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# Bays West Stage 1 Rezoning Proposal – Aboriginal Due Diligence

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**Department of Planning and Environment**

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## DOCUMENT TRACKING

<b>Project Name</b>	Bays West Stage 1 Rezoning Proposal – Aboriginal Due Diligence
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<b>Status</b>	Final
<b>Version Number</b>	V2
<b>Last saved on</b>	5 August 2022

This report should be cited as ‘Eco Logical Australia, 2022 Bays West Stage 1 Rezoning Proposal – Aboriginal Due Diligence. Prepared for the Department of Planning and Environment’

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document has been prepared by Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd with support from Bugrahan Guner of the Department of Planning and Environment.

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Template 2.8.1

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Project background

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) engaged Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (ELA) to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) to support the proposed rezoning of land at the White Bay Power Station and Metro sub-precinct consistent with the exhibited Bays West Stage 1 Masterplan. The Proposal would rezone land to provide for residential, commercial, retail and community space as well as public recreation. The intended future zones comprise:

- SP1 – Special Activities to consist of commercial premises, community facilities, entertainment uses, hotel and creative uses
- MU1 – Mixed Use
- E2 – Commercial Core
- RE1 – Public Recreation to consist of the public open space.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify if Aboriginal objects are likely to be located within the area of the proposed works and, if so, whether the proposed works have the potential to harm those objects. This report outlines the findings of the assessment in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a).

A plan of the proposed layout has been provided by DPE (Figure 2).

## 1.2. Location

There are ten sub-precincts that form the Bays West Precinct. However, only the portion of land pertaining to the Stage 1 works will be the subject of this assessment (hereafter referred to as ‘the study area’; Figure 1). This is the White Bay Power Station and Metro sub-precinct located on the south-eastern edge of the Balmain peninsula, and to the west of Glebe Island, with a foreshore along White Bay. Located within the Inner West Local Government Area within the suburb of Rozelle. Currently the area is closed to the public. The land is bound by Robert Street to the north, Victoria Road to the west, Anzac Bridge Access Road to the south and Glebe Island or the waters of White Bay to the east.

## 1.3. Assessment process

The methodology of this ADD includes:

- Undertake an extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register maintained by Heritage NSW, Department of Planning and Environment (Heritage NSW) to establish if there are any previously recorded Aboriginal objects or places within the study area;
- Undertake a search of the Leichhardt Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2013 Schedule 5 (Environmental Heritage), the NSW State Heritage Inventory and the Australian Heritage Database in order to determine if there are any sites of archaeological significance or sensitivity located within the study area;

- Undertake a desktop review of relevant previous archaeological assessments to understand the local archaeological context and assist in predicting the likely occurrence of unrecorded archaeological sites or objects, and
- Undertake a visual inspection to identify any Aboriginal sites and areas of sensitive landforms.

The aim of this report is to establish whether known or additional unrecorded Aboriginal objects are present within the study area and determine whether further assessment and/or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required.

The due diligence process involves *“taking reasonable and practical measures to determine whether your actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm”* (DECCW 2010a:4).

If harm cannot be avoided, further technical studies and approvals will be required (see section 4).





Figure 1: The study area



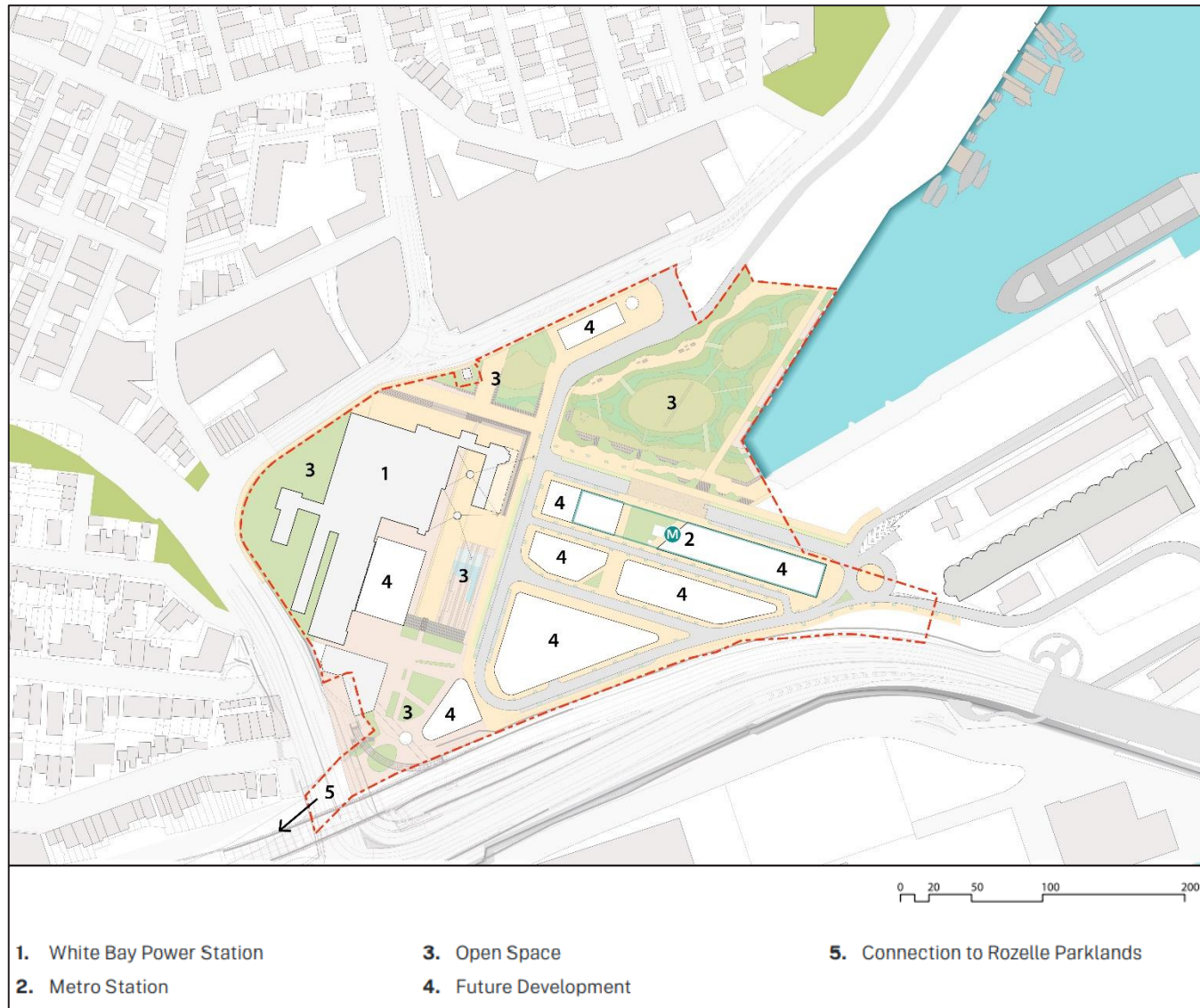


Figure 2: Proposed site layout map



## 2. Basis for cultural heritage management

*Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past, and to lived experiences ... they are irreplaceable and precious (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013:1).*

Traditionally, heritage and archaeological assessments have focused on the significance of the tangible elements of cultural heritage (Brown 2008). Items such as structures and archaeological artefacts have been considered predominantly in terms of their scientific/research potential and representativeness (New South Wales Heritage Office 2015:20-24). By focusing on the scientific qualities of heritage, many of the intangible qualities of heritage were not considered. This is especially crucial when participating in the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. By nature, Aboriginal cultural heritage is multi-faceted: it consists not only of tangible structures and objects of value for scientific investigations, but also of a deeply complex array of intangible expressions, such as stories, memories, and traditions. Many of the rights and interests of Aboriginal communities in their own heritage is formed on the basis of this intangibility. It stems from their spirituality, customary law, original ownership, and continuing custodianship (Australian Heritage Commission 2002:5). These intangible expressions often share a strong link with the landscape. Byrne *et al.* (2003:3) describe this connection in the form of a map, where individuals:

*Carry around in [their] heads a map of the landscape which has all these places and their meanings detailed on it. When we walk through our landscapes the sight of a place will often trigger the memories and the feelings [that] go with them ... it is the landscape talking to us.*

Crucially, those who are not connected to the landscape in question will not be able to discern these intangible meanings embedded in the landscape; they can only come to recognise the significance by consulting with local knowledge holders (Byrne *et al.* 2003:3). And, even so, they may vary between individuals, reflecting unique experiences.

