

Kogarah Public School Upgrade, 24B Gladstone Street, Kogarah, Georges River Council, NSW

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage and Impact Assessment

Prepared for the NSW Department of Education

February 2025

KAYANDEL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



☎ 02 4627 8622

✉ Info@kayandel.com.au

Document Status

Version No.	Purpose of Document	Orig	Review	Review Date	Approval for Issue	Date Issued
1.0	Internal Review	BA	NS	30/11/2023	NS	05/12/2023
1.1	Client Review	NS	SINSW	06/12/2023	SINSW	22/03/2024
2.0	Final Report	BA	NS	24/03/2024	NS	24/03/2024
3.0	Edits for REF pathway	NS	LS	29/01/2025	LS	4/02/2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report (PIHAI) has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the Department of Education (DoE) (the Proponent) for the proposed Kogarah Public School upgrade (the activity).

The purpose of the REF is to assess the potential environmental impacts of the activity prescribed by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (T&I SEPP)* as "development permitted without consent" on land carried out by or on behalf of a public authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)*. The activity is to be undertaken pursuant to Chapter 3, Part 3.4, Section 3.37 of the *T&I SEPP*.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Division 5.1 assessments* (the Guidelines) by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) as well as the *Addendum guidelines for schools*. The purpose of this report is to identify whether there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be affected by the activity.

This report outlines the results of an Preliminary Indigenous Heritage and Impact Assessment which meets the requirements of Heritage NSW's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010 (Due Diligence Code of Practice)* (DECCW, 2010) and includes recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage constraints for the proposed works.

Please note that this report is an initial investigation of constraints and opportunities pertaining to identified Aboriginal heritage sites and places on and/or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. It is not an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by Heritage NSW. As such, it would not be sufficient to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), in accordance with Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

1.1 Site Description

Kogarah Public School is located at 24B Gladstone Street, Kogarah and contains a site area of 1.644ha per Detail Survey. The school is accommodated within the following allotments:

- ✦ Lots 1-3 DP999122;
- ✦ Lot 1 DP179779;
- ✦ Lot 1 DP667959;
- ✦ Lot 2 DP175247; and,
- ✦ Lot A DP391026.

The site is irregular in shape with existing vehicular access and the car park provided from Gladstone Street along the south western boundary. Pedestrian access is provided from Gladstone Street and Princes Highway. The site accommodates eight (8) permanent buildings and number of modular school buildings with play areas largely confined to the centre and north eastern portions of the site.

Development surrounding the site includes:

- ✦ North: Residential flat building at 71 Regent Street, retail tenancies orientated to Princes Highway(39-43 Princes Highway) and a smaller residential flat building at No 41 Princes Highway;
- ✦ East: Princes Highway and further to a mix of commercial and mid-rise residential development;

- ✦ South: St Paul's Church complex comprising St Paul's Childcare Centre, St Paul's Anglican Church and a residential flat building located at 24-30 Gladstone Street; and
- ✦ West: A mix of single dwelling and residential flat building development with Regent Street beyond.

The site is zoned SP2 Educational Establishment in accordance with Georges River Local Environmental Plan 2021 (GRLEP).

An aerial image of the site is provided in Figure 1.

1.2 Proposed Activity Description

The proposed Kogarah Public School upgrade works include the following:

- ✦ Demolition of existing playground facilities and Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA) in addition to footings and services associated with former demountable buildings;
- ✦ Tree removal;
- ✦ Construction of a new three storey Classroom building and attached amenities facilities;
- ✦ Construction of a single storey Hall with attached Covered Outdoor Learning Area;
- ✦ New pedestrian pathway connections providing access throughout the site;
- ✦ Service upgrades; and,
- ✦ Site landscaping works.

Any works relating to the existing demountables will be undertaken via a separate planning pathway.

An extract of the proposed Site Plan is provided at Figure 2.

1.3 Study Limitations

This assessment is limited to Aboriginal heritage.

This report is based on a review of available Aboriginal archaeological assessments (sourced from the Heritage Branch library, grey literature and Kayandel's report library). It is possible that further Aboriginal archaeological assessments or the emergence of new analysis of the Aboriginal archaeological landscape within the area may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in Section 2. This is made based on our experience of working with the NSW Aboriginal heritage and European heritage systems and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations, and guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

The results from the 'AHIMS Database Search' (Section 4.2) are valid for 12 months from the date of the search. If this report has not been finalised and/or if it is necessary to update this report, and the previous AHIMS search is over 12 months old, it will be necessary to undertake another search of the AHIMS to ensure information is current.

1.4 Personnel

This study has been carried out by Kayandel (refer to Table 1).

Person	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Britt Andrews	B. Arts (Hist/Arch & Ancient Hist), B. Comm Media Studies (Digital Media & Comm)	>3 years	Background research, report drafting
Natalie Stiles	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad. Cert. Arts (Arch), MGIS&RemoteSens, GradDipUrbRegPlan	>10 years	Project management, site inspection, report review, mapping
Lance Syme	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad. Dip. (Heritage Cons.), M. ICOMOS	>20 years	Project supervision

Table 1: Kayandel personnel involved in the preparation of this report



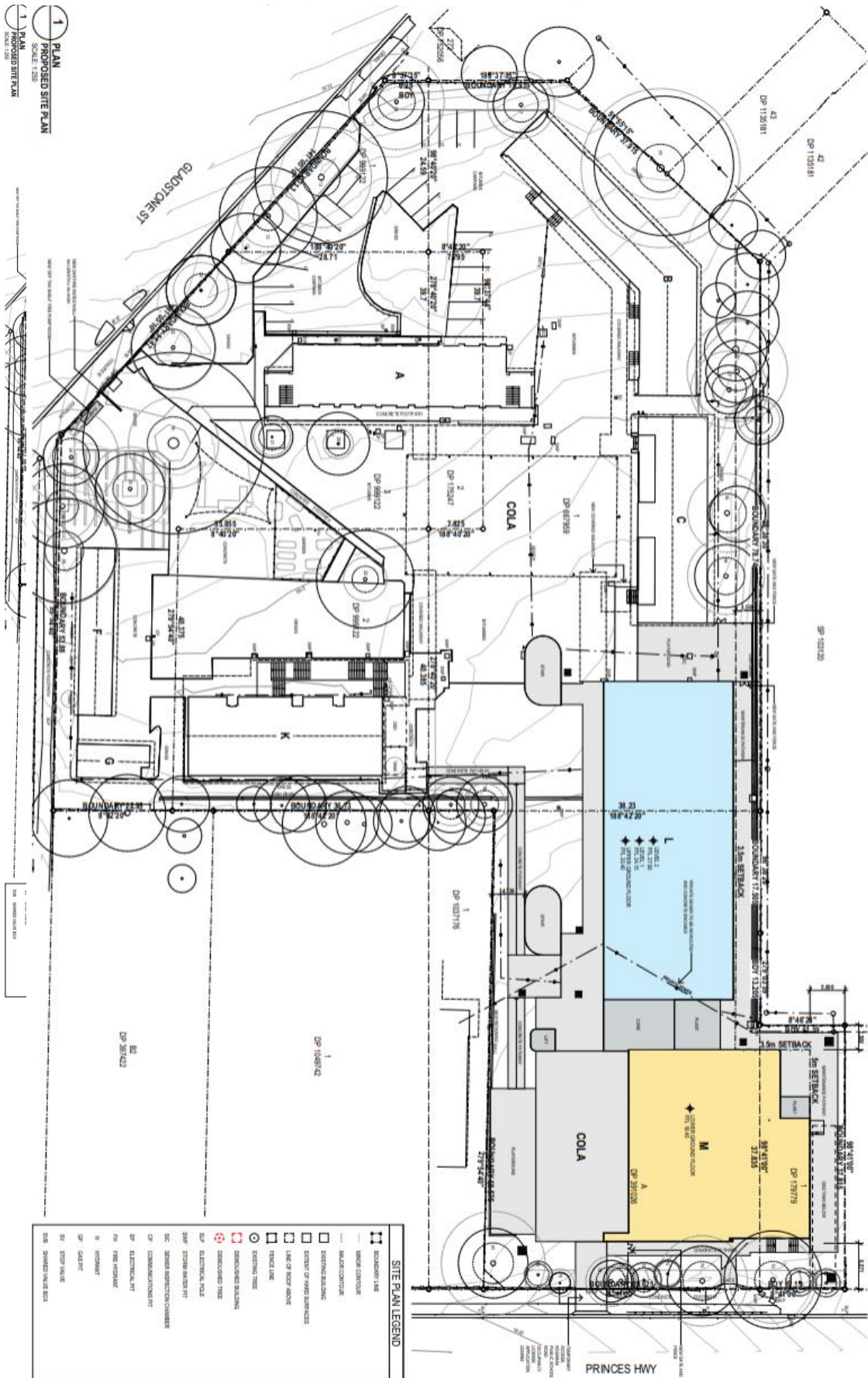


Figure 2: Extract of proposed Site Plan (Fulton Trotter, 2024)

2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of NSW) and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community). Under Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974*, Aboriginal objects are afforded automatic statutory protection in NSW whereby it is an offence to:

Damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites without the prior consent of the Director-General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (now referred to as Heritage NSW).

