MARY DALLAS CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

29 October 2012

Alan O'Brien (Property Director)
Macquarie University Property
University Ave
MACQUARIE PARK NSW 2113

Dear Mr O'Brien,

RE: DUE DILIGENCE ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY, NORTH RYDE.

This report has been prepared by MDCA [Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists] at your request in relation to the proposed management strategy for the entire of the Macquarie University Campus including any construction and upgrade of buildings, roadways and associated features on the University grounds at Macquarie Park, in the northern suburbs of Sydney (**Figure 1**). It presents the results of a Preliminary Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage Assessment to meet the requirements of Due Diligence as per the DECCW 2010 *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

The subject lands comprise the entirety of the university grounds, which are approximately 247 hectares in size (**Figure 1**). The subject lands are bounded to the north by Lane Cove River, to the southwest by Epping Road, to the southeast by Herring Road and is intersected by two tributaries of Lane Cove River named Mars Creek to the north and University Creek to the south. The current proposal is to develop a heritage management plan for the subject lands as protocol for any future development action. The current Preliminary Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage Assessment has examined the potential impact to Aboriginal heritage for any such future development within the subject lands.

Aboriginal Community Consultation

For the purposes of the current Preliminary Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, consultation was undertaken with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) to provide an initial Aboriginal community perspective on the assessment, particularly in relation to any cultural/historical associations with the site. The MLALC has a statutory responsibility "to promote the protection of Aboriginal culture and the heritage of Aboriginal persons"[1] within its boundaries, which includes the Macquarie University area. There are no current Native Title claims in or adjacent to the current study area.

A representative of MLALC (Collin Davidson) participated in a site inspection on 14 September 2012. MLALC was provided with a copy of a draft version of the interim report and was asked to comment on both the survey, conclusions and recommendations of the interim report and any cultural/historical associations with the area considered pertinent to the assessment. Mr Davidson knew of no one with

[1] Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, s52(1)(m).

specific attachments or having historical connections to this particular area and had none himself and was in agreeance with the proposed management scheme. The MLALC correspondence is attached to this report as **Appendix 1** and discussed further below.

