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Glebe Mid-Rise Development Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

Prepared for Land and Housing Corporation

May 2020 – FINAL

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Executive summary

NSW Land and Housing Corporation is seeking preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage advice with regards to the proposed development of land at 17-31 Cowper Street and 2A-2D Wentworth Park Road, Glebe, known as the Glebe Mid Rise Project.

This report provides a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of the study area on the basis of desktop research and limited site investigation. It has been developed with consideration to heritage guidelines prepared by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), but has not included Aboriginal stakeholder consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010).

Key Findings

Previous work in the Pyrmont, Ultimo and Glebe locality has resulted in the identification of Aboriginal stone artefacts within buried remnant topsoils in and around the former Blackwattle Bay. The presence of these archaeological deposits reflects prevailing patterns of past Aboriginal occupation, attracted to the rich and diverse resources of the former Creek valley and the estuarine resources of the bay.

The current study area is situated immediately adjacent to the former Blackwattle Bay, on the lower western hill slopes fronting onto the edge of the former bay. Ethno-historical accounts indicate such locations were popular places for Aboriginal occupation because they provided direct access to a rich source of diverse food and fibre resources in the bay, particularly the shellfish and fish. Established archaeological settlement patterning also supports these early ethnohistoric accounts, demonstrating that locations similar to the current study area have greater potential for the retention of Aboriginal cultural deposits.

Surface observations, together with a review of the environmental context, archaeological context and historical land use activities indicate that at least a portion of the northern half of the study area has been subjected to reclamation activities when the former Blackwattle Bay was filled and then converted to a public park. This is likely to have capped any Aboriginal objects or sites within the tidal margins and rocky shores of the Bay, if present. The results of the geotechnical investigation confirm the presence of natural sandy alluvium and residual soils across the study area, beneath reclamation fills and historical occupation deposits (at depths of ~1.9m below ground surface).

We conclude that the study area has potential to contain buried Aboriginal archaeological deposits beneath historical fills and reclamation deposits.

Management Strategy

In NSW, Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or as yet undiscovered, are afforded statutory protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Under Section 86 of the Act it is an offence to disturb, destroy or deface Aboriginal objects without the approval of the Director General of DPIE. A breach of Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* could result in prosecution and fines in excess of \$1 million.

Based on the findings of this report, there is a risk that development works may impact Aboriginal objects and sites across the study area. These are likely to be found within natural alluvium and/or residual soils, at depths below ~1.9m below ground surface. As such, further investigation in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) is required for any activities that are likely to impact the ground surface.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made with regards to the planning proposal for the study area:

1. The study area has potential to contain buried Aboriginal archaeological deposits beneath historical fills and reclamation deposits. Geotechnical investigation suggests this would likely be within sandy alluvium and/or residual clays, below depths of 1.9m below ground surface.
2. For any works that are likely to impact the ground surface, further Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the study area must be undertaken in accordance with DPIE standards and guidelines. This should be in the form of an ACHAR with formal Aboriginal community consultation, and may include a staged program of archaeological test excavation. It is recommended that ample time be factored into the overall construction schedule/program (between the demolition and construction phase), to enable archaeological investigation and analysis to be undertaken.
3. This report cannot be used to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Such an application would require more detailed investigation involving a formal process of Aboriginal community consultation and the preparation of an ACHAR.
4. If human remains are discovered, the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be contacted. Traditional or contemporary (post-contact) Aboriginal burials which occur outside of designated cemeteries are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and should not be disturbed. Interpreting the age and nature of skeletal remains is a specialist field and an appropriately skilled archaeologist or physical anthropologist should therefore be contacted to inspect the find and recommend an appropriate course of action. Should the remains prove to be Aboriginal in origin, notification of DPIE will be required. Notification should also be made to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, under the provisions of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Project description	1
1.2	Legislative Context.....	1
1.3	Study area	3
1.4	Limitations.....	4
2.	Existing environment	9
2.1	Key findings	9
2.2	Geology, geomorphology and soils	9
2.3	Past vegetation	10
2.4	Hydrology.....	11
2.5	Land use history.....	11
3.	Ethnographic record	18
3.1	Key findings	18
3.2	Regional information	18
3.3	The study area.....	22
4.	Archaeological record	25
4.1	Key findings	25
4.2	Regional Aboriginal archaeological context.....	25
4.3	Local Aboriginal archaeological context	27
4.4	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System data.....	27
5.	Field Investigation.....	30
6.	Archaeological Summary and Predictions.....	33
7.	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	35
7.1	Potential Aboriginal heritage impact	35
7.2	Management Strategy.....	35
7.3	Recommendations	36
8.	References	38
	Appendix 1. Legislation	42
	Appendix 2. AHIMS Search.....	46

List of figures

Figure 1.	The Glebe Mid-Rise study area.	5
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Figure 2. Finalised concept plan of the Glebe Mid-Rise project, showing features in basement level 2 (Source: LAHC, May 2020).	6
Figure 3. Finalised concept plan of the Glebe Mid-Rise project, showing features in basement level 1 (Source: LAHC, May 2020).	7
Figure 4. Finalised concept plan of the Glebe Mid-Rise project, showing ground floor development (Source: LAHC, May 2020).	8
Figure 5. Soil landscapes in the vicinity of the study area	13
Figure 6. Watercourses in the vicinity of the study area.	14
Figure 7. 1840 Glebe detail plan shows the location of the high-water mark in relation to the site (outlined in red) (Source: Mitchell Library FL 8990680).	15
Figure 8. Undated plan of the Lyndhurst Estate, showing the location of the high water mark and areas of inundation in relation to the site (outlined in red) (Source: State Library of NSW, c041920195).	15
Figure 9. Detail of 1873 photograph with approximate location of site marked by red dashed lines. (Source: SLNSW, Town Hall clock tower view 1873).	16
Figure 10. City of Sydney Survey Section plan of Glebe, 1889, showing terrace structures in relation to the site (Source: SLNSW, M4 811.17/1 FL4377418).	16
Figure 11. Overlay of historical structures present on site, based on historical plans and aerials.	17
Figure 12. Watercolour by Joseph Lycett of a group of Aboriginal men hunting kangaroos, c.1817 (Source: National Library of Australia, PIC MSR 12/1/4 #R5689, Object ID 138501179, http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-138501179/view).	20
Figure 13. Sketch of the mouth of the Cooks River by John Thompson, 1830 (Source: Dixon Library, State Library of New South Wales, DL PXX 31 Image 2a, http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110331218).	22
Figure 14. Looking from the shores of Blackwattle Bay towards the first Glebe Island Bridge by Samuel Eyland (undated). (Source: Balarinji, 2016: Figure 2).	23
Figure 15. Results of the AHIMS search.	29

List of tables

Table 1. Summary of Legislative Context for the project.	2
Table 2. Site features recorded in the AHIMS search area.	28

1. Introduction

1.1 Project description

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) has been commissioned by NSW Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) to prepare a Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment as part of a planning proposal for a social housing renewal project at 17-31 Cowper Street and 2A-2D Wentworth Park Road, Glebe (**Figure 1**; hereafter the 'study area'). The planning proposal is yet to be finalised but includes rezoning of the land and the construction of multi-storey apartment complexes with underground parking and bike storage, as well as associated service upgrades and landscaping.

While some form of development approval will likely be required in the future, this report is intended as a preliminary feasibility study of the Planning Proposal, to guide LAHC's internal decision-making processes with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The principle objectives of the report are to:

- Compile a review of existing documentation and listings within the study area and its immediate surrounds, by identifying and summarising known and previously recorded Aboriginal sites and cultural values places;
- Determine if any Aboriginal objects, places, or areas of archaeological potential are present (or likely to be present) within the study area, as well as areas of existing disturbance, through brief site inspection; and
- Identify areas of Aboriginal interest and/or significance, and requirements for their management and protection; and
- Propose future priorities for subsequent investigation should the planning proposal be progressed into the Development Application (DA) phase.

This preliminary report has been developed with consideration to heritage guidelines prepared by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), namely the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010), the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).

1.2 Legislative Context

There are several Commonwealth and State Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage. These are outlined in detail in Appendix 1 and summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary of Legislative Context for the project.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to study area?	Details
Commonwealth			
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Recognises sites with universal value on the World Heritage List (WHL). Protects Indigenous heritage places with outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List (NHL), and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).	No	There are no Indigenous heritage places within the study area on the WHL, NHL or CHL.
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	The study area consists of freehold land, and cannot be subject to a claim under this Act.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Preserves and protects areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal people that are under threat from injury or desecration.	Not currently	We understand the study area is not currently subject to any application for a Declaration under this Act, although this Act remains in force for ministerial declarations and supersedes state based regulatory and planning controls.
State (NSW)			
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal Places. Includes process and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present, or where Aboriginal Places are proposed for harm.	Yes	An AHIP must be issued by the Chief Executive of DPIE under section 90 of the Act where harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place cannot be avoided.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires assessment and management of Aboriginal heritage through a range of environmental and approval contexts. Provides for the development of environmental planning instruments, including State Environmental Planning Policies and Local Environmental Plans.	Yes	The State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009 and State Environmental Planning Policy No 70 – Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes) provide some protection for heritage items identified in an environmental planning instrument, or on the State Heritage Register, in that development consent is generally required. Where development consent is not required, the LAHC must give written notice to the council and request that council nominate any

Legislation	Description	Relevant to study area?	Details
			other persons who should, in the council's opinion, be notified of the development, including the occupiers of the adjacent land.
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a Local Aboriginal Land Council. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	The study area consists of freehold land, and cannot be subject to a claim under this Act.

Environmental Planning Instruments

<i>Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012</i>	Conserves Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.		Development consent is required for subdividing land on which an Aboriginal object is located, or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance. Within the study area itself, there are no items or places of Aboriginal heritage significance listed in the Sydney LEP.
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1.3 Study area

The site is located in 17-31 Cowper Street and 2A-2D Wentworth Park Road, Glebe. It lies within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). It consists of two parcels of land: Lot 17 DP 244897 and Lot 18 DP 244897. The study area comprises two blocks measuring 1,783.9m², with Park Lane running through the centre. Wentworth Park Road is to the north, Cowper Street to the east, Wentworth Street to the south and Mitchell Lane East to the west. The northern block, Lot 18 DP 244897 (2A-2D Wentworth Park Road), comprises four two-storey terrace houses and has an area of 612.9m². The southern block, Lot 17 DP 244897 (17-31 Cowper Street), comprises a two-storey block of fifteen one-bedroom units and has an area of 1171.0m².

1.3.1 The Planning Proposal

Presently, the Glebe Mid-Rise site is zoned R1 General Residential under City of Sydney LEP 2012, and is subject of a max height of buildings of 9m and a max floor space ratio of 1.25:1. The planning proposal seeks to amend the height and floor space ratio controls within the City of Sydney DCP, to enable additional housing to be delivered on the site.

Indicative Concept Plans of the planning proposal have been prepared for the eventual redevelopment of the site, which include the following characteristics:

- Demolition of existing structures across the site;

- Construction of two storeys of basement carparking in Lot 17 DP 244897 and one storey of basement bike storage in Lot 18 DP 244897, with provision for storage and plant rooms (**Figure 2** and **Figure 3**);
- Construction of multi-storey mixed-use buildings across the site, including provision for residential apartments, retail and service spaces, and communal areas;
- General landscaping and associated service installation (**Figure 4**).

1.4 Limitations

This report is based on existing and publicly available environmental and archaeological information and reports about the study area. The background research did not include any independent verification of the results and interpretations of externally sourced existing reports (except where the fieldwork indicated inconsistencies).

Information from the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was obtained from DPIE. Information in the assessment reflects the scope and the accuracy of the AHIMS site data, which in some instances is limited.

Due to timing constraints and the preliminary nature of this proposal, formal Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) has not been undertaken. It has therefore not been possible to collect or obtain any Intangible/cultural values associated with the study area from the Aboriginal community.

The report cannot be used to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), if required. Such an application would require more detailed investigation involving a formal process of Aboriginal community consultation and the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR).



Figure 1. The Glebe Mid-Rise study area.