The Act defines an Aboriginal 'Object' as:

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

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice* was by Heritage NSW (formerly the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)). The aim of the guidelines is to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

A due diligence assessment should take reasonable and practicable steps to ascertain whether there is a likelihood that Aboriginal sites will be disturbed or impacted during the proposed works. If it is assessed that sites exist or have a likelihood of existing within the development area and may be impacted by the proposed development, further archaeological investigations may be required. If it is found that Aboriginal sites were to exist within the Subject Area, an AHIP would be required if the proposed impacts cannot be avoided. If it is found to be unlikely that Aboriginal sites were to exist within the Subject Area and the due diligence assessment has been conducted in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice*, then the proposed works could proceed without an AHIP.

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. The objective of a search of the NNTT registers is to identify possible Aboriginal Stakeholders that would not perhaps receive representation as part of the Local Aboriginal Land Council or Elders groups. The Subject Area is freehold land, and as such Native Title has been extinguished over the property.

Searches have been carried out for the Subject Area on various heritage databases, including the:

- ✧ Commonwealth Heritage List;
- ✧ State Heritage Register;
- ✧ State Heritage Inventory;
- ✧ Department of Education's *State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register*;
- ✧ *Georges River Local Environmental Plan 2021*; and,
- ✧ Register of the National Estate.

The results of the above heritage searches is presented in Table 2.

Heritage Register	Heritage ID	Item Name	Relation to Subject Area
Department of Education's <i>State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register</i>	5064487	Kogarah High School – Building B006	150m northwest of the Subject Area
<i>Georges River Local Environmental Plan 2021</i>	1192	St Paul's Anglican Church and hall	Adjacent
<i>Georges River Local Environmental Plan 2021</i>	1203	Kogarah High School, being original three storey school building	150m northwest of the Subject Area

Table 2: Listed heritage items in proximity or within the Subject Area

3 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Kogarah is located in eastern central part of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The larger scale geology of the Sydney Basin Bioregion is characterised by marine deposition events from the Carboniferous to the early Permian. Numerous coal deposits accumulated before large river systems covered the region in quartz sandstone, known as the Hawkesbury sandstone. The Hawkesbury sandstone, which forms the bedrock for all of the Sydney Basin, dates to the mid Triassic. This bedrock of sandstone is then capped by a thin layer of shale (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

The Sydney Basin Bioregion consists of a geological basin filled with near horizontal sandstones and shales of Permian to Triassic age that overlie older basement rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The sedimentary rocks have been subject to uplift with gentle folding and minor faulting during the formation of the Great Dividing Range. Erosion by coastal streams has created a landscape of deep cliff gorges and remnant plateaus (Branagan & Packham, 2000; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

3.1 Geology, Soils and Landform

The underlying geology of the Subject Area is Hawkesbury Sandstone of the Wianamatta Group. This consists of medium to coarse-grained quartz sandstone with very minor shale and laminite lenses (Herbert, 1983).

A review of the *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet map* indicates that the Subject Area extends across the Lucas Heights soil landscape (Chapman, Murphy, Tille, Atkinson, & Morse, 2009).

The Lucas Heights soil landscape is a residual soil landscape that occurs on gently undulating crests and ridges on plateau surfaces of the Mittagong formation (alternating bands of shale and fine-grained sandstones). It has a local relief of up to 30m, slopes of <10% and no rock outcrop. Soils are moderately deep (50-150cm) hardsetting Yellow Podzolic Soils and Yellow Soloths, with Yellow Earths on outer edges. This soil landscape has stony soil, low soil fertility and low available water capacity.

The Subject Area is located approximately 550m south of Muddy Creek, and 1.8km west of the shoreline of Botany Bay.

3.2 Historical Land Disturbance

St Paul's Anglican Church is a Victorian Free Gothic church located directly south east of the Subject Area. The church is historically significant as it is representative of one of Kogarah's earliest cultural buildings located along the main transport routes through the Municipality, as well as reflecting the initial settlement's development and continued growth (Heritage NSW, 2023). The church's foundation stone was laid on 25 January 1869 by the Right Reverend Bishop Barker, and this marked the establishment of the first permanent place of worship for the Kogarah region. Originally belonging to William Alexander Wolfen and Benjamin Buchan, the land for the church (now partly within the Subject Area) was officially transferred to the Reverend John Done of Kogarah [sic], Clerk in Holy Order, and Samuel Schofield of Rock Point Road Gardener on 10 November 1874 (Hurstville Family History Society, 2002:15). The church paid the sum of £15.0.0. plus five shillings stamp duty for two acres located at Kogarah Road (now the Princes Highway), and Gladstone Street (Hurstville Family History Society, 2002:15).

There was also a rectory associated with the church, which was located in the north-east of the Subject Area. Used as the residence of the clergy associated with the church, the original building appears to have been constructed at a similar time as the church (Hurstville Family History Society,

2002). The original building appears to have been replaced in 1901 (Sydney Morning Herald, 8 May 1901) and the second rectory remained until being demolished sometime between 1951 and 1961.

The growth in the district resulted in the growth of Kogarah Public School which was located at the back of the church land. It is noted by the Kogarah Historical Society Inc (2002) July-August Newsletter that on 19 October 1923, the Minister of Public Instruction resumed a parcel of land consisting of 1 acre, 2 roods, and 20 perches from the Church authorities. This portion of land contained part of the graveyard, however no change occurred to the land until 1940 where the then Department of Education approached the Church authorities again and began negotiations to acquire the remainder of the graveyard land. Firstly, leased at £26 per annum, the graveyard land was resumed by the Department under the Public Works Act 1912 on 22 April 1943 (Hurstville Family History Society, 2002:17). This occurred following notices in the Sydney Morning Herald and the Daily Telegraph newspapers seeking permission from the next of kin to relocate those buried on the site (Hurstville Family History Society, 2002:17).

By the time the Education Department resumed the graveyard there were about 22 headstones and 20 graves with railings but no headstones...

...the first known burial was that of David Hannam in 1872 and the last burial was that of Martha Wilkinson on the 30th of October 1924.

The resumption of the graveyard also appears to have included the rectory located in the northeast of the Subject Area. On the western side of the land, there was a strip of land 10 feet wide which came to be used, for many years, as a right-of-way from Gladstone Street to Princes Highway (Hurstville Family History Society, 2002:15). As part of the land acquisition, it was decided that legislation for the removal and reinternment of human remains was not necessary. It is unclear if any or all human remains were removed (Hurstville Family History Society, 2002:17). The land acquisition site card notes the following:

These areas are a cemetery area: considered that in this case legislation (to develop the areas for school purposes) is not necessary...as human remains cannot be found and that the cemetery was not dedicated as such but followed the "Churchyard Pattern." In any case previous disturbance for the trenches during the War had not met with any protest.'

During the outbreak of World War Two (WWII), the entire area of the graveyard land was graded, and earth to a depth of 2-3 feet was removed and spread over lower areas for flattening. Additionally, the larger area of the plot (that of 1 acre, 2 roods, and 5 ¼ perches) believed to contain no human remains, was the location of some 780 lineal yards of WWII slit trenches (for protection from air raids) excavated in 1943 (refer to Plate 2). As a whole, the area was disturbed from the early 1900s onwards.

