

1 King St, Concord West

Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report

Draft Report



Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the Dharug people, their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with Dharug people to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML’s Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
22-0363	1	Draft Report	27 October 2022

Quality assurance

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality management policy and procedures.

It aligns with best-practice heritage conservation and management, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* and heritage and environmental legislation and guidelines relevant to the subject place.

Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

We acknowledge and respect the inherent rights and interests of the Dharug people in Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property. We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to be acknowledged and attributed for their contribution to knowledge but also respect their rights to confidentiality. We recognise our ongoing obligations to respect, protect and uphold the continuation of Dharug people’s rights in the materials contributed as part of this project.

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1 Introduction

Billbergia has engaged GML Heritage (GML) Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Due Diligence for 1 King Street, Concord West (the study area).

Aboriginal or First Nations heritage is diverse, rich and enduring, extending from the deep past to the present. The natural and cultural environment is interwoven in First Nations heritage, creating an interdependent relationship between land and people, which is sustained by cultural knowledge. It incorporates intangible heritage, such as Dreaming stories, Song Lines, oral traditions, ceremonies, and social practices; and tangible heritage, such as stone tools, bone, woven and wooden implements, shell middens, culturally modified trees, rock art sites, ceremonial places, and fringe camps. Many of these items combine both tangible and intangible values through a complex web of interconnection.

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage is principally protected under two Acts (Appendix A):

- the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act); and
- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act).

Under the NPW Act statutory protection is afforded to 'Aboriginal objects'. A proponent is expected to assess and plan for the management of all Aboriginal objects. Determining whether a place or site has Aboriginal objects requires archaeological assessment, undertaken for the purpose of due diligence.

The key purpose of the due diligence assessment is to identify whether the study area holds or has the potential to hold Aboriginal heritage sites, places, objects and/or values, in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines for Aboriginal due diligence. A due diligence assessment focuses on tangible items, particularly 'Aboriginal objects'. However, as part of the heritage assessment process, it is crucial that consultation is carried out with the relevant Traditional Owners/Custodians. The assessment outcome will provide advice on whether further Aboriginal heritage assessment is required, or a proposed action can commence (subject to caution).

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*¹ sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

1. Identify whether Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area.
2. Determine whether the activities they propose are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).

3. Determine whether an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application is required.

The generic five steps prescribed by Heritage NSW for the due diligence process are:

Step 1. Determine whether the activity will disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees.

Step 2. Search the AHIMS database and any other sources of information to determine whether there are any:

- a) relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS
- b) any other sources of information or landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.

Step 3. Assess whether you can avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature.

Step 4. Conduct a desktop assessment and visual inspection to confirm whether Aboriginal objects are present or likely.

Step 5. Conduct further investigations and impact assessment.

As part of this due diligence assessment, the draft Connecting with Country Strategy has been employed to frame broader design work.

1.1 Study area

The study area is 1 King Street, Concord, Sydney, NSW. The study area comprises Lot 101 of DP791908. The study area is bound by George Street on its west, a railway corridor to its east, and residential lots north and south. The study area is shown in Figure 1.1.

1.2 Proposed works

The project proposes to rezone the study area from commercial to residential land use and will include the demolition of existing commercial structures and the construction of new residential structures. Although the design for the proposed works has not yet been finalised, we have assumed that works would include complete and total impacts to all ground surfaces across the study area.

1.3 Authors

This report has been prepared by Declan Coman (GML Heritage Consultant) and Jacob Kiefel (GML Heritage Consultant), with review and strategic input by Dr Tim Owen (GML Principal).

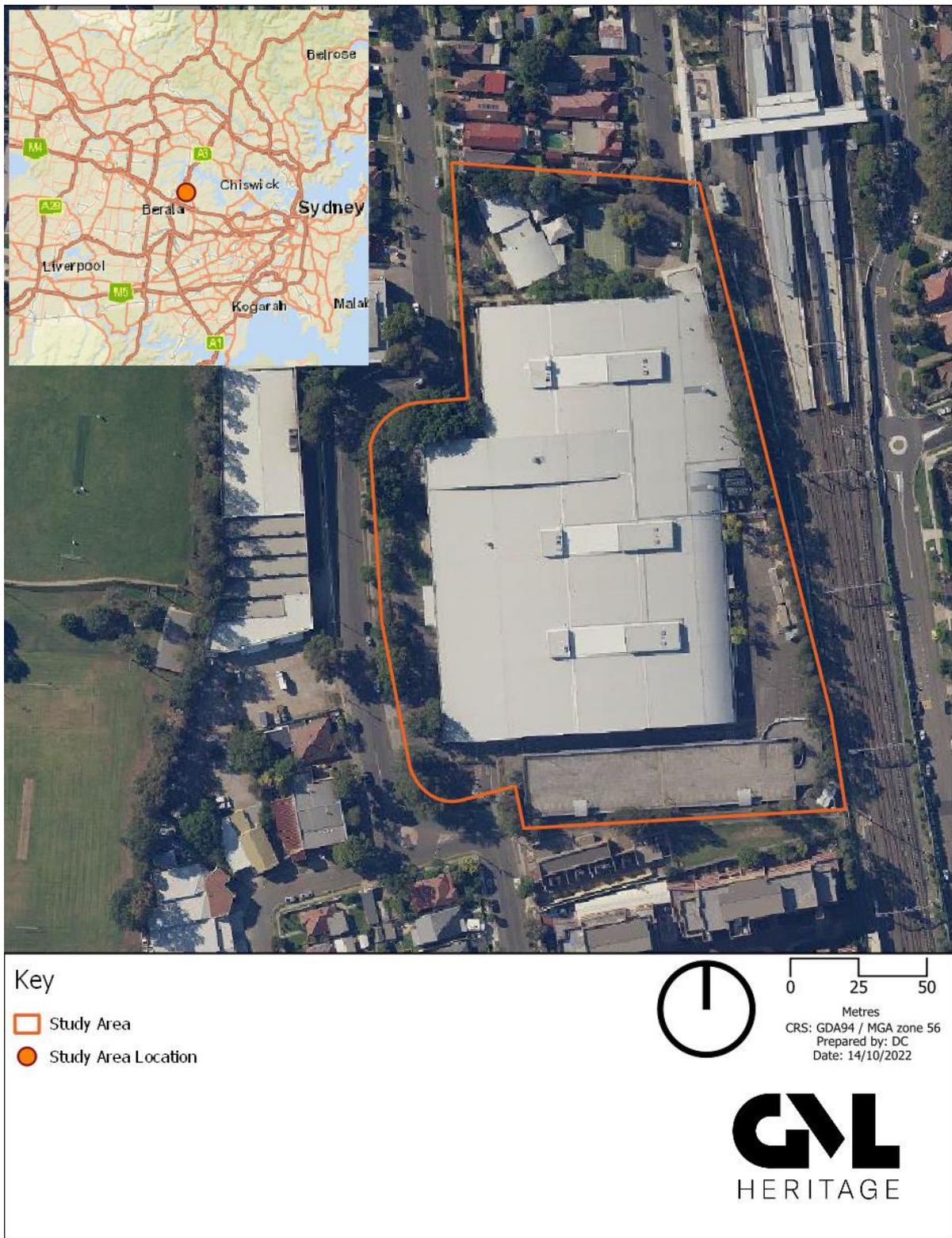


Figure 1.1 The study area. (Source: GML 2022, over NSW Land Registry Services imagery)

1.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.