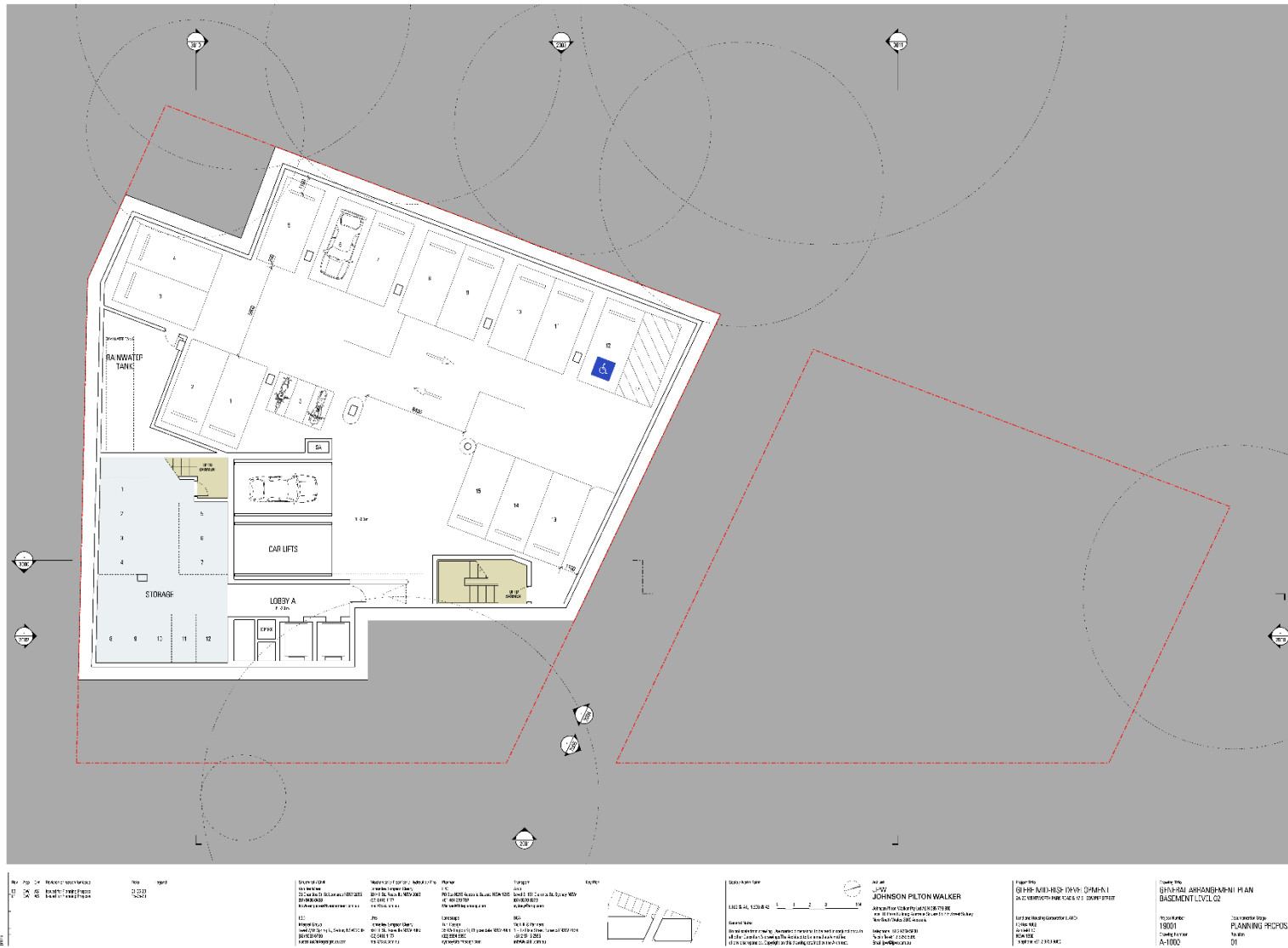


Figure 2. Finalised concept plan of the Glebe Mid-Rise project, showing features in basement level 2 (Source: LAHC, May 2020).

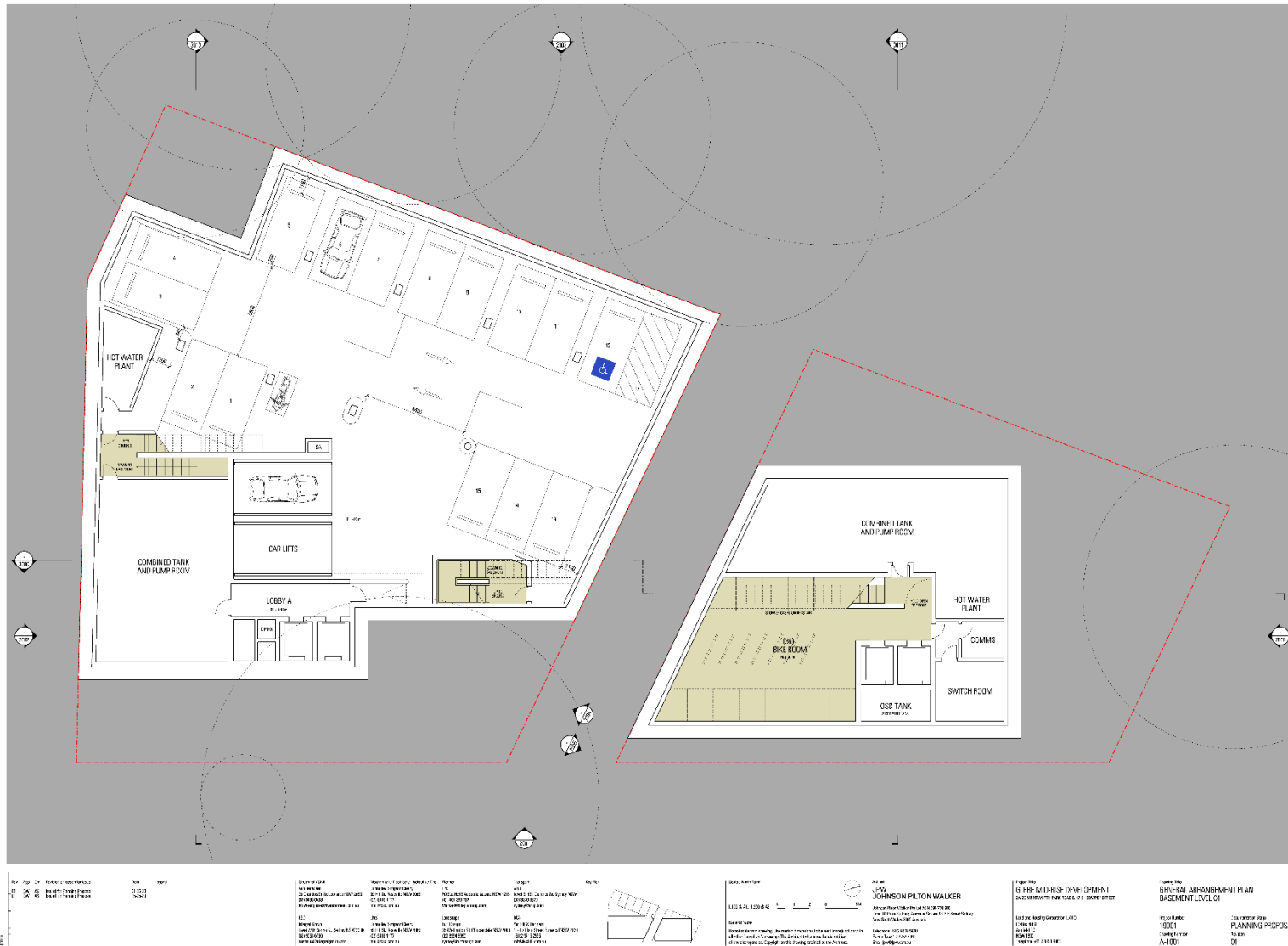


Figure 3. Finalised concept plan of the Glebe Mid-Rise project, showing features in basement level 1 (Source: LAHC, May 2020).

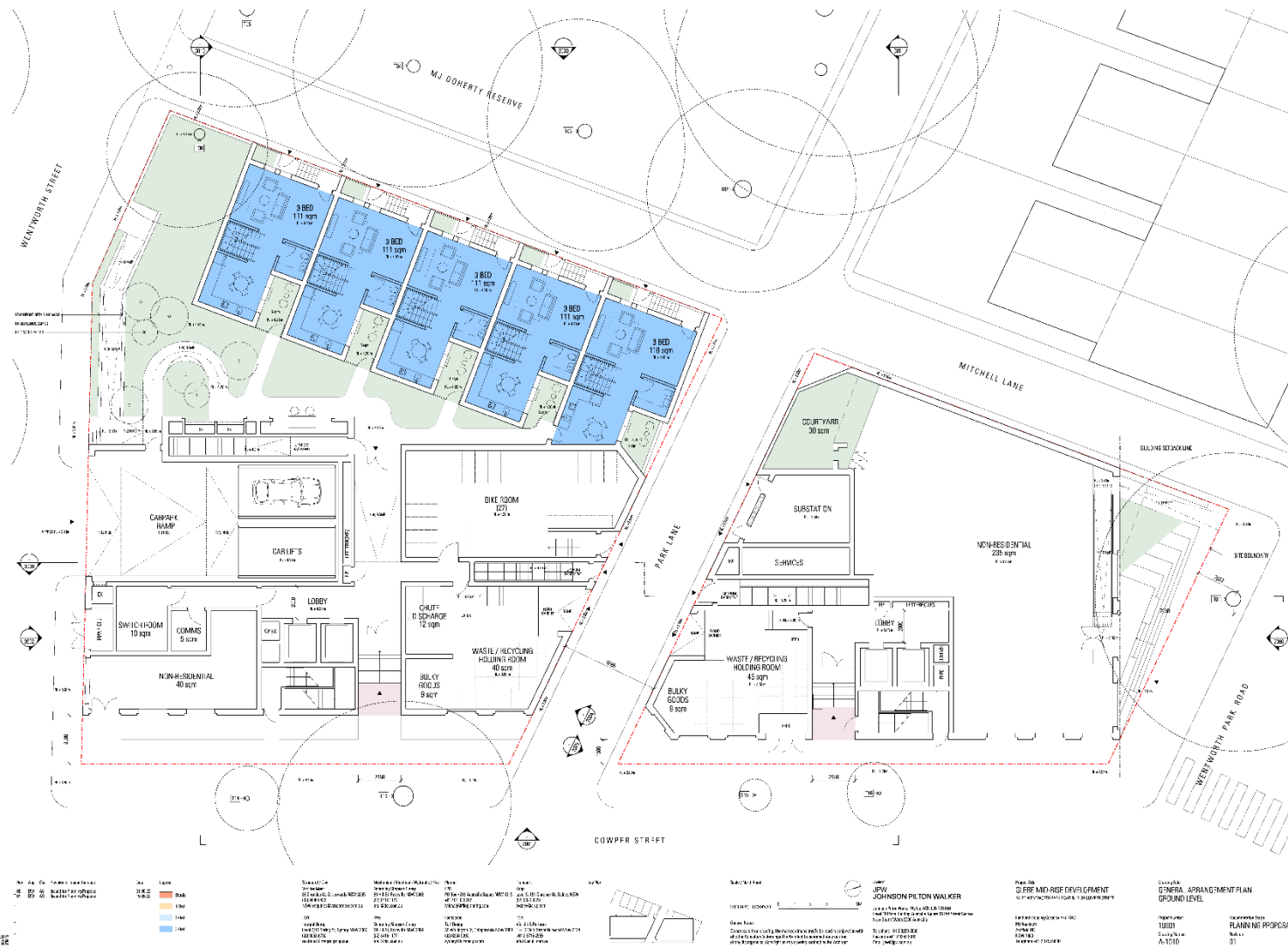


Figure 4. Finalised concept plan of the Glebe Mid-Rise project, showing ground floor development (Source: LAHC, May 2020).

2. Existing environment

2.1 Key findings

- The study area is associated with several natural resources that indicate potential Aboriginal occupation of the area, including Blackwattle Creek, Blackwattle Swamp, and Blackwattle Bay. The presence of these fresh and brackish watercourses and bodies would have enabled both seasonal and more permanent use of the area over time.
- The study area is mapped within a Disturbed Terrain soil landscape, indicative of significant reclamation fills and capping to facilitate the development of the area. Geotechnical studies confirm the presence of fill deposits to depths of 1.9-2.4m below ground surface, overlying natural sandy alluvium and residual soils.
- The study area has been extensively cleared of its native open eucalypt woodlands vegetation. Vegetation present on site appears to be recent regrowth (planted after 1978), and is unlikely to bear evidence of Aboriginal cultural modification.
- Prior to the reclamation of what is now Wentworth Park and surrounding streets in the late 19th century, the high-water mark for Blackwattle Bay may have reached the edge of, or encroached into, the northern half of the study area. Any such reclamation activities are likely to have capped any Aboriginal objects or sites, if present.
- Elsewhere across the site, historical development is likely to have caused localised impacts to the underlying soil profile, in the form of relatively shallow terrace footings and deeper water closets and cesspits, dating to the 1870s-1880s. Following their demolition in the 1930s, there does not appear to have been substantial excavation of the ground surface, and thus there remains the potential for natural soil profiles bearing evidence of Aboriginal cultural material to be preserved within the study area.