Historical aerials and satellite images dating 1930-1994 were reviewed as part of preparing this Preliminary Indigenous Impact Assessment (see Plate 1 to Plate 6). These aerials provide a summary of development at the site and within the surrounding area (refer to Table 3).

Date	Description
1930	The earliest aerial photograph shows a structure in the northeastern portion of the Subject Area.
1943	The air raid trenches are visible in the central and western portions of the Subject Area. The structure seen in the 1930 aerial is still present in the northeastern portion of the Subject Area.
1955	Two structures have been constructed in the northern central portion of the Subject Area. Three structures have been constructed at the southern end of the site near Gladstone Street. The structure seen in the earlier aerials is still present in the northeastern portion of the Subject Area.
1965	This aerial image displays the Subject Area in better resolution, depicting arched large-scale serial construction with a retained middle grassed area. The surroundings are highly unchanged from the previous photograph.
1978	This aerial photograph depicts the Subject Area and the surroundings highly unchanged from the previous image.
1994	This first colour aerial photograph displays the Subject Area in further clarity, depicting developed buildings and construction on ground that has taken place over grassed areas. The Subject Area and surroundings remain mostly unchanged from the previous photographs.

Table 3: Summary of Historic Aerial Photographs



Plate 1: 1930 Aerial Photograph (source: Geosciences Australia)

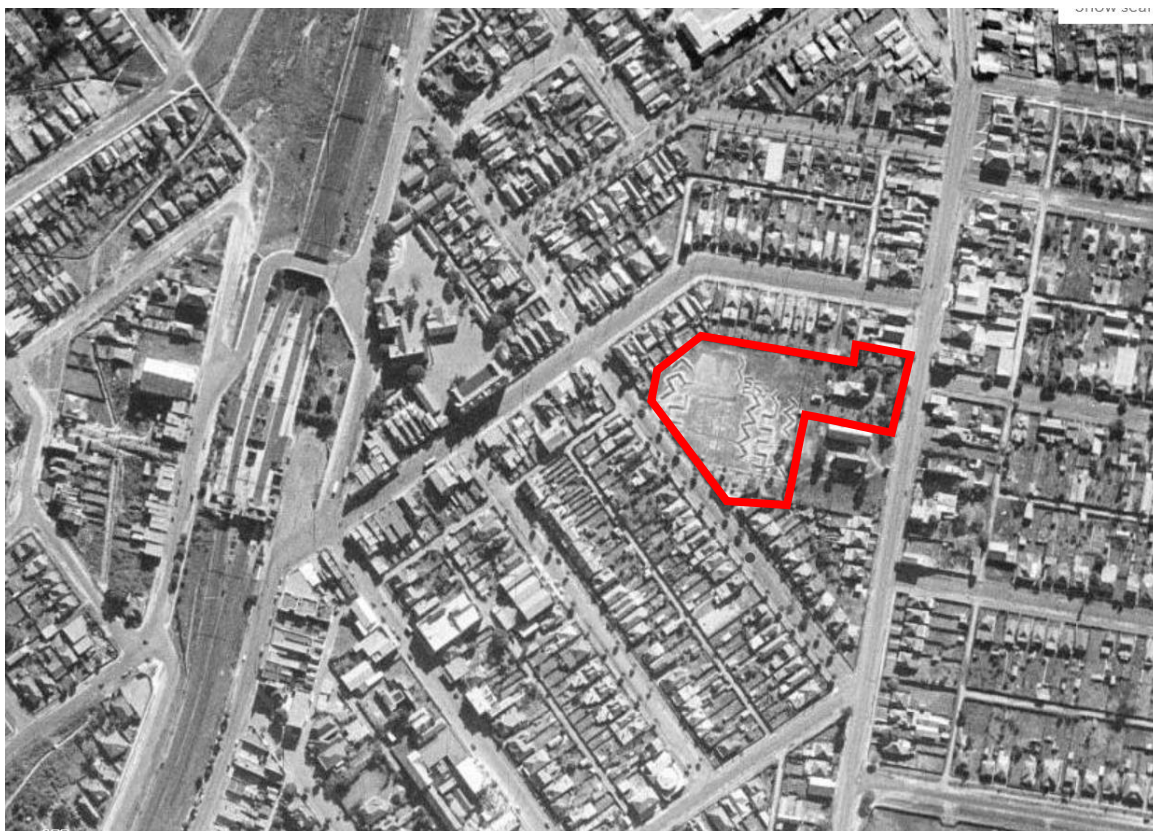


Plate 2: 1943 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)



Plate 3: 1955 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)

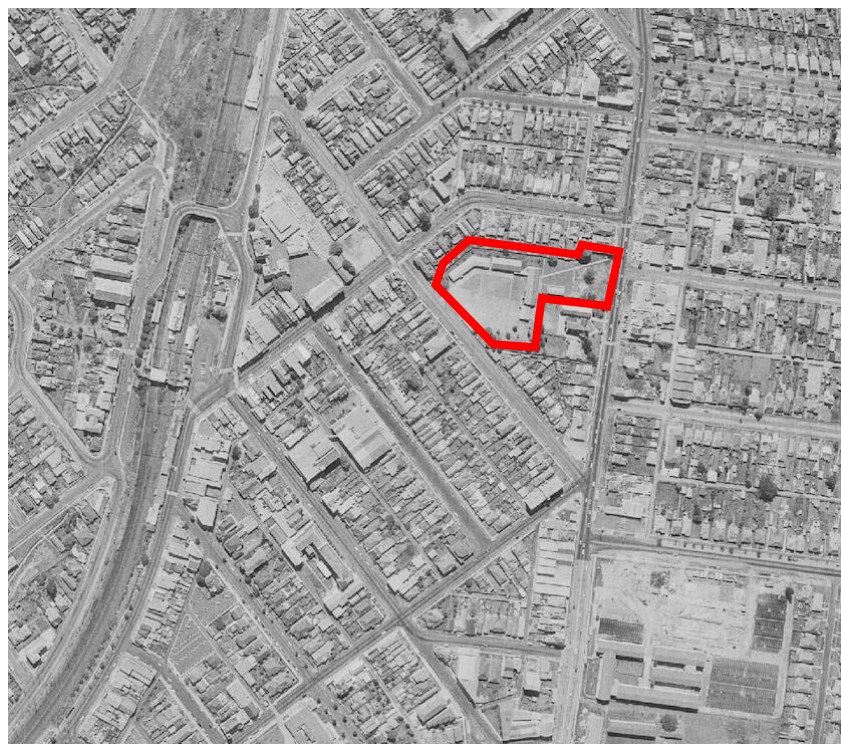


Plate 4: 1965 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)

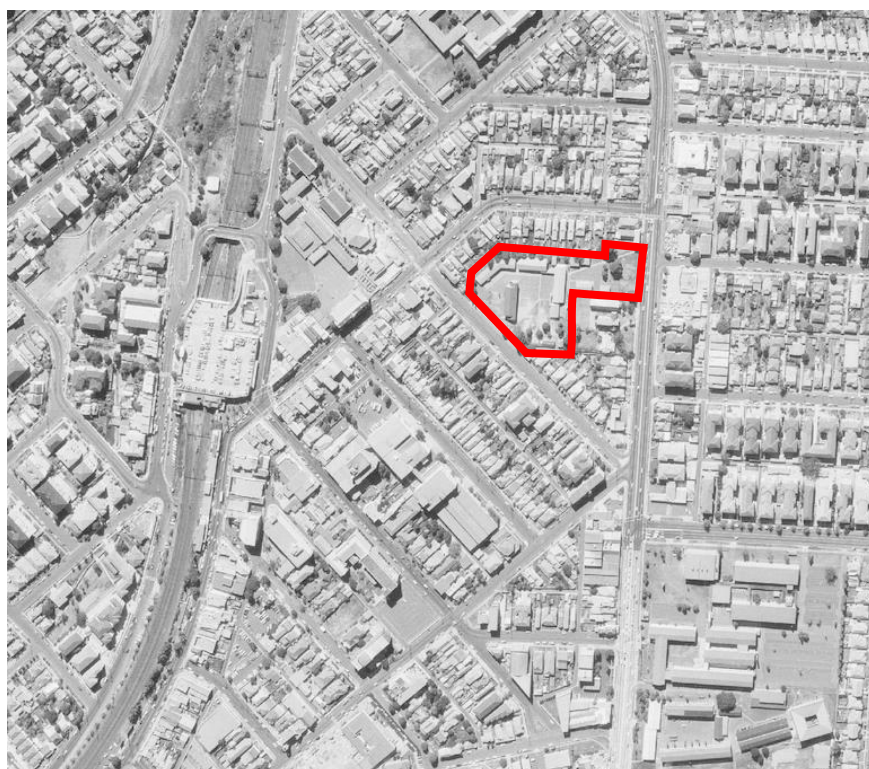


Plate 5: 1978 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)