By recognising the rights and interests of Aboriginal knowledge holders and community members in their cultural heritage, all parties involved in the identification, conservation, and management of this cultural heritage must acknowledge that Aboriginal people (Australian Heritage Commission 2002:6):

- Are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how this is best conserved;
- Must have an active role in any heritage planning processes;
- Must have input into primary decision-making in relation to their heritage so that they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage; and
- Must control the intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

As such, cultural heritage sites and objects are fundamental elements of Aboriginal peoples' identities, connections, and belonging to their communities. The careful protection and management of this heritage is essential for the preservation of connection between past, present, and future.

### 3. Assessment process

#### 3.1. Identify if the proposed activity will disturb the ground surface

The development of a Master Plan and rezoning of the study area will not disturb the ground surface.

#### 3.2. Database searches and known information sources

##### 3.2.1. AHIMS search

The AHIMS database maintained by Heritage NSW and regulated under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The AHIMS database holds information and records regarding the registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places that exist in NSW.

A search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 13 July 2022 to identify if any registered Aboriginal sites were present within, or adjacent to, the study area (Appendix A). This represents 3 km around the study area.

The AHIMS database search was conducted within the following lot/coordinates:

**Table 1: Search parameters for the AHIMS database search**

Search Parameters	
GDA Zone	56
Eastings	328335 - 334335
Northings	6248121 - 6254121
Buffer	0 m

The AHIMS search result showed:

**Table 2: Search results for the AHIMS database search**

Search Results	
Aboriginal sites recorded	108
Aboriginal places declared	0

One Aboriginal site has previously been recorded within the study area. AHIMS ID 45-6-3826 is Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) recorded by Artefact (2020) as part of the archaeological investigations for the Sydney Metro West Stage 1. Artefact identified the south-west portion of the Bays Station site as possessing low-moderate archaeological potential (Figure 5). Artefact's assessment of the Bays Sydney Metro site, which is located partially within the current study area, is ongoing and is undergoing assessment as State Significant Infrastructure (SSI-19238057).

Of the 108 sites, four (4) sites have been listed as 'Not a Site'. The results have been amended accordingly.

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites adjacent to the study area is shown in Figure 3. The frequencies of site types and contexts recorded within the AHIMS database search area are listed below.

**Table 3: Frequencies of site features**

Site Features	Number	%
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming; Artefact; Shell	2	1.9
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	2	1.9
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	8	7.7
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Artefact	2	1.9
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Shell; Artefact	6	5.8
Art (Pigment or Engraved); Shell; Artefact; Burial	1	0.9
Artefact	10	9.6
Artefact; Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	1.9
Artefact; Shell	37	35.6
Grinding Groove	1	0.9
Grinding Groove; Art (Pigment or Engraved)	1	0.9
Grinding Groove; Water Hole	1	0.9
Habitation Structure	1	0.9
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	0.9
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	16	15.4
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD); Shell	1	0.9
Shell	8	7.7
Shell; Artefact; Burial	1	0.9
Shell; Artefact; Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.9
Shell; Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	0.9
Water Hole	1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>

The most common site features within the search parameters are artefacts (isolated finds or scatters) followed by PADs. The majority of sites were identified in open contexts (58.6%).

### 3.2.2. Local, State and National heritage registers

Searches of the Australian Heritage Database, the State Heritage Register (SHR) and the Leichhardt LEP 2013 utilising the terms “Rozelle/White Bay/Glebe Island” were conducted on 11 July 2022 in order to determine if any places or heritage items possessing Aboriginal significance are located within the study area.

No Aboriginal sites or heritage items with Aboriginal significance were recorded on these databases within or adjacent to the study area.

### 3.2.3. Bays West Connecting with Country Framework (2021)

In a document prepared by Bangawarra (2021) for the Bays West site, a site visit was undertaken by Dharawal Knowledge Keeper Shannon Foster which noted the presence of “...very old oyster and cockle shells [that] were found within the exposed sandstone patches around the active cement silos and sugar storage facility. These remnants are physical evidence of the Aboriginal stories that are imprinted here.” This is located outside of the current study area, located immediately south of the silos. The findings of this assessment conclude there is nil potential for a midden to be located within this area. Any old shell fragments identified are likely a result of the dredged sea floor. Aerial images and old photographs identify the area as having undergone sandstone quarrying and the industrial disturbance (Figure 7; Figure 9; Figure 10).



