

21 September 2022

Attention: Shayne Jewell
Rose Property Group Pty Ltd
51 Riley Street
Woolloomooloo NSW 2011

Dear Shayne,

47–51 Riley Street Woolloomooloo: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence

Rose Property Group Pty Ltd intends to undertake an urban redevelopment project at 47–51 Riley Street, Woolloomooloo, Lot 1, DP83489. Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been engaged to prepare an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment of the proposed development (hereafter the ‘study area’; see Figure 1, page 6).

This report identifies:

- whether or not there are any current Aboriginal heritage compliance requirements or permit approvals required under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) and related Heritage NSW regulations, codes, and guidelines;
- any known approvals required under the *Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) or the *Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth); and
- any other Aboriginal heritage risks we have identified with respect to the study area and the proposed development works.

The due diligence assessment identified no registered Aboriginal Objects or Places present within the study area. Although there have been Aboriginal stone artefacts recovered from excavations less than 50 m from the study area, the currently existing basement of the building is considered likely to have removed any remaining soils that might have had potential to include Aboriginal objects. This report concludes that because of this prior disturbance, there is not a likelihood of Aboriginal objects being present within the study area.

In accordance with the risk management process set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) this due diligence assessment recommends that no further Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment actions are required, and the proposed development works can proceed with caution.

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This due diligence does not constitute consent to harm Aboriginal objects, nor is it a 'site clearance' mechanism to allow activities to occur in an area where Aboriginal objects are likely to known to be present.

If Aboriginal objects are discovered during the proposed works, works must stop immediately and Heritage NSW must be advised of the discovery. Works must not re-commence until Heritage NSW have permitted this to occur. If human remains are discovered during the proposed works, works must stop immediately, and NSW Police and Heritage NSW must be advised of the discovery. Works must not re-commence until these organisations have permitted this to occur.

Please feel free to contact me to discuss the findings of our assessment should you have any questions or require further information.

Yours sincerely,



Catherine Fenech
Heritage Advisor | Extent Heritage

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative protection for Aboriginal Heritage in NSW

All Aboriginal objects and places are protected in NSW under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (the NPW Act). Under section 86 of the Act, it is an offence to knowingly or unwittingly disturb, destroy, or deface Aboriginal objects. An offence under section 86 of the NPW Act could result in prosecution and significant penalties.

Heritage NSW has established a series of regulations, codes, and guidelines as a framework for managing Aboriginal heritage in NSW.

Any proposed activity that would cause harm to known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal Places (as defined by the NPW Act) requires an approved Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) prior to commencement. Harm is defined by the NPW Act (Section 5) as any act or omission that destroys, defaces, damages or moves an Aboriginal object. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHAR) report must be completed in support of an AHIP application to Heritage NSW.

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) sets out a process that can be used to identify whether a proposed activity would or is likely to harm Aboriginal objects. The Due Diligence process consequently identifies whether an AHIP is required, or is likely to be required, prior to the commencement of that activity.

The NPW Act establishes the strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects where they were not known to be present. The Due Diligence process was established to provide a defence to this offence. Due Diligence is therefore a legal defence against prosecution in situations where Aboriginal objects are harmed when it had been reasonably determined that they would not be present in an activity area.

Due Diligence does not constitute consent to harm Aboriginal objects, nor is it a 'site clearance' mechanism to allow activities to occur in an area where Aboriginal objects are likely or known to be present. If it is known or considered likely that Aboriginal objects are present, a full assessment must be undertaken and an AHIP granted prior to the activity taking place.

There are Commonwealth Government heritage compliance obligations under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act) and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth) (ATSHP Act) that fall outside the NSW state heritage management framework.

While most projects are not affected by commonwealth requirements, there has been an increasing application of the commonwealth legislation over the last ten years, and therefore

this due diligence assessment includes identification of any commonwealth requirements that may apply to the project.

1.2 Project summary

Extent Heritage was commissioned by Rose Property Group Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for the proposed development at 47–51 Riley Street, Woolloomooloo, within the City of Sydney Local Government Area. We understand the proposed activity will entail redevelopment of 51 Riley Street, including the demolition of the extant structure on the site and the construction of a seven-storey structure with two storeys of basement. The study area is located at 51 Riley Street, Woolloomooloo, bounded by Busby Lane to the north and west, McCarthy Place to the south, and Riley Street to the east (Figure 1, page 6).

1.3 Scope of work

The due diligence assessment scope of work included:

- a search of the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) to identify whether or not there are any known Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal Places, potential archaeological deposits (PADs), or other Aboriginal site recordings within the study area;
- a search of the world, national, and Commonwealth heritage lists under the EPBC Act, and a search of the Commonwealth Government Gazette for any relevant Declarations under the ATSIHP Act;
- desktop review of key regional Aboriginal heritage studies and any previous studies in the study area to understand local Aboriginal site patterning and implications for archaeological potential within the study area. The desktop review also sought to identify any previously documented Aboriginal cultural, social or intangible values that may be relevant to the study area;
- desktop review of geological mapping, soil landscape mapping, NearMap high resolution aerial photographs, and historical aerial photographs of the study area to identify landforms and environmental features within the study area; the review also sought to identify previous disturbance and landscape modifications that have occurred within the study area that may have affected its archaeological potential; and
- identification of whether or not permit approvals or further ACHAR assessment is required in accordance with the risk assessment processes set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

1.4 Limitations

This due diligence assessment is not an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and cannot be used to support Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit applications to Heritage NSW. It does not include detailed field investigations, test excavation, or formal community consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties.

The due diligence assessment is limited to advice regarding Aboriginal heritage risks and compliance requirements. It does not include consideration of risks that may be associated with historical archaeology, built and urban heritage, maritime heritage, locally listed heritage schedule items, native title, or landscape heritage.

The advice in the due diligence assessment is based on relevant Aboriginal heritage site register searches, desktop research, and identification of any heritage constraints, risks and permit approval requirements. No site inspection was undertaken as the study area is completely covered by built form, so no additional information could be gathered from ground surface exposures.

1.5 Authorship

This report was written by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd. Catherine Fenech (heritage advisor) was the primary author and researcher, Mariska Marnane (GIS specialist) assisted with mapping and spatial analysis work, Coral Hardwick (senior heritage advisor) contributed to the report and completed the technical review, and Oliver Macgregor (principal heritage advisor) completed the and QA review.

