



## **Waverley Council Chambers**

Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

# Document Information

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## Local Government Area

Waverley Council

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# Executive Summary

Curio Projects Pty Ltd (Curio) have been commissioned by Lahznimmo Architects to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report (DD) for the redevelopment of the Waverley Council Chambers at Waverley Park, NSW (the subject area).

The purpose of this DD is to identify whether or not Aboriginal cultural heritage site/s or objects are likely to be present within the subject area, and whether or not the proposed works would be likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present), and therefore to determine whether the proposed activities would require consent in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) or not in accordance with Section 90 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPWS Act).

Currently, the proposed development of the Waverley Council Chambers subject area includes extension and upgrade of the current building. As this proposed development will disturb the ground surface, a DD assessment of the potential of the development to encounter and/or impact any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the subject area is required. This report fulfills this requirement.

## **Environmental and Archaeological Context**

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was conducted, centred on the subject area with a buffer of 1km, and returned 17 results. No recorded sites are situated within, or immediately adjacent to, the subject area.

For Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present in situ, they require the retention of natural soil profiles in the area that would be extant from 1788. Areas of the subject area that may have the highest potential for natural soils to be present (and corresponding potential for intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits), are areas where the lowest level of historical development and excavation have been undertaken. The subject area has been subject to historical ground disturbance through farming, cattle movement and the construction and subsequent alteration of the Waverley Council Chambers building. Further, the subject area is located within the North Head landscape profile, underlain by Hawkesbury Sandstone. The North Head soil landscape has a high propensity for wind erosion following vegetation clearance, and this would have impacted the ability for the soils within the subject area to retain an Aboriginal archaeological deposit.

It is important to note that lack of registered Aboriginal sites in a locality does not exclude the possibility for Aboriginal archaeological deposits or artefacts to be present, as this data may only be indicative of archaeological investigations that have been recorded within the system. In the case of the Waverley subject area and surrounds, the proximity of other more suitable habitation landforms to the east near a freshwater lagoon mean it likely that these landforms were preferred to that of the subject area. This environmental context in combination with the high level of urbanisation and disturbance across the subject area, means that the possibility of encountering archaeological deposits in such conditions is unlikely.

Overall, the amount of historical disturbance that has occurred within the subject area, the greater suitability of other landforms for campsites outside of the subject area and the erosional nature of

the North Head soil landscape, indicates that the subject area has low to nil potential to retain Aboriginal sites or archaeological deposits.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

- The rich natural resources available in the Waverley area would have provided suitable locations for short- and long-term camping for local Aboriginal people.
- The subject area is located on the erosional, sandy soils of the North Head soil landscape overlying Hawkesbury sandstone bedrock.
- The subject area was used historically for dairy farming and market gardens.
- The Waverley Council Chambers was built within the subject area in 1912 and was extended and altered several times throughout the 20th century.
- The subject area and immediate surrounds do not contain any previously registered Aboriginal sites.
- This assessment has found that while there is some potential for intact soil profiles to the north and west of the Waverley Council Chambers building and at depth below the building footprint, these deposits are unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects.
- This assessment indicates that while the general location subject area is likely to have been utilised sporadically by Aboriginal people, the focus of activity was likely to have been closer to the lagoon, and/or at the top of the hill behind the subject area.
- Overall, the subject area has nil to low archaeological potential based on the analysis of the landscape and understanding of the historical disturbance to the site over time.

In accordance with the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- Based on the nil to low potential of the subject area, it is unlikely that development works will encounter or impact any Aboriginal archaeological deposits and/or objects.
- Development works may proceed without the requirement for an AHIP in accordance with Section 90 of the NPW Act (as per the scope of works assessed for this DD report).
- Should any Unexpected Finds be encountered during development, work should cease in the area and an archaeologist be notified.

# 1. Introduction

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. The Purpose of this Report

Curio Projects Pty Ltd (Curio) have been commissioned by Lahznimmo Architects to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report (DD) for the redevelopment of the Waverley Council Chambers at Waverley Park, NSW (the subject area).

The purpose of this DD is to identify whether or not Aboriginal cultural heritage site/s or objects are present or are likely to be present within the subject area, and whether or not the proposed development (to which this DD refers) would be likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present). Further, this DD informs and determines whether or not the proposed development activities are likely to require consent in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

This report has been prepared with reference to the following documents:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Due Diligence Code of Practice)
- Australia ICOMOS, *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter*, 2013
- Steele, D. 2009 *Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study*. Report for Waverley Council

### 1.2. Site Identification

The 'Waverley Council Chambers' site is located at 49A Bondi Junction Road, Bondi Junction, located within the Waverley LGA and constituting Lot 32, DP 1087365, in the Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2).

The subject area covers an area of 1600 sq. m and comprises of the Council Chambers building fronting Bondi Road, a semicircular driveway off Bondi Road and landscaped gardens to the west. The subject area sits at the north-western corner of Waverley Park.

