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65 Albert
Avenue, Chatswood

Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence

Prepared for Mandarin Developments Pty Ltd

December 2025

Willoughby Local Government Area



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Executive Summary

This Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence has been prepared by Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) to accompany a concurrent Rezoning Request and State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for a mixed-use development at 61A – 65 Albert Avenue, Chatswood. The site is legally described as Lot 2 DP 1035379. This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) issued for the project (SSD-85024458) on 23 June 2025.

The proposed development includes the following:

- Demolition of the existing building
- Construction of a part 28-storey and part 32-storey mixed-use tower, including the following elements:
 - Six (6) levels of basement parking, with vehicular access off Victor Street and service access off Orchard Road
 - Four (4) storey retail podium
 - The eastern tower will include 27 levels of residential dwellings and one (1) level of plant.
 - The western tower will include 24 levels of residential dwellings and one (1) level of plant
- Augmentation of infrastructure and services.
- Site landscaping; and
- Public domain improvements.

The Project Area is located in the Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland, within the area of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

Desktop research was conducted and used to create the following predictive statements:

- Subsurface archaeological deposits have an extremely low probability occurring within the Project Area due to historical land disturbance and continued periods of urbanisation and major development.

Conclusion

There are no locations within the Project Area that contain sensitive landforms. It was found that:

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- No previously recorded Aboriginal sites or Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are located within the Project Area.
- There is a high degree of surface disturbance within the Project Area due to historical development and urbanisation.
- The Project Area is of low archaeological potential for surface finds due to the extensive disturbance.

The following sections provide the results of the Due Diligence in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice.

Step		Yes/No	Comments
Step 1.	Will the activity disturb the ground surface?	Yes	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface currently in the Project Area. However, the existing building has been redeveloped several times, therefore, there will be no natural soils present in the Project Area.
Step 2.	a) relevant confirmed site records on AHIMS, other sources of information or b	No	There are no AHIMS sites associated with the Project Area.
	b) landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?	No	There are no sensitive landforms associated with the Project Area.
Step 3	Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?	Yes	The Project Area has been deemed as having low archaeological sensitivity and potential.
Step 4	Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are likely?	No	The desktop assessment and visual inspection have concluded that the presence of Aboriginal Objects is unlikely.
Step 5	Further investigations and impact assessment	No	Further investigation is not required for the Project Area and proposed works.

Recommendations

The following recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the NPW Act and Heritage Act
- Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a)
- The results of the Due Diligence
- The proposed works will primarily involve areas that have already been heavily modified, minimising the likelihood of impacting undisturbed deposits.

The following recommendations are made:

- In accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, the proposed activity can proceed with caution, with no further Aboriginal archaeological investigation, assessment or mitigation measures required.
- Unexpected Aboriginal objects remain protected by the NPW Act. If any such objects, or potential objects, are uncovered in the course of the activity, work in the vicinity must cease, and Heritage NSW, and the Metropolitan LALC be contacted for advice.
 - If suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed in, on or under the land within the Project Area, the following actions must be undertaken:
 - The remains must not be harmed/further harmed
 - Immediately cease all works at that particular location
 - Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains
 - Notify the NSW Police and the Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any details of the remains and their location
 - Do not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW or the appropriate government body.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	II
RECOMMENDATIONS	IV
TABLES	VII
GLOSSARY	VIII
1. Introduction	9
1.1. Project Background and History	11
1.2. The Site	11
1.3. Methodology	12
1.4. Authors and Contributors	12
2. Legislative Context	15
2.1. Commonwealth Legislation	15
2.2. State Legislation	15
3. Desktop Assessment	18
3.1. Topography and soils	18
3.2. Hydrology	19
3.3. Vegetation	19
3.4. Previous Ground Disturbance/Land Use	20
4. Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Context	29
4.1. Ethnohistoric context	29
4.2. Archaeological context	31
4.3. Previous Archaeological Assessments	35
4.4. Predictive Model	36
5. Visual Inspection	37
5.1. Timing, personnel and Methodology	37
5.2. Results	37
6. Due Diligence	41
6.1. Sensitive Landscape Features	41
6.2. Previous Ground Disturbance	42
6.3. Conclusion	42
7. Recommendations	44
8. References	45
APPENDIX A - AHIMS DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS	46

Figures

Figure 1-1: The Project Area.	13
Figure 1-2: Site Plan. (Source: SOM. 2025)	14
Figure 1-3: South-facing elevation of proposed development (Source: SOM. 2025)	14
Figure 3-1: Schematic cross section of the Blacktown soil landscape (Source: Chapman and Murphy 2009:26)	19
Figure 3-2: Parish Map that shows sub-division of the early grants in the Chatswood area (Source: Historical Land Record Viewer, 2025). The red polygon shows the approximate location of the Project Area	21
Figure 3-3: Parish Map that shows sub-division in the Chatswood area (Source: Historical Land Record Viewer, 2025). The red polygon shows the approximate location of the Project Area.	22
Figure 3-4: 1930 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development.	22
Figure 3-5: 1951 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development. Note the creation of the Willoughby Council 'Garden of Remembrance'.	23
Figure 3-6: 1961 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development. Note the development that is undergoing in this figure and the changes from 1951.	23
Figure 3-7: 1991 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development. Note the urbanisation and high-density development that has occurred in this figure and the changes from 1961 figure.	24
Figure 3-8: Photograph of the Mandarin Centre construction site, taken in 1993. (Source: Willoughby City Library)	24
Figure 3-9: Mitchell Landscape of the Project Area	25
Figure 3-10: Soil landscape of the Project Area	26
Figure 3-11: Geology of the Project Area	27
Figure 3-12: Hydrology of the Project Area	28
Figure 4-1: AHIMS search results in vicinity of the Project Area	34
Figure 5-1: View of the Mandarin Centre from the intersection of Albert Avenue and Victor Street	38
Figure 5-2: View of the Mandarin Centre from Albert Avenue. The trees present within the frame were covered by a Softfall rubber	38
Figure 5-3: View of the Mandarin Centre from Victor Street. The trees present within the frame were covered by a Softfall rubber	39



Figure 5-4: View of the Project Area from Albert Avenue (facing west)	39
Figure 5-5: View of the Project Area from Albert Avenue (facing east)	39
Figure 5-6: View of the basement carpark from Victor Street for the Mandarin Centre)	40
Figure 5-7: View of the basement carpark from Victor Street for the Mandarin Centre)	40

Tables

Table 1-1: Authors and contributors	12
Table 3-1: Summary of aerial photos	21
Table 4-1: AHIMS Site Features, from OEH 2012	32
Table 4-2: AHIMS features within vicinity of the Project Area	33
Table 4-3: Previous Archaeological Assessments	35
Table 5-1: Photographs from the visual inspection	38
Table 6-1: Due Diligence process	43



Glossary

Term	Definition
ACHR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ALR Act	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)</i>
Commonwealth Act	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)</i>
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now Heritage NSW)
Due Diligence Code of Practice	Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Diversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
Everick Heritage	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd
km	kilometre/s
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
WLPE	Willoughby Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metre/s
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment & Heritage (now Heritage NSW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Project Area	Area as shown in Figure 1-1

1. Introduction

This Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence has been prepared by Everick Heritage Pty Ltd (Everick Heritage) to accompany a concurrent Rezoning Request and State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for a mixed-use development at 61A – 65 Albert Avenue, Chatswood. The site is legally described as Lot 2 DP 1035379. This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) issued for the project (SSD-85024458) on 23 June 2025.

The State Significant Development Application (SSDA) seeks consent for demolition of the existing buildings on site, augmentation of site infrastructure, site landscaping and construction of a part 28 and part 32-storey residential tower, above a 4-storey retail podium.

The SSDA is accompanied by a concurrent rezoning request which seeks to amend the Willoughby Local Environmental Plan (WLEP 2012) to avail the proposed development outcome.

Specifically, the rezoning request seeks to:

- Amend the Height of Building Map reference in clause 4.3 of the WLEP to specify a maximum building height of RL 192m and RL 205m.
- Amend the Floor Space Ratio map referenced in clause 4.4 of the WLEP to remove the floor space ratio control, as is consistent with other sites in the Chatswood CBD
- Amend the Affordable Housing Map referenced in clause 6.8 of the WLEP to specify an affordable housing contribution of 5%.
- Amend clause 6.24 61A Albert Avenue, Chatswood to:
 - Remove the minimum non-residential floor space ratio restriction that applies to the land.
 - Remove the prohibition of serviced apartments. This is now a redundant subclause as serviced apartments are a prohibited use throughout the E2 Commercial Centre zone.
 - Include a notation that permits strata subdivision of land on the site despite clause 4.1A.
 - Include a new subclause that states development for the purpose of advertising structure is permissible on the land with development consent.
 - Insert a new subclause within clause 6.24, that states despite clause 6.15(2) Sun Access of the WLEP, development consent may be granted to development on the land that results in minor additional overshadowing between 11am – 12:15pm within Area 2 of the Chatswood Oval.