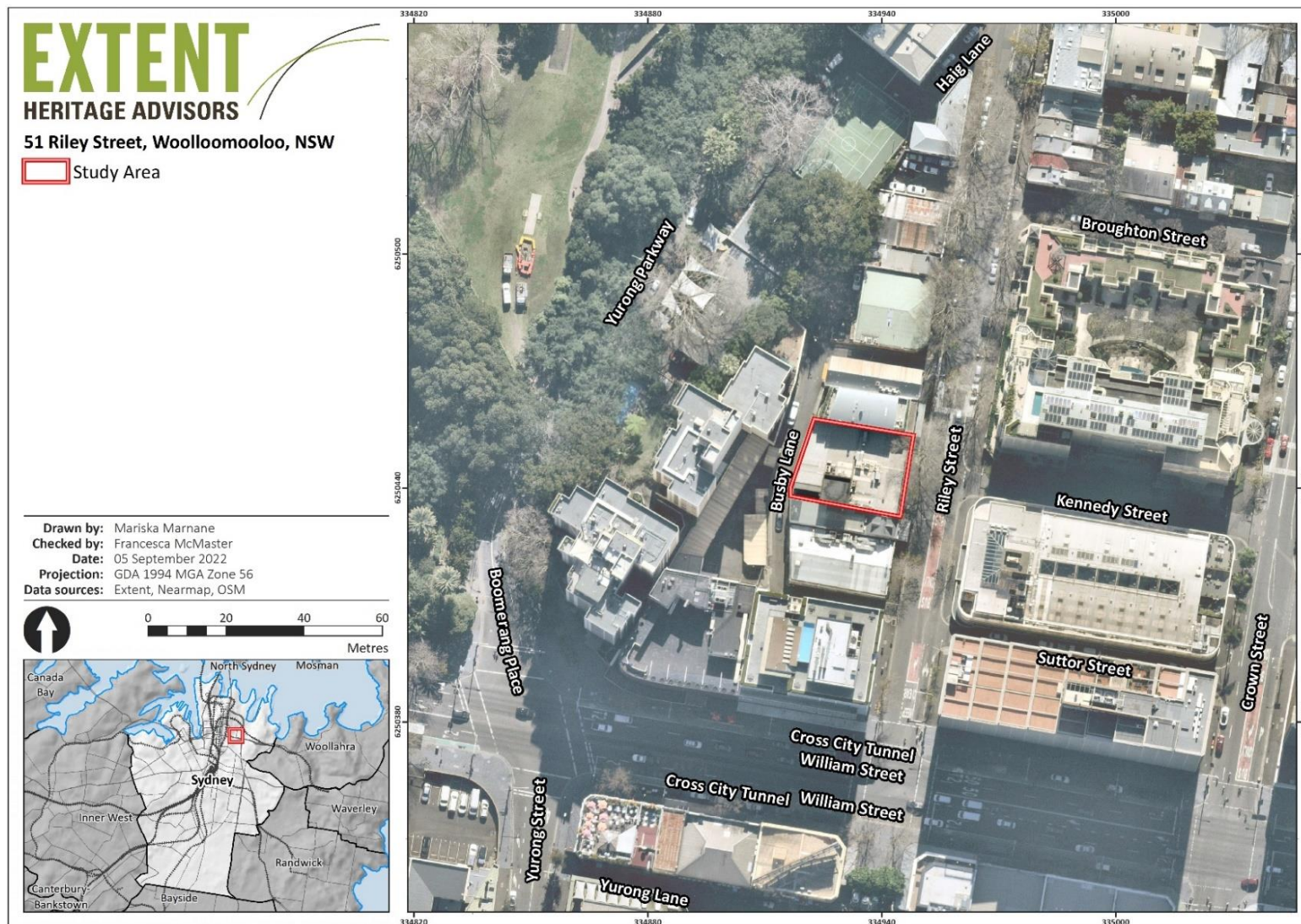


Figure 1. The proposed activity area.

2. Site Register Searches

2.1 AHIMS Search

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database includes a register of recorded Aboriginal Objects and Places, and other site and potential archaeological deposit records. It is important to note that the AHIMS database is not vetted, therefore it can include inaccuracies in the location and description of site recordings. AHIMS includes registrations of Aboriginal Objects and Places that are legally protected under the NPW Act.

An extensive search of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database was carried out on September 5, 2022 (Client ID: 714359) (Appendix B). There are eighty registered Aboriginal sites within a six km radius of the study area (Figure 3). The most common site features recorded for the eighty sites are potential archaeological deposits (PADs) (n=32; 14 per cent), followed by artefacts (n=18, 23 per cent), shell (n=14, 18 per cent) and Art (Pigment or Engraved) (n=12, 15 per cent). The variation of registered AHIMS sites is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Site features recorded in the AHIMS search area.

Site features	Number	%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	32	40%
Artefact	18	23%
Shell	14	18%
Art (Pigment or Engraving)	12	15%
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	1	1%
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	1%
Burial	1	1%
Habitation structure	1	1%
TOTAL	80	100%

There are three registered Aboriginal sites within 500 m of the subject area (Figure 2). These sites do not intersect the study area boundary. Two sites are PADs (AHIMS 45-6-2651 and AHIMS 45-6-2687), and the third site consists of an artefact site (AHIMS 45-6-2580).

There are no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area.

AHIMS 45-6-2651 is located approximately 35 m south-west of the study area at 70 William Street. This site was subject to subsequent test excavation works confirming the potential for archaeology and resulting in the recovery of 388 stone artefacts of fine quartz, silcrete, and IMTC flakes, cores, anddebitage. Artefacts were recovered from within podzolic sands adjacent

to historic fills from a depth of more than 5 m. This site should no longer be registered as a PAD, but as an artefact site.

AHIMS 45-6-2687 is located approximately 75 m north-east of the study area, and comprised a PAD identified during desktop research and site inspection due to its location on a gently sloping hill in close proximity to a water course. The site card was updated in 2005 as a result of monitoring and salvage works, concluding the site was heavily disturbed, and no Aboriginal objects recovered. This recording should not be considered Aboriginal site.

AHIMS 46-6-2580 consists of an artefact scatter located on Palmer Street, approximately 300 m north-east of the study area. Historic excavations indicated that this site is the location of a spring, and recovered four silcrete, four chert, two quartz, one quartzite and one chalcedonic silica artefacts at a depth of one meter in disturbed topsoil overlain by fill (Comber 2013, 13).

2.2 EPBC Act Search

A search of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) lists indicates the study area does not include any items included under the national, Commonwealth, or world lists.

2.3 ATSIHP Act Declarations Search

A search of the Commonwealth Government Gazette indicates that there are no section 9 (emergency declaration) or section 10 (other declaration) declarations currently applicable to the study area.

