

**Proposed Construction of a
New multi-purpose hall at
Sutherland Public School,
38-54 Eton Street, Sutherland,
Sutherland Shire Council, NSW**

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report

Prepared for School Infrastructure NSW on behalf of the NSW Department of Education

September 2024

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Executive Summary

Kayandel has been engaged by School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) (the Proponent) to prepare a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report (PIHA) identify whether there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be affected by the proposed construction of a new multi-purpose hall for Sutherland Public School.

This PIHA 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, 2010b).

Review of the historic aerial photographs for the Subject Area have indicated that it has undergone moderate to high levels of ground disturbance.

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 investigation is required to inform the Development Application for the proposed works (refer to Section 1.2).

Recommendations

On the basis of the information presented in this PIHA it is recommended that:

1. Works as currently specified can proceed as detailed in Section 1.2 with caution, subject the recommendations included below;
2. All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
3. 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. Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council should be contacted so the site can be adequately assessed and managed; and,
4. 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 ancestral remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal ancestral remains, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. If the remains are identified as Aboriginal ancestral remains, a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Kayandel has been commissioned by School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW) (the Proponent) to prepare a Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report (PIHAIR) to identify whether there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be affected by the proposed construction of a new multi-purpose hall for Sutherland Public School.

This report outlines the results of an PIHAIR 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, 2010b) 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 Location of the Subject Area

The Subject Area is located within the boundaries Sutherland Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (La Perouse LALC).

The Subject Area is located approximately 700m west of the Princes Highway. The site is bounded to the north by Flora Street, to the south by Morley Street, and is dissected by President Avenue (refer to Figure 1).

The Subject Area comprises of Sutherland Public School, 38-54 Eton Street, and the sports field of Minerva School, 66 Eton Street. The site comprises the following properties (refer to Figure 1):

- ✦ Lots 1-10 DP6600;
- ✦ Lots 5-10 Section 45 DP802;
- ✦ Lots 1-4 DP376201;
- ✦ Lot 3 DP 104516; and,
- ✦ Lot 1 DP433017.

1.2 Proposed Works

The project has two scope options being (refer to Appendix I):

- ✦ Scope Option 1 - New small multipurpose hall Facility (appropriately 359m² overall area) Including; Canteen, amenities, storage and OSHC facilities. This Option excludes the stage, COLA, covered walkways, FFE, PV's and fit out.
- ✦ Scope Option 2 - New Medium Multipurpose hall (approximately 574m² overall area) Includes a stage, canteen, amenities, storage and OSHC facilities, COLA, covered walkways, landscaping and three wombat crossings.

Location Options 2, 3, 4 are variances in location of Scope Option 2.

The four options have been developed at three locations on site as follows (refer to Appendix I):

- ✦ Location Option 1 & 2 - situated along Western boundary between heritage buildings A and B with access from Eton Street.

- ✦ Location Option 3 – situated along Eastern boundary of the Northern campus on Merton Street.
- ✦ Location Option 4 – situated along Eastern boundary of the Southern campus on Merton Street.

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 (His. And Anc. His. And Arch.) – B. Com. And Media Studies (Digital Media and Com.)	3 years	Background review, 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



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* prepared by Heritage NSW (formerly the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)) is a guideline 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. A search of the National Native Title Tribunal identified that the Subject Area is located within the South Coast People claim area (Tribunal No NC2017/003). Review of land tenure indicates that while the land that comprises Sutherland PS is owned by the NSW Department of Education, it is understood that the land has been alienated and is now freehold. As a result 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*;
- ✦ *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2015*; and,
- ✦ Register of the National Estate.

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

Heritage Register	Items that encompass the Subject Area	Items Nearby the Subject Property
<i>Department of Education's State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register</i>	Heritage Item ID: 5065772	Sutherland Public School – Building B00A
<i>Department of Education's State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register</i>	Heritage Item ID: 5065773	Sutherland Public School – Building B00B and Grounds
<i>Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2015</i>	Heritage Item ID: 3614	Former Sutherland Intermediate High School building (now part of Sutherland Primary School). 38-54 Eton Street

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

3 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Sutherland is located within 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, which comprises of claystone, siltstone, and laminite (shale lenses) (Stroud, Sherwin, Roy, & Baker, 1985).

A review of the *Soil Landscapes of the Wollongong-Port Hacking 1:100,000 Sheet map* indicates that the Subject Area extends across the GyMEA soil landscape (Hazelton & Tille, 1990).

The GyMEA soil landscape is an erosional landscape characterised by undulating to rolling rises and low hills on Hawkesbury Sandstone. It has a local relief of 20-80m, slopes of 10-25%, and is <25% rock outcrop. It features broad convex crests, moderately inclined side-slopes with wide benches, and localised rock outcrop on low broken scarps. On crests and the insides of benches, soils are shallow to moderately deep (30-100cm) Yellow Earths and Earthy Sands. On leading edges of benches, soils are shallow (<20cm) Siliceous Sands. On shale lenses, soils are localised Gleyed Podzolic Soils and Yellow Podzolic Soils. Along drainage lines, soils are shallow to moderately deep (<100cm) Siliceous Sands and leached sands. The GyMEA soil landscape has high soil erosion hazard and shallow, highly permeable soil (Hazelton & Tille, 1990).

The Subject Area is approximately 1.3km east of the Woronora River.

3.2 Historic Land Disturbance

According to the geotechnical investigations by Douglas Partners (2023), it appears that that A-horizon soil has been removed and replaced with fill/silty or sandy material. This material overlays natural clay. It suggests that the Subject Area has undergone high levels of ground disturbance.

In addition, historic aerials and satellite images dating from between 1930-1998 were reviewed as part of preparing this PIHA (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 available of the Subject Area was taken at quite a large angle. The Sutherland Public School (northern site) has been established. The Minerva School sports field (southern site) comprises of three dwellings fronting Eton Street, and an open paddock towards Merton Street.
1943	At the northern site there has been an extension to the building that fronts Eton Street, and a second building has been constructed in the centre of the site. Three additional residential properties have been established at the southern site: two additional residences have established at the southern end of the line of residences fronting Eton Street; and, one residence fronts Merton Street.
1956	This aerial photograph shows a number of buildings constructed at the southern end of the northern site. At the southern site, there have been no changes to the dwellings that front Eton Street. Four (4) additional dwellings have been constructed fronting Merton Street. The 1943 dwelling fronting Merton Street appears to have been demolished.
1970	Four of the six buildings seen in the 1956 aerial at the southern end of the northern site have been demolished. It appears that the buildings in the centre have also been demolished. At the southern site, all the dwellings fronting Merton Street have been demolished. It appears that a sportsfield has been established in their place.
1983	This aerial image indicates that the northern site is unchanged from the previous photograph, while the dwellings facing Eton Street have been demolished, and the entirety of the southern site is now a sportsfield/
1998	This first colour aerial photograph displays the northern site in further clarity, depicting developed buildings and trees. The aerial indicates that the entire playground area has been covered in hardstand surface. The Subject Area and surroundings remain mostly unchanged from the previous photographs. The southern site remains unchanged.

