

URBIS

ABORIGINAL OBJECTS DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

20-22 Atchison Street
St Leonards, NSW
Cammeraygal Land

Prepared for
SETIA SYDNEY PTY LTD
16 September 2025

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We acknowledge, in each of our offices the Traditional Owners on whose land we stand.

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CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Glossary | 32 |
| Executive Summary..... | 5 |
| 1. Introduction | 7 |
| 1.1. Subject Area | 7 |
| 1.2. Proposed Works | 8 |
| 1.3. Statutory Controls | 8 |
| 1.3.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 | 8 |
| 1.3.2. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 | 8 |
| 1.4. Methodology | 9 |
| 1.5. Limitations | 10 |
| 2. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage | 13 |
| 2.1. Archaeological Context | 13 |
| 2.1.1. Declared Aboriginal Places | 13 |
| 2.1.2. Registered Aboriginal Objects | 13 |
| 2.1.3. Previous Archaeological Investigations | 14 |
| 2.2. Environmental Context..... | 17 |
| 2.2.1. Landscape Features | 17 |
| 2.2.2. Historical Ground Disturbance | 20 |
| 2.3. Visual Inspection..... | 25 |
| 2.4. Summary..... | 26 |
| 3. Due Diligence Assessment | 27 |
| 4. Conclusions & Recommendations..... | 29 |
| 5. References | 31 |
| Disclaimer..... | 32 |

Appendix A AHIMS Search Results

FIGURES

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Figure 1 – Location of the subject area | 11 |
| Figure 2 – The subject area..... | 12 |
| Figure 3 – Heritage items near subject area | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Figure 4 – Location of Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS search area | 16 |
| Figure 5 – Topography | 18 |
| Figure 6 – Soil landscapes and hydrology..... | 19 |
| Figure 7 – Parish of Willoughby Map – indicative location of subject area outlined in yellow..... | 21 |
| Figure 8 – 1887 plan of Berry’s Estate – Approximate location of study site indicated by red circle..... | 21 |
| Figure 9 – 1892 Subdivision plan of Berry’s Estate – Study site outlined in red..... | 22 |
| Figure 10 – 1896 Crown Plan – subject area outlined in red..... | 22 |
| Figure 11 – 1943 aerial photograph – subject area outlined in red..... | 23 |
| Figure 12 – 1965 aerial photograph – subject area outlined in red..... | 23 |
| Figure 13 – 1986 aerial photograph – subject area outlined in red..... | 24 |
| Figure 14 – Atchinson Street frontage, No. 20..... | 25 |
| Figure 15 – Atchinson Street frontage, No. 22..... | 25 |
| Figure 16 – Entrance to basement carpark to the rear of No. 20, showing drainage..... | 25 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 17 – Entrance to basement carpark to the rear of No. 22. Difference in level between No. 20 can be seen. | 25 |
| Figure 18 – Western boundary of No. 20 Atchinson Street, showing the difference in level from Atchinson Street down to Atchinson Road. | 26 |
| Figure 19 – Fire safety entrance to basement carpark of No. 20, showing level of basement carpark below Atchinson Street. | 26 |
| Figure 20 – Mitchell Street entrance to basement carpark of No. 22. | 26 |
| Figure 21 – Inside basement carpark of No. 22. Entrance ramp shows difference in level from Mitchell Street. | 26 |

TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 – Registered Aboriginal features in AHIMS search area..... | 14 |
|--|----|

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by Setia ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 20 – 22 Atchison Street, St Leonards, legally defined as Lot 1 in DP740017 and Lot 120 in DP564606 ('the subject area').

The Proponent is seeking approval for the redevelopment of the existing commercial facility within the subject area to provide a multi-storey mixed-use development including 10% affordable housing. Approval is being sought for the development via a State Significant Development Application (SSD-87486461), under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

The ADD has been prepared to satisfy Item 21 of the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued on 9 July 2025. Specifically, the ADD was undertaken to determine if 'there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site' and to provide 'an initial assessment of the potential impacts' of the proposed development if Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified.

The ADD has also been prepared to meet the requirements for due diligence under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). The ADD followed the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a) ('the Due Diligence Code').

The assessment determined that:

- 1) There are no registered Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 2) No other sources of information have been identified that indicate Aboriginal objects are likely to be retained within the subject area.
- 3) The subject area is located on a ridgeline, which is considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code.
- 4) However, the entire subject area has been subjected to ground disturbing activities that have caused clear and observable changes to the land's surface.
- 5) There are therefore no landscape features that are considered likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects under the Due Diligence Code.
- 6) In accordance with the assessment process outlined in the Due Diligence Code, it is concluded that there is no known Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the subject area, nor is it reasonably likely that Aboriginal cultural heritage occurs on or near the subject area.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- **Recommendation 1 – Submission of Report**

A copy of this report should be submitted with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of SSD-87486461.

- **Recommendation 2 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Not Required**

In accordance with the due diligence process described in the Due Diligence Code and SEARs Item 21 for SSD-80211463, no further archaeological investigation is required for the subject area, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed.

- **Recommendation 3 – Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure**

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

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.

3. The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Such management may require further consultation with Heritage NSW, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and registration of the find with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW.

▪ **Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure**

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

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

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Setia ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 20–22 Atchison Street St Leonards, legally defined as Lot 1 in DP740017 and Lot 120 in DP564606 ('the subject area').

The Proponent is seeking approval for the redevelopment of the existing commercial facility within the subject area to provide shop top housing development using the recently introduced provisions under the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) reforms. Approval is being sought for the development via a State Significant Development Application (SSD-87486461), under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

The ADD has been prepared to satisfy Item 21 of the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued on 9 July 2025. Specifically, the ADD was undertaken to determine if 'there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site' and to provide 'an initial assessment of the potential impacts' of the proposed development if Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified.

Table 1 – Relevant industry-specific SEARs for housing

| Issue | Assessment Requirements | Documentation |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 21. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site. – Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines. | <p><u>If required:</u></p> <p>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report</p> |

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

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is located at 20–22 Atchison Street St Leonards and is legally defined as Lot 1 DP740017 and Lot 120 DP564606. It is in the North Sydney Council Local Government Area ('North Sydney LGA') and within the administrative boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council ('Metropolitan LALC').

The subject area is located within the Crows Nest Accelerated Transport Oriented Development (TOD) Precinct and is zoned MU1 Mixed Use under the *North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013* (North Sydney LEP). The site has a primary frontage to Atchison Street to the south, Mitchell Street to the east and Atchison Lane to the north. It is located approximately 4.5 km north of the Sydney CBD. The site comprises two allotments with a total area of 1374.4 sqm. 22 Atchison Street is currently occupied by six storey commercial office building and 18-20 Atchison Street comprises a three-storey commercial building.

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

The Proponent is seeking to redevelop the subject area to provide a shop top housing development using the recently introduced provisions under the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) reforms.

The proposed works include:

- Demolition of existing buildings on site and tree removal.
- Construction of a 40-storey shop top housing development comprising:
 - 4-storey mixed-use (commercial, residential and retail) podium with a retail tenancy at ground level (Atchison Street frontage).
 - 36 levels of residential apartments and residential amenities within the tower.
 - Landscaping and public amenities along the Mitchell Street eastern elevation at ground level.
 - Consolidated vehicular and loading access from Atchison Lane.
 - 5 storey basement accommodating car, bicycle and motorcycle parking, storage, plant and end of trip facilities (EOTF) for the commercial component.
- Amalgamation of Lot 1 in DP740017 and Lot 120 DP564606
- 10% of residential floor space to be used for affordable housing via monetary contribution
- Storage areas, utilities and service provision.

Refer to Architectural Plans prepared by Cox Architecture appended to the Environmental Impact Statement.

1.3. STATUTORY CONTROLS

1.3.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

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

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

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

Properties and places listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL, are included in the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'). The AHD also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists. A search of the AHD was undertaken on 9 July 2025. The search did not identify any Aboriginal heritage properties or places within the curtilage of the subject area that are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.3.2. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

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

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

- **Aboriginal place** means any place, which may or may not contain Aboriginal objects, that is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act because it is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.

