

Attachment A5

Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

The logo for URBIS, featuring the word "URBIS" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The letters are partially enclosed by a white square frame that is open on the right side. The background of the entire page is a gradient from purple at the top to yellow at the bottom, with a white horizontal line intersecting the vertical line of the logo frame.

URBIS

ABORIGINAL OBJECTS DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

41-49 Mountain Street Ultimo
Gadigal Land

Prepared for
APT RESIDENTIAL
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We acknowledge, in each of our offices the Traditional Owners on whose land we stand.

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GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming site	Previously referred to as mythological sites, these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g. natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal object	As defined in the NPW Act, any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
Aboriginal place	As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
Aboriginal resource and gathering sites	Related to everyday activities such as food gathering, hunting, or collection and manufacture of materials and goods for use or trade. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. A register of previously reported Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in NSW, managed under Section 90 of the NPW Act.
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the NPW Act.
Archaeology	The scientific study of material remains of past human life, including artefacts, relics, ruins, buildings and their environment and context.
Art	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Artefact scatter	Multiple artefacts associated with one another in the same context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.
Burial	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g. in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.

Term	Definition
Ceremonial ring	A Raised earth ring associated with ceremony. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Cliff	A steep rock face
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010b).
Conflict site	Previously referred to as massacre sites where confrontations occurred between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, or between different Aboriginal groups. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
Due Diligence Code	<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010a)
Dune	As defined in the Due Diligence Code, a sand ridge or sand hill formed by the wind.
Earth mound	A mounded deposit of round to oval shape containing baked clay lumps, ash, charcoal and, usually, black or dark grey sediment. The deposit may be compacted or loose and ashy. Mounds may contain various economic remains such as mussel shell and bone as well as stone artefacts. Occasionally they contain burials. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW)
EP&BC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
Fish trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Grinding grooves	A groove in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears, or rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Harm	As defined in the NPW Act, to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or destroy, deface or damage a declared Aboriginal place. Harm may be direct or indirect (e.g. through increased visitation or erosion). Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.
Habitation structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. Temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the coastline and may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Headland	A narrow piece of coastal land that projects from a coastline into the sea or ocean
Hearth	Aboriginal site feature recordable on AHIMS. Cultural deposit sometimes marked by hearth stones, usually also contains charcoal and may also contain heat treated stone fragments.
Isolated find	A single artefact found in an isolated context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.

Term	Definition
Modified Trees	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Non-human bone and organic material	Objects which can be found within cultural deposits as components of an Aboriginal site such as fish or mammal bones, ochres, cached objects which may otherwise have broken down such as resin, twine, dilly bags, nets etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
Ochre quarry	A source of ochre used for ceremonial occasions, burials, trade and artwork. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
PAD	A 'potential archaeological deposit'. An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Ridge	A compound landform element comprising a narrow crest that is longer than its width
Ridge top (or ridgeline)	The crest of a ridge that extends along its highest contours
Shell	An accumulation or deposit of shellfish from beach, estuarine, lacustrine or riverine species resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption. Usually found in deposits previously referred to as 'shell middens.' These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
SSDA	State Significant Development Application, under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act
Stone arrangement	Human produced arrangements of stone usually associated with ceremonial activities, or used as markers for territorial limits or to mark/protect burials. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Stone quarry	A source of stone which was quarried and used for the production of stone tools by Aboriginal people. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Waterhole	A source of fresh water for Aboriginal groups which may have traditional ceremonial or dreaming significance and/or may also be used to the present day as a rich resource gathering area (e.g. waterbirds, eels, clays, reeds etc). These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
Waters	As defined in the Due Diligence Code, the whole or any part of any river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse and tidal waters (including the sea), where the boundary of tidal waters is defined as the high-water mark.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by APT Residential ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 41-49 Mountain Street, Ultimo, legally defined as 21/-/DP5567 and 1/-/DP191928 ('the subject area').

The proponent is seeking to lodge a planning proposal. The ADD was undertaken to determine whether any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places are likely to be harmed by future proposed developments of the subject area.

The ADD was undertaken in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code') and included the following:

- Searches of the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'), Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System ('AHIMS') and State Heritage Inventory ('SHI')
- Review of previous archaeological assessments relevant to the subject area
- Landscape analysis
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area
- Visual inspection of the subject area

The due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 1) The proposed activity is not a 'low impact activity'.
- 2) There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 3) Previous studies in the vicinity of the subject area have identified Aboriginal objects within similar developed locations.
- 4) The subject area is in proximity to historical aquatic resources of Blackwattle Creek and associated swamps.
- 5) The subject area has been impacted by historical phases of construction and demolition.
- 6) Due to the possibility that Aboriginal objects may be encountered during historical archaeological investigations an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is recommended to mitigate risk. The ACHA should incorporate an Archaeological Research Design outlining a management strategy for Aboriginal objects should they be encountered. This would avoid delays to the project as an ACHA has a minimum timeframe of approximately 4 months due to statutory consultation periods.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- **Recommendation 1 – Record Keeping**

This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.

- **Recommendation 2 – Further Investigation**

Further investigation is required in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment ('ACHA'), including an assessment of the impacts of the proposed works and consultation with the Aboriginal community. The ACHA should incorporate an Archaeological Research Design outlining a management strategy for Aboriginal objects should they be encountered. The ACHA should be undertaken in accordance with the following:

- *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants* (OEH 2011a)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010c)

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

The ACHA should be undertaken to further investigate whether or not Aboriginal objects are present within the subject area and, if required, to support an application for an AHIP or, if consent for the proposed works is to be sought via a State Significant Development Application ('SSDA'), under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW), to inform and accompany the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the SSDA.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by APT Residential ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 41-49 Mountain Street, Ultimo, legally defined as 21/-/DP5567 and 1/-/DP191928 ('the subject area'). The regional location and boundary of the subject area are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. The Proponent is seeking to lodge a planning proposal for a multi-storey mixed-use development. Designs are currently in the concept phase.

The ADD has been prepared to meet the requirements for due diligence under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). The ADD follows the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a) ('the Due Diligence Code') and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places would be harmed, or would be likely to be harmed, by the proposed activity and to ascertain whether further investigation is required.

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is located at 41-49 Mountain Street, Ultimo, and is comprised of lots 21/-/DP5567 and 1/-/DP191928. It is part of the Sydney Local Government Area (LGA) and is currently zoned as MU1 – Mixed Use. The subject area is approximately 0.15ha. It is bounded by Smail Street to the north, Mountain Street to the east and commercial properties to the west and south.

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

The current ADD is to support a planning proposal. Concept designs consist of a multi-storey mixed-use development which would include the following:

- Demolition of all existing temporary structures.
- Removal of the existing concrete surface.
- Construction of a 15-storey apartment building inclusive of one underground basement fronting Smail Street and 7 storeys fronting Mountain Street.

The initial concept designs feature the proposed basement level extending down to 3.5 metres below the current ground level, occupying almost the full extent of the subject area (Figure 3 - Figure 4) with the exception of the extant State Heritage listed item - *Electrical Substation No.5* (SHR 00934) which will be retained in-situ. Its below ground footprint will not be impacted upon.

1.3. STATUTORY CONTROLS

1.3.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) ('the EPBC Act') provides protection for properties and places listed on the World Heritage List ('WHL'), the National Heritage List ('NHL') and the Commonwealth Heritage List ('CHL').

The WHL is a list of properties around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity, the NHL is a list of places of outstanding significance to the nation and the CHL is a list heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government. The WHL, NHL and CHL may include properties and places of Aboriginal heritage significance, in addition to places of natural and historical significance.

It is an offence under sections 15A, 15C, 27A and 27C of the EPBC Act to take any action that is likely to have a significant impact of the relevant heritage values of a place listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the WHL, NHL or CHL.

Properties and places listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL, are included in the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'). The AHD also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists. A search of the AHD was undertaken on 16 June 2025. The search did not identify any Aboriginal heritage properties or places within the curtilage of the subject area that are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.3.2. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) ('the NPW Act') and *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW) ('the NPW Reg') protect 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places' in NSW.

The NPW Act defines 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places' as follows:

- **Aboriginal object** means 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.
- **Aboriginal place** means any place, which may or may not contain Aboriginal objects, that is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act because it is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.