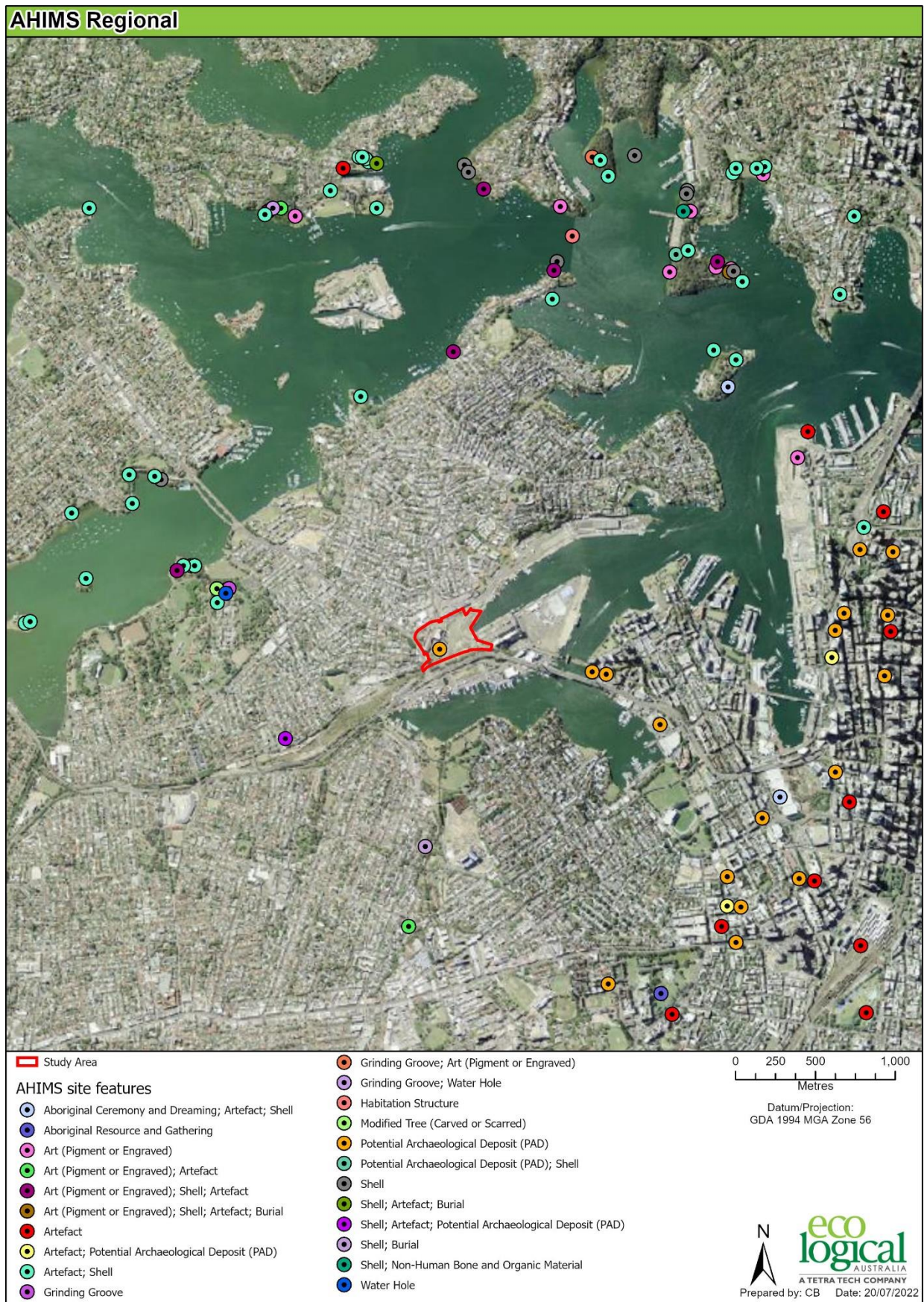


Figure 3: AHIMS sites within the region





Figure 4: AHIMS sites in close proximity to the study area





### 3.2.4. Previous archaeological investigation WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Artefact Heritage Services, 2020. *Sydney Metro West, Stage 1 – Technical Paper 4: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*. Prepared for Sydney Metro.

Artefact Heritage Services (Artefact) was engaged by Sydney Metro to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to identify and assess the potential impacts of the proposal in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage and meet the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). Stage 1 encompasses the major civil construction work for Sydney Metro West. The study areas were across the nine (9) confirmed Metro Stations at Westmead, Parramatta, Sydney Olympic Park, North Strathfield, Burwood North, Five Dock, The Bays, Pyrmont and Hunter Street (Sydney CBD). Most relevant to the current project is Artefact's assessment of The Bays site which covers approximately half of the current study area.

The proposed impacts to the Bays Station are a cut-and-cover excavation along the foreshore of White Bay, with the final excavation depth being approximately 32 m. Existing structures within the site would be demolished. The desktop assessment did not identify any AHIMS sites within a 100 m radius. Based on landform features, Artefact noted the study area was likely have been utilised by Aboriginal people for resource gathering but the likelihood of archaeological evidence to survive is unlikely.

An archaeological survey of the Bays study area was conducted with representatives from Metropolitan LALC. The survey noted high disturbance and landscape modifications across the study area. According to Artefact, the far western portion of the Bays Station was above tidal limit with previous structures sitting on the natural ground surface. Artefact noted that the infillings phases along the eastern foreshore in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century are likely to have preserved any intact archaeological deposits or Aboriginal artefacts, including both contact and pre-contact sites. Artefact identified that there is low-moderate archaeological potential for Aboriginal archaeological remains in the south-western portion of the Bays study area and registered a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) in the AHIMS register (AHIMS ID 45-6-3826' 'The Bays PAD 01'). The significance assessment determined that The Bays PAD 01 has a moderate overall indicative significance. Under the scope of works, the moderate indicative significance of the site will be directly impact resulting in a total loss of value.

It was recommended that test excavation must be conducted if subsurface impacts occur within the area assessed as demonstrating archaeological sensitivity. Test excavation would also be triggered in the event of an Aboriginal object identified as an unexpected find or in the event of an intact soil profile being identified. Under the scope of works, the PAD would be impacted and therefore test/salvage excavations were recommended.

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd., 2017. *WestConnex M4-M5 Link Technical Working Paper: Aboriginal Heritage*. Prepared for Roads and Maritime Services.

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) was engaged by NSW Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) to conduct an Aboriginal heritage assessment as part of an EIS to support the construction of the WestConnex M4-M5 Link. The assessment was conducted to meet the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project. The project area spans across the City of Sydney and Inner West LGAs. Most relevant to the current study area is the Rozelle civil and tunnel site, the Victoria

Road civil site and the Iron Cove civil site. The Victoria Road site runs parallel to southern and western boundaries of the current study area. The Rozelle site is approximately 800 m south-west and the Iron Cove site is approximately 1 km north-west.

The desktop assessment did not identify any AHIMS sites within the study area. The site in closest proximity to the study area is a rockshelter and midden, plotted 50 m north of the Rozelle Rail Yards. An archaeological survey was undertaken with representatives of Metropolitan LALC. The Rozelle site and the Iron Cove site were walked, while the Victoria Road site was surveyed in a vehicle. Through the archaeological survey, it was determined that the Victoria Road site is unlikely to retain archaeological potential due to high levels of past disturbance. The Rozelle site was assessed as having undergone high disturbance and is unlikely to retain Aboriginal archaeological materials. The survey of the Iron Cove site identified that the area is a highly disturbed modified landform and assessed as possessing nil potential for subsurface archaeology. No known, potential or intangible cultural heritage values were identified.

On the basis of the desktop assessment, consultation and archaeological investigations, it was concluded that no direct or indirect impacts on Aboriginal cultural values are anticipated as a result of the project. No further impact assessments were recommended.

#### WITHIN THE REGION

Comber Consultants Pty Ltd., 2011. *Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment – Johnston's Stormwater Canal: Shared Pathway Project*. Prepared for the Council of the City of Sydney.

The Council of the City of Sydney engaged Comber Consultants to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment to support the development of a shared pathway adjacent to Johnson's Canal in Glebe. The northern-most section of the study area is where the Johnston's Stormwater Canal runs into Blackwattle Bay and the southern-most section is where Johnston's Creek feeds into Johnston's Stormwater Canal at the junction of Wigram Road and Booth Street in Annandale.

The desktop assessment identified that the entirety of the study area is located within reclaimed land. Land reclamation occurred between 1880 and 1895 from Orphan School Creek (near Wigram Road) to Rozelle Bay. The canalisation of sections of Johnston's Creek commenced in 1890. A search of the AHIMS database found that no Aboriginal sites have been recorded within the study area. On the basis of the known sites and past disturbance, Comber Consultants predicted a low likelihood of Aboriginal sites to be located within the study area, and a nil likelihood for *in situ* deposits.

An archaeological survey was undertaken by a Comber Consultants archaeologist and Metropolitan LALC Site Officer. During the survey, no Aboriginal sites or objects were identified within the study area. The assessment recommended that no further archaeological investigations were necessary and that an unexpected finds policy be put in place. Additionally, it was recommended that Aboriginal history of the area be integrated into the design of the pathway.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2000. *Callan Park Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan*. Prepared for Callan Point Coastcare Project.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists were engaged to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan for Callan Park to protect the four (4) known midden sites within the study area. Callan Park is



located between Rozelle and Lilyfield south of Iron Cove. Recommendations for the conservation of the four (4) sites included:

- AHIMS ID 45-6-0283, possessing the highest scientific significance containing *in situ* cultural deposits of considerable depth, is partially protected by a fallen rockshelter slab. It was recommended the unprotected sections of the midden be retained by locally sourced sandstone blocks, encased in geotech fabric and layered in clean sand and soil and vegetated with suitable native ground cover. The work was recommended to be undertaken by Site Officers from Metropolitan LALC.
- AHIMS ID 45-6-1971 was determined to be unlikely to contain *in situ* or undisturbed deposits and was recommended to be conserved through the removal of introduced grasses and the planting of suitable salt resistant native ground cover and retained with natural sandstone blocks
- AHIMS ID 45-6-1972 is partially protected by a very low rock overhang and was recommended to be conserved through the removal of introduced grasses and the planting of suitable salt resistant native ground cover and closure of the side track transected the site and the formalisation of the main track to discourage people walking over the midden.
- AHIMS ID 45-6-0618 is located in an open and unprotected context as surface expressions of fragmented shell within the headland. Undisturbed midden deposits are unlikely. It was recommended the site be managed by formalising the main existing path through constructed a wood-framed gravel path and any side tracks should be overlain with clean soil and re-vegetated.