State significant development consent for the proposed development, including:

- Demolition of the existing building known as the Mandarin Centre.

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- Construction of a part 28-storey and part 32-storey mixed-use tower, including the following elements:
 - Six (6) levels of basement parking, with vehicular access off Victor Street and service access off Orchard Road
 - Four (4) storey retail podium
 - The eastern tower will include 27 levels of residential dwellings and one (1) level of plant.
 - The western tower will include 24 levels of residential dwellings and one (1) level of plant
- Augmentation of infrastructure and services.
- Site landscaping; and
- Public domain improvements.

The purpose of the project is to deliver high-quality mixed-use development with a predominant residential focus within convenient walking distance of Chatswood Train Station and Commercial Core.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the SEARS request dated 23 June 2025. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the SEARS requirement issued below:

20. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage • 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: ○ Identifying that an appropriate prior planning process has already considered these impacts, e.g. a rezoning or development application, or ○ Providing an initial assessment of the potential impacts. • If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which: ○ Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site. ○ Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines.	• Aboriginal heritage due diligence report. • Connecting with country framework. <u>If required:</u> • Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.
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1.1. Project Background and History

The site has a long planning history, beginning in 2013 with a Planning Proposal to Willoughby Council to amend the WLEP for mixed-use development, including 70% shop top housing. Despite initial support, the Council rejected the proposal in 2015, leading to a new Planning Proposal in 2016, which was also refused. The Sydney North Planning Panel recognised the proposal's merits in 2019, and the Department of Planning granted Gateway Approval in 2020. The Chatswood CBD Strategy, finalised in 2020, recommended a prohibition on residential uses in the Commercial Core zone, despite market feasibility analyses indicating low demand for new commercial office development.

The proposal was amended to reduce residential floor space to 30%, which was approved but remains commercially unfeasible. Market conditions have worsened, with high office vacancy rates and low demand for new commercial office space in Chatswood CBD. The current proposal seeks a mixed-use development with a predominant residential emphasis, aligning with the original 2014 vision.

1.2. The Site

The site is 61A-65 Albert Avenue, Chatswood and is located within the Willoughby local government area (LGA). The site is legally described as Lot 2 in Deposited Plan (DP) 1035379. It is regularly shaped and falls approximately 3m from West to East. The site is within the Chatswood central business district (CBD).

The urban context surrounding the site is characterised by a mix of commercial, retail and residential developments. The surrounding locality is described as:

- Directly north of the site is the Sebel Hotel which is a 28-storey tower. Further north is a variety of commercial, and retail uses which form the Chatswood Westfield Shopping Centre.
- The east of the site is bounded by Victor Street. Development consists of predominately retail continuing the Chatswood Westfield Shopping Centre.
- To the south of the site is a multi-storey car park for the Chatswood Westfield Shopping Centre and high-density residential development. Chatswood Baptist Church adjoins the site on the southern side of Albert Avenue and Chatswood Park is located towards the south-west.
- To the west of the site is the Chatswood interchange which includes Train and Metro services to the Sydney CBD and Sydney's Northern suburbs. These key transport links are located within 160m of the site.

The site currently accommodates the Mandarin Shopping Centre featuring five levels of retail space and three levels of car parking. Retail tenants include Hoyts Cinemas and Strike Bowling.

For the purposes of this report, the site will hereafter be referred to as the Project Area. The Project Area is located in the Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland, within the area of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

1.3. Methodology

The Due Diligence consists of the following tasks, in line with Steps 1-5 of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence Code of Practice) (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water 2010a):

- Step 1. Will the activity disturb the ground surface?
- Step 2a. Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware
- Step 2b. Activities in areas where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects
- Step 3. Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?
- Step 4: Desktop assessment and visual inspection
- Step 5. Further investigations and impact assessment

1.4. Authors and Contributors

Table 1-1: Authors and contributors

Contributor	Affiliation	Role	Qualification	Tasks
Samuel Plummer	Everick Heritage	Graduate Archaeologist	BArch	Background research and report preparation
Matthew Hedges	Everick Heritage	Graduate Archaeologist	MA, BArchPrac, BClassSt	Report preparation
Jason Giang	Everick Heritage	Specialist Archaeologist – Team Leader	BA (Hons.)	Technical Review and report preparation
Alice Steedman	Everick Heritage	Principal Heritage Architect	BAPSci, BArch, Registered Architect No.10398(NSW)	Project management

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Figure 1-1: The Project Area.

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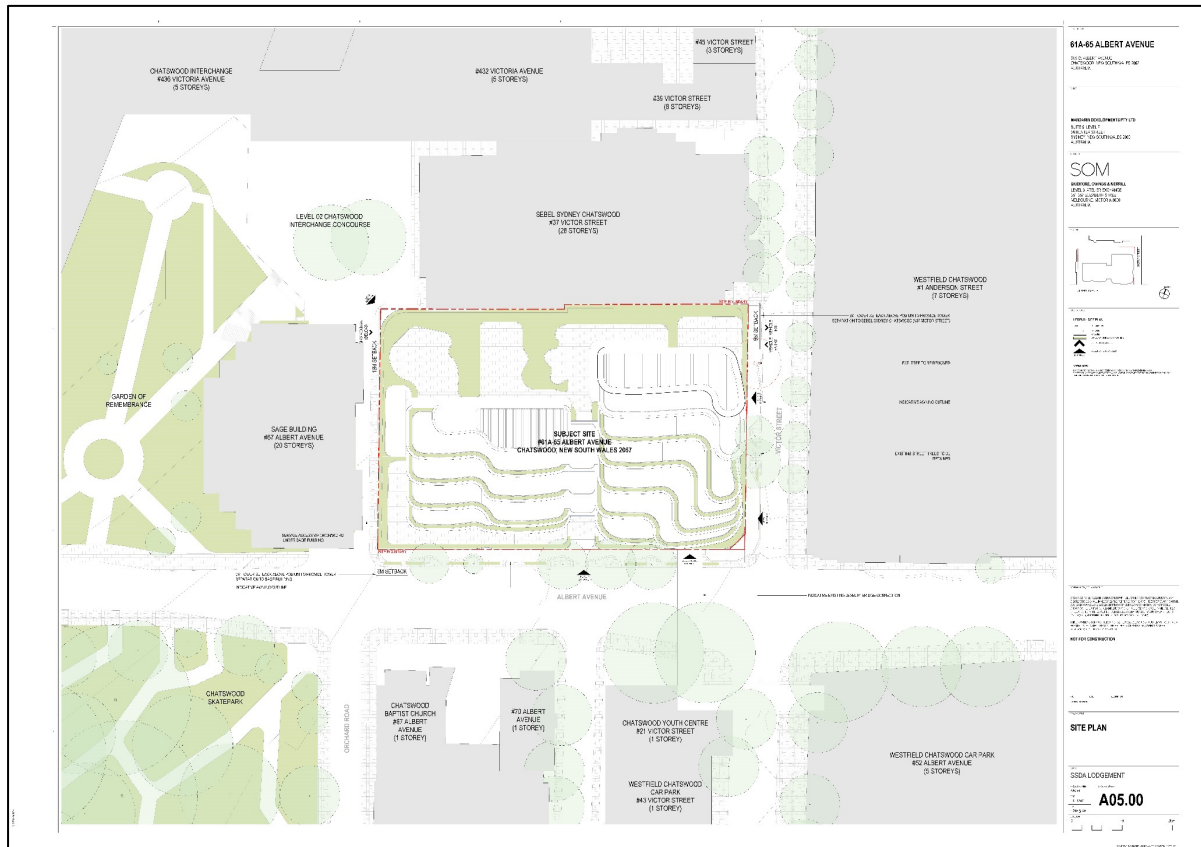


Figure 1-2: Site Plan. (Source: SOM. 2025)