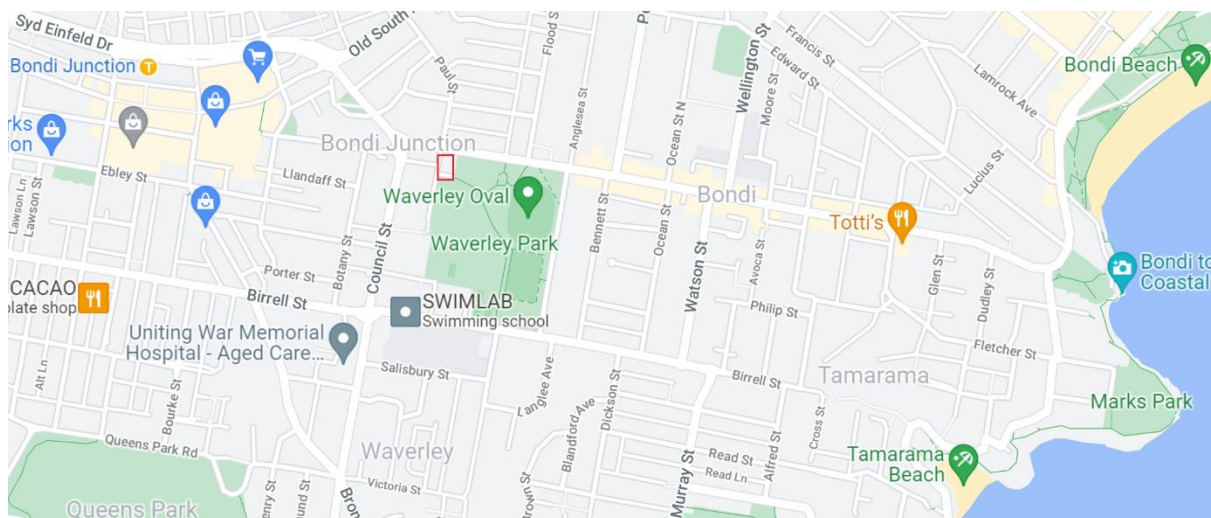


Figure 1-1: Subject area location indicated in red in context to the surrounding area  
Source: Google Maps



Figure 1-2: Subject area outlined in red  
Source: SIX Maps with Curio additions

### 1.3. Statutory Controls

The following legislation provides the primary context for Aboriginal heritage management in NSW:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act); and
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act)

#### 1.3.1. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), administered by the Aboriginal Heritage Planning Section of Heritage NSW within the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), is the primary legislation that provides statutory protection for all 'Aboriginal objects' (Part 6, Section 86, Section 90) and 'Aboriginal places' (Part 6, Section 84) within NSW.

An Aboriginal object is defined through the NPW Act 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.*

The NPW Act provides the definition of 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and places as:

*...any act or omission that:*



- (a) Destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or*
- (b) In relation to an object – moves the object from the land on which it has been situated, or*
- (c) Is specified by the regulations, or*
- (d) Causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)*

The NPW Act also establishes penalties for 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places, as well as defences and exemptions for harm. One of the main defences against the harming of Aboriginal objects and cultural material is to seek an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the NPW Act, under which disturbance to Aboriginal objects could be undertaken, in accordance with the requirements of an approved AHIP.

### **1.3.2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979**

The EP&A Act is an 'Act to institute a system of environmental planning and assessment for the state of NSW'. Dependent upon which Part of the EP&A Act a project is to be assumed under, differing requirements and protocols for the assessment of associated Aboriginal cultural heritage may apply.

Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act identifies and defines State Significant Development projects (SSD) as those declared under Section 89C of the EP&A Act. SSD and State Significant Infrastructure projects (SSI), replace the 'Concept Plan' project approvals, in accordance with Part 3A of this Act, which was repealed in 2011.

When a project is assessed to be an SSD, the process of development approvals differs, with certain approvals and legislation no longer applicable to the project. Of relevance to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage for a development, the requirement for an AHIP in accordance with Section 90 of the NPW Act is removed for SSD projects (Section 89J).

The subject area accommodates an existing public administration building, the Waverley Council Chambers. Under clause 77(1)(a) of the Infrastructure SEPP 2007, alteration of, or additions to, a public administration building can be undertaken as 'development without consent' where to be carried out by or on behalf of a public authority.

The local council is a public authority for the purposes of this provision and the proposed works could be undertaken as 'development without consent' and determined under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

### **1.3.3. Heritage NSW (former OEH) Guidelines**

In order to best implement and administer the protection afforded to Aboriginal objects and places as through the NPW and EP&A Acts, the (former) NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (now part of Heritage NSW) have prepared a series of guidelines with regards to Aboriginal heritage. These guidelines are designed to assist developers, landowners and archaeologists to better understand their statutory obligations with regards to Aboriginal heritage in NSW and implements best practice policies into their investigation of Aboriginal heritage values and archaeology in relation to their land and/or development. These guidelines include the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010) (The Due Diligence Code of Practice)

The purpose of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* is to 'assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP'. This current report has been prepared in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice*.

#### **1.4. Due Diligence Process**

The Due Diligence Process (in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* guidelines) (Figure 1-3), is a step by step process that provides proponents with a reasonable method to follow to determine whether their proposed activity has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects, and to identify reasonable constraints and opportunities of the activity, relating to Aboriginal heritage in the activity location. The primary steps of the Due Diligence process are:

- **Step 1** – Determine whether the activity will disturb the ground surface or any cultural modified trees.
- **Step 2a** – Database Search of the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Services (AHIMS), and other known sources to determine whether any registered sites are located within/near the subject area.
- **Step 2b** – Environmental and Landscape Assessment.
- **Step 3** – Impact Avoidance Assessment.
- **Step 4** – Desktop Assessment and Visual Inspection.

Following this process, should the assessment determine that Aboriginal objects are likely to be present and have potential to be impacted, the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* advises further investigation and impact assessment (Step 5). Should the assessment determine that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present/unlikely to be harmed through the proposed activity, then the activity may proceed with caution.