2.2 Geology, geomorphology and soils

The study area is situated in the Cumberland subregion of the Sydney Basin bioregion. Bioregions are relatively large land areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that capture large-scale geophysical patterns at an ecosystem scale. Sub-regions delineate significant geomorphic patterns within a bioregion, and are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and biophysical attributes (Bannerman & Hazelton 1990).

Geologically, the Sydney Basin is at the southern end of the Hawkesbury Plateau and is underlain by Triassic sediments. The two main geological formations across this area are Hawkesbury sandstone and Wianamatta shales. The central portion of the Basin is the Cumberland Lowlands, an area of plains and gently undulating low hills on Wianamatta Group Shales. To the north and south as the Basin rises it is transected by the drowned valleys of the Parramatta and Georges Rivers. The action of these rivers has exposed the underlying

Hawkesbury Sandstone and produced the ‘rugged to undulating’ valleys of the Harbour foreshores physiographic region (Chapman and Murphy 1989; Solling 2007: 41). The Hawkesbury Sandstone formation typically comprises medium to coarse grained sandstone with minor lenses of shale and laminate, and weathers on exposure to form sands and clayey sands.

The soil landscape within the study area is mapped as ‘Disturbed Terrain’ (**Figure 5**). This landscape is described as being “extensively disturbed by human activity, including complete disturbance, removal or burial of soil” (Chapman and Murphy 1989). The surrounding area is mapped as being part of the Blacktown soil landscape – a shallow duplex soil comprising of silty loams overlying heavy clays (Chapman and Murphy 1989), however the underlying geology is more suggestive of a sandstone-based Gymea soil landscape. Gymea soils typically comprise a loose, coarse loamy sand to sandy loam topsoil (~30cm in depth), overlying clayey sand subsoils and sandstone bedrock. Quaternary alluvium may also have been present along tidal mudflats.

2.2.1 Geotechnical investigations

Geotechnical investigations of the study area were undertaken in January 2020, and comprised excavation of seven boreholes distributed across the site (Douglas Partners 2020). The investigations demonstrated the presence of estuarine alluvial sediments beneath considerable fill deposits of European origin. The investigations found the following soil profile across the site:

- **FILL:** Sand and gravelly sand with some sandy clay, as well as plastic, ash and glass, ceramics and building rubble – to varied depths of between 1.9m (north) – 2.4m (south) below ground surface; overlying
- **ALLUVIUM:** medium orange-brown, grey or red-brown clayey sand, sandy clay or clay; overlying
- **RESIDUAL:** dense, wet pale grey to grey-brown clayey sand; overlying
- **WEATHERED BEDROCK:** medium to coarse grained Hawkesbury Sandstone (Douglas Partners 2020:4-5).

With respect to the study area, the geotechnical results suggest the likely presence of natural alluvium and residual soils, preserved beneath reclamation fills and historical deposits.

2.3 Past vegetation

The Cumberland subregion is characterised by the gently undulating shale-based landscape of western Sydney that naturally supports grey box, forest red gum, narrow leaved ironbark woodland, with some spotted gum on the shale hills and swamp oak in low-lying flood prone areas.

The study area itself would have been predominantly open-forest vegetation typical of the sandstone landscape. Scribbly gums and red bloodwoods were the principal species associated with an underlying sandstone geology, while swamps oaks are noted to grow along the

shorelines of narrow bays (Solling 2007: 41). Intertidal zones like the conjunction of Blackwattle Creek and Blackwattle Bay, promoted the growth of black wattles (most likely *Callicoma serratifolia*), for which the Bay is named (Burton 1990: 91; Benson 2011: 61).

Such vegetation communities would have provided a rich and varied source of food and toolmaking resources, and also would support a variety of animal life associated with Aboriginal diets, supplementing the marine resources readily available from Blackwattle Bay. Black wattles had common uses as food and for the construction of rope and string, while large trees such as grey ironbark were exploited for timber resources. Since the clearing of the area, much vegetation has been removed, and replaced with grasses or exotic species. Due to the complete clearing of the study area in the 1800's, and the subsequent residential construction, the potential for culturally modified trees (i.e. scarred trees) within the study area is limited.

2.4 Hydrology

The presence or availability of water is a major influence on the intensity of Aboriginal occupation. Today, the study area lies within the Blackwattle Bay catchment and is located 500m from the current edge of Blackwattle Bay. However, the hydrological context of the wider landscape was vastly different prior to European settlement.

Prior to European settlement, the study area appears to have been located on, or partially within, the rocky foreshores of Blackwattle Bay, and an ephemeral drainage line ran along the study area boundary, on the approximate alignment of Mitchell Lane East. Blackwattle Bay was a tidal inlet fed by Blackwattle Creek; a freshwater watercourse lined by heavy wattle trees that ran to what is currently the grounds of the University of Sydney (**Figure 7**). The harbour, Blackwattle Bay, Blackwattle Creek and its associated drainage lines would have provided ample natural resources for Aboriginal occupation and movement through the region.

2.5 Land use history

Much of the following summary of the historical development at the site is taken from the Heritage Impact Assessment being currently prepared for the site (Extent Heritage, in preparation). The study area encompassed part of a larger allotment of land fronting the "rocky" shoreline of Blackwattle Bay. This property was granted to the Church of England in 1789 and was further subdivided into smaller allotments in 1828, and offered for sale 1842. At this time the study area would have been characterised by swampy tidal flats and potentially exposed sandstone outcrop; due to its waterlogged nature and the presence of noxious industries nearby, it likely remained largely undeveloped at this time (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**) (Pollard 1966).

Following public outcry about the state of outer Sydney's sanitary conditions, Blackwattle Bay was infilled with dredged silts and sands from the nearby harbour bed in the mid-1870s (Thorp 1990:10). Varying high water marks across parish and metropolitan plans make it difficult to ascertain the location of the study area in relation to the original shoreline; however, it is likely that at least a portion of the study area was reclaimed, and brought up to the level of the surrounding slopes (**Figure 9**). This would have resulted in the deposition of sediment to cap any natural deposits or outcropping sandstone that was present.

Several rows of terrace housing were constructed within the study area between 1877 and 1885, as well as a corner store at the corner of Mitchell Lane East and Park Lane (**Figure 10**). As with other terrace houses typical across Sydney at this time, these terraces were likely constructed of stone or brick, with a shingle roof and comprised of four rooms. In addition, each house was equipped with a small water closet or cesspit located at the rear of each fenced yard. Sands Directory listings record several blue-collar residents, and note that the terraces were occupied until at least 1933, but by 1933 the site was vacant, save for a small shop in the south-eastern corner, facing Cowper Street.

From the 1940s, the study area saw a variety of uses including as a storage site for fruit containers and machinery (1952-1957), for lock-up garages (1964) and for off-street parking (1969-1972) (**Figure 11**). The Commonwealth acquired the study area from 1974 with a view to establishing in-fill housing for low income families, but this development was not realised on site until 1989-1990. Several terrace-style apartments were constructed across the study area; these apartments remain in use as private residences to the present day.

In summary, the northern portion of the study area has been subject to reclamation, but prior to European occupation this area sat below, or on the tidal margins of, the unmodified shoreline. This is likely to have capped any Aboriginal objects or sites within the tidal margins and rocky shores of the Bay, if present. However, the location of the original Blackwattle Bay shoreline and thus the extent of reclamation is difficult to discern from historical plans and imagery, and the results of geotechnical investigation in this area are inconclusive, given that the associated borehole, BH7, was terminated at a shallow depth of 1.3m (Douglas Partners 2020: Appendix C). Elsewhere across the site, historical development is likely to have caused localised impacts to the underlying soil profile, in the form of relatively shallow terrace footings and deeper water closets and cesspits, dating to the 1870s-1880s. Following their demolition in the 1930s, there does not appear to have been substantial excavation of the ground surface, and thus there remains the potential for natural soil profiles (e.g., alluvium) bearing evidence of Aboriginal cultural material to be preserved within the study area. This was confirmed during geotechnical investigation of the site (Douglas Partners 2020).