### 3.3. Landscape assessment

#### Landscape sensitivity

An archaeologically sensitive landscape is an area that has the potential for archaeological material to be present within it. According to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a), archaeologically sensitive landscapes can include areas:

- Within 200m of waters; or
- Located within a sand dune system; or
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line, headland; or
- Located within 200m below or above a cliff face; or
- Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth and is on land that is not disturbed land.

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a:18) defines disturbed land as areas that have any land that:

*“Has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples 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 study area meets the definition of disturbed land under the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* (DECCW 2010a).

### Bioregion

The study area is situated within the Pittwater subregion of the NSW Sydney Basin bioregion of NSW. A summary of the geology, landforms, soils and vegetation typical within this subregion is provided in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Pittwater subregion summary (source: NSW NPWS, 2003)**

Pittwater subregion	
<b>Geology</b>	Triassic Hawkesbury Sandstone with thin ridge cappings of Ashfield Shale. Narrabeen sandstone exposed in valleys along the coast. Quaternary coastal sands.
<b>Characteristic Landforms</b>	Hornsby plateau of quartz sandstone with occasional shale caps. Small beach, dune and lagoon barrier systems. Steep coastal cliffs and rock platforms.
<b>Typical Soils</b>	Deep yellow earths or rocky outcrop on plateau tops. Uniform and texture contrast soils on sandstones and shale slopes. Loamy sands in alluvium along creeks, clean quartz sands with moderate shell content on beaches and frontal dunes. Organic sands and muds in estuaries.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Shale caps support tall forest of Sydney blue gum and blackbutt or turpentine and grey ironbark. Sandstone plateau; Sydney peppermint, smooth-barked apple, scribbly gum, red bloodwood, yellow bloodwood, with diverse shrubs and patches of heath. Blackbutt, turpentine, coachwood and water gum in deep sheltered gullies. Spotted gum, Deane's gum, Bangalow palm, and forest oak on Narrabeen sandstone lower slopes. Banksia, tea-tree heath on dunes. Bangalay, swamp mahogany, cabbage tree palm, swamp oak, common reed and cumbungi in fresh swamps. Mangrove and saltmarsh communities in quiet estuaries.

### Soil Landscape

The study area is located within the 'Disturbed Terrain' soil landscape as it has undergone sandstone quarrying, reclamation, infilling and levelling (Figure 8). A large portion of the study area has been reclaimed through dredging fill material from the seafloor. The archaeological potential of these areas is generally nil, especially where excavation and removal of original sediments has taken place. Archaeological potential may be retained in any areas which have escaped direct disturbance, depending on landform context and site/land use history, or where fill materials have been deposited atop a natural surface with minimal excavation (NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2022).

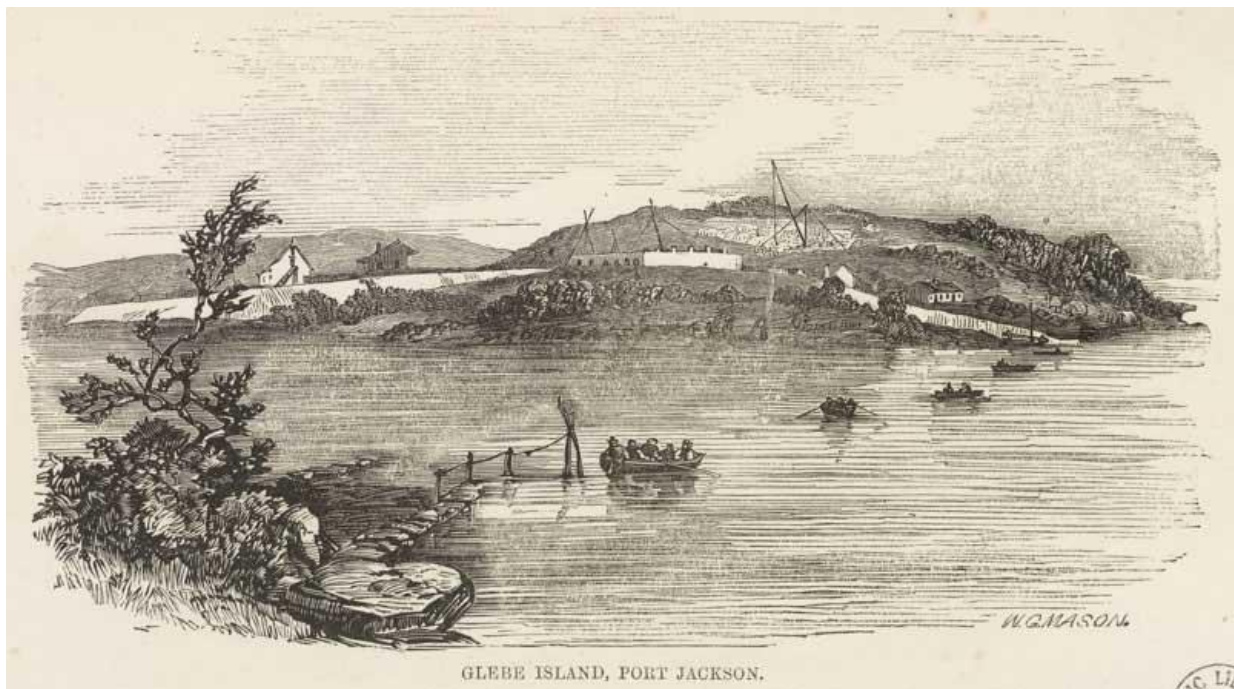
### Hydrology

The study area is located within White Bay which forms part of the interconnected bay systems which include Rozelle Bay, Blackwattle Bay and Johnstons Bay within the Sydney Harbour (Figure 8). The hydrology of the study area has been highly modified through industrial and residential developments within and near the study area. Before the arrival of Europeans, the study area would have been a mudflat hosting a rich estuarine environment with an ecosystem of mangroves, seagrass and saltmarsh. The southern-most portion of the study area was once a tombolo (sandbar or spit) which connected Glebe Island to the Balmain Peninsula and was only walkable during low-tide. From the 1890s, the demand for new dwellings grew with the booming population in the city, including within low-lying,

flood-prone areas. The natural watercourses within Rozelle and surrounds were canalised in order to control high stormwater flows to protect properties and as a means of containing sewage and rubbish dumping which spread typhoid, influenza and bubonic plague across the colony. The tidal processes of White Bay Canal were utilised in the operation of the power station as a means of cooling.

### Past land use

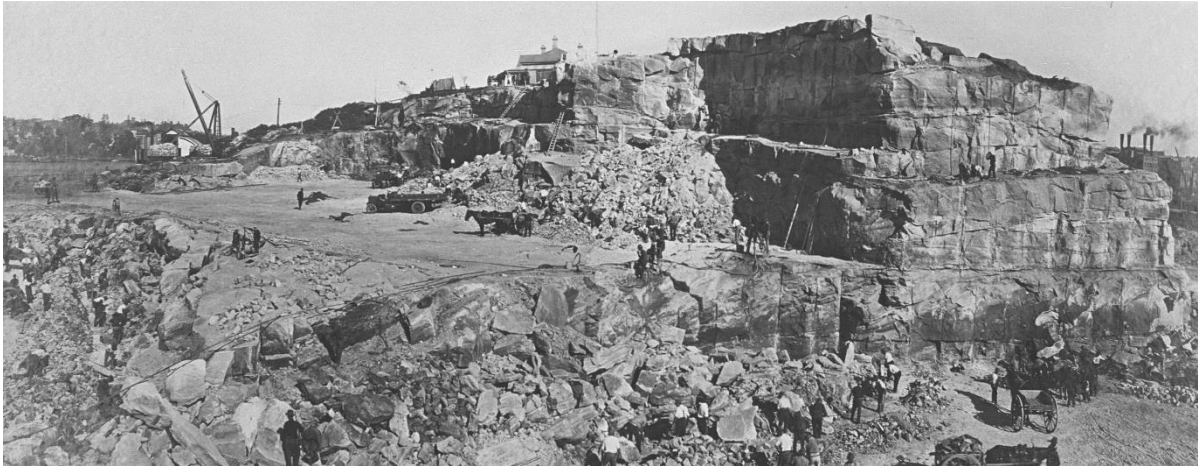
The study area has had several phases of industrial use since European settlement. Prior to the 1840s, locomotive access to Glebe Island was only possible during low-tide along the natural tombolo. In the 1840s, a causeway was built to connect the island to the mainland which facilitated the development of Sydney's first public abattoir in 1860. The natural topography was intensely modified through quarrying of Yellowblock sandstone from the 1850s to the early 1900s (Figure 6). This material was highly prized within Sydney as it possesses good hardness while also being relatively easy to quarry and shape and was utilised for the construction of the St Mary's Cathedral, the Art Gallery of New South Wales and the Queen Victoria Building.