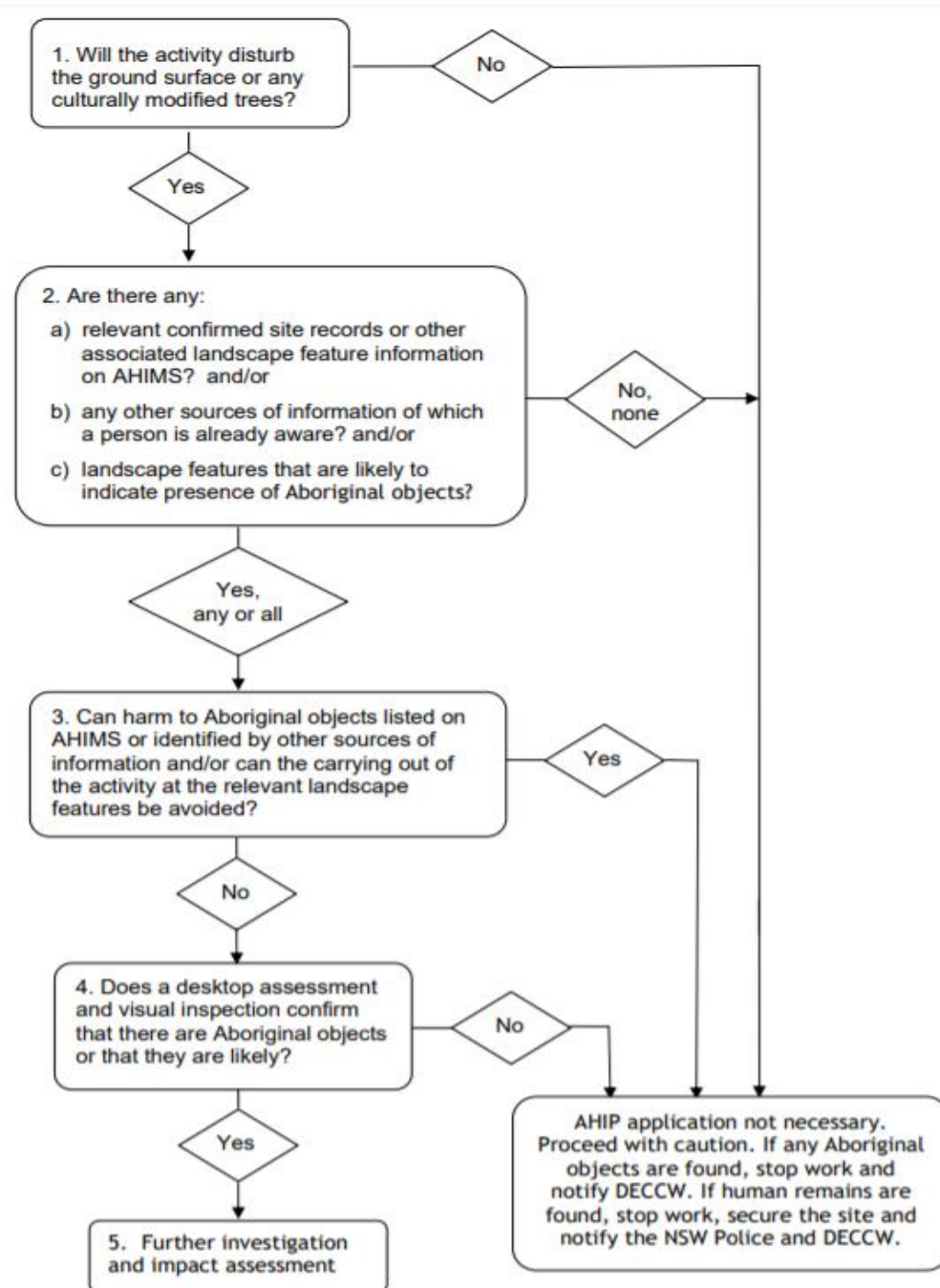


Figure 1-3: Outline of the Due Diligence process  
Source: OEH 2010a

### **1.5. Limitations and Constraints**

This report is a preliminary assessment of environmental, Aboriginal archaeological context and potential only. No consultation with the local Aboriginal community has been undertaken as part of this assessment, and therefore no social or cultural assessment of Aboriginal heritage values has been undertaken at this time. The OEH's *Due Diligence Code of Practice* states that 'consultation with the Aboriginal community is not a formal requirement of the due diligence process', however, as the determinants of their own heritage, only Aboriginal people are able to provide information regarding Aboriginal cultural and social values and significance.

### **1.6. Authorship**

This report has been prepared by Sarah McGuinness, Senior Archaeologist and Cultural Heritage Specialist; and reviewed by Sam Cooling, Cultural Heritage Manager, of Curio Projects Pty Ltd. Mapping was prepared by Andre Fleury, Historian and Archaeologist, of Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

## 2. Due Diligence Assessment



## 2. Due Diligence Assessment

### 2.1. Is the proposed activity low impact for which there is a defence in the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019?

No.

The proposed works do not meet the threshold of low impact as they will involve earthworks and vegetation removal.

### 2.2. Step 1: Will the proposed activity disturb the ground surface?

Yes.

The proposed scope of works as presented below in Section 2.2.1 will impact the ground surface. The proposed activities have the potential to cause disturbance of Aboriginal objects and sites, should they be present within the subject area.

#### 2.2.1. The Proposed Development

The proposed works involve the redevelopment of the Waverley Council Chambers and grounds. See Appendix B for Final Drawings of the Proposed Works.

The proposal includes the following scope of works:

- Demolition of existing 1913's and 1930's building remnants internally within the existing building, including walls and slabs on ground, levels 1 and 2.
- Demolition of other internal walls from post-1930's works.
- Partial demolition of the northern façade of the building, including the existing forecourt area and driveway.
- Demolition of non-significant trees to the northwest of the site.
- Replacing the existing windows on east, south, and west.
- Addition of a new northern extension - with new lift, fire stair, foyer, workspaces and balcony.
- Addition of a new pitched roof to sit over the existing flat concrete roof
- New façade to shade the northern extension.
- New forecourt design at the northern end of the site including new compliant driveway, hardstand, access ramps and garden.
- Infilling demolished area with new slabs to achieve a level floor plate across all stories as the current building has many split levels.
- New internal walls, floor, and ceiling finishes.
- New furniture, fixtures, and equipment.
- Complete services upgrade including hydraulic, fire, structural, mechanical.

## 2.3. Step 2a: Database Search

### 2.3.1. AHIMS Search

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 21 September 2021, centred on the subject area with a buffer of 1km, and returned 17 results. The extensive AHIMS search is attached as Appendix A. No registered sites were located directly within the current subject area.

AHIMS search results always require a certain amount of scrutiny in order to acknowledge and accommodate for things such as inconsistencies in the coordinates (differing datums between years of recording), the existence of, and impact to, registered sites (impact to a registered site technically requires the submission of a Heritage Impact Recording form to be submitted to Heritage NSW, however these forms are not always submitted), and other database related difficulties. It should also be noted that the AHIMS database is a record of archaeological work that has been undertaken and registered with Heritage NSW in the region.

The AHIMS database is therefore a reflection of recorded archaeological work, the need for which has likely been predominately triggered by development, and not a representation of the actual archaeological potential of the search area. AHIMS searches should be used as a starting point for further research and not as a definitive, final set of data.