Table 3: Summary of Historic Aerial Photographs



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

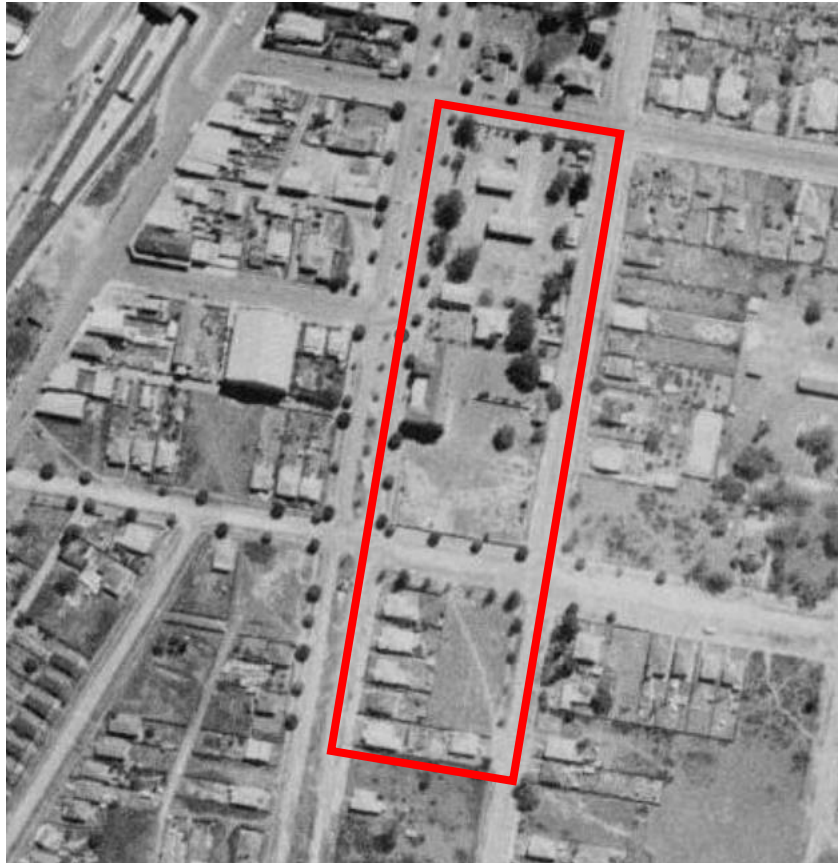


Plate 2: 1943 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)

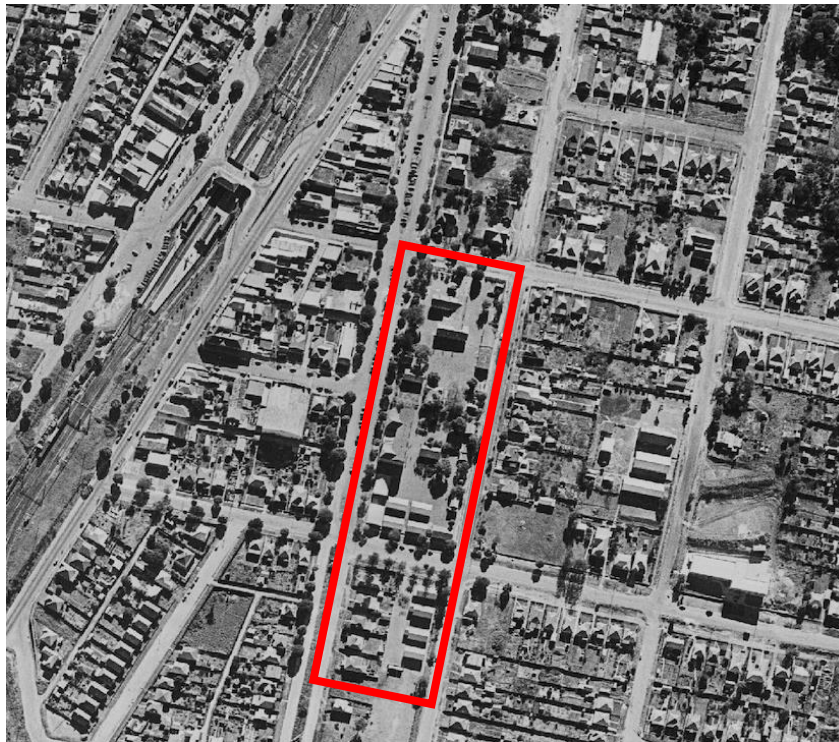


Plate 3: 1956 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)



Plate 4: 1970 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)



Plate 5: 1983 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)



Plate 6: 1998 Aerial Photograph (source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONEXT

4.1 Ethnohistory

Early historical observations described Sydney region as a mosaic of Aboriginal groups associated with particular areas of land. These groups were described as 'tribes' in many historical observations, when in fact they were more likely small territorial clans or local clans consisting of extended family groups, forming larger land-using bands linked through marriage and communal participation in subsistence gathering activities (Attenbrow, 2010, p. 22; Brook & Kohen, 1991).

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.

Prior to the appropriation of their land by Europeans, Aboriginal people lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with territories or places. It seems that territorial boundaries were fairly fluid, although details are not known. 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 Sutherland area falls within the Aboriginal tribal boundary of the Tharawal. Tindale (1974a, p. 198) describes their boundaries as "from south side of Botany Bay and Port Hacking to north of Shoalhaven River. Inland to Campbelltown and Camden".

The modelling for Tindale (1974b) was based on an uncritical adoption of the Radcliffe-Brown model of social organization in which the band is perceived as the most important structural feature in Aboriginal social organisation. Tindale's tribal boundaries were largely defined according to what he understood to be language groups (Flood, 1980, p. 107). Tindale's work was conceptualized according to a model of band social organisation in which the 'horde' or clan was considered to be the group which possessed political power and proprietary rights to land (Rumsey, 1989, p. 70). The 'tribes' which Tindale determined to have existed were seen as coterminous with language groups with the implication that these groupings were territorial units.

The ethnohistorical information available indicates that there were two main language groups associated with the Sutherland Shire at the time of European settlement. Those two groups being the Dharawal language group, which appears to have extended from Kurnell to Nowra in the South, and as far west as Camden, and the Gandangara language group, believed to have been spoken about the southern area of the Cumberland Plain, west of the Georges River, and in the southern Blue Mountains (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004).

Numerous freshwater sources and estuarine environments are located within the Sutherland Shire and would have provided an abundance of resources for the local Aboriginal population to exploit. Rock shelter and shell midden assemblages have been previously recorded in the local region, providing evidence for Aboriginal occupation.

The arrival of European settlers caused major social and economic upheaval for the Aboriginal people. Contact with Europeans introduced diseases, such as smallpox, that drastically altered the size and structure of the Aboriginal population, whilst the expansion of settlements and establishment of farmland subsumed the traditional areas used to meet subsistence needs (Attenbrow, 2010).

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 29th of August 2023 using the Client Service ID 814438 with the coordinates set out in Table 4 below.

	Easting	Northing
Minimum	318018	6229679
Maximum	323618	6235279

Table 4: AHIMS Database Search Criteria
(Zone 56, GDA94)