Under section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place. Section 87 of the NPW Act provides the following defences to prosecution under s. 86 of the NPW Act:

- The harm was to a previously unknown Aboriginal object, other than a modified tree, and was caused by a low impact activity as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg.
- The harm was to a previously unknown Aboriginal object and due diligence was exercised by the Proponent to determine whether the activity would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed, per section 87(2) of the NPW Act.
- The harm or desecration was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit ('AHIP'), per section 87(1) of the NPW Act.
- The harm or desecration was authorised by an approved State Significant Development Application, per section 4.41(1)(d) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

Regulation 58 of the NPW Reg defines 'low impact' activities as:

- Maintenance of existing roads, fire and other trails and tracks and existing utilities and other similar services, on disturbed land.
- Farming and land management work for cropping and leaving paddocks fallow, the construction of water storage works, the construction of fences, the construction of irrigation infrastructure, ground water bores or flood mitigation works, or the construction of erosion control or soil conservation works (such as contour banks), on disturbed land.
- Farming and land management work that involved the maintenance of existing grain, fibre or fertiliser storage areas, existing water storage works, existing irrigation infrastructure, ground water bores or flood mitigation works, existing fences, or existing erosion control or soil conservation works.
- The grazing of animals.
- An activity on land that has been disturbed that comprises exempt development or was the subject of a complying development certificate issued under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- Mining exploration work that involved costeaning, bulk sampling or drilling, on disturbed land.
- Geological mapping, surface geophysical surveys (excluding seismic surveys), sub-surface geophysical surveys that involve downhole logging and sampling and coring using hand-held equipment (except when carried out as part of an archaeological investigation).
- The removal of isolated, dead or dying vegetation, but only if there is minimal disturbance to the surrounding ground surface.
- Seismic surveying and the construction and maintenance of ground water monitoring bores on disturbed land.
- Environmental rehabilitation work (excluding erosion control or soil conservation works).

For the purposes of the above, land is 'disturbed' if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable (reg. 58(4)).

As no works are currently proposed it is unclear if future proposed works will be 'high impact' activities as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg. Therefore, the present ADD was undertaken to exercise due diligence to determine whether any future proposed activity would harm an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

In accordance with section 87(3) of the NPW Act, due diligence may be exercised by compliance with the requirements set out in the NPW Regulation or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation.

The present ADD was undertaken in accordance with the generic due diligence process described in Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code. It is noted that there is an inconsistency between the due diligence process depicted in the flowchart on page 10 of the Due Diligence Code and the process described on pages 11 to 14. The latter was adopted in *Williams v Graham* [2016] NSWLEC 151 and has been applied for the present ADD.

The ADD included the following:

- Searches of the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'), Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System ('AHIMS') and State Heritage Inventory ('SHI')
- Review of previous archaeological assessments relevant to the subject area
- Landscape analysis
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area
- Visual inspection of the subject area

1.5. LIMITATIONS

The ADD is limited to consideration of Aboriginal objects and places. Historical heritage properties and places protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) and historical heritage items and relics protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) are not considered.

The ADD is limited to the due diligence process outlined in the Due Diligence Code. The ADD did not include consultation with the Aboriginal community or consideration of intangible cultural heritage.

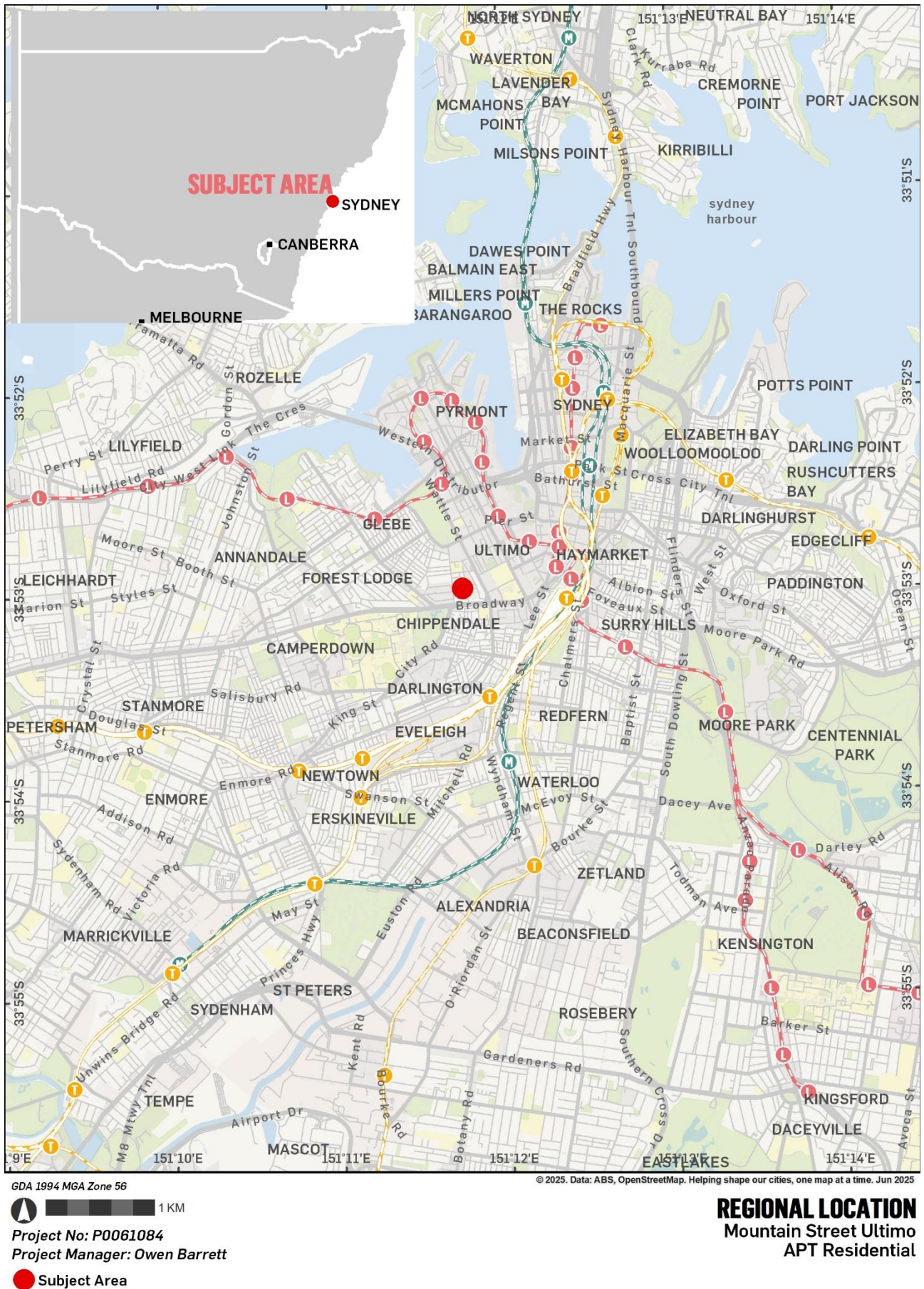


Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0061084
Project Manager: Owen Barrett

 Subject Area — Contours

LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

Mountain Street Ultimo
APT Residential

Figure 2 – Location of subject area

Reference Design Section 1

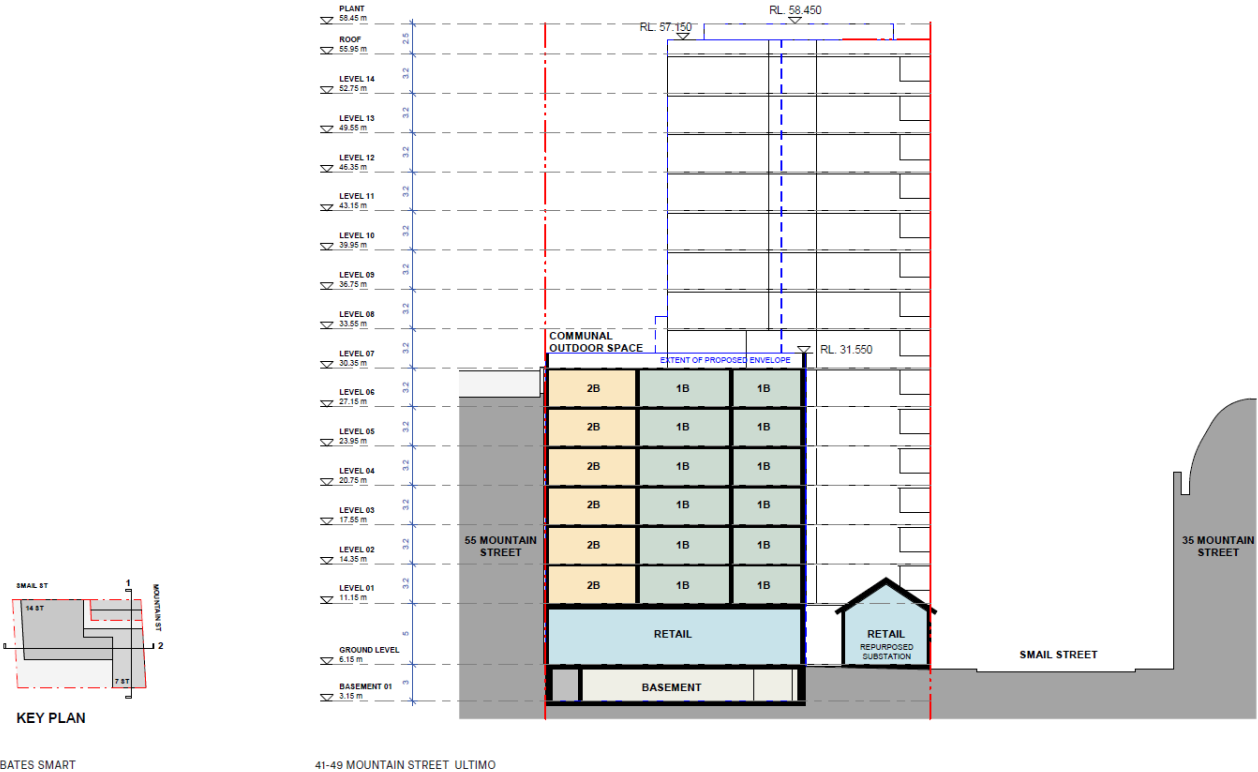


Figure 3 – Extract of concept section plan showing basement location and building from Mountain Street.
Source: Bates Smart 2025.