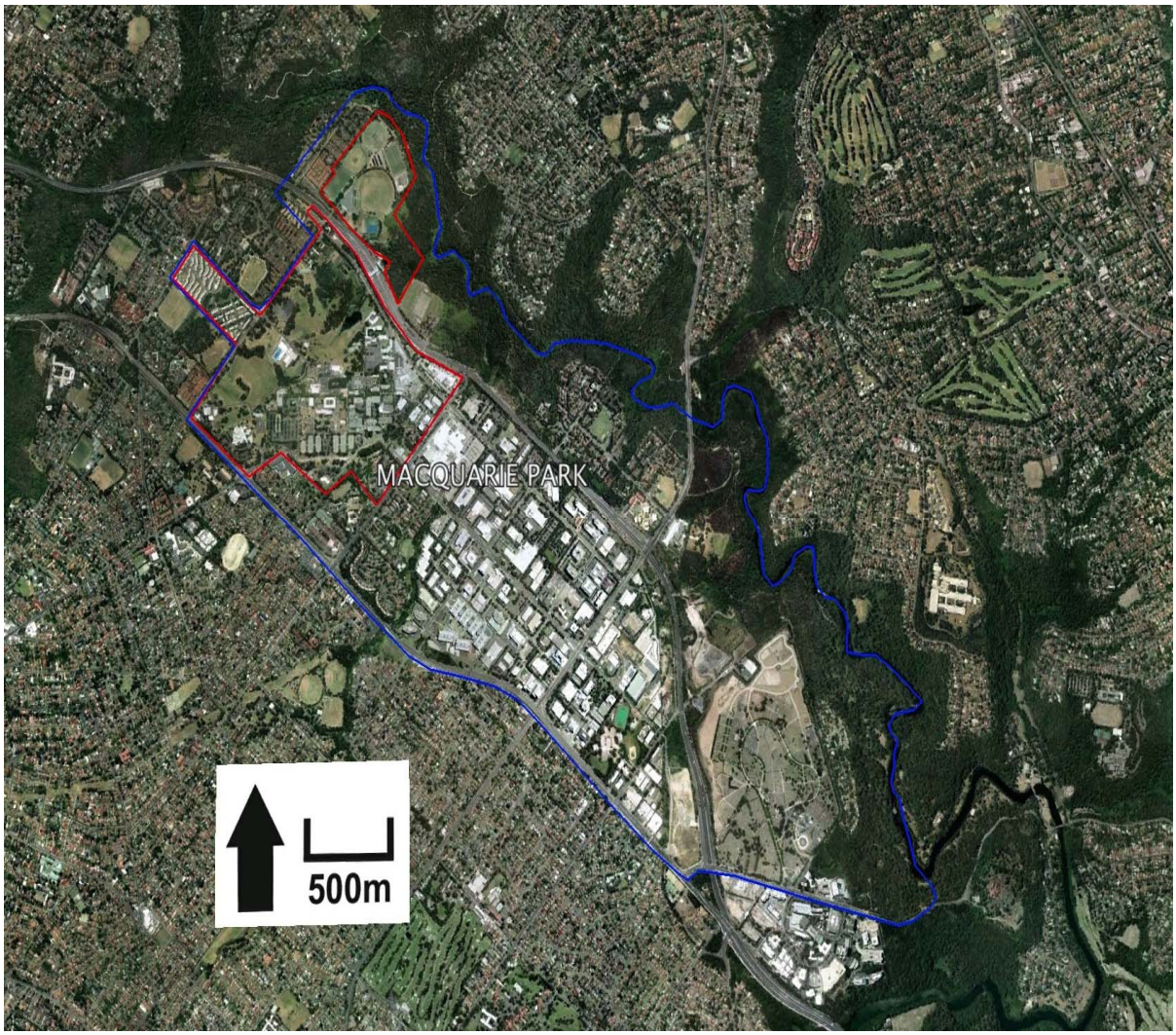

Figure 1. The study area (red outline) in its local context (blue outline).

Contextual Information

The study area

The subject lands are located on a landscape of low undulating hills and are intersected by two waterways. The most northerly is Mars Creek which drains into the Lane Cove River approximately 1km to the northeast. Mars Creek had its headwaters further to the southwest and probably drained areas around Marsfield. The upper most reaches have been destroyed by housing, playing fields and other infrastructure. The second creek line, University Creek, runs through the south of the subject lands and is a minor tributary of Shrimptons Creek into which it flows about 1km downstream of the subject lands before meeting the Lane Cove River.

The subject lands lie on a variety of soil landscapes **(Figure 2**). The majority is underlain by the Wianamatta group shales on Hawkesbury sandstone[2]. To the north of the subject lands the shale cap

[2] Herbert, C. (ed.) 1980. *Geology of the Sydney 1:100 000 sheet.* (New South Wales Geological Survey).

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has eroded closer to the Lane Cove River, and sandstone bedrock is exposed further downstream and along more major tributaries like Shrimptons Creek. The shale has weathered to produce erosional soils of the Glenorie soil landscape[3]. Although this environment would have offered a range of food and organic raw material resources, these are likely to have been more plentiful within the Lane Cove River Valley, where it is noted sandstone rockshelters also occur.

A portion of the subject lands which runs along the western side of the M2 motorway and also to the northern side of Herring Road is underlain by the Lucas Heights residual landscape on plateau surfaces of the Mittagong Formation. A large pocket of land within the northern portion of the subject lands on both the eastern and western sides of the M2 Motorway is largely disturbed (**Figure 2**). This area has been extensively disturbed by removal or burial of soil and replacement with landfill.