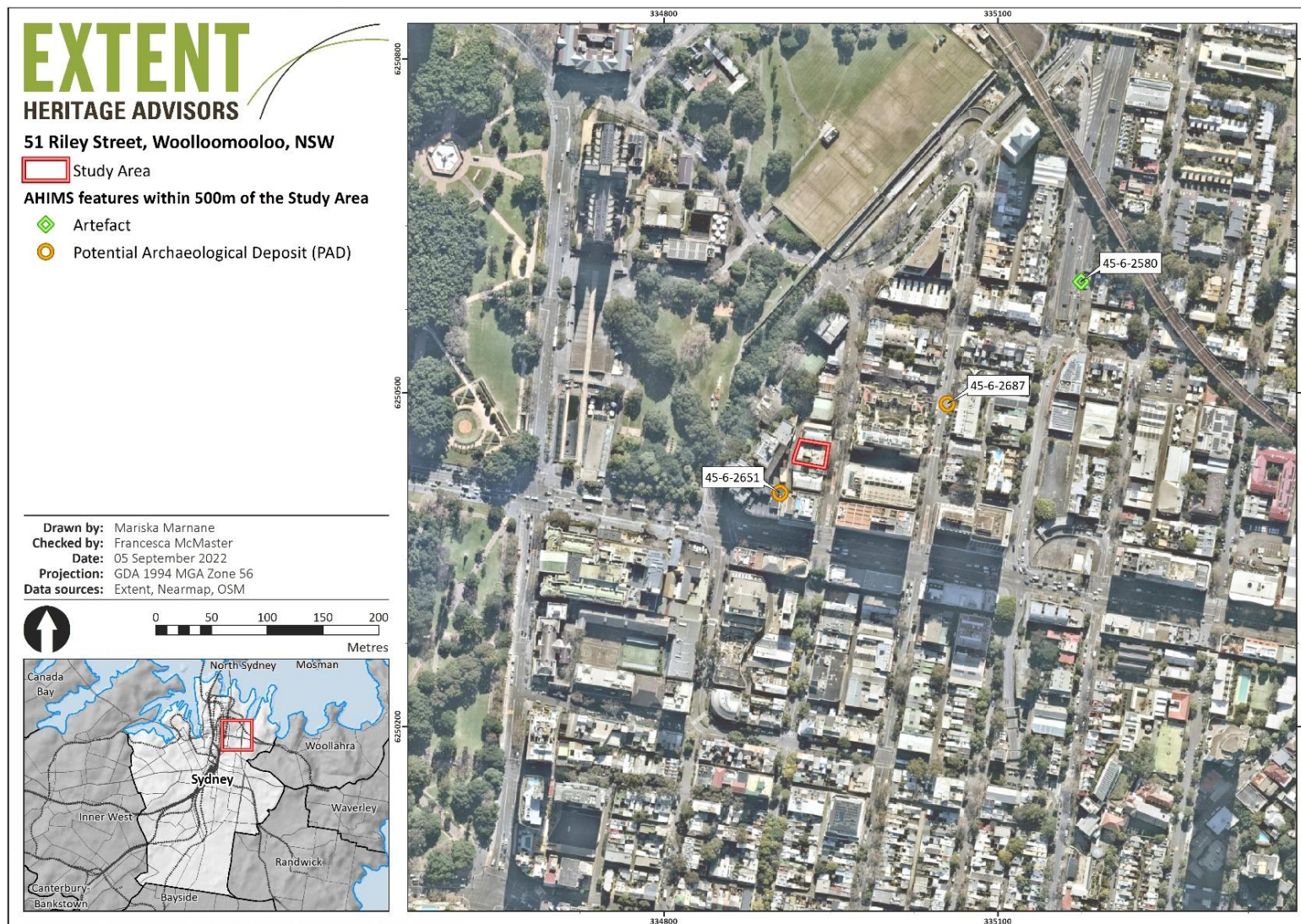


Figure 2. AHIMS Sites near the study area.

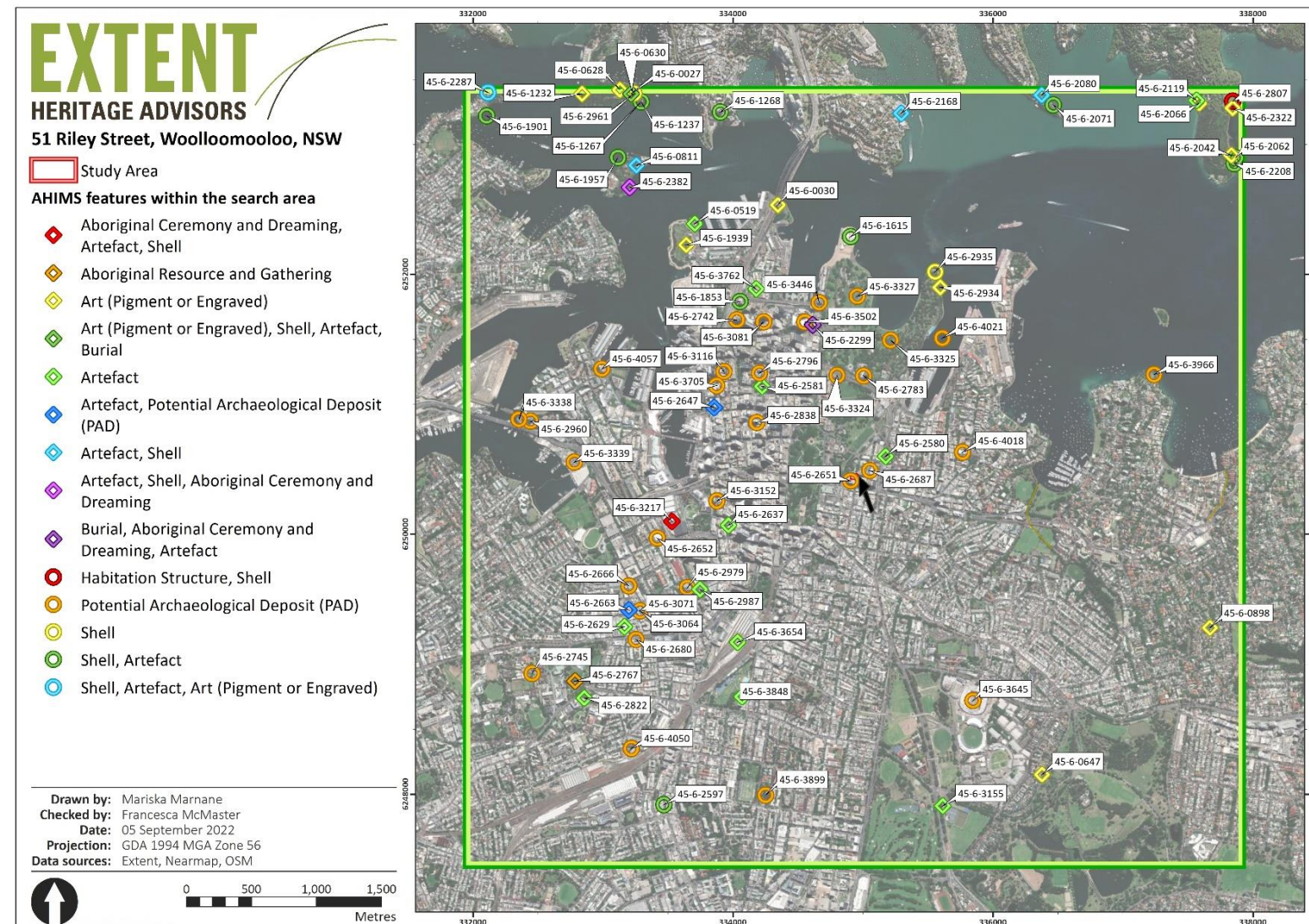


Figure 3 AHIMS results within the search area.

3. Desktop research

3.1 Environment and landscape

3.1.1 Geological mapping

The study area is located within Hawkesbury sandstone parent material. Hawkesbury sandstone is found within the geological provenance of the Sydney Basin. This geological unit consists of medium-to-coarse grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminate lenses, along with a secondary quartz cement (AGGA 2022). The presence of sandstone parent material indicates there may be potential for site types that are associated with sandstone outcrops, including rock shelters, axe grinding grooves, and/or pecked and abraded art.

3.1.2 Soil Landscape Mapping

The study area is located within disturbed terrain within the GyMEA erosional soil landscape (Figure 4). Soils within disturbed terrain landscapes are characterised by extensive deposits of landfill including soil, rock, and building and waste material up to a depth of 1 m, and have been extensively cleared of their native vegetation (Chapman and Murphy 1989). It must be noted, however, that many archaeological excavations across Woolloomooloo—much of which is identified as ‘Disturbed Terrain’—have shown intact, or partially intact, pre-colonial soil profiles surviving below more recent fill units.

In some cases, pre-colonial soil profiles at significant depths may survive due to development. There is the potential that due to urbanisation and intensive development, basements along the banks of the Yurong Creek, which followed the natural depression along present day Busby Lane within and directly to the west of the study area, remain somewhat intact. There is the potential for extant structures to act as a capping, in turn preserving Aboriginal artefacts from ongoing disturbance and tectonic processes.

The erosional GyMEA soil landscape typically comprises shallow depths (approximately 30 cm) of loose, coarse, loamy sand to sandy loam topsoil, overlying clayey sand subsoils and sandstone bedrock of Hawkesbury Sandstone. Landforms include undulating to rolling rises and low hills with local relief of 20–80 m and slopes ranging from 10–25 per cent gradients. The GyMEA soil landscape is mapped across much of the study area, including the Domain. Areas of localised sandstone outcrops are common and have potential for art sites (pigment or engraved) and grinding grooves.

The GyMEA soil landscape forms the moderately steep and undulating topographic landscape typical of the East Sydney region. While moderately steep in some areas, the landscape is highly urbanised and modified, and sharp exposed sandstone reliefs are present in this area but often not without modification; this restricts a few archaeological site types, such as rock shelters and rock engravings which require these landscape features and are sensitive to modification. Archaeologically, the landscape is more likely to exhibit surface artefact scatters and buried cultural material.