Reference Design Section 2

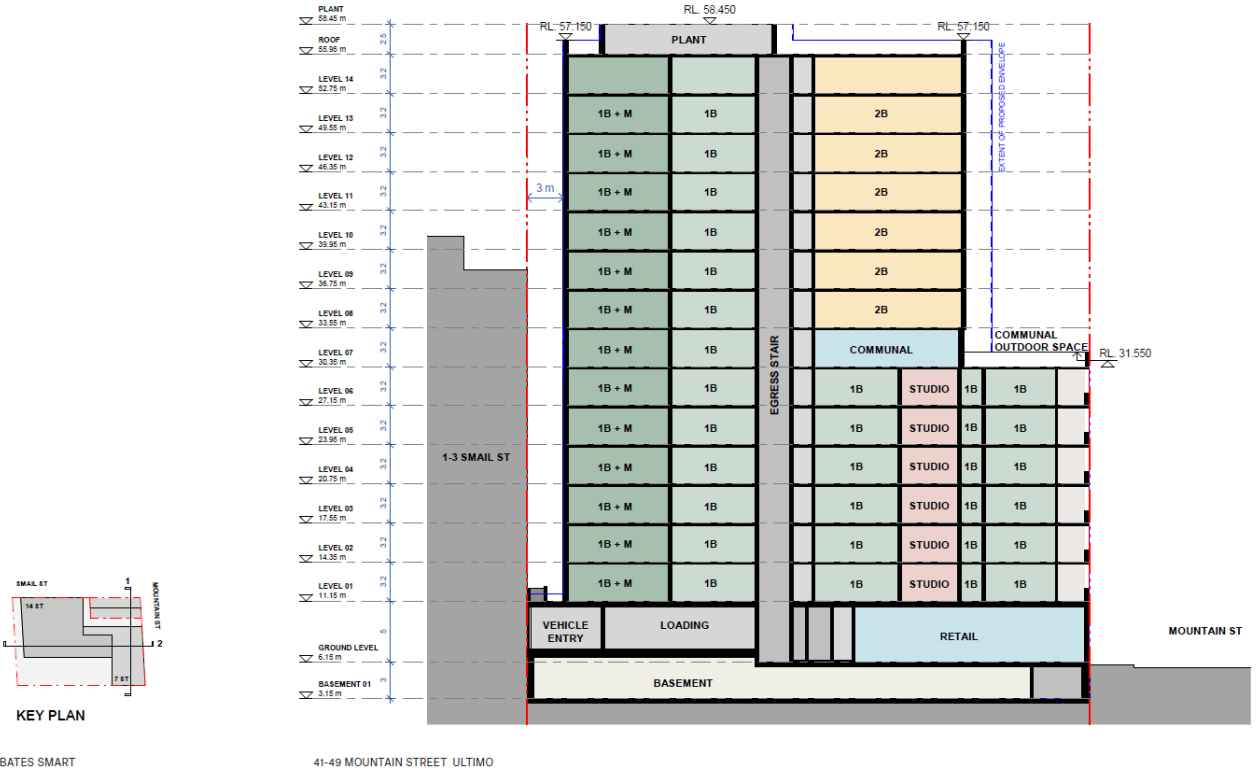


Figure 4 – Extract of concept section plan showing basement location and building from Smail Street.
Source: Bates Smart 2025.

2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The following discussion of archaeological context, environmental context and the visual inspection of the subject area provides the relevant background information necessary for applying the due diligence process to the subject area.

2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1.1. Declared Aboriginal Places

The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) includes all declared Aboriginal places within NSW, in addition to historic heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed on Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 30 June 2025. The subject area contains one heritage item that is the listed on the State Heritage Register. The item is listed as '*Electrical Substation No.5*' (SHR 00934). No items of Aboriginal heritage items were identified.

2.1.2. Registered Aboriginal Objects

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database of registered Aboriginal sites in NSW. Each registered Aboriginal site includes one or more site 'features', which may be considered an Aboriginal object under the NPW Act.

The *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form* (OEH 2012) lists 20 different features that may be recorded on AHIMS. The most common site features registered in NSW are artefacts, modified trees, art, grinding grooves and shell deposits (see Glossary for definitions). However, the likelihood of any particular site feature being found will vary according to region and environment. Less common site features that are encountered are burials, ceremonial rings, earth mounds, fish traps, habitation structures, hearths, non-human bone and organic material, ochre quarries, stone arrangements and stone quarries (see Glossary for definitions).

Other Aboriginal site features that are recorded on AHIMS but are not necessarily 'Aboriginal objects' within the meaning of that term as it is defined in the NPW Act (i.e. are not a 'deposit, object or material evidence... relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area') are potential archaeological deposits (PADs), Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites, Aboriginal resource and gathering sites, conflict sites and waterholes (see Glossary for definitions). These features are only considered to be 'Aboriginal objects' for the purpose of the NPW Act if accompanied by at least one of the other site types defined above.

The AHIMS database also provides information on the context of registered Aboriginal sites. Sites that are recorded as 'closed' context s are those that include a cave or rock overhang, while all other sites are recorded as 'open' context.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or places as it is limited to sites that have been previously identified and registered. Registration is typically the result of previous archaeological investigation, so the number of registered Aboriginal sites in area is dependent on the amount of such research previously undertaken.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 23 June 2025 (AHIMS Client Service IDs: 1016569 and 1016583) for an area of approximately 3 km x 3 km centred on the subject area. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within the search area is provided in Table 1 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. The results of the search are discussed below.

No Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal Places were identified within the curtilage of the subject area.

Table 1 – Aboriginal features in AHIMS search area

Site Type	Number	% of Sites
PAD	12	55

Site Type	Number	% of Sites
Artefact	9	41
Shell	2	9
Aboriginal Resource & Gathering	2	9
Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming	1	5

The search of the broader region around the subject area was undertaken to determine if: (i) there are any registered Aboriginal sites near the subject area that might extend into it; and (ii) to determine if there is any association of Aboriginal sites certain landscape features within the broader region that may be instructive for determining the likelihood of Aboriginal sites within the subject area.

In the broader search area, a total of 22 Aboriginal objects and no Aboriginal places are registered. Three of the recorded Aboriginal objects were identified as 'not a site' in the search results, reducing the total number of identified Aboriginal objects to 19. The locations of the 19 identified Aboriginal sites are shown in Figure 5.

The search identified that Aboriginal objects have been identified in close proximity to the subject area in sites with a similar history of development. No reports could be obtained for these however the AHIMS site cards contain some pertinent information summarised as follows:

- AHIMS ID# 45-6-2629: Located immediately south of the current subject area. During combined historical and Aboriginal investigations an area 10m x 5m consisting of around 20cm of sandy loam over sterile clay was identified beneath modern fills. These soils contained 6 to 15 small lithic objects. These were interpreted as debitage from stone tool manufacture.
- AHIMS ID# 45-6-2663: Located at 22-36 Mountain Street and 16-20 Smail Street approximately 50m north-east of the current subject area. Three Aboriginal objects including a flake, a flaked piece and a flaked piece of bottle glass were identified in a disturbed context during historical archaeological excavations. A summary can be found in Section 2.1.3.

The AHIMS search also identified several PADs in the vicinity of the historical alignment of Blackwattle Creek. AHIMS ID# and 45-6-2666, 45-6-2680, 45-6-3064/45-6-3071 (duplicate site cards) all identify potential for remnant portions of alluvial soils despite modern development. Potential alluvial soils and the proximity to Blackwattle Creek are sensitive landscape features indicating potential for Aboriginal objects to be retained. However, it is generally noted that these are likely to be low-density distributions of lithic objects within disturbed contexts.

2.1.3. Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations may provide information on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological resources in a subject area. The following archaeological reports relating to the subject area have been identified.

Dana Mider 2001, *Historical Archaeological Assessment Broadway & Mountain St Development Site, Sydney*

In 2001, Dana Mider conducted a historical archaeological assessment of a site located at 40-60 Mountain Street directly east of the subject area. The assessment did not include any sub-surface investigations. It concluded that, due to the substantial fill introduced in the area post land resumption between 1906 and 1910 there was a high likelihood of physical evidence dating from the early colony. The report also acknowledges that the Blackwattle silts may retain Aboriginal objects.

This reports highlights the potential that natural soils can be preserved beneath modern fill layers.