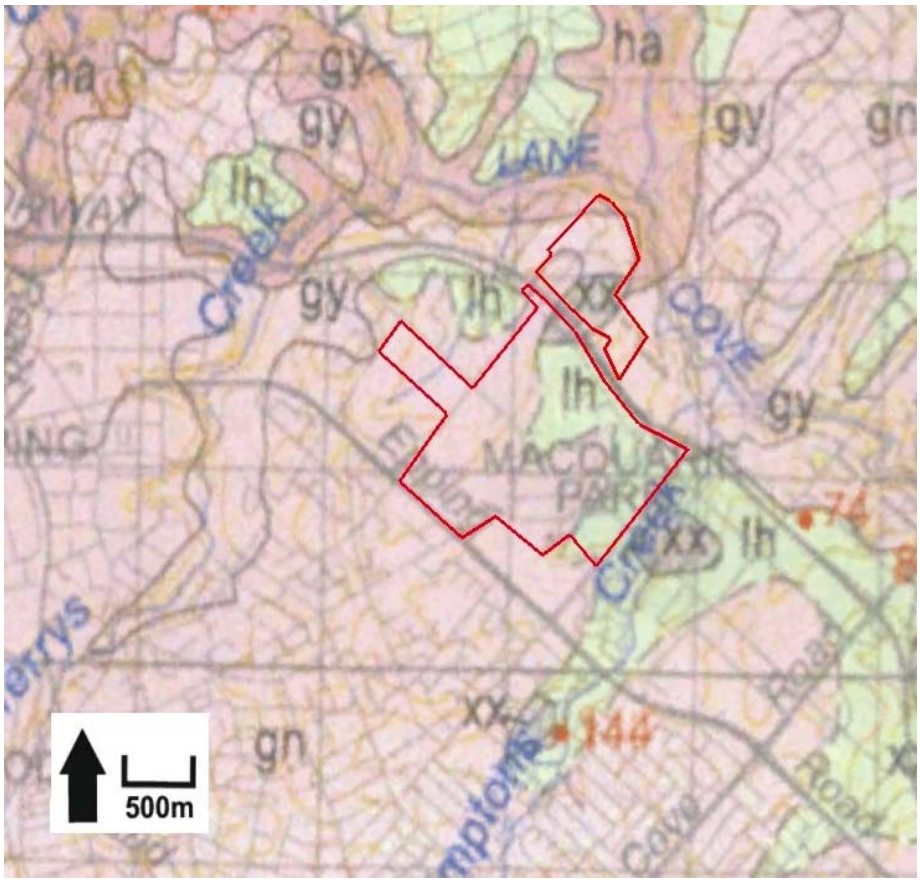

Figure 2. Soil landscapes of the subject lands.

Historically, the area in which the subject lands are situated has been heavily impacted by European land use. Aerial photography from the 1940s[4] shows that the subject lands (and surrounding area) were largely cleared of original timber by this time and was used for market gardening (**Figure 3).** Morling College was opened in the 1960s and includes several residential and other buildings and a playing field which currently characterise the site. University Creek has been highly disturbed by these activities, and adjacent construction and is partly channelised.

[3] Chapman, G.A., Murphy, C.L. Tille, P.J., Atkinson, G. and Morse, R.J. 1989. *Sydney 1:100,00 Soil Landscape Map.* (Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney).
[4] 1943 aerial as viewed on Department of Planning SIX Viewer, 4/2/10.

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Figure 3. Aerial photography from 1943 showing extensive clearing and use of the land as market gardens (Department of Planning SIX Viewer, 4/2/10).

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Background research

For the current preliminary assessment, the Office of Environment and Heritage ('OEH') Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System Aboriginal Sites Register ('the AHIMS Register') and Catalogue of Archaeological Reports were consulted. An online search of the AHIMS Register of an area centred on the study area revealed ten previously recorded Aboriginal sites[5] (**Appendix 2**). One of these sites (AHIMS #45-6-1235), a rock engraving, appeared to occur within the subject lands. On further inspection it became apparent that the registered coordinates for this site were incorrect. The original site recording [NPWS Standard Site Recording Form] and accompanying maps show that it is in fact located within the Lane Cove River corridor below South Turramurra. A corrected coordinate was sent to the AHIMS Registrar in 2011 as part of a prior study conducted by MDCA. Sites within the general proximity of the subject lands are dominantly rockshelters positioned along Lane Cove River and its tributaries. These sites are summarised in **Table 1** and mapped in **Figure 4**. The AHIMS Register contained no other records for gazetted Aboriginal Places within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands.

Site Type	Number of Sites	Percentage
Shelter with Art and/ or Deposit	7	70%
Rock Engraving	2	20%
Grinding Grooves	1	10%
Total	10	100%

Table 1. Percentage of site types in the vicinity of the subject lands.