3.1.3 Hydrology

An analysis of topographical mapping and NearMap high resolution aerial photographs indicates the study area borders the historical creek line of Yurong Creek. In addition, the study area is near Sydney Harbour, and its affiliated bays (Figure 5).

Previous studies suggest that proximity to both fresh and saltwater resources increase the likelihood of Aboriginal habitation, as these locations are resource rich. Sydney Harbour is also of great importance to Aboriginal people, and as such midden sites, knapping grounds and artefacts are anticipated. However, the proximity to such landmarks has also made the study area of high value post European contact, and there has been significant urban development within the area, including extensive disturbance to subsoils. Such disturbance greatly diminishes the likelihood of survival for Aboriginal sites, however there is the potential for survival at a depth below the disturbance. Any sites surviving to the present day would be of greatly increased significance.

The Yurong Creek runs north-to-south along the western border of the study area. The Creek originally drained the Woolloomooloo valley, carrying fresh water from the western extent of the valley to the mangrove mudflats of the Sydney Harbour in the east (State Library of NSW n.d.). Historical records indicate that this area was deemed undesirable by European settlers due to extensive swamp land and frequent flooding, until it was found to be highly fertile farmland in the early 1800s (Fitzgerald 2008). Flooding was especially bad along William Street (running east-west to the south of the study area) which would be submerged when Yurong Creek was in flood (Fitzgerald 2008). The area has been significantly modified due to urbanisation. Development in the area in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries lead to the filling of Yurong Creek, which was replaced by subsurface drainage (WMA Water 2016, 9). The entire area from Finger Wharf in the north through Bourke Street, Crown Street, Busby Lane, and Stream Street in the south are still subject to flooding as these locations are low points of the original Yurong Creek drainage system (WMA Water 2016, figures 2, 5, and 6).

3.1.4 Landforms

An analysis of the soil landscape mapping, topographic mapping and NearMap high resolution aerial photographs indicates the study area contains a range of landform elements. Heritage NSW specifies five landscape features which are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects (DECCW 2010):

- Within 200 m of waters.
- Within a sand dune system.
- On a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- Within 200 m below or above a cliff face.
- Within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Based on analysis of topography and aerial photography, the study area is within 200 m of historic watercourse running along the west of the study area (see Figure 5).

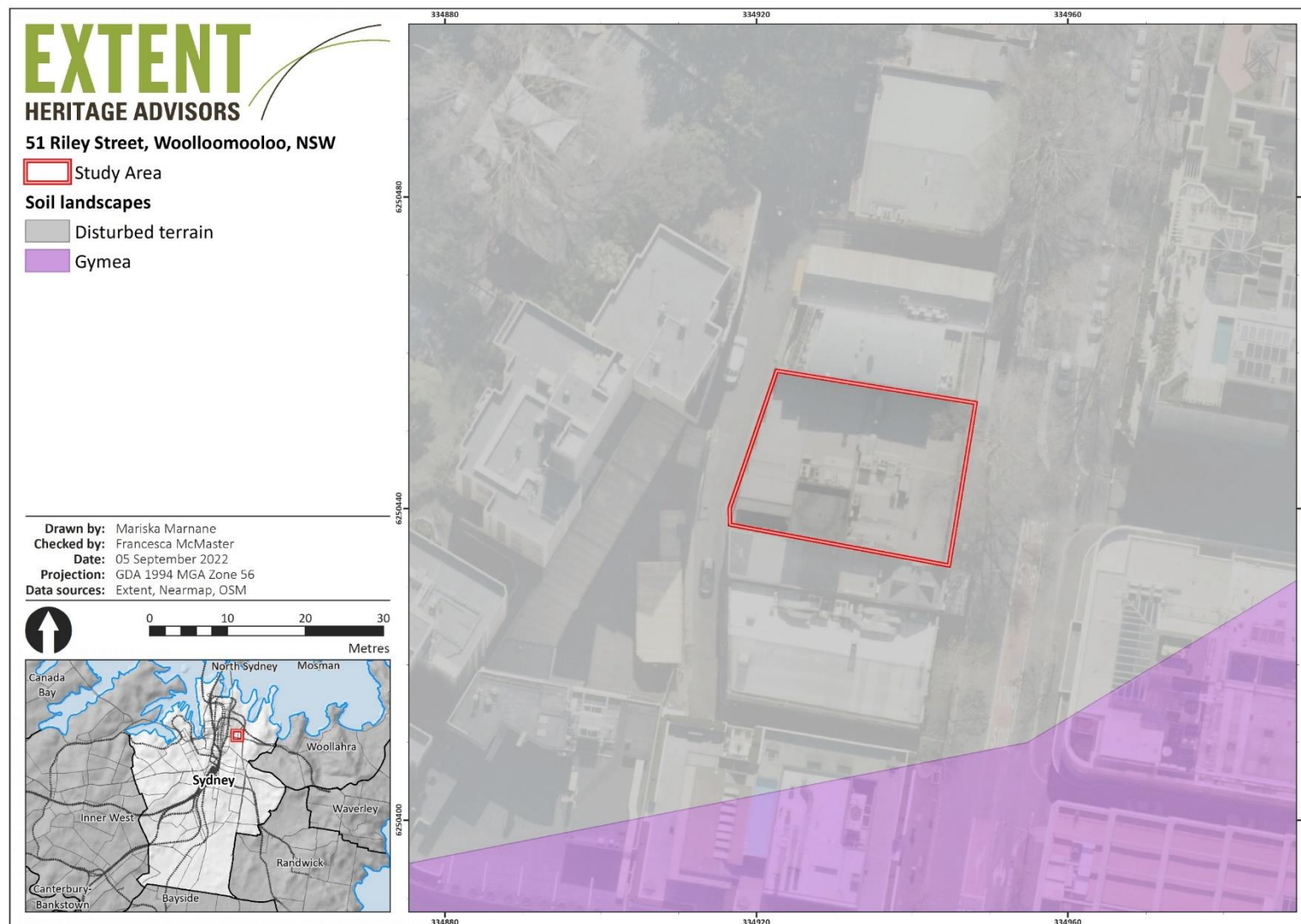


Figure 4. Soil landscapes across the study area.