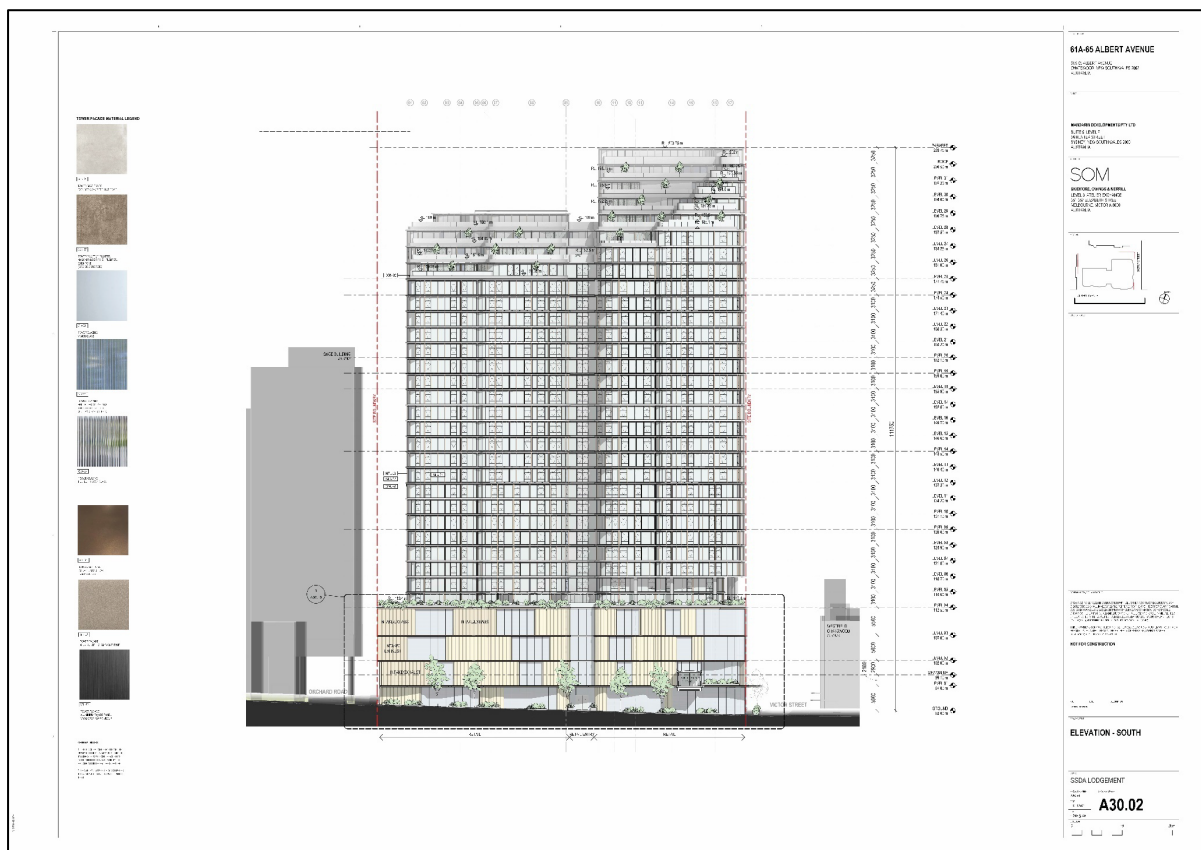


Figure 1-3: South-facing elevation of proposed development (Source: SOM. 2025)

2. Legislative Context

2.1. Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1. *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*

Most State Aboriginal heritage databases provide protection for those sites with physical evidence. The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)* (Commonwealth Act), deals with Aboriginal cultural property in a wider sense. Such cultural property includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. In most cases, archaeological sites and objects registered under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* and *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* will also be Aboriginal places subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth Act.

There is no cut-off date and the Commonwealth Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites. The Commonwealth Act takes precedence over State cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the Commonwealth Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of heritage places.

2.2. State Legislation

2.2.1. *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)*

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal places and objects. An Aboriginal object is defined 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.

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An Aboriginal Place is declared by the Minister under section 86 of the NPW Act. Aboriginal Places are recognised for their special significance to Aboriginal culture. Aboriginal Places gazetted under the NPW Act are listed on the State Heritage Register established under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies regardless of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. Aboriginal objects and places are afforded statutory protection in that it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly desecrate an Aboriginal object or place under section 86 of the NPW Act.

In accordance with section 89A, any person who is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object must notify the Chief executive in the prescribed manner within a reasonable time of becoming aware of that object. The prescribed manner is through preparation and submission of an Aboriginal Site Recording Form to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) (DECCW 2010b: 14).

In order to undertake a proposed activity which is likely to involve harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place it is necessary to apply to Heritage NSW (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]) for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). AHIPs are issued by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulation Team (Heritage NSW) under section 90 of the NPW Act and permit harm to certain Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal Places.

2.2.2. National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NSW)

The Due Diligence Code of Practice was adopted by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (NPW Regulation) and introduced in October 2010 by Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now administered by Heritage NSW). The Regulations were revised in 2019. The aim of this guideline 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.

A due diligence assessment should take reasonable and practicable steps to ascertain whether there is a likelihood that Aboriginal objects will be disturbed or impacted during the proposed development. If it is assessed that sites exist or have a likelihood of existing within the development area and may be impacted by the proposed development, further archaeological investigations may be required along with an AHIP. If it is found to be unlikely that Aboriginal sites exist within the study area and the due diligence assessment has been conducted according to the Due Diligence Code of Practice, work may proceed without an AHIP.

This due diligence assessment seeks to comply with the NPW Act, by assisting the proponent in meeting their obligations under the NPW Act.

2.2.3. Native Title Act 1994 (NSW)

The *Native Title Act 1994* (NSW) was introduced to work in conjunction with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the *Native Title Act 1994* (NSW). A search was conducted of the Native Title register on 29 July 2025 but no claims were noted.

2.2.4. Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983 (NSW)

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) (ALR Act) was introduced to compensate Aboriginal people in NSW for dispossession of their land. The ALR Act also established Aboriginal Land Councils (at State and Local levels).

These LALC have a statutory obligation under the ALR Act to:

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

The Project Area is within the boundary of the Metropolitan LALC. Preparation of this due diligence would fulfil Metropolitan LALC's obligations under the ALR Act.

3. Desktop Assessment

3.1. Topography and Soils

The Project Area is situated in the Pennant Hills Ridges land system (OEH 2002a:112) and the Cumberland Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Sub-Region (CoA 2016a: 195). The Cumberland Sub-Region encompasses most of metropolitan Sydney, however, the Pennant Hills Ridges are contained mostly to the crests and elevated crests of Northern Sydney. These land systems are characterised by rolling to moderately steep hills on horizontal Triassic (Wianamatta) and Hawkesbury shales, as well as siltstones (Figure 3-9).

Elevation within the locality of the Project Area ranges from 10 to 90 m, with local relief of 60 m. Crests and ridges are broad and rounded with convex slopes and concave lower slopes (Chapman and Murphy 2009:24). The Project Area, however, is situated on a crest that extends from Kirribilli Point and the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Hornsby. This crest follows the Pacific Highway and parts of the T1 Northern Train Line. This ridge also makes part of the Hornsby Plateau.

The Project Area is also located entirely within the Blacktown soil landscape as mapped in the Soil Landscape of Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet (Chapman and Murphy 2009:23) (Figure 3-10). The Blacktown soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating rises with broad rounded crests and ridges with local relief ranging from 10-30 meters (m). Rocky outcroppings are absent within the crests of the Blacktown soils. The soils present in the Project Area contain moderately deep red and brown podzolic soils which are poorly drained and highly acidic. Although the Blacktown soils are deep, these soils are also subject to erosion and the horizons following these soils mostly consist of some form of clay (loamy, plastic or mottled). (Chapman and Murphy 2009:23-26). The Blacktown Soil landscape is mostly present in the Cumberland lowlands between the Parramatta and Georges Rivers, but there are some isolated northern examples present within the Hornsby Plateau.

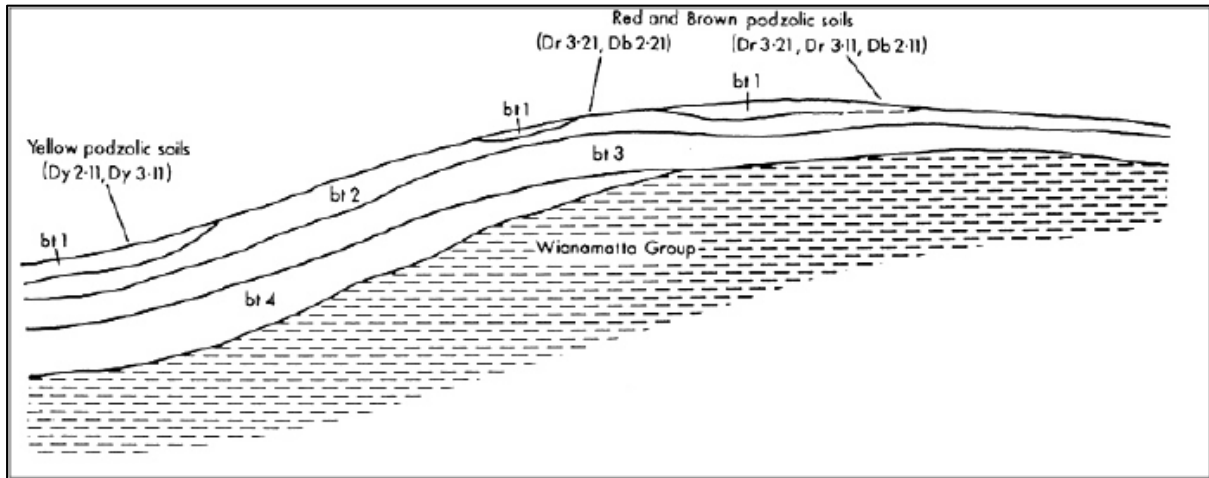


Figure 3-1: Schematic cross section of the Blacktown soil landscape (Source: Chapman and Murphy 2009:26)

3.2. Hydrology

The Project Area is not situated near any listed natural waterways or bodies of water and there are no mapped waterways within 200 m of the Project Area. However, as noted above, the Project Area is situated on a crest within the Hornsby Plateau and waterways are common in the valleys of these extended crests. There are major waterways within the broader landscape surrounding the Project Area, notably Middle Harbour, Sugarloaf Bay and Sailor's Bay to the east and the Lane Cove River to the west. Tributary creeks are closer to the Project Area, with Sugarloaf Creek and Scotts Creek to the east, Blue Gum Creek, Swaines Creek and Stringybark Creek to the west and Flat Rock Creek to the south. All of these tributary creeks are within 1 - 2 kilometres (km) of the Project Area.