Summary descriptions of Aboriginal site features registered on AHIMS, as relevant to the subject area, are presented in Table 2.1. The 17 registered sites from the AHIMS search included two different site types, as summarised in

Table 2.2. The general distribution of each of these registered sites in relation to the subject area is depicted in Figure 2-1. The closest registered sites are art and PAD sites located approximately 650m north of the subject area. No registered Aboriginal sites are located within the Bondi Junction area, likely due to significant urban development and extensive ground disturbance over the last two centuries. The distribution of registered sites in the surrounding Waverley region further supports this, with the majority of recorded sites situated within open public spaces such as parks and reserves, that have not had widespread development. The lack of recorded sites within the area also indicates that assessment and investigations of Aboriginal cultural heritage has been limited, however this does not discount the potential for subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present.

The most common AHIMS site types from this search are Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) (n=10), followed by art sites (n=7). As noted above, the distribution of PAD and art sites within the Waverley area relates directly to areas of undisturbed land with sandstone outcrops within parks and reserves.

Table 2.1: Aboriginal Site Features

Site Feature	Description
Aboriginal Burial	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g.

	in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc. Soft, sandy soils along creek and riverbeds, and beaches were favoured for burials, as they allowed for easier movement of soil, however, burials may also have often occurred in rock shelters and shell middens.
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming Site	Previously referred to as mythological sites, these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g. natural, unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc.
Art Site	Art is located in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving, engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoals and plants.
Artefact Site (Open Camp Sites/Artefact Scatters/Isolated Finds)	Artefact sites consist of objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating physical evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people/ registered artefact sites can range from isolated finds to large extensive open camp sites and artefact scatters. Artefacts can be located either on the ground surface or in a subsurface archaeological context.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal cultural material such as stone artefacts, hearths, middens etc. may be present in a subsurface capacity.
Shell Midden	A shell midden site is an accumulation or deposit of shellfish resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption of shellfish from marine, estuarine or freshwater environments. A shell midden site may be found in association with other objects like stone tools, faunal remains such as fish or mammal bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearth, and occasionally, burials. Shell midden sites are often located on elevated, dry ground close to the environment from which the shellfish were foraged, and where freshwater resources are available. Shell middens may vary greatly in size and components.

Table 2.2: AHIMS Sites within 1km of the Subject area

Site Type	Number of Sites	Percentage of Sites (%)
Artefact Site	0	0
Artefact & Shell	0	0
Art Site	7	41%
Burial, Shell, Artefact & Art Site	0	0
Burial, Artefact, Ceremony & Dreaming Site	0	0
Potential Archaeological Deposit	10	59%
Shell Midden Site	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>

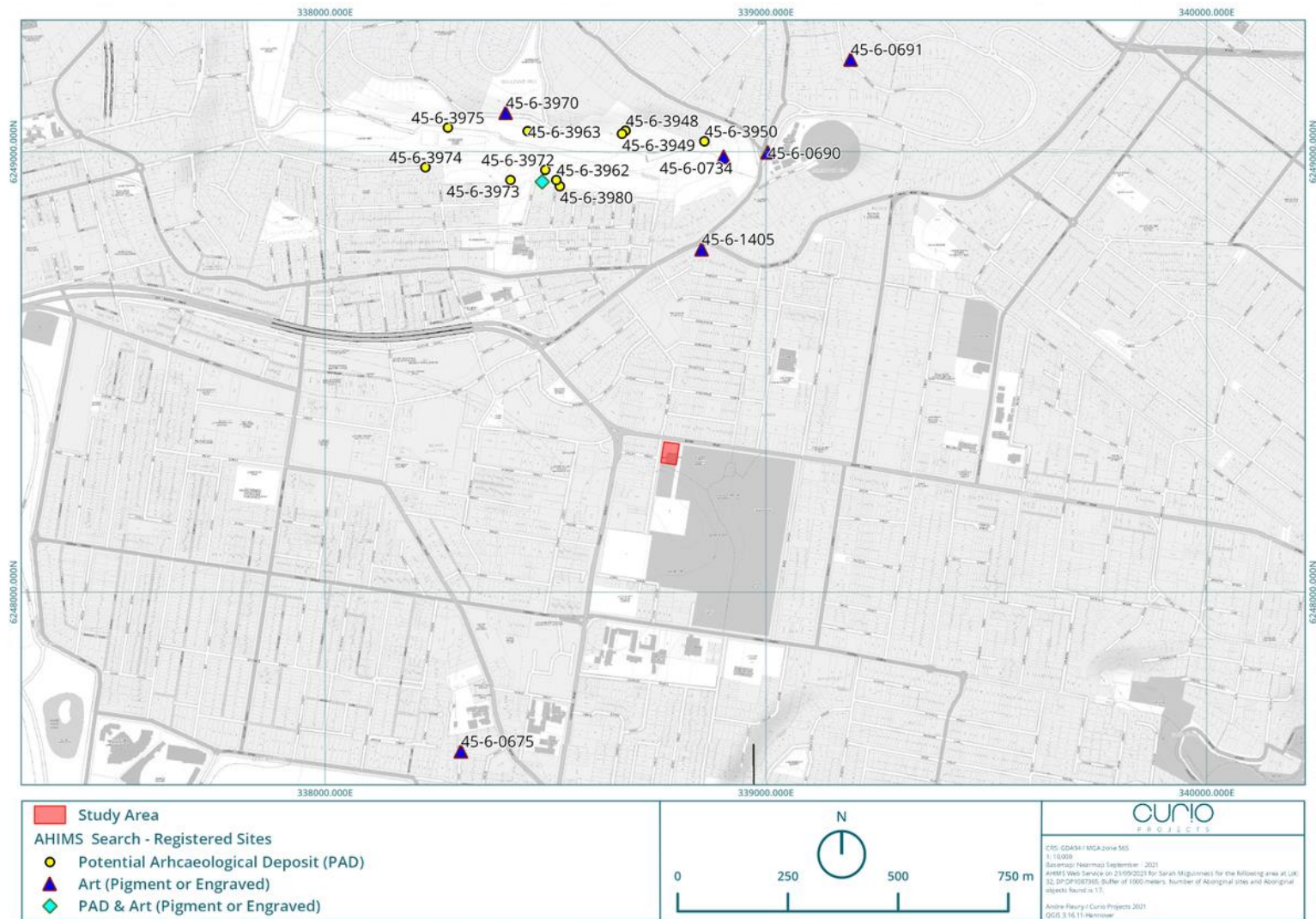


Figure 2-1: AHIMS Sites within 1km of the subject area (indicated in red)  
 Source: Curio 2021



## 2.4. Step 2b: Environmental Context

The physical setting of the subject area, its natural resources, landforms, and wider landscape setting has a significant influence over the nature, location, and form of Aboriginal occupation and use patterns through their interactions with the land (tangible values and site), while also providing meaningful landscape context for intangible heritage and connection to Country.