**Figure 6: *Glebe Island* by W. Mason (1857), showing early quarrying within the island (National Library of Australia)**

Through quarrying and levelling, the entirety of Glebe Island was flattened (Figure 7). Reclamation works occurred along the shoreline of White Bay and Glebe Island from 1895 into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Reynolds, 2008). The original and unmodified shoreline has been approximately mapped using early parish and survey maps (Figure 11). The land along White Bay was utilised for a variety of industries, including the John Booth Steam Saw Mill (1854-1902), Lever Brothers soap manufacturing (1895-1988), the White Bay Power Station (1912-1984) and as the first port in New South Wales to handle containerised shipping (1969-2004).

The earliest available aerial imagery from 1930 shows the study area not dissimilar to the current site today (Figure 9). The White Bay Power Station is the primary use of the study area taking up a larger footprint than current day. The reclaimed shoreline was also slightly different from current day. At the southern end of the study area, the railway line of the Sydney Metropolitan Goods Line is visible. In 1961, further rail lines have been constructed from the south-west up towards the northern shore of White Bay (Figure 10). The footprint of White Bay has expanded with numerous associated buildings in the north-west of the study area.



**Figure 7: View east, showing the sandstone quarrying within Glebe Island at the approximate location of the existing grain silos with White Bay Power Station on right, c. 1919 (State Library of NSW)**

### Cultural Landscape Assessment

Bangawarra (2021) was engaged to develop a Connecting With Country Framework for the Bays West site. The purpose of this document is to create a framework which develops connections with Country to inform the planning, design and delivery of built environment projects in NSW. A site visit was undertaken by Dharawal Knowledge Keeper Shannon Foster which noted the presence of “...very old oyster and cockle shells [that] were found within the exposed sandstone patches around the active cement silos and sugar storage facility. These remnants are physical evidence of the Aboriginal stories that are imprinted here” (Bangawarra, 2021). This is located outside of the current study area, immediately south of the silos. The findings of this assessment conclude there is nil potential for a midden to be located within this area. Any old shell fragments identified are likely a result of the dredged sea floor. Aerial images and old photographs identify the area as having undergone sandstone quarrying and the industrial disturbance (Figure 7; Figure 9; Figure 10).





Figure 8: Soil landscapes and hydrology of the study area



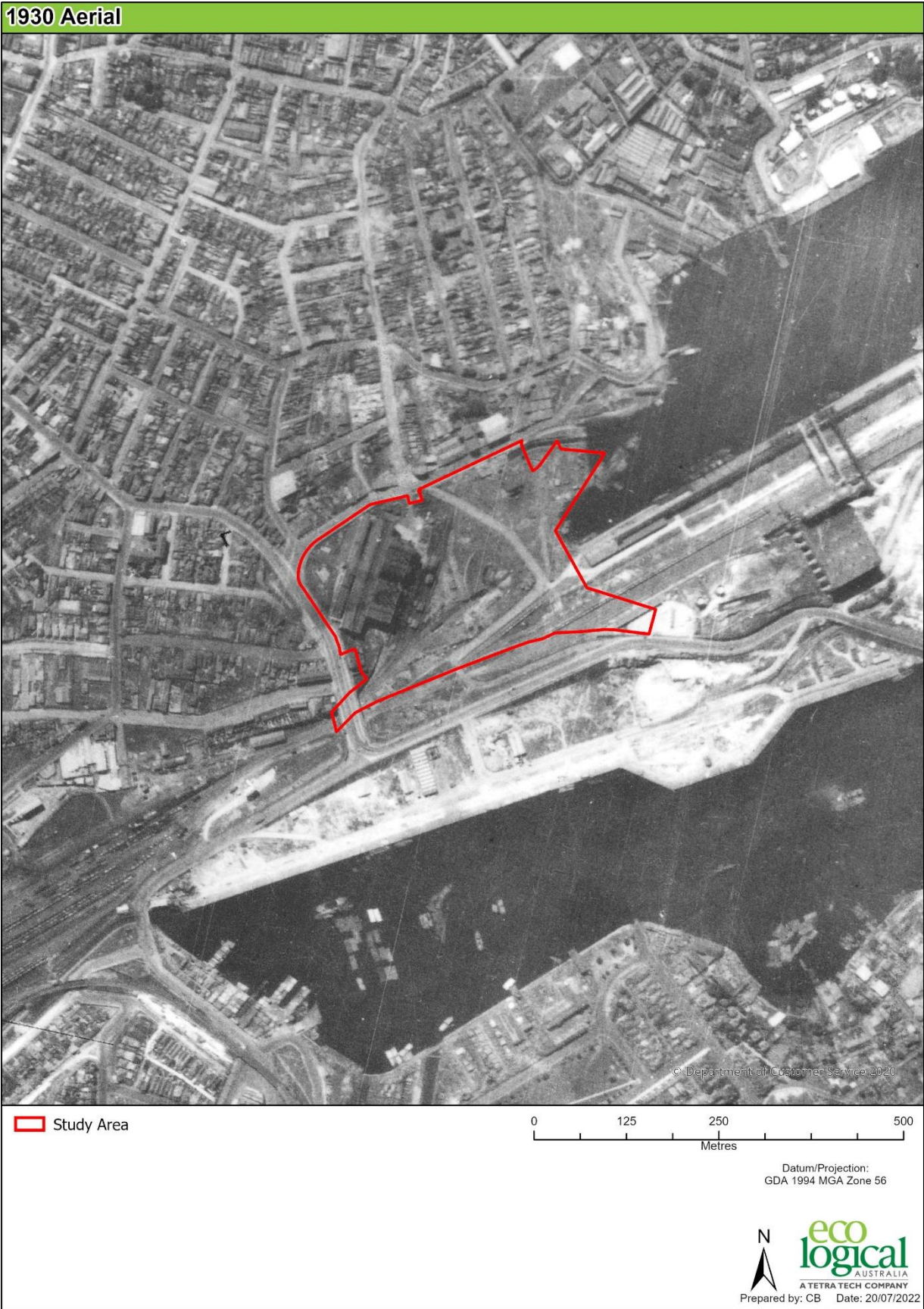


Figure 9: Aerial imagery showing the study area in 1930 (source: NSW Historical Image Viewer)