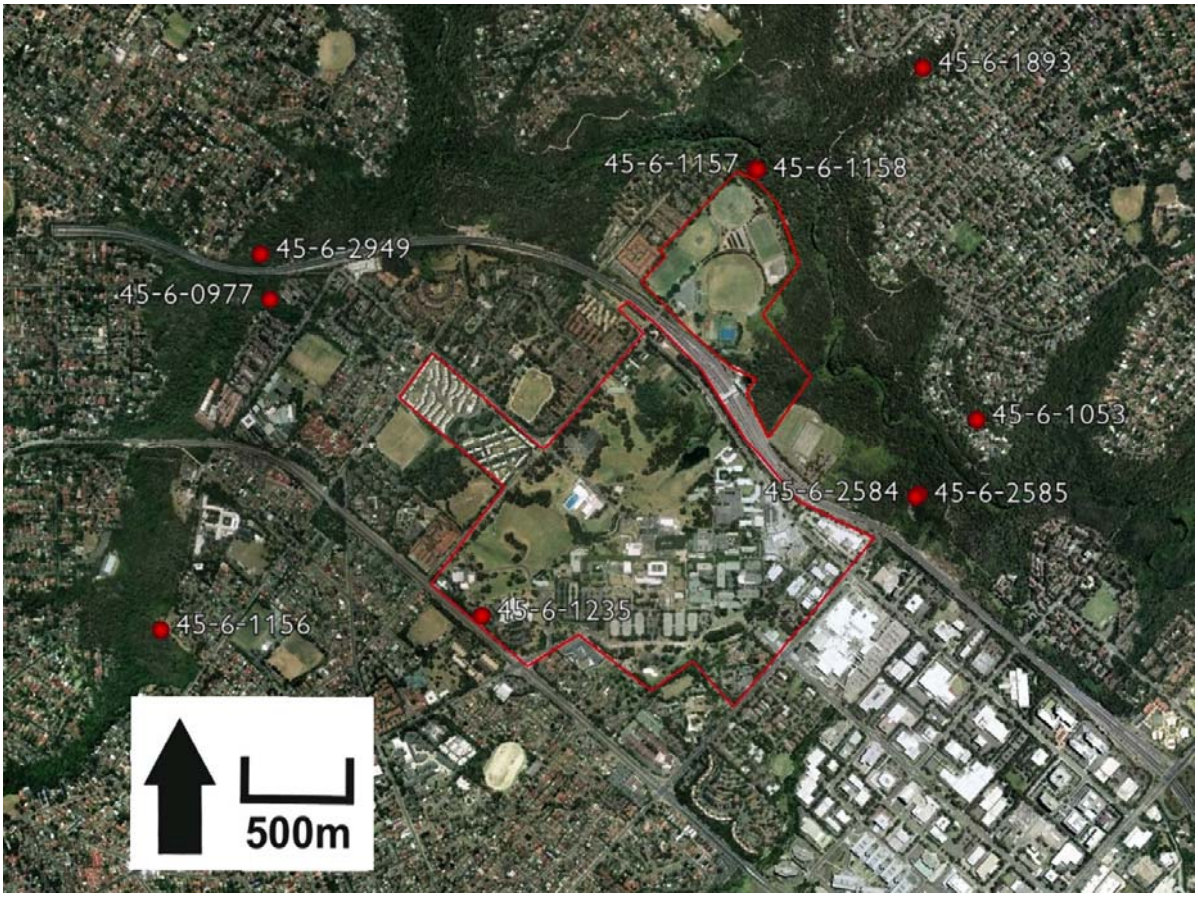

Figure 4. Location of sites near the subject lands.

[5] AHIMS extensive search originally conducted on 27/4/2010 but was updated by a basic search on 15/10/2012. Coordinates were: Zone 56, Eastings 323495 to 326694 and Northings 6260417 to 6263014.

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The distribution of Aboriginal sites in the Sydney region is strongly related to bedrock geology and local topographic features, including elevation and the presence of water resources. The most common site types that occur along the hinterland creeks of the Macquarie Park region are sheltered occupation and art sites and axe grinding grooves. Shelter sites can be located in any suitably sized [>1m in height] sandstone overhangs along or above creek lines. Axe grinding grooves can be found in the watercourses often around rock holes which are used to facilitate wet grinding to sharpen a tool's ground edge. The sandstone formations along Lave Cove River contain a number of painted art sites and sheltered occupation sites. Evidence of occupation, apart from the art works, can include stone tools, fish bone, hearths and burials. In sandstone landscapes containing freshwater river and creek systems, occupation deposits may include the remains of freshwater shellfish, eels and fish.
In the absence of any sandstone formation within the immediate subject lands, other types of site which could be expected to occur would be scarred trees and open camp sites. Scarred trees can be located in any landscape context and show scarring relating to the extraction of bark or wood used in the manufacture of coolamons, containers, shelter and shields. Open campsites are usually located on elevated dry ground near watercourses in the vicinity of food resources. The larger more complex sites may demonstrate repeated or intensive use of an area. Other sites may contain low-density artefact scatters. Isolated artefacts may be the result of tool loss of abandonment.

Summarising the information above, it could be concluded the evidence of past Aboriginal use which may have survived within the subject land is likely to consist of open areas of occupation (stone artefacts), axe grinding grooves on exposed sandstone along the creek line or culturally modified trees (should trees of sufficient age be present within the subject lands).