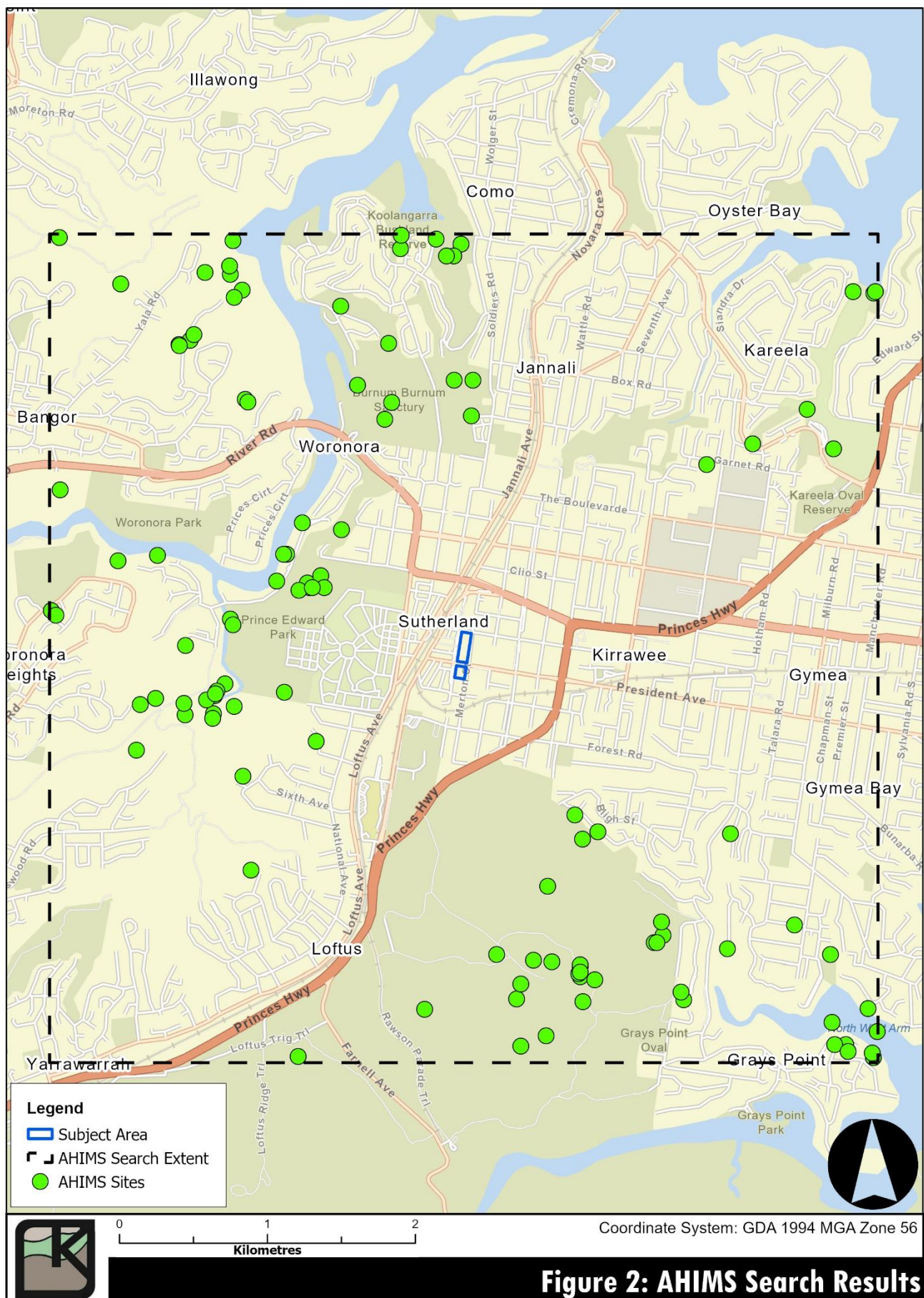
The search area was a 5.6km square centred upon the Subject Area (see Figure 2 and Appendix I). The results of the AHIMS search are presented in Table 5. A total of one hundred and thirteen (113) Aboriginal sites and one (1) Aboriginal place have been registered within the search area.

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	%
Axe Grinding Groove/s	19	16.81%
Shelter with Midden and Artefact	15	13.27%
Shelter with Art	14	12.39%
Shelter with Artefact	13	11.50%
Shelter with Midden	7	6.19%
Shelter with PAD	6	5.31%
Shelter with Art and Artefact	5	4.42%
Midden	4	3.54%
Open Camp Site with Midden	4	3.54%
Shelter with Art, Artefact, and Midden	4	3.54%
Habitation Structure	2	1.77%
Habitation Structure with Midden	2	1.77%
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering Site with Midden	1	0.88%
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering Site with Rock Engraving	1	0.88%
Axe Grinding Groove/s with Rock Engraving	1	0.88%
Isolated Find	1	0.88%
Not an Aboriginal Site	1	0.88%
Open Camp Site	1	0.88%
Open Camp Site with Art and Midden	1	0.88%
Open Camp Site with Stone Quarry	1	0.88%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	0.88%
Restricted	1	0.88%
Rock Engraving	1	0.88%
Scarred Tree	1	0.88%
Shelter with Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming Site	1	0.88%
Shelter with Art and Midden	1	0.88%
Shelter with Burial/s, Artefact and Midden	1	0.88%
Shelter with Midden and Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	0.88%
Shelter with Midden and Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	0.88%
Water Hole	1	0.88%
Total	113	100%

Table 5: Site features from AHIMS search (Client Service ID 814438)

The AHIMS search indicates that nineteen (19) of the one hundred and thirteen (113) identified sites are Axe Grinding Groove/s (see Table 5). 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, containing numerous permanent water sources and 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 located 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 (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 Investigation

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2004) undertook an LGA-wide study of the Sutherland Shire. The purpose of the study was to inform future land planning and development control processes and to ensure ongoing protection and management of Aboriginal heritage places.

The study focused on the western portion of the LGA and complemented the 'Sutherland Shire Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study' which covered the eastern portion of the Shire within the Port Hacking catchment. The northern portion of the Subject Area near Flora Street was included in the study area (see Figure 3).

The investigation involved limited ground-truthing, with field work being limited to inspecting the location(s) of AHIMS sites where data was ambiguous, and where it was necessary to establish site condition and conservation needs.

As part of the study, the results of previous archaeological investigations (including anthropological/ethnographical studies) and Aboriginal sites recorded on AHIMS were reviewed.

Analysis of the 325 recorded AHIMS sites identified, the most prevalent site types within the LGA were Shelters with art and/or PAD, together accounting for almost 60% of all recorded site elements. At the time of the investigation, experience from around Sydney, and from several test excavations the Sutherland Shire LGA, indicated that up to half of all Shelters with PAD were found to contain archaeological deposit when excavated (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004, pp. 150, 153 & 154).

The assessment also noted that there had been a paucity of Open Camp Sites recorded on AHIMS. Review of topographic maps identified that these sites were generally located on ridgetops or elevated level ground (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004, pp. 154-158).

The following can be summarised about the distribution of sites across the LGA (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2004, p. 161 & 162).

- ✿ Generally, the most abundant site types have been rock shelters with art and/or occupation evidence or PAD. This is reflective of the steep incised topography of much of the study area with numerous escarpments each with many suitable rockshelters for occupation;
- ✿ Recorded sites are unevenly distributed across the study area, due to differential preservation and archaeological survey coverage;
- ✿ Middens (open or in shelters) are largely confined to the Georges and lower reaches of the Woronora Rivers;
- ✿ Open campsites are present in small numbers but are underrepresented due to low visibility, higher vulnerability to erosion and lack of appropriate survey coverage to locate them in some areas;
- ✿ Almost all living sites (middens, open campsites, shelter sites) are located within several hundred metres of permanent water, and most within 100m;
- ✿ 'New' sites are constantly being recorded (10 or more per year over the last 20 years), implying that many sites are as yet unrecorded; and,
- ✿ Most recorded sites are located in areas currently outside of council planning controls, such as the Holsworthy Army Base, Crown Lands and National Park.

The analysis was used to create an Archaeological sensitivity map and reflect the potential for unknown Aboriginal sites to be present. The mapping formed the basis on whether or not an Aboriginal heritage investigation was required as part of the Development Application Review. It was intended that Council would update the sensitivity assessment of a property depending on the results of an Aboriginal heritage investigation.

In the Archaeological sensitivity map, Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2004) had assessed the northern end of the Subject Area as having low sensitivity (see Figure 3):

- ✿ Low sensitivity - Urban, industrial contexts with no original land surface or subsurface (e.g., Menai Waste Management Centre; the reclaimed land at Sylvania Waters).