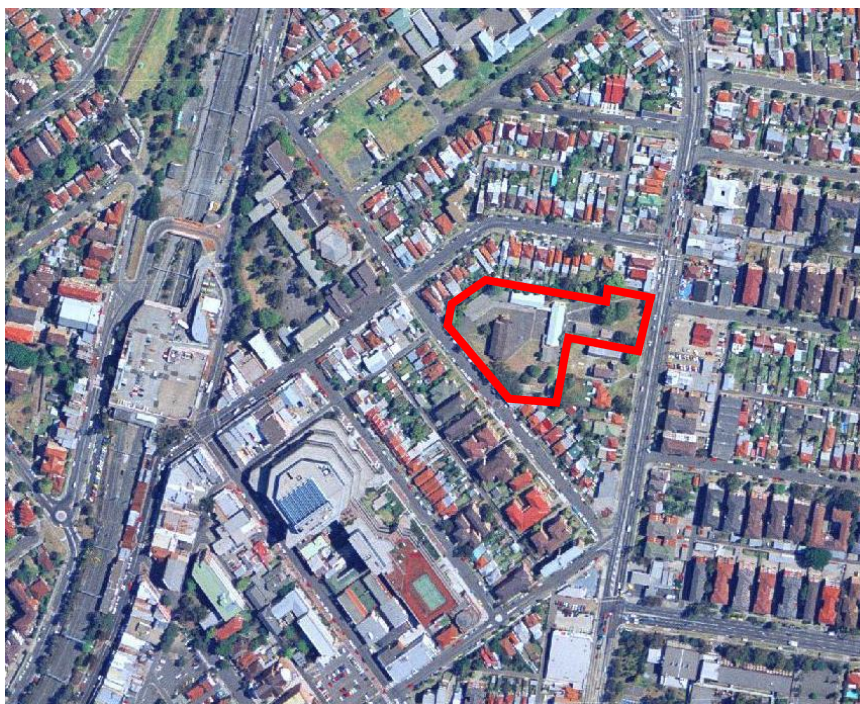


Plate 6: 1994 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Ethnohistory

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal peoples have inhabited Australia for the last 50,000 years (Allen & O'Connell, 2003). Despite a proliferation of known Indigenous sites there is considerable ongoing debate about the nature, territory, and range of pre-contact Indigenous language groups in the greater Sydney region. These debates have arisen largely due to the lack of ethnographic and linguistic information recorded at the time of European contact. By the time colonial diarists, missionaries and proto anthropologists began making detailed records of Indigenous people in the late 19th Century; European settlement resulted in the changing of Indigenous groups and reconfigured by European settlement activity.

Despite conflicting views between historical sources of the exact boundaries of tribal groups in the region, the linguistic evidence does identify distinct language groups at the time of European contact. According to Tindale (1974b), the Kogarah area falls in the Aboriginal tribal boundary of the Eora. Tindale (1974a, p. 193) describes the Eora location as "Northern shores of Port Jackson. Extended north to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Hawkesbury River and south to Botany Bay and the St. George River". Tindale also notes that the Eora was "closely linked with the Tharawal [tribe directly to the south] of which their language was only a dialect. The southern tribes at Botany Bay used some words very different from those spoken at Port Jackson" (Tindale, 1974a, p. 193).

The Sydney Basin was occupied and used by Aboriginal people for thousands of years before European settlement. Within the Sydney Basin, creeks, floodplains, swamps, and woodlands provided Aboriginal peoples with rich and varied resource zones and occupation areas. Aboriginal sites across the Sydney Basin provide tangible evidence and an ongoing link with the long history of Aboriginal use and occupation of this area.

The coastal location of the Eora people meant that marine-based animals and plants were central to their subsistence. The archaeological evidence of previous occupation in the region is primarily midden sites, engraved and pigmented art and lithic artefacts. Both men and women caught fish, but each used different equipment: men used multi-pronged fishing spears to catch from rock platforms and canoes, while women used a hook and line from a canoe. Both men and women used net bags or bark baskets to carry equipment and the fish they caught (Eco Logical Australia, 2022).

Within a year of the British arrival well over half the local population had succumbed to smallpox and, as the British colony expanded, loss of country and acts of aggression made their traditional way of life unachievable. Aboriginal people continued to live around Sydney's harbour and coastal areas for more than a century after Europeans arrived, adapting their traditional life to their new conditions of dispossession and displacement, and maintaining, in scattered campsites, some of their skills and culture (Attenbrow, 2010).

One such area, Ellesmere Camp, located along the shores of Kogarah Bay, was home to many Aboriginal fishing people in the late 19th century, including Albert 'King of Georges River' and the Malone family. Karen Mabber, a descendant of the Malone family, recalls:

...during the 1800s my mother's Grandmother, Eliza Malone, was living with her family at Ellesmere Aboriginal Camp on the shore of Kogarah Bay. My Great Great Grandmother, Agnes Malone, in 1883, included the names of her children to a successful petition for the Government to establish a school a block away from Ellesmere Camp. For me, Sans Souci

Public School was always a special place ... I particularly enjoyed the wide-open spaces as did my Ancestors who, like me, were open to learning new ways but not willing to abandon our own knowledge systems. This may have frustrated teachers back in the 1880s who complained to government authorities that my Ancestors wandered off at play hour 'looking for five corners and gathering bush flowers...' (Maber, 2019)

4.2 AHIMS Database Search

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data and GIS imagery, is removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

Kayandel carried out a search of the AHIMS database on the 4th February 2025 using the Client Service ID 971674 with the coordinates set out in Table 4 below.

GDA94 Zone 56	Easting	Northing
Minimum	321828	6234507
Maximum	333828	6246507

Table 4: AHIMS Database Search Criteria

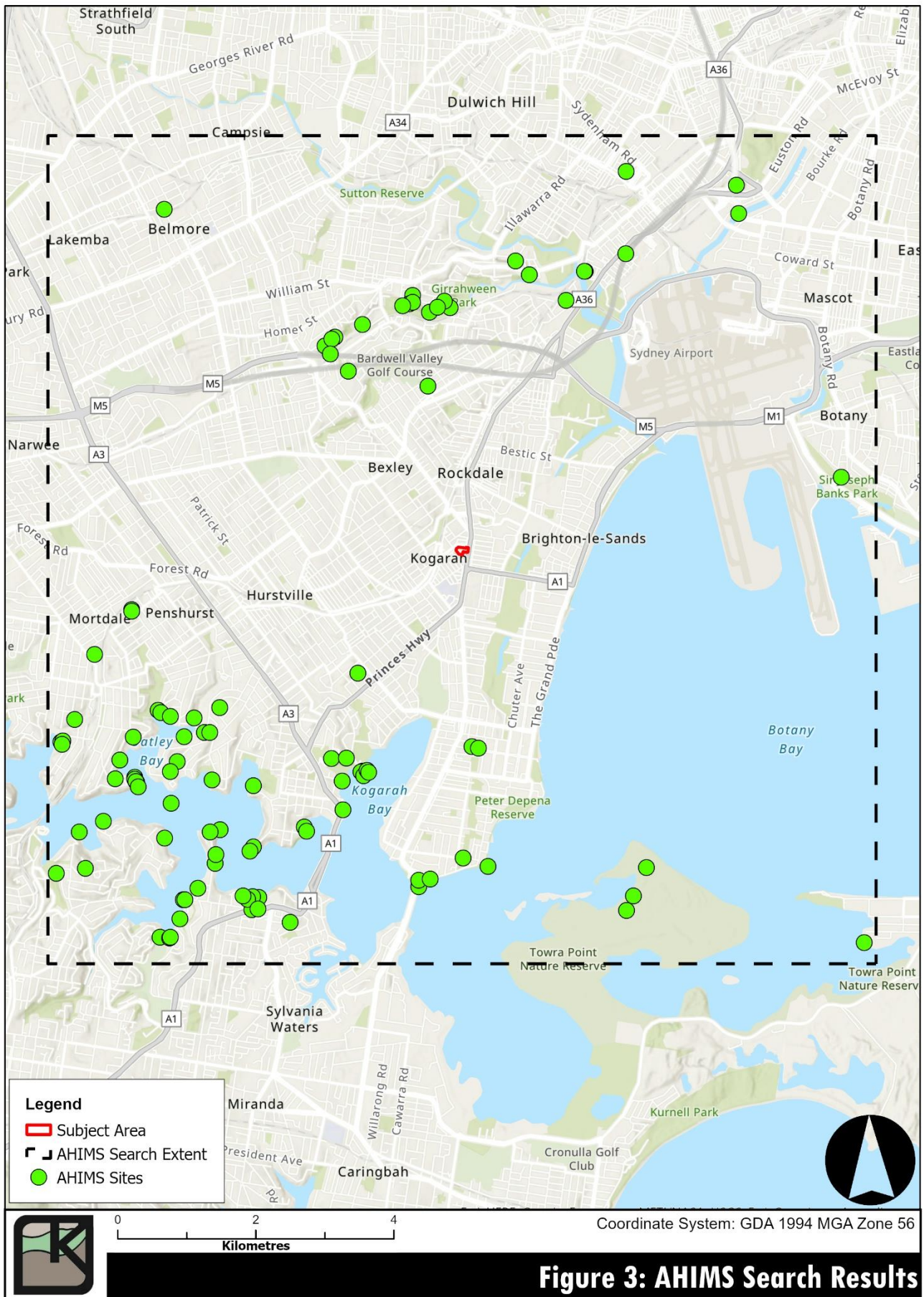
The search area was a 12km square centred upon the Subject Area (see Figure 3 and Appendix I). The results of the AHIMS search are presented in Table 5. A total of one hundred and eight (108) Aboriginal sites and one (1) Aboriginal Place have been registered within the search area.