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

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

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

- Maintenance of existing roads, fire and other trails and tracks and existing utilities and other similar services, on disturbed land.
- Farming and land management work for cropping and leaving paddocks fallow, the construction of water storage works, the construction of fences, the construction of irrigation infrastructure, ground water bores or flood mitigation works, or the construction of erosion control or soil conservation works (such as contour banks), on disturbed land.
- Farming and land management work that involved the maintenance of existing grain, fibre or fertiliser storage areas, existing water storage works, existing irrigation infrastructure, ground water bores or flood mitigation works, existing fences, or existing erosion control or soil conservation works.
- The grazing of animals.
- An activity on land that has been disturbed that comprises exempt development or was the subject of a complying development certificate issued under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- Mining exploration work that involved costeaning, bulk sampling or drilling, on disturbed land.
- Geological mapping, surface geophysical surveys (excluding seismic surveys), sub-surface geophysical surveys that involve downhole logging and sampling and coring using hand-held equipment (except when carried out as part of an archaeological investigation).
- The removal of isolated, dead or dying vegetation, but only if there is minimal disturbance to the surrounding ground surface.
- Seismic surveying and the construction and maintenance of ground water monitoring bores on disturbed land.
- Environmental rehabilitation work (excluding erosion control or soil conservation works).

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

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

1.4. METHODOLOGY

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

The present ADD was undertaken in accordance with the generic due diligence process described in Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code. It is noted that there is an inconsistency between the due diligence process

depicted in the flowchart on page 10 of the Due Diligence Code and the process described on pages 11 to 14. The latter was adopted in *Williams v Graham* [2016] NSWLEC 151 and has been applied for the present ADD.

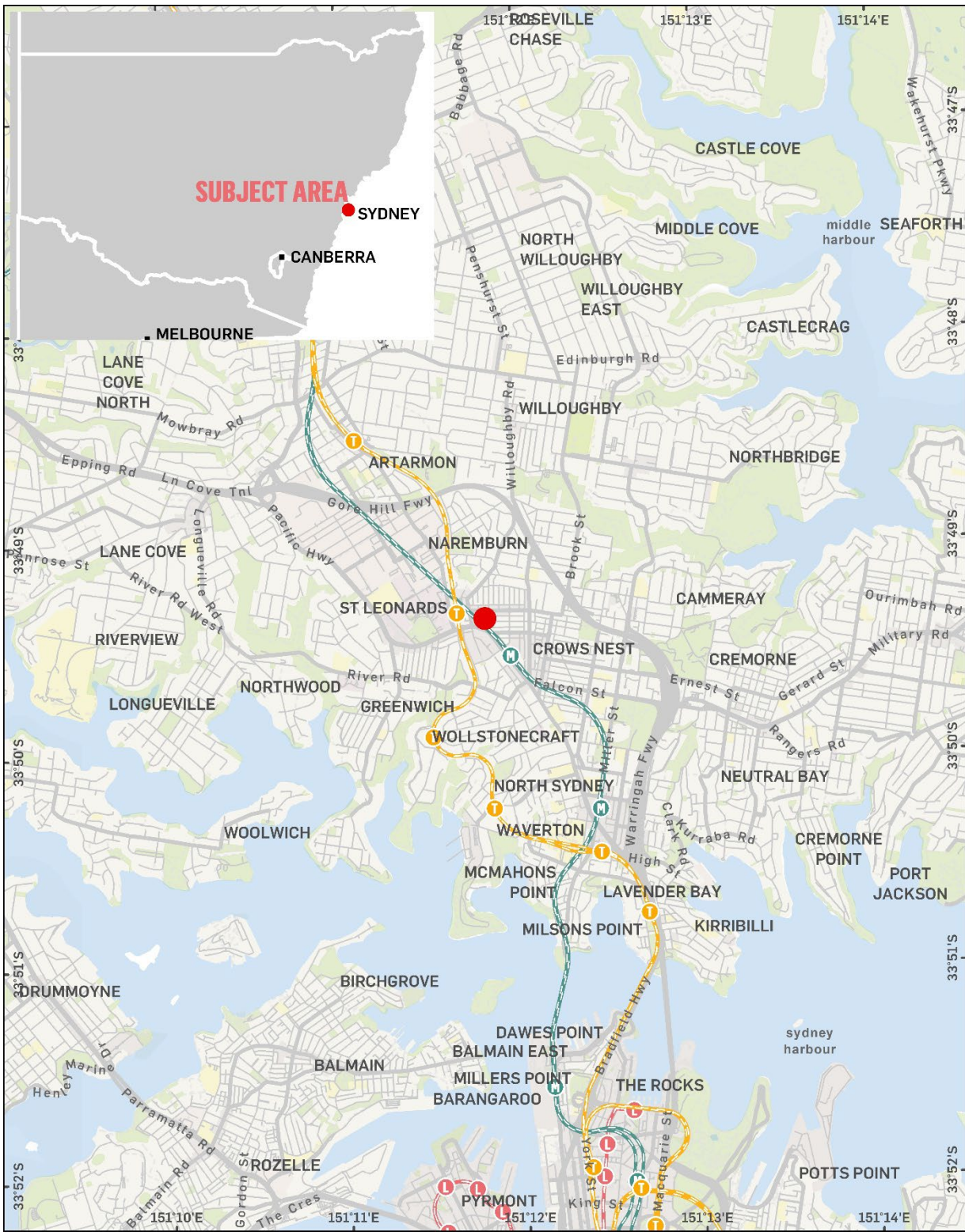
The ADD included the following:

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

1.5. LIMITATIONS

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

The ADD is limited to the due diligence process outlined in the Due Diligence Code. The ADD did not include consultation with the Aboriginal community or consideration of intangible cultural heritage.



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 Project Manager: Aaron Olsen

● Subject Area

REGIONAL LOCATION
 20-22 Atchison Street, St Leonards
 Setia

Figure 1 – Location of the subject area



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Subject Area Contours

LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT AREA
20-22 Mitchell St, St Leonards
Setia

Figure 2 – Subject area boundary

2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1.1. Declared Aboriginal Places

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

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 11 July 2025. Items listed on the SHI in the vicinity of the subject area are shown in Figure 3. The search did not identify any heritage items within the curtilage of the subject area.

2.1.2. Registered Aboriginal Objects

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

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

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

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

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

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 9 July 2025 (AHIMS Client Service IDs: 1021985 and 1021991) for an area of approximately 3 km x 3 km centred on the subject area. The search was undertaken to determine if:

- There are any registered Aboriginal sites registered within the curtilage of the subject area.
- There are any registered Aboriginal sites near the subject area that might extend into it.
- There is any association of Aboriginal sites or site features with certain landscape features within the broader region that may be instructive for determining the likelihood of Aboriginal sites within the subject area.

The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. The results of the search are discussed below.

2.1.2.1. Identified Sites

A total of 39 Aboriginal sites are registered in the search area. One of the recorded Aboriginal sites was identified as 'not a site' in the search results, reducing the total number of identified Aboriginal sites to 38. The locations of the 116 identified Aboriginal sites are shown in Figure 4.

The search did not identify any registered Aboriginal sites within the subject area.

As the nearest registered Aboriginal site is located approximately 600 m to the north-west, it is evident that none of the registered sites in the area extend into the subject area.

2.1.2.2. Site Features

A summary of the site features spread across the registered Aboriginal sites within the search area is provided in Table 1. Among the 38 registered Aboriginal sites in the search area, a total of 62 site features were identified of six different types: art, artefact, burial, grinding groove, PAD and shell.

The majority of registered Aboriginal sites within the search area are associated with waterways. This is consistent with the general predictive model outlined in the Due Diligence Code, which consider natural waterways (including creeks or first order water catchments) to be indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use.

The contexts of the registered Aboriginal sites within the AHIMS search area are summarised in Table 6 below. Of the 38 registered sites 53% (N=20) were closed sites and 47% (N=18) were open. This is indicative of the subject area's proximity to the escarpments of the Sydney Harbour foreshore which provide numerous rock overhangs.