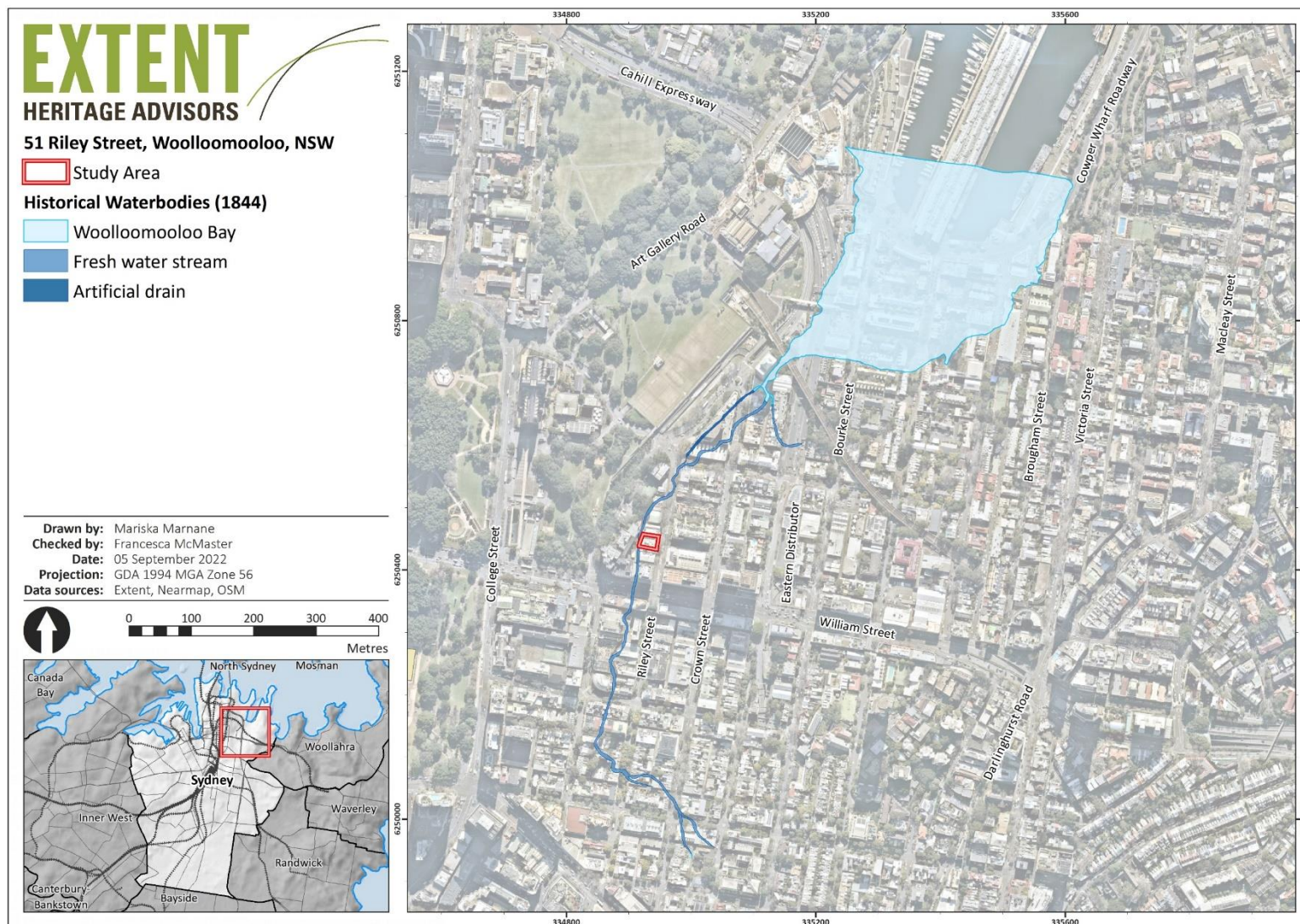


Figure 5. Historical waterbodies surrounding the study area.

3.2 Heritage studies

3.2.1 Regional studies and site patterning

Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney basin region must be considered within the context of sea-level changes. The coastline of Australia has changed considerably during the last 50,000 years of recorded Aboriginal history. The Sydney estuary is considered a drowned valley; the ancient river which now forms Port Jackson eroded up to 85 m into what was once an elevated coastal plain. Specific to the study area, the coastline has shifted considerably, particularly between the late Pleistocene period and Holocene epoch (17,000–10,000 years ago), when the shoreline has been estimated to have shifted from between 3 and 30 km offshore from its present location (Attenbrow 2010, 38; Birch 2006, 218–219). Sea-level reached a highstand of 1–1.5 m above present sea-level between 7,700 and 7,400 years ago, and remained at this elevation until 2,000 years ago. The prolonged sea-level highstand was followed by a fall to present levels at an undetermined rate. The question of a smooth rate of sea-level fall or a series of oscillations has not been resolved (Lewis et al. 2012, 14).

The changing environment of the Sydney area has implications for the material evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Prior to the stabilisation of sea levels, the inhabitants of the study area would have had less access to marine resources (Attenbrow 2010, 39). Following the rise in sea levels, the inhabitants of the region would have used fewer terrestrial resources and more marine resources, particularly those associated with estuaries (Attenbrow 2010, 39).

Rich (1986) characterised the Port Jackson catchment as an area where archaeological sites are predominantly shell middens, art sites, and engraving sites, also suggesting that the most common stone materials were chert, quartz, quartzite, silcrete, and poor-quality basalt.

Attenbrow's Port Jackson Archaeological Project (1991) was one of the first major archaeological surveys of the Sydney coastal region. Attenbrow compiled site type information for the Port Jackson catchment and identified a predominance of shell middens, art, grinding grooves, engravings, and burials. Attenbrow identified the following site patterning characteristics for the Sydney Harbour area:

- Shell middens were most prevalent within 100 m of the high water mark (62 per cent), and on ridgetops (1 per cent);
- the species of shellfish present in middens, and the number of shellfish species varies depending on the distance from water; and
- the archaeological evidence differs greatly from that of the Cumberland Plain, partly due to the availability of exploited resources.

The distribution and nature of archaeological material across East Sydney is poorly understood when compared to the extensive work that has been undertaken on the Cumberland Plain. This is largely due to the rapid development of the area during the colonial period, which both impacted the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the area and predated the instigation of archaeological investigation as part of compliance planning. However, as will be shown in the

discussion of the local context below, significant deposits of Aboriginal archaeological material have been found in the heavily urbanised East Sydney region during previous archaeological investigations. Many of the sites have been discovered during historical archaeological excavations.

The East Sydney region has been subject to extensive urban modifications since colonisation. Urban modifications such as the construction of subsurface infrastructure (for example, services and basements) and cuttings for roads and the foundations of buildings have disturbed or destroyed remnant soil profiles and Aboriginal objects in many places. However, there are circumstances under which remnant soil profiles and Aboriginal objects have been found to survive even in this highly modified urban environment, as the following discussion will demonstrate. Importantly, reclamation of foreshore land has had the effect of sealing deposits, including portions of natural soil profile that survived into the mid-nineteenth century.

It should also be noted that Aboriginal archaeology of Sydney is not confined solely to the period before colonisation (Irish and Goward 2012; Irish 2017). Evidence of Aboriginal people's presence in the post-contact period has been identified in historical archaeological deposits such as the assemblage from the First Government House, described below. As the excavators of Angel Place observed, it is difficult to date some Aboriginal objects in the East Sydney region, because Aboriginal presence and cultural practices continued after colonisation (GML 1998).

3.2.2 Local studies

This section provides a summary of archaeological investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the study area. Its intention is to provide an indication of local site patterning and to characterise the nature of the local archaeological resource.

It is important to note that significant Aboriginal archaeological sites were rarely identified during targeted Aboriginal archaeological investigations in the study area. Rather, many were incidental finds during historical archaeological investigations. As such, several registered sites have a site card, but no corresponding assessment or report. Several of these sites have been revisited by different investigations over a wide timeframe, and as such, the relevant investigations are grouped geographically.

First Government House 1983

In 1983, historical archaeological excavations on the site of the First Government House identified the foundations of the original 1788 residence of Governor Phillip. This was demolished in 1845 and replaced with the current Government House in the Botanic Gardens (Proudfoot, Bickford, Egloff, and Stocks 1991). The site was excavated several more times as it was developed further in 1984, 1987, and again between 1990 and 1991 (Crook, Ellmoos, and Murray 2003, 19–20).

The cumulative assemblage resulting from these excavations contains a range of artefacts that have been identified as Aboriginal (Gorman 1992). These artefacts comprised ten glass artefacts and three stone artefacts, all of which were found in post-contact or historical contexts (Gorman 1992, 1–2). As such, these artefacts may provide evidence for the presence of Aboriginal people in and around the grounds of the First Government House after colonisation;

a shared history that is elucidated by historical sources (see Extent Heritage 2021). These artefacts were registered as AHIMS 45-6-2299, also encompassing a range of other site features including Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming and Burial.