2 Environmental and archaeological context

2.1 Aboriginal cultural background

Aboriginal people have lived in the Parramatta region for at least 32,000 years.¹ The area now known as Concord West was occupied by the *Wangal* (also spelled *Wann-gal*) clan of the Dharug people. The *Wangal* clan occupied lands extending from Port Jackson to Homebush Bay, although the exact boundaries of their land are uncertain.²

The archaeological record is extremely varied during this period. Rapid sea level rise in the post-glacial period (18,000 to 11,000 BP) caused a major reorganisation of social and spatial boundaries as coastal people were forced inland by rising waters.³ This period also saw the beginning of a more continuous archaeological record of occupation within the Sydney Basin.

The Cumberland Plain had significant sources of raw stone materials: silcrete, IMST and quartz. These were materials used by Aboriginal people to manufacture stone artefacts. The presence of these materials is linked to their origins (ie source), and changing frequency and preference for use over the Pleistocene and Holocene. The sequence of stone use is referred to as the Eastern Regional Sequence (ERS), with demonstrated changes over the last 10,000-plus years.⁴ Artefact variation across Sydney likely reflects changing clan and language boundaries, and changes to trade networks across Sydney.⁵

Changes in local technology are apparent through other economies. For instance, approximately 1,000 years ago hook and line fishing was adopted in southern coastal NSW.⁶ Shell was utilised by women for one-piece hooks while men fished with pronged spears.⁷ Fishing in estuaries was commonplace due to the abundant food and tool-making resources found in these ecosystems.

The arrival of colonial European invaders in 1788 significantly disrupted Aboriginal society. Impacts for Aboriginal people included the loss of access to land, food and resources, exacerbated by the introduction of new diseases and colonial violence. As a nation, Australians are now starting to recognise these enduring impacts and the effects they had on Aboriginal people and their society. Despite holistic changes to traditional Aboriginal lifeways, today First Nations people maintain their connections with Country and culture, and continue to practise and hand down cultural knowledge.

2.2 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

A search of the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 14 October 2022 (reference number 22-0363_v2; Appendix A). The search covered a zone from E317406 to 328206 to N6247438 6258238 with no buffer. The results of the search are shown in Table 2.1, Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2. A total of 102 Aboriginal sites/places were identified.

There are no previously recorded Aboriginal sites located within the study area.

Table 2.1 Results of the AHIMS search.

Site features	Frequency	Percentage
Midden, Artefact Site	28	28%
Shelter with Midden	17	17%
Artefact Site	15	15%
PAD [Potential Archaeological Deposit]	6	6%
Shelter with Art	5	5%
Not A Site	5	5%
Axe Grinding Groove	5	5%
Midden	5	5%
Rock Engraving	5	5%
Shelter with Artefact	4	4%
Aboriginal Resource Gathering	1	1%
Restricted	1	1%
Burial, Midden, Artefact Site	1	1%
Shelter with PAD	1	1%
Artefact Site with PAD	1	1%
Shelter with Art and Midden	1	1%
Total	101	100.00%

The closest registered Aboriginal sites to the study area are two midden sites approximately 2km northeast, near Yaralla Bay. Over half of the Aboriginal sites in the AHIMS search results are middens (53% of sites). These middens are often associated with artefacts and shelters (28% and 17% of sites respectively). Middens are associated with permanent sources of water, near locations with a plentiful and reliable supply of shellfish. The middens in this area are especially abundant on the northern foreshores of Parramatta River, with lower concentrations on its southern shore. Though prevalent, the likely former distribution of midden material is underrepresented in the archaeological record. The substantial lime manufacturing industry (1788 through 1800s) utilised shell from Aboriginal middens, which involved excavating and removing a large quantity of midden material. In general, intact portions of shoreline around Sydney Harbour can be assumed to have a potential for shell middens.

Also abundant across the Sydney Harbour environments are sandstone rock shelters—these are frequently associated with shell, stone artefacts, sometimes art (engraved or painted), grinding grooves, and occasionally traditional human burials. Shelters are found in topographies with cliffs or escarpments where rock overhangs or caves can be used. In this area, shelters are found in outcrops of the Hawkesbury sandstone along the foreshores of Parramatta River. However, the current study area is not located near any sandstone outcrops; therefore, sandstone shelters are not associated with the study area.

Stone artefact sites are quite common in the vicinity of the study area. Most artefact sites are located on the foreshores of Parramatta River; a reflection of locations where there has been less disturbance. Much of Canada Bay, Strathfield and Sydney Olympic Park has been found to be heavily disturbed by historical activities, and deposits with the potential to contain artefacts have largely been removed by these actions (refer to Section 2.3). Previous studies throughout the Cumberland Plain have noted the strong association between artefact sites and permanent watercourses.⁸ The study area is less than 1km from the Badu intertidal wetlands and 500m from Powells Creek, both of which constitute a reliable source of food and water; however, the presence of artefact sites or PADs depends on the degree of historical disturbance within the study area.