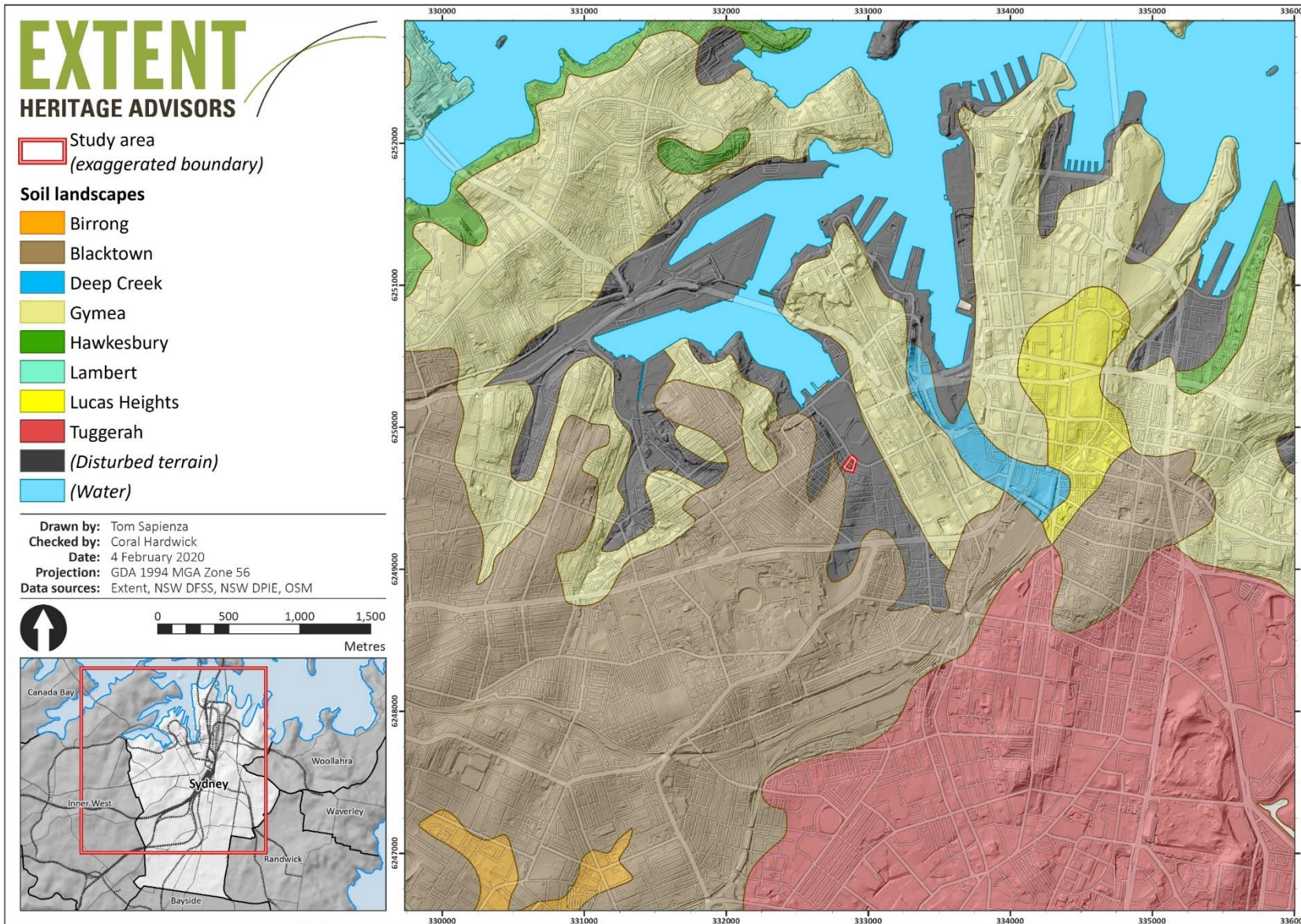


Figure 5. Soil landscapes in the vicinity of the study area

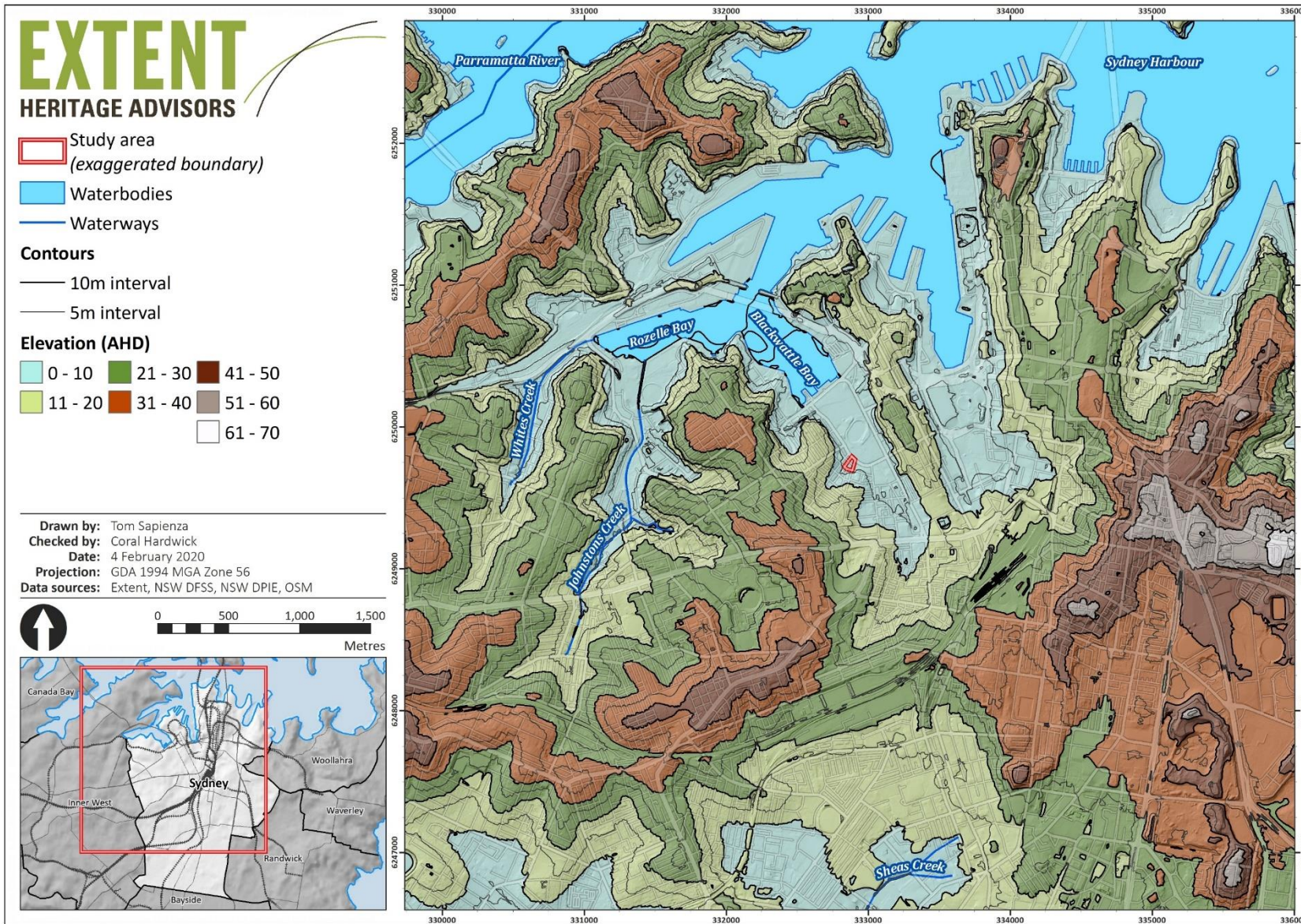


Figure 6. Watercourses in the vicinity of the study area.

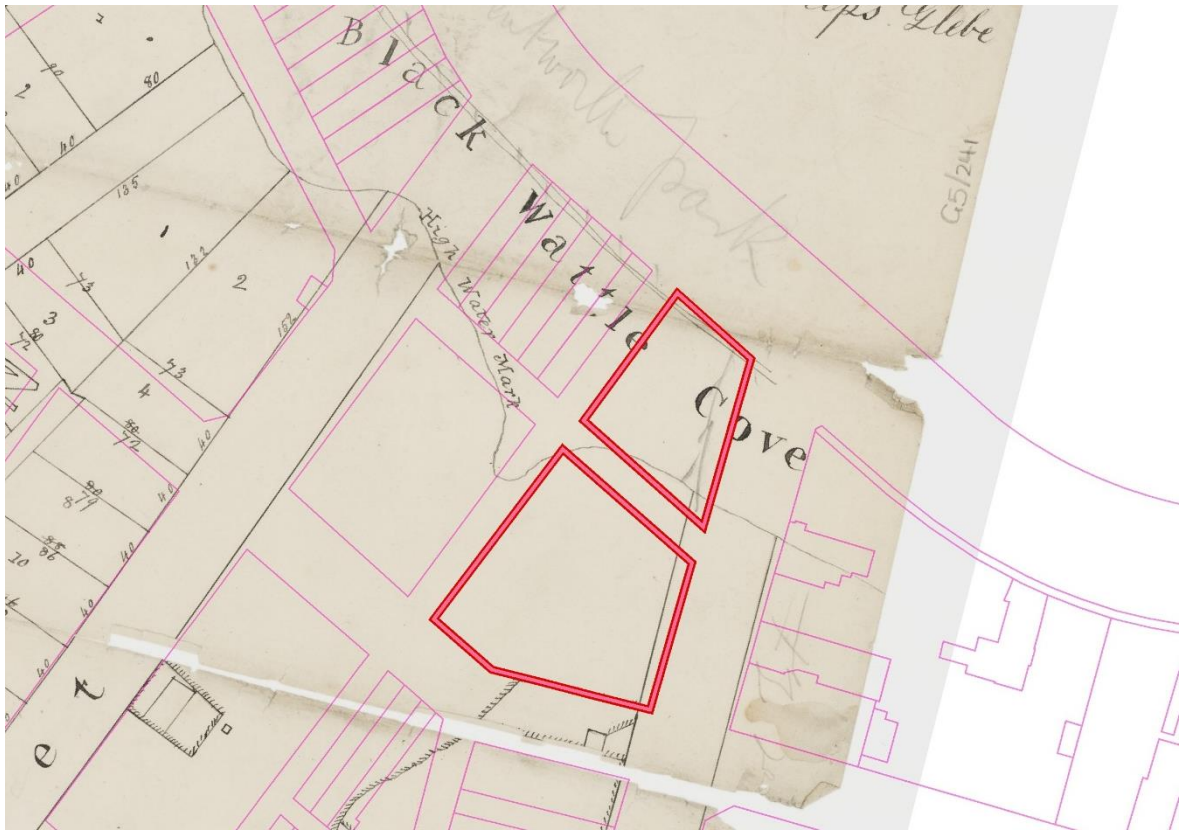


Figure 7. 1840 Glebe detail plan shows the location of the high-water mark in relation to the site (outlined in red) (Source: Mitchell Library FL 8990680).

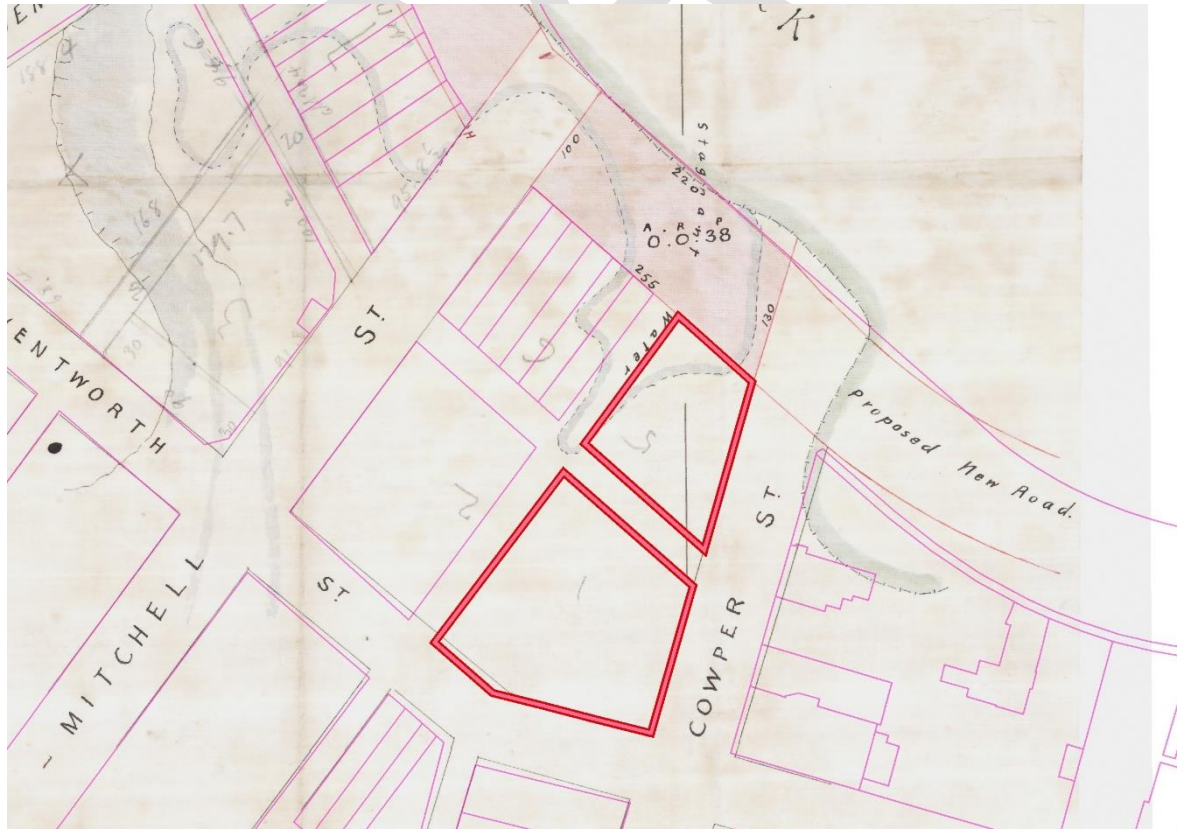


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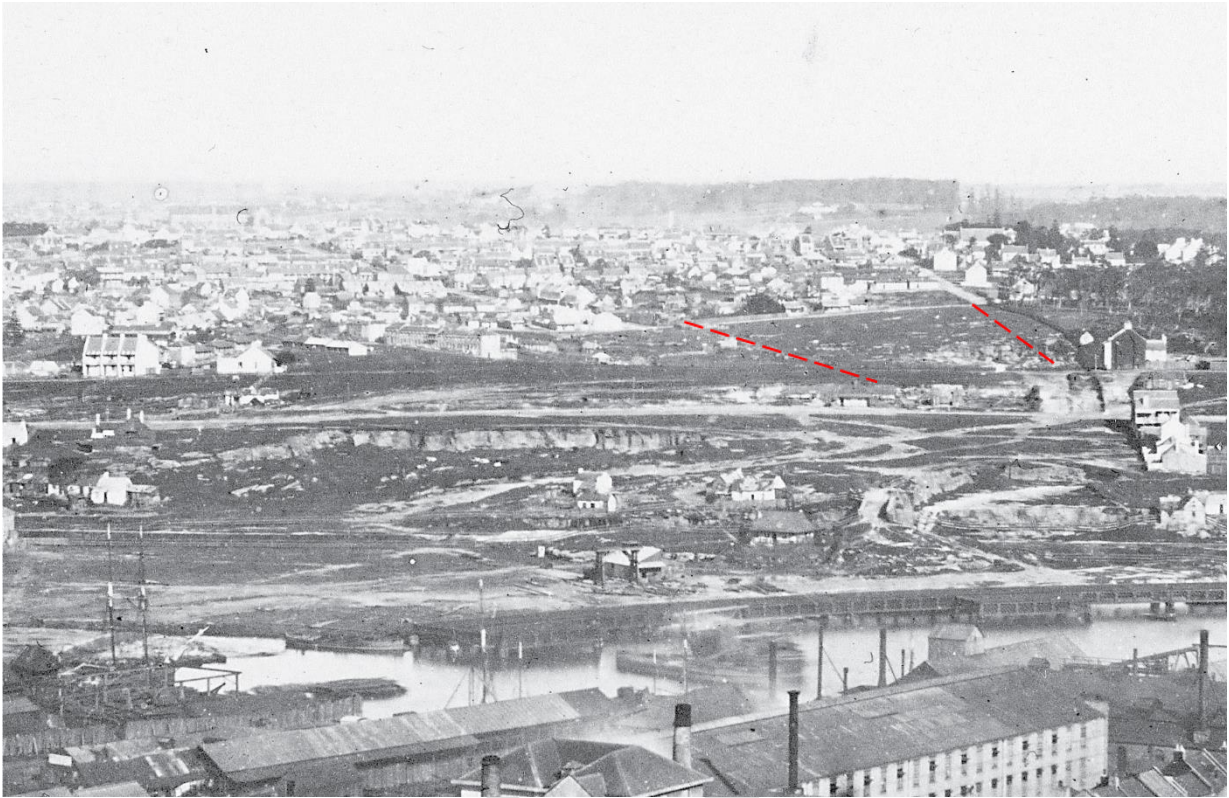


Figure 9. Detail of 1873 photograph with approximate location of site marked by red dashed lines. (Source: SLNSW, Town Hall clock tower view 1873).