It should be noted that the distribution of sites in the AHIMS database reflects where site surveys have been conducted, where exposure and visibility conditions have enabled the detection of sites, and where sites have survived modern land disturbance. The distribution of sites from AHIMS may not be a true reflection of the existing Aboriginal sites in an area.

Site types	Total	%
Isolated Find	1	0.93%
Midden	4	3.70%
Midden and Aboriginal Resource and Gathering Site	1	0.93%
Not an Aboriginal site	2	1.85%
Open Camp Site	8	7.41%
Open Camp Site with Aboriginal Resource and Gathering (including Non-Human Bone and Organic Material)	1	0.93%
Open Camp Site with Midden	26	24.07%
Open Camp Site with Midden and Burial/s	1	0.93%
Open Camp Site with Midden and PAD	1	0.93%
Open Camp Site with PAD	1	0.93%
Open Camp Site with Rock Engraving and Midden	1	0.93%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	1.85%
Restricted Site	1	0.93%
Rock Engraving	3	2.78%
Scarred Tree	1	0.93%
Shelter and Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	2	1.85%
Shelter with Art	8	7.41%
Shelter with Art and PAD	1	0.93%
Shelter with Art, Artefact and Midden	5	4.63%
Shelter with Artefact	11	10.19%
Shelter with Artefact and Midden	17	15.74%
Shelter with Artefact, Midden and Burial/s	2	1.85%
Shelter with Artefact, Midden and PAD	2	1.85%
Shelter with PAD	6	5.56%
Total	108	100%

Table 5: Site features from AHIMS search (Client Service ID 971674)

The AHIMS search indicates that twenty-eight (28) of the one hundred and eight (108) identified sites are Open Camp Sites (see Table 5). Additionally, fifty-three (53) of the identified sites occur in a closed/shelter context. The results are indicative of the number of archaeological assessments that have occurred within the local region, as well as the nature of the landscape, with the proximity to Botany Bay and the prevalence of suitable sandstone outcrops for shelter sites that facilitate longer term habitation.



4.3 Regional Archaeological Context

Archaeological investigations generally fall into three categories - large projects that have been carried out within a research-orientated academic framework and broad management context; archaeological surveys carried out by interested amateurs; and archaeological investigations which have been carried out within a commercial contracting framework and deal with specific localities subject to development or redevelopment.

Aboriginal people occupied the Sydney Basin area from the Late Pleistocene. Several Pleistocene occupation sites have been identified in the Blue Mountains and within the NSW coastal regions (Turbet, 2001). Nanson, Young, and Stockton (1987) excavated a site at Cranebrook Terrace near Penrith with radiocarbon dates of 41,700 +/- 2000-3000. Attenbrow (2010) excavated sites in the Blue Mountains with radiocarbon dates of 22,000 years BP.

Sites on the south coast of New South Wales, such as Burrill Lake (c.20,000) and Bass Point (c.17,000), provide complimentary dates for their use (Bowdler, 1970; Lampert, 1971). At the time of these periods of occupation, both sites would have been within hinterland areas, some distance away from the sea. In the case of Burrill Lake, the sea would have been up to some 16km further east than at present (McDonald, 1992).

In terms of the wider Sydney region, the radiocarbon date obtained from the RTA site in George Street, Parramatta indicates that the Sydney region has been inhabited by Aboriginal people for at least 30,000 years, and possibly longer (McDonald et al., 2007). An excavation of in the John Curtin Reserve rock shelter on Toongabbie Creek had an initial occupation date of around 5,500 years ago (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2003, p. 27). Archaeological sites from the Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury/Nepean River System have provided other evidence of early occupation within the region. Stockton and Holland (1974) produced a radiocarbon date of c.22,000 years BP from a site at Kings Tableland in the Blue Mountains. Excavation of the Greaves Creek rock shelter site of Walls Cave near Medlow Bath has produced a date of c.12,000 years BP. At Shaws Creek KII - a rock shelter on the west bank of the Nepean north of Penrith - a date of c.13,000 years BP is recorded (Kohen, Stockton, & Williams, 1984).

During the 36,000 years of occupation in the region (Williams, Atkinson, Lau, & Toms, 2014), and in particular between the last 5,000 to 8,500 years BP, changes in excavated stone tool assemblages have been observed, such as the proliferation of backed artefacts (V. Attenbrow, Robertson, & Hiscock, 2009). A number of temporal markers have subsequently been established by archaeologists in an attempt to distinguish what are considered to be, the more significant changes in tool types and tool kit composition that can be observed in the archaeological record of the region (e.g. McCarthy (1948), Megaw (1993), Lampert (1976), and Wright (1983)).

4.4 Relevant Archaeological Investigations

Kayandel could not identify any previous Aboriginal heritage assessments of the Subject Area. However, Kayandel has sourced a number of relevant archaeological assessments that have occurred in the vicinity of the Subject Area. The results of these assessments are presented below.

Urbis (2019)

Urbis (2019) produced an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment regarding the Qantas flight training centre in Mascot, approximately 6km northeast of the Subject Area. This study summarised local investigations and noted that, most likely on account of the Hawkesbury Sandstone, the most

common site types in the local area are coastal zone sites including rock shelters with deposits, primarily comprising marine shell middens, animal bone and artefacts. Stone tools, by their nature, are not as susceptible to environmental factors and are often the most persistent identifier of the presence of Aboriginal peoples. Where items made out of organic material such as spears, fish traps or similar have been used to exploit riverine or forest resources, these would have likely suffered the effects of environmental decay and are rare in the archaeological record.

The sites identified in the local area likely represent longer term occupational sites, related to exploitation primarily of the coastal zone including local swamp and marshland but also terrestrial animals. The investigations and sites identified have been found in less disturbed contexts, namely conservation parks, heritage precincts or riparian zones. No sites were located in significantly disturbed contexts.

Eco Logical Australia (2022)

Eco Logical Australia (2022) prepared an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for St George Hospital, approximately 600m south of the Subject Area. A pedestrian survey was undertaken at the site which determined that the entirety of the study area had been developed and heavily modified for the purpose of the existing hospital. Impacts were identified associated with existing hospital buildings in the eastern and western extents of the study area, a carpark in the centre, underground structures, subsurface services and infrastructure. No exposures were present across the study area and areas of surface visibility showed introduced fill and landscaping.

