



Plate 13. Central area playing field, view north.



Plate 14. Central playing area field showing demolition fill material, view southwest.



Plate 15. Demolition fill material containing nails, concrete gravels, mortar and reworked sand, evident across the Site.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

Based on regional studies, the Aboriginal archaeological resource of the Port Jackson region is dominated by shell midden sites in rockshelters and in open contexts, as well as archaeological deposits (comprising bone, stone or organic material) and Aboriginal burials. The vast majority of sites in the Sydney CBD and surrounds, however, are artefact scatter sites and isolated finds, as well as potential archaeological deposits. Proximity to water and a range of natural resources is an important factor in site patterning in the local area. Elevation and aspect is another important factor in site patterning; where prominent locations with landscape views above zones of inundation were favourable camping locations, and included elevated landforms above floodplains and surrounding the area's natural swamps.

Of particular relevance to the Site has been the identification of Aboriginal stone objects, shell midden material and human remains associated with aeolian sand dune contexts of the Tuggerah dunefield, at the Royal Sydney Golf Club, Sheas Creek/Alexandra Canal and the Randwick Stabling Yard. These sites have been identified as a result of compliance-based archaeological investigation, where sub-surface investigation has occurred. Previous studies, archaeological modelling and geotechnical investigation suggests that the archaeological resource of the Site would be dominated by subsurface shell midden material and artefact scatters and isolated finds, with some potential for Aboriginal burials to occur. These sites are predicted to occur across the site; but are considered more likely to occur on elevated areas not subjected to inundation (**Figure 14**).

Although historical development and occupation of the Site has involved ground disturbance, in general material has been introduced rather than removed, and this would have tended to conserve, or cap, any cultural deposits that may have been present.

The subsurface archaeological resource of the Site is poorly understood; and has been constrained to surface investigation only. Furthermore, the level of archaeological investigation undertaken to date is not sufficient to characterise the cultural resource of the Site. It is therefore desirable to further explore the cultural deposits of this area, to further understand the nature and use of Sheas Creek swamp and surrounding dunefield in the past. The proposed development offers a unique opportunity to archaeologically investigate key landforms within the Site – landforms known elsewhere to have been occupied by, and have cultural significance to, local Aboriginal people. It provides an avenue to further refine the archaeological model of the region outside of what is currently known.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impact

Previous work in the Alexandria locality has resulted in the identification of Aboriginal stone objects, shell midden material and human remains associated with aeolian sand dune contexts of the Tuggerah soil landscape dunefield – the soil profile that encompasses the Site. These include the recovery of cultural deposits at the Royal Sydney Golf Club, Sheas Creek/Alexandra Canal and the Randwick Stabling Yard, often from significant depths. It should be noted, however, that these deposits can be highly localised, and cultural deposits are absent from at least some parts of this landscape (AHMS 2007).

Based on the development plan, the proposed works will involve demolition and removal of existing structures within the southern, north-eastern and north-western portions of the site, as well as piling for new building foundations, a lift well and general landscaping and water management activities, especially the installation of detention basins, and other drainage works. These activities would involve localised but significantly deep (up to 15m, in some areas) ground disturbance to the underlying deposits. Surface observations, together with geotechnical information, reveal that structures that related to the industrial use of the site from the 1910s to the 1970s would have caused localised disturbance to the ground surface, and suggested that fill to varying depths has been imported onto the Site. In general, however, the underlying deposits are considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential to contain subsurface cultural material, in the form of shell midden material, artefact scatters and to a lesser extent, human burials.

Currently, the specific content of archaeological or cultural deposits within the Site is not known. This report outlines the potential deposits based on a review of available information typically used to produce predictive models of the extent and likelihood of Aboriginal sites and objects. Specifically, it appears likely that several parts of the Site have potential to contain a deep, stratified soil profile that has been demonstrated to contain significant Aboriginal objects and/or deposits in other nearby locations. These deposits typically have good research potential, and are relatively rare in the wider Sydney Basin. While the scientific and cultural significance of these findings cannot be determined until it is physically investigated; the deposit is likely to have high social and cultural value for the Aboriginal community.

8.2 Management Strategy

The Department of Planning and Environment has indicated that a desktop assessment is sufficient for the SSD application. This preliminary report has sought to achieve this, and undertaken extensive background research and a review of technical, archaeological and environmental information for the Site, and has also included informal Aboriginal community consultation with the Metropolitan LALC. However, the report has been limited in the extent of Aboriginal consultation, and by the lack of on-site investigation allowed as part of a preliminary document.

It is, therefore, recommended that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), with formal Aboriginal community consultation and a staged program of archaeological test excavations, be undertaken to further inform the development and satisfy the Secretary's requirements. Given DPE's initial advice in relation to Aboriginal heritage, integration of these tasks into the post-approval phase (e.g. an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan) may be a viable option. It is recommended that the proponent liaises with DPE on this issue prior to implementing further stages of Aboriginal heritage investigation.