### 2.4.1. Geology and Soils

The geology and soils of a locale can provide information for the prediction and modelling of the nature and positioning of potential Aboriginal sites, for example, soil types capable of supporting vegetation/flora resources of importance to Aboriginal people (and the corresponding faunal resources that would utilise the vegetation), may provide clue to indicate Aboriginal use and occupation across a landscape.

The subject area is located within the North Head landscape profile, underlain by Hawkesbury Sandstone (Figure 2-2). The North Head soil profile is characterised by elevated, undulating to rolling rise of aeolian dunefields, with rock outcropping usually absent. Soils within this landscape are generally deep (>200cm) buried sandstone loamy soils, with shallow (<50cm) silicious sands along the peripheries of the landscape. Where natural vegetation has been cleared, the North Head soil landscape has often been subject to significant wind erosion.

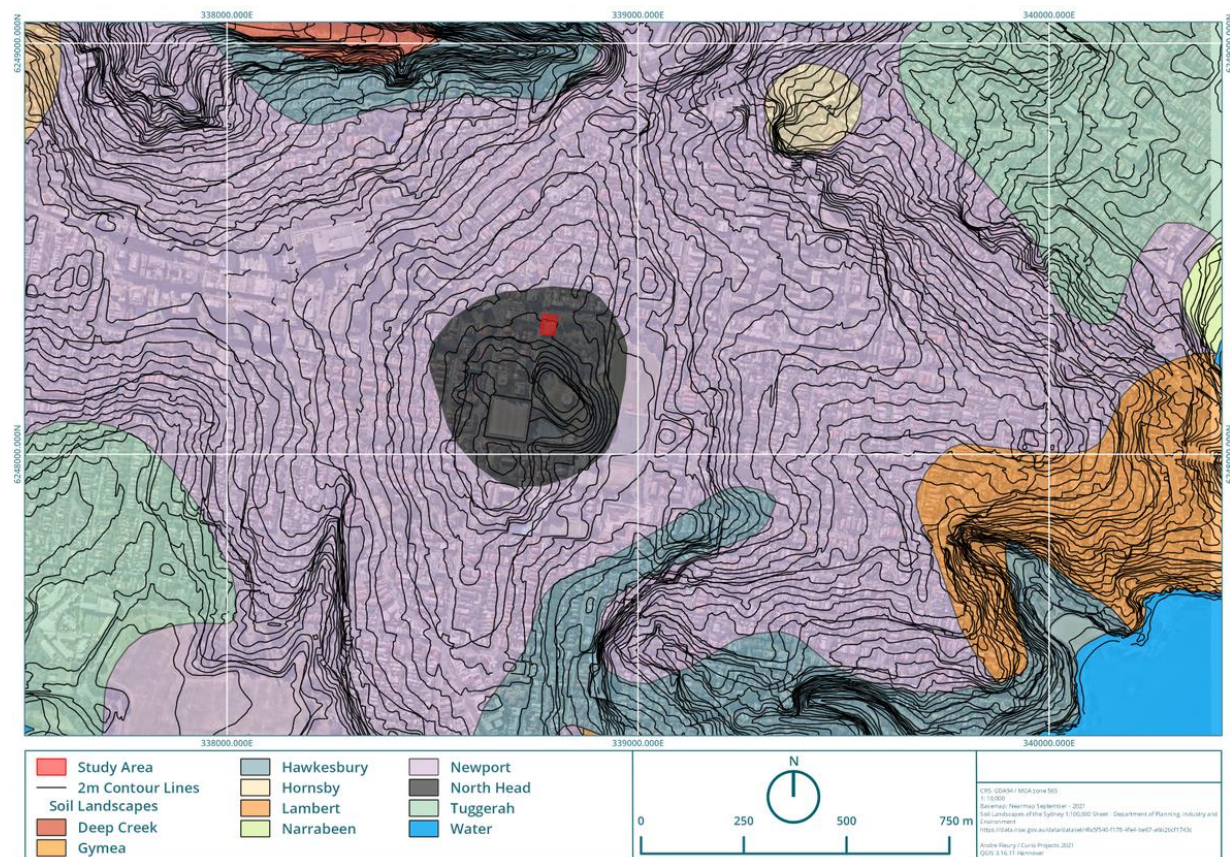


Figure 2-2: Soil Landscape Map  
Source: Curio 2021



### 2.4.2. Hydrology, Landscape and Landforms

The subject area is located on a small plateau on the northern spur of a hill formed by the North Head dune landscape (Figure 2-2). To the immediate south of the subject area, the land rises steeply up to the crest of the hill on which the Waverley Reservoir is situated. The spur has a gentle fall to the east and north that decreases in elevation towards the centre of Waverley Park and continues to fall toward the coast.

Historically, a fresh-water lagoon system dotted the landscape of the Waverley region. Made up of smaller seasonal ponds and larger permanent lagoons, the area local to the subject area would have offered an abundant hydrological resource<sup>1</sup>. As indicated in early plans (Figure 2-3), a large lagoon was situated directly to the east of the subject area, in the current location of the Waverley Oval. This pond would have been substantial, as it was used historically to irrigate local market gardens<sup>2</sup>. Seasonal runoff and overflow from the lagoon systems would have drained to the coast via ephemeral drainage lines and creeks, providing further freshwater accessibility to the subject site.