No Aboriginal objects or areas of potential archaeological deposits were identified within the development footprint, and all areas undergoing impact have previously been disturbed from past and current land use.

The results of their study indicated that historic uses of the study area were likely to have significantly disturbed at least topsoil layers. Between 1.1m and at least 3m of fill was known to be present across the site, but there also appeared to be natural layers beneath. However, the fill is believed to have been laid to form a level surface for the car park, and therefore the historical ground disturbance is likely to have impacted on those natural layers beneath the fill. As such, it was assessed that the site would be unlikely to contain substantial, complex archaeological deposits.


4.5 Previous Predictive Models

Most archaeological investigations directly within the immediate area surrounding Kogarah have been conducted to assess the impact of a specific development on Aboriginal heritage. These investigations often relied on surface survey, which is usually not representative of the site as a whole. Large-scale salvage projects are rare, with most projects comprising of small test excavations to obtain representative samples of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

A select number of recently produced comprehensive predictive models relevant and that share similar significant features with the Subject Area are discussed below.

AMBS Ecology & Heritage (2019)

AMBS Ecology & Heritage (2019) prepared the following predictive model regarding Kyeemagh Public School, approximately 3km northeast of the Subject Area:

-  Stone artefact sites are the most common site type occurring across the landscape, and are the most likely site type to be present in the study area;

- ✦ This site type usually appears as isolated artefacts followed by low-density open artefact scatters, although high density scatters may also be present;
- ✦ Stone artefact sites are found in all environmental contexts but are most readily identified in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface is visible;
- ✦ The study area is located on a landform that previously contained sand dunes, and is within 250m of the Botany Bay shoreline, and 250m from the current alignment of Cooks River, and as such may have had potential to retain midden sites. However, the alignment of Cooks River was altered to allow construction of Sydney Airport, and the study area is now located 1km from the river's original alignment. No Aboriginal midden sites have been recorded in the local region, which may be due to a lack of archaeological studies associated with recent developments along this portion of the foreshore of Botany Bay, but may also indicate that such sites are not common along the western shore of the bay. In addition, the study area and surrounds have previously been levelled for development of the school and associated infrastructure and roads, which is likely to have impacted any Aboriginal sites which are present. If midden sites remain in the study area, they are likely to be highly disturbed;
- ✦ Stone quarry sites, axe grinding grooves, stone engravings/art and shelter sites are highly unlikely to be found in the study area because of the lack of suitable stone outcrops;
- ✦ Scarred or carved trees are unlikely to be present in the study area as the majority of the study area has been extensively cleared of vegetation for the construction of the school, resulting in a lack of mature trees; and,
- ✦ Ceremonial sites (including stone arrangements) are highly unlikely to be present in the area given the disturbance caused by land modification and vegetation clearing.

Urbis (2019)

Urbis (2019) put forward the following predictive model regarding the Qantas flight training centre in Mascot, approximately 6km northeast of the Subject Area:

- ✦ Rock shelters are one of the most common types of archaeological site found in the Sydney region, largely due to the Hawkesbury Sandstone of the region. They are usually present on cliffs and outcrops at ridge sides, rather than ridge lines;
- ✦ The Site is located within the Cooks River catchment, approximately 3km from the mouth of the river. The natural alignment and composition of the River has been significantly altered over time primarily as a result of land modification and reclamation for the Airport. The historic maps (partial) in Figures 5 and 6 (Section 5.3) show the indicative location of the Site in relation to the historic alignments of Cooks River and Shea's Creek, and associated mud flats and swampy mangroves. Middens have been recorded extensively throughout the local region, and there is some potential for middens or shells to be located in pockets within the Site. However, there are no landscape features, such as rock shelters, caves or overhangs, that suggest the subject site or immediate surroundings would have been desirable for long term occupation. It is more likely that archaeological sites representing resource procurement and longer term habitation would like to the south, on the low ground adjacent to the confluence of Cooks River, near the (former) Engine Pond and Mill Stream;
- ✦ Grinding Grooves are a common occurrence within areas of sandstone geology, particularly where sheets of exposed sandstone lie within or adjacent to water courses, as water is usually used in the grinding process;

- ✦ The Sydney region is acknowledged as having some of the highest known incidences of rock art and engravings in NSW, possibly Australia, and are often found in association with sandstone geology;
- ✦ Open campsites are common on the Cumberland Plain to the west of the Site, particularly in relation to the presence of good quality lithic quarries. The presence of such quarries declines towards the coastal/estuarine zone of the Sydney region, and therefore the occurrence of open campsites also declines;
- ✦ Where stone artefact sites have been identified in the Sydney region, they are most frequently located in association with rock shelters and/or middens, rather than as discrete open sites; and,
- ✦ No ceremonial sites or places of spiritual significance are known to exist within the subject site or surrounds. Consultation with Aboriginal parties would be required to identify such sites.

Eco Logical Australia (2022)

Eco Logical Australia (2022) prepared the following predictive model regarding St George Hospital, approximately 600m south of the Subject Area:

- ✦ Open camp sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and may include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths;
- ✦ This site type usually appears as surface artefact scatters in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility is high. They are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events (such as ploughing), and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths;
- ✦ Open campsites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks;
- ✦ Sites that contain surface or subsurface deposits resulting from repeated or continuous occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near permanent, reliable water sources;
- ✦ Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich environments would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area;
- ✦ Isolated artefacts may represent a single item discard event or the result of limited stone knapping activity. The identification of isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, subsurface in situ archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility;
- ✦ Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with a range of activities, such as ridge lines that would have provided ease of movement through the area and level areas with access to a water source;
- ✦ Artefact scatters and isolated artefacts are the most common site types found in association with fresh water and/or food resource gathering areas;
- ✦ Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but, due to a landscape feature or isolated artefact, there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain subsurface in situ archaeological deposits;
- ✦ Landscape features that may indicate a PAD include proximity to reliable water sources, particularly terraces and flats, ridge lines and ridge tops, and sand dune systems;
- ✦ Grinding grooves are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone in close proximity to water courses;

- ✦ Bora grounds/ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Such sites may comprise natural or altered landforms and, in some cases, will also contain archaeological material;
- ✦ Bora grounds are often accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, or geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees;
- ✦ Burials 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;
- ✦ Rock shelters or middens also provided accessible burial places; and,
- ✦ 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.

Artefact (2023)

As part of preparing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment regarding a warehouse in Banksmeadow, approximately 7.5km east of the Subject Area, Artefact (2023) put forward the following predictive model:

- ✦ The probable preservation of archaeological sites will be directly proportionate to levels of previous ground disturbance, the review of the historical development and land use indicates that the study has been heavily disturbed;
- ✦ Artefactual archaeological sites are most likely to be confined to the upper unit of preserved Tuggerah Soil (t1);
- ✦ Midden sites may be present at former foreshore locations, beneath more recently deposited aeolian sands;
- ✦ Where previous development has extensively removed t1 soils, it is unlikely that archaeological sites will be present; and,
- ✦ Where estuarine deposits are identified, the depth of Aboriginal potential is much greater and archaeological deposits may be present below the depth currently impacted.

4.6 Aboriginal Heritage Predictions for the Subject Area

The results of the AHIMS search and site analyses can be used to inform a site distribution model, with consideration of the details of the landscape of the Subject Area. In the surrounding region, open artefact scatters can occur in diverse landscape settings from creek flats to high ridge tops and can be associated with minor and major streams.

The below predictions have been made for the Subject Area:

- ✦ As past land use disturbance increases in intensity, the ability for Aboriginal objects to provide spatial and chronological information about past Aboriginal land use will decrease;
- ✦ Areas of cut and fill disturbance are considered unlikely to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits because artefact bearing soil units would have been removed. These areas are considered to have negligible archaeological sensitivity. Given the extent to which the Subject Area had previously been disturbed, it was considered that there is low potential for artefact scatters to be present across the majority of the Subject Area;
- ✦ Scarred and carved trees would not be expected in areas where land clearance has resulted in the removal of old growth trees. Due to historic land clearance, scarred trees are not anticipated to be present within the Subject Area;
- ✦ Burials are not anticipated to be present in the Subject Area; and,

- ✦ Due to the distance from permanent water, middens are not anticipated to be present within the Subject Area.