Table 2 – Registered Aboriginal features in AHIMS search area

| Site Features | Number | % of Sites |
|-----------------|--------|------------|
| Artefact | 25 | 66% |
| Shell | 25 | 66% |
| Art | 5 | 13% |
| PAD | 5 | 13% |
| Burial | 1 | 3% |
| Grinding Groove | 1 | 3% |

Table 3 – Summary of registered site contexts within the search area

| Context | Number | % of Sites |
|---------|--------|------------|
| Open | 18 | 47% |
| Closed | 20 | 53% |

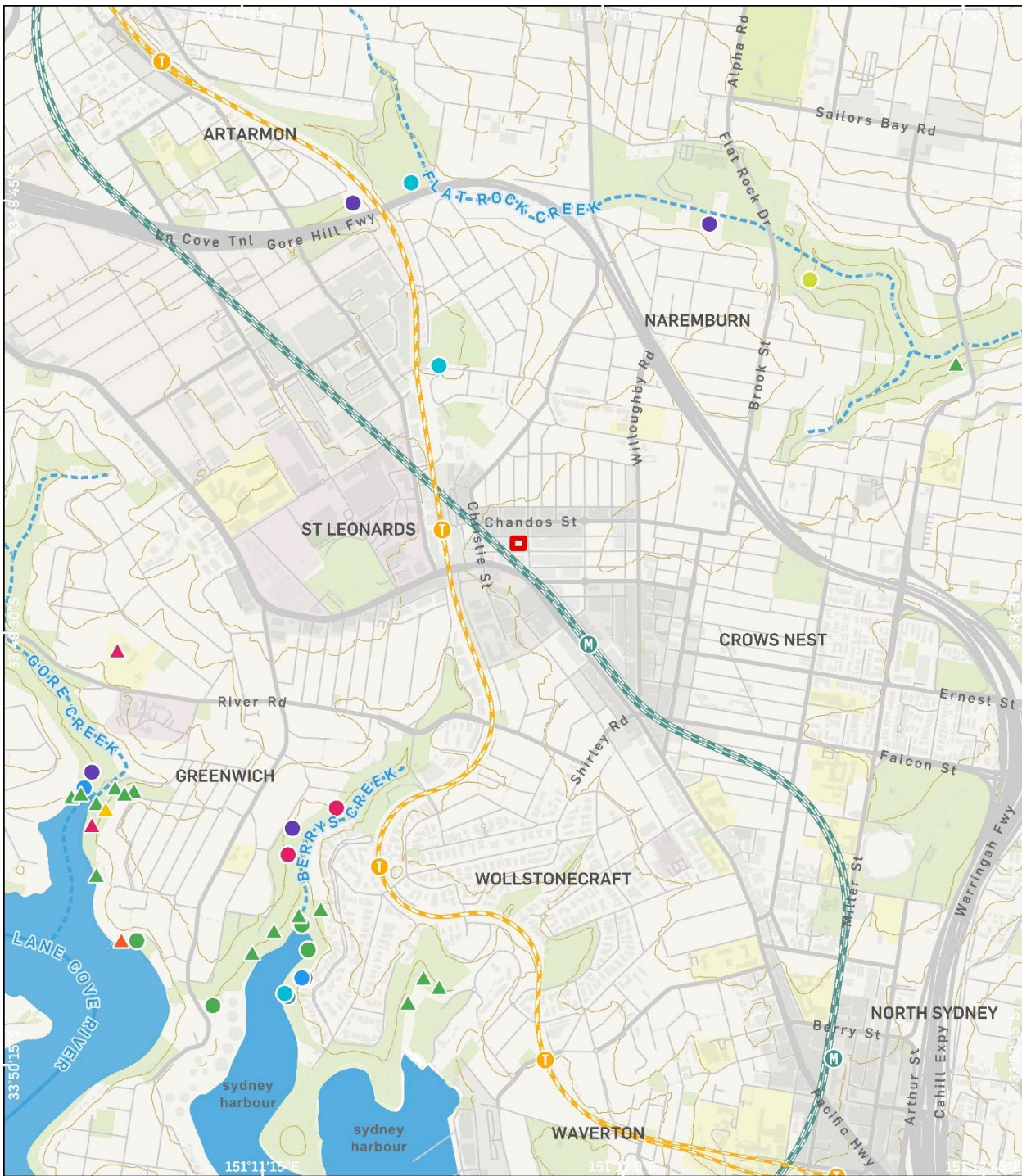
2.1.3. Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations may provide information on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological resources in a subject area. No archaeological reports relating directly to the present subject area were identified during this assessment. However, the following reports relate to similar contexts in proximity to the subject area. Both identify low archaeological potential due to high levels of historical disturbance.

Curio Projects (2023) undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 46-52 Nicholson Street and 5759-67 Christie Street, St Leonards approximately 215m south of the current subject area. The report

concluded that the study area had been extensively disturbed by the residential use of the area from at least 1901, and subsequent demolition and excavation for the replacement of these residences with multi-storied blocks in 1960s-1980s. Due to this it was concluded that there was nil to low potential for the presence of Aboriginal objects, including Aboriginal archaeological deposits, within the study area.

Comber Consultants (2023) undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 524-542 Pacific Highway, St Leonards approximately 130m south-west of the current subject area. The report concluded that based on a review of environmental and archaeological information, it was expected that the study area had low potential to contain archaeological deposits. This was primarily due to the urban development of the area which was expected to have significantly impacted any possible surface and subsurface archaeological deposit within the study area.



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AHIMS SITES IN EXTENSIVE SEARCH AREA
 20-22 Atchison Street, St Leonards
 Setia

Project No: P0060848

Project Manager: Aaron Olsen

- Subject Area --- Ephemeral ● Open site ● Art ● Artefact ● Art, Artefact, Shell
- Contours — Hydrology ▲ Closed site ● PAD ● Artefact, Shell ● Artefact, Burial, Shell
- Permanent ● Shell ● Grinding Groove

Figure 3 – Location of registered Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS search area

2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

2.2.1. Landscape Features

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

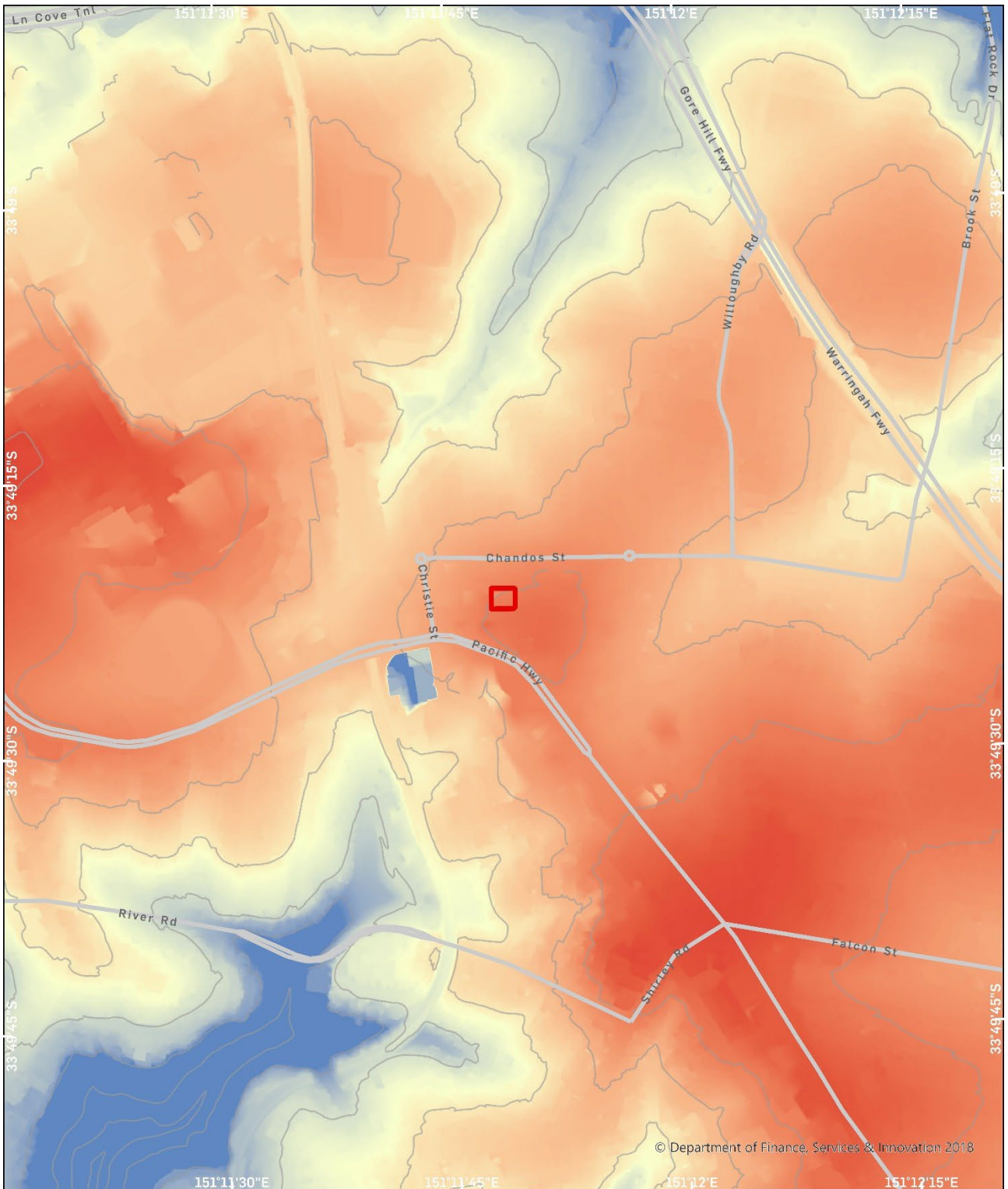
- Areas within 200 m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines.
- Areas located within a sand dune system.
- Areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- Areas located within 200 m below or above a cliff face.
- Areas within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or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

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

Topography: The subject area is located on the ridgeline between Middle Harbour to the north-east and Lane Cove River Estuary to the south-east (Figure 5). This would have been a travel route for Aboriginal people and is indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use.