3.3. Vegetation

The Project Area has been cleared of natural vegetation. The Chatswood area would have consisted of natural open woodland and bush prior to European Colonisation. The dominate tree species in the area would have been Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) and blackbutt (*E. pilularis*). Other species include turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*), grey ironbark (*E. paniculata*), white stringybark (*E. globoidea*) and rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*) (Benson, 1980). Original vegetation within the region has been extensively cleared, except for larger trees in many residential areas. Examples of original vegetation can be seen in parts of Blackman Park in Lane Cove, Dalrymple Hay Reserve at St Ives and in Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary at Beecroft. Prior to European settlement, these forests would have included a variety of resources that would have available to Aboriginal people in the area.

3.4. Previous Ground Disturbance/Land Use

Following European arrival and the settlement of Sydney Cove, the area of Chatswood was originally granted to Isaac Nichols. Nichols acquired 900 acres in the Lane Cove district and the grant later became known as Kings Plains. It straddled the Pacific Highway and included most of Chatswood and Willoughby and straddled what is now the Pacific Highway and Chatswood West

The timber industry was established in the Chatswood area in the early 1800s and local timber was transported to Sydney by boat along the Lane Cove River. Settlers began to farm the area after the land was cleared. At this stage, most of Isaac Nichols' land was purchased by Richard Hayes Harnett and subdivided into smaller land parcels after 1876 as the "Chatswood Estate". By the early 1900s Chatswood was a rural area, with orchards, Chinese market gardens and dairy farms. From the late 1800s until well into the 1900s other industries grew which include brickworks and potteries, tanneries and ice works (Egan 1988).

Parish Maps of Willoughby show that the sub-development around Chatswood and North Sydney consistently increased, with the market gardens and the rural setting of the area changing to fit with an apparent increased demand of housing in Northern Sydney in the early 1900's, as seen by the map in Figure 3-2. Note that in this Parish Map, the train line has cut the existing block to create triangular and irregular shaped lots, as seen in Figure 3-3.

It is difficult to ascertain when the Project Area was subdivided and when development/urbanisation of the Project Area started, however, aerial photographs show that the Project Area was subject to major development prior to 1930 (see Figure 3-4). Further demolition occurred in the suburban block (Figure 3-6) and The Second Church of Christ Scientists building was demolished in 1990 (Figure 3-7), and the construction of the carpark seen in Figure 3-7. Development of the Mandarin Centre at 65 Albert Avenue commenced in 1993, with construction completed in 1995 (Figure 3-8). The development consisted of a multi-story shopping centre and an underground carpark.

Aerial imagery shows continued major development in the region as several buildings are demolished to make way for higher density housing and infrastructure (summarised in Table 3-1). The Project Area has been altered several times and has undergone many changes. This has resulted in a highly disturbed and altered landscape.

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Table 3-1: Summary of aerial photos

Year	Description
1930	Aerial shows that development of the Project Area has occurred before 1930. Several dwellings and a larger complex are present, with no natural vegetation in the vicinity. Note that Chatswood Railway Station is in close proximity to the Project Area (which was opened in 1890), meaning development around this part of the suburb started to occur in the late 1800s and early 1900s (Everick Heritage 2025a:4)
1951	The Second Church of Christ Scientists building is present in the Project Area, and the Grace Brothers building has not yet been constructed. Dwellings and worker’s cottages (for the nearby Caroma Site, which was a ceramics factory (HMS, 2025)), are also present in the nearby suburban blocks.
1986	The Grace Brothers building has been constructed, with the current Westfields building under construction. The ‘Sentral’ building has not yet been constructed. The surrounding dwellings and houses have been demolished to make way for higher density developments and multi-story buildings.
1991	Development to current building in the Project Area has not yet started. The Second Church of Christ Scientists building has been demolished to make way for a carpark within the urban centre of Chatswood.

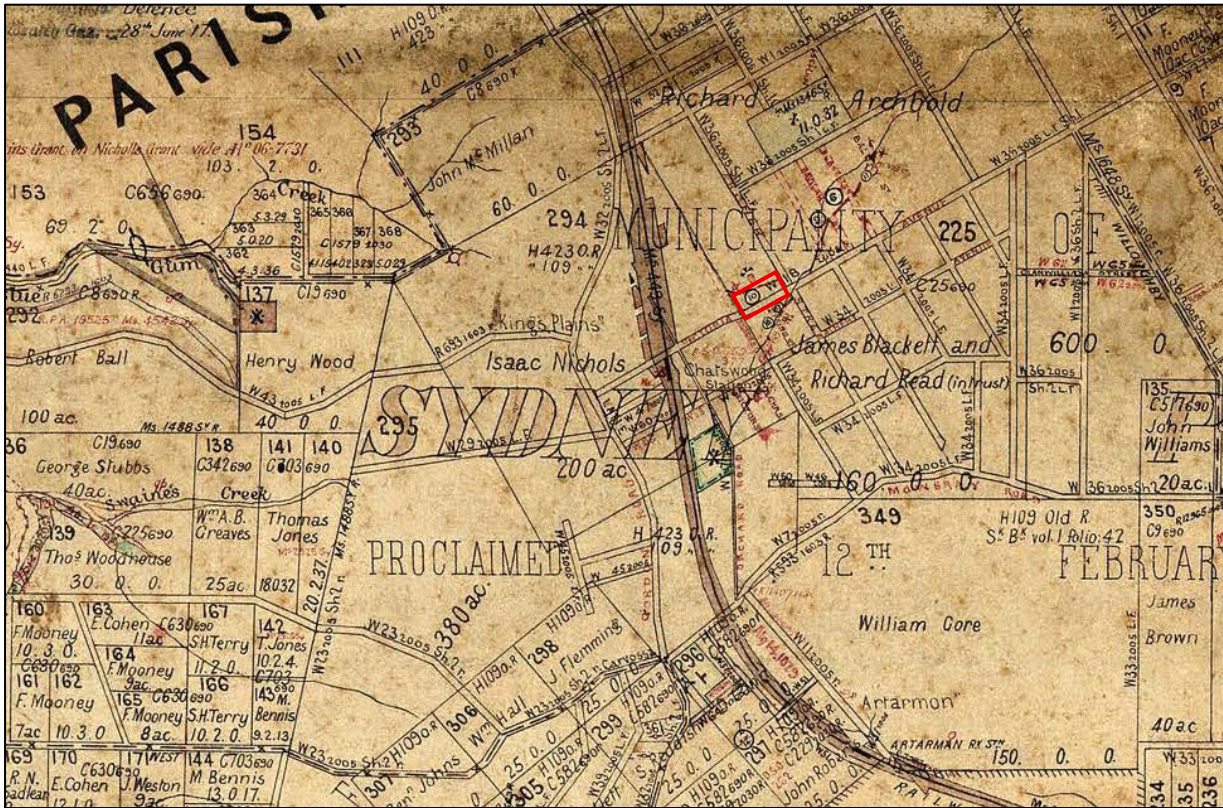


Figure 3-2: Parish Map that shows sub-division of the early grants in the Chatswood area (Source: Historical Land Record Viewer, 2025). The red polygon shows the approximate location of the Project Area