Several previous archaeological assessments are also relevant to the current study:

- Initial archaeological assessment of the then proposed M2 Motorway corridor in 1989 and 1992[6], which is both 100m north of and directly adjacent to the current subject lands, considered the archaeological potential of the general area, and concluded that historical disturbance had rendered major stream crossings or undeveloped bushland the most likely places for archaeological sites to occur within the assessed route (and these generally were associated with outcropping sandstone or proximity to river resources). It was also noted that artefact scatters were unlikely to have survived historic development on ridges and spurs[7] (such as portions of the current subject lands).
- Archaeological assessment undertaken in relation to the construction of the Epping-Chatswood rail link[8] included a corridor several hundred metres northeast of the current subject lands. Portions of the current subject lands was part of areas assessed as being highly disturbed on the basis of aerial photograph review[9] and was not subject to field survey. No additional Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological potential were located during the survey in proximity to the subject lands. In addition, no places of Aboriginal cultural or historical significance were described by the Aboriginal people consulted during the study.
- Recent archaeological test excavations in a similar topographic location (and historically disturbed context) about 1km southeast of the current subject lands resulted in the retrieval of a single stone artefact despite extensive excavations[10].

Prior to the current assessment, MDCA had conducted two studies within the area. In 2010 MDCA undertook an inspection of 128 Herring Road, Macquarie Park prior to development and in 2011

[6] Haglund, L. 1989. *Preliminary Survey for Aboriginal Sites along F2-Castlereagh Freeway, Pennant Hills Road to Lane Cove River* (Report to the Department of Main Roads), Haglund & Associates 1992. *North West Transport Links East. Environmental Impact Statement. Working Paper. Aboriginal Heritage Archaeology* (Report to Maunsell Pty Ltd in behalf of NSW RTA).
[7] Haglund & Associates 1992:9.
[8] Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd. 2001. *Parramatta Rail Link EIS Review. Survey and Assessment of Indigenous Heritage Issues* (Report PRL).
[9] Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd 2001:36.
[10] HLA-Envirosciences 2003. *Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program: Eden Gardens, Macquarie Park, NSW*.

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inspected a portion of Mars Creek which runs through the University prior to a program of environmental rehabilitation works. Both these studies concluded that any archaeological evidence would have been comprehensively disturbed or impacted by historical land use, and no intact or *in situ* Aboriginal archaeological remains would be expected to have survived.

On the basis of the above information, it could be concluded that the subject lands are unlikely to have been used intensively by Aboriginal people in the past and furthermore, that evidence of any past Aboriginal use is unlikely to have survived impacts from the historical use of the study area over the last century.

Site Visit

An archaeological inspection of the subject lands were undertaken in fine weather on Friday 14th September 2012 by MDCA archaeologists Mary Dallas and Tamika Goward. Collin Davidson, representative of MLALC, was present during the investigation and Alan O'Brien and John Macris of Macquarie University also attended the survey. The subject lands were divided into six areas (**Figure 5**):

- Area 1- University Village
- Area 2- Western open green and car park
- Area 3- Macquarie Lake and eastern open green
- Area 4- Sports ovals
- Area 5- University Creek
- Area 6- Heavily built up area within centre of University Campus