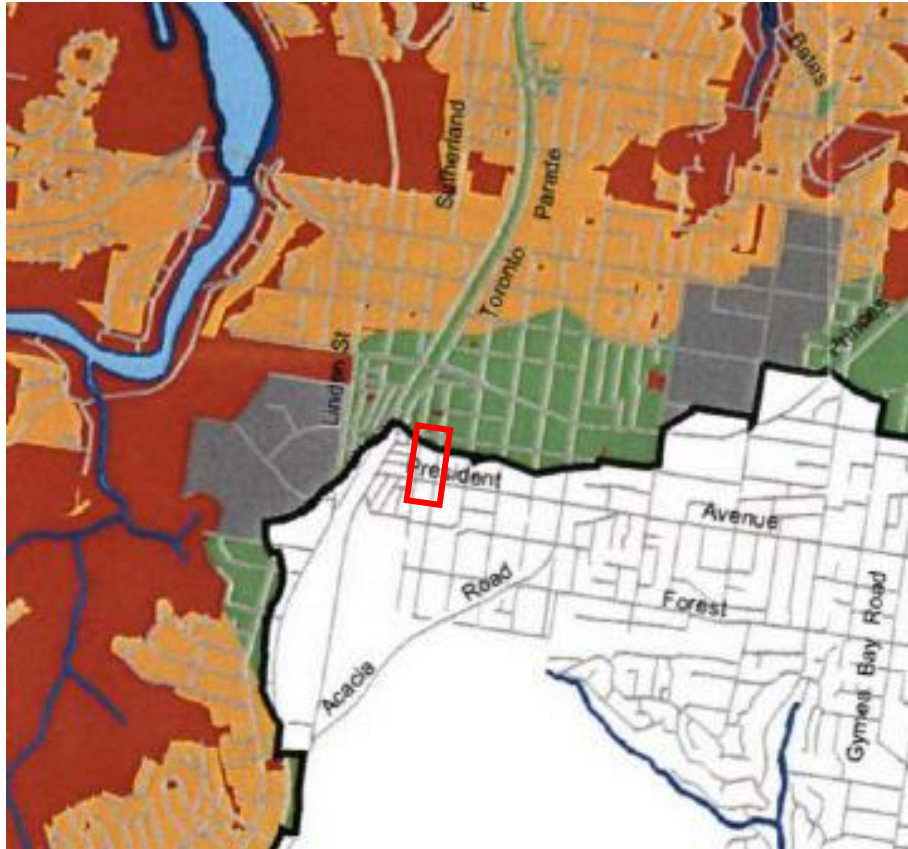


Figure 3: Extract from Figure 5.1: Archaeological Sensitivity Map [North] (source: Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2004, Figure 5.1) The Subject Area is circled yellow

It should be noted that the Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2004) investigation was a desk-top based investigation, and it did not consider any site specific information, such as the level of ground disturbance, when preparing the Archaeological Sensitivity Map.

4.5 Previous Predictive Models

Most archaeological investigations directly within the immediate area surrounding Sutherland 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.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2004)

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2004) developed the following predictive model during an LGA-wide study of the Sutherland Shire:

- ✦ Given the high prevalence of shelter sites and the uneven and incomplete survey of many parts of the study area it could be expected that many more such sites exist;
- ✦ Shelter art (drawings and paintings) are mainly located on hillslopes with an average of about 260m to freshwater;
- ✦ Only about one quarter of rock shelter art sites have surface evidence of occupation deposit;

- ✦ Within the Holsworthy Army Base 38% of shelter art sites were associated with deposit. These figures may in fact be greater though, given that some sites were recorded only for their art and thus deposit has not been recorded;
- ✦ Rock engravings are generally found on open horizontal expanses of sandstone on ridgelines or hillslopes with an average distance of 650m to the nearest freshwater;
- ✦ Given the high prevalence of shelter art sites and the uneven and incomplete survey of many parts of the study area it could be expected that more such sites exist. The same is true, to a lesser degree, of rock engraving sites, some of which may currently be obscured by soil or vegetation;
- ✦ Grinding grooves are generally located on rock platforms adjacent to permanent watercourses or rock pools adjacent to watercourses or on ridgetop locations. In the current study area they are also known to be located in shelters with deposit. They are particularly vulnerable to water erosion;
- ✦ It is likely that there are unrecorded grinding grooves within the study area;
- ✦ Open campsites (stone artefact scatters) may occur almost anywhere that Aboriginal people lived and travelled in the past. The cultural activity represented by these sites may be associated with hunting or gathering activities. domestic camps. or the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools;
- ✦ Open campsites within the current study area are most likely to occur in ridgetop locations and have been recorded in low numbers mostly within Council owned reserves. Their low visibility and susceptibility to disturbance and destruction. competing with urban development for survival on the ridgetops. means that they are likely to have been more heavily impacted by European development than many other site types;
- ✦ Despite their low visibility, open campsites are likely to occur across the study area in remaining undeveloped ridgetop areas. They may consist of anything from two artefacts to deep sub-surface deposit containing thousands of artefacts;
- ✦ Open middens are generally located within several hundred metres of shellfish resources along rocky shores, ocean beaches, or estuarine mudflats. In the current study area they are largely confined to foreshore areas of the Georges River and its bays, as well as the lower reaches of the Woronora River;
- ✦ Despite their recorded heavy disturbance by oyster growers. depression campers, limeburners, sandmining and amateur collecting, unrecorded middens may exist in these areas as degraded deposits, perhaps covered by grass or soil;
- ✦ Burial sites most often occur in midden deposits, either open or in shelters or sandy contexts. The dearth of midden sites and appropriate sandy contexts in the study area partly explains their absence. The low numbers of investigated (excavated) shelters and the acidity of the sandy soils within them may also account for the lack of recorded evidence;
- ✦ It is not expected that large numbers of burials remain in the study area. They are most likely to occur in the open or shelter midden sites of the Georges and lower Woronora Rivers;
- ✦ The necessary age of scarred trees and the level of land clearing and development within the study area makes it unlikely that further scarred trees will be located;
- ✦ However, there are still many areas that have not been extensively surveyed, especially along steep river and creek gullies, and the chance of further unrecorded scarred trees existing is quite high; and,

- ✦ Isolated finds can occur anywhere in the landscape and may represent the random loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of artefacts, or the remains of dispersed artefact scatters. These could be expected to occur across much of the study area.

AMBS (2009)

AMBS (2009) made the following predictions regarding the Lucas Heights Waste and Recycling Centre, approximately 7km southwest of the Subject Area:

- ✦ Rock engravings and axe grinding grooves may occur in areas where sandstone is present;
- ✦ Stone artefact sites may occur within the study area, although a comparatively smaller number have been recorded in the region in comparison with other site types;
- ✦ Although Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are the most common type of site recorded within the region, they are generally associated with sandstone rock shelters;
- ✦ A lack of suitable stone outcrops and local water sources suggest that PADs and shelter sites with art or deposits are unlikely to be found within the study area; and,
- ✦ The level of disturbance of the site and lack of old, mature native trees suggest that the potential for Aboriginal scarred or otherwise modified trees to be found in the study area is low.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2015)

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2015) produced the following predictive model for a site in Barden Ridge, approximately 5.5km west of the Subject Area:

- ✦ Shelters with deposit, art or PAD account for the majority of recorded features in the general area;
- ✦ Shelters are largely located on ridgetop slopes, often immediately under ridgetop escarpments;
- ✦ Many shelter PAD sites often contain evidence of occupation when excavated;
- ✦ If present, shelter sites are likely to be present in more steeply sloping area, or at the base of the slope down to the Woronora River, where such sites have previously been recorded;
- ✦ Rock engravings are not anticipated due to the low quality and suitability of outcropping sandstone in the area;
- ✦ Grinding grooves are generally located on rock platforms adjacent to permanent watercourses or rock pools adjacent to watercourses or on ridgetop locations. Within the vicinity of the subject lands they are also known to be located within rockshelters;
- ✦ Grinding grooves are particularly vulnerable to water erosion and their continued existence in the past was no doubt related to their constant reuse;
- ✦ It is likely that there are unrecorded grinding grooves within the subject lands, most likely along or adjacent to creeklines. Grooves can be easily covered by grass, moss, algae or water (due to altered flow patterns) and can be extremely difficult to see, especially if highly eroded;
- ✦ Stone artefact scatters may occur almost anywhere that Aboriginal people lived and travelled in the past;
- ✦ Open campsites within the current subject lands are most likely to occur in ridgetop locations;
- ✦ Burial sites most often occur in midden deposits, either open or in shelters or sandy contexts. The dearth of midden sites and appropriate sandy contexts in the subject lands partly explains their absence. It is possible that burials will be present within the subject lands as they are most likely to occur in the open or shelter midden sites of Georges and lower Woronora Rivers;

- ✦ The necessary age of scarred trees and the level of land clearing and bushfire within the subject lands makes it unlikely that scarred trees will be located; and,
- ✦ Although areas below the subject lands were undoubtedly used by Aboriginal people, the use of the subject lands by Aboriginal people in the historic period is not likely to have been intensive, and little if any evidence of that use would be expected to have survived.