The raised dune system of the subject area would have provided excellent vantage points towards the coast, situated 1.6km directly east. The easily accessible coastal landscape would have provided a rich source of aquatic life and vegetation, as well as valuable resources of stone and shell. Additionally, the sandstone outcrops of the coastal fringe would have offered overhangs for shelter and surfaces for art and grinding.

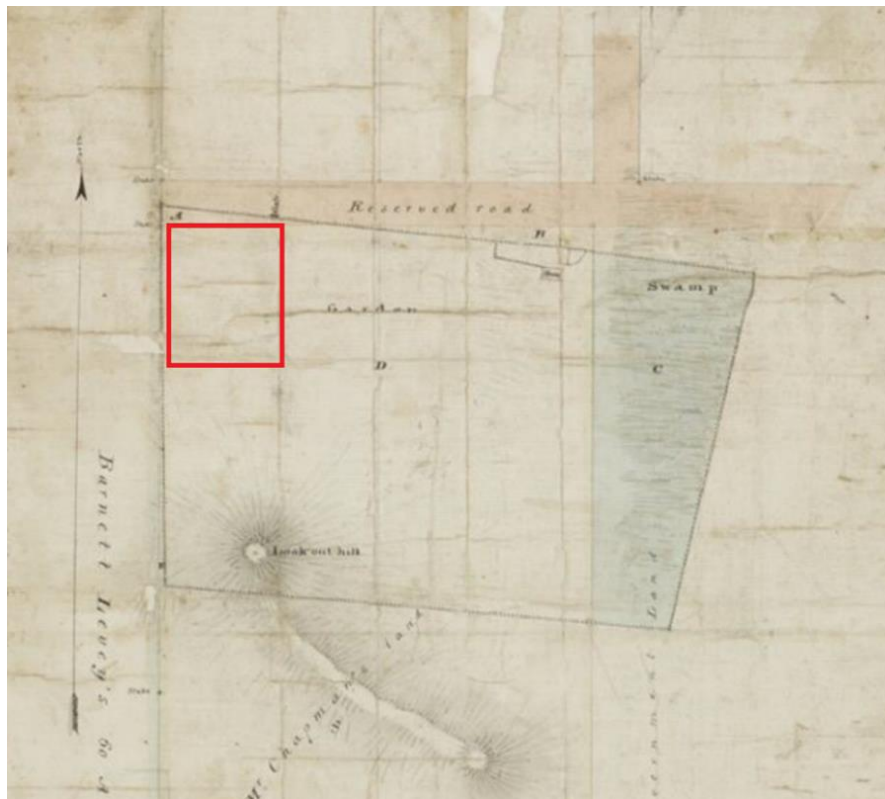


Figure 2-3: Survey of Mr Chapman's Gardens near Waverley 1831, with the approximate location of the subject site marked in red (Source: Waverley City Council)

<sup>1</sup> Waverley Library 2011, *Bondi's Beach Lagoons*

<sup>2</sup> Waverley Library, *Waverley's Market Gardens and Gardeners* 201, p1

### 2.4.3. Vegetation and Fauna

Prior to European settlement and subsequent excessive land clearing, the vegetation within and surrounding the subject area would have consisted primarily of a low scrub and heathland, with common likely species Sydney golden wattle *leptospermum laevigatum*, native rosemary *Westringia fruticosa* and coastal heath *Monotoca elliptica*. There may also have been areas of eucalypt woodland in areas protected from the coastal winds, consisting of old man banksia *Banksia serrate*, smooth-barked apple *Angophora costata* and Sydney peppermint *eucalyptus piperita*. Many of the available floral species would have offered important resources, both for eating and for a myriad of practical uses. Sources from the early Sydney settlement described local Aboriginal groups soaking Banksia flowers in water to create a sweet nectar drink and carving bowls from hollowed knots of smooth-baked apple<sup>3</sup>.

Similarly, the fauna of Sydney region at and prior to 1788 would have offered an abundant natural resource for the local Aboriginal people. Typical species within the region would have consisted of kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, echidna, flying fox, emus, quolls, various native rats and mice, snakes and lizards. Marine faunal resources would have also formed a significant part of the traditional regional diet at this time, as evidenced by the midden sites situated along the coastal fringes of Bondi and Tamarama<sup>4</sup> and rock art sites depicting fish, whale and shark<sup>5</sup>. The abundant faunal resource would have been readily accessible from the subject area due to its proximity to both the coastal fringe and suitable faunal habitat.

### 2.4.4. Modern Land Use and Disturbance

A summary of the modern development history of the subject area and its surrounds, including land reclamation, disturbance and historical development, is provided here in order to understand the effect that previous land use may have had on the preservation or destruction of potential Aboriginal archaeological remains at this location.

The following sections present an overview of the historical development of the subject area. For a comprehensive historical overview refer Waverley Council Chambers HIS<sup>6</sup> and Bondi Junction Heritage Assessment<sup>7</sup>.

### Historical Development—Subject Area

Prior to 1788, the land was home to the recognised traditional owners of the land, the Gadigal people of the Eora Nation.

The Bondi Junction Heritage Study described the early exploration of the Waverley area following European settlement:

*European settlement of Bondi Junction evolved about primitive [sic] tracks established at the time of the First Fleet and responding to the geographic landforms of the location. Whilst anchored at Botany Bay, Captain Arthur Phillip sent men overland to investigate Cook's earlier report of an inlet to the north. Following the coastal ridgeline they are thought to have arrived at and viewed Port Jackson from the lookout point later to form Bellevue Hill Park. This practise of following the*

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<sup>3</sup> Steele, D. 2009 *Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study* p 39

<sup>4</sup> Steele, D. 2005 *Indigenous Heritage Assessment Report, Tamarama Park Waverley LGA*

<sup>5</sup> Steele, D. 2009 *Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study* p 73

<sup>6</sup> Curio Projects, Waverley Council Chambers HIS, 2021

<sup>7</sup> Colin Brady and Ines Meyer, Bondi Junction Heritage Assessment, 2004

*ridgelines about the Coastal inlets of the Sydney Basin established a basis for early road construction. By 1803 a track was recorded leading along the ridgeline to the south of Sydney Harbour then descending to the broad sand blow linking Bondi Beach and Rose Bay before rising again to the signal station established at South Head in 1792. In 1811 the track was consolidated as a crude road formation identified as the South Head Road<sup>8</sup>.*

The Waverley area was subject to piecemeal division through land grants from 1810<sup>9</sup>. The first grant that included the subject area was identified in an 1831 plan, with the area including it in a larger lot noted as 'Chapman' (Figure 2-3). The subject area appeared to have remained largely undeveloped for the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the historical uses identified as dairy farming and market gardening<sup>10</sup>. Waverley Park was officially designated in 1880, with the sportsground and cricket pitch also in use from this time<sup>11</sup>.