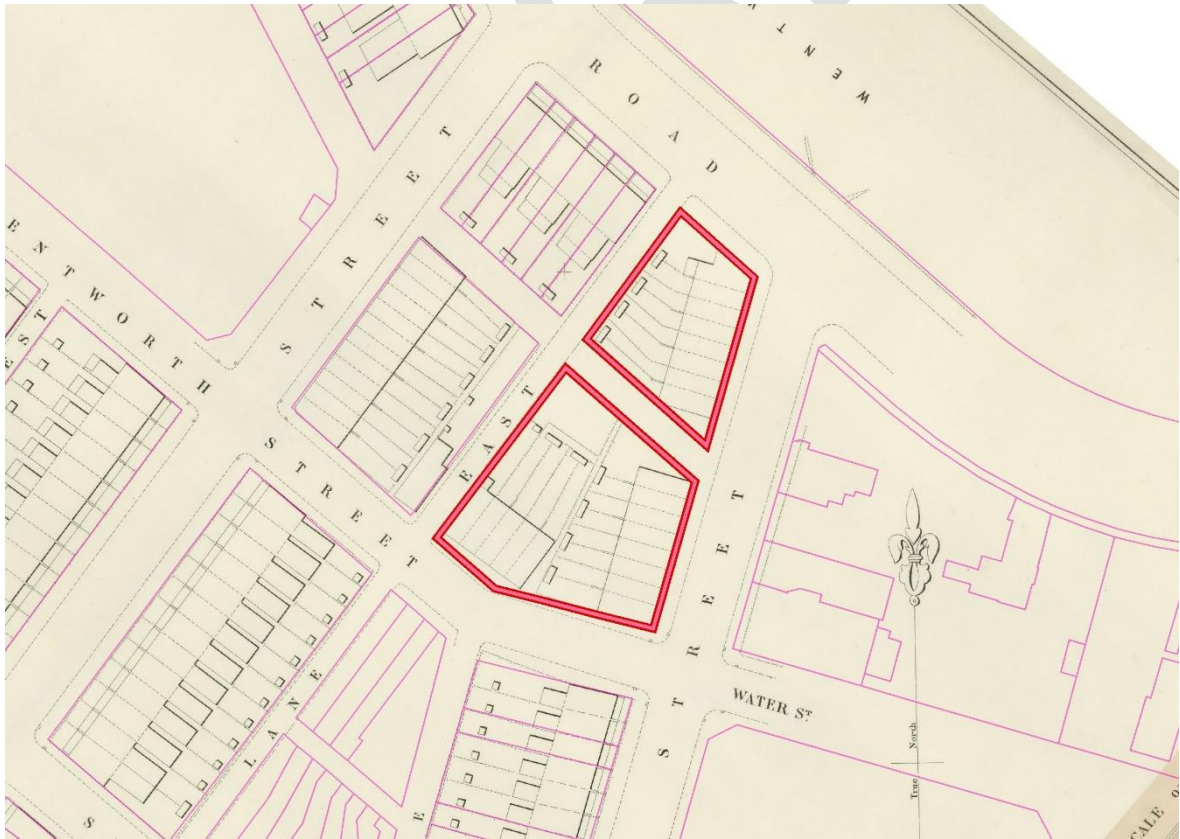


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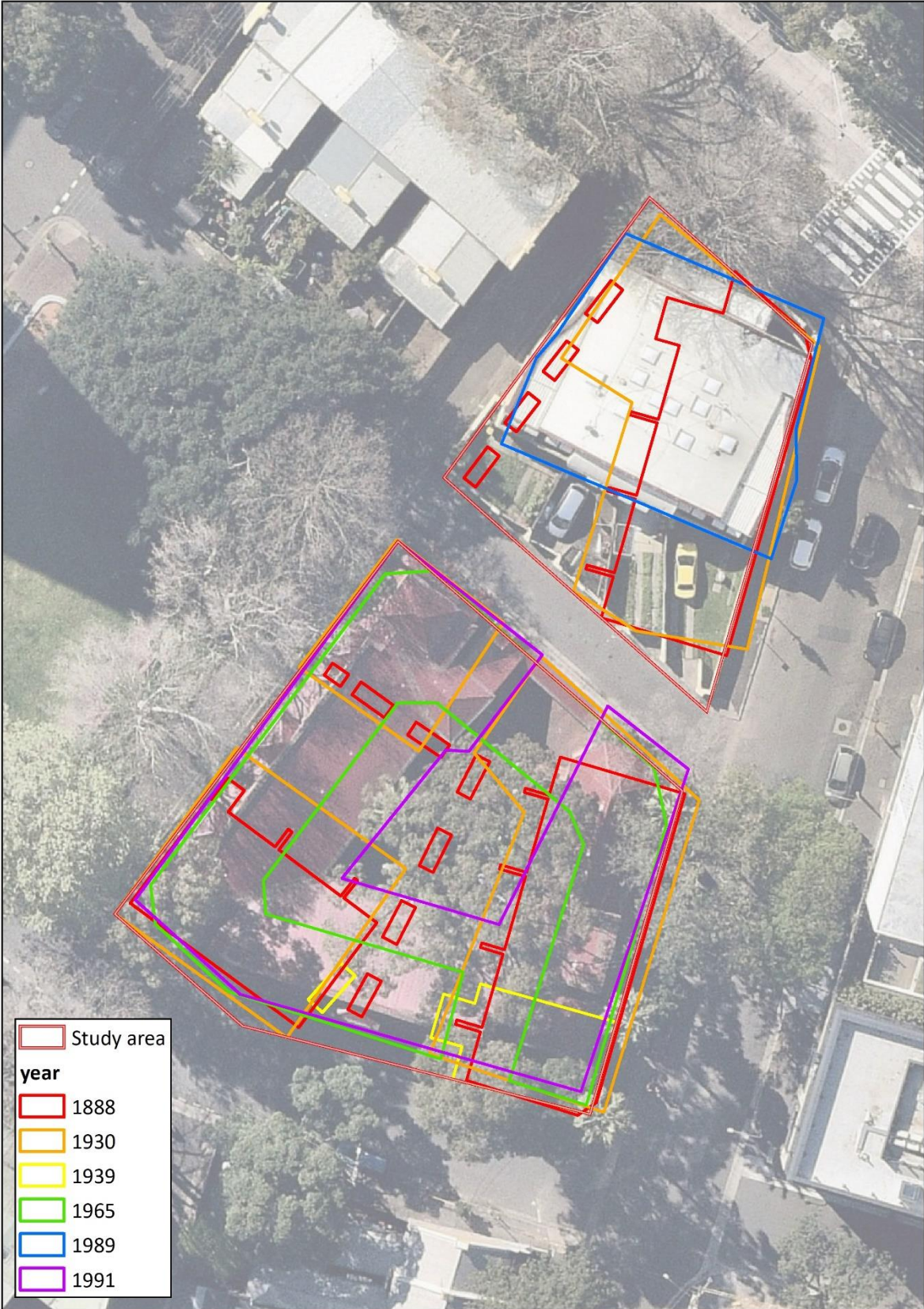


Figure 11. Overlay of historical structures present on site, based on historical plans and aerials.

3. Ethnographic record

3.1 Key findings

- Aboriginal people of the Glebe area were the Wangal people and spoke a variant of the Darug language. Their traditional land encompassed south western Sydney; extending from Long Cove (Darling Harbour) to Parramatta.
- The brackish aquatic environment near the study area provided critical resources for local Wangal people. Blackwattle Bay provided saltwater fish and shellfish which were utilised as a food source. Blackwattle Creek provided a reliable supply of fresh water as well eels.
- The open eucalypt woodland vegetation existing prior to European settlement allowed for the exploitation of trees as a timber source as well as attracting terrestrial animals and bird species which were utilised as food sources.
- The rapid development of the area after European settlement pushed Aboriginal people away from the resource rich waterways and resulted in epidemics which diminished the Aboriginal population. Due to the spread of European settlement, Aboriginal occupation ceased in the area, and the potential for post-contact artefacts is limited.

3.2 Regional information

The Sydney coastal region was occupied and used by Aboriginal people for thousands of years prior to European settlement. Within the Sydney region the coastline, rivers and creeks, sandy dune fields, floodplains, swamps and open forests provided Aboriginal people with rich and varied resource zones and occupation areas. Aboriginal sites across the Sydney region provided tangible evidence of an ongoing link with the long history of Aboriginal use and occupation in this area.

The Coastal Darug People

Over thirty separate Aboriginal groups populated the wider Sydney area in 1788, each with their own country, practices, diets, dress, and dialects. We now know of these groups as 'clans' and each identified with broader cultural-linguistic groups sometimes referred to as 'tribes' - Darug, Darkinjung, Gundungarra, Dharawal (Tharawal), Guringai, and Awabakal.

At the time of European settlement, the Aboriginal people of the Sydney coastal region spoke the Darug language. According to the Anthropologist Norman Tindale, the Darug occupied a vast area of 6,000km², from the NSW coastline to the mouth of the Hawkesbury River and inland to Mount Victoria, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden and Penrith (Tindale 2018 [1974]). However, it should be noted that Tindale's descriptions of tribal boundaries were based on linguistic evidence that was gathered between 1884 and 1969, and on a conception of bounded territories that has since been questioned. Territories were clearly defined by physical places in the landscape, and boundary lines were indicated by natural features such as hills, watercourses and rock outcrops.

Darug people were distinguished as 'fresh water' or 'saltwater' people depending on whether they inhabited the coastal or inland areas of the Sydney region. According to the anthropologist and linguist RH Matthews, the Darug language closely resembled that of the Gundungurra, and had grammatical similarities with the neighbouring Tharawal and Ngunnawal tribes, but differed slightly in vocabulary (Matthews 1901:140).

Evidently, a shared language enabled the transmission of knowledge, customs, and lore as well as items and resources. Clans occasionally converged with other clans to trade, hunt, fight, feast, arrange marriages, resolve disputes, and share information. Examples of such meetings recorded in documentary sources include details of a gathering of three clans on their way to Camden to learn a new song (Backhouse 1843), Burramattagal people venturing out to Manly to feast on a beached whale (Tench 1793), and groups of hunters near Carabeely cooperating on a large-scale kangaroo hunt (Barrallier 1802). There was often tension between neighbouring groups and the boundaries between territories were not lightly traversed (White 1788). On an expedition north-west of Parramatta, Watkin Tench records that his guides Colebee (Gadigal) and Ballederry (Burramattagal) quickly found themselves in 'county unknown' and that they described those who lived there as 'enemies'. When the party finally reached the Hawkesbury River, Tench (12th April, 1791 [1793]) surmised that 'Our natives had evidently never seen this river before'.

The landscape was criss-crossed with Aboriginal paths, many of which later became roads. Missionary James Backhouse was amazed by the speed and sophistication of communication between clans; on 23 October 1835, he encountered Aboriginal people in Richmond who knew of his brief visit to Wellington, over three hundred kilometres away: 'Our persons, costume, and many other particulars, including our manner of communicating religious instruction, had been minutely described' (Backhouse 1843:339).

It is difficult to pinpoint exactly how many people occupied the Darug area prior to, let alone after European occupation. Governor Phillip estimated that there were at least 1,500 people living in the Botany Bay, Port Jackson and Broken Bay area in 1788. This figure was based on the people and camps he had observed on expeditions around Sydney Cove, the Parramatta River and Broken Bay (Phillip 15 May 1788 [1792]:133). A recent study of the western Cumberland Plain estimated the population at 500 to 1000 people within a 600km² area, with a minimum overall density of around 0.5 persons/km² (Kohen 1995:81). Using Norman Tindale's estimates of the size of the Darug language area, this equates to 3,000 people. This figure is broadly consistent with James Kohen's, Ronald John Lampert's and Isabel McBryde's estimate of between 2,000 and 3,000 people in the Sydney region (Kohen and Lampert 1987:345; McBryde 1989:171); and with James Kohen's estimate of between 4,000 to 8,000 people from the coast to the lower Blue Mountains (Kohen 1993:19; 1995:81).