5 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The pedestrian survey was undertaken at the Subject Area on the 3rd of October 2023 by Natalie Stiles (Team Leader – Heritage).

The main aims of the field assessment were to identify Aboriginal objects, identify areas with the potential to retain intact subsurface archaeological deposits and assess the overall intactness of the Subject Area.

The field assessment included the completion of visual inspections throughout all readily accessible portions of the Subject Area. Detailed inspections were carried out at the location of ground surface exposures, which may contain stone artefacts.

All mature trees were examined for diagnostic attributes of culturally modified trees as defined by Long (2005). No evidence of cultural modification were observed (refer to Plate 11 and Plate 12).

Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was low across the majority of the Subject Area, owing to astro-turf or hard surfaces (refer to Plate 7 to Plate 30). Areas of exposure were limited to the base on trees, below demountable buildings and fences.

No previously unrecorded Aboriginal objects were identified during the survey.



Plate 7: Looking southwest from the car park



Plate 8: Looking southwest towards a mature tree



Plate 9: Looking southeast across the Subject Area



Plate 10: Looking northeast towards the garden



Plate 11: Mature Tree Example #1 – view southeast



Plate 12: Mature Tree Example #1 – view northwest



Plate 13: Looking northeast across the hardstand surfaces



Plate 14: Look south towards the astro-turf area



Plate 15: Looking west across the Subject Area



Plate 16: Looking east towards a play area



Plate 17: View northeast across an astro-turf play area



Plate 18: Looking southwest



Plate 19: Looking south across the Subject Area



Plate 20: Looking east across the Subject Area



Plate 21: Example of exposure along the Gladstone Street boundary



Plate 22: View east alongside the walk through



Plate 23: Looking north



Plate 24: Looking north from behind the eastern demountable



Plate 25: Example of GSV underneath the eastern demountable



Plate 26: Looking east behind the northern demountables



Plate 27: Looking west behind the northern demountables



Plate 28: Example of GSV underneath the northern demountable



Plate 29: Recent disturbance along the northern boundary



Plate 30: Looking southwest

6 PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

This Preliminary Indigenous Heritage and Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with Heritage NSW's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010* (DECCW, 2010).

The discussion presented in Section 3.2 identifies that the Subject Area has undergone a range of historic disturbances (i.e. the former use as a graveyard and the construction of the school). It has been assessed that the site has been impact by moderate to high levels of disturbance as a result of these activities.

No previously recorded or unrecorded Aboriginal objects, PADs or archaeologically sensitive landforms were identified as a result of the background research or survey of the Subject Area.

In consideration of previous disturbance and the landscape and archaeological contexts, it has been determined that no further Aboriginal heritage investigatory works are required to inform the concept design (refer to Section 1.2).

7 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Based on the identification of no potential Aboriginal heritage issues, and an assessment of the nature and extent of the impacts of the proposed activity, it is determined that:

- ✦ The extent and nature of potential impacts are low and will not have significant impact on the locality, community and/or the environment.
- ✦ Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal impact on the locality, community and/or the environment.

8 MITIGATION MEASURES

No Aboriginal sites or areas of PAD were identified as part of this PIHA. However, Kayandel has identified a number of mitigation measures for managing any unexpected Aboriginal finds or human remains, if they were to be encountered.

The Aboriginal heritage mitigation measures that apply to the project are presented below (Table 6).

Project Stage ¹	Mitigation Measure	Reason for Mitigation Measure	Relevant section of report
C	An AHIP under Part 6 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> is required for any impacts to Aboriginal objects	AHIPs are statutory instrument issued by Heritage NSW under section 90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)</i> to manage harm or potential harm to Aboriginal objects and places. An AHIP is required when a proposed activity is likely to directly or indirectly harm an Aboriginal object or place.	2
C	If unrecorded Aboriginal object or objects are identified in the Subject Area during works, then all works in the immediate area must cease and the area should be cordoned off. A suitably qualified archaeologist must undertake a site visit to inspect and assess the object(s).	To manage and protect unexpected Aboriginal heritage finds, to comply with legal obligations under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> .	2
C	All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , which may be implemented as a heritage induction.	To manage unexpected Aboriginal heritage finds, prevent against inadvertent harm, and to comply with legal obligations under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> .	2
C	In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. If the remains are Aboriginal, a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence.	To manage any unexpected Aboriginal human remains	2

Table 6: Aboriginal Heritage Mitigation Measures

¹ Design (D)
Construction (C)
Operation (O)

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Appendix I. AHIMS Search Results

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data, is removed from this PIHAI if it is to enter the public domain.



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

Client Service ID : 971674

Kayandel Archaeological Services

Date: 04 February 2025

PO Box 440 15 Henry Street
Picton New South Wales 2571

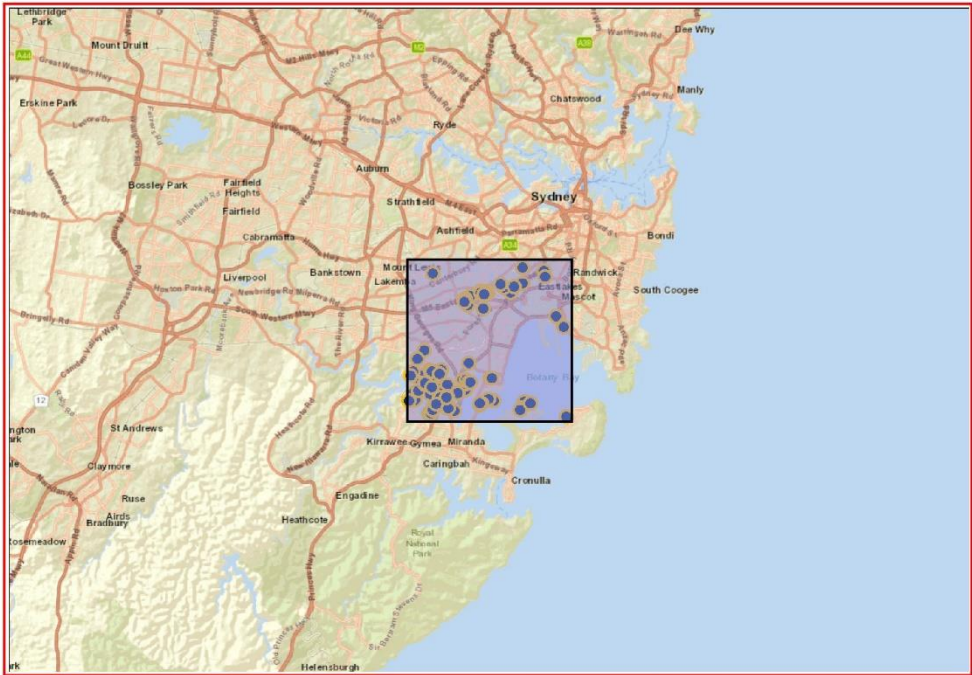
Attention: Lance Syme

Email: lance.syme@kayandel.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 321828.0 - 333828.0, Northings : 6234507.0 - 6246507.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Lance Syme on 04 February 2025.

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



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

108	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
1	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *
ID	Aboriginal Place Name
97	Towra Point Resting Place

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

Client Service ID : 971683

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1749	Gungah Bay;	AGD	56	321910	6237530	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1785	Dover Park;	AGD	56	326000	6236550	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0080	Oyster Bay;Sandringham;	AGD	56	324216	6236260	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1648	Bibby Street;Carlton;	AGD	56	326215	6238528	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-1472	Kangaroo Point Cave (Port Hacking) (Duplicate of 52-3-1464)	GDA	56	324260	6236090	Closed site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0154	Sandringham;	AGD	56	328099	6235729	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3699	WC-OVRH-2	GDA	56	326969	6244040	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-4017	728-750 Princes Highway Artefact	GDA	56	330202	6244796	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0959	Towra Beach 1; Towra Point Nature Reserv-	AGD	56	330396	6235710	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0958	Stan Moses Reserve 1;	AGD	56	327740	6235850	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0287	Janalli;Como;	AGD	56	322176	6236230	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0081	Jannali;	AGD	56	324146	6235770	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0087	Sandringham;	AGD	56	324776	6235280	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1739	Oatley Pleasure Ground;	AGD	56	322940	6239450	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-1742	Oatley Point;	AGD	56	322980	6237020	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