Hydrology: The location of the subject area on a ridgeline indicates that water sources in the area would have been ephemeral, with the nearest permanent water being upper catchment areas of creeks feeding into the harbour up to 1 km distant.

Soils & Geology: The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) indicates that the subject area is within the Blacktown soil landscape (Figure 6). The Blacktown soil landscape is a residual soil on gently undulating rises and broad rounded crests and ridges with gently inclined slopes on Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shale. On crests and ridges up to 30 cm of friable brownish-black loam overlies 10–20 cm of hardsetting brown clay loam and up to 100 cm of strongly pedal, brown mottled light clay. Total soil depth is <100cm. The relatively shallow A horizon renders the Blacktown soil landscape prone to erosion and disturbance. Rock outcrops are absent. The subject area is not located in a dune system, which is a sand ridge or sand hill formed by the wind.

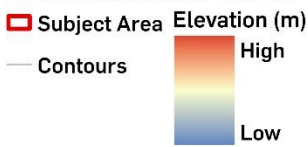


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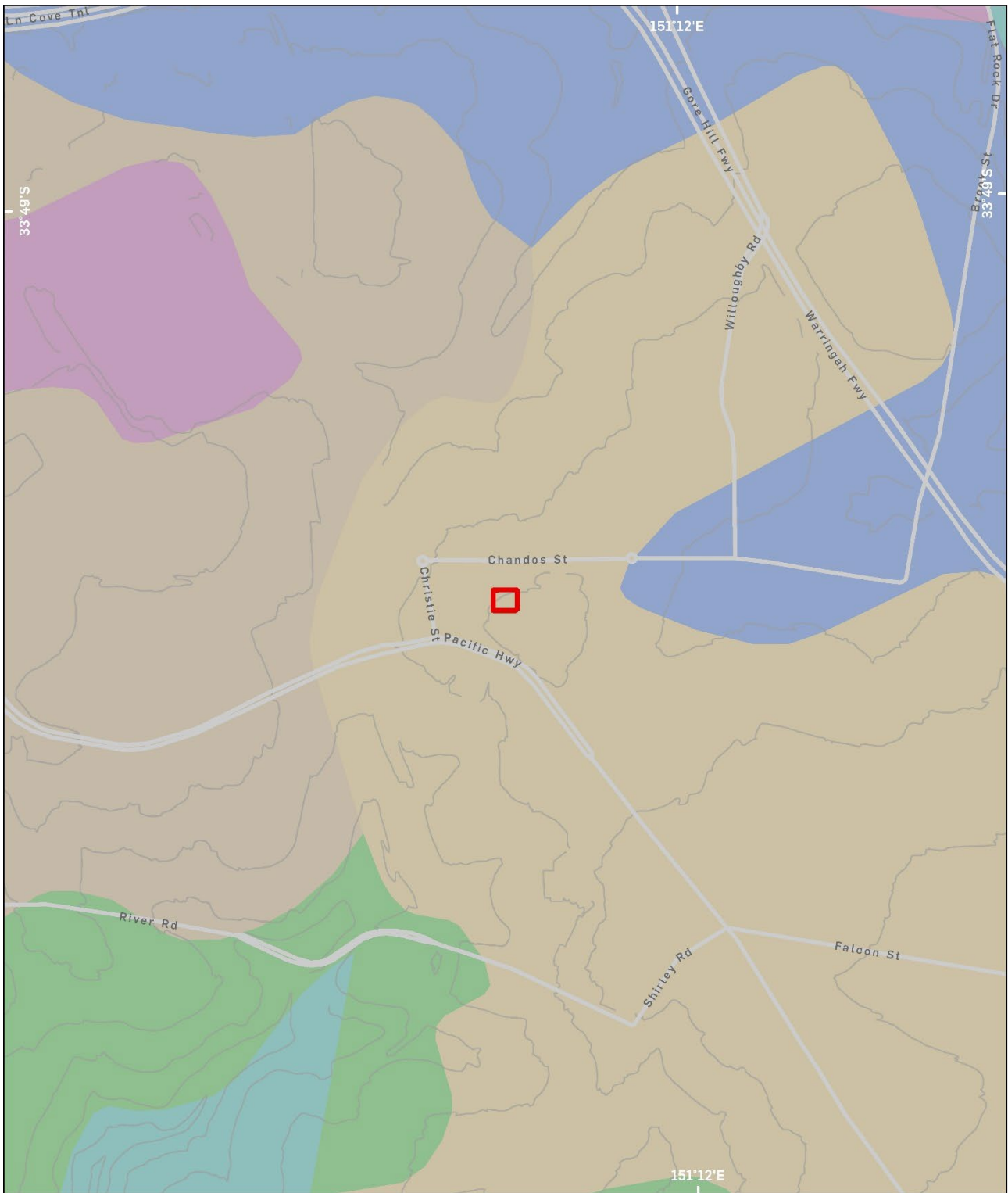
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TOPOGRAPHY

**20-22 Atchison Street, St Leonards
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Figure 4 – Topography



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SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

20-22 Atchison Street, St Leonards
Setia

Project No: P0060848

Project Manager: Aaron Olsen

- Subject Area
- Contours
- BLACKTOWN (Residual)
- GYMEA (Erosional)
- DISTURBED TERRAIN (Disturbed Terrain)
- GYMEA/LAMBERT (Erosional)
- GLENORIE (Erosional)
- HAWKESBURY (Colluvial)

Figure 5 – Soil landscapes and hydrology

2.2.2. Historical Ground Disturbance

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

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

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

The following is a summary of the historical background to the subject area outlined in the Preliminary Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by Urbis (Urbis 2025).

The subject area was part of 524 acres first granted to Edward Wollstonecraft in 1821 (Figure 7). Wollstonecraft constructed Crows Nest House on his grant, in an area to the south of the study area. He died in 1832 and as he had no children his land passed to his sister Elizabeth who was now married to Alexander Berry (Perry, 1966). The grant became known as Berry's Estate, the estate is shown in an 1887 plan (Figure 8). No evidence has been found to suggest that the study site was developed between 1821 and 1890. Wollstonecraft's Crows Nest House was south of the study site and development would have been centred there (AMAC, 2024). The remaining part of the large estate may have been used for agricultural activities, although no specific purpose for the study area is known.

In 1892 the study site was subdivided, becoming Lots 1-4 in Section 13 of the Berry Estate Subdivision (Figure 9). A Crown Plan from 1896 shows that Butcher has constructed a building on Lot 1 and Glissan has a building on Lot 4 (Figure 10). Both are listed as owners and occupiers. Both buildings are coloured pink which could indicate brick construction and have verandahs. These buildings have a construction date of 1893-1896. Lot 3 appears undeveloped but notes that it is owned by Boyle and occupied by W Littlewood.

The next visual representation of the study site is the 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 11). In this aerial there is a dwelling on each of the four allotments. It is unclear whether the buildings on Lots 1 and 4 are the same from the 1890s crown plan or new buildings. Each of the four houses has a backyard and associated outbuildings. By the 1965 aerial only the house on Lot 4 is still standing (Figure 12). A new building is on Lot 3 and what appears to be a warehouse with a central yard has been constructed across Lots 1 and 2. On the 1986 aerial all of the buildings from the 1965 aerial have been replaced with the two buildings that currently occupy the site (Figure 13).