The primary sources offer only glimpses of the ceremonial life of these Aboriginal clans. Europeans recorded some Aboriginal customs, such as the avulsed teeth and 'scarifications' of certain initiated men, and the kangaroo teeth necklaces and the missing little finger joints of 'mountaineer' and coastal women. But, due to the secrecy surrounding ceremonial events, there are serious limitations to even the most richly described accounts like the 'Yoo-long Erah-ba-diang' initiation ceremonies Collins records at the head of Farm Cove and in the 'middle harbour' (Collins 1798); the contests and dances conducted on 'a clear spot between the town and the

brickfield' (Collins 1798); and the operation performed by Yellomundee, a 'caradyee', on Colebee's wound on the banks of the Hawkesbury (Tench 1793).

Fire was a constant presence in early Sydney, from the 'moving lights' seen on the harbour at night (Banks 1998:243) to lone trees burning on the Cumberland Plain, 'the smoke issuing out of the top part as through a chimney' (White 1788). 'In all the country thro' which I have passed,' wrote Arthur Phillip in May 1788, 'I have seldom gone a quarter of a mile without seeing trees which appear to have been destroyed by fire' (Phillip: 15 May 1788 [1792]). The first Australians became known as the fire-makers. They used fire to open paths and to clean country; to drive animals into the paths of hunters and then to cook the kill; to keep warm at night and to carry as a torch the next day; to treat wood, melt resin and crack stone for tools; to gather around and dance and share stories (**Figure 12**).

Early observations provide an insight into local burning regimes. On a hot dry day in September 1790, for example, David Collins observed Aboriginal people 'burning the grass on the north shore opposite to Sydney, in order to catch rats and other animals' (Hunter 1793 [1968]: 31 August 1791). Almost exactly twelve months later, on 31 August 1791, they were again 'firing the country' in the same place on a hot day ahead of heavy rains. While Collins regarded this to be another 'remarkable coincidence', it suggests a connection to the land and an understanding of the seasons which the settlers could not fathom. This dismissive approach proved devastating during 1799 flood of the Hawkesbury. Settlers who ignored the flood warnings given by Aboriginal people were engulfed by a destructive torrent as the 'river swell'd to more than fifty feet perpendicular height above its common level' (Collins 1798: Appendix VI).



Figure 12. Watercolour by Joseph Lycett of a group of Aboriginal men hunting kangaroos, c.1817 (Source: National Library of Australia, PIC MSR 12/1/4 #R5689, Object ID 138501179, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-138501179/view>).

Utilising Natural Resources

Waterbodies such as Blackwattle Bay, Blackwattle Creek and other drainage lines played pivotal roles in Aboriginal life. They likely provided a reliable supply of water, as well as fish, eels; and terrestrial animals were likely drawn to the water and were hunted for food. Aboriginal fishing methods are known to have been many and varied and included line fishing from bark canoes, spear fishing with a *galara* (four-pronged harpoon) in the shallow waters and utilising nets, traps and fish poisons (**Figure 13**). Men and women utilised differing methods, men using fishing spears and women using hooks and lines (Kohen and Lampert 1987:352).

Fish, shellfish and birds such as black swans, redbills, sulphur crested cockatoos, broilgas and quails were also collected from resource rich swamps and lagoons (Attenbrow 2010:85-90). Important plants and animals were also found in wetlands, fertile floodplains and along estuaries and lagoons, providing medicines, fibres, vitamin and food sources.

Kangaroos, wallabies, possums, sugar gliders, bandicoots, wombats, echidnas, fruit bats (flying foxes) and other smaller mammals were amongst the wide range of land animals that inhabited the Sydney region and were available to both coastal and hinterland people. Most Australian land animals are not migratory and therefore their seasonal availability and abundance do not vary markedly (Attenbrow 2010:70). The diet also included honey produced by native bees, as well as ants and their eggs. Many foods were harvested by tree climbing. Colebee and Ballederry called these people the 'climbers of trees' after their practice of skilfully ascending gums in pursuit of animals, cutting footholds in the trunks with a stone axe. Birds and tree dwelling mammals could be captured, and bird eggs and honey could be collected in this way (Tench 1793:126).

Starchy tubers and roots, bush fruits and native seeds were also frequently consumed. Certain plant foods such as the blackbean and cunjevoi plants along with some varieties of wild yam (*Dioscorea* sp.) were unpalatable or toxic in their natural state and required complex processing before consumption. Watkin Tench described how 'a poor convict' had gotten violently ill trying to eat a poisonous yam. After having seen Darug people eating the same yam, he concluded that the people had a way of preparing them to render them an 'innocent food' (Tench 1793:83). To combat toxicity, these foods were roasted in ashes, open fires or earth ovens; pounded and baked into cakes; or grated, peeled or sliced using bone, stone and shell implements and leached for lengthy periods of time in water (Beck 1985:107, 211).

At times Aboriginal people stayed for several months in the one area: Joseph Banks (1771 [1998]) records finding 'a small village consisting of about 6 or 8 houses' on the south shore of Botany Bay in April 1770, and in December 1790, Watkin Tench (1793) describes a similar 'little village (if five huts deserve the name)' on the north side of the bay. Shelters were constructed using a frame of forked branches secured to the ground. Sheets of bark were placed against the frame, angled against the wind. The front of the shelter was generally left open, facing a small fire.



Figure 13. Sketch of the mouth of the Cooks River by John Thompson, 1830 (Source: Dixson Library, State Library of New South Wales, DL PXX 31 Image 2a, <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110331218>).

3.3 The study area

The Aboriginal people between Botany Bay and Port Jackson are known as the Eora, divided into smaller linguistic groups and clans. The Wangal clan occupied the study area, and their territory extended from Long Cove to Parramatta. Phillip Gidley King described of the boundary between the Wangal and the neighbouring Cadigal in 1793 as the following:

“The tribe of Cadi (Cadigal) inhabited the south side (of Sydney), extending from the south head to Long-Cove [Darling Harbour]; at which place the district of Wanne, and the tribe of Wangal, commences, extending as far as Par-ra-mata, or Rose Hill (King in Hunter 1793 [1968]: 412).

This environment was resource-rich, including varied marine environments including saltwater coasts containing fish and shellfish, and freshwater creeks attracting birds and mammals. Fish was the primary food source for people in the area, however a variety of foods were available including shellfish, mud and rock oysters, cockles and crabs (Solling, 2007: 32). Such activities involved the development of implements and devices for fishing including spears, throwing sticks, shell hooks and scrapers. The vegetation existing prior to European settlement allowed for the exploitation of resources as well as attracting bird and animals which were utilised as food sources. Such an environment can be seen in an early painting of Blackwattle Bay (**Figure 14**).

The rapid development of the area after European settlement pushed Aboriginal people away from the resource rich waterways and resulted in epidemics which diminished the Aboriginal population (Butlin 1983; Solling 2007:35). Eventually, the spread of European settlement, coupled with the spread of smallpox and other infectious diseases, forced some Aboriginal inhabitants to either relocate into the potentially hostile lands of neighbouring Aboriginal groups, to partially integrate into colonial society as fringe dwellers, or to resist. Resistance by Aboriginal groups was often met with retaliatory action by white settlers and the colonial administration. A combination of these factors led to the demise of traditional lifestyles and a decrease in the Aboriginal population, particularly in and around the early centres of colonial settlement.



Figure 14. Looking from the shores of Blackwattle Bay towards the first Glebe Island Bridge by Samuel Eyland (undated). (Source: Balarinji, 2016: Figure 2).

Aboriginal people who stayed in the area in the early to mid-1800s tended to live on the fringes of white society and became increasingly dependent on welfare. Bishop Broughton, the Church of England Bishop of Australia told a House of Commons Select Committee in England in 1836 that by taking over the land around Sydney and significantly disrupting the food supply, European settlement had in turn, destroyed the tribal life of the Sydney clans (House of Commons Parliamentary Papers, Report to the Select Committee on Aborigines 1836 (British Settlements): Together with the minutes of evidence, appendix and index). The condition of Aboriginal people at this time reinforced European prejudice regarding the 'primitive' nature of Aboriginal people (Solling, 2007: 35).

Historical records of blanket distribution lists of the 1830's show that apart from a group living in government boatsheds at Circular Quay, few people identified as Aboriginal were living in Sydney. Such was the decline in population that by 1858, George Thornton reported in a letter to the Colonial Secretary that there were only two Sydney Aboriginal people remaining (Ellmoos 2013). By the 1870's, many Aboriginal people had relocated to camps that were established at Neutral Bay, Manly, Double Bay, Lavender Bay, Circular Quay, La Perouse and Botany Bay (Solling, 2007:34-35). The camp at La Perouse was established in 1895 in the area of a traditional Darug camping ground. Such camps were created with permissive occupancies subject to government policy, which could be revoked without consultation.

During the 1900's, a darker reality for the local Aboriginal population can be observed through historical accounts. By the 1920's, two local institutions were established which housed removed Aboriginal children. The first, named Bidura, was located at 237 Glebe Point Rd, 500m west of the study area. This was originally built as a family home by Edmund Blakett and purchased in 1920 by the NSW government to house female wards of the state (Parry 2007). The second, named Royleston, was located at 270 Glebe Point Rd, 1km northwest of the study area. This was initially built in 1880 but purchased by the child welfare Department in 1922 for use as a receiving depot for male wards of the state. Both institutions were known to house many Aboriginal children throughout the time they operated.

In 1946 the Australian Board of Missions bought *Tranby* (formerly, *Toxteth College*) at 13 Mansfield Street, Glebe, which previously functioned as a family home since its construction in the 1850's. In 1958, *Tranby* became a training centre for the development of co-operative practices for Aboriginal people. This allowed for prospective workers to work on basic skills, which included courses in legal studies, community development and business. Apart from providing education, *Tranby* was proactive in the land rights movement in the 1970's and played a crucial role in initiating the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody in the 1990's.

4. Archaeological record

4.1 Key findings

- Aboriginal sites in the region typically include shell midden sites in rockshelters and open contexts, as well as archaeological deposits (comprising bone, stone or organic material). The range and predominance of shellfish species varies according to distance from the harbour mouth; with rock platform and ocean species dominating midden assemblages near the mouth of Sydney Harbour, while middens further up the estuary contained fewer species and no ocean species.
- Most sites in the Pyrmont, Ultimo and Glebe areas, however, are artefact scatter sites and/or isolated finds, as well as potential archaeological deposits. Proximity to water and a range of natural resources is an important factor in site patterning in the area.
- European development has destroyed a significant number of Aboriginal sites that would have originally existed along the shores of Sydney Harbour, its bays, and its associated streams and swampy lagoons. In spite of this, previous archaeological investigations clearly indicate the potential for Aboriginal cultural material to survive within deposits underlying buildings and below filled ground – on urban sites, where remnant portions of the original soil profile still remain.
- Of particular relevance to the study area has been the identification of Aboriginal stone objects within discrete patches of remnant topsoil along the former alignment of Blackwattle Creek, at Mountain Street.
- No Aboriginal objects or sites have previously been identified within the study area; though the site has not been subject to previous archaeological assessment. Since 2010, no AHIPs have been issued within the study area.

4.2 Regional Aboriginal archaeological context

Aboriginal occupation of NSW spans at least 40,000 years (Stockton and Holland 1974; Nanson et al. 1987), although dates of more than 40,000 years have been claimed for artefacts and human remains found in barrier sands of Lake Mungo, in the Willandra Lakes Region (Shawcross 1998; Bowler et al. 2003). The dates of these sites fall at about the beginning of the Last Glacial Maximum, a period from about 30,000 to 18,000 BP, when temperatures were between 6 °C and 10 °C cooler than they are today and rainfall was less frequent. At the height of the Last Glacial Period, about 21,000 BP, areas of rainforest and tall open forest contracted and areas of woodland became more extensive than in the periods before 44,000 BP and after 11,000 BP (Attenbrow 2010:37).

Aboriginal occupation in the Sydney region dates back well into the Pleistocene period. This evidence comes from radiocarbon dating of charcoal retrieved from excavated sites on the city's fringes; at Burrill Lake (c 20,000 years before present [BP]), Bass Point (c 17,000 BP), and Loggers Shelter in Mangrove Creek (c 11,000 BP) (Bowdler 1970; Lampert 1971; Attenbrow 1981, 2004).