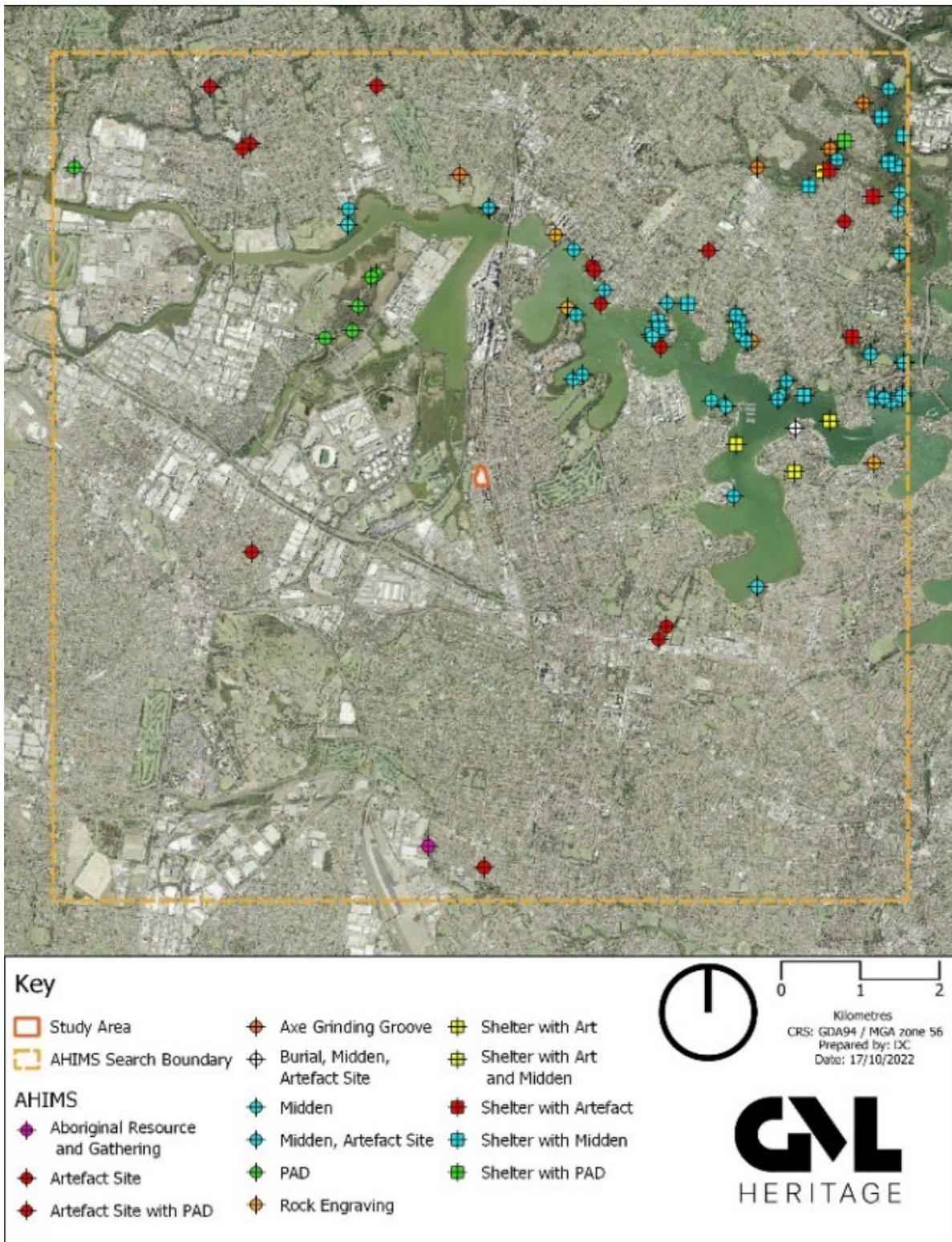


Figure 2.1 AHIMS search results in relation to the study area. (Source: GML 2021, over Nearmap)



Figure 2.2 Detail of the AHIMS search results. (Source: GML 2021, over Nearmap)

2.3 Relevant local literature

Concord Hospital redevelopment—Due Diligence—Biosis, 2018

In 2018, Biosis prepared a due diligence report for Johnstaff on behalf of Health Infrastructure. This study area was located approximately 1.5km northeast of the study area near Yaralla Bay. Biosis noted the high probability of unrecorded midden and artefact sites being present within its study area.

The Biosis study area was located on the foreshores of Parramatta River on heavily disturbed terrain consisting of fills and reclaimed land. The assessment identified that the area had a low level of archaeological potential. No further archaeological assessment was recommended.

Sydney Metro West, Stage 1—Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report—Artefact, 2020

In 2020, Artefact prepared an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) report for Sydney Metro, covering an area from Westmead to the CBD. Of particular interest is the assessment of the proposed works to North Strathfield Station, located less than 1km to the south of the study area. Artefact noted that nearby development, including the construction of buildings, roads and underground services, would have significantly impacted the preservation of natural soil profiles. By extension, the preservation of intact archaeological profiles would be unlikely. In addition, Artefact's study area was located on a crest and a significant distance from high order watercourses. According to the predictive model used in the report, this was an indicator of low archaeological potential. No archaeological excavations were recommended.

Australian Catholic University Campus, Strathfield—Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment—Niche Environment and Heritage, 2011

In 2011, Niche Environment and Heritage prepared an ACHAR report for Hassell. This site is approximately 3km southwest of the study area in a similar landscape context. A geotechnical survey identified up to 1m of fill in some areas and truncated A soil horizons in others. Due to the heavy disturbance caused by historical activities in the area, Niche determined that the study area had low archaeological potential and no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

2 Australia Avenue—Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment—Biosis, 2019

In 2019, Biosis prepared an ACHAR report for Ecove Group. This site is approximately 1.2km west of the study area and is in a similar landscape context. Biosis noted that the study area had been heavily disturbed by previous development, which would have

disrupted archaeological deposits. As such, Biosis identified the study area as having low archaeological potential and recommended no further archaeological investigation.

2 Figtree Drive—Historical and Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment—Urbis, 2016

In 2016, Urbis prepared an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment for Mirvac. Its study area was approximately 1km west of the current study area in a similar landscape context. The Urbis study area had been heavily disturbed by historical activity and the original topsoils had likely been entirely removed. As a result, the study area was determined to have low archaeological potential and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

2.4 Landscape context

The purpose of this section is to provide environmental contextual information for use in developing a predictive model of Aboriginal site locations in or near the study area. Interactions between people and their surroundings are of integral importance in both the initial formation and the subsequent preservation of the archaeological record. The nature and availability of resources, including water, flora and fauna, and suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items had—and continues to have—a significant influence over the way in which people use the landscape.

Alterations to the natural environment also impact on the preservation and integrity of cultural materials that may have been deposited, while current vegetation and erosional regimes affect the visibility and detectability of Aboriginal sites and objects.

2.4.1 Geology and soils

The study area is located on the Cumberland Plain. Characterised by a gentle topography of rolling hills and low-lying plains, the Cumberland Plain is a biogeographical region that covers much of the southern half of the Sydney Basin. The study area's surface geology is solely composed of Ashfield Shale—a subdivision of the Wianamatta Group defined by black to grey shales and laminite of Middle Triassic age.

The study area is situated within the Blacktown soil landscape (Figure 2.3). This is a residual soil landscape consisting of red and brown podzolic soils on upper slopes, crests and well-drained areas, and yellow podosols on the lower slopes and poorly drained profiles. Soil profiles are generally shallow, often not exceeding 1m in depth. As with the wider Cumberland Plain region, the Blacktown soil landscape also lies on a gentle topography; slopes do not exceed 5% with a local relief of up to 30m.