Godden Mackay Logan 2005, *22-36 Mountain Street and 16-20 Smail Street, Ultimo NSW*

Godden Mackay Logan undertook an archaeological investigation of 22- 36 Mountain Street and 16-20 Smail Street, Ultimo NSW in 2005. This is the registered site AHIMS ID# 45-6-2663 (Mountain Street Ultimo), which is an open site registered as Artefact and a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). The site is located

approximately 50m north-east of the present subject site. Prior to the commencement of the excavation, the existing buildings were demolished and the fill beneath them removed by machine excavation to a depth of 2 metres. Of note, the site was located in low lying land with the excavated levels close to the water table. One area yielded soils that suggested that sandy soils formed historic fill intended to attempt to raise area to combat the wet, swampy nature of the landscape.

Three Aboriginal objects including a flake, a flaked piece and a flaked piece of bottle glass were identified in a disturbed context during historical archaeological excavations. The report stated that these would be the subject of a separate report and no further detail was provided. This report could not be located at time of writing.

This report highlights that Aboriginal objects may be retained in disturbed contexts.

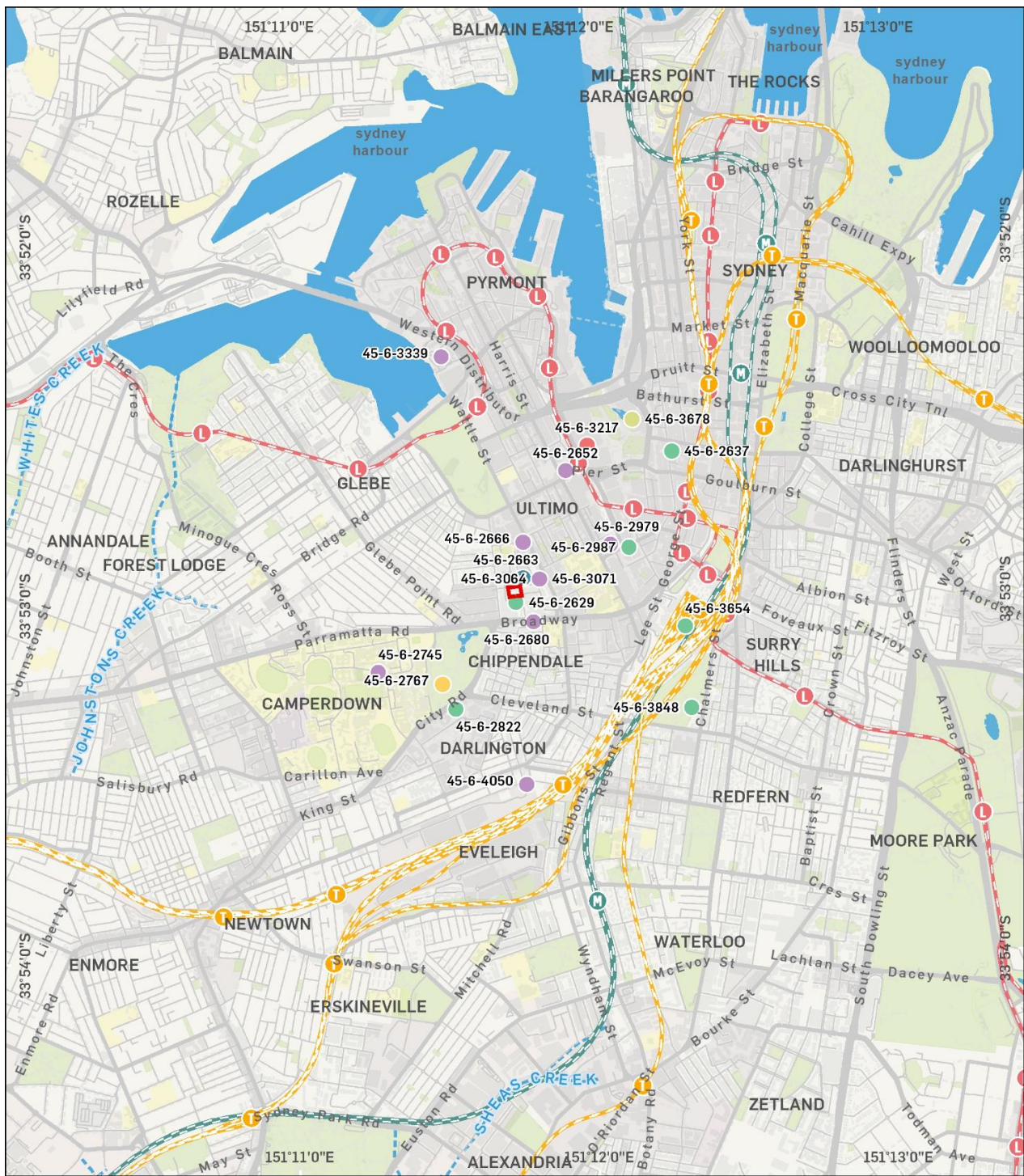
AMAC Group 2023, 66 Bay Street, Ultimo

An historical archaeological investigation was undertaken by AMAC in 2023 of 66 Bay Street, Ultimo NSW. The site is located approximately 50m west of the present subject area with the archaeological investigation consisting of a salvage excavation. The excavation was undertaken ahead of bulk excavation works to establish a new basement level within the site. No Aboriginal objects were observed, however the excavation found that although the site was classified as being within a disturbed location, B or C horizon soils remained. Alluvial fills directly above the bedrock were consistent with dredged material of subsoils that naturally occur within a swampy landscape. Most pre-terrace phase fills recorded above the natural weathering sandstone bedrock formed variants of clayey sands.

This report highlights the significant disturbance the site had been subjected to since historical times. Natural or redeposited soils however may remain.

Dana Mider 2001, Historical Archaeological Assessment Broadway & Mountain St Development Site, Sydney

In 2001, Dana Mider conducted a historical archaeological assessment of a site located at 40-60 Mountain Street directly east of the subject area. The assessment did not include any sub-surface investigations. It concluded that, due to the substantial fill introduced in the area post land resumption between 1906 and 1910 there was a high likelihood of physical evidence dating from the early colony. The report also acknowledges that the Blackwattle silts may retain Aboriginal objects.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0061084