8.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in regard to the proposed development of the Site:

- This preliminary report satisfies the Department of Planning and Environment's desktop reporting requirements for submission of the SSD application/adequacy test. It does not, however, fulfil the project SEARs with respect to its Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment requirements, and has not been prepared in accordance with the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) and *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010a). Further assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage is recommended in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), with formal Aboriginal community consultation and a staged program of archaeological test excavations, to inform the development and satisfy the project SEARs. Such tasks may be moved into the post-approval phase if supported by DPE. In such a situation, the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan to undertake these works and management of cultural deposits during and following the construction, must be incorporated into the project's conditions of consent.
- A copy of this Preliminary assessment should be provided to the Metropolitan LALC to review and provide comment on the findings and recommendations for integration prior to finalisation.

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Abbreviations

ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHMS	Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions
BP	Before present (AD 1950)
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now OEH)
DP	Deposited Plan
ERS	Eastern Regional Sequence
ka	Abbreviation for thousands of years ago (e.g. 1 ka equals 1,000 years ago)
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal party
REP	Regional Environmental Plan
SEPP	State Environment Planning Policy
WHL	World Heritage List

Glossary

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR)	A document developed to assess the archaeological and cultural values of an area, generally required as part of an Environmental Assessment (EA).
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH to guide formal Aboriginal community consultation undertaken as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)	The statutory instrument that the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) issues under Section 90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> to allow the investigation (when not in accordance with certain guidelines), impact and/or destruction of Aboriginal objects. AHIPs are not required where project approval under the state-significant provisions of Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .
Aboriginal object	Defined under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> 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'.
Aboriginal place of heritage significance	<p>Defined in the standard provisions for a local environmental plan as 'an area of land, the general location of which is identified in an Aboriginal heritage study adopted by the Council after public exhibition and that may be shown on the Heritage Map, that is:</p> <p>(a) the site of one or more Aboriginal objects or a place that has the physical remains of pre-European occupation by, or is of contemporary significance to, the Aboriginal people. It may (but need not) include items and remnants of the occupation of the land by Aboriginal people, such as burial places, engraving sites, rock art, midden deposits, scarred and sacred trees and sharpening grooves, or</p> <p>(b) a natural Aboriginal sacred site or other sacred feature. It includes natural features such as creeks or mountains of long-standing cultural significance, as well as initiation, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance.</p> <p>Note. The term may include (but is not limited to) places that are declared under section 84 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> to be Aboriginal places for the purposes of that Act.'</p>
<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH to inform the structure, practice and content of any archaeological investigations undertaken as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)	Now known as the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Department of Premier and Cabinet.
Department of Planning & Environment (DPE)	The DPE is responsible for the management and coordination of land release in Priority Growth Area precincts.
<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH, outlining the first stage of a two stage process in determining whether Aboriginal objects and/or areas of archaeological interest are present within a study area. The findings of

<i>South Wales</i>	a due diligence assessment may lead to the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Statutory instrument that provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. The Act is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment.
Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW	Guidelines developed by OEH to inform the structure and content of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Isolated Find	An isolated find is usually considered a single artefact or stone tool, but can relate to any product of prehistoric Aboriginal societies. The term “object” is used in the ACHA, to reflect the definitions of Aboriginal stone tools or other products in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	The primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Part 6 of this Act outlines the protection afforded to and offences relating to disturbance of Aboriginal objects. The Act is administered by OEH.
Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)	The OEH is responsible for managing the Aboriginal Heritage (and other) provisions of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area assessed as having the potential to contain Aboriginal objects. PADs are commonly identified on the basis of landform types, surface expressions of Aboriginal objects, surrounding archaeological material, disturbance, and a range of other factors. While not defined in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , PADs are generally considered to retain Aboriginal objects and are therefore protected and managed in accordance with that Act.
Proponent	A corporate entity, Government agency or an individual in the private sector which proposes to undertake a development project.

Appendix 1: Legislation

A1.1. Commonwealth Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* was enacted at a Federal level to preserve and protect areas (particularly sacred sites) and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal Australians from damage or desecration. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10). This can include the preclusion of development.

As well as providing protection to areas, it can also protect objects by Declaration, in particular Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). Although this is a Federal Act, it can be invoked on a State level if the State is unwilling or unable to provide protection for such sites or objects.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for the protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes (amongst other things) a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Places on the NHL are of natural or cultural significance at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned or occupied by the Commonwealth which are of heritage significance for certain specified reasons.

Places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if State or local various heritage lists do not specifically include them.

The heritage values of places on the NHL or the CHL are protected under the terms of the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the EPBC Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values of a listed place. The approval (or rejection) follows the referral of the matter by the relevant agency's Minister.

Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act established the National Native Title Tribunal to administer native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. The Tribunal also administers the future act processes that attract the right to negotiate under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

The Act also provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA). An ILUA is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the *Native Title Act* in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible, pragmatic agreements to suit their particular circumstances.

An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a native title determination, or settled separately from a native title claim. An ILUA can be negotiated and registered whether there is a native title claim over the area or not.