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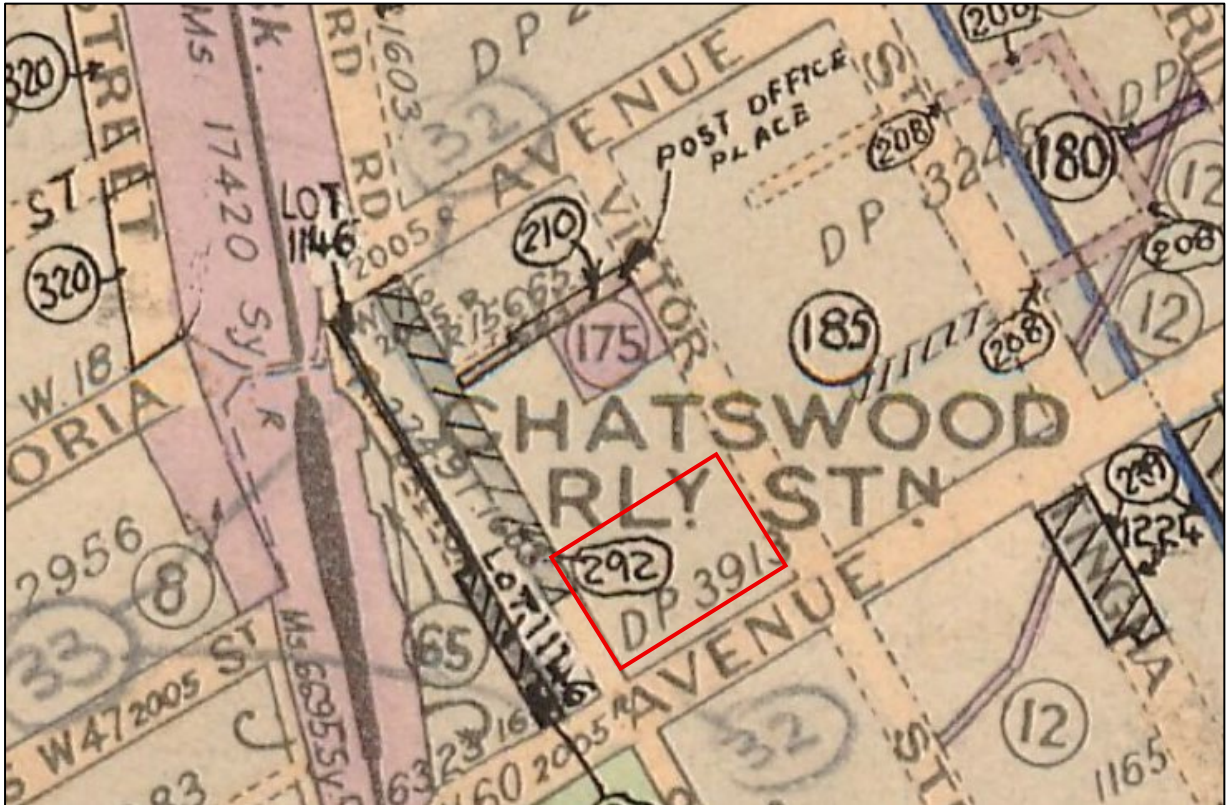


Figure 3-3: Parish Map that shows sub-division in the Chatswood area (Source: Historical Land Record Viewer, 2025). The red polygon shows the approximate location of the Project Area.



Figure 3-4: 1930 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development.

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Figure 3-5: 1951 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development. Note the creation of the Willoughby Council 'Garden of Remembrance'.



Figure 3-6: 1961 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development. Note the development that is undergoing in this figure and the changes from 1951.

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Figure 3-7: 1991 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (red Polygon) and the surrounding development. Note the urbanisation and high-density development that has occurred in this figure and the changes from 1961 figure.



Figure 3-8: Photograph of the Mandarin Centre construction site, taken in 1993. (Source: Willoughby City Library)

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Figure 3-9: Mitchell Landscape of the Project Area

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Figure 3-10: Soil landscape of the Project Area

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Figure 3-11: Geology of the Project Area

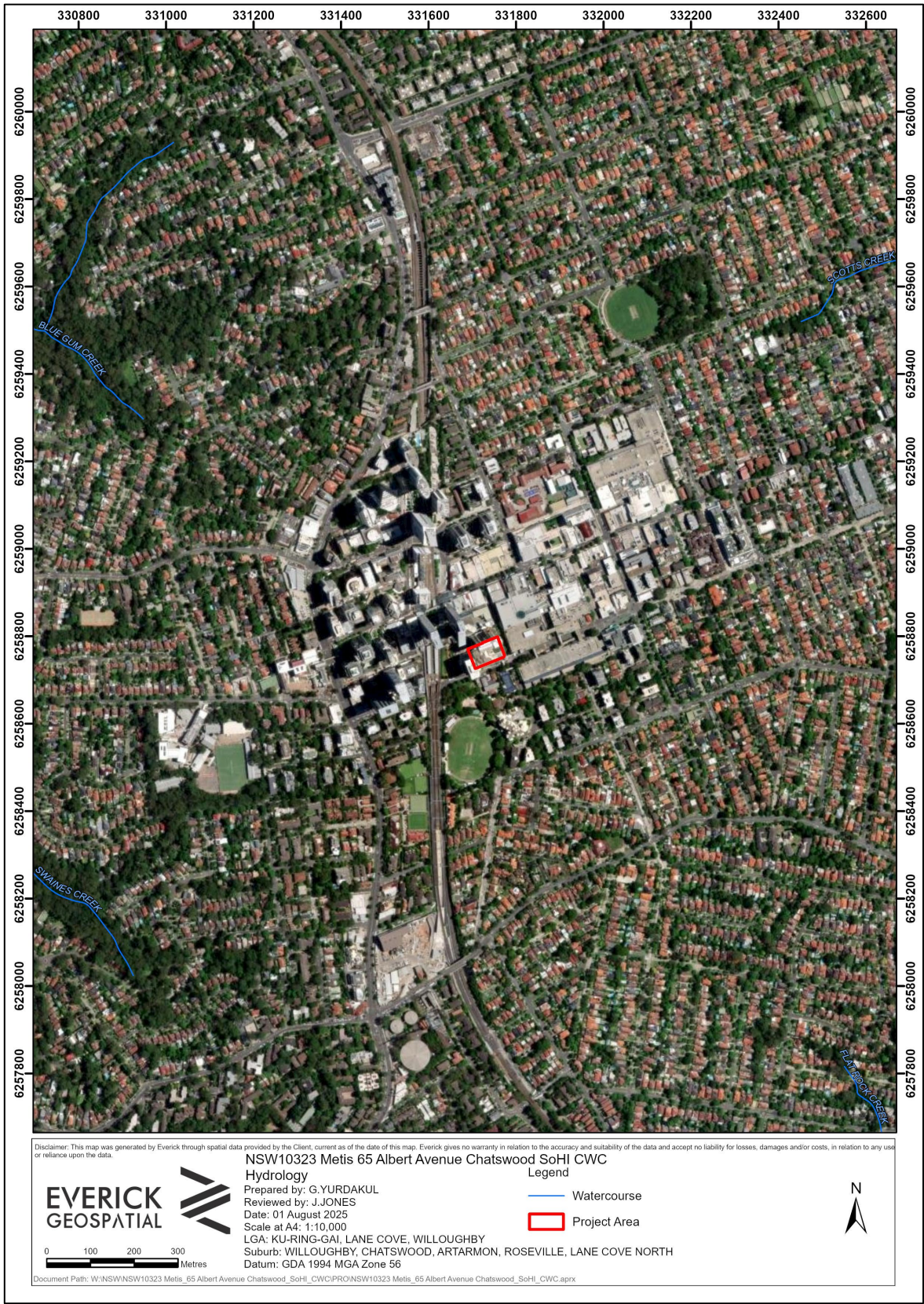


Figure 3-12: Hydrology of the Project Area

4. Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Context

4.1. Ethnohistoric Context

Early historical observations described Sydney's coastal area as a mosaic of Aboriginal groups associated with particular areas of land. These groups were described as 'tribes' in many historical observations, when in fact they were more likely small territorial groups or local groups consisting of extended family groups, forming larger land-using bands linked through marriage and communal participation in subsistence gathering activities (Attenbrow, 2010, p. 22).

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, Aboriginal society comprised patrilineal or matrilineal descent groups with territories defined by ritual and economic responsibilities. Clusters of neighbouring groups, which shared a common dialect and political and economic interest distinguished themselves from other clusters by the use of a language name (Barwick 1984; Tindale 1974). The British noted a difference between the dialects of the Aboriginal people along the coast compared with those further inland on the Cumberland Plain. Captain Tench observed when two Aboriginal men from the coast conversed with an Aboriginal man further inland "they conversed on a par and understood each other perfectly, yet they spoke different dialects of the same language; many of the most common and necessary words used in life bearing no similitude, and others being slightly different" (Tench, 1793, p. 122).

Although the first British colonists recorded differences in language or dialect of the Aboriginal people they encountered during early exploration of the countryside, this was neither systematic nor comprehensive (Attenbrow 2010). It was not until the late 1800s that more rigorous and systematic attempts were made to record languages spoken in the Sydney Basin and surrounding regions. Unfortunately, by this time Aboriginal society had already been disrupted and displaced through disease, warfare, and possession of traditional lands. This has been further complicated in the area north of Sydney through the miss-application of the name Guringai to refer to the Aboriginal people. Modern anthropological research indicates that the Guringai people are custodians of land north of the Hunter River and do not have a connection to the North Sydney Area (Lissarrague and Syron 2024). Attenbrow (2010) identifies the land north of Port Jackson as being that of the Cammeraygal (also referred to as Gamaragal) people. Three distinct dialects were noted in relation to the coastal (sometimes referred to as Eora), the hinterland (plains) and the mountains.

