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Midden	
52-3-0698	Boat Harbour 3BH3: <b>Contact</b>	GDA	Michael Guider	333993	6242473	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Midden	1607.1816
45-6-0629	Buoy:Botany Shell Midden: <b>Contact</b>	GDA	Elizabeth Rich	333325	6241560	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Shell :-, Burial :- <b>Permits</b>	Burial/s/Midden/Shell with Deposit	
45-6-0680	Little Bay: La Perouse <b>Contact</b>	AGD	ASRSYS,Mr.:Paul Irish	338682	6238722	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	102147
45-6-3728	UNSW B22 Area of Sensitivity <b>Contact</b>	GDA	Dennis Byrne	336715	6245720	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	3109
45-6-1363	Cromwell Park:Long Bay: <b>Contact</b>	AGD	Ms.Fenella Atkinson	338988	6240057	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Grinding Groove :- <b>Permits</b>	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	102147
45-6-1057	La Perouse <b>Contact</b>	AGD	ASRSYS	338561	6238494	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	102147
45-6-2158	Little Bay 7: <b>Contact</b>	AGD	Mr.R Taplin	338420	6238820	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :- <b>Permits</b>	Axe Grinding Groove	102147
45-6-0639	Botany Bay:Bumbarah Point: <b>Contact</b>	AGD	Elizabeth Rich	335719	6238896	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	102147
45-6-4147	EH-SNP-IF01 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	ASRSYS	336693	6243555	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1496	Shea's Creek <b>Contact</b>	AGD	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd,Mr.:jy:sen Phiang	331697	6245597	Open site	Not a Site	Shell :-, Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Midden	30,591,940
45-6-1963	Long Bay: Cave 1: <b>Contact</b>	AGD	ASRSYS	338290	6239860	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Shelter with Midden	102147
45-6-1058	La Perouse:Little Bay: Cave 5: <b>Contact</b>	AGD	Michael Guider	338550	6238450	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Midden	102147

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# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Homes NSW  
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SiteID	SiteName	Date	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2280	Jensen Place/Lurline Bay South Coogee	AGD	56	338200	6243340	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	1 Storey							
45-6-0686	Long Bay	AGD	56	338700	6240300	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	98691102147
45-6-2794	PAD 1 Malabar Headland	AGD	56	338500	6240000	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>		102147
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mrs.Robynne Mills							
45-6-2675	IVM 2	AGD	56	339300	6242600	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1.Shell : 6 <b>Permits</b>		
45-6-1055	Maroubra Bay	AGD	56	338601	6241147	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :- <b>Permits</b>	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	ASRSYS							
45-6-2654	Fraser Park PAD	AGD	56	330100	6245800	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- <b>Permits</b>		98669104256 104257
45-6-3342	Not a site	GDA	56	337014	6244960	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>		1639 10554110555 4
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kevin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd							
45-6-2495	Prince of Wales Hospital AboriginalHeath:	AGD	56	337040	6245140	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Open Camp Site	4183,5262
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mary Dallas Cons Hing Archaeo ogists (MDCA)							
45-6-1152	Bumboorah Point	AGD	56	336070	6239635	Open site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Midden	102147
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	ASRSYS							
45-6-2658	Little Bay Road PAD1	AGD	56	337000	6238900	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- <b>Permits</b>		99792,102147
45-6-2894	Maroubra Dumehills	GDA	56	338754	6242040	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>		1684,1734 105206
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr:Paul Irish:Coast History & Heritage, Ms:Bonnie Clark							
45-6-2243	Little Bay Cave	AGD	56	338440	6238490	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :- <b>Permits</b>	Shelter with Midden	102147
45-6-4111	2-4 Hale PAD01	GDA	56	332770	6242382	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- <b>Permits</b>		

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**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)**  
Extensive search - site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Homes NSW  
Client Service ID : 1024502

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-4158	45-6-4158 <b>Contact</b> Randwick HS IA-1	GD4	56	337188	6244745	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
45-6-4159	45-6-4159 <b>Contact</b> Randwick HS AS-1	GD4	56	337228	6245053	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
45-6-0751	45-6-0751 <b>Contact</b> Sheel's Creek Dugong	GD4	56	331839	6245378	Open site	Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :- Non-Human Bone and Organic Material :- Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	
45-6-0886	45-6-0886 <b>Contact</b> Bare Island Yarra Bay	AGD	56	336400	6238500	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	102147
45-6-1964	45-6-1964 <b>Contact</b> Long Bay Cave 2:	AGD	56	338280	6239890	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	102147
45-6-0976	45-6-0976 <b>Contact</b> Botany Bay:	AGD	56	336161	6239636	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	102147
45-6-0697	45-6-0697 <b>Contact</b> Coogee Bay/Randwick:	AGD	56	339200	6245400	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
45-6-2755	45-6-2755 <b>Contact</b> Long Bay PAD	AGD	56	338000	6239400	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102147
										2314

**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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