It is clear that the entire subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable, including vegetation clearance, construction and demolition of buildings and the installation of underground services. The skeletal soils of the Blacktown soil landscape would have been heavily disturbed, truncated and/or removed entirely during development of the subject area over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries.

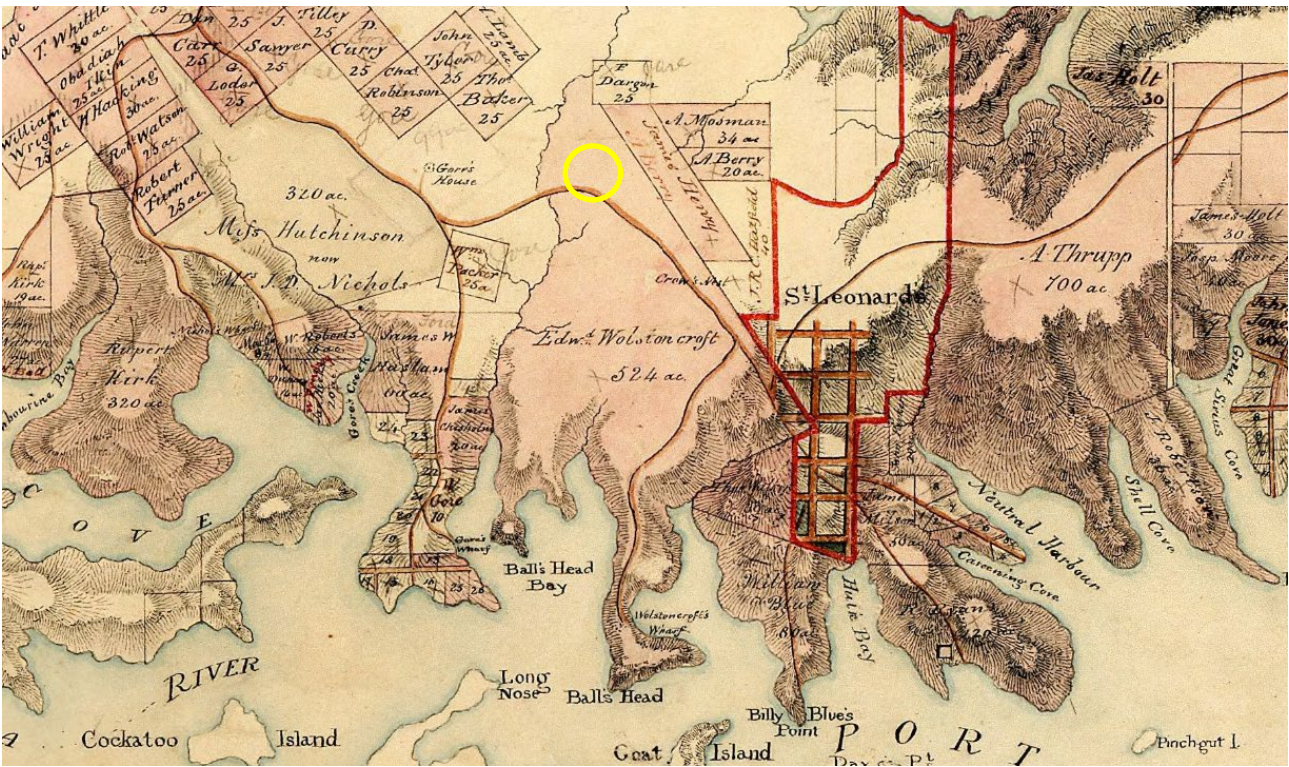


Figure 6 – Parish of Willoughby Map – indicative location of subject area outlined in yellow.

Source: HLRV

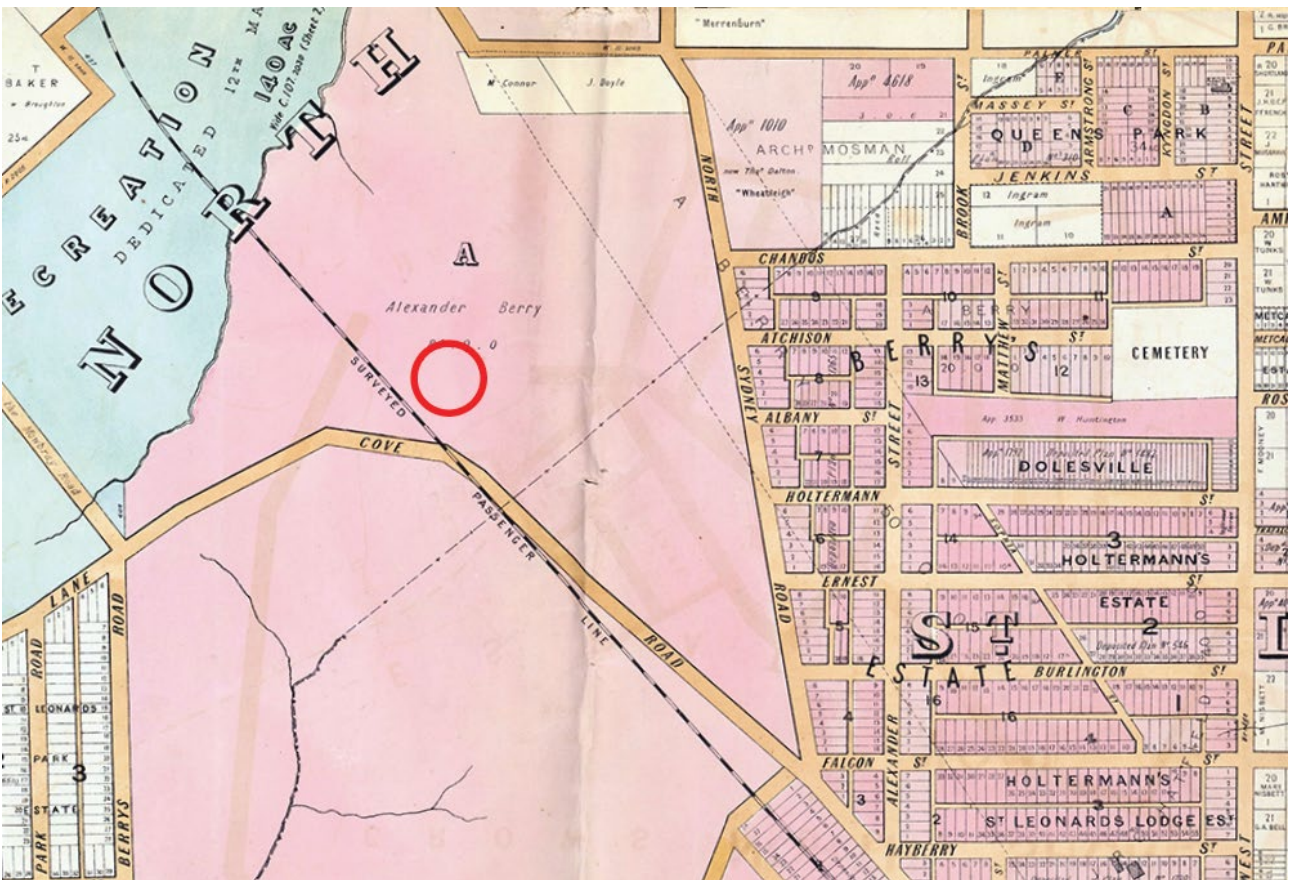


Figure 7 – 1887 plan of Berry's Estate – Approximate location of study site indicated by red circle.