A1.2. NSW State Legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals. The relevant sections of the EP&A Act are:

- Part 3A: A single assessment and approval system for major development and infrastructure projects [note that Part 3A has now been repealed and replaced with Part 4 (Division 4.1)].

- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Where Project Approval is to be determined under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Act, further approvals under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, are not required. In those instances, management of Aboriginal heritage follows the applicable Aboriginal assessment guidelines (the Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation, July 2005) and any relevant statement of commitments included in the Development Approval.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides blanket protection for Aboriginal objects (material evidence of Indigenous occupation) and Aboriginal places (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) across NSW. 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.

An Aboriginal place is any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without a permit authorised by the Director-General of the Office of Environment and Heritage. In addition, anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to OEH.

The operation of the NPW Act is administered by OEH. With regard to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage, OEH has endorsed the following guidelines:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010).*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010).*
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010).*
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (2011).*

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* allows for the transfer of ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council of vacant Crown land not required for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Appendix 2: Archaeological Background and AHIMS Data

A2.1. Site Feature Information

Aboriginal Sites

Aboriginal sites are classified in a number of ways. At the most basic level, sites are recorded as 'closed sites' or 'open sites'. Closed sites are associated with rock shelters, and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as areas where subsurface Aboriginal objects may occur within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' or PAD), faunal remains (non-human bone or organic material), and art on the shelter walls (paintings or engravings). Open sites are broadly defined, and encompass all other types of Aboriginal site features that are located in areas where there is no rock shelter. The most common open site features found in NSW include artefacts, which can occur almost anywhere in the landscape, grinding grooves, art, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012:7). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor in site identification, although almost every site is likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of Aboriginal archaeology is likely to have occurred anywhere that Aboriginal people stopped or gathered for any length of time.

Any one site (or group of linked sites described as a 'site complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features known to occur in the vicinity of the Site is provided in **Table A2-1-1**. Similarly, there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in the precincts and that will require consultation with the Aboriginal community to identify.

Table A2-1-1 Aboriginal site feature definitions (OEH 2012:4, 8-10)

Site Feature	Definition
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	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.
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.
Burials	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.
Fish Trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering.
Habitation Structure	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.
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	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

Site Feature	Definition
	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.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. The term 'potential archaeological deposit' was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s, and referred to rock shelters that were large enough and contained enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to predict that subsurface cultural material was likely to be present. Since then the term has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made.
Restricted	Site information contained in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System is available only to certain authorised groups of people, as requested by the Aboriginal community. Detailed information may not be available in search reports.
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering or 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 composition.
Stone Quarry	Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools

Stone Artefacts

Aboriginal stone artefacts are an important source of archaeological information because stone is preserved for long periods of time, whereas organic materials such as bone, shell, wood and plant fibres often decay. Stone artefacts provide valuable information about technology, economy, cultural change through time and settlement patterning. Stone has also been used for 'relative' dating of sites where direct methods such as radiocarbon dating cannot be applied. A technological sequence for stone artefacts for the region was first described in the late 1940s by F. D. McCarthy (1948) and has since been refined over time into the 'Eastern Regional Sequence' (Hiscock and Attenbrow 1998; 2005):

- Capertian – is distinguished by large uniface pebble tools, core tools, horse-hoof cores, scrapers and hammerstones. Backed artefacts occasionally present. Generally dates to before 5,000 years BP.
- Early Bondaian – Aspects of the Capertian assemblage continue, but backed artefacts and ground-edged artefacts increase. Artefacts during this period were predominantly made from fine-grained siliceous stone such as silcrete and tuff. Generally dated from 5,000 BP to 2,800 BP.
- Middle Bondaian – Characterised by backed artefacts, particularly Bondi Points and ground-edged artefacts. Artefacts made from siliceous materials, however quartz becomes more frequent. Generally dated from 2,800 BP to 1,600 BP.
- Late Bondaian – characterised by bipolar technology, eloueras, ground-edged artefacts, and bone and shell artefacts. Bondi points are virtually absent and artefacts are predominantly made from Quartz. Generally dated from 1,600 BP to European contact.

A2.2. AHIMS Site Search

A copy of the AHIMS search is provided in the subsequent pages.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD17065

Client Service ID : 300359

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	AGD	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2676	Johnstons Creek	AGD	56	331100	6249100	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 2, Artefact : 5		102142,10276 3
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	AGD	56	333300	6249400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1738	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1854	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-0751	Shea's Creek Dugong	GDA	56	331839	6245378	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,10276 3

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/09/2017 for Fenella Atkinson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 330700 - 335700, Northings : 6244900 - 6249900 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due diligence Aboriginal heritage assessment, possibly followed by a more detailed assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 15

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD17065

Client Service ID : 300359

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra					<u>Permits</u>	3506	
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms					<u>Permits</u>	4019	
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	1299	
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Bill Lord					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					<u>Permits</u>	2554	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 07/09/2017 for Fenella Atkinson for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 330700 - 335700, Northings : 6244900 - 6249900 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due diligence Aboriginal heritage assessment, possibly followed by a more detailed assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 15

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