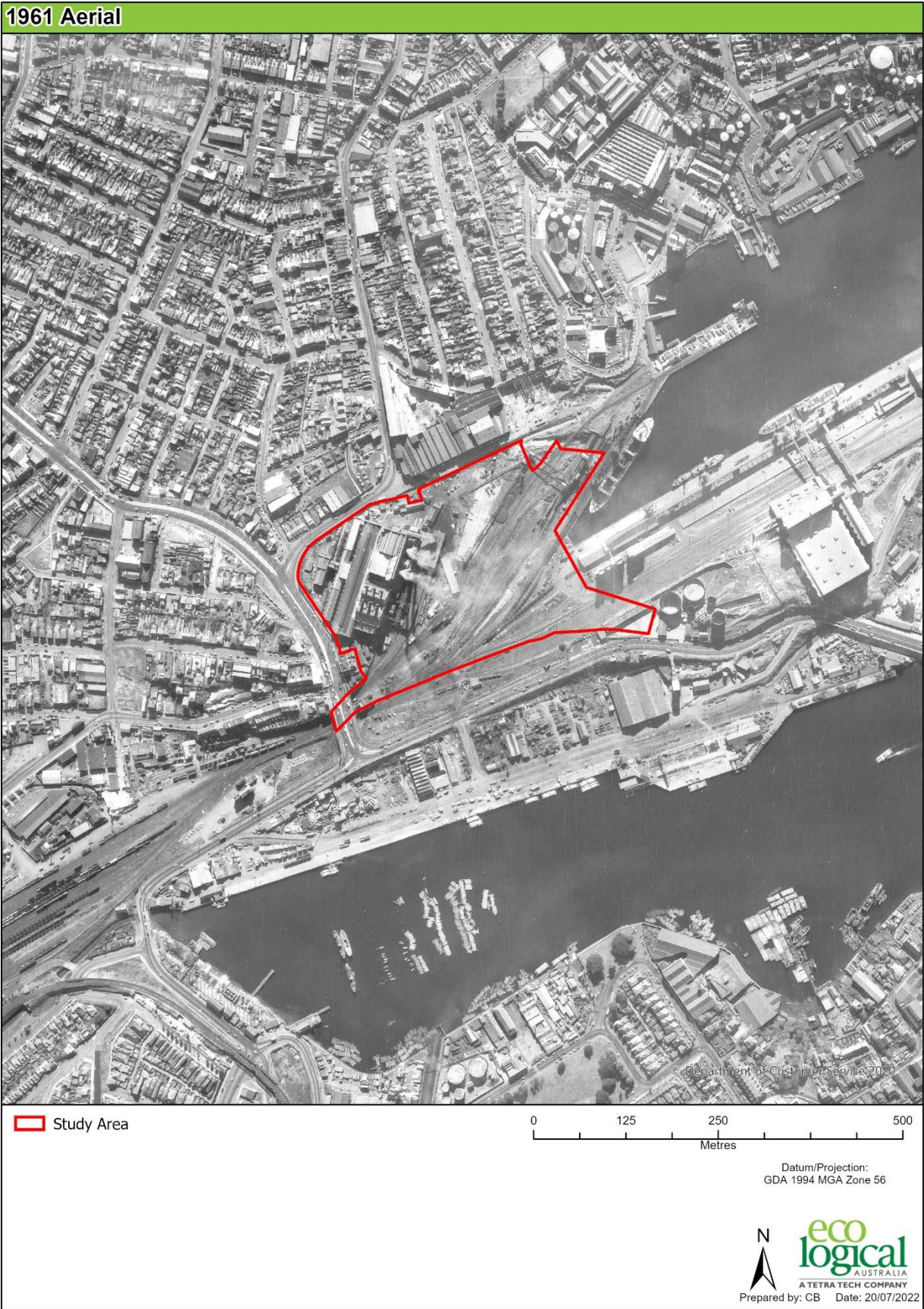


Figure 10: Aerial imagery showing the study area in 1961 (source: NSW Historical Image Viewer)





Figure 11: Approximate shoreline from 1788 to 1840 with the mapped PAD Extent of AHIMS ID 45-6-3826

### 3.4. Predictive model

Dates of the earliest occupation of the continent by Aboriginal people are subject to continued revision as more research is undertaken. The earliest undisputed radiocarbon date from the region comes from a rock shelter site north of Penrith on the Nepean, known as Shaws Creek K2, which has been dated to 14,700 +/- 250 BP (Attenbrow 2010). However, dates of more than 40,000 years have been claimed for artefacts found in gravels of the Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River and have indicated the potential early Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region (Nanson *et al.* 1987; Stockton & Holland 1974).

Determining the population of Aboriginal people at the time of European contact is notoriously difficult. Firstly, Aboriginal people were mobile and largely avoided contact with Europeans. Further, many Aboriginal people perished from introduced diseases such as smallpox, as well as violent clashes with early settlers, so the population statistics gathered in the colony's early years may not be reliable. Population estimates for the greater Sydney region, including the lower Blue Mountains, generally range from 4,000 – 8,000 at the time of European contact. The western Cumberland Plain population specifically, has been estimated to be between 500 – 1,000 people at that time, which translates to an approximate minimum population density of 0.5 people / km (Kohen 1995).

At the time of European settlement, the Cumberland Plain was thought to be close to the intersection of a number of language group (tribal) boundaries. There is considerable debate over the extent and nature of territorial boundaries in the Sydney Basin. This is due in part to the absence of ethnographic and linguistic study at the time of contact and the scarcity of adequate historical documentation and anthropological interest until well after settlement of the region (McDonald 2007). The linguistic evidence from the Sydney region indicates the presence of five discrete language groups at European contact (Capell 1970, Dawes 1970, Mathews 1901, Matthews and Everitt 1900, Tindale 1974). As the evidence is imprecise, there are conflicting views on how it can be interpreted.

According to early European accounts, the study area is located on the land of the Wangal people who referred to their territory as 'Wanne' which extends from Darling Harbour in the east to Rose Hill (Parramatta) in the west along the southern shores of Port Jackson and Parramatta River (Attenbrow, 2010). The Wangal people were part of the Dharug language speaking group and heavily subsisted on coastal resources due to the abundance of fish and shellfish within Parramatta and the harbour.

Based on the material evidence and range of archaeological sites across the region, it is clear that Aboriginal people have been utilising the land and resources within Sydney Harbour and Inner West for tens of thousands of years. The predictive model outlined in Table 4 below has been developed for the study area based on the AHIMS search results, landscape assessment and regional and local Aboriginal archaeological context outlined above.

**Table 4: Predictive model**

Site Type	Description	Likelihood to occur
Open camp sites/stone artefact scatters/isolated finds	Open camp sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface visibility increases. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of	Low. Whilst Glebe Island and the shoreline was likely utilised as short-term campsites and resource gathering by Aboriginal people, the

Site Type	Description	Likelihood to occur
	such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility.	ground disturbance and intensive landscape modifications has likely destroyed all evidence.
Potential Archaeological Deposit	Potential Archaeological Deposits (or PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts.	Low. While a PAD has been plotted within the study area, the archaeological potential is low, as it is largely situated on reclaimed land.
Scarred or carved trees	Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments (sources cited in Attenbrow 2002: 113). Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees.	Nil. Historic aerial imagery shows the entirety of the study area has been cleared of all vegetation.
Axe grinding grooves	Grinding grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone.	Nil. Any outcroppings of sandstone bedrock which Aboriginal people may have utilised has since been excavated and quarried.
Bora/ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.	Low. There is no known surviving physical evidence to indicate the presence of a ceremonial site. This can often only be informed by oral history and/or Traditional Owners.
Burial	Mortuary practices often took place in proximity to camp sites, as most people tended to die in or close to camp and it is difficult to move a body over a long distance. Soft, sandy soils on or close to rivers and creeks allowed for easier removal of earth for burial. Similarly, rock shelters or middens also provided accessible burial places. Burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, modified trees, or a natural landmark. They may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.	Low. Surviving physical evidence for burials are unlikely. The proximity to water and soft, sandy soils indicates the potential for burial sites, however reclamation, infilling and other past activities have likely destroyed any evidence.
Contact/historical sites	Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.	Low. No historical accounts nor oral histories suggest the presence of contact history artefacts.