Archaeological sites dating to the Holocene period, and particularly the late Holocene (the last 5000 years), are more frequently identified in the Sydney region. This is thought to reflect an intensification of the occupation of the area in this period, but also greater survivability of these sites (McDonald 1994). Sea levels were much lower approximately 18,000 years ago, when the coastline extended c. 15-20km further to the east. At this time, Sydney Harbour was a narrow river valley surrounded by sharp escarpments (Solling, 2007: 32).

There appears to have been a preference for the occupation of the coastal zone in this period, possibly due to a greater reliance on marine resources through increasing populations, territoriality and greater climatic variability. Excavation of sites at Sheas Creek (Haworth et al. 2004) Quibray Bay (Roy and Crawford 1981), Kurnell (McDonald 2008 and Dallas 2005) and the Botany Cove Swamp 5 site (Smith et al. 1990) identified shell, bone and organic materials with dates of up to c. 4 ka (Attenbrow 2010:18-19).

4.2.1 Site Distribution

Regional studies of the Sydney region have revealed that Aboriginal sites are distributed across the whole range of physiographic units and environmental zones, although certain types of sites may be more frequently associated with certain parts of the landscape (for example, shelter sites are particularly common in areas of Hawkesbury Sandstone), and different parts of the landscape contain different resources, which may be seasonally available or highly localised. Accordingly, the Port Jackson archaeological record differs from that of the Cumberland Plain of Sydney, partly due to resource availability (Attenbrow 1990:30).

A study of the regional archaeology of the Port Jackson catchment was undertaken by Val Attenbrow in 1989 and 1990. The project involved documentary research on previous archaeological work in the catchment, detailed recording and verification of registered sites and targeted field survey in areas where no sites had previously been identified. A total of 369 sites were identified; comprising 126 open middens, 203 middens in rockshelters, 6 open middens associated with small rockshelters, 27 deposits in rockshelters, and 7 open deposits (Attenbrow 1990:42). Surface evidence from middens indicated that the range and predominance of shellfish species varied according to distance from the harbour mouth, with rock platform and ocean species dominating midden assemblages near the mouth of Sydney Harbour. Middens further up the estuary contained fewer species and no ocean species (Attenbrow 1990:49). Evidence from some excavated sites suggested Aboriginal people have been occupying the harbour foreshores and collecting shellfish for at least 4,500 years and indicated a change in the predominance of shellfish species over time (Attenbrow 1990:61). She also found that most middens were located within 10m of the high-water level; and burials were placed in open middens as well as within deposits within rockshelters.

Attenbrow noted a range of factors which may affect site distribution patterns, including greater visibility of shell in estuarine zones (compared to stone artefacts), greater visibility of rockshelters and rock platforms on Hawkesbury sandstone compared to artefact bearing sediment on Wianamatta shales, and recording bias in estuarine and sandstone areas compared to the western half of the Port Jackson catchment where development has been concentrated, including the southern side of Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River (Attenbrow 1990:43-45).

4.3 Local Aboriginal archaeological context

Comparatively few Aboriginal sites have been identified and recorded in urban Sydney contexts. The majority of Aboriginal sites identified within Pyrmont, Ultimo and Glebe and surrounding suburbs were recorded during the course of historical archaeological excavations associated with development projects. Aboriginal sites and objects were identified in pockets of remnant topsoil either beneath or between historical archaeological contexts. Recorded site types include open campsites, shell middens, rock engravings, rock shelters and, occasionally, burials.

The limited number of recorded sites within the Sydney area is directly related to the long and intensive history of development. More than 200 years of European development has destroyed most Aboriginal sites that would have originally existed along the shores of Sydney Harbour, its bays, and its associated streams and swampy lagoons. The early colonial practice of excavating Aboriginal shell middens to extract shells for lime burning for use in the production of mortar resulted in the destruction of untold numbers of sites. Archaeological test excavation along a freshwater creek line that traversed the former Grace Brothers site at Broadway revealed evidence for extensive historic disturbance dating from the first use of the site in the 1840s, such that no Aboriginal artefacts were recovered. As a result, it was considered that any potential archaeological deposits had been removed, extensively truncated and/or disturbed (Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology 1997:14-15). Similarly, disturbed and truncated soil profiles were observed at other sites across Sydney; for example, during archaeological excavations of the TransGrid site at Haymarket (Cultural Resource Management 2002), on Mountain Street, Ultimo (Austral Archaeology 2007), and at the University of Sydney Central Site, Darlington Campus (JMCHM 2006:4).

Despite the level of disturbance, previous archaeological investigations indicate the potential for Aboriginal cultural material to survive within deposits underlying buildings and below filled ground, especially along the margins of watercourses in the region. The 2001 excavations of the Quadrant development at Broadway and Mountain Street, along the bank and upslope of Blackwattle Creek, demonstrate this. During archaeological investigation, 20 Aboriginal artefacts were recovered from a 5 x 15m area of remnant topsoil (Steele 2002; Steele and Czastka 2003). Similarly, archaeological excavations at 22-36 Mountain Street recovered an Aboriginal artefact scatter containing flaked glass, within deposits along Blackwattle Creek (MDCA 2003). The results from these studies demonstrate clear evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the Blackwattle Creek area, and reinforces that Aboriginal objects and sites may still survive despite European settlement, albeit being buried at depth within remnant soils.

Archaeologically, the study area has not been the subject of any archaeological investigations, and no AHIPs have been granted over the land.

4.4 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System data

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) maintains the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), a database of known and registered Aboriginal sites in NSW. An AHIMS search was carried out on 2 December 2019 (ID:469139), centred on the study area and encompassing an area of 4km². The full search results are listed in Appendix 2 and shown in **Table 2**.

The search identified 58 sites, however four are listed as 'not a site' (AHIMS 45-6-2838; AHIMS 45-6-3081; AHIMS 45-6-3552; AHIMS 45-6-3152) and one is a duplication (AHIMS 45-6-3071). These sites have been excluded from further discussion below, leaving a total of 53 sites. Additionally, four sites (AHIMS 45-6-1939; AHIMS 45-6-1615; AHIMS 45-6-0030; AHIMS 45-6-3116) are listed as destroyed as a result of authorised impacts.

DPIE has a list of specific site features, which are used to describe all sites registered in the AHIMS database. A site can have one or more associated site feature. For the 54 sites within the search area, 11 site features are recorded; these are summarised in **Table 2 (Figure 15)**. The most frequently recorded sites in the search area are Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) and artefact sites (comprising both isolated finds and artefact scatters), followed by shell midden sites. These are reflective not only of the underlying geology of the region, being predominantly sandstone-based, but are also reflective of the nature of development in urban contexts. The distribution of previously identified sites in the vicinity of the study area is likely to reflect the location and intensity of previous Aboriginal heritage investigations, rather than accurately represent patterns of past Aboriginal occupation of the landscape.

Table 2. Site features recorded in the AHIMS search area.

Site feature	No.	Percentage
Potential Archaeological Deposit	21	39.62
Artefact	10	18.87
Artefact, Shell	5	9.43
Aboriginal resource and gathering	2	3.77
Art (pigment or engraved)	2	3.77
Artefact, Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	2	3.77
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming, Artefact, Burial	1	1.89
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming, Artefact, Rockshelter, Shell	1	1.89
Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming, Artefact, Shell	1	1.89
Art (pigment or engraved), Artefact, Rockshelter	1	1.89
Art (pigment or engraved), Rockshelter	1	1.89
Artefact, Rockshelter, Shell	1	1.89
Grinding groove	1	1.89
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	1	1.89
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD), Rockshelter	1	1.89
Shell	1	1.89
Water hole	1	1.89
Total	53	100.00

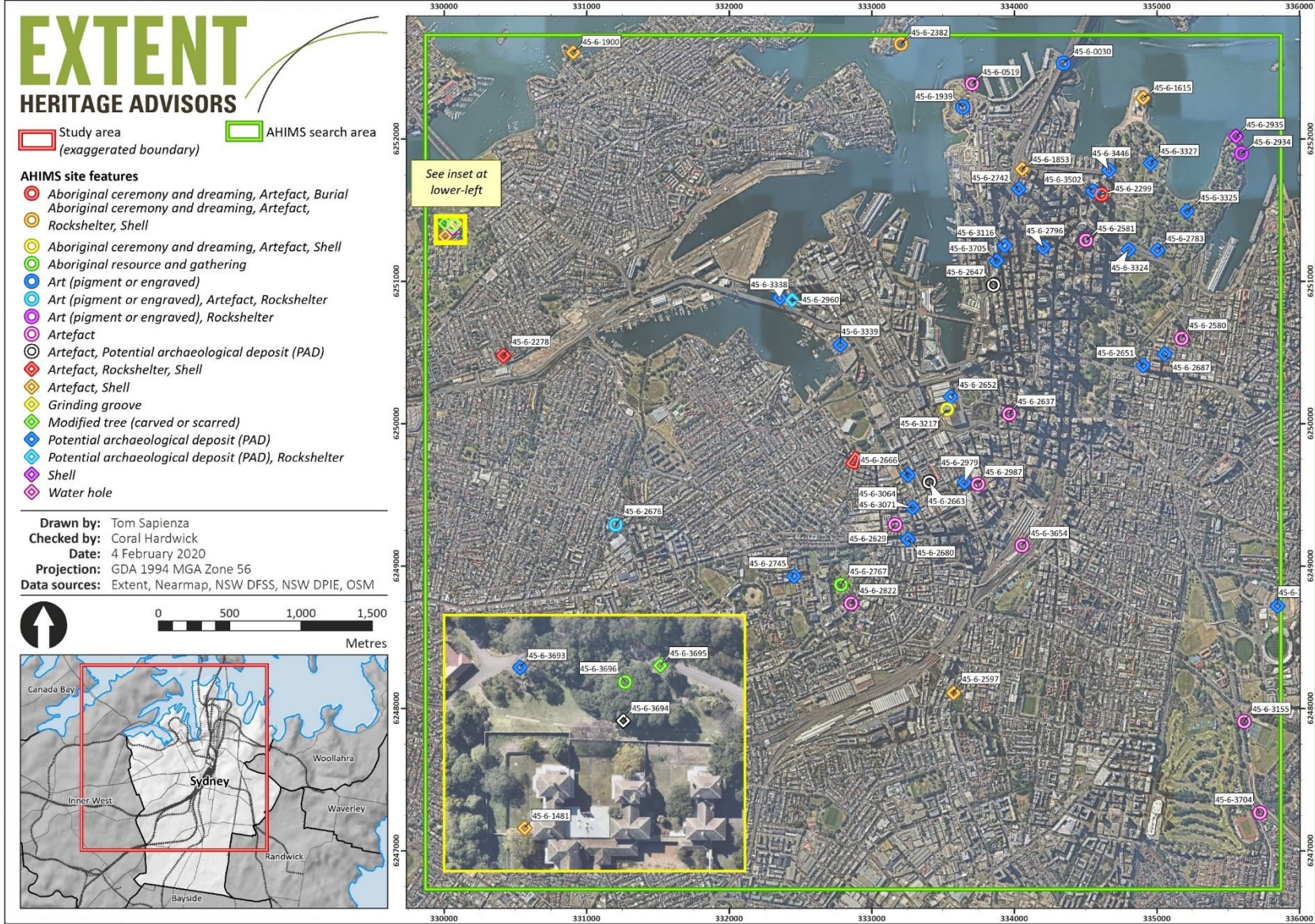


Figure 15. Results of the AHIMS search.

5. Field Investigation

A field inspection of the study area was undertaken on 29 November 2019 by Extent Heritage representatives Dr MacLaren North and Anita Yousif, together with Fred Chan of NSW Land and Housing Corporation. The aim of the site inspection was to identify any Aboriginal objects, sites, or potential archaeological deposits, note the current site condition, and identify any evidence of former site formation processes relevant for the survival of any Aboriginal archaeological objects, sites or deposits.

The site inspection revealed that the study area is situated on gently sloping ground above Wentworth Park. Prior to European occupation and reclamation in the 1870s, this area would have been on the gently sloping banks of Blackwattle Bay, on the lower slopes of a broad ridgeline that follows the existing Glebe Point Road (**Plate 1**). Based on its proximity to nearby water sources and associated resources, the site is likely to have been an attractive location for Aboriginal visitation and/or occupation.

The site has been entirely developed by a range of contemporary structures. The study area comprises two lots, each containing a block of apartments that was constructed as infill housing as part of the Glebe Rehabilitation Project. The lots are divided by Park Lane, with 17-31 Cowper Street forming the southern end of the study area and 2A-2D Wentworth Park forming the northern end (**Plate 2**). The northern lot currently consists of four two-storey townhouses with entrances opposing Wentworth Park to the north, and small areas of yard and garage space in the south (**Plate 3**). A footpath continues around the north, east and west of the lot, slightly elevated from the sealed road. The front of the residences is elevated from the street frontage by approximately 60cm, and the rear of the property is at the kerb level (**Plate 4**). The grassed yards of the apartment block extend to Park Lane, surrounded by fencing and access gates at the rear (**Plate 5**).