The first identified major development within the subject area was in 1912, when the Waverley Council Chambers were built on the site fronting Bondi Road. The Council Chambers were extended and altered several times over the following century- in the 1930s, 1960s and 1980s<sup>12</sup>.

### **Summary of Historical Disturbance**

There has been a variety of land disturbances to the subject area over time that have had the potential to impact on the survivability of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Early land clearing associated with the first farming grants, as well as decades of cattle movement across the cleared dune will have led to widespread erosion and potential loss of occupation deposits and surface artefacts. Further, the use of the general area for market gardening and the potential creation of irrigation channels from the lagoon is also likely to have impacted the intactness of the underlying soils and any potential archaeological evidence they may contain.

The construction of the Waverley Council Chambers and its subsequent extension and alteration throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century would also have had a notable impact to the soil integrity. While the building has no subsurface floor levels, the scale of the building would have led to significant disturbances within the building footprint, however there is some potential for intact soil profiles at depth. The peripheries of the building also have the potential to retain intact soil deposits, particularly to the north and west where the garden beds have been built up and paved footpaths cover the natural ground level.

#### **2.4.5. Summary of Environmental Context**

The environmental context of an area is an important asset when it comes to understanding site formation processes, and archaeological potential. The key points that describe the environmental context of the 'Waverley Council Chambers' subject area is summarised as follows:

- The subject area is located within the North Head soil landscape overlying Hawkesbury sandstone geology, on a raised dune system.

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<sup>8</sup> Colin Brady and Ines Meyer, Bondi Junction Heritage Assessment, 2004

<sup>9</sup> Curio Projects, Waverley Council Chambers HIS, 2021

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

- The freshwater lagoon and coastal environments of the area provided an abundance of resource diversity and water availability for Aboriginal communities.
- The subject area and surrounds may have been used by Aboriginal people for either short- or long-term occupation or use.
- The subject area was used historically for dairy farming and market gardens.
- The Waverley Council Chambers was built within the subject area in 1912 and was extended and altered several times throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- The subject area has undergone various periods of disturbance and development, which have affected the natural form and integrity of the original landscape.
- The construction of the Waverley Council Chambers building would have impacted the natural soil profile, however as there was no subsurface basement levels there is some potential for intact soil profiles at depth below the building footprint.
- Areas to the north and west of the Waverley Council Chambers building are likely to retain intact soil profiles.

## **2.5. Aboriginal Archaeological Context**

Review of relevant previous archaeological work is a highly informative and necessary step in identifying the likely nature of the potential archaeology at a site. The investigation of previous work undertaken in the region, on similar sites, and on similar landscape or landforms, can inform our understanding of a site by providing a proxy against which a newly investigated site can be measured (albeit with caution). That is to say, understanding the archaeological record at a general location can provide us with an indication of the nature and level of potential of archaeology that may be present at a site, prior to any subsurface investigation. As archaeology is by its very nature, a destructive discipline, it is important to acquire as much information and understanding of a site as possible prior to undertaking fieldwork (as once evidence has been excavated, its context is effectively destroyed), and also to avoid any unnecessary fieldwork at a site.

Research into archaeological investigations undertaken in proximity to the current subject area indicate the types of archaeology that may survive in the area, and the environment that has allowed it to survive. No known Aboriginal archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject area.

## **2.6. Previous Heritage Assessments relevant to the Subject area**

### **2.6.1. Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study (Steele 2009)**

The Waverly Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study was commissioned by Waverley Council and presented a comprehensive investigation to research and identify Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Waverley LGA<sup>13</sup>. The study was compiled in consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Dharawal Elders Group. The study identified areas of potential Aboriginal sensitivity and revisited previously recorded Aboriginal sites. Eleven (11) new sites were recorded through the investigation and were added to the Waverley LEP.

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<sup>13</sup> Steele, D. 2009 Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study

The study developed a predictive model for the Waverley region, with consideration of known sites, historical sources of post-contact occupation and oral histories of areas of Aboriginal association. The predictive model found that:

- The major Aboriginal campsites would likely have been located along the coast
- Short term or overnight campsites would have been located in the sand-hill and wetlands away from the coast
- Archaeological deposits at any sand-hill and wetlands campsites would likely consist of stone artefacts due to likely low preservation rates of organic food remains such as shell and bone
- The Bondi-Rose Bay sand body has the potential to hold intact archaeological deposits relating to past Aboriginal campsites used before or during the formation of the sand dune systems
- The most likely Aboriginal archaeological evidence within the Waverley LGA is likely to be directly associated with exposed sandstone, either as outcrops, in creek beds or within overhangs
- Occupation evidence not directly associated with sandstone outcrops such as open midden or camp sites is unlikely to have survived unless in undeveloped areas or in areas of sand-body where past impacts have been relatively shallow

The study mapped the known location of the Bondi-Rose Bay sand body and applied the above predictive model to create an archaeological sensitivity map for the Waverley LGA (Figure 2-4), with management recommendations presented in relation to the map designation. The subject area does not fall within the sand body area and was designated as low archaeological sensitivity, however the limited deep subsurface impacts historically triggered archaeological assessment prior to development. The study noted that Waverley Park (as well as other Council reserves) has areas of exposed natural landforms, although these have generally been impacted in varying degrees.