Source: Stanton Library

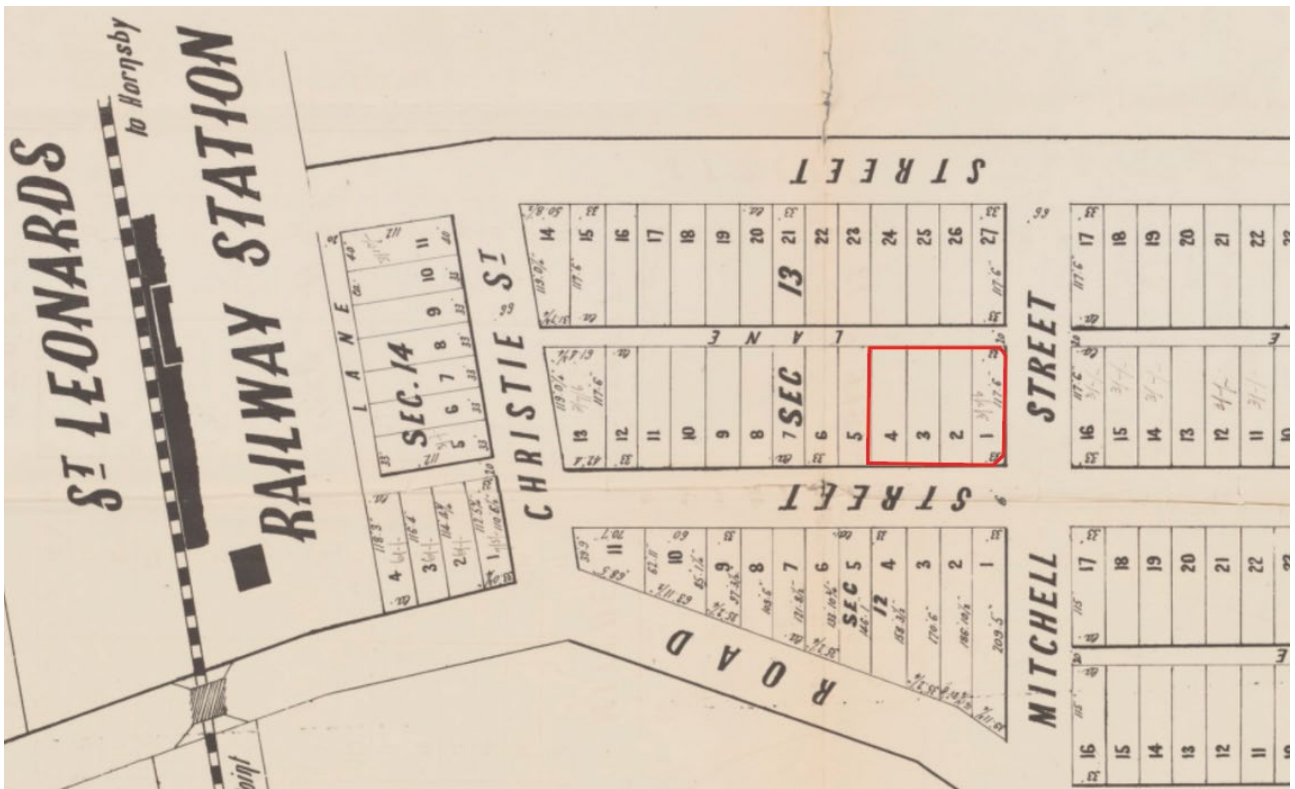


Figure 8 – 1892 Subdivision plan of Berry's Estate – Study site outlined in red.
 Source: Hardie & Gorman Pty. Ltd & Thomson Bros & John Sands (Firm) & Atchison & Schleicher (Trove)

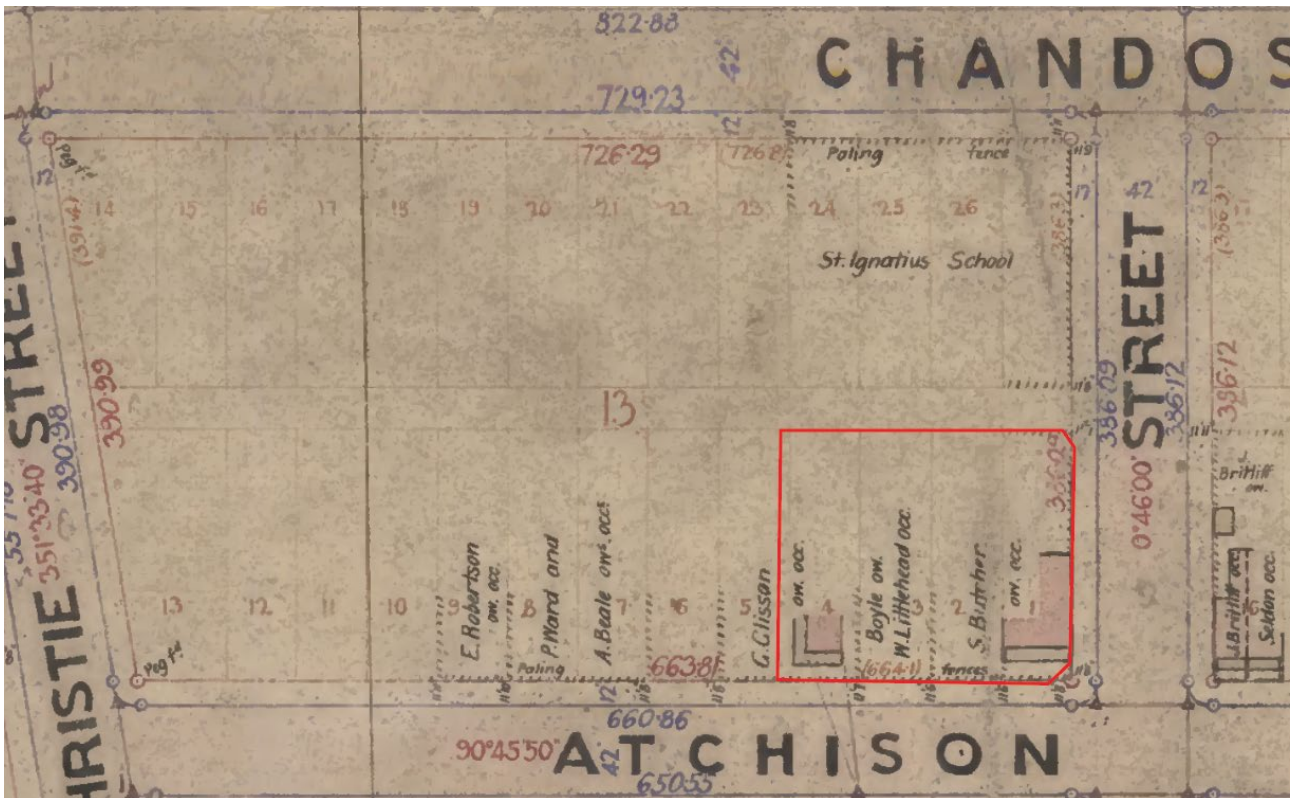


Figure 9 – 1896 Crown Plan – subject area outlined in red.
 Source: Direct Info 48.2005



Figure 10 – 1943 aerial photograph – subject area outlined in red.
Source: NSW Historical Imagery



Figure 11 – 1965 aerial photograph – subject area outlined in red.
Source: NSW Historical Imagery



Figure 12 – 1986 aerial photograph – subject area outlined in red.
Source: *NSW Historical Imagery*

2.3. VISUAL INSPECTION

A visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken to further investigate the environmental context of the subject area and to determine if any Aboriginal objects were present as surface expressions. The visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken by Jordan Gilbert (Urbis Assistant Archaeologist) and Juliet Scholefield (Urbis Consultant Archaeologist) on 25 July 2025.

The visual inspection was undertaken in sunny conditions. Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was estimated to be 0%, with the majority of the subject area taken up by the two office buildings (Figure 14 & Figure 15). Hardstand covered the remainder of the ground surface on all sides.

The visual inspection confirmed significant levels of ground disturbance across the entirety of the subject area. Basement carparking and underground drainage were observed to the rear of both office buildings (Figure 16 & Figure 17). These basement carparks were not accessible during the site visit but appeared to extend from boundary to boundary within the subject area. The level of Atchinson Street to the north of the subject area was observed to be significantly higher than the level of Atchinson Lane to the rear (Figure 18). A fire exit leading to the basement carpark of No. 20 indicated that the basement parking level was cut into the ground surface below the level of Atchinson Street (Figure 19). The basement carpark of No. 22 was observed to extend below street level at Mitchell Street and Atchinson Lane entrances and remained at depth as the street level rose towards Atchinson Street cutting into the sloped terrain (Figure 20 & Figure 21).

The visual inspection confirmed significant levels of ground disturbance within the subject area, resulting from the construction of the two extant office buildings and excavation of basement carpark levels across the entirety of the site. This disturbance will have had significant impact on shallow natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing Aboriginal archaeological potential.



Figure 13 – Atchinson Street frontage, No. 20.



Figure 14 – Atchinson Street frontage, No. 22.



Figure 15 – Entrance to basement carpark to the rear of No. 20, showing drainage.



Figure 16 – Entrance to basement carpark to the rear of No. 22. Difference in level between No. 20 can be seen.