Artefact (2015)

Artefact (2015) made the following predictions regarding the Sutherland Hospital site, approximately 6.5km east of the Subject Area:

- ✦ Low density artefact scatters and isolated finds will be the most likely Aboriginal site type;
- ✦ Aboriginal sites will be located in areas of least ground disturbance;
- ✦ The potential for Aboriginal sites is reduced by the high levels of ground surface disturbance across the study area;
- ✦ Rock shelters and grinding features are unlikely to be present, as the study area has been previously impacted;
- ✦ Shell deposits are unlikely to be located within the study area, as it is elevated land that is a significant distance from the nearest waterline;
- ✦ Scarred trees are unlikely to be present as almost all original vegetation has been cleared from the study area; and,
- ✦ Areas of PAD would not be identified across steep slopes and areas that had been previously disturbed.

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2020)

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (2020) made the following predictions regarding the bridge widening on Heathcote Road, approximately 7km southwest of the Subject Area:

- ✦ Rock shelter sites are likely to occur where suitable overhangs have formed in the local sandstone bedrock. Overhangs are more likely to occur on the steeper slopes of a ridgeline, but may also form beneath outcrops in flat to gently sloping crest contexts;
- ✦ Shelters may contain engraved or painted art executed in charcoal or ochre and may contain archaeological deposit where disturbance to the shelter floor has been limited and some depth of sediment exists;
- ✦ Open artefact scatters and/or isolated finds are less likely. Archaeological deposit is more likely to have been preserved in closed context rock shelter sites
- ✦ Grinding grooves may exist on suitable sandstone outcroppings that occur in proximity to creeklines or collect water after rain;
- ✦ Clearance of original vegetation and increasing urbanisation along the ridgelines lessens the likelihood of identifying culturally modified trees, but old growth trees may be present in the more heavily vegetated parts of the study area and have the potential to display scars of Aboriginal origin;
- ✦ Archaeological sites are more likely to be identified in areas that have been subject to less intensive disturbance. Conversely, identification of open context sites may be aided by some measure of ground disturbance where this has increased the visibility and exposure of archaeological material; and,
- ✦ It can be expected that locally derived quartz and regionally available silcrete will be the most commonly encountered artefact raw materials.

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, sites in association with shelters are the most prevalent site types.

The below predictions have been made for the Subject Area:

- ✦ 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;
- ✦ Areas of cut and fill disturbance are considered unlikely to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits because artefact bearing soil units would be removed. These areas are considered to have negligible archaeological sensitivity;
- ✦ Artefact scatters are most commonly linked to the close proximity of permanent water sources in areas such as creek and riverbanks and alluvial flats;
- ✦ Stream order is of primary importance in determining the density and scale of the sites;
- ✦ The size, density and significance of sites will vary, although it is anticipated that any sites will be considerably less complex and less dense at distances greater than 250m from major water sources;
- ✦ Open camp sites are likely to occur on dry and relatively flat landforms along or adjacent to both major and minor watercourses in the local landscape;
- ✦ Evidence of repeatedly or continuously occupied sites are more likely to be located on elevated ground situated at principal creek confluences in the locality and/or nearby stone raw material sources;
- ✦ Aboriginal sites with large numbers of artefacts can occur on ridge tops and hill crests;
- ✦ Isolated artefacts generally occur without any associated evidence for past Aboriginal prehistoric activity or extended occupation. Isolated finds may be the result of either opportunistic resource use/discard or represent the 'background scatter' of Aboriginal archaeological material seen across much of the Cumberland Plain;
- ✦ Scarred and carved trees would not be expected in areas where land clearance has resulted in the removal of old growth trees;
- ✦ Burials are not anticipated to be present in the Subject Area;
- ✦ Middens are not anticipated to be present in the Subject Area due to distance from water;
- ✦ PADs are most likely to be identified along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas; and surface artefact distribution does not accurately reflect the composition or density of subsurface archaeological deposits. PADs with few or no surface manifestations have often been shown to contain subsurface archaeological deposits;
- ✦ Subsurface archaeological deposits may be present even in areas where no visible surface archaeological remains are evident;
- ✦ Subsurface archaeological deposits may be present in areas where there is low ground disturbance; and,
- ✦ 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.

5 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Pedestrian survey was undertaken at the Subject Area on the 25th of September 2023 by Natalie Stiles (Team Leader – Heritage).

The main aims of the field assessment were to identify Aboriginal objects, identify areas with potential to retain intact subsurface archaeological deposits, and to 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 also inspected for evidence of cultural modification.

Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was low across the majority of the Subject Area, owing to the site being covered in a mix of hardstand surfaces and artificial grass (refer to Plate 7 to Plate 21). GSV was limited to garden beds and the grassed play area in the southern part of the Subject Area.

No previously unrecorded Aboriginal objects were identified during the survey.



Plate 7: Looking northwest across the northern site



Plate 8: Looking north across the northern site



Plate 9: Looking north along the western boundary of the northern site



Plate 10: Example of a garden bed at the Flora Street end of the northern site



Plate 11: View east along the Flora Street boundary of the northern site

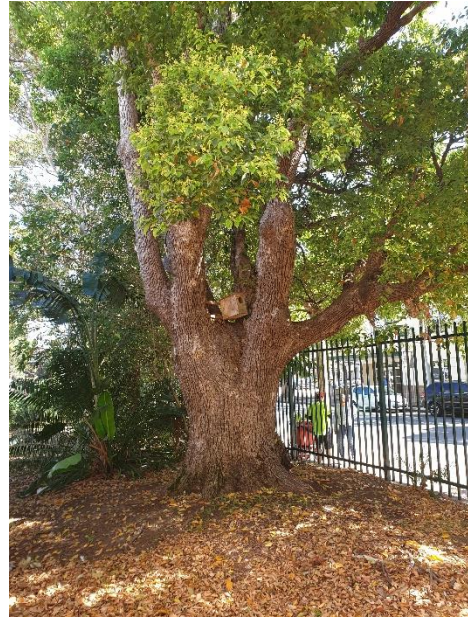


Plate 12: Mature tree along the Flora Street boundary of the northern site



Plate 13: View southeast across eastern carpark



Plate 14: Looking south along eastern edge of carpark



Plate 15: Looking north from carpark



Plate 16: Looking southwest across the northern site



Plate 17: Example of a garden bed along the eastern boundary of the northern site



Plate 18: Looking west from the play equipment area in the northern site



Plate 19: Looking south across grassed play area of the northern site



Plate 20: Looking southwest across grassed play area of the northern site



Plate 21: Looking east across grassed play area



Plate 22: Looking west across the southern site's sports field



Plate 23: Looking northwest across the southern site



Plate 24: Looking east across the southern site's sports field

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, 2010b).

The discussion presented in Section 3.2 identifies that the Subject Area has undergone high levels of ground disturbance, as a result of earthworks associated with the establishment of the school and the playing fields.

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 investigation is required to inform the Development Application for the proposed works (refer to Section 1.2).

7 OBLIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific clauses within the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* (as amended) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009* give rise to certain obligations. Recommendations for other tasks and activities to be undertaken come from the application of industry standards. Where an activity or task must be undertaken to comply with relevant legislation it will be detailed in Section 7.1, where a task or activity is recommended to be undertaken to meet the current industry standards it is presented in Section 7.2.

7.1 Obligations

1. Should Aboriginal sites and/or objects be found during the proposed work, work must cease immediately, and Heritage NSW must be contacted to inspect the artefacts; and,
2. An AHIP under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* is required for any impacts to Aboriginal objects.

7.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage are based on consideration of:

- ✦ The legal requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), whereby it is illegal to damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal relic without first obtaining the written consent of the Director General of National Parks & Wildlife Service;
- ✦ The results of the background research, archaeological survey and assessment; and,
- ✦ The likely impacts of the proposed works.