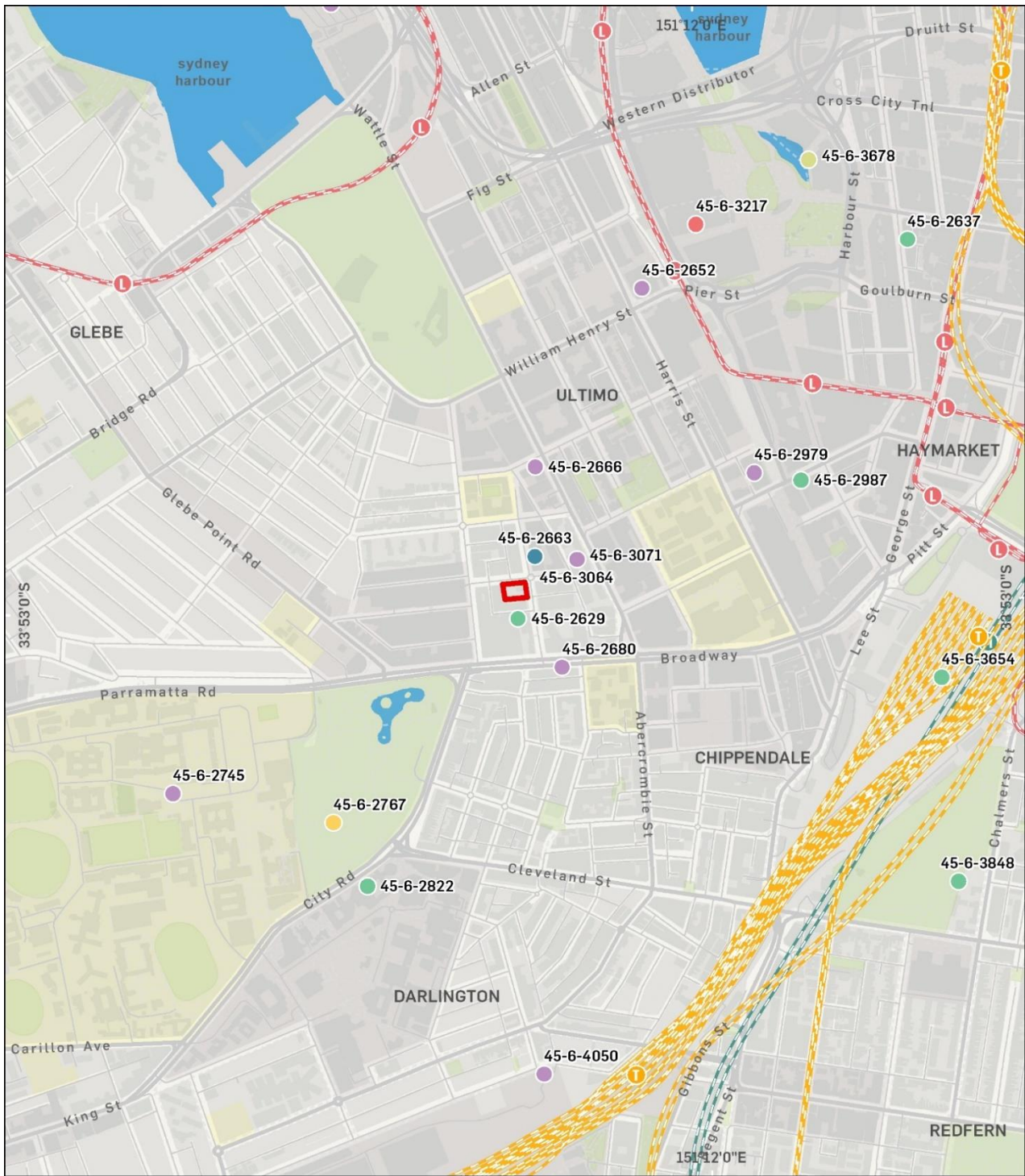
Project Manager: Owen Barrett

AHIMS SITES IN EXTENSIVE SEARCH AREA

Mountain Street Ultimo
APT Residential

- Subject Area
- Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming; Artefact
- Artefact
- Ephemeral
- Aboriginal Resource & Gathering
- Artefact; PAD
- Ephemeral
- Aboriginal Resource & Gathering; Shell
- PAD
- Hydrology

Figure 5 – Location of Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS search area



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Project No: P0061084

Project Manager: Owen Barrett

AHIMS SITES IN PROXIMITY

Mountain Street Ultimo
APT Residential

- Subject Area
- Aboriginal Ceremony & Dreaming; Artefact
- Artefact
- Hydrology
- Aboriginal Resource & Gathering
- Artefact; PAD
- Aboriginal Resource & Gathering; Shell
- PAD

Figure 6 - Location of Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS near the subject area

2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

2.2.1. Landscape Features

Aboriginal objects may be associated with certain landscape features that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. The Due Diligence Code specifies the following landscape features are indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use:

- Areas within 200 m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines.
- Areas located within a sand dune system.
- Areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- Areas located within 200 m below or above a cliff face.
- Areas within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

The above landscape features are defined in the Glossary of this report. Only the terms 'waters' and 'dune' are explicitly defined in the Due Diligence Code.

Hydrology: The nearest waterbody to the subject area is Sydney Harbour's Blackwattle Bay, located approximately 1km northwest of the subject area. It should be noted that the current shoreline is not natural. The subject area is located in a region previously occupied by swamps and wetlands associated with Blackwattle Creek which fed into where Wentworth Park is currently located. Historical maps indicate that the subject area was on the margins of Blackwattle Creek prior to modern modification of the landscape (Figure 7 below).

Topography: The subject area and surrounding region comprise flat terrain with a low elevation above the previous location of Blackwattle Creek. The subject area has an elevation ranging from 17 to 22 metres (Figure 8) (World Topographic Map 2025).

Soils and Geology: The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) provides information on expected soil landscapes within NSW. The subject area is classified as part of the soil landscape 'Disturbed Terrain', which contains level plains and hummocky terrain. This landscape has been subject to disturbances including landfill, removal, and burial of soil (Figure 9). The soil in this landscape is generally comprised of transported fill or waste material and is commonly found in previous swamps, estuaries and wetlands. Soils in this landscape have been disturbed to an estimated depth of one metre, and original soil has been removed. No landscape features are present within the subject area that indicate past Aboriginal land use.



Figure 7 – An extract from the 1845 Shields City of Sydney map showing approximate location of subject area (indicated in red) in relation to Blackwattle Creek.

Source: City of Sydney Archives, call number: A-00880420

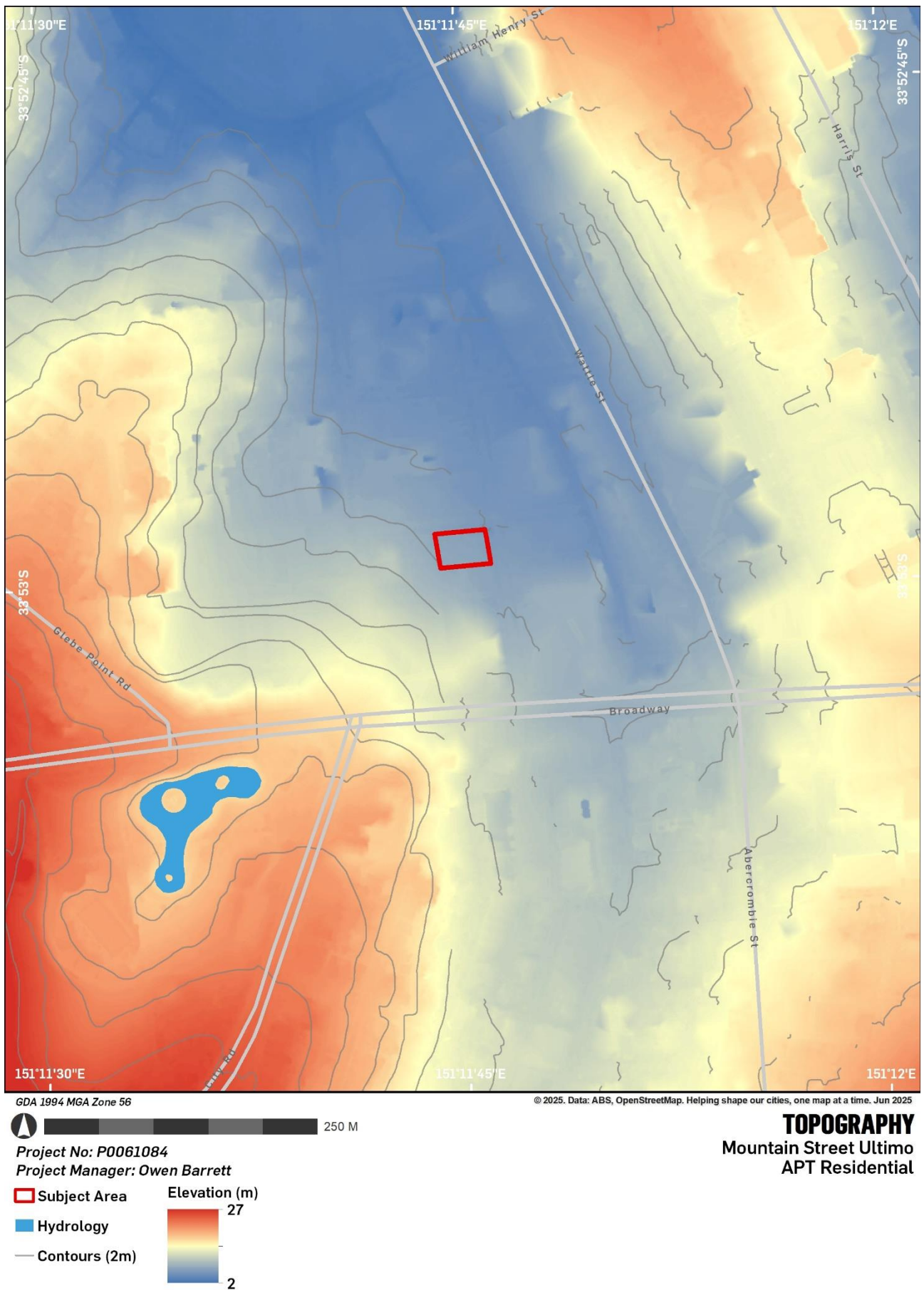
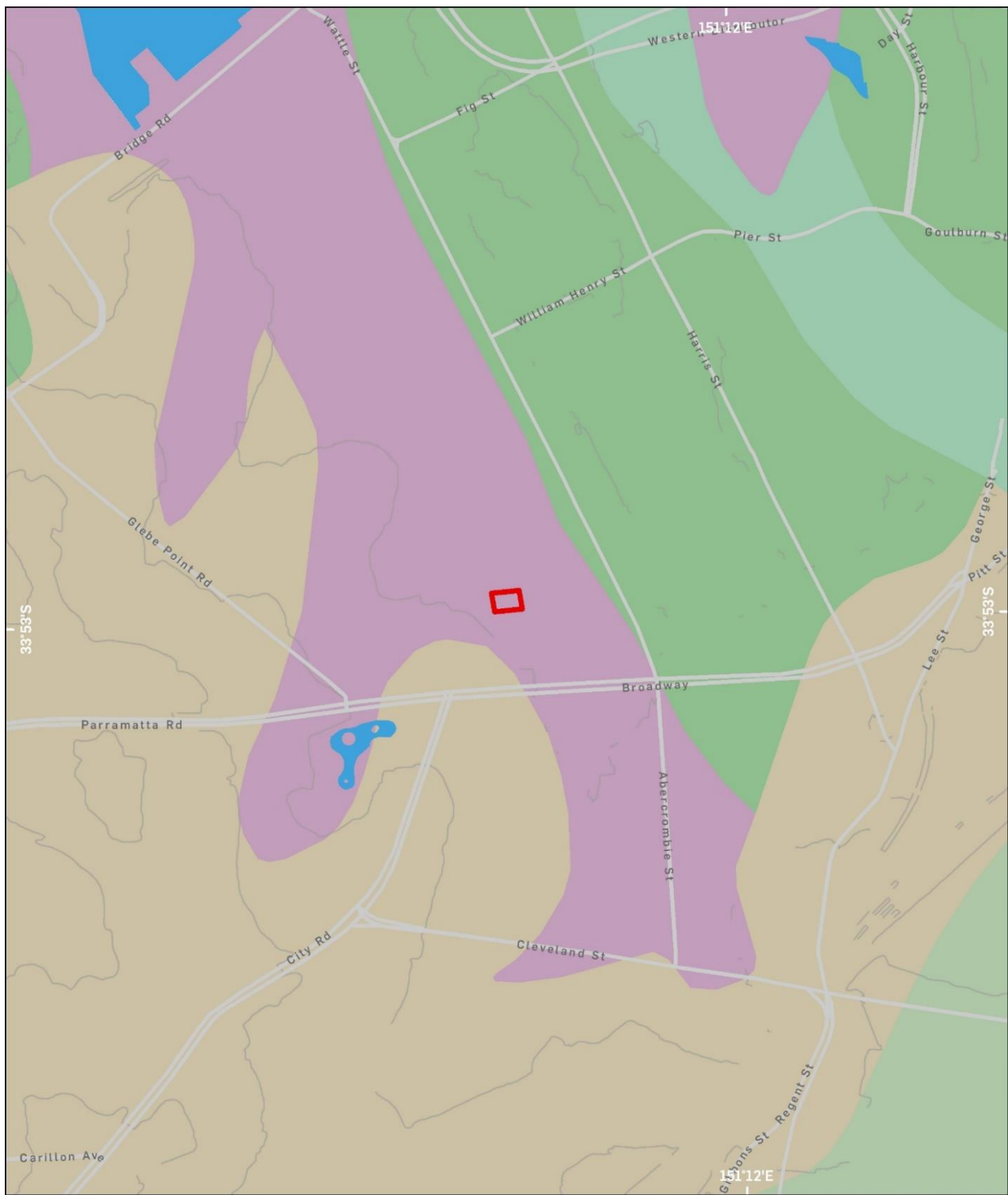