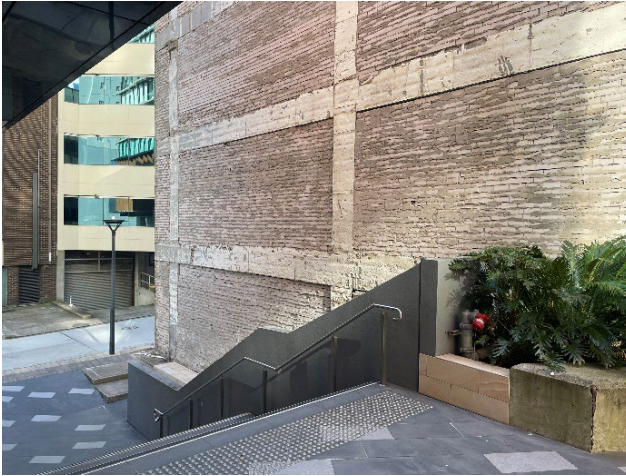


Figure 17 – Western boundary of No. 20 Atchinson Street, showing the difference in level from Atchinson Street down to Atchinson Road.

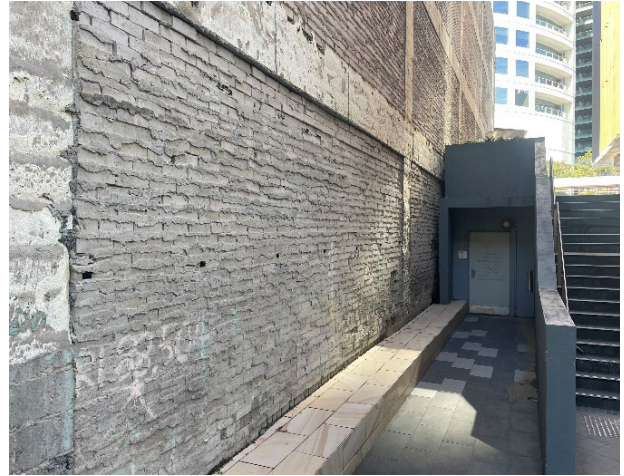


Figure 18 – Fire safety entrance to basement carpark of No. 20, showing level of basement carpark below Atchinson Street.



Figure 19 – Mitchell Street entrance to basement carpark of No. 22.

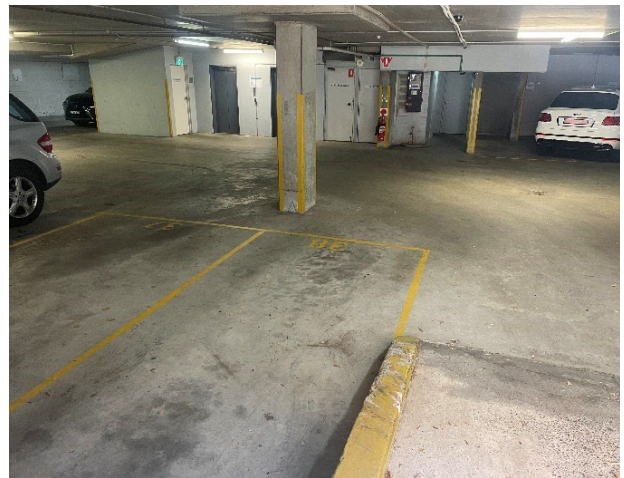


Figure 20 – Inside basement carpark of No. 22. Entrance ramp shows difference in level from Mitchell Street.

2.4. SUMMARY

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

- There are no registered Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- No other sources of information have been identified that indicate Aboriginal objects are likely to be retained within the subject area.
- The subject area is located on a ridgeline, which is considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code.
- However, the entire subject area has been subjected to ground disturbing activities that have caused clear and observable changes to the land's surface.
- There are therefore no landscape features that are considered likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects under the Due Diligence Code.

3. DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

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

Step 1 – Will the activity disturb the ground surface?

YES

The proposed works include demolition of existing structures and construction of a new a high-rise structure including for basement levels (Section 1.2). The proposed activity will therefore disturb the ground surface.

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

NO

No known Aboriginal sites have been identified within the subject area (Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2).

Other sources of information can include previous studies, reports or surveys that the Proponent has commissioned or is otherwise aware. No archaeological reports relating directly to the present subject area were identified during this assessment. However, reports relating to similar contexts in proximity to the subject area identify low archaeological potential due to high levels of historical disturbance (Section 2.1.3).

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

NO

The subject area is located on a ridgeline, which is considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code (Section 2.2.1).

However, the Due Diligence Code further specifies that landscape features are of relevance only if the subject area has not been subjected to ground disturbance. According to the Due Diligence Code, land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples of disturbance include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.

The entire subject area has been subjected to activities that have changed the land's surface and which remains clear and observable (Section 2.2.2). These activities include vegetation clearance, construction and demolition of buildings and the installation of underground services. There are therefore no landscape features that are considered likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects under the Due Diligence Code.

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

N/A

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

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

N/A

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

Step 5 – Outcome of Assessment

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

4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment determined that:

- 1) There are no registered Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 2) No other sources of information have been identified that indicate Aboriginal objects are likely to be retained within the subject area.
- 3) The subject area is located on a ridgeline, which is considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code.
- 4) However, the entire subject area has been subjected to ground disturbing activities that have caused clear and observable changes to the land's surface.
- 5) There are therefore no landscape features that are considered likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects under the Due Diligence Code.
- 6) In accordance with the assessment process outlined in the Due Diligence Code, it is concluded that there is no known Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the subject area, nor is it reasonably likely that Aboriginal cultural heritage occurs on or near the subject area.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- **Recommendation 1 – Submission of Report**

A copy of this report should be submitted with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of SSD-87486461.

- **Recommendation 2 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Not Required**

In accordance with the due diligence process described in the Due Diligence Code and SEARs Item 21 for SSD-80211463, no further archaeological investigation is required for the subject area, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed.

- **Recommendation 3 – Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure**

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

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

- **Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure**

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

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

5. REFERENCES

- AMAC Group. 2024, *Baseline Archaeological Assessment – 378-398 Pacific Hwy, Crows Nest*
- Comber Consultants, 2023. *524-542 Pacific Highway, St Leonards Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*.
- Curio Projects, 2023. *Nicholson Place Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*
- Department of Environment Climate Change and Water ('DECCW') 2010a, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*
- DECCW 2010b, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*
- DECCW 2010c, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW)
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW)
- National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW)
- Office of Environment & Heritage ('OEH') 2011a, *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants*
- OEH 2011b, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*
- OEH 2012, *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form*
- Perry, T M. 1966, *Alexander Berry (1781-1873)*, Melbourne University Press
- Urbis, 2025. *Preliminary Historical Archaeological Assessment, 20-22 Atchison Street, St Leonards*

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 16 September 2025 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Setia (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