St Mary's Cathedral (Stockton 1987; AHMS 2006)

In 1867 a ground-edged hatchet (axe head) was identified in a road cutting behind St Mary's Cathedral during construction works (Irish and Goward 2013). Whilst no detailed record was kept of the context of this find, it seems likely that the artefact was found in A-horizon soil disturbed during the cutting of the road. Irish and Goward suggest that the Nepean River, some 52 km from the location of the artefact, was the nearest location that the cobble used to make the axe head could have been sourced from (2013).

Subsequent historical archaeological excavations into the St Mary's Cathedral Retaining Wall (Stockton 1987) and the St Mary's Cathedral Chapter Hall (AHMS 2006) both excavated to sandstone bedrock but did not encounter any Aboriginal cultural material. The 2006 investigations encountered sandstone bedrock at a relatively shallow level, suggesting that the overlying deposits had been heavily disturbed during the construction of the Cathedral (AHMS 2006, 3).

Yurong Point (AHIMS 45-6-2934 and AHIMS 45-6-2935)

Two archaeological sites were identified in the vicinity of Yurong Point (i.e., Mrs Macquaries Point) in the 1990s. Yurong is given as an Aboriginal place name for this point in eighteenth and nineteenth century documentary sources (Attenbrow 2010, 11).

These sites comprise the sandstone rockshelter 'Yurong Cave' (AHIMS 45-6-2934) and a midden (AHIMS 45-6-2935). The rockshelter comprises a sandstone overhang in which two white hand stencils are visible (AHIMS 45-6-2934; Irish and Goward 2013). The rockshelter faces east and is about 2 m long—the site card indicates it was 'big enough to allow one person to sit or lie down comfortably'. The shelter did not contain any shell or bone, and had been disturbed by recent occupation and use.

The nearby midden was also heavily disturbed by subsequent activity, and Aboriginal archaeological material was found mixed with historic rubbish such as clay pipes and glass bottles from the nineteenth century onwards (AHIMS 45-6-2935; Irish and Goward 2013). The midden included shell species such as Sydney cockles, Sydney rock oysters, hairy mussels, periwinkles, and limpets. A small red silcrete artefact was also identified at this site. Both these sites attest to the use of Yurong Point by Aboriginal people and the continued exploitation of resources at the water's edge.

Junction Lane (Brayshaw and Haglund 1997)

In 1997, twelve Aboriginal stone artefacts were found during historical archaeological excavations in advance of the construction of the Eastern Distributor Tunnel (Brayshaw and Haglund 1997; AHIMS 45-6-2580). These artefacts were found in formerly estuarine deposits in the vicinity of a spring. The artefacts were found in 'disturbed topsoil' overlain by historical fill. Stone materials included silcrete, chert, quartz, quartzite, and chalcedonic silica; one artefact was a core fragment, and several artefacts were heat-treated.

The discovery of artefacts at Junction Lane shows that Aboriginal objects can be present even in disturbed A-horizon topsoil, especially if it is then sealed with historical fill. This confirms that sites can have Aboriginal archaeological potential even if urban development has modified the site.

The Domain (Austral Archaeology 1999)

In 1999, Austral Archaeology completed a day of archaeological monitoring in the vicinity of the Police Memorial in the Domain (Austral Archaeology 1999). The test trenches did not identify any Aboriginal sites or objects however they did expose 'largely intact' soil profiles, suggesting that the subsurface strata in the Domain have not been extensively modified by urban development. The presence of intact A-horizon topsoils in the Domain, in addition to the identification of redeposited Aboriginal objects in the vicinity of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, suggests that further Aboriginal sites and/or isolated finds may be located within the Domain (Austral Archaeology 1999, 24).

70 William Street, Woolloomooloo (ERM 2004)

In circumstances similar to the find in the vicinity of St Mary's Cathedral, a stone axe head was found in 1925 at the corner of William Street and Riley Street, at a depth of 5 m (Irish and Goward 2013). Seventy-eight years later, Aboriginal stone artefacts were identified after the demolition of a 1960s building directly adjacent to the findspot of the stone axe. During historical archaeological investigations, a layer of intact podsolised sand A-horizon topsoil was identified under historic fill (ERM 2004, 1). A salvage excavation identified an extensive spread of artefacts throughout the A-horizon, in the vicinity of an unnamed former creek (referred to in the present report as Yurong Creek) that runs through the site (AHIMS 45-6-2651).

During the testing and salvage phases of this excavation, a total of 388 stone artefacts and eight shattered fragments of artefact raw material were identified over an area of nearly 60 m², with a median artefact density of 4 per m² (ERM 2004, 30; 33). Stone materials included silcrete, tuff, petrified wood, and quartz. All of these materials, apart from quartz, are not naturally present on the site, and must have been brought in by Aboriginal people (ERM 2004, 30). Artefacts were found spread throughout the A1-horizon, a 10 cm layer of dark grey charcoal rich sand, and the A2-horizon, a 40 cm layer light grey sand and sandstone gravel (AHIMS 45-6-2651). These artefact-bearing deposits were contained within the upper 1m of this soil unit. These layers overlay orange-brown 'coffee rock', within which artefacts were also present within the upper cavities.

The William Street site is significant to this study because it gives a good indication of the kind of circumstances in which Aboriginal cultural heritage material is preserved in heavily modified urban contexts. The intact topsoil was sealed by a thin layer of clay and brown sand, which was an imported historic fill used to raise the level of William Street that was in turn washed by the creek onto the original topsoil (ERM 2004, 7). This clay layer underlay sandstone block foundations, which were placed directly onto this clay level without any foundation trench (ERM 2004, 7). The historic clay layer was also itself sealed by construction fill (ERM 2004, 6).

Crucially, the significant modifications on the site from the nineteenth century onwards did not completely destroy the A-horizon topsoil in which Aboriginal objects were found. These modifications included the construction of a cellar, cesspits, and an oviform sewer (ERM 2004,

8). Even the construction of a 1960s office building with concrete piers had minor impact on the natural soils (ERM 2004, 8).

In short, the results of the salvage excavation at 70 William Street show that the survival of intact topsoil is largely dependent on the specifics of historical construction activity and individual site histories. However, if any A-horizon topsoil is intact, it is likely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage material within its upper limits. This A-horizon may be sealed by historical fill and cut by historical features. Cooperation between Aboriginal and historical archaeological teams is crucial to facilitating the identification of these kind of urban Aboriginal archaeological sites (ERM 2004, 3).

76–88 Crown Street, Woolloomooloo (GML 2005)

A Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) was registered at 76–88 Crown Street in advance of combined Aboriginal and historical archaeological investigations on the site (AHIMS 45-6-2687). During the monitoring of new works, it was observed that the entire site had been cut down to sandstone bedrock during the construction of the mid-twentieth century building on the site (Steele 2005; GML 2005). The PAD, has consequently been proven not to be a site, although its AHIMS status has not been changed. This area is approximately 130 m from the William Street site, showing how variable archaeological preservation across the same urban area can be.

Beare Park and Kings Cross Rotary Park, Elizabeth Bay (CHC 2007)

In 2007 an Aboriginal archaeological investigation was conducted to investigate the potential impacts of an upgrade in Beare Park and Kings Cross Rotary Park in Elizabeth Bay. This study took place in the vicinity of 'Elizabeth Town', a small settlement established by Governor Macquarie in 1820 (Macquarie 1820; Hall 1828, West 1882; see Extent Heritage 2021).

The investigation concluded that much of the study area was reclaimed land under a previous pre-1875 high water mark (CHC 2007, 24). Approximately one third of the site was not reclaimed land, however these areas had low archaeological potential because the area had likely been subject to disturbance and filling (CHC 2007, 4). A site inspection found some shell material but determined it was not likely to be in situ. No archaeological testing took place (CHC 2007, 4).