Figure 8 – Topography



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0061084

Project Manager: Owen Barrett

- Subject Area
- BLACKTOWN (Residual)
- GYMEA (Erosional)
- DEEP CREEK (Alluvial)
- TUGGERAH (Aeolian)
- Hydrology
- DISTURBED TERRAIN (Disturbed Terrain)
- Contours

SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

Mountain Street Ultimo
APT Residential

Figure 9 – Soil landscapes and hydrology

2.2.2. Historical Ground Disturbance

Disturbance to the landscape after Aboriginal use reduces the likelihood for Aboriginal objects being retained, either through destruction of the Aboriginal objects or their removal.

According to the Due Diligence Code, land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the surface of the land, being changes that remain clear and observable. The Due Diligence Code provides the following examples of activities that may have disturbed land:

- Ploughing
- Construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences)
- Construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks)
- Clearing vegetation
- Construction of buildings and the erection of other structures
- Construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure)
- Construction of earthworks

The following history of the area including the subject area is summarised from the Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by Urbis for the subject area (Urbis 2025).

The Ultimo region is situated on the Traditional lands of the Gadigal people. Gadigal Country stretch from along the southern side of Port Jackson from South Head to present day Petersham. The southern boundary of Gadigal land forms the Alexandra canal and Cooks River.

The broader Ultimo area was part of the estate of the surgeon John Harris, who was originally granted 34 acres in 1803. Harris was granted further land on the peninsula, and by 1818, with additional land purchases, Harris owned a cumulative 233 acres, covering Ultimo, and much of the adjoining Pyrmont and parts of Haymarket regions (Matthews 1982).

By the mid-1800s part of the estate facing Parramatta Street was sold off, and commercial industry began appearing within the area. The low-lying and swampy region of the area behind Parramatta Street, from the head of Darling harbour to the head of the Black Wattle Swamp, was the only part of Ultimo that was developed.

Reverend Richard Johnson, a civil magistrate and chaplain of the first fleet, was first granted a 400-acre land allotment in Glebe, in which the subject area is located, by Lieutenant-Governor Philip Gidley King in August 1789 (Fitzgerald 2008). A keen farmer, Johnson considered his Glebe allotment of little use likely due to the low-lying and swampy nature that characterised the land in proximity to the Blackwattle River. It is likely that Johnson subjected the land to clearance throughout his tenure however the land remained largely unoccupied for the better part of 30 years. By 1828, the Clergy and School Lands Corporation had acquired the land and advertised portions of Johnson's original grant for lease (The Australian 1828).

By 1843, David Chambers and George Kenyon Holden had purchased a land portion of 3 acres and 3 roods in trust from within the Clergy land allotment (Figure 10). By all accounts, Chambers and Holden leased the land as residential dwellings and by 1855 several structures, likely cottages, had been erected across the entirety of the lot as well as a public water main along Athlone Street for common use. A public brick sewer line was present just outside the subject area along Athlone Place, present day Mountain Street (Figure 11) (The Sands Directory 1904).

In 1902, a brick and sandstone electricity substation was constructed on the corner of the former Athlone Street and Athlone Place (NSW State Heritage Inventory).

In the early twentieth century, Ultimo was selected for resumption by the Sydney Municipal Council under the *Sydney Corporation Amendment Act 1905* (Sydney Corporation Amendment Act 1905). Resumption commenced in 1905 by the purchasing of land by the Sydney Municipal Council. The resumption area stretched from the region extending from Kelly Street to the southeast, Bay Street to the northeast and to the eastern line of Blackwattle Lane, inclusive of the subject area. The subsequent clearing of buildings in favour of the drainage of low-lying land razed approximately 400 houses and displaced 1,779 acres in the Athlone Place vicinity (NSW Government Gazette 1905). The Athlone Place 'Substation No.3' on the corner of

Athelone Street (now part of the study site) and Athelone Place (now Mountain Street) was demolished in line with resumption efforts in 1905 in addition to the residential dwellings across the lot.

Subsequent calls to tender for works on a new electricity substation were initiated in 1905 with construction efforts occurring in 1909 (NSW State Heritage Inventory). The wider resumption works included filling and draining low lying land up to 3.1m above the original ground surface (Mider 2001).

James Connolly established a prominent window manufacturer in the early 19th century on the property, providing services to major development projects in the central township of Sydney. A 1917 fire plan map of the Glebe locality detailed the development that had occurred throughout Connolly's tenure of the property. An open-air yard was located to the rear of the property, surrounded by sheds housing a forge. To the southeast, a series of warehouses encompassed the lot, serving as a machinery engineers shed. It is unclear as to whether the existing substation was utilised within Connolly's property or utilised by another entity. The 1917 map details the location of the substation as being utilised as 'offices' (Figure 12) (The Sands Directory 1911).

By 1938, Connolly's leasehold had come to an end and the Sydney County Council had assumed the land. Aerial imagery dated to 1928 details that the subject area largely retained the spatial arrangement of the earlier 1917 layout save for the infill construction of a tin-roofed building in place of the former internal courtyard (Figure 13). Between 1975 and 1991 the subject area was used for warehousing and supply of multiple goods, including clothing, toy, homewares, flooring and machinery parts (Douglas Partners 2025:21-22).

Ownership of the subject site remains scarce throughout the majority of the 21st century, however it is likely that the land retained its industrial use. The arrangement of structures largely retained its formation until 2005, when electricity corporation Ausgrid assumed ownership of the land and removed the earlier structures entirely, with the exception of the existing electricity substation. Works for the preparation of the extant concrete surface took place in 2010 (Figure 14). In 2023, the substation was decommissioned.

Based on this historical overview, much of the subject site is likely to have been subject to ground disturbance due to construction and demolition of various structures. Additionally, the site has fill added to the original ground surface. It is unclear how much fill is present on the site, and there is a potential for undisturbed natural soils underlying the fill layers.