### 3.5. Visual inspection

On 28 July 2022, a visual inspection of the study area was undertaken by ELA Archaeologist Charlotte Bradshaw. Visual inspection aimed to identify Aboriginal objects if present and assess the archaeological potential of the study area.

Due to the limitations in site access as an active construction site, the visual inspection focused on the area which was mapped as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (Artefact, 2020; AHIMS ID 45-6-3826). The visual inspection that the area has been highly disturbed by past and ongoing activities. There was moderate surface visibility though was partially impeded by the flooding within the site. The areas surface visibility showed grey sandy infill soils covering a majority of the PAD area (Figure 14). There was moderate soil exposure within excavated pits, showing the stratigraphic phases of infill material (Figure 13). No Aboriginal objects were identified as a result of the visual inspection and no areas with a likelihood for subsurface archaeological material was identified.

The area previously identified as containing “very old oyster and cockle shells” (Bangawarra, 2021) south of the silos was briefly inspected. The land was not accessible and could only be viewed from the road. Confirming the findings of the desktop assessment, it is clear that the landscape has been excavated into bedrock and any deposit present is fill material.



**Figure 12: View south-east, showing the ongoing construction across and the study area and surrounding AHIMS ID 45-6-3826**



**Figure 13: Excavated pit showing layers of fill**



**Figure 14: Surface visibility within boundaries of AHIMS ID 45-6-3826**



**Figure 15: View east, showing limitations in surface visibility due to flooding**



### 3.6. Impact avoidance assessment

The proposed rezoning will not impact the ground surface and therefore no Aboriginal sites will be impacted at this stage in the development. Based on the desktop assessment and the visual inspection, there is a low likelihood for Aboriginal objects to occur within the study area as it is mostly comprised of reclaimed land and the original shoreline has undergone multiple phases of disturbance through industrial land use and intensive modifications to the landscape which was once a mudflat. AHIMS 45-6-3826 is located within the current Sydney Metro site and is undergoing a separate assessment by Artefact.

## 4. Statutory requirements

Aboriginal objects and places in New South Wales are afforded protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) irrespective of whether they are registered on AHIMS. Strict penalties apply for engaging in activities that inflict harm to an Aboriginal cultural heritage site or object without consent for activities under the NPW Act. Under Part 6 of the NPW Act, consent or authorisation for harmful activities may be given under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Should harm be inflicted upon an Aboriginal site or object, there are five defences:

- The harm was authorised under an AHIP;
- The proponent exercised due diligence prior to causing the harm and is able to demonstrate this;
- The harm was caused during activities that complied with a code of practice as described in Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (New South Wales). For example, undertaking archaeological test excavations in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c);
- The harm was caused as part of a low-impact activity or omission under the regulation, and the proponent was not aware of the presence of Aboriginal cultural material; or
- The harm caused during activities that are exempted under Section 87A of the NPW Act. For example, emergency fire-fighting or bushfire hazard reduction work, as defined by the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (NSW).

To assess the requirement of an AHIP, Heritage NSW necessitates that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is prepared in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing, and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011) and the *Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a). Consultation with Aboriginal people is a requirement of the heritage assessment process and recognises that;

- Aboriginal people should have the right to maintain culture, language, knowledge and identity
- Aboriginal people should have the right to directly participate in matters that may affect their heritage
- Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the cultural significance of their heritage.

These two guides establish a set of guidelines to aid land users in being aware of how their activities could damage Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and advise Archaeologists of the requirements that must be followed during the investigation of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. If an AHIP is required, Heritage NSW necessitates that it is further supported by a copy of the approval for the development or infrastructure issued under Part 4 or Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in the form of a Development Application or a Review of Environmental Factors.

## 5. Conclusions and Recommendations

### CONCLUSION

The purpose of the Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment is to identify if there are registered Aboriginal sites and/or sensitive landforms which may indicate the presence of Aboriginal sites and may therefore require further assessment and approval under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The steps and results of the due diligence assessment are included below.

#### **Step 1: Determine if the activity will disturb the ground surface or modified trees.**

No. The development of a Master Plan and rezoning of the study area will not disturb the ground surface.

#### **Step 2a: Search the AHIMS and other relevant databases.**

ELA has undertaken an extensive search of the Aboriginal heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database maintained by Heritage NSW. One site (AHIMS ID 45-5-3836) is located within the study area.

There are no listed heritage items with Aboriginal significance within or adjacent to the study area.

#### **Step 2b: Review other sources of information.**

A review of available background reports and aerial imagery suggest that Aboriginal objects are highly unlikely to survive within the study area (AECOM, 2017; Comber Consultants, 2011).

#### **Step 2c: Determine if the activity is in an area where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.**

The study area is located in an area which was likely utilised by Aboriginal people in the past as place of resource gathering, however the study area and surrounds have been highly modified and disturbed by past use. There is nil potential for *in situ* archaeology and low likelihood for Aboriginal objects.

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

At the Stage 1 Rezoning Phase, no sites are envisaged to be harmed.

#### **Step 4: Desktop assessment and visual inspection.**

A visual inspection undertaken by ELA Archaeologist Charlotte Bradshaw on 1 August 2022 identified high disturbance within the area of PAD (AHIMS ID 45-5-3836) and did not identify sensitive landscape features or Aboriginal objects.

#### **Step 5: Further investigation and impact assessment.**

Due to the above assessment, Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present in the study area and the proposed works will not impact sites and objects. As such, no further assessment or mitigation measures will be required to ensure no harm will occur.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this due diligence and the requirement of the NPW Act the following is recommended.

### ***Recommendation – No further assessment required***

This desktop assessment has identified a low likelihood for Aboriginal objects to occur within the study area and nil likelihood for intact cultural deposits. Future works will occur on land classified as Disturbed Terrain and meets the definition of disturbed land in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010a). Further assessment will not contribute to the understanding of past land use of the study area by Aboriginal people as evidence is highly unlikely to remain. No further assessment is required, although general measures will need to be undertaken, including:

- Aboriginal objects are protected under the NPW Act regardless if they are registered on AHIMS or not. Proceed works with caution and if suspected Aboriginal objects, such as stone artefacts, are located during future works, works must cease in the affected area and an archaeologist called in to assess the finds. If the finds are found to be Aboriginal objects, Heritage NSW must be notified under section 89A of the NPW Act. Appropriate management and avoidance or approval under a section 90 AHIP should then be sought if Aboriginal objects are to be moved or harmed.
- In the extremely unlikely event that human remains are found, works should immediately cease, and the NSW Police should be contacted. If the remains are suspected to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW may also be contacted at this time to assist in determining appropriate management.

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## AHIMS Search Results



## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1956	Five Dock Bay Cave	AGD	56	328430	6253220	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-0262	Rodd Point;Rodd Park;	AGD	56	328700	6251000	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2047
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-0975	Wrights point;Drummoynes;	AGD	56	329100	6253600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mr.R Taplin					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1971	Rozelle Hospital 5, Rozelle Hospital 3	AGD	56	329740	6251360	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1481	Rozelle Hospital 3	AGD	56	329902	6251129	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3695	Callan Park Grinding Groove (possible)	GDA	56	330080	6251407	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3826	The Bays PAD 01	GDA	56	331399	6251027	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Ms.Alyce Haast					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2072	Iron works cave;Dalton's Iron Store;( duplicate copy of 45-6-2223)	AGD	56	332050	6253610	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1809
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider,Mr.Scott Mann					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1511	Berry Island 5;	AGD	56	332300	6253900	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Tranby College					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-0026	Whale Rock (Balls Head)	GDA	56	332969	6253770	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	D Earle,Michael Guider,D Lautrec,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<a href="#">Permits</a>	2885	
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10249 4,102763,102765
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Jim Wheeler					<a href="#">Permits</a>	1854	
45-6-0630	Berry Bay Balls Head Reserve; Campbells Cave	GDA	56	333224	6253410	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	W.D Campbell,Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1267	Balls Head Reserve	GDA	56	333294	6253330	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1809
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	GDA	56	333419	6249969	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Jim Wheeler,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic					<a href="#">Permits</a>	1598	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 13/07/2022 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 328335.0 - 334335.0, Northings : 6248121.0 - 6254121.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 108