The conclusions of this assessment seem to underestimate the potential preservation of an intact shoreline for Elizabeth Bay, as has been shown in other investigations within the study area, and at the KENS Site and Angel Place. In these investigations intact topsoil and shorelines show evidence of preservation even in areas that have been filled and consequently sealed. In some cases, such as 70 William Street, historical fill seals and preserves topsoils and Aboriginal cultural heritage material. This investigation also does not discuss the potential for any preserved remains of Elizabeth Town, which would constitute an important contact-period Aboriginal site.

3.2.3 Previous disturbance

An analysis of NearMap high resolution aerial photography and a series of historical aerial photographs indicates the study area has been subject to prior landform modification and disturbance in the form of:

- extensive clearing;
- reclamation;
- filling of water courses and instillation of subsurface drainage; and
- urban development, including leveling, construction and demolition.

Major works have occurred within the study area and within the Sydney LGA. Historical aerials indicate that intense clearing of vegetation was completed by 1854, with the map of the City of Sydney indicating formalised structures along William and Riley Streets by this period. From 1854 onwards the study area remains to be located within an area of development, with increasing reclamation in the area of Yurong Creek, which was filled by the nineteenth century. Urban development in the area included periods of construction, demolition and leveling.

The current structure present at 51 Riley Street includes a 3.3 m deep basement, based on existing plans of the structure. It is considered likely that the construction of this basement would have stripped the remaining topsoil from the area. It is also considered unlikely, based on local excavations, that the study area was overlain with enough introduced fill to cap any deposits with the potential for Aboriginal objects (>2.3 m).

Since the area has been previously disturbed, and the disturbance is assessed here as being sufficiently severe as to remove any Aboriginal objects or cultural deposits that might have existed in the area prior to the disturbance, a visual inspection of the area has not been carried out as part of this due diligence assessment. This is in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, Step 4, which states that a visual inspection 'only applies if your activity is on land that is not disturbed land or contains known Aboriginal objects' (DECCW 2010, 12).

4. Conclusions

No Aboriginal objects or places as defined by the National Parks and Wildlife Act are registered within the study area.

Although there have been significant quantities of stone artefacts recovered from excavations less than 50 m from the study area, the current basement of the building is considered likely to have removed any soil with a potential to include Aboriginal objects. This disturbance has reduced the potential for Aboriginal objects to low.

It is assessed here that the study area does not have a likelihood to contain Aboriginal objects.

There are currently no places within the study area included on the National, Commonwealth or World lists under the EPBC Act. There are no known Declarations under the ATSIHP Act in relation to the study area. No Commonwealth heritage approvals are currently required with respect to Aboriginal heritage.

With reference to the risk management process set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010), we note:

- There are **no** AHIMS sites recorded within the proposed works area;
- The study area **does** contain a landscape feature which is likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, being within 200m of a waterway; and
- The study area **is** an area of 'disturbed land' as defined in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

It is assessed here that further archaeological investigation is not warranted. In accordance with Step 2b of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010), the works may proceed with caution.

5. Recommendations

In accordance with the process set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) and the legal requirements of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, we make the following recommendations.

No Aboriginal objects are recorded within the study area, and this assessment has concluded that the study area does not have a likelihood of containing Aboriginal objects, following the procedure set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010). Therefore, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is not required for the proposed works.

The proposed works may 'proceed with caution' in accordance with the risk management process set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010).

The proposed works can proceed with caution within the study area identified in this due diligence report only. If the proposed works area changes, a separate due diligence process must be undertaken.

While this assessment recommends that the proposed works can proceed with caution, there is always some risk that unexpected Aboriginal objects or skeletal remains might be encountered during development works.

If Aboriginal objects (or potential Aboriginal objects) are discovered during project works, all works in the vicinity of the discovery site must cease immediately, and the area of the discovery must be protected to ensure no further harm occurs. Rose Property Group Pty Ltd must notify Heritage NSW, to determine whether further Aboriginal heritage assessment or permit approvals are required.

It is an offence to harm Aboriginal objects without an approved Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. Work must not recommence at the location of the discovery site until any necessary permits under the National Parks and Wildlife Act have been approved by Heritage NSW and all permit conditions have been completed.

If human remains or suspected human skeletal remains are identified during project works, all works in the vicinity of the discovery site must cease immediately, and the area of the discovery must be protected to ensure no further harm occurs. Rose Property Group Pty Ltd must notify NSW Coroners Office, NSW Police and Heritage NSW to notify them of the discovery.

NSW Police will control the discovery site, and will determine if it represents a crime scene. If the human remains are determined to represent a criminal act, NSW Police will direct proceedings, including deciding when works may continue.

If NSW Police determine that the remains do not represent a crime scene and are Aboriginal ancestral remains or non-Aboriginal ancestral remains, then Heritage NSW will be responsible

for determining the next course of action. All activities will be directed by Heritage NSW. Works cannot proceed on site until Heritage NSW determine that is appropriate to do so.

Table 2. Site specific responses to the due diligence procedure questions set out in DECCW 2010.

1	<p>Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?</p> <p>The proposed development includes the demolition of the extant structure on site and the construction of a seven-storey structure with two storeys of basement. No culturally modified trees have been identified within the subject area, and the potential for them is nil due to land clearing.</p>	Proceed to question 2.
2a	<p>Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?</p> <p>No. No Aboriginal objects as defined by the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> are recorded within the study area, and no Aboriginal objects were identified during the site inspection.</p>	Proceed to question 2b.
2b	<p>Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware? (Including whether or not the study area is 'Disturbed Land' as defined in the Code?)</p> <p>A nearby excavation recovered 388 stone artefacts from the upper 1m of remnant sand. The current study area currently has a basement extending 3.5m below the current ground surface, therefore minimising the potential for remnant soils.</p>	Proceed to question 2c.
2c	<p>Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?</p> <p>Yes. The study area is within 200m of the historical watercourse, Yurong Creek.</p>	Proceed to question 3.
3	<p>Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?</p> <p>Not applicable. The study area contains no known Aboriginal objects.</p>	Proceed to question 4.
4	<p>Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?</p> <p>Desktop assessment found that no known Aboriginal objects are present within the study area. Desktop assessment concluded that the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present is low / unlikely.</p>	Work may 'proceed with caution' in line with the recommendations set out in this report.

	<p>A visual inspection of the study area was not deemed necessary due to the disturbed nature of the study area (this decision is in accordance with the due diligence procedure set out in DECCW 2010, Step 4).</p>	
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6. References

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Appendix A. Information on legislation

A.1. Commonwealth Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act was enacted at a Federal level to preserve and protect areas (particularly sacred sites) and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal Australians from damage or desecration. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10). This can include the preclusion of development.

As well as providing protection to areas, it can also protect objects by Declaration, in particular Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). Although this is a Federal Act, it can be invoked on a State level if the State is unwilling or unable to provide protection for such sites or objects.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act provides for the protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes (amongst other things) a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Places on the NHL are of natural or cultural significance at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned or occupied by the Commonwealth which are of heritage significance for certain specified reasons.

Places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if State or local various heritage lists do not specifically include them.

The heritage values of places on the NHL or the CHL are protected under the terms of the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the EPBC Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values of a listed place. The approval (or rejection) follows the referral of the matter by the relevant agency's Minister.

Native Title Act 1993

The Native Title Act provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act established the National Native Title Tribunal to administer native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. The Tribunal also administers the future act processes that attract the right to negotiate under the Native Title Act 1993.

The Act also provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA). An ILUA is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the Native Title Act in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible, pragmatic agreements to suit their particular circumstances.