It is therefore recommended that:

1. Works as currently specified can proceed as detailed in Section 1.2 with caution, subject the recommendations included below;
2. All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which may be implemented as a heritage induction;
3. 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. Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council should be contacted so the site can be adequately assessed and managed; and,
4. 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 ancestral remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal ancestral remains, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. If the remains are identified as Aboriginal ancestral remains, a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence.

8 REFERENCES

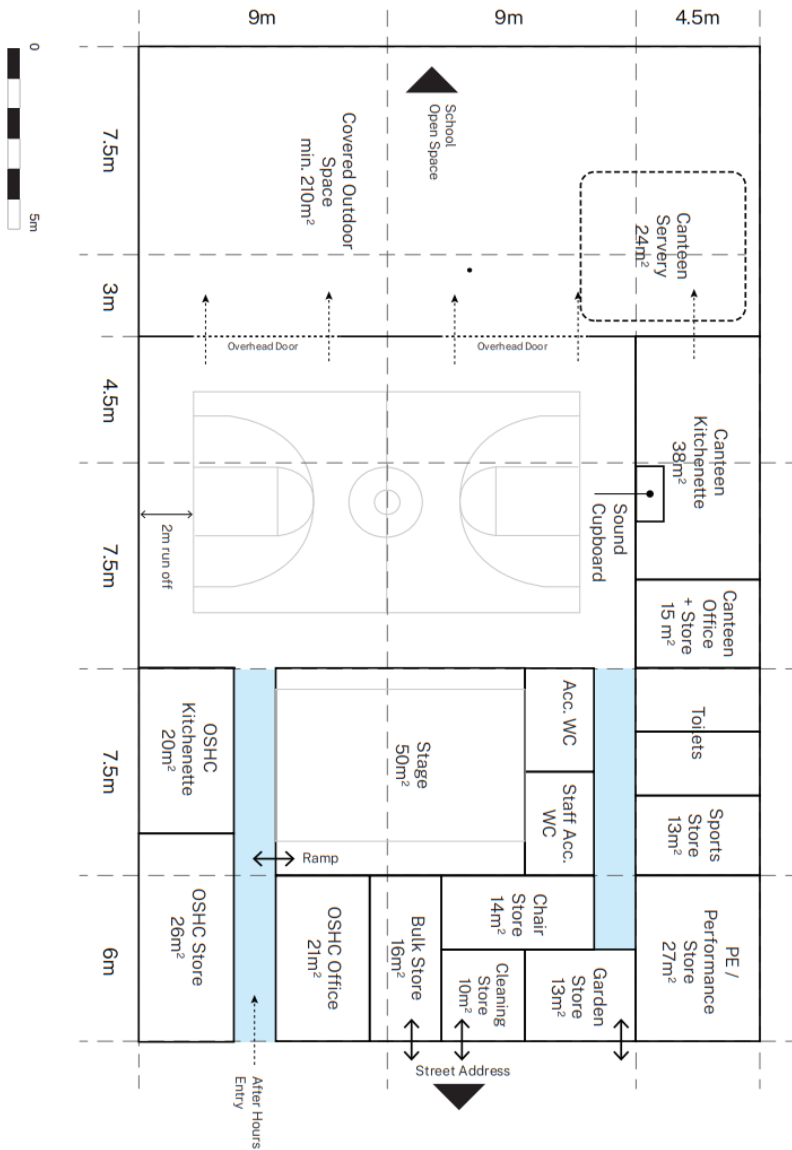
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Appendix I. Proposed Plans

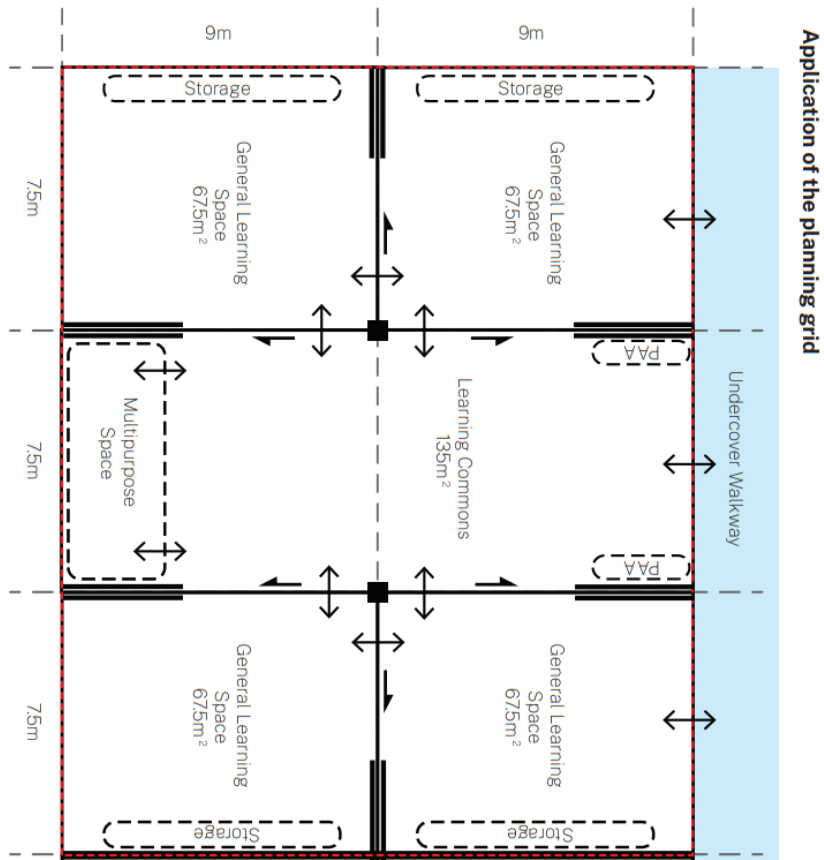


16 Example Hub Layout – School Infrastructure NSW | March 23, 2023



Hall, Canteen + OSHC Hub Primary (Medium/Core 21)

- The Hall, Canteen and Out of School Hours Care (OSHC) facilities are consolidated within a single hub, due to their favourable intersection of uses.
- The size of the main hall area allows for functional use as a mini basketball court, at 14m x 8m plus 2m run-off on all sides.
- The hub incorporates a stage which may be utilised for various events such as assemblies and performance. The stage requires disabled access via a ramp.
- Covered Outdoor Space (also referred to as COLA) is a desirable addition to the hub, and with the addition of large sectional overhead doors, it provides:
 - ▢ the opportunity to 'spill out' during whole of school assemblies and other large events that are held in the hall;
 - ▢ weather protected outdoor play area that may be utilised by the OSHC; and
 - ▢ covered area the canteen servery.
- The OSHC should have secure access outside of school hours from the school's main entry and/or car park.
- The canteen kitchenette provides servery windows than open into the main hall area, as well as out into the Covered Outdoor Space. A suitable route for deliveries to the canteen should be considered.
- Bulk, Garden & Cleaning stores have been integrated into the hub. These store areas require access from the perimeter of the hall and suitable access routes provided to ensure heavy and bulky items can be easily maneuvered in and out.



Definitions + Details

Acronyms + Areas

Acronyms + Definitions

Floor Areas

UFA Useable Floor Area

Space that can be physically accessed and used, excluding circulation, engineering, outdoor space, toilets, plant, etc

NOTE: EFSG Schedules of Accommodation indicate the UFA required for each space

Spaces

GLS	General Learning Space
LC	Learning Commons
OLC	Outdoor Learning Commons
PAA	Practical Activities Area

Appendix II. 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.



Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Sutherland_PS

Client Service ID : 814438

Kayandel Archaeological Services

Date: 29 August 2023

PO Box 440 15 Henry Street

Picton New South Wales 2571

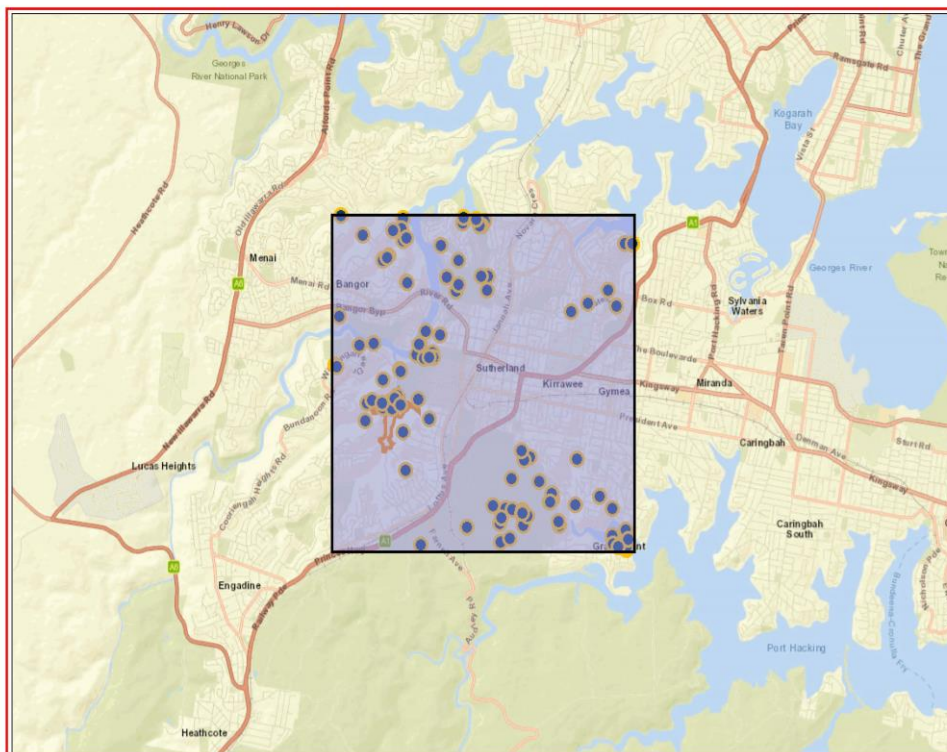
Attention: Lance Syme

Email: lance.syme@kayandel.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318018.0 - 323618.0, Northings : 6229679.0 - 6235279.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Lance Syme on 29 August 2023.

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:

113	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
96	Camp Wonawong

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.

Proposed Construction of a New multi-purpose hall at Sutherland Public School, 38-54 Eton Street, Sutherland, Sutherland Shire Council, NSW
Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Sutherland_PS

Client Service ID : 814441

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-1478	GKW02 (Bonnett Reserve) Port Hacking	GDA	56	320101	6234258	Closed site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi							Permits
52-3-1594	WVNA PAD 2	GDA	56	318030	6232733	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							Permits
52-3-1593	WVNA PAD 1	GDA	56	318060	6232703	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							Permits
52-3-2147	Bangor WH1	GDA	56	318892	6234533	Open site	Valid	Water Hole :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats							Permits
52-3-2146	Bangor GG01	GDA	56	318894	6234525	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats							Permits
52-3-1480	GKW03 (Como Reserve) Port Hacking	GDA	56	318995	6234598	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-, Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi							Permits
52-3-0744	Forbes Creek 1	GDA	56	319126	6232038	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker,Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Sydr							Permits
52-3-1493	GKW46 (Small Midden) Port Hacking	AGD	56	319155	6235044	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd							Permits
52-3-2148	Bangor RS01	GDA	56	319342	6234161	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats							Permits
45-6-1740	Oatley Pleasure Grounds;	AGD	56	322950	6230420	Closed site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff							Permits
52-3-1945	Loftus	GDA	56	319605	6232183	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Pamela Young							Permits
52-3-1504	WT17 (One Shell Shelter) Port Hacking	GDA	56	319553	6232934	Closed site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi							Permits
52-3-0766	Anana Hill 2	GDA	56	322304	6230105	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	2621
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Bobbie Oakley,D Ingray,National P							Permits
52-3-0225	Woronora	AGD	56	320179	6233837	Open site	Not a Site	Stone Arrangement :-	Not an Aboriginal Site	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 29/08/2023 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318018.0 - 323618.0, Northings : 6229679.0 - 6235279.0
with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 113

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Proposed Construction of a New multi-purpose hall at Sutherland Public School, 38-54 Eton Street, Sutherland, Sutherland Shire Council, NSW
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Sutherland_PS

Client Service ID : 814441

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	James Farrell					Permits		
52-3-0295	Port Hacking;North West Arm;	AGD	56	323296	6229610	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
52-3-2130	Shell Midden on Water Front	GDA	56	318747	6233107	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Graham Avery,Mr.Graham Avery,Sutherland Shire Council - Graham Avery,Suth					Permits		
52-3-0919	Temptation Creek 11;	AGD	56	321620	6231050	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	98687
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					Permits		
52-3-0920	Temptation Creek 12;	AGD	56	321280	6230680	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					Permits		
52-3-0275	Loftus NW Arm	AGD	56	322060	6230350	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	James Farrell					Permits		
52-3-1508	WT 22- Woronora R.S.I. Midden	GDA	56	319240	6232677	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Ke					Permits		
52-3-1485	GKW33 (Midden Shelter White Hand Boulder) Port Hacking	GDA	56	319241	6235005	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi					Permits		
52-3-1496	GKW49 (White Hand) Port Hacking	GDA	56	319267	6234851	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi					Permits		
52-3-2091	Forgotten Axe Groove	GDA	56	322461	6233722	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Graham Avery,Sutherland Shire Council - Graham Avery					Permits		
52-3-0368	Prince Edward Park-1	AGD	56	319670	6232700	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					Permits		
52-3-1382	Dallas PAD 2	AGD	56	323194	6230220	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					Permits		
52-3-0364	Kareela;	AGD	56	323346	6234700	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
52-3-1803	28 Kingfisher Cave/Midden	GDA	56	323587	6229714	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Sutherland Shire Council,Paul Styman					Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Sutherland_PS

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-0527	Jannali-	AGD	56	320776	6234100	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					Permits		
52-3-2016	Temptation Creek 30	AGD	56	320937	6230219	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Illawarra Prehistory Group					Permits		
52-3-1474	BBT 04 -Drainage Line Midden Shelter, Bonnet Bay Reserve	GDA	56	319986	6234792	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi					Permits		
52-3-0031	Black Hand Cave;Bonnet Bay;Janelli;	AGD	56	320286	6234990	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Guy Holloway					Permits		
52-3-2017	Temptation Creek 31	AGD	56	321186	6230182	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Illawarra Prehistory Group					Permits		
52-3-0917	Temptation Creek 9;	AGD	56	321310	6230170	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					Permits		
52-3-0914	Temptation Creek 6;	AGD	56	321500	6230070	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					Permits		
52-3-1479	GKW03 (Broken Sandstone) Port Hacking	AGD	56	318891	6234408	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					Permits		
52-3-1499	WT12 (Forbes Creek) Port Hacking	GDA	56	319080	6232131	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi					Permits		
52-3-0256	Forbes Ck;Loftus;	AGD	56	319030	6231970	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	Archaeological Consulting Services					Permits		
52-3-0721	Cambells Creek, Royal Nat. Park;	AGD	56	322000	6230300	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Gordon Atkinson					Permits		
52-3-1498	WT 04 - Forbes Creek PAD1	GDA	56	319139	6232172	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Ke					Permits		
52-3-1495	GKW48 (White Hand Boulder) Port Hacking	GDA	56	319235	6235062	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi					Permits		
52-3-0308	Prince Edward Park	AGD	56	319656	6232730	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Shelter with Midden	771
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig					Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Sutherland_PS