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

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

APPENDIX A

AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 09 July 2025

Level 8 123 Angel Street
 Sydney New South Wales 2000

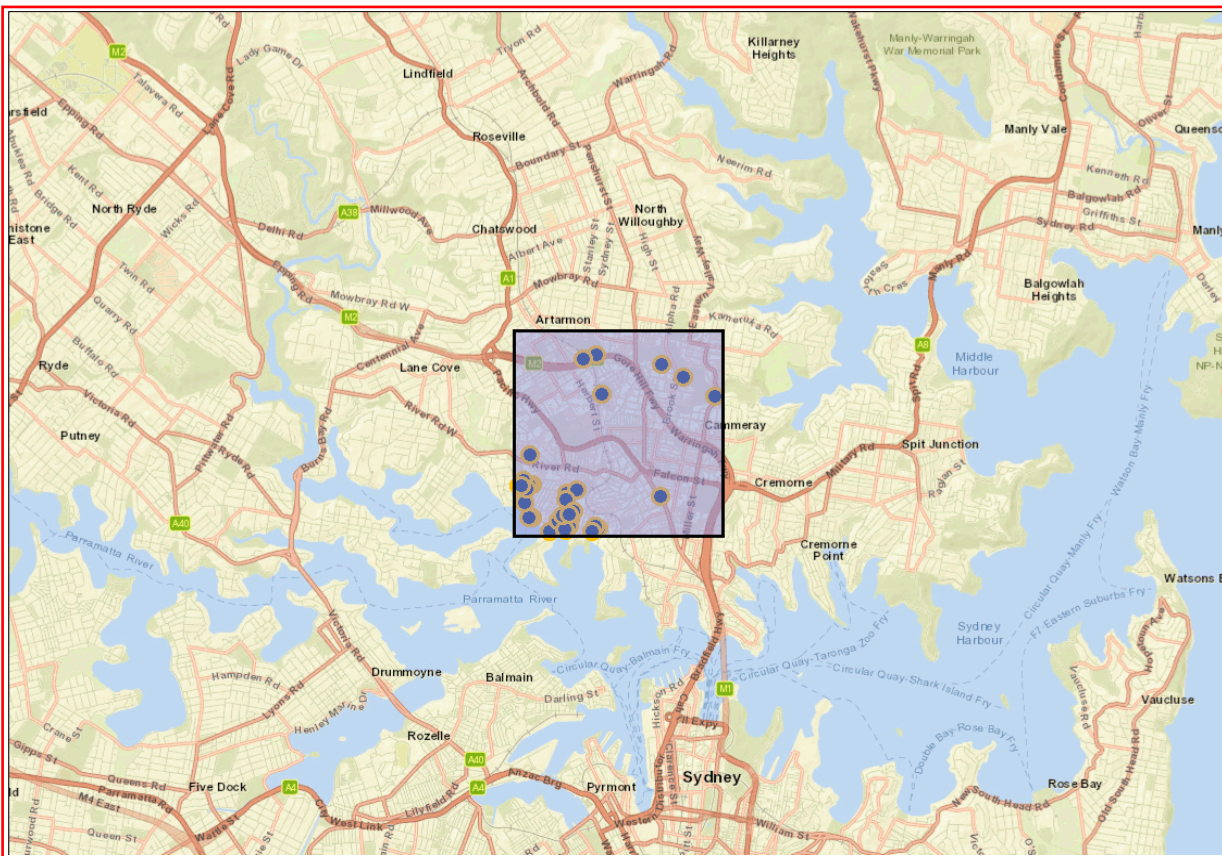
Attention: Owen Barrett

Email: obarrett@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331620.0 - 334620.0, Northings : 6254544.0 - 6257544.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Owen Barrett on 09 July 2025.

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



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

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 39 | Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location. |
| 0 | Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. * |

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--|-------|------|---------|----------|-------------|----------------|--|------------------------|---------|
| 45-6-1041 | Crows Nest; Contact | AGD | 56 | 332034 | 6254371 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Midden | |
| 45-6-2938 | Naremburn Park Contact | GDA | 56 | 332864 | 6256615 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | | |
| 45-6-2192 | Split Roof Cave; Contact | AGD | 56 | 332760 | 6254430 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| 45-6-2266 | Gore Cove 6;Wollstonecraft; Contact | AGD | 56 | 332340 | 6254550 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Midden | |
| 45-6-3873 | Glenview Shelter 2 LCC091 Contact | GDA | 56 | 332394 | 6255130 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | | |
| 45-6-0825 | Myrtle Street Contact | GDA | 56 | 333757 | 6255113 | Open site | Not a Site | Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - | Not an Aboriginal Site | |
| 45-6-3589 | Gore Creek 12 Hand Stencil - LLC 115 Contact | GDA | 56 | 331750 | 6255140 | Closed site | Valid | Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1 | | |
| 45-6-2101 | Nameless third visit cave / Gore ck;reserve 2; Contact | AGD | 56 | 331750 | 6255050 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| 45-6-2193 | Honeycomb Hole Cave; Contact | AGD | 56 | 332760 | 6254430 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| 45-6-2262 | Gore Cove 1;Greenwich; Contact | AGD | 56 | 332160 | 6254540 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| 45-6-1042 | Bay Street Park;Crows Nest; Contact | AGD | 56 | 331790 | 6254580 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Midden | 1809 |
| 45-6-3361 | FLAT ROCK CREEK PAD Contact | GDA | 56 | 333732 | 6257069 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | | |
| 45-6-2102 | Sandy crumble Gore creek;reserve 5; Contact | AGD | 56 | 331660 | 6255020 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| 45-6-2191 | WB6 Cave; Contact | AGD | 56 | 332710 | 6254460 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| 45-6-2962 | Gore Cove 9 NSC-065 | GDA | 56 | 332379 | 6254590 | Open site | Valid | Shell : - | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/07/2025 for Owen Barrett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331620.0 - 334620.0, Northings : 6254544.0 - 6257544.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 39

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|---|------------------|------|---------|----------|-------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2965 | Milray Shelter NSC-072 | GDA | 56 | 332434 | 6254650 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-3599 | ARTARMON PARK ARTEFACT SCATTER | GDA | 56 | 332775 | 6257202 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Artefact : 1 | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2264 | Gore Cove 3;Greenwich; | AGD | 56 | 332310 | 6254660 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-1700 | Munro Park A.G.G.; | AGD | 56 | 333950 | 6256700 | Open site | Valid | Grinding Groove : - | Axe Grinding Groove | 1293 |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2190 | WB5 Cave; | AGD | 56 | 332660 | 6254380 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2539 | Suspension Bridge Rockshelter (west) | GDA | 56 | 334524 | 6256620 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2964 | Milray Midden 1 NSC-071 | GDA | 56 | 332424 | 6254650 | Open site | Valid | Shell : - | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-3880 | Glenview Shelter 1 (LCC0110) | GDA | 56 | 332535 | 6255195 | Open site | Valid | Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1 | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-1043 | Crows Nest;Wharf Garden Cave;Bay St Wharf Cave; | AGD | 56 | 331740 | 6254580 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : - | Burial/s,Shelter with Midden | 1809 |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2146 | Gore Creek Reserve 7 Gore CReek Reserve | AGD | 56 | 331660 | 6254790 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | 1809,1911 |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-3881 | Glenview Shelter 3 (LCC0111) | GDA | 56 | 332380 | 6255045 | Open site | Valid | Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1 | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2096 | Choked up cave /Gore ck reserve 1; | AGD | 56 | 331780 | 6255060 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | 1809 |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2152 | Gore Creek Reserve 6 Gore Creek Reserve | AGD | 56 | 331580 | 6255040 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | 1809,1911 |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 45-6-2267 | Gore Cove 8 Wollstonecraft | GDA | 56 | 332369 | 6254600 | Open site | Valid | Artefact : - | Open Camp Site | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | | | | | | | | |

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/07/2025 for Owen Barrett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331620.0 - 334620.0, Northings : 6254544.0 - 6257544.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 39

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| SiteID | SiteName | Datum | Zone | Easting | Northing | Context | Site Status ** | SiteFeatures | SiteTypes | Reports |
|-----------|--|------------------|---|---------|----------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 45-6-3882 | Gore Creek 11 (LCC 003) | GDA | 56 | 331725 | 6255260 | Open site | Valid | Shell : - | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Mr.Phil Hunt | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-3341 | Greenwich PS KL 01 | GDA | 56 | 331832 | 6255700 | Closed site | Valid | Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Ms.Vanessa Hardy,Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-0279 | Greenwich;Gore Creek Reserve;Unpainted stair ladder cave; | AGD | 56 | 331720 | 6255070 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | 1809 |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider,J Mecader,D Munro | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-2265 | Gore Cove 5;Greenwich; | AGD | 56 | 332380 | 6254680 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Michael Guider | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-3883 | Gore Creek 13 (LCC 0116) | GDA | 56 | 331750 | 6255310 | Open site | Valid | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : - | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Mr.Phil Hunt | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-3362 | ARTARMON PARK PAD | GDA | 56 | 332588 | 6257136 | Open site | Partially Destroyed | Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1 | | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Doctor.Darran Jordan,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Andrew Costello,Jacob: | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-0280 | Greenwich;Bicycle Tyre Cave;Gore Creek Reserve;Hole Cave;Gore creek 7; | AGD | 56 | 331690 | 6255000 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : - | Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden | 1809 |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider,Mr.R Taplin | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-2250 | Gore Creek 8; | AGD | 56 | 331610 | 6255050 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Michael Guider | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-2263 | Gore Cove 2;Greenwich; | AGD | 56 | 332230 | 6254610 | Closed site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Shelter with Midden | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Michael Guider | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |
| 45-6-2273 | Gore Cove 4; | GDA | 56 | 332424 | 6254820 | Open site | Valid | Shell : -, Artefact : - | Midden | |
| | <u>Contact</u> | <u>Recorders</u> | Michael Guider | | | | | <u>Permits</u> | | |

**** 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