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A variety of tools and weapons were used for hunting, gathering and preparing food resources, for transporting materials, for creating other useful equipment and for decoration. Most objects were highly portable and very versatile and were able to be used for a variety of activities. Recorded items of material culture include hunting and fishing spears, spear-throwers, fishing lines and hooks, stone axes and hatchets, digging sticks, clubs, shields, string and net bags, baskets, bark containers and canoes, scrapers, adzes and awls, animal skin cloaks and a variety of stone tools (Attenbrow, 2010, p. 85; Kohen, 1986, p. 77). Spears were commonly crafted from grass tree (*xanthorea*) stalks, tipped and barbed with worked stone flakes or bone (although shell was common in coastal areas). Grass tree resin and gum from eucalypts was used to bind and fix these in place (Kass, Liston, & McClymont, 1996, p. 6). Spears, spear-throwers, boomerangs and shields were made from bark or timber, gums and resins. Bird feathers, animal teeth, nuts, ochre, animal skins and plant fibres were used to create tools and decorative items including clothing, cloaks and personal ornamentation. Leaves, bark and fibrous stems were used to make nets, bags, traps, baskets, string and rope.

The arrival of European settlers caused major social and economic upheaval for the Aboriginal people living in the Chatswood area. Contact with Europeans introduced diseases, such as smallpox, that drastically altered the size and structure of the Aboriginal population, whilst the expansion of settlements and establishment of farmland subsumed the traditional areas used to meet subsistence needs activities (Attenbrow, 2010).

4.2. Archaeological Context

4.2.1. Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

Caution should be taken when using the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database to reach conclusions about site prevalence or distribution. For example, a lack of sites in each area should not be seen as evidence that the area was not occupied by Aboriginal people. It may simply be an indication that it has not been surveyed for cultural heritage, or that the surveys were undertaken in areas of poor surface visibility. Further to this, care needs to be taken when looking at the classification of sites. For example, the decision to classify a site an artefact scatter containing shell, rather than a midden can be a highly subjective exercise, the threshold for which may vary between archaeologists. It is also important to note that the nature and location of Aboriginal sites can be culturally sensitive information and should only be made publicly available with the consent of the Aboriginal community. An extensive search of AHIMS was conducted on 23 July 2025 (Client Service ID: 1025854) with the following coordinates:

Lat, Long from: -33.811, 151.1447

Lat, Long to: - -33.7754, 151.2065

Fifty-nine (59) Aboriginal sites and zero Aboriginal Places were identified in the search. There are 20 standard site features that can be used to describe a site registration with AHIMS, and more than one feature can be used for each site. A map of the extensive search is provided in Figure 4-1. No registered Aboriginal sites are recorded within 1km of the Project Area. For the fifty-nine sites within the search area, a total of five different site features are recorded. Details of the site features and occurrence of is provided in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2 respectively. AHIMS sites listed under the Artefact site feature generally consist of artefact scatters. The mathematical distribution of registered sites is shown in Table 4-2.

Registered sites within the search area are predominantly located in close proximity to watercourses. The majority of sites within the search area comprise shell and artefact, and represent midden sites, closely associated with the Lane Cove River and creek lines. Midden sites are the result of repeated use of a site for the collection and/or consumption of shellfish. Aboriginal middens are often associated with stone artefacts, camps and shelters. Burials, while not found within the search area, are often associated with shell middens and dune systems.

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Table 4-1: AHIMS Site Features, from OEH 2012

Site features	Description
Art	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants.
Artefacts	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people.
Grinding Groove	A groove in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, may also include rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains.
Habitation Structures	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. More temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the NSW coastline, may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc. Note: Structures built for Aboriginal people by non-Aboriginal people are non-Aboriginal objects and therefore not included in the legislative process.
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. Note: This is not Aboriginal object and therefore not included in the legislative process unless accompanied by an object.
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as shell middens. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and components.

Table 4-2: AHIMS features within vicinity of the Project Area

Site features	Number	Percentage (%)
Potential Archaeological Deposit	20	34
Artefact, Shell	13	22
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	10	17
Artefact	10	17
Habitation Structure	2	3
Shell	2	3
Grinding Groove	1	2
Shell, Artefact, Art	1	2
Total	59	100

4.2.2. Other Database Searches

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) Register was undertaken to ascertain if there are any active AHIPs which intersect with the Project Area. No active AHIPs were located. A search of the Native Title Vision, Native Title claim and determination web tool was undertaken, and no claims determined or otherwise are located within the Project Area.

The following heritage registers were accessed on the 23 July 2025:

- World Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council/ UNESCO)
- The National Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council)
- Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council)
- Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Council) (non-statutory)
- The State Heritage Register (Heritage NSW)
- Willoughby LEP (WLEP) 2012

There are no listed sites within the above databased located in the Project Area.

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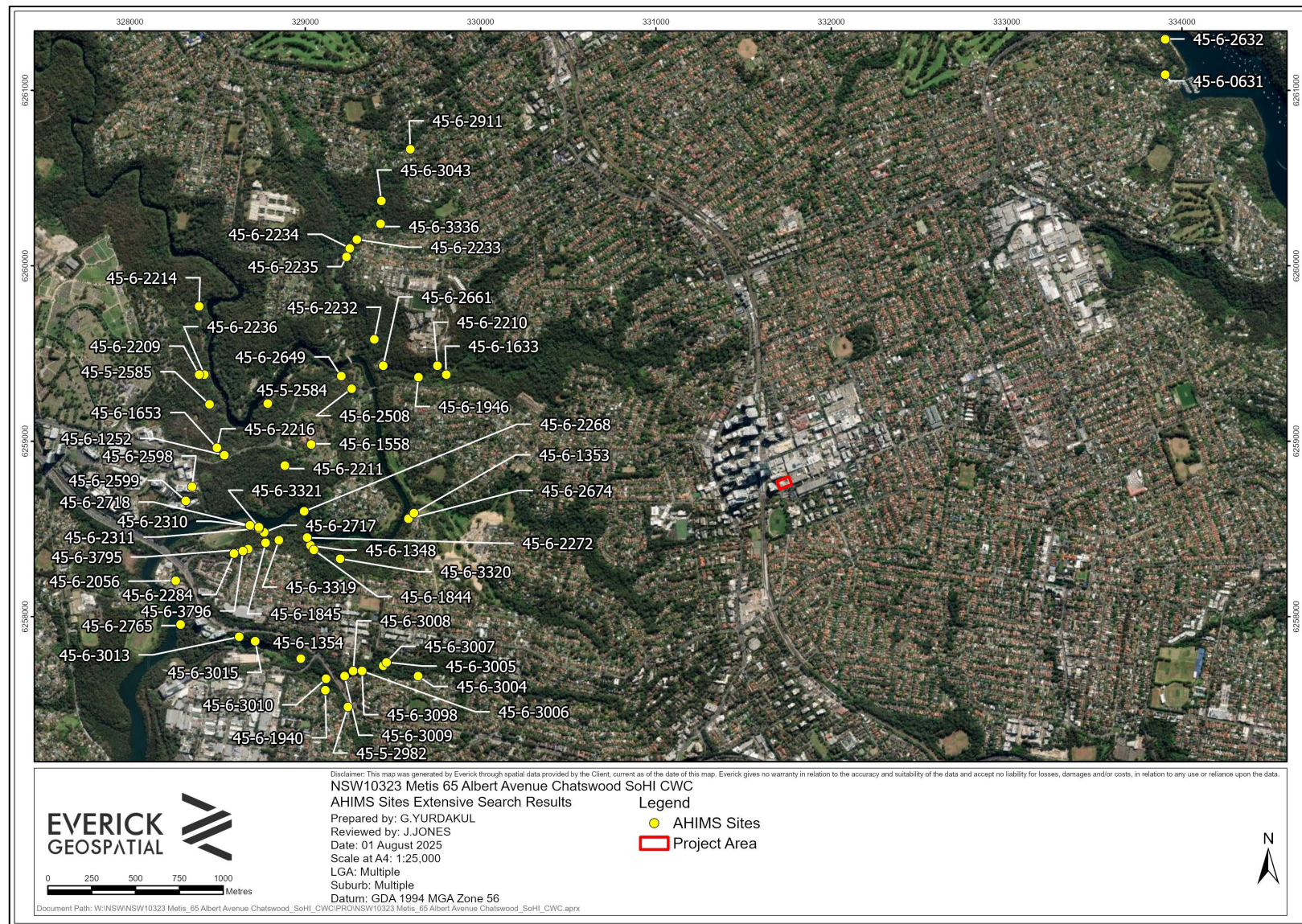


Figure 4-1: AHIMS search results in vicinity of the Project Area

4.3. Previous Archaeological Assessments

Several previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the region. Reports relevant to the Project Area and the broader region on the Lower North Shore are summarised in the table below (Table 4-3). Previous archaeological assessments indicate that archaeological potential within highly developed and disturbed contexts is low. Sandstone outcroppings are not present within the rises and peaks of crests of the landform but rather found within the gullies containing the Lane Cove River and associated tributary creeks.