Client Service ID : 814441

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-0066	Miranda;Gymea Bay; shelter burial	GDA	56	323551	6230045	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Australian Museum,Mr.Graham Avery							
			Permits							
52-3-1587	The Esplande 2	GDA	56	323590	6234880	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							
			Permits							
52-3-0918	Temptation creek 10	GDA	56	321622	6231191	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	98687
	Contact	Recorders	National Parks & Wildlife Service,Mrs.Caryll Sefton,Mr.Chris Semmens							
			Permits							
52-3-1415	PH1; Bonnet Bay	AGD	56	320696	6235020	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Searle							
			Permits							
52-3-0250	Loftus Temptation Creek	AGD	56	321490	6230090	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS							
			Permits							
52-3-0249	Loftus Temptation Creek (Port Hacking)	AGD	56	321500	6230140	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	Bill Sullivan							
			Permits							
52-3-0743	Browns Creek-	AGD	56	318830	6231840	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							
			Permits							
52-3-2050	Prince Edward Park Road Midden	GDA	56	319612	6233114	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Sutherland Shire Council,Mr.Brendon Graham							
			Permits							
52-3-1799	Loftus Heights 22	AGD	56	319595	6229530	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 5		
	Contact	Recorders	Illawarra Prehistory Group,Mrs.Caryll Sefton							
			Permits							
52-3-0367	Prince Edward Park-	AGD	56	319600	6232680	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							
			Permits							
52-3-0309	Prince Edward Park Sutherland	AGD	56	319746	6232780	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	771
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig							
			Permits							
52-3-0372	Prince Edward Drive-	AGD	56	319770	6232700	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							
			Permits							
52-3-0765	Anana Hill 1	GDA	56	322287	6230157	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	2621
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Bobbie Oakley,D Ingray,National P							
			Permits							

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-0278	Jannali;	AGD	56	320226	6233950	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	86
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0533	Goanna-	AGD	56	320650	6234100	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact							Permits		
52-2-0976	Bindea Street Sheltern Bonnet Bay	AGD	56	320646	6234940	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Deposit	24
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0912	Temptation Creek 4;	AGD	56	321070	6229920	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0910	Temptation Creek 2;	AGD	56	321100	6229600	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art, Shelter with Midden	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-1484	GKW31 (Isolated Mudstone) Port Hacking	AGD	56	317981	6235064	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0916	Temptation Creek 8;	AGD	56	321500	6230150	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-1108	Camp Wonawong; Norrumba Sites	GDA	56	319120	6232006	Closed site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-2018	Temptation Creek 32	AGD	56	322051	6230441	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0742	Forbes Creek-	AGD	56	319100	6232050	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-0053	Loftus (Port Hacking)	AGD	56	322496	6230260	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-2052	Sam's Shelter	GDA	56	319621	6233114	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -, Shell : -		
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-1502	WT15 (Mersey Street Midden) Port Hacking	GDA	56	319727	6233328	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : 2		
	Contact							Permits		
52-3-1272	Peninsular Road #1	GDA	56	323307	6229952	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact							Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-0060	Port Hacking;	AGD	56	323221	6229612	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-1802	24-26 Kingfisher Cave/Midden	GDA	56	323579	6229745	Closed site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :- , Shell :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-1588	The Esplanade 3	GDA	56	323600	6234890	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-2057	Savilles Creek Shell & Bone Shelter	GDA	56	321570	6231353	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure :- , Non-Human Bone and Organic Material :- , Shell :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-0010	Woronora;Forbes Creek;	AGD	56	318500	6231600	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-1503	WT16 (Midden Shelter) Port Hacking	AGD	56	318834	6232309	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-1390	Forbes Creek PAD 1	AGD	56	319046	6232000	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-2122	Fifth Avenue, Loftus Hand Stencil	GDA	56	319326	6231615	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-0051	Dents Creek;Loftus;	AGD	56	322516	6231036	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- , Artefact :-	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-0366	Bates Drive;Sylvannia;	AGD	56	322666	6233670	Closed site	Valid	Artefact :-	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-2051	Gunningwirr Q	GDA	56	319601	6233114	Open site	Valid	Shell :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-0373	Prince Edwards Park, 56 Leonay St	GDA	56	319990	6233280	Closed site	Valid	Shell :- , Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	1333
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
52-3-0529	Jannali Flora & Fauna Reserve-	AGD	56	320206	6234350	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	1333
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
		<u>Recorders</u>								

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-0528	Jannali Girls High-	AGD	56	320766	6233860	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					Permits		
52-3-0296	Woronora;Menai;	AGD	56	317986	6233360	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	John Barham					Permits		
52-3-0911	Temptation Creek 3;	AGD	56	321270	6229670	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					Permits		
52-3-0008	Woronora;	AGD	56	318376	6232880	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
52-3-0875	Still Creek; Menai-	AGD	56	318396	6234750	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),S Durham					Permits		
52-3-0923	Temptation Creek 15;	AGD	56	321520	6229900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					Permits		
52-3-0014	Menai;	AGD	56	318966	6234830	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Fred McCarthy					Permits		
52-3-0926	Temptation Creek 18;	AGD	56	322020	6230300	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					Permits		
52-3-0307	Forbes Creek Loftus	GDA	56	319267	6232085	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	771
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker,Margrit Koettig,Sydney Water - Parramatta					Permits		
52-3-1505	WT 18 - Plate Roof Shelter, Woronora	GDA	56	319259	6232639	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Ke					Permits		
52-3-0872	Rockshelter; Gorse Close-	AGD	56	319276	6230790	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),C Guthrie					Permits		
52-3-0365	Kareela;	AGD	56	323036	6233905	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff					Permits		
52-3-0770	GYB 1 Gynea Bay	AGD	56	323194	6230220	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	3055,97497
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Margrit Koettig					Permits		
52-3-1416	PH3; Bonnet Bay	AGD	56	320596	6234940	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Searle					Permits		
		Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 29/08/2023 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318018.0 - 323618.0, Northings : 6229679.0 - 6235279.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 113

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Proposed Construction of a New multi-purpose hall at Sutherland Public School, 38-54 Eton Street, Sutherland, Sutherland Shire Council, NSW
Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Sutherland_PS

Client Service ID : 814441

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-1391	Forbes Creek PAD 2	AGD	56	318526	6231910	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	Recorders		Margrit Koettig				Permits		
52-3-0289	Forbes Creek;Woronora Catchment;	AGD	56	318630	6231950	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Smith				Permits		
52-3-0924	Temptation Creek 16;	AGD	56	321600	6230050	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.Caryll Sefton				Permits		
52-3-0957	Temptation Creek 1;	AGD	56	320450	6229850	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.Caryll Sefton				Permits		
52-3-1476	BBT06 (Van Buren Close Midden) Port Hacking	GDA	56	320632	6235244	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi				Permits		
52-3-0913	Temptation Creek 5;	AGD	56	321100	6230020	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.Caryll Sefton				Permits		
52-3-0915	Temptation Creek 7;	AGD	56	321500	6230100	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.Caryll Sefton				Permits		
52-3-0925	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Closed site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders		Mrs.Caryll Sefton				Permits		
52-3-1500	WT13 (Forbes Creek) Port Hacking	GDA	56	318927	6232106	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders		Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi				Permits		
52-3-1494	GKW47 (Three Matresses) Port Hacking	AGD	56	318864	6234371	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd				Permits		
52-3-1477	GKW01 (100 Metre Open Site) Port Hacking	AGD	56	319217	6234711	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 20		
	Contact	Recorders		Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd				Permits		
52-3-2145	Bangor RS02	GDA	56	319359	6234142	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats				Permits		
52-3-0369	Prince Edward Park-2	AGD	56	319690	6232700	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders		Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)				Permits		
52-3-2074	Loftus - Fig Tree Shelter	GDA	56	319820	6231850	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 12, Habitation Structure : 1		
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Lille Madden				Permits		

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Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-219_Sutherland_PS

Client Service ID : 814441

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-3-1222	Kingfisher Crescent 1	AGD	56	323510	6229700	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Habitation Structure : -		98972
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	1802	
52-3-2045	Kareela Golf Course Shelter	GDA	56	323319	6233827	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Sutherland Shire Council					Permits		
52-3-0065	Port Hacking;	AGD	56	323312	6229565	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	Recorders	J.V.S Megaw					Permits		
52-3-1473	BBT 01 - Bonnet Bay Midden Shelter	GDA	56	320395	6235271	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mi					Permits		

** 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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