In terms of archaeological potential, unless there is significant disturbance or extensive bioturbation of the soil, cultural material tends to stay in situ. The shallow nature of the profiles within the Blacktown soil landscape would make it particularly susceptible to surface disturbance.

2.4.2 Landforms and landscape features

The study area is surrounded by gently undulating low-lying hills with a modal terrain slope of 3–4% south-westwards. Current and historical aerial imagery (Figure 2.4) shows that these landforms have been extensively modified or even removed by previous development. Most notable of these is the rail corridor to the east of the study area where the landform has been removed.

The study area itself and developments to the west also show evidence of this development. By 1943 the study area and the area to the west had been cleared of all vegetation, and a commercial building had been constructed in the study area (Figure 2.4). Over the following decades a carpark was constructed in the study area and, to the west of the study area, a road and several further buildings were constructed. The construction process would have involved the levelling, and thus partial removal, of soil horizons.

This has significant implications for the chances for preservation of archaeological material. There is a high chance that the soils, and any archaeological material contained within, have been significantly disturbed and likely removed for the most part.

2.4.3 Hydrology

The study area is located near several water sources. It is located 1.2km southeast of Homebush Bay and 250m east of Powells Creek. Powells Creek is a first-order creek which flows northwest from Strathfield, meets Saleyards Creek and continues through the Badu Mangroves to Homebush Bay. The creek was canalised in the 1930s, although this canal was removed north of Saleyards Creek later in the century. Aerial photography from the 1940s shows the original path of Powells Creek, which no longer exists due to the canalisation. This illustrates the significant impact that development in the area has had on the region's natural hydrology.

This impact is also demonstrated in the tidal wetlands to the northwest, also known as the Badu intertidal wetlands. Its relative proximity to the study area means it could have represented a significant ecological resource for local Aboriginal people. Development in the areas surrounding the wetland, reclamation projects in the wetland and dredging in Homebush Bay have significantly altered the natural hydrology of the area. Prior to this

development the wetlands would have been a fluvial delta fed by Powells Creek. These modifications to the hydrology of the area have important implications for understanding the possibility of preserved archaeology. Projections of 2m sea level rises (as per circa 7,000 BP to ~1,000B P) indicate regular inundation to the immediate west of the study area.

All these fluvial changes mean that intertidal wetlands would have a significant impact on the flow of sediment and water through the landscape as well as the development of soils. It is likely that for most of the Holocene, the study area would have been located on the margin of a wetland, subject to regular inundation. However, the slopes which rise from the lower-lying landforms (as covering the study area) do not appear to retain alluvium or fluvial material reflective of regular inundation through the Holocene.

2.4.4 Fauna and flora

The Blacktown soil landscape supports both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. These forests are dominated by eucalypt species, such as Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), with an understorey consisting of shrub and forb species. Following European settlement most of these forests were cleared to accommodate agricultural production and urban development. The study area and its surroundings show evidence of this extensive clearing, as only isolated patches of eucalypts remain. The natural fauna of the area would also have been displaced.

The Badu intertidal wetlands to the northwest consists mostly of Grey Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*), Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora*) and River Oak (*Casuarina glauca*). The mangroves to the north exist today in a heavily modified form. Prior to development and reclamation projects in the twentieth century this area was dominated by saltmarsh. Mangroves were present but only lined Powells Creek and the first known definitive description of mangroves did not occur until 1843.⁹ This change in the ecosystem is important in understanding how the wider landscape would have been used by Aboriginal people because it would have defined the availability and types of resources they would have used.

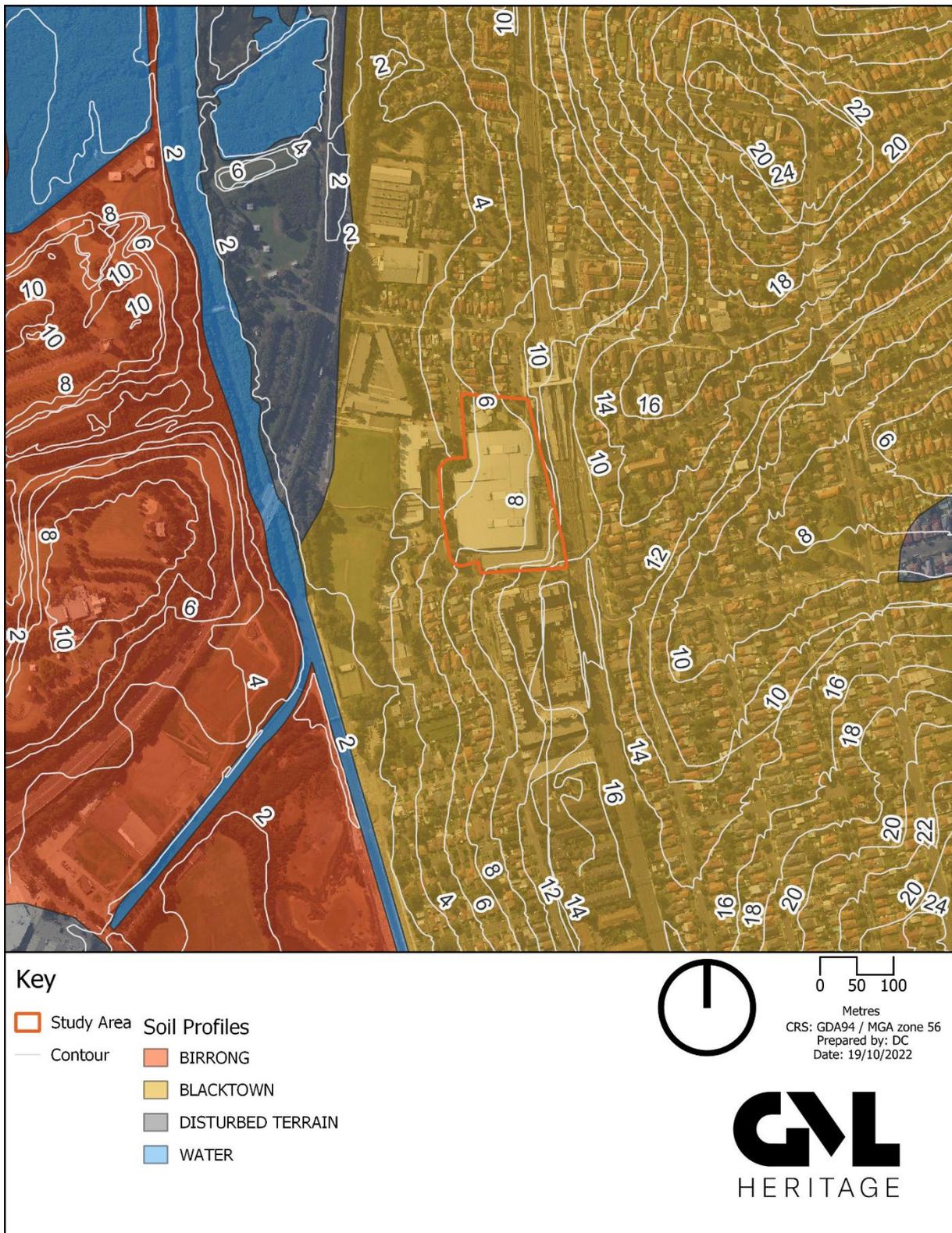


Figure 2.3 Soil landscapes and landforms of the study area. (Source: GML 2021, over Nearmap)