An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a native title determination, or settled separately from a native title claim.

An ILUA can be negotiated and registered whether there is a native title claim over the area or not.

A.2. NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals. The relevant sections of the EP&A Act are:

- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Where Project Approval is to be determined under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Act, further approvals under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, are not required. In those instances, management of Aboriginal heritage follows the applicable Aboriginal assessment guidelines (the Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation, July 2005) and any relevant statement of commitments included in the Development Approval.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPW Act) provides blanket protection for Aboriginal objects (material evidence of Indigenous occupation) and Aboriginal places (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) across New South Wales. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

An Aboriginal place is any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under section 84 of the NPW Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without a permit authorised by the Heritage NSW. In addition, anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to Heritage NSW.

The operation of the NPW Act is administered by Heritage NSW. With regard to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage, Heritage NSW has endorsed the following guidelines:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010),

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010),
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (2010), and
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (2011).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The Aboriginal Land Rights Act allows for the transfer of ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council of vacant Crown land not required for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Appendix B. AHIMS search

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-4057	Pirrama Road PAD	GDA	56	332992	6251272	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Curio Projects Pty Ltd, Miss. Rebecca Agius							Permits 4970
45-6-0630	Berry Bay Balls Head Reserve; Campbells Cave	GDA	56	333224	6253410	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	W.D Campbell, Michael Guider, Mr. Phil Hunt, Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99857,100494, 102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting							Permits 1428,1700
45-6-3762	Harrington IFS01	GDA	56	334178	6251888	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L, Mr. Benjamin Streat							Permits
45-6-3899	ES-PAD-2018-01	GDA	56	334251	6247993	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Doctor. Tse Siang Lim							Permits 4818
45-6-2935	Yurong 1	GDA	56	335555	6252020	Open site	Valid	Shell : 6		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider, Mr. Paul Irish							Permits
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494, 102763,10276 5
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting							Permits 1369
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler							Permits 1854
45-6-2807	Bradleys Head East 1	AGD	56	337739	6253143	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Ms. Alison Nightingale							Permits
45-6-2208	Bradleys Beach rock shelter	AGD	56	337751	6252663	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1895,2025
	Contact	Recorders	Andrew Ross							Permits
45-6-1267	Balls Head Reserve	GDA	56	333294	6253330	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1809
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow, Michael Guider, Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	GDA	56	333419	6249969	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler, Mr. Matthew Kelleher, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic							Permits 1598
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	GDA	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 0222156 Riley St. Woolloo

Client Service ID : 714359

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.D Coe					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2168	RSYS midden;	AGD	56	335190	6253050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					<u>Permits</u>	2554	
45-6-1957	Goat Island Cave;	AGD	56	333010	6252710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1939	MSB Tower;	GDA	56	333640	6252227	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3848	244 Cleveland Street	GDA	56	334070	6248750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-4021	RBG Mare & Foal	GDA	56	335610	6251511	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Jillian Comber,Comber Consultants Pty Limited					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2066	Red Ochre Fish	AGD	56	337481	6253127	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1809,1895,202 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0898	Woollahra;	GDA	56	337670	6249281	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					<u>Permits</u>	3670	
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	GDA	56	333199	6249418	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nigh					<u>Permits</u>	1719	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/09/2022 for Catherine Fenech for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331934.0 - 337934.0, Northings : 6247438.0 - 6253438.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 80

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0647	Centennial Park	AGD	56	336273	6247961	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2322	Red Fish 2;Mosman;	AGD	56	337740	6253090	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1237	Yarra Bay;Captain Phillip Monument;	GDA	56	333294	6253330	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	274,102147
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2687	Crown Street PAD 1	AGD	56	334950	6250300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1232	Balls Head Unbelievable Cave	GDA	56	332839	6253390	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,D Lautrec,Aboriginal Heritage Office <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2581	Angel Place	GDA	56	334223	6251138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-0030	Dawes Point;Dawes Point Park;	GDA	56	334345	6252534	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2071	Cremorne Pt. 1	GDA	56	336464	6253305	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3645	SFS PAD 1	GDA	56	335846	6248721	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Sam Cooling,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Mx.Sam Cooling <u>Permits</u>							

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 0222156 Riley St. Woolloo

Client Service ID : 714359

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2062	Bradleys Beach	AGD	56	337762	6252708	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1809,1895,2025
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Dominic Steele					<u>Permits</u>	3458	
45-6-2580	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Helen Brayshaw					<u>Permits</u>	894,902,903	
45-6-1615	Bennelong Point	AGD	56	334800	6252100	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms					<u>Permits</u>	3789	
45-6-3654	CRS AS 01 (Central Railway Station Artefact scatter 01)	GDA	56	334035	6249170	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		104403
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					<u>Permits</u>	4639	
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Andrew Ross					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					<u>Permits</u>	4019	
45-6-1901	Long Nose Point 1;Birchgrove;9 Numa Street;	AGD	56	332000	6253030	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2287	Yerroulbin Cave	AGD	56	332010	6253210	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1268	Balls Head Reserve;	AGD	56	333800	6253060	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3446	71 Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	334663	6251783	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron					<u>Permits</u>	4285	
45-6-2651	William St PAD	AGD	56	334800	6250220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Neville Baker					<u>Permits</u>	1589,1670	

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 0222156 Riley St. Woolloo

Client Service ID : 714359

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-6-3705	Kent and Erskine St PAD	GDA	56	333876	6251145	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-3502	Loftus PAD 01	GDA	56	334551	6251635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2961	Balls Head Midden NSC-058	GDA	56	333239	6253395	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-4018	Metro-Minerva PAD	GDA	56	335768	6250632	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-2934	Yurong Cave	GDA	56	335595	6251900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
45-6-3966	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH123	GDA	56	337241	6251230	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/09/2022 for Catherine Fenech for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331934.0 - 337934.0, Northings : 6247438.0 - 6253438.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 80

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-4050	RNE-PAD01	GDA	56	333218	6248353	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Mr.Michael Lever							Permits
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	GDA	56	333200	6249602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightinga							Permits 1738
45-6-2042	Ashton park	AGD	56	337730	6252728	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1809,1895,202 5
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider							Permits
45-6-3325	RBG PAD 2	GDA	56	335212	6251494	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat							Permits
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,10276 3
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra							Permits 3506
45-6-0519	Moore's Wharf	AGD	56	333600	6252200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	808
	Contact	Recorders	R Lampert							Permits
45-6-2119	Mosman Athol Beach	AGD	56	337460	6253150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1895,2025
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider							Permits
45-6-0628	Balls Head Reserve Waverton	GDA	56	333129	6253420	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,D Lautrec,Mr.Phil Hunt,Mr.R Taplin,Aboriginal Heritage Office							Permits
45-6-2299	First Government House	GDA	56	334612	6251612	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Artefact :-	Burial/s,Historic Place	102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Watkin Tench,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,M							Permits 4552
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Bill Lord							Permits
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald							Permits 2153,2320,2443
45-6-3327	RBG PAD 3	GDA	56	334957	6251832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat							Permits

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-0027	Balls Head Berry Island	GDA	56	333214	6253390	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -, Burial : -	Burial/s,Shelter with Art,Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0811	Goat Island;Parramatta River;	AGD	56	333150	6252650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Elizabeth Rich					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103114
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Sally MacLennan					<u>Permits</u>	3577,3934,4239	
45-6-2382	Goat Island 2	AGD	56	333100	6252480	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Klim Gollan					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2080	Cremorne Pt 2	GDA	56	336374	6253380	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1809
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Aboriginal Heritage Office					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Haglund and Associates					<u>Permits</u>	2364	

** 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