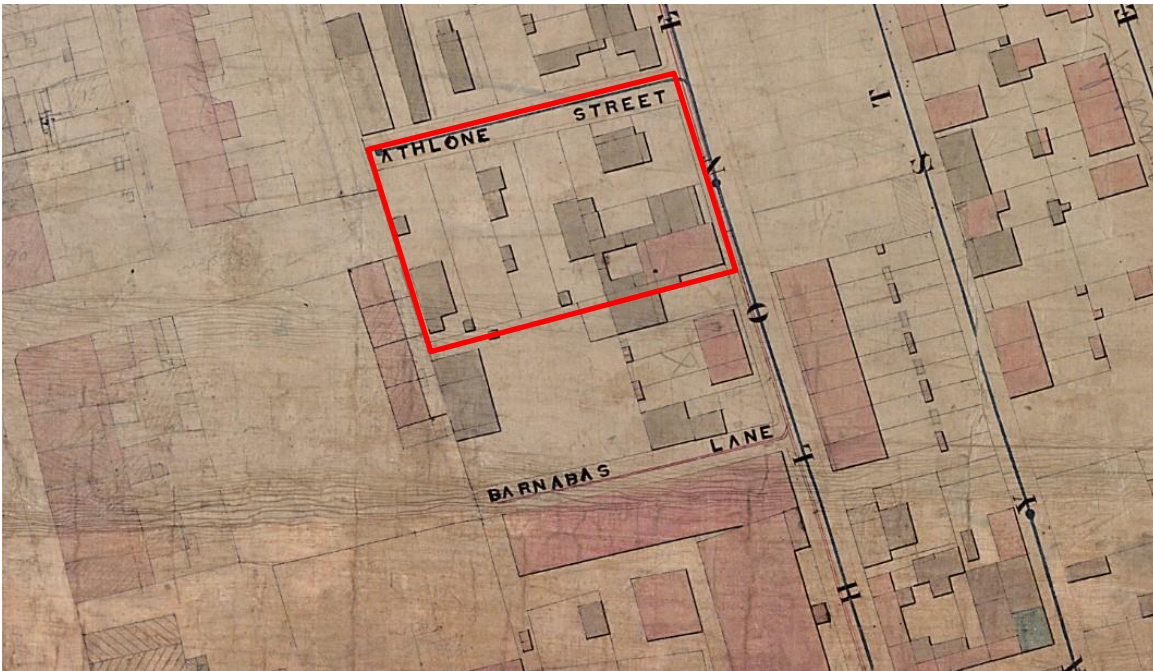


Figure 10 – An extract of an c.1855 City of Sydney Block U2 Trigonometry map. The subject area as indicated in red features several dwellings that has been developed on the property (grey shading indicates timber structures, pink shading indicates brick structures).

Source: City of Sydney, call number: A0088041

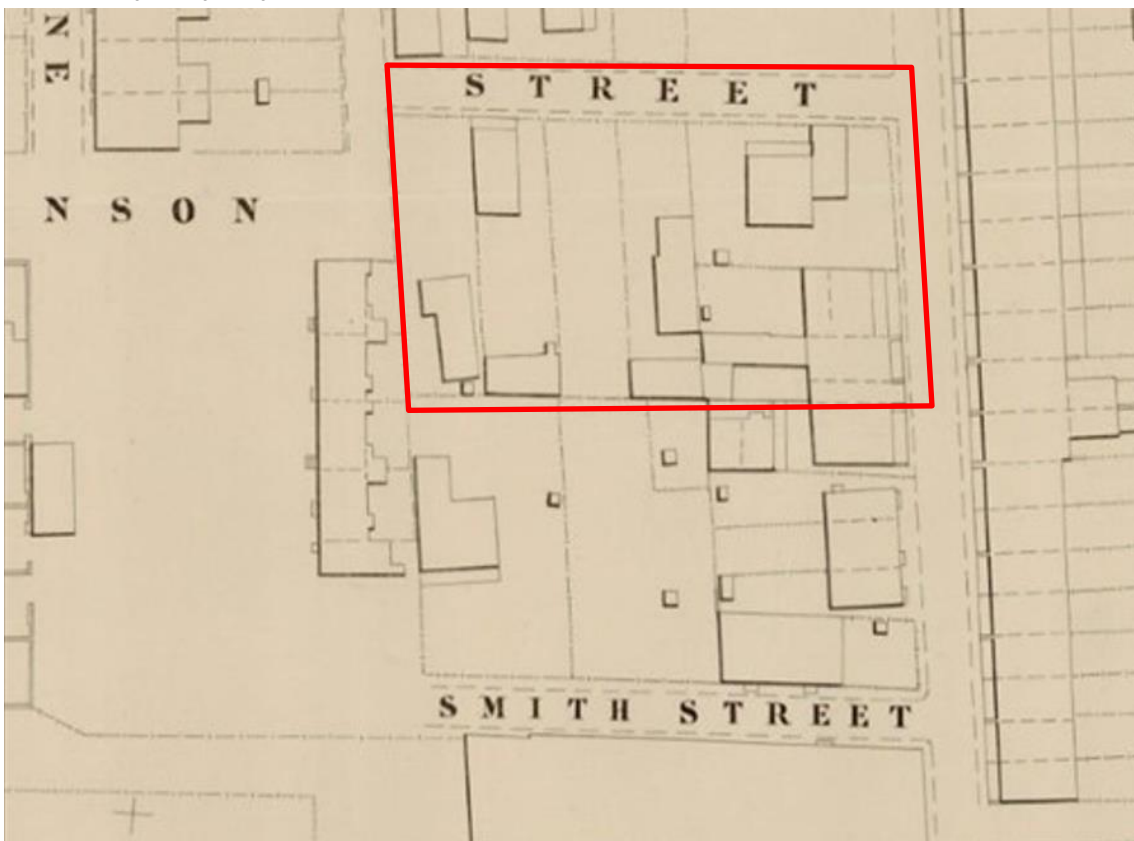


Figure 11 – An extract of a c.1888 City of Sydney Metropolitan detail sheet. The approximate location of the subject area as in red, detailing the residential dwellings and Athlone Street within the property boundaries.

Source: State Library of NSW, call number: M SER 811.17-1

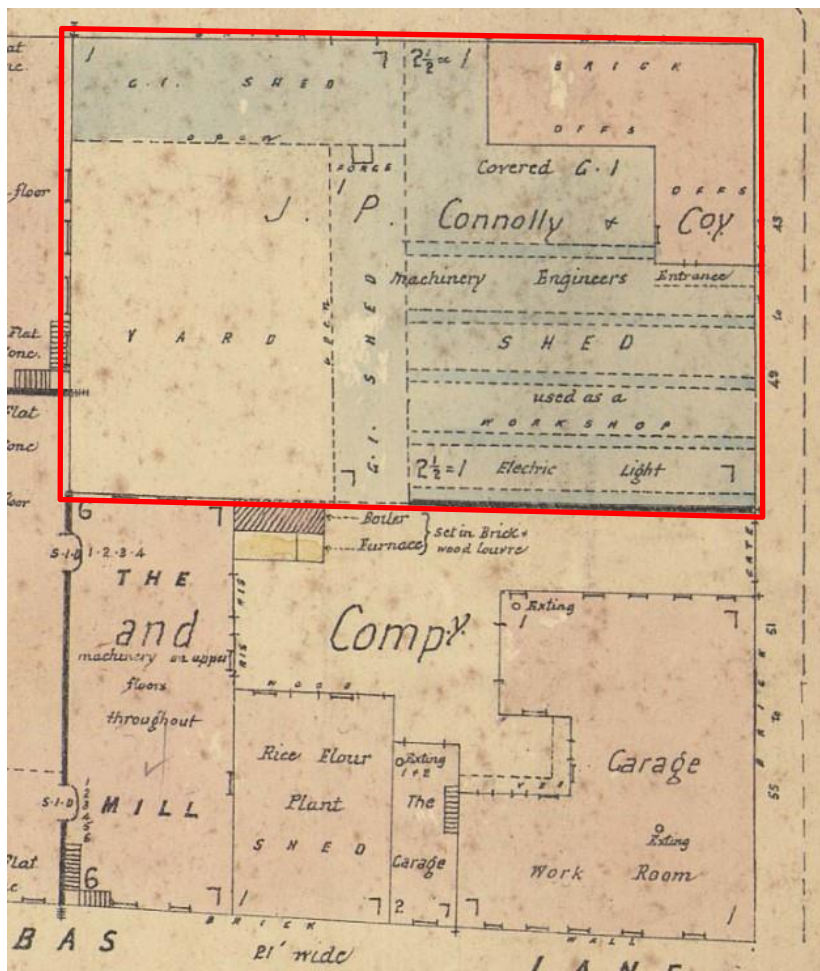


Figure 12 - Extract from Fire Insurance Underwriters Association of New South Wales Detail Survey Maps, Athlone Place Block No 205 Section 3, c.1917. The subject area is occupied by J.P Connolly and Coy.

Source: City of Sydney



Figure 13 – Aerial photograph dated to c.1928. Approximate location of the subject area as indicated in red.

Source: Australian Government Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 14 - Aerial photograph 2010 following demolition of previous structures within the subject area and addition of fill layer.

Source: NearMap

2.3. VISUAL INSPECTION

A visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken to further investigate the environmental context of the subject area and to determine if any Aboriginal objects were present as surface expressions. The visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken by Hayley Campbell (Urbis Archaeology Assistant) on June 24, 2025.

The visual inspection was undertaken in clear weather conditions. Ground surface visibility (GSV) across the entirety of the subject area was assessed as low due to the presence of structures and hardstand concrete (Figure 15). No soils or vegetation were visible throughout the subject area. No major subsurface disturbance was observed in the 43-49 Mountain Street properties.