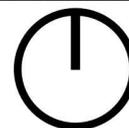


Figure 2.4 1943 aerial photograph, showing the extent of works and development across the study area. (Source: GML 2021, over SIX Maps viewer)



Key

- Study Area
- Waterways
- Waterbodies



05000
Metres
CRS: GDA94 / MGA zone 56
Prepared by: DC
Date: 19/10/2022

Figure 2.5 Hydrology in the study area. (Source: GML 2021, over Nearmap)

2.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd, Archaeological Salvage Excavation of Site RTA-G1 109–113 George Street, Parramatta, NSW, report prepared for Landcom.
- ² Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Parramatta Park Storage Depot, Marquee Site and Carpark, report prepared for the Parramatta Park Trust.
- ³ Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, University of New South Wales Press, Kensington, NSW, p 152.
Karskens, G 2020, *People of the River. Lost worlds of early Australia*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest NSW, p 17.
- ⁴ White, E 2018, 'Time matters on shallow open sites: An example from Western Sydney, Australia', Doctor of Philosophy, University of Sydney, Sydney.
Hiscock, P a A, V 2005a, 'Australia's Eastern Regional Sequence revisited: Technology and change at Capertree 3. BAR International Series 1397', *Oxford: Archaeopress*.
- ⁵ Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, University of New South Wales Press, Kensington, NSW, p 153.
- ⁶ Attenbrow, V 2010, 'Aboriginal Fishing in Port Jackson, and the Introduction of Shell Fish-Hooks to Coastal NSW', in P. Hutching, D. Lunney, and Hochuli, D, (eds), *The Natural History of Sydney*, Australian Museum.
- ⁷ Irish, P 2017, *Hidden in Plain View: The Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney*, NewSouth Publishing, Sydney, p 12.
- ⁸ White, E and McDonald, J 2010, 'Lithic Artefact Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, NSW', *Australian Archaeology*, vol 70.
Owen, T and Cowie, D 2017, 'Four Predictive Models to Describe Aboriginal Lithic Artefact Site Patterning on the Cumberland Plain', *Journal of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists*, vol 5, no 2.
- ⁹ McLoughlin, L 2000, 'Estuarine wetlands distribution along the Parramatta River, Sydney, 1788-1940: implications for planning and conservation', *Cunninghamia*, vol 6, no 3, p. 579-610.

3 Study area analysis

3.1 Land use history

Less than a month after British colonists arrived in Botany Bay, exploratory missions were sent west along Parramatta River in search of land for crops. Europeans reached Homebush Bay on 5 February 1788 as part of a team led by Captain John Hunter and Lieutenant William Bradley.¹ In 1793 the first land grants were approved in Concord. These grants ran along the western edge of Homebush Bay to the northwest of the study area. Early settlers cleared the native sclerophyll forests for grazing land and until the twentieth century this remained the primary land use in Concord.² There is also evidence that much of the Homebush Bay mangroves were cleared in the nineteenth century, possibly for household use as timber or fuel.³

By the twentieth century residential development had become widespread in Concord. Any remaining native forests were cleared and by 1933 the entire area had become largely suburban. Very little, if any, grazing paddocks or native forests remained. At this time Powells Creek was lined by mangroves and fed into a saltmarsh-dominated fluvial delta in the south of Homebush Bay.⁴ By 1943 Powells Creek had been canalised to straighten it, although the original meandering path of the creek is still present (Figure 2.1).

Reclamation projects continued through the late twentieth century, including the installation of a bund wall in the wetlands. Mangroves began to dominate the wetlands, and saltmarsh was largely restricted to a spoil pile from dredging activity in Homebush Bay (Figures 3.1 to 3.3).⁵ By 2000, most of the southern portion of the wetlands had been reclaimed. The canal that restricted Powells Creek has since been removed north of the wetland boundary. The late twentieth century saw further development across Concord West. The study area has had permanent structures built on it since at least the 1940s and the current structure was built in 1987.

These multiple stages of construction would constitute a significant disturbance. The impacts of the works likely removed the original soil profiles. Previous archaeological reports in the region have also noted this pattern and geotechnical surveys have confirmed it in many cases.⁶



Key: 1951 Aerial Imagery

 Study Area



0 50 100
Metres

CRS: GDA94 / MGA zone 56
Prepared by: DC
Date: 19/10/2022

GML
HERITAGE

Figure 3.1 1951 aerial photograph. (Source: GML 2022 over NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)



Figure 3.2 1978 aerial photograph. (Source: GML 2022 over NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)



Key: 1986 Aerial Imagery

 Study Area



0 50 100

Metres

CRS: GDA94 / MGA zone 56

Prepared by: DC

Date: 19/10/2022



Figure 3.3 1986 aerial photograph. (Source: GML 2022 over NSW Historical Imagery Viewer)

3.2 Predictive statements

Our assessment of the patterning for Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects), the nature of soils and landforms within the study area, combined with known land use changes, indicates the study area has a low level of archaeological potential.

The study area is situated in a highly developed area. The construction of commercial buildings, the railway corridor, roads and underground services have caused significant changes to the natural landscape. These developments would have impacted or removed the shallow Blacktown soil profiles in the study area.

The landform context of the study area makes archaeological deposits unlikely. The most common types of Aboriginal sites in the vicinity are middens, artefact sites and shelters, all of which are associated with proximity to permanent sources of freshwater. The site is located several kilometres away from a permanent freshwater source. This conclusion is supported by the lack of any sites recorded near the study area. Previous studies in the region in similar landform and land use contexts have also concluded that there is a lack of archaeological potential.⁷

3.3 Endnotes

- ¹ Biosis, Concord Hospital Redevelopment Due Diligence Assessment, report prepared for Johnstaff, p 22.
- ² Karskens, G 1986, 'Concord Heritage Study, Thematic History', report prepared for Perumal, Wrathall & Murphy Pty Ltd.
- ³ McLoughlin, L 1988, 'Mangroves and Grass Swamps: Changes in the shoreline vegetation of the Middle Lane Cove River, Sydney, 1780s–1880s', *Wetlands*.
- ⁴ Rogers, K, Saintilan, N and Cahoon, DR 2005, 'Surface Elevation Dynamics in a Regenerating Mangrove Forest at Homebush Bay, Australia', *Wetlands Ecology and Management* 13, pp 587–598.
- ⁵ Rogers, K, Saintilan, N and Cahoon, DR 2005, 'Surface Elevation Dynamics in a Regenerating Mangrove Forest at Homebush Bay, Australia', *Wetlands Ecology and Management* 13, pp 587–598.
- ⁶ Artefact Heritage, Westmead to the Bays and Sydney CBD Environmental Impact Statement, report prepared for Sydney Metro, p 48.
- ⁷ Artefact Heritage, Westmead to the Bays and Sydney CBD Environmental Impact Statement, report prepared for Sydney Metro, p 48.