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99857,100494, 102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1428,1700	
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1369	
45-6-3762	Harrington IFS01	GDA	56	334178	6251888	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</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>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3552	Smith Hogan and Spindlers Park Midden	GDA	56	331309	6249791	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Burial : -		104371
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2993	Greenwich Path 2 LCC 018	GDA	56	331554	6254060	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<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>Permits</u>	2554	
45-6-2966	Balls Head shelter NSC-073	GDA	56	332879	6253500	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1957	Goat Island Cave;	AGD	56	333010	6252710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	GDA	56	333199	6249418	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1719	
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1237	Yarra Bay;Captain Phillip Monument;	GDA	56	333294	6253330	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	274,102147
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1939	MSB Tower;	GDA	56	333640	6252227	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102763
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	3670	
45-6-3848	244 Cleveland Street	GDA	56	334070	6248750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-0618	Rozelle Hospital 2, Rozelle Hospital 1	AGD	56	329650	6251330	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Midden,Rock Engraving	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-0283	Rozelle Hospital 1;Rozelle Ho5555;	AGD	56	329760	6251360	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2024	Horse paddock cave;	AGD	56	330610	6253710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-0264	Berry Island;Gore Cove/Crows Nest;	AGD	56	332250	6253920	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	102201
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1232	Balls Head Unbelievable Cave	GDA	56	332839	6253390	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	3458	
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	2143,2342,2766	

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2581	Angel Place	GDA	56	334223	6251138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	918	
45-6-1936	Rodd Point Cave;	AGD	56	328730	6251010	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1972	Rozelle Hospital 4	AGD	56	329690	6251360	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow, Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3694	Callan Park Waterhole	GDA	56	330060	6251377	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Doctor. Tim Owen					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3696	Callan Park Cultural Tree	GDA	56	330061	6251398	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Doctor. Tim Owen					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0555	Kellys Bush 3	AGD	56	330200	6253560	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	845,1390
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Elizabeth Rich, P Hinton					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2350	Woolwich Pier;	AGD	56	330690	6253850	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2023	Mayfield ave 4;	AGD	56	330850	6253890	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1828	Clarkes Point;(duplicate copy of 45-6-1938)	AGD	56	330900	6253600	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1390
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1901	Long Nose Point 1; Birchgrove; 9 Numa Street;	AGD	56	332000	6253030	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2287	Yerroulbin Cave	AGD	56	332010	6253210	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2764	Caltex 1	AGD	56	332845	6253710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA), Mr. Phil Hunt, Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0891	Balls Head Reserve 5 Hands Cave	GDA	56	333139	6253455	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider, D Lautrec, Mr. Phil Hunt, Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2181	Waverton Park Cave;	AGD	56	333130	6253820	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2147	Ivy Cliff (Waverton Park)	AGD	56	333330	6253860	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	3789	
45-6-1268	Balls Head Reserve;	AGD	56	333800	6253060	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3654	CRS AS 01 (Central Railway Station Artefact scatter 01)	GDA	56	334035	6249170	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		104403
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	4639	
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1955	Sisters Bay 3;	AGD	56	329370	6251750	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>	3653,3690	
45-6-1037	Crows Nest;Greenwich Warf Cave;	AGD	56	331570	6253720	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	1809
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3103	BADANGI RESERVE SHELTER 1	GDA	56	332620	6254120	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-2180	Quarantine Cave;Waverton;	AGD	56	332850	6253335	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-1269	Waverton Park Waverton	GDA	56	333384	6254040	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		
45-6-3705	Kent and Erskine St PAD	GDA	56	333876	6251145	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>						<a href="#">Permits</a>		

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>	2415	
45-6-1954	Sisters Bay Cave 2	AGD	56	329510	6251920	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3693	Callan Park Scared Tree	GDA	56	330004	6251406	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2278	Lilyfield Cave	GDA	56	330433	6250467	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Shelter with Midden	102201
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1960	Kellys Bush 4;	AGD	56	330390	6253550	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2022	Mayfield ave 3;	AGD	56	330830	6253910	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2967	5 Hands Shelter B NSC-074	GDA	56	332134	6253455	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2672	Shed Cave - Birchgrove	AGD	56	332125	6253425	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1299	
45-6-4050	RNE-PAD01	GDA	56	333218	6248353	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	GDA	56	333200	6249602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1738	
45-6-2961	Balls Head Midden NSC-058	GDA	56	333239	6253395	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1270	Waverton Park Waverton	GDA	56	333254	6254040	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Unknown Author,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-0906	Waverton Park	AGD	56	333320	6253813	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Doctor.Tim Owen							
45-6-1934	Half Moon Bay Cave;	AGD	56	328990	6251690	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	2654
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-0622	Kelly's Bush;Hunter's Hill	AGD	56	330220	6253580	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Rock Engraving,Shelter with Midden	845
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Elizabeth Rich							
45-6-1347	Kelly's Bush;Moocaboola;Pulpit Point;	AGD	56	330250	6253600	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Water Hole : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Water Hole/Well	845
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Elizabeth Rich							
45-6-1900	White Horse Pt.	AGD	56	330800	6252420	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-1811	Near Woolwich Dock;	AGD	56	330900	6253880	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Midden	1390
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-1809	Birchgrove	AGD	56	331380	6252700	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Midden,Shelter with Art	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,102494,102763,102765
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Doctor.Jo McDonald							
45-6-1265	Berry Island;Berry Island 6;	AGD	56	332350	6253800	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2153,2320,2443
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider,K Murphy							
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,102763,102765
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Bill Lord							
45-6-2762	Coal Loader 1 (Balls Head)	AGD	56	332820	6253580	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office							

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0628	Balls Head Reserve Waverton	GDA	56	333129	6253420	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider,D Lautrec,Mr.Phil Hunt,Mr.R Taplin,Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,102763
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra							
45-6-0519	Moore's Wharf	AGD	56	333600	6252200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	808
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	R Lampert							
45-6-1110	Gladesville;(duplicate copy of 45-6-1949)	AGD	56	328479	6253753	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS							
45-6-2555	Rodd Island	AGD	56	329080	6251280	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-1935	Sisters Bay Cave	AGD	56	329350	6251930	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-2843	Canada Bay Midden	AGD	56	329550	6251900	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		100436
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Kate Sullivan							
45-6-0621	Kelly's Bush;Hunter's Hill	AGD	56	330300	6253600	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving,Shelter with Deposit	1390
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	ASRSYS							
45-6-2020	Mayfield ave 1;	AGD	56	330790	6253920	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-2021	Mayfield ave 2;	AGD	56	330810	6253920	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider							
45-6-3049	Greenwich Path 3 LCC092	GDA	56	331579	6254015	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Aboriginal Heritage Office							
45-6-2763	Caltex 2	AGD	56	332840	6253690	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a> T Russell	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							
45-6-2382	Goat Island 2	AGD	56	333100	6252480	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Klim Gollan							
45-6-0027	Balls Head Berry Island	GDA	56	333214	6253390	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office							

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 2535

Client Service ID : 700050

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0811	Goat Island;Parramatta River;	AGD	56	333150	6252650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Elizabeth Rich					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2055	Lavender bay 2;	AGD	56	333890	6253550	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103114
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Sally MacLennan					<u>Permits</u>	3577,3934,4239	

#### \*\* 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

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 13/07/2022 for Charlotte Bradshaw for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 328335.0 - 334335.0, Northings : 6248121.0 - 6254121.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 108

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.

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