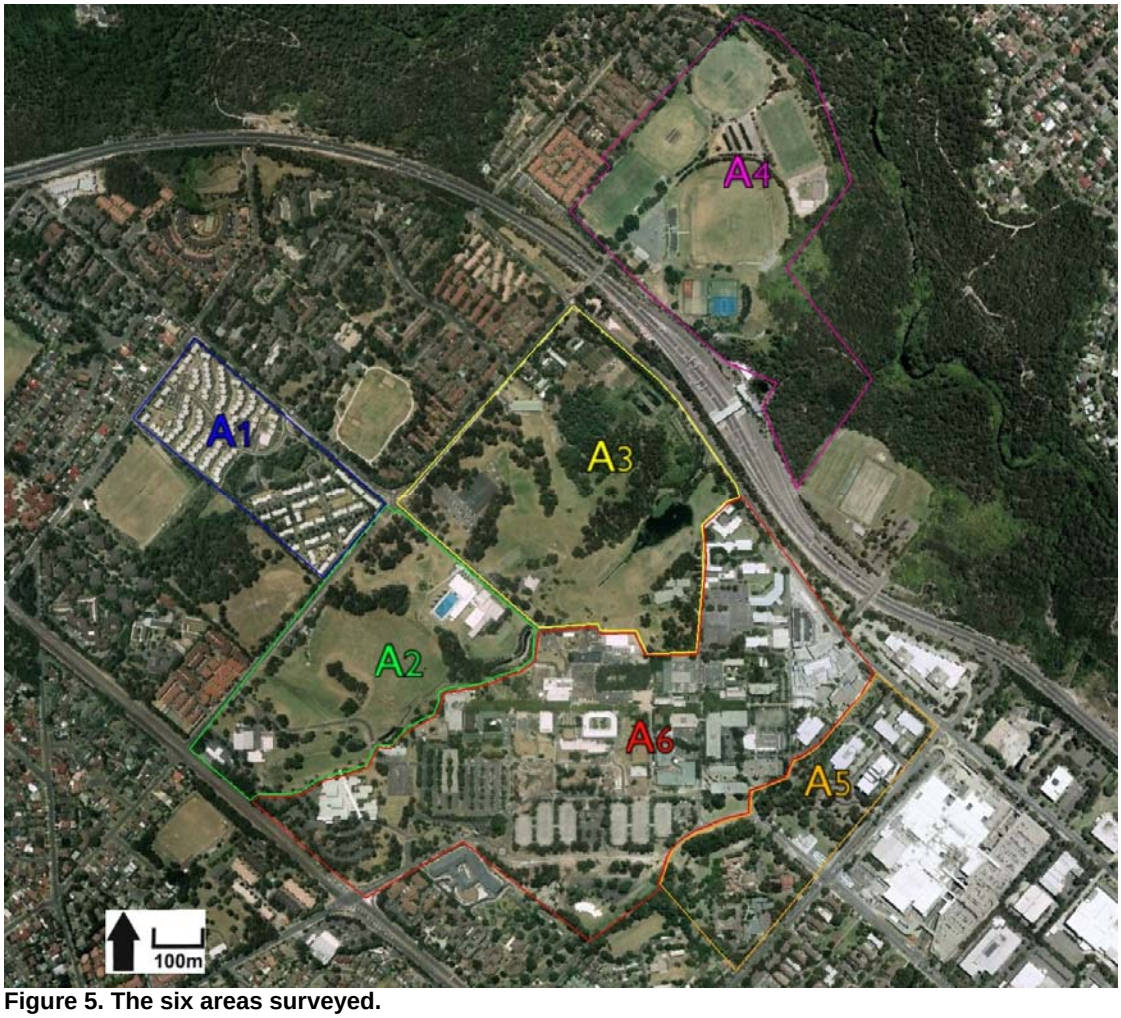

Figure 5. The six areas surveyed.

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Area 1 University Village

This survey unit is a residential area in the northwestern portion of the university. The entire area has undergone large-scale earth works including cut and fill activities as well as terracing. The small tributary of Lane Cove River that runs through the village has been dammed to create a pond that is now infested by algal blooms (**Figure 6**). The whole of the University Village is on made ground and has been sealed. This area retains no archaeological potential.

Area 2 Western open green and new carpark

This is a space within the centre of the university largely made up of open green and a recently installed asphalt carpark (**Figure 7**). This survey unit also contains a section of Mars Creek, a manmade pond, the University Sports and Aquatic Centre and a few other university buildings. The area has been cleared, cut and filled and is scattered with relatively young regrowth. This area also was found to retain no archaeological potential.

Area 3 Macquarie Lake and eastern open green

Area 3 is the eastern portion of the centre of the campus and is predominantly open green but includes Macquarie Lake, an asphalt carpark and various university buildings. The portion of this area along Mars Creek and its side slopes has been previously extensively surveyed by MDCA in 2011 (see above). This study concluded that no archaeological material survives in the area along this portion of the creek. The asphalt carpark in the centre of Area 3 has been cut and filled and most stands of timber are secondary. A space within the northeastern portion of this area, comprising of a tall stand of old growth timber and relatively undisturbed landform, was assessed as having potential archaeological sensitivity. This stand of timber has also been deemed an environmental conservation zone[11]. If impact was to occur to this portion of land through any future works, a comprehensive archaeological assessment should be undertaken. Other than the area marked as having potential archaeological sensitivity, this area was found to contain no evidence of past Aboriginal use, and no likelihood for surviving deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts.

Area 4 Sports ovals

This survey area is within the far northwestern portion of Macquarie University which is comprised of various sports fields to the north and an area of dense bushland to the south. One of the sports fields, the Blue Barclay Pavilion, is cut down by approximately 15m (**Figure 8**). John Macris advised during the survey that the rest of the sports fields have been raised by several metres. Some regrowth timber is scattered throughout this area. All sports fields of Area 4 have undergone earthworks and are completely disturbed therefore retaining no archaeological potential. The surviving bushland in the southern portion of Area 4, which is also set-aside as an environmental conservation zone, could retain archaeological sensitivity. If future works were to impact this area an archaeological assessment should be conducted.