4 Study area inspection

A study area inspection was undertaken on 10 October 2022 to observe current site conditions and record any evidence of former land use and development activities that might have affected the study area.

The inspection identified no new Aboriginal objects or areas with archaeological potential. The inspection observed significant and comprehensive disturbances across the entire study area.

Most of the study area is occupied by a large commercial building (Figure 4.1). Impacts associated with the construction of this building would have removed original soil horizons, and thus any archaeological deposits within its curtilage. Around the exterior of this building further impacts were observed.

In the north of the study area, a carpark (Figure 4.1), sports field (Figure 4.2) and childcare centre (Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4) represent significant disturbances to ground surfaces. The landform associated with these items has been modified such that the three areas sit on artificial terraces, the construction of which would have removed original soil profiles.

Along the western extent of the study area, similar impacts and modifications to the landform have occurred. Large open areas have been levelled and paved (Figure 4.5) and extensive landscaping has taken place to create access ways (Figure 4.6).

In the south of the study area the construction of exterior carparks and a large multistorey parking structure represent significant impacts to ground surfaces (Figure 4.7). These impacts are present in the southwest where modifications to the landform from the construction of the rail corridor can be observed (Figure 4.8).

Along the western extent of the study area, paved surfaces and terraced landforms demonstrate significant impacts to any ground surfaces (Figure 4.9).

No unmodified ground surfaces were identified during the inspection. The degree and extent of the disturbances observed are sufficient to have removed all original soil profiles and most likely any archaeological deposits that could have been present.



Figure 4.1 Carpark in northeast extent of study area.



Figure 4.2 Sports field in north of study area.



Figure 4.3 Warehouse and childcare centre in north of study area.



Figure 4.4 Modified ground surfaces in childcare centre.

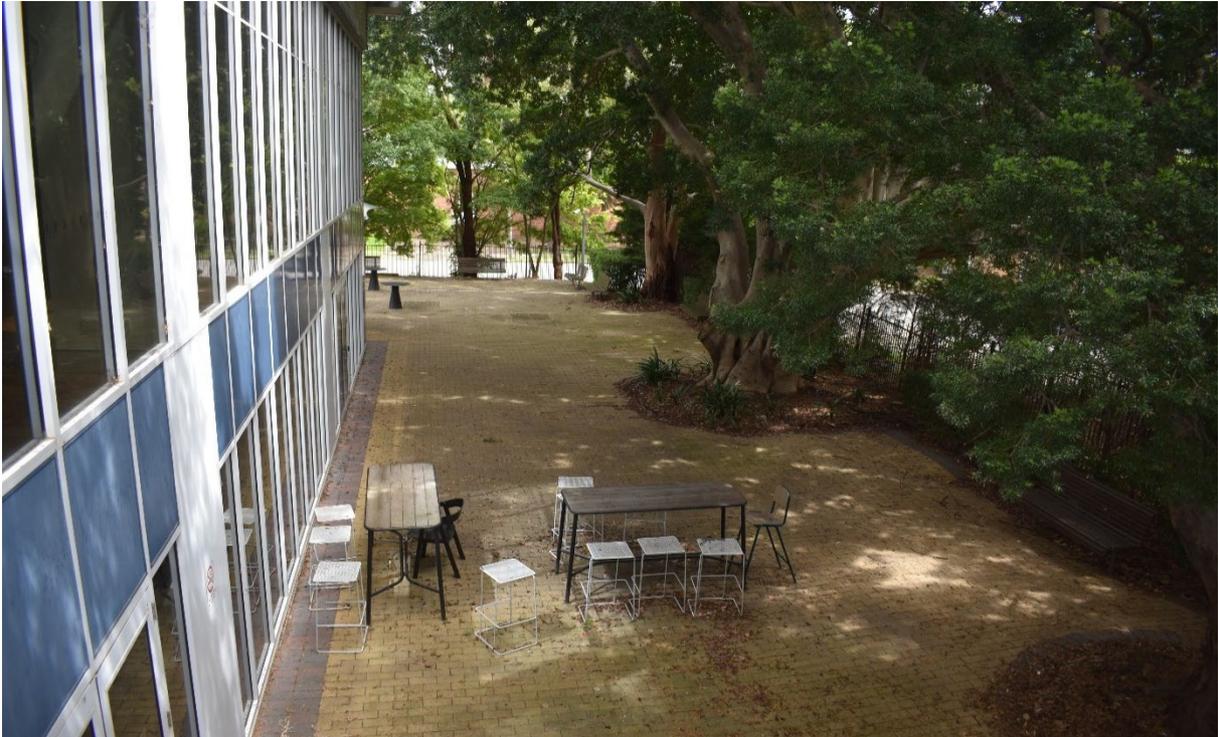


Figure 4.5 Exterior ground surfaces in west of study area.



Figure 4.6 Extensive landscaping in southwest of study area.



Figure 4.7 Sealed road surfaces and multilevel parking structure in south of study area.



Figure 4.8 Ground surfaces in southwest of study area.



Figure 4.9 Ground surfaces along eastern extent of study area.

5 Impact assessment

5.1 Proposed works

The design of the proposed works has not yet been finalised. The project proposes to rezone the study area from commercial to residential land use and will include the demolition of existing commercial structures and the construction of new residential structures.

This report assumes that the finalised scope of works will include complete and total impacts to all ground surfaces within the study area.

5.2 Impact assessment

Whilst the exact scope of the impacts has not yet been finalised, this assessment has found that there is a low likelihood that Aboriginal objects could occur within the study area. Any Aboriginal objects present would likely be displaced items, moved from their original context. As such, any future proposed impacts are unlikely to harm Aboriginal objects.



Figure 5.1 Archaeological sensitivity. (Source: GML 2022 over SIX Maps)

6 Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 Findings of the due diligence process

This due diligence report has the following findings:

- The study area is positioned on the edge of a former wetland area, on slopes that rise to a small hill further to the west. It is unlikely that this landform was a focus for Aboriginal activities.
- The study area has been subject to extensive and comprehensive ground disturbances over the last 80 years.
- The nature of the archaeological record in the wider context of the study area is such that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to remain after these disturbances.
- Any works within the study area are unlikely to harm any Aboriginal objects.