The southern lot consists of two-storey townhouses that extend around the perimeter of the block (**Plate 6-Plate 7**). The centre of the lot contains an open courtyard with two large gum trees and various landscaped gardens of native and introduced vegetation (**Plate 8**). Where present, vegetation comprises planted trees including palms, figs, and gums. A footpath extends around all sides of the lot, slightly elevated from the road. Similarly, the structures in the southern lot are slightly elevated in the north, and at ground level in the south. No basements are present within the study area.

Large parts of the study areas are covered with existing buildings, paved, or concreted such that surface visibility was low. The courtyard of the southern lot revealed evidence for some localised ground surface disturbance. Numerous sewer and drainage grates were present, indicating localised ground surface impacts through the centre of this lot (**Plate 9-Plate 10**).

No Aboriginal objects, sites or potential deposits were identified during the site inspection. However, the underlying soil profile could not be reliably investigated as part of the site inspection due to the landscaping and other structures present on site.



Plate 1. Slope from Wentworth Park Road up Cowper Street.



Plate 2. Structure occupying northern lot with central lane.



Plate 3. Structure occupying northern lot.



Plate 4. Elevated access at NE corner of northern lot.



Plate 5. Yards at rear of northern lot from SE corner of study area.



Plate 6. NW corner of southern lot with central lane.



Plate 7. Structure occupying southern lot.



Plate 8. Central courtyard in southern lot.



Plate 9. Subsurface services in central courtyard of southern lot.



Plate 10. Subsurface services in central courtyard of southern lot.

6. Archaeological Summary and Predictions

Based on regional studies, the archaeological resource of the Pyrmont, Ultimo and Glebe areas is dominated by subsurface stone artefact scatter sites and/or isolated finds. Proximity to water and a range of natural resources is an important factor in site patterning in the local area. Elevation and aspect is another important factor in site patterning; where prominent locations with landscape views above zones of inundation were favourable camping locations, and included elevated landforms above tidal zones.

Of specific relevance to the study area has been the identification of Aboriginal stone objects within discrete areas of remnant topsoils, with examples found elsewhere along the margins of Blackwattle Creek; at Mountain Street, Ultimo. These sites have been identified as a result of compliance-based archaeological investigation and are often located underneath buildings and below filled ground. The study area appears to contain a broadly similar soil profile as the sites discussed here, and therefore has the potential for similar types of cultural materials to be present.

No Aboriginal sites or objects were identified within the study area during the assessment. However, Aboriginal occupation of the study area in the past is considered likely, given that the site is located on the margins of Blackwattle Bay and an unnamed drainage channel. Where parts of the study area were elevated above the inundation zone of Blackwattle Bay, it can be expected that there is greater potential for evidence of Aboriginal occupation to occur. Precautionary principles suggest that those areas that have not been subject to significant disturbance, and that are within 200m of water, are considered landforms of archaeological interest until proven otherwise. While historical development and occupation of the study area has involved localised ground disturbance for building footings and services, in general material has been introduced rather than removed, and this would have tended to conserve, or cap, any cultural deposits that may have been present.

Based on the archaeological sites registered in the region, a review of previous archaeological studies and the environmental context, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the potential presence and location of Aboriginal sites within the study area:

- The study area has the potential to contain culturally bearing deposits.
- Aboriginal artefact scatter sites and isolated finds are the most common sites within the broader area, and can occur across most landforms, even in urban and/or disturbed contexts. Artefact sites may be present within the study area, within remnant topsoils along the margins of Blackwattle Bay, or within historical occupation deposits and/or reworked natural soils.
- There is no suitable stone resource within the study area suitable for the production of Aboriginal stone objects, owing to its underlying sandstone geology. However, there is some potential for rock engravings or grinding grooves to be present in areas of exposed sandstone outcrop that would have originally been present along the rocky foreshore of Blackwattle Bay, but which may now have been capped with reclamation fills.

- The study area has been extensively cleared and no remnant vegetation remains. As such, it is extremely unlikely that scarred or carved trees will be present within the study area.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Potential Aboriginal heritage impact

Previous work in the Pyrmont, Ultimo and Glebe locality has resulted in the identification of Aboriginal stone artefacts within buried remnant topsoils in and around the former Blackwattle Bay. The presence of these archaeological deposits reflects prevailing patterns of past Aboriginal occupation, attracted to the rich and diverse resources of the former Creek valley and the estuarine resources of the bay.

The current study area is situated immediately adjacent to the former Blackwattle Bay, on the lower western hill slopes fronting onto the edge of the former bay. Ethno-historical accounts indicate such locations were popular places for Aboriginal occupation because they provided direct access to a rich source of diverse food and fibre resources in the bay, particularly the shellfish and fish. Established archaeological settlement patterning also supports these early ethnohistoric accounts, demonstrating that locations similar to the current study area have greater potential for the retention of Aboriginal cultural deposits. The potential for buried cultural deposits largely depends on the disturbance history of a site, and in some cases buried Aboriginal archaeological deposits have been found beneath existing buildings, and below European fill deposits of varying depths.

Based on the finalised concept plan the planning proposal will involve rezoning of the land, demolition and removal of existing structures and construction of new mixed-use development across large parts of the study area. The proposal also includes provision for the excavation of basement carparking and bike storage across a large part of the study area, which is likely to cause impacts to any underlying deposits.

Surface observations, together with a review of the environmental context, archaeological context and historical land use activities indicate that at least a portion of the northern half of the study area has been subjected to reclamation activities when the former Blackwattle Bay was filled and then converted to a public park. This is likely to have capped any Aboriginal objects or sites within the tidal margins and rocky shores of the Bay, if present. The results of the geotechnical investigation confirm the presence of natural sandy alluvium and residual soils across the study area, beneath reclamation fills and historical occupation deposits (at depths of ~1.9m below ground surface).

We conclude that the study area has potential to contain buried Aboriginal archaeological deposits beneath historical fills and reclamation deposits.

7.2 Management Strategy

In NSW, Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or as yet undiscovered, are afforded statutory protection under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Under Section 86 of the Act it is an offence to disturb, destroy or deface Aboriginal objects without the approval of the Director General of DPIE. A breach of Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* could result in prosecution and fines in excess of \$1 million.

Based on the findings of this report, there is a risk that development works may impact Aboriginal objects and sites across the study area. These are likely to be found within natural alluvium and/or residual soils, at depths below ~1.9m below ground surface. As such, further investigation in the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) is required for any activities that are likely to impact the ground surface.

The ACHAR needs to be undertaken in accordance with the following DPIE standards and guidelines:

- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010); and
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

The ACHAR must also include a formal process of Aboriginal community consultation, to investigate and assess the impact of the proposed activities on the Aboriginal cultural values of the study area.

7.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made with regards to the planning proposal for the study area:

1. The study area has potential to contain buried Aboriginal archaeological deposits beneath historical fills and reclamation deposits. Geotechnical investigation suggests this would likely be within sandy alluvium and/or residual clays, below depths of 1.9m below ground surface.
2. For any works that are likely to impact the ground surface, further Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the study area must be undertaken in accordance with DPIE standards and guidelines. This should be in the form of an ACHAR with formal Aboriginal community consultation, and may include a staged program of archaeological test excavation. It is recommended that ample time be factored in to the overall construction schedule/program (between the demolition and construction phase), to enable archaeological investigation and analysis to be undertaken.
3. This report cannot be used to support an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Such an application would require more detailed investigation involving a formal process of Aboriginal community consultation and the preparation of an ACHAR.
4. If human remains are discovered, the *Coroners Act 2009* requires that all works should cease and the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office should be contacted. Traditional or contemporary (post-contact) Aboriginal burials which occur outside of designated cemeteries are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and should not be disturbed. Interpreting the age and nature of skeletal remains is a specialist field and an

appropriately skilled archaeologist or physical anthropologist should therefore be contacted to inspect the find and recommend an appropriate course of action. Should the remains prove to be Aboriginal in origin, notification of DPIE will be required. Notification should also be made to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, under the provisions of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

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Appendix 1. Legislation

A1.1. Commonwealth legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* 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 1999* 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 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 1993* 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.

A1.2. New South Wales state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (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 3A: A single assessment and approval system for major development and infrastructure projects [note that Part 3A has now been repealed and replaced with Part 4 (Division 4.1)].
- 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 1974* (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 NSW. 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 Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without a permit authorised by the Director-General of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. In addition, anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to DPIE.

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

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b).

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* 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 2. AHIMS Search

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	AGD	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2382	Goat Island 2	AGD	56	333100	6252480	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2278	Lilyfield Cave	AGD	56	330310	6250290	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	102201
	<u>Contact</u>									
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
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2651	William St PAD	AGD	56	334800	6250220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1589,1670	99857,100494, 102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2676	Johnstons Creek	AGD	56	331100	6249100	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 2, Artefact : 5		102142,10276 3
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	AGD	56	333300	6249400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1738	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
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
	<u>Contact</u>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 02/12/2019 for Tom Sapienza for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 329870 - 335870, Northings : 6246730 - 6252730 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal heritage assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 58

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
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>Permits</u>	2654	
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<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) :-		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3458	
45-6-3704	Tay Reserve Artefact	GDA	56	335723	6247268	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3705	Kent and Erskine St PAD	GDA	56	333876	6251145	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3693	Callan Park Scared Tree	GDA	56	330004	6251406	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3694	Callan Park Waterhole	GDA	56	330060	6251377	Open site	Valid	Water Hole :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3695	Callan Park Grinding Groove (possible)	GDA	56	330080	6251407	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3696	Callan Park Cultural Tree	GDA	56	330061	6251398	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering :-		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0519	Moore's Wharf	AGD	56	333600	6252200	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	808
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1900	White Horse Pt.	AGD	56	330800	6252420	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1481	Rozelle Hospital 3	AGD	56	329902	6251129	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2580	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	894,902,903	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports	
45-6-2581	Angel Place	AGD	56	334400	6251100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494,102763,102765	
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting				Permits	918			
45-6-1939	MSB Tower;	GDA	56	333640	6252227	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102763	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider				Permits				
45-6-1615	Bennelong Point	AGD	56	334800	6252100	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS				Permits				
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763	
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Andrew Ross				Permits				
45-6-0030	Dawes Point;Dawes Point Park;	GDA	56	334345	6252534	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider				Permits				
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	AGD	56	333450	6250000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765	
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler				Permits	1598			
45-6-2687	Crown Street PAD 1	AGD	56	334950	6250300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765	
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting				Permits	2017			
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763	
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler				Permits	2143,2342,2766			
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,102494,102763,102765	
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald				Permits	2153,2320,2443			
45-6-2934	Yurong Cave	GDA	56	335595	6251900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		102763	
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish				Permits				
45-6-2935	Yurong 1	GDA	56	335555	6252020	Open site	Valid	Shell : 6			
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish				Permits				
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1			
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney				Permits				

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103114
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Sally MacLennan					Permits	3577,3934,4239	
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,102763
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra					Permits	3506	
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					Permits		
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management					Permits	4019	
45-6-3502	Loftus PAD 01	GDA	56	334551	6251635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management					Permits	4292	
45-6-3645	SFS-PAD	GDA	56	335846	6248721	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Sam Cooling,Curio Projects Pty Ltd					Permits		
45-6-3552	Smith Hogan and Spindlers Park Midden	GDA	56	331309	6249791	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Burial : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Mark Simon					Permits		
45-6-3654	CRS AS 01 (Central Railway Station Artefact scatter 01)	GDA	56	334055	6249146	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Miss.Jennifer Norfolk					Permits		
45-6-3446	71 Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	334663	6251783	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron					Permits	4285	
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	1299	
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	1369	
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 02/12/2019 for Tom Sapienza for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 329870 - 335870, Northings : 6246730 - 6252730 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal heritage assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 58

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Haglund and Associates						Permits	2364	
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,102763,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Bill Lord						Permits		
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102494,102763,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders Mr.Dominic Steele						Permits	2415	
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	Recorders Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML						Permits	2554	
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms						Permits	3789	
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context -						Permits	3670	
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening						Permits		
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat						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		
45-6-3327	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		
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Mr.Michael Lever						Permits		

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

<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>
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management Permits							

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