Area 5 University Creek

This area includes the length of University Creek which runs through the subject lands and an approximately 50m radius around the creek. The entirety of the creek has been modified therefore discerning any original features was possible. John Macris advised that the creek had been modified in the 1920's. The original creek bed has been truncated and large sandstone pieces used to define the edges. The northern bank of the creek has been terraced and sandstone retaining walls incorporated in some sections (**Figure 11 & 14**). Disturbance along the creekline was further witnessed by the presence of bulldozer scrapes in the modified creek bed as well as geotech fabric and exposed red clay in a section of the creek bed below Research Road. Some old growth casuarina survives along the creekline (**Figure 12**). A bush regeneration area which exists along the eastern portion of University Creek was inspected during the survey (**Figure 10**). The regeneration area was assessed as having low likelihood of archaeological sensitivity. Further south, an area that has

[11] EDAW 2006. Macquarie University Preliminary Ecological Assessment.

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retained original landform was assessed a having potential for sensitivity. This area consists of some surviving older timber centred around a low knoll between the university train station and a band of student housing (**Figure 13**). Again, if this portion of Area 5 were to be impacted as part of future works, an assessment would need to be conducted.

Area 6 Heavily built up area within centre of University Campus

This area comprises a space within the centre of the subject lands that is densely occupied by university infrastructure. The construction of the Australian Hearing Hub within this area (**Figures 15, 16 & 17**) was inspected during the current survey. The area under construction was deemed to retain no archaeological potential. The remainder of this area has also undergone large-scale earthworks, being completely disturbed and retaining no archaeological potential.

Figure 6. View northeast over Area 1 across pond between residential units.

Figure 7. View southeast over the new carpark within Area 2 on the northern side of Mars Creek.

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Figure 8. View southwest across Area 4 of sports field.

Figure 9. Typical stand of growth timber near the sports fields of Area 4.

Figure 10. View east along University Creek in Area 5 including bush regeneration area.

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Figure 11. View northeast along University Creek in Area 5.
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Figure 12. View southeast along University Creek in Area 5.

Figure 13. View southeast from Area 5 over a knoll and towards train station.

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Figure 14. View east along University Creek towards Building 75 Talavera Rd.

Figure 15. Western side of the Hearing Hub construction site in Area 6 looking northeast.

Figure 16. Eastern side of the Hearing Hub construction site in Area 6 looking east.

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Figure 17. View southeast down University Ave in Area 6.

Figure 18. Imported sandstone within Area 6 of the university campus, possibly sourced from University Creek.

Heritage Management Strategy

This survey has identified some areas possibly containing relatively undisturbed land surfaces on the shale and sandstone formations that retain potential archaeological sensitivity. These areas are depicted in **Figure 19**. It is noted that these areas are to be conserved for other values e.g. vegetation. Macquarie University also corresponded with Paul Morris of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, over an extended period of time about the proposed archaeological management strategy for future proposed developments within the campus. The endorsement of MLALC of this strategy is documented in **Appendix 1**. The archaeological management strategy is presented below.

Strategy:

1. It is not proposed to undertake a search of the campus grounds for aboriginal heritage artefacts; except in the areas depicted in **Figure 19**, in the event that they were proposed for development. These areas contain reasonably undisturbed soil profiles or natural sandstone outcrops.

2. When construction activity requiring excavation or extensive breaking of ground is to be undertaken upon the University campus, the University shall consult with the MLALC. The aim of this consultation being to enable the MLALC to monitor the progression of the excavation works for heritage items.

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3. Irrespective of whether or not the Local Aboriginal Land Council is represented during any such excavation activity, the University shall act in accordance with the requirements of clauses D21 and D22 of Part 3A Approval for MP10_0032 – Australian Hearing Hub project, which are:

> D21: If any unidentified historical archaeological remains or deposits are exposed during the works, excavation is to cease immediately in the affected areas and the archaeologist is to undertake an evaluation of the potential extent and significance of any such relics. The Heritage council is to be notified in accordance with section 146 of the NSW Heritage Act, 1977.
>
> D22. Should any Aboriginal relics or artefacts be discovered during the course of any works onsite, then work is to cease immediately. Work may only be resumed following written consent (AHIP) being obtained from the Office of Environment and Heritage.

In the event that an historical archaeological excavation program is required under an s90 Excavation Permit, a methodology should be developed that includes the possibility of associated Aboriginal remains and how they are to be assessed.

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Figure 19. Areas of Sensitivity (blue) relative to environmental conservation zones within the university grounds.

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Conclusions

The site visit yielded no evidence of past Aboriginal use within the subject lands but did identify areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. A *Heritage Management Strategy* has been devised as part of the current study for any future development works within the university grounds, with emphasis on the areas identified as sensitive (**Figure 19**). This protocol has been endorsed by Collin Davidson of the MLALC.