One extant single level electricity substation building occupies the northeastern corner portion of the subject area fronting Mountain Street. The interior of the electricity substation contained concrete flooring and is not believed to contain a basement level (Figure 16). The 43-49 Mountain Streets lots are wholly encompassed by hardstand concrete with one temporary demountable office structure located to the northeast and one electricity housing structure to the west. Groundwater monitoring wells are interspersed throughout the subject area, in addition to remnant drainage connections (Figure 18). Visible connections to in-ground services, specifically electricity and drainage were observable. Further, the shadow profile of prior structures was observable on neighbouring 1-3 Smail Street (Figure 17).

No surface Aboriginal objects were identified during the visual inspection.



Figure 15 – View southwest facing Mountain Street and Smail Street, towards the subject area.



Figure 16 – Interior of the substation facing northeast.



Figure 17 - View west detailing the shadow profile on neighbouring 1-3 Smail Street.



Figure 18 - View north detailing a ground monitoring well.

2.4. GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Geotechnical investigations were undertaken by Douglas Partners at the subject site in early 2025. This investigation included the drilling of ten boreholes (101-110) and the installation of three groundwater monitoring wells across the site (Figure 19). The report (Douglas Partners 2025) also provides core logs for a previous investigation conducted in 2005 (BH1 – BH7) by Environmental Investigation Services prior to demolition of previous structures. A summary of the borehole logs is outlined below, and their locations shown in Figure 19.

Of the boreholes dating from 2005, 5 of the 7 terminated at bedrock at 2.0m below ground level. This is suggestive of site levelling in the past, likely prior to construction of earlier structures. Predominantly sandy fills are potentially redeposited natural alluvium, material perhaps dredged from nearby Blackwattle Bay, or introduced fills. These are described as overlying silty sand and clayey sand as summarised in Table 2 below.

Beneath current hardstand Douglas Partners reported fill layers 1.0m to 1.9m deep. At 3 locations the bore was refused at obstructions in fill. Fills generally consisted of silty sand, clay or clayey sand with modern inclusions of gravels, demolition rubble, asphalt, glass and ceramic for example. Predominantly sandy fills are potentially redeposited earlier soil deposits. Traces of asbestos were noted, and it was stated that building demolition rubble is an indicator of likely presence of asbestos.

Fills were underlain by what is described as alluvial or possibly alluvial soils ranging from very loose to dense (Douglas Partners 2025) consisting of silty sand, clayey sand, and sandy clay. The majority of test locations transitioned directly to bedrock, with four locations discontinued at a target depths of 1.5m to 2.4m without encountering bedrock. Depths were varied, currently with natural soils were observed from between 1m and 1.9m depth, extending to a maximum of 1.5m to 3.5m. Soils appeared to be layered, with stratigraphy not indicative of a natural soil profile, such as clayey sands over sand, and abrupt transitions to sandstone bedrock. It is not clear whether soils represent imported soils, or natural alluvial soils of the former Blackwattle Creek catchment area which have been redeposited during construction and demolition phases. Natural soil deposits if present, have potential to retain Aboriginal objects.

Table 2- Summary of geotechnical investigation results

Borehole #		Hardstand/Fill depth (m)	Potential Natural depth (m) (to bedrock)
2005	BH1	0.5	silty sand - 1.5 clayey sand - 2.0
	BH2	1.1	silty sand - 1.6 sandy clay - 2.0
	BH3	0.6	clayey sand - 1.2
	BH4	1.1 (possibly disturbed natural from 0.1)	silty sand - 2.7
	BH5	1.0 (possibly disturbed natural from 0.15)	clayey sand - 2.0
	BH6	1.4 (possibly disturbed natural from 0.15)	clayey sand - 2.0
	BH7	1.5 (possibly disturbed natural from 0.15)	silty sand - 2.0

Borehole #		Hardstand/Fill depth (m)	Potential Natural depth (m) (to bedrock)
2025	101	1.2	layered silty sand/sand - 2.4
	102	1.0	layered clayey sand and sand - 3.6
	103	1.5	sand - 2.5
	104	0.8	bore refused on sandstone cobbles
	104A	1.1	bore refused on sandstone cobbles in fill
	105	0.5	bore refused on sandstone cobbles and bricks in fill
	105A	1.2	silty sand - 1.7 (discontinued: target reached)
	106	1.1	clayey sand - 1.5 (discontinued: target reached)
	107	1.9	silty sand - 2.4 (discontinued: target reached)
	110	1.1	silty sand - 1.5 (discontinued: target reached)



2.5. SUMMARY

The archaeological and environmental contexts of the subject area are summarised as follows:

- There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places registered within the curtilage of the subject area.
- Aboriginal objects found during nearby archaeological investigations indicate the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present despite historical and modern phases of development.
- Historically the subject area was located on the margins of Blackwattle Creek prior to modern modification of the landscape which included the reclamation of low lying swampy areas with importation of fill.
- The desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm clear and observable ground disturbance.

3. DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

The due diligence process outlined in the Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code is applied to the subject area below.

Step 1 – Will the activity disturb the ground surface?

Yes.

The current planning proposal relates to potential high-rise construction and basement levels (Section 1.2).

Step 2a – Are there any relevant confirmed site records on AHIMS or any other sources of information of which a person is aware?

Yes.

While not addressing the subject area specifically, nearby AHIMS registered sites have identified Aboriginal objects in similar environments (Section 2.1.2). These may form part of a larger site including the subject area.

Other sources of information can include previous studies, reports or surveys that the Proponent has commissioned or is otherwise aware. No other sources of information have been identified.

Step 2b – Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?

Yes.

The subject area is in proximity to historical aquatic resources of Blackwattle Creek and associated swamps (Section 2.2.1).

The Due Diligence Code further specifies that the landscape features are of relevance only if the subject area has not been subjected to ground disturbance. While the subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, being 'changes that remain clear and observable' (Section 2.2.2), there remains potential for natural soils despite modern impacts (Section 2.4).

Step 3 – Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?

No.

The Due Diligence Code specifies that this step only applies if the proposed activity is on land that is not disturbed and does not contain known Aboriginal objects. While the subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, being 'changes that remain clear and observable' (Section 2.2.2), there remains potential for natural soils and Aboriginal objects despite modern impacts (Section 2.4).

Step 4 – Does the Desktop Assessment and Visual Inspection Confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are Likely?

No.

The subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, being 'changes that remain clear and observable' (Section 2.2.2), however, there remains potential for natural soils and Aboriginal objects despite modern impacts (Section 2.4). Nearby archaeological investigations have identified Aboriginal objects in similar disturbed environments (Section 2.2.2).

Step 5 – Outcome of Assessment

In accordance with the due diligence process described in the Due Diligence Code, the above assessment has determined that due to the possibility that Aboriginal objects may be encountered during historical archaeological investigations, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is recommended to mitigate risk. This will include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed works and consultation with the Aboriginal community. It is also recommended that an Archaeological Research Design be prepared outlining a management strategy for Aboriginal objects should they be encountered. This would avoid delays to the project as an ACHA has a minimum timeframe of approximately 4 months due to statutory consultation periods.

The ACHA should be undertaken in accordance with the following:

- *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants* (OEH 2011a)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW 2010c)
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011)
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b)

The ACHA should be undertaken to further investigate whether or not Aboriginal objects are present within the subject area and, if required, to support an application for an AHIP or, if consent for the proposed works is to be sought via a State Significant Development Application ('SSDA'), under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW), to inform and accompany the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the SSDA.

4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The present due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 7) The proposed activity is not a 'low impact activity'.
- 8) There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 9) Previous studies in the vicinity of the subject area have identified Aboriginal objects within similar developed locations.
- 10) The subject area is in proximity to historical aquatic resources of Blackwattle Creek and associated swamps.
- 11) The subject area has been impacted by historical phases of construction and demolition.
- 12) Due to the possibility that Aboriginal objects may be encountered during historical archaeological investigations an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) is recommended to mitigate risk. The ACHA should incorporate an Archaeological Research Design outlining a management strategy for Aboriginal objects should they be encountered. This would avoid delays to the project as an ACHA has a minimum timeframe of approximately 4 months due to statutory consultation periods.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- **Recommendation 1 – Record Keeping**

This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.

- **Recommendation 2 – Further Investigation**

Further investigation is required in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment ('ACHA'), including an assessment of the impacts of the proposed works and consultation with the Aboriginal community. The ACHA should incorporate an Archaeological Research Design outlining a management strategy for Aboriginal objects should they be encountered. The ACHA should be undertaken in accordance with the following:

- *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants* (OEH 2011a)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010c)
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011b)
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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A

AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS



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Date: 23 June 2025

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Sydney New South Wales 2000

Attention: Owen Barrett

Email: obarrett@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331659.0 - 334659.0, Northings : 6247848.0 - 6250848.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Owen Barrett on 23 June 2025.

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



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

22	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

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