6.2 Aboriginal heritage recommendations

6.2.1 Proceed with caution

This due diligence assessment has determined that there is low potential for Aboriginal objects within the study area.

The proposed works can proceed subject to caution. At the current time, no further Aboriginal heritage works are recommended.

If during the process of works Aboriginal sites or objects are suspected or identified, the following Aboriginal unexpected finds protocol should be enacted:

- Stop work order—all works should cease immediately in the area surrounding the suspected objects. Any identified Aboriginal object(s) should be left in situ and not disturbed in accordance with the requirements of Section 89A of the NPW Act. Heritage NSW and GML Heritage should be notified immediately and an archaeologist experienced in the identification of Aboriginal cultural material should inspect the objects.
 - If the suspected objects are not Aboriginal in origin or manufacture (as defined under the NPW Act), they should be recorded, and the location noted. Works may continue.
 - If the objects are confirmed to be of Aboriginal origin, the site should be registered on the AHIMS administered by Heritage NSW.

- If they are Aboriginal objects, an AHIP under Section 90 of the NPW Act would be required before works could continue in the area of the identified objects. The extent of any works exclusion zone would need to be determined through discussion with Heritage NSW and Aboriginal community representatives.
- In the unlikely event that human remains were to be discovered at any time during the works, works must cease immediately in the surrounding area. The findings would need to be reported immediately to the New South Wales Coroner's Office and/or the New South Wales Police.

7 Appendices

Appendix A

AHIMS Search



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

Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2

Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2238	Blackman Park 5;	AGD	56	328050	6256990	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
45-6-2339	Haslams Ck 1	AGD	56	319810	6251690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
45-6-2288	Walumetta Bay 2;Henley;	AGD	56	327690	6253660	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact									
45-6-2300	Rivendell 2;Concord West;	AGD	56	323990	6253950	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact									
45-6-2309	Ermington PS; RYDE 101	GDA	56	321494	6257820	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196,102489
	Contact									
45-6-2312	Subiaco Ck 1;	AGD	56	319790	6256890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
45-6-2313	Subiaco Ck 2;	AGD	56	319690	6256830	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact									
45-6-0531	Glades Bay 1, RYDE 222	GDA	56	326159	6254565	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1308,1809,102489,103678
	Contact									
45-6-0532	Cabarita Park 2	GDA	56	325888	6253760	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1308,2047
	Contact									
45-6-0534	Charity Point;Meadowbank Park;	GDA	56	322909	6256265	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : 14	Midden,Open Camp Site	1308,2047,102489
	Contact									
45-6-0535	Quarantine Park	AGD	56	326210	6252970	Open site	Not a Site	Earth Mound : -	Not an Aboriginal Site	1308,1809
	Contact									
45-6-2506	Tarban Ck;RC 4;	AGD	56	327400	6254430	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact									
45-6-2145	France/Exile Bay, Concord.	AGD	56	325900	6252400	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1809,1911
	Contact									
45-6-2148	Just Definate Cave Boronia Park RYDE 024	GDA	56	326954	6256540	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,1911,102489
	Contact									
45-6-0266	Chiswick;Drummoyne;	AGD	56	327674	6252823	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact									

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2

Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2545	Putney Park 5;PP 5; RYDE 211	AGD	56	325004	6254510	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-2057	Sugarloaf 1 RYDE 017	GDA	56	327959	6256850	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-2058	Sugarloaf 2	AGD	56	327890	6256670	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider				<u>Permits</u>		624	
45-6-2059	Sugarloaf 3	AGD	56	327950	6256610	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-0609	Glade Bay;Gladesville RYDE 223	GDA	56	326184	6254570	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Elizabeth Rich,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-1894	Rivendell;	AGD	56	323800	6254800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Rivendell School Students				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-1903	Looking Glass PT; RYDE 227	GDA	56	326589	6253850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-1904	Looking Glass PT; RYDE 226	GDA	56	326564	6253825	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-1923	Bill Mitchell Park 1; RYDE 218	GDA	56	326054	6254830	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-1924	Bill Mitchell Park 3; RYDE 216	GDA	56	326034	6254900	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-1925	Bill Mitchell Park 5; RYDE 220	GDA	56	326094	6254660	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	102489,103678
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>		3812	
45-6-2556	Jetty Road RYDE 213	GDA	56	325164	6255050	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102142,102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-2557	Waterview Street - RYDE 205	GDA	56	323984	6255730	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-2558	Bremner Park RYDE 215	GDA	56	325689	6255720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			
45-6-2103	Magdala park; RYDE 014	GDA	56	327964	6257780	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	102489
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office				<u>Permits</u>			

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/10/2022 for Declan Coman for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 317406.0 - 328206.0, Northings : 6247438.0 - 6258238.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 102

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2

Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2142	Hen & Chicken Bay, Five Dock; Contact	AGD	56	326200	6251250	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
		Recorders	Mr.R Taplin					Permits		
45-6-1418	Boronia Park Public School; Contact	AGD	56	327300	6255900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1390
		Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-0567	Abbotsford, Five Dock Contact	AGD	56	326680	6253270	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Midden	1340
		Recorders	David Bell					Permits		
45-6-1141	Fig Tree Bay;Abbotsford;Peppermint Tree Cave; Contact	AGD	56	327115	6253361	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
		Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1142	Abbotsford;Kangaroo Feet Cave; Contact	AGD	56	326670	6252712	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
		Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-1143	Mortdale;Tide Floor Cave; Contact	AGD	56	325932	6253064	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
		Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-6-2573	Turpentine; Contact	AGD	56	319280	6257620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
		Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2574	Buffalo Creek; RYDE 022 Contact	GDA	56	327214	6256755	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	102489
		Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2575	Strangers Creek; RYDE 020 Contact	GDA	56	327239	6257010	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	102489
		Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2576	Field of Mars; RYDE 021 Contact	GDA	56	327314	6256880	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
		Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2429	Gladesville Hospital; RYDE 229 Contact	GDA	56	326034	6254900	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
		Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2324	Yaralla Bay;Concord West Hospital; Contact	AGD	56	323870	6253890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden	
		Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2028	Putney point 4; RYDE 212 Contact	GDA	56	325084	6254490	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102489
		Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2029	Putney park 3; RYDE 208 Contact	GDA	56	325049	6254820	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
		Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2030	Putney park 2; RYDE 209 Contact	GDA	56	325059	6254730	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
		Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2031	Putney park 1; RYDE 210 Contact	GDA	56	324969	6254650	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
		Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		

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Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2

Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-2032	Bennelong park; RYDE 206	GDA	56	324369	6255215	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102489
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits	4891	
45-6-2033	Morrison's Bay park; RYDE 214	GDA	56	325424	6255040	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1926	Bill Mitchell Park 4; RYDE 219	GDA	56	326074	6254810	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102489
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1930	Gladesville Reserve 2;	AGD	56	327890	6253610	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1931	Gladesville Wharf Cave;	AGD	56	327970	6253630	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1932	Banjo Patterson Park;Looking Glass Bay; RYDE 228	GDA	56	326674	6254060	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	102489
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1933	Bedlam Point Cave;	GDA	56	326895	6253874	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1937	Rocky Point;Concord West;	AGD	56	323910	6254710	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1943	Tarban Creek 5;	AGD	56	328050	6254110	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1945	Tarban Creek 7;	AGD	56	327630	6254210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-1948	Betts Park Cave 1;	AGD	56	328050	6253710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0931	Boronia Park, Ryde 019	GDA	56	327234	6257010	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102489
	Contact	Recorders	Charles.D Power,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1961	Ermington 1;	AGD	56	321030	6256060	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102196
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-0966	Kitty's Creek;Lane Cove SRA; RYDE 016	GDA	56	327874	6257420	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809,102489
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Alice Gorman,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-1691	Buffalo Creek;	AGD	56	328000	6256270	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390

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Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2
Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1825	BPW Minor C; Contact	AGD	56	328000	6255490	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Recorders M Hawthorne							Permits		
45-6-1826	Swains 1913;Betts Park;(duplicate copy oof 45-6-1949) Contact	AGD	56	328030	6253680	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Recorders Val Attenbrow,E Turvey							Permits		
45-6-1830	Wallumetta Bay "A"; Contact	AGD	56	327800	6253650	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Recorders Val Attenbrow							Permits		
45-6-1831	Wallumetta Bay "A";Gladesville Reserve 1;Henley;(duplicate copy of 45-6-1929) Contact	AGD	56	327790	6253660	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1390
	Recorders Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider							Permits		
45-6-0031	Ryde;Ryde Bridge; RYDE 204 Contact	GDA	56	323754	6255920	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102489
	Recorders Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits		
45-6-0988	Gladesville; Contact	AGD	56	327978	6256030	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	Recorders Val Attenbrow,E Turvey,Mr.R Taplin							Permits		
45-6-0990	Gladesville; The Boulders Cave, RYDE 023 Contact	GDA	56	327134	6256730	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	102489
	Recorders Mr.R Taplin,Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits		
45-6-0991	Gladesville;Ryde 025 Contact	GDA	56	326304	6256780	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102489
	Recorders Mr.R Taplin,Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits		
45-6-1005	Martins Creek;Lane Cove SRA; RYDE 015 Contact	GDA	56	327644	6257600	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102489
	Recorders Michael Guider,J,A Hatfield,Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits		
45-6-2636	Ermington PAD Contact	AGD	56	320000	6255700	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,102196
	Recorders Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							Permits	1365	
45-6-2677	Kissing Point Park - RYDE 207 Contact	GDA	56	324324	6255045	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		102142,102489
	Recorders Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits		
45-6-2682	Wanngal Woodland Axe-Marked Tree Contact	AGD	56	321152	6254826	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarved) : -		
	Recorders Paul Irish Consultant Archaeologist							Permits		
45-6-2683	Wanngal Woodland IF1 Contact	AGD	56	321154	6254823	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,102196
	Recorders Paul Irish Consultant Archaeologist							Permits		

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Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2

Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2684	Wanngal Woodland IF2	AGD	56	321386	6255227	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,102196
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2685	Wanngal Woodland IF3	AGD	56	321319	6255192	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,102196
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2785	Wanngal Woodland PAD2	GDA	56	321185	6254699	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102196
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2786	Wanngal Woodland PAD1	GDA	56	320840	6254603	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102196
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2804	Cabarita Park 1	AGD	56	325620	6253620	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2864	George Kendall Ermington	AGD	56	321020	6255857	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2321	Glades Bay 3;Gladesville; RYDE 224	GDA	56	326234	6254570	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102489
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1810	Buffalo Creek 3;	AGD	56	327660	6256220	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0989	Gladesville;Ryde 018	GDA	56	327224	6257020	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102489
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1927	Bill Mitchell Park 2; RYDE 217	GDA	56	326034	6254815	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	102489
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1827	Tarban Creek Minor;Gladesville Hospital;(duplicate copy of 45-6-1944 & 45-6-0974)	AGD	56	328050	6254100	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1390
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3108	42 Bridge Street Rydalmere PAD	GDA	56	317670	6256778	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3021	Field of Mars RYDE 026	GDA	56	327404	6257120	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/10/2022 for Declan Coman for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 317406.0 - 328206.0, Northings : 6247438.0 - 6258238.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 102

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2

Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3022	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3050	Charity Point 2 - Ryde 202	GDA	56	322924	6256250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 14		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3039	Meadowbank Park Tennis Courts RYDE 203	GDA	56	322539	6256690	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3137	Putney Park 6 RYDE235	GDA	56	324980	6254620	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt					Permits		
45-6-3169	CABARITA MIDDEN 1	GDA	56	325911	6253734	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Deborah Farina,RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - York Street Sydney					Permits		
45-6-3191	64A High Street Hunters Hill	GDA	56	327659	6256312	Closed site	Not a Site	Habitation Structure : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alan Williams					Permits		
45-6-3322	Timbrell Park Midden	GDA	56	327989	6250589	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	DPIE - Armidale,Ms.Sam Higgs					Permits	4685	
45-6-3359	Wharf Road Shell Midden 01 (WR-SHL01)	GDA	56	326589	6253882	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					Permits	4313	
45-6-3546	Maria Reserve 1 (STRA-002)	GDA	56	322850	6247862	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Housing Office					Permits		
45-6-3547	St Annes Reserve 1 (STRA-003)	GDA	56	322145	6248135	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 150		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					Permits		
45-6-3746	20Waterview St_ISF1	GDA	56	324218	6255521	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		104349
	Contact	Recorders	Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Mx.Sam Cooling,Mx.Sam Cooling					Permits	4643	
45-6-3741	Sugarloaf Point Trail Midden	GDA	56	328206	6256686	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Ms.Julia Atkinson					Permits		
29-3-0079	Concord Oval Potential Flaked Glass Artefact	GDA	56	325056	6250768	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits	4780	
45-6-3849	20Waterview Street_TU8	GDA	56	324244	6255463	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Mx.Sam Cooling					Permits		
45-6-3906	ROCO Artefact Scatter/PAD	GDA	56	325154	6250930	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street,Doctor.Aaron Olsen					Permits	4780	

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

Your Ref/PO Number : 22-0363_v2

Client Service ID : 722402

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
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**** 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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