Table 4-3: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological Assessment	Discussion
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, 126 Greville Street, Chatswood West (Total Earth Care, 2007)	- Located approximately 1.4 km northwest of the Project Area. - Total Earth Care concluded that there are no areas in the study area that are likely to contain significant subsurface deposits. - The site survey did not identify any grinding grooves and engravings within Sandstone present in the study area. No trees were identified in size or age to be culturally modified.
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, Chatswood Public and High School (Eco Logical Australia, 2020).	- Located approximately 500 m to the west of the Project Area. - Eco Logical predicted that there was very low potential due to the high development and ground disturbance within the study area. - Previous early archaeological investigations conducted within Sydney identified sites were concentrated to the foreshore of waterways. - No previously recorded or unrecorded sites were identified within the study area.
Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment, Areas 18, 19 & 29: Berry and River Roads, and Holdworth Avenue, St Leonards (RPS, 2022).	- Located approximately 3.4 km from the Project Area - RPS identified several sandstone outcroppings in the study area. These outcroppings showed no evidence of engravings or grinding grooves. - The study area has been subjected to heavy development and urbanisation, disturbing any sub-surface archaeological deposits. - The study area is highly unlikely to have retained any Aboriginal Objects.
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: 763-769 Pacific Highway, Chatswood (Artefact Heritage, 2023)	- Located approximately 260 m from the Project Area. - Artefact Heritage concluded that due to historical land disturbances there is a highly unlikely probability for any Aboriginal Objects to be in the study area. - Artefact Heritage found that archaeological artefacts identified in the region were closely concentrated around waterways and creek lines.

4.4. Predictive Model

For the purposes of this assessment, the archaeological sensitivity and potential of the Project Area have been defined as discrete terms. Archaeological sensitivity has been defined after Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code of Practice (2010a: 12); that is, the association of a site or area with particular landscape features considered to have been used in everyday activities of Aboriginal people, as well as traditional cultural activities. Archaeological sensitivity is provided as a graded assessment, from low to high, and accounts for the results of the desktop assessment.

Archaeological potential has been defined as the actual likelihood of archaeological sites to be identified, accounting for past and present disturbance to both the ground surface and subsurface soil deposits. Archaeological potential is also provided as a graded assessment, from low to high, and compares the results of the desktop assessment against those of the visual inspection, to evaluate if, and to what degree, sensitive landscape features have been subjected to ground disturbance and, therefore, if Aboriginal objects are likely to be present in a surface or subsurface context.

The Project Area has been assessed to contain low archaeological sensitivity and low archaeological potential. Previous archaeological studies have identified that Aboriginal Sites are situated closely around waterways. Landforms associated with these waterways are not associated with the Project Area. Additionally, the AHIMS Search identified that the concentration of listed Aboriginal sites within the region are concentrated around the Lane Cove River and the creeks associated with the river. The Project Area is located approximately 2 km west from these waterways and is also on an elevated landform. The Blacktown soil landscape (Section 3.1) has also been identified to not contain any rocky outcroppings, but rather contains clayey soils. The site types identified in the AHIMS search are also associated with the sandstone overhangs contained within the sandstone outcroppings of the Lane Cove River. The lack of sandstone outcroppings and the clay soils lower archaeological sensitivity. Historical land disturbances also remove archaeological potential from the Project Area see Section 3.4. The following predictive statements are made regarding the occurrence of Aboriginal objects within the Project Area:

- Subsurface archaeological deposits have an extremely low probability occurring within the Project Area due to the previous historical land disturbances and the excavation of the underground carpark in the Project Area
- There are no locations within the Project Area that contain sensitive landforms.

Subsequently, the lack of sensitive landforms and the historical land disturbance conclude that the Project Area also is of low archaeological sensitivity and potential.

5. Visual Inspection

The primary aim of the visual inspection was to verify if the Project Area was heavily disturbed and if there were any spaces of natural soils present within the Project Area.

5.1. Timing, Personnel and Methodology

A survey was undertaken of the Project Area over one day on the 30 July 2025 on foot by Samuel Plummer (Graduate Archaeologist at Everick Heritage) and Nestor Nicola (Senior Archaeologist at Everick Heritage).

The survey strategy was to undertake pedestrian inspection within the Project Area inspecting the Project Area and confirming the historical land disturbances. Due to the small size of the Project Area, the sampling strategy was to complete a survey of the entire Project Area.

The visual inspection was recorded using an iPad Mini with a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver in accordance with the Code of Practice. The platform used for this mapping of data is called Esri Field Maps, which records the GPS points, track logs, and enables photographs to be taken with the GPS data. Survey notes were then described using the platform.

A photographic record was kept of all survey units to record aspects such as surface exposures, vegetation, disturbance and areas of archaeological potential. Scales were used for photographs where appropriate.

5.2. Results

No Aboriginal Objects or Sites were identified within the Project Area during the visual inspection. The site inspection confirmed that extensive land disturbance was present within the Project Area.

Land disturbances were consistent with what was identified in Section 3.4. The Project Area and existing building (the Mandarin Centre) fronts Albert Avenue and Victor Street. The landform that was present within the Project Area appeared non-existent due to development and urbanisation. There were no remnants of natural landscape present within the Project Area or surrounding locality (see Table 5-1). The existing building contained several levels of commercial space and a multi-level basement carpark and was contained entirely within the Project Area (see Figure 5-6 and Figure 5-7)

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The visual inspection covered the exterior of the Project Area. There was 0% ground visibility and no ground exposures due to the pedestrian footpaths, roads and development in the locality.

The visual inspection concluded that there were no natural landscapes present within the Project Area and that the Project Area was significantly altered and changed due to historical land disturbances. There was no Cultural Material identified within the Project Area.

Table 5-1: Photographs from the visual inspection

Photograph	Description
	Figure 5-1: View of the Mandarin Centre from the intersection of Albert Avenue and Victor Street
	Figure 5-2: View of the Mandarin Centre from Albert Avenue. The trees present within the frame were covered by a Sofffall rubber

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Photograph



Description

Figure 5-3: View of the Mandarin Centre from Victor Street. The trees present within the frame were covered by a Softfall rubber



Figure 5-4: View of the Project Area from Albert Avenue (facing west)



Figure 5-5: View of the Project Area from Albert Avenue (facing east)

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Photograph



Description

Figure 5-6: View of the basement carpark from Victor Street for the Mandarin Centre)

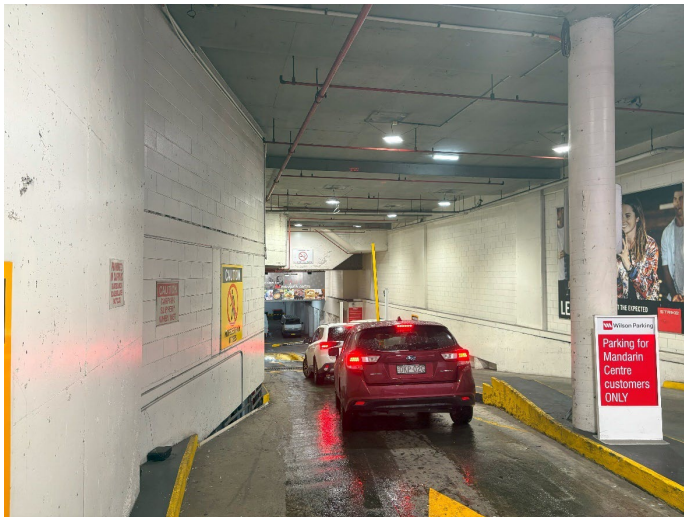


Figure 5-7: View of the basement carpark from Victor Street for the Mandarin Centre)

6. Due Diligence

The purpose of this section is to document the due diligence process. The NPW Act allows that a person who exercises due diligence to determine that their proposed works will not harm Aboriginal object has a defence against prosecution if they later unknowingly harm an object (DECCW 2010). By following the due diligence process Everick Heritage will:

- identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area
- determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present)
- determine whether an AHIP application is required.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice lays out five steps for conducting Aboriginal Due Diligence, these are laid out in Table 6-1.