Client Service ID : 971683

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-2304	Shipwright Bay 1;	AGD	56	325440	6236300	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-2566	Wolli Creek 2.1	AGD	56	326960	6243880	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College					Permits		
45-6-2568	Wolli Creek	AGD	56	327010	6244000	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College					Permits		
45-6-2269	West Cr Cave;	AGD	56	323320	6237990	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2974	Fairview Street - Arncliffe	GDA	56	327332	6242879	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 18		102314
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Steve Brown,Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					Permits		
45-6-3132	2 Beach Street Midden Carss Pk	GDA	56	326089	6237153	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Miranda Fire-Star (nee Morton)					Permits		
52-3-2049	St George Sailing Club Carpark	GDA	56	327368	6235738	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Dominic Steele					Permits	4617	
45-6-3700	WC-OVRH-4	GDA	56	327571	6244109	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					Permits		
45-6-2242	Redin Reserve 1;	AGD	56	323990	6237670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
52-3-0224	5 Pembroke St;Sylvania Cloned	GDA	56	325340	6235109	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Habitation Structure : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	P Ireland,Mr.Graham Avery,Sutherland Shire Council - Graham Avery					Permits		
45-6-2345	Carss Park 1	AGD	56	325830	6237290	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
52-3-0363	Glen Robin Port Hacking	AGD	56	324676	6235100	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Burial : -, Shell : -	Burial/s,Midden,Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Bronwyn Conyers					Permits		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

Client Service ID : 971683

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-0364	Kareela; Contact	AGD	56	323346	6234700	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-2951	Ritchie St Sans Souci (this is not a site) Contact	GDA	56	327970	6237653	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -		
		Recorders	Mr.Shaun Longbottom					Permits		
45-6-1792	Carss Bush Park; Contact	AGD	56	326050	6237300	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1333
		Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-1794	Carss Bush Park; Contact	AGD	56	326310	6237100	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1333
		Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-2737	Tempe House 1 Contact	AGD	56	329230	6243930	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99680,100447, 102150,10345 2
		Recorders	Doctor,Jo McDonald					Permits	2016,2209,3767	
52-3-1486	GKW34 (Midden Opposite Tara Rd, Sylvania) Contact	AGD	56	323687	6235244	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
		Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					Permits		
52-3-1587	The Esplanade 2 Contact	GDA	56	323590	6234880	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
		Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
52-3-0134	Taren Point;Sans Souci; Contact	AGD	56	327098	6235435	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		
45-6-2302	Donnelly Park; Contact	AGD	56	324100	6236980	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1333
		Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-0604	Oatley Point;Georges River; Contact	AGD	56	322764	6237271	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1276
		Recorders	G Moore					Permits		
45-5-2270	Poultan Park Contact	AGD	56	323840	6237880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
		Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2671	Wolli Creek 3 Contact	AGD	56	327550	6243825	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
		Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
52-3-1572	Sylvania 3 Contact	AGD	56	324690	6235290	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
		Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					Permits		
52-3-0294	Jannali;Como; Contact	GDA	56	322370	6235889	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
		Recorders	Bill Sullivan					Permits		
45-6-2340	Carss Park 2 Contact	AGD	56	326280	6237110	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-3749	Sydenham to Bankstown PAD 01 (S2B PAD01) Contact	GDA	56	323514	6245442	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
		Recorders	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Ms.Alyce Haast					Permits		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

Client Service ID : 971683

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3703	Lou's Healing Place	GDA	56	328068	6237633	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					Permits		
45-6-1737	Oatley Pleasure Ground;	AGD	56	322960	6237600	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-1743	Oatley Point;	AGD	56	322980	6236990	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-2303	Lyle Williams Reserve;	AGD	56	324700	6236900	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-2305	Shipwright Bay 2;	AGD	56	325470	6236240	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-0629	Buoy;Botany Shell Midden;	GDA	56	333325	6241560	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Midden,Sh elter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS,Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					Permits		
45-6-2503	CP1;	AGD	56	323600	6237250	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor,Jillian Comber					Permits		
45-6-2414	Wolli_Creek 1.6;	AGD	56	326280	6243580	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1452
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College					Permits		
45-6-3701	WC-OVRH-3	GDA	56	327472	6244023	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					Permits		
52-3-0739	Baldface Point;	AGD	56	324700	6236010	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-1834	Oatley Bay,;	AGD	56	323360	6237960	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
52-3-2158	Shell Midden Underneath Turf Area	GDA	56	323812	6235437	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Graham Avery,Sutherland Shire Council - Graham Avery					Permits		
45-6-1367	Oatley Point;	AGD	56	323499	6237103	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1741	Oatley;	AGD	56	322700	6237000	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1748	Gungah Bay;	AGD	56	321940	6237550	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff							
52-3-1588	The Esplanade 3	GDA	56	323600	6234890	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
52-3-0133	Sandringham;Rocky Point;	AGD	56	327097	6235527	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	I.M Sim							
52-3-0345	See 52-3-336;	AGD	56	330210	6235300	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1607
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
45-6-0605	Como;Caravan Head;	AGD	56	322526	6236380	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff							
45-6-2415	Wolli_Creek 1.4;	AGD	56	325740	6243270	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1452
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College							
45-6-2564	Wolli Creek 2.5	AGD	56	327250	6243760	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College							
45-6-2417	Wolli_Creek 1.2;	AGD	56	325880	6243400	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1452
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College							
52-3-0720	The Esplanade 1;Sylvania;-	AGD	56	323636	6234970	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Michael Guider							
52-3-1111	Sylvania 2-	AGD	56	324620	6235250	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		97793
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Man							
45-6-1496	Shea's Creek	AGD	56	331697	6245597	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	30,591,940
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
45-6-1744	Oatley Point;	AGD	56	323010	6236950	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Midden,Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff							
45-6-2936	Pouton Park	GDA	56	323800	6237800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
52-3-0336	Towra point 2; (TP2)	AGD	56	330106	6235090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1607
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Susan (left ahms) Mcintyre-Tamwoy							

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Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah
Client Service ID : 971683

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

Client Service ID : 971683

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0607	Hurstville	AGD	56	324213	6238031	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Kate Sullivan					Permits		
45-6-0566	Jubilee Mortdale Botany Bay	AGD	56	322400	6238800	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	P Menses					Permits		
45-6-2565	Wolli Creek 2.4	AGD	56	327010	6243900	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College					Permits		
45-6-2418	Wolli_Creek 1.1;	AGD	56	325880	6243400	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1452
	Contact	Recorders	Tranby College					Permits		
45-6-3697	SR-OVRH-1	GDA	56	326178	6243095	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney					Permits		
45-6-2240	Kangaroo Point	AGD	56	324076	6236230	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
52-3-1251	Sylvania - Tara Street	AGD	56	324552	6235301	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Sutherland Shire Council					Permits		
45-6-4111	2-4 Hale PAD01	GDA	56	332770	6242382	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Mr.Gareth Holes					Permits		
45-6-0751	Shea's Creek Dugong	GDA	56	331839	6245378	Open site	Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : -, Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Luke Kirkwood					Permits		
45-6-1833	Oatly Bay,;	AGD	56	323500	6237900	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
45-6-1747	Gungah Bay;	AGD	56	321930	6237500	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
52-3-1591	Sylvania Cave	GDA	56	324870	6235300	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0606	Connells Point;Como;	AGD	56	323508	6236646	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Kogarah

Client Service ID : 971683

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0615	Undercliffe Road	AGD	56	328500	6244500	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Midden, Shelter with Art	99514
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2567	Wolli Creek	AGD	56	327250	6243760	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2416	Wolli_Creek 1.3;	AGD	56	325840	6243370	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1452
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2198	View Street	AGD	56	329500	6244350	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
52-3-1464	Kangaroo Point Cave (Port Hacking)	GDA	56	324260	6236090	Closed site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-3698	WC-OVRH-1	GDA	56	325918	6243345	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2241	Redin Reserve 2;	AGD	56	324070	6237670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
52-3-0740	Bald Face Point;	AGD	56	324650	6235950	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
52-3-0286	Menai;Como;	AGD	56	321846	6235630	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
52-3-0073	Jannali;	AGD	56	323896	6235410	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2341	Carrs Park 3	AGD	56	326370	6237090	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
	<u>Recorders</u>									

** Site Status

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

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

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

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

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