In conclusion, the majority of the subject lands, with the exclusion of areas identified as potentially retaining archaeological potential, have been found to contain no evidence of past Aboriginal use, and no likelihood for surviving deposits of Aboriginal stone artefacts. With the exception of the recommended actions below, no further archaeological investigations are considered warranted within the subject land at this time.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon:

- the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided to items of Aboriginal heritage under the terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended), where it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly harm an Aboriginal object;
- the results of the current study which are documented in this report; and
- the views and concerns expressed by the Aboriginal community representative as outlined in this report.

It is recommended that:

1. There are no further *archaeological* investigations or actions required at this time within the subject lands.
2. Future works within the university grounds must follow the protocol outlined in the *Heritage Management Strategy* documented within this report. This includes procedure for all general works as well as a requirement for a full archaeological assessment in the event that any future works that impact the areas identified as retaining archaeological sensitivity should occur (see **Figure 19**).
3. One copy of this report should be forwarded to the MLALC.
4. One copy of this report should be forwarded to:

   The Manager
   Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
   NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
   P.O. Box 1967
   Hurstville NSW 2770

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Dallas

Principal Heritage Consultant

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

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Appendix 1

Community Consultation Records

METROPOLITAN LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

36-38 George St Redfern NSW 2016
P.O. Box 1103 Strawberry Hills, NSW 2012
Telephone: (02) 8394 9666 Fax: (02) 8394 9733
Email: metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au

17/10/2012

MDCA archaeologist

Re: Aboriginal Heritage Site Assessment – Macquarie University Sydney

An Aboriginal Site Assessment was undertaken at Macquarie University Sydney NSW. The assessment was to identify any potential Aboriginal heritage evidence at the above address.

The site assessment was carried out on foot on 14/10/2012 by Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) Representative Colin Davison (Housing & Property Manager) Marry Dallas from MDCA archaeologist.

All MLALC site reports will follow the Office Environment Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Due Diligence advice.

The MLALC conclude that the site area walk over is heavily built up. The possibility of any evidence of midden or artefacts will be moderate due to the nature of the area. MLALC support the conclusions and recommendations of MDCAs report. If there are any Aboriginal cultural materials discovered during any stage of the proposed construction, all work is to cease immediately and MLALC and NSW National Parks & Wildlife are to be notified immediately.

If you require any further information do not hesitate to contact Colin Davison (Housing & Property Manager) or Paul Morris (CEO) on (02) 83949666

Yours Truly

Colin Davison

Housing & Property Manager

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Appendix 2

AHIMS Online Search Record

List of Sites (List - Short)

Macqaurie University

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 323495, Easting to = 326694, Northing From = 6260417, Northing to = 6263014, Requestor like 1838%, Service ID = 30011, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Arch. Box No (for office use only)
45-6-0977	Epping;Lane Cove River;little bloodwood;	AGD	56	324001	6262125	Enclosed Shelter	AFT : -	Shelter with Deposit	Attenbrow, Bullers	2047	NRS/17798/1/408
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-1053	Lane Cove River;	AGD	56	326403	6261761	Open Site	ART : -	Rock Engraving	ASRSYS	98744	NRS/17798/1/409
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-1156	Epping;Terrys Creek Cave;	AGD	56	323583	6260975	Enclosed Shelter	ART : -	Shelter with Art	Taplin		NRS/17798/1/410
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-1157	Brown;Cut Inside Cave;	AGD	56	325475	6262475	Enclosed Shelter	ART : -	Shelter with Art	Taplin		NRS/17798/1/410
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-1158	Brown Two Ceiling Domes Cave	AGD	56	325475	6262475	Enclosed Shelter	ART : -	Shelter with Art	ASRSYS		NRS/17798/1/410
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-1235	Epping;Lane Cove River;	AGD	56	324591	6260903	Open Site	ART : -	Rock Engraving	ASRSYS		NRS/17798/1/411
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-1893	KP.1.;	AGD	56	326170	6262880	Enclosed Shelter	AFT : -	Shelter with Deposit	Koettig		NRS/17798/1/420
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-2584	Shrimptons Creek 1;Macquarie Park (Lane Cove NP);	AGD	56	326080	6261360	Enclosed Shelter	AFT : -	Shelter with Deposit	Guider	98744	NRS/17798/1/429
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		

List of Sites (List - Short)

Macquarie University

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 323495, Easting to = 326694, Northing From = 6260417, Northing to = 6263014, Requestor like 1838%, Service ID = 30011, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Arch. Box No (for office use only)
45-6-2585	Shrimpton's Creek 2;Macquarie Park (Lane Cove NP);	AGD	56	326080	6261350	Enclosed Shelter	AFT : -	Shelter with Deposit	Guider	98744	NRS/17798/1/429
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
45-6-2949	M2A1	GDA	56	323895	6262241	Open Site	GDG : 1	None	Bullers		
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		