6.1. Sensitive Landscape Features

Landscape features may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, as a result of Aboriginal people's use of those features in their everyday lives and for traditional cultural activities. It is essential to determine whether the site contains landscape features that indicate the likely existence of Aboriginal objects. The Due Diligence Code of Practice (2010a: 12) defines these landscapes as:

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

The Project Area contains no sensitive landforms. There are no sources of water within 200 m of the Project Area, but major water sources are noted to be contained within the Project Area.

6.2. Previous Ground Disturbance

Part 8A, Clause 80B (4) of the NPW Regulation states that land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples of activities that may have caused disturbance are provided in the NPW Regulation as:

- (a) soil ploughing,
- (b) construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences),
- (c) construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks),
- (d) clearing of vegetation,
- (e) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures,
- (f) construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure),
- (g) substantial grazing involving the construction of rural infrastructure,
- (h) construction of earthworks associated with anything referred to in paragraphs (a)-(g).

The desktop and visual inspection have confirmed that the Project Area has been subject to activities associated with paragraphs (b) through (f) and (h).

6.3. Conclusion

The following conclusions are based on:

- Statutory requirements under the NPW Act
- Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a)
- Results of desktop assessment and visual inspection

Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present, or the proposed works will not impact them. The works may proceed with caution. The Due Diligence will provide a legal defence against harm under the NPW Act.

Table 6-1: Due Diligence process

Step	Yes/No	Comments
Step 1. Will the activity disturb the ground surface?	Yes	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface currently in the Project Area. However, the existing building has been redeveloped several times, therefore, there will be no natural soils present in the Project Area.
Step 2. a) relevant confirmed site records on AHIMS, other sources of information or b	No	There are no AHIMS sites associated with the Project Area.
b) landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?	No	There are no sensitive landforms associated with the Project Area
Step 3 Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?	Yes	The Project Area has been deemed as having low archaeological sensitivity and potential.
Step 4 Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are likely?	No	The desktop assessment and visual inspection have concluded that the presence of Aboriginal Objects is unlikely.
Step 5 Further investigations and impact assessment	No	Further investigation is not required for the Project Area and proposed works.

7. Recommendations

The following recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the NPW Act
- Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010a)
- Results of desktop assessment and visual inspection.

The following recommendations are made:

- In accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice, the proposed activity can proceed with caution, with no further Aboriginal archaeological investigation, assessment or mitigation measures required.
- Unexpected Aboriginal objects remain protected by the NPW Act. If any such objects, or potential objects, are uncovered in the course of the activity, work in the vicinity must cease, and Heritage NSW, and the Metropolitan LALC be contacted for advice.
 - If suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed in, on or under the land within the Project Area, the following actions must be undertaken:
 - The remains must not be harmed/further harmed
 - Immediately cease all works at that particular location
 - Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains
 - Notify the NSW Police and the Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any details of the remains and their location
 - Do not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW or the appropriate government body.

8. References

Attenbrow, V. 2002. Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records. UNSW Press for the Australian Museum Trust.

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Tindale, N.B. 1974. Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: their terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits and proper names. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Appendix A - AHIMS Database Search Results



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

Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10323b
Client Service ID : 1025854

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1940	Stringy Bark Creek Cave 1;	AGD	56	329010	6257390	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2718	Will-145 - Mowbray Park	AGD	56	328580	6258330	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	David Watts					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3007	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 3 - LCC081	GDA	56	329444	6257720	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2268	Big River Cave;	AGD	56	328890	6258410	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1348	Mowbray Park;Lane Cove West;Mowbray Park 1;Chatswood West;	GDA	56	329030	6258405	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1497
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2649	Lane Cove River PAD 1	AGD	56	329100	6259180	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105564
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Neville Baker					<u>Permits</u>	1470	
45-6-2674	Turrnburra.	GDA	56	329589	6258558	Closed site	Valid	Shell : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2598	CSIRO 3 (CSIRO North Ryde) RYDE 010	GDA	56	328354	6258740	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	4157,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office,Ms.Tessa Corkill					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1946	Blue Gum Creek,;	GDA	56	329645	6259364	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2717	Will-144 Mowbray Park	AGD	56	328660	6258290	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	David Watts					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3013	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 8 - LCC 086	GDA	56	328624	6257885	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2216	Lane_Cove_#1	GDA	56	328497	6258962	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1899
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Bronwyn Conyers,DPIE - Armidale,Ms.Elise McCarthy					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2585	LCNPM 2	AGD	56	328350	6259020	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Bobbie Oakley					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2272	Mowbray Park 5;	GDA	56	329010	6258450	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/07/2025 for Sam Plummer for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.811, 151.1447 - Lat, Long To : -33.7754, 151.2065. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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.

Page 1 of 5

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

Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10323b
Client Service ID : 1025854

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3336	Little Blue Gum Shelter PAD 2	GDA	56	329430	6260240	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		105643
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1252	LC#4 Chatswood	AGD	56	328435	6258730	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1899
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3010	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 7 - LCC085	GDA	56	329119	6257645	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2284	Athletics Fields;Lane Cove West;	AGD	56	328490	6258170	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2311	Rope Swing Cave;	GDA	56	328735	6258502	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2056	Footbridge Cave;	GDA	56	328261	6258205	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2765	LCC 077 Pumphouse Shelter	AGD	56	328185	6257765	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2584	NOT A SITE - LC NPM 1	GDA	56	328786	6259215	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	105275,105564
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3319	Mowbray Park PAD4 WILL214	GDA	56	328850	6258435	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		5004
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1845	Mowbray Park 3, Chatswood west;	AGD	56	328670	6258230	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1497
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2982	PAD 2 Stringbark Creek	GDA	56	329243	6257485	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2310	Hand Hold Cave;	GDA	56	328738	6258512	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1985
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1558	Delhi Road;North Ryde; RYDE 009	GDA	56	329034	6258982	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102489

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Page 2 of 5

EVERICK HERITAGE



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

Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10323b
Client Service ID : 1025854

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-2234	LBG Creek 2;	AGD	56	329150	6259910	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	105643
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-2236	Blue Gum Cave;	AGD	56	328320	6259190	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-3043	Little Blue Gum Shelter PAD 1 KUR 082	GDA	56	329434	6260370	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		105643
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-3320	Mowbray Park PAD5 WILL215	GDA	56	329200	6258330	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-1633	Fullers Park Lane Cove River SRA	GDA	56	329804	6259380	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1899
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-3008	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 5	GDA	56	329274	6257690	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-3795	Avian Cres PAD 1 WILL181	GDA	56	328675	6258385	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-2209	Carters creek.	AGD	56	328290	6259190	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1899
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-2214	Commandment Rock(LC#2)	AGD	56	328290	6259580	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1899
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-2632	EP3	AGD	56	333800	6261100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		2805,105643
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-3009	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 6 - LCC 084	GDA	56	329224	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-2508	Delhi Road; RYDE 008	GDA	56	329264	6259300	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	102489,105564
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-2210	Blue Gum creek	GDA	56	329754	6259430	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1899

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Page 3 of 5

EVERICK HERITAGE



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

Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10323b

Client Service ID : 1025854

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3098	Stringybark Ck PAD Shelter 4	GDA	56	329324	6257690	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3004	Stringybark Creek PAD shelter 1 - LCC 079	GDA	56	329644	6257660	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2211	Lane Cove 3	AGD	56	328780	6258670	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1899
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2232	Depression Cave;	AGD	56	329290	6259390	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2235	LBG Creek 3;	AGD	56	329130	6259860	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	105643
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3321	Mowbray Park PAD3 WILL213	GDA	56	328735	6258510	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1354	Sewer Pipe Cave;Stringybark Creek;	GDA	56	328974	6257760	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1653	Ironbarks Man (duplicate of 45-6-2216)	GDA	56	328496	6258962	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1844	Mowbray Park 2, Chatswood west.;Chatswood West;	GDA	56	329050	6258380	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Shelter with Deposit,Shelter with Midden	1497
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3005	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 2 LCC80	GDA	56	329464	6257740	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3006	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 4 LCC082	GDA	56	329324	6257690	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3796	Avian Cres PAD 2 WILL182	GDA	56	328645	6258375	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		

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Page 4 of 5

EVERICK HERITAGE



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

Your Ref/PO Number : NSW10323b
Client Service ID : 1025854

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0631	echo point park;	AGD	56	333800	6260900	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Shelter with Deposit	2047,105643
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1353	Swaines Creek;Red Arrow Cave;	GDA	56	329620	6258590	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2047
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2661	Lane Cove PAD 1	AGD	56	329340	6259240	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1689	
45-6-2911	Cocupara Shelter 1	GDA	56	329599	6260665	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		105643
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2599	CSIRO 2 (CSIRO North Ryde) RYDE 011	GDA	56	328319	6258660	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	4157,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2233	LBG Creek 1;	AGD	56	329190	6259960	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	105643
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3015	Stringybark Creek PAD Shelter 9 LCC 087	GDA	56	328714	6257860	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

** Site Status

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

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

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

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

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Page 5 of 5