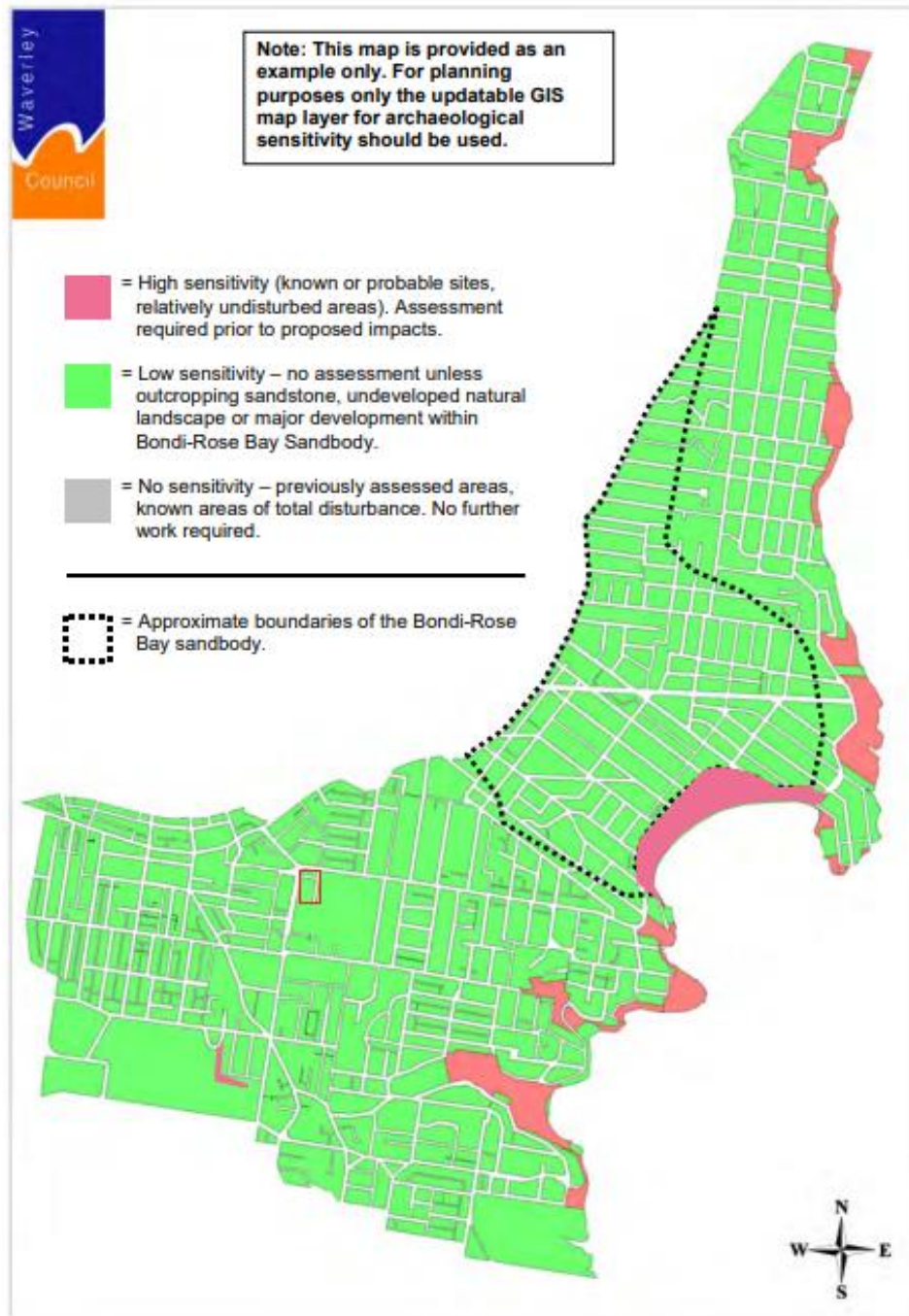


Figure 2-4: Sensitivity mapping of the Waverley LGA, with the subject area indicated in red (Source: Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study with Curio addition)

### 2.6.2. Bondi Rail Extension Assessment (Jo McDonald CHM 2000)

The Bondi Rail Extension Assessment was prepared for a proposed extension of the rail line, with an access shaft proposed at the south-eastern corner of Waverley Park, approximately 250m south the subject area.

Subsurface excavations did not identify any Aboriginal archaeological objects or sites, with the high level of historical disturbance relating to the water reservoir noted. The assessment concluded that the proposed works would be unlikely to impact upon any Aboriginal archaeological resources.

The proposed rail extension project did not go ahead, and so the conclusions of the assessment were not confirmed.

### **2.7. Step 3: Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?**

The activity cannot be avoided: the redevelopment of the Waverley Council Chambers is considered a necessary activity to ensure the continued and ongoing use of the building and to provide revitalised service to the Waverley municipality. However, this assessment indicates that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to occur within the subject area and as such there is no compelling reason to seek a redesign of the proposed activity.

## **2.8. Step 4: Desktop Assessment**

### **2.8.1. Aboriginal Archaeological Predictive Model and Potential**

Predictive modelling plays an important role in understanding the remnant archaeological potential of a site, and thus factors into development of appropriate management recommendations and mitigation strategies. Archaeological predictive modelling integrates information about environmental context, previous historical activities and ground disturbance, and known locations of surrounding sites (excavations and registered AHIMS sites), to assess and predict the nature of archaeology that may be present within the subject area.

The following assessment of Aboriginal archaeological potential within the subject area is based on a combination of the environmental assessment, including original landform, possible levels of disturbance across the site, and original resource zones that would have been favourable to, or sustained local Aboriginal populations of the area prior to European settlement, in combination with known previous archaeological research in the vicinity of the subject site, or on comparable sites in Sydney. Consideration of these above factors determines the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological deposits, artefacts or sites to remain within the subject area.

For Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present in situ, they require the retention of natural soil profiles in the area that would be extant from 1788. Areas of the subject area that may have the highest potential for natural soils to be present (and corresponding potential for intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits), are areas where the lowest level of historical development and excavation have been undertaken.

As a result of the analysis of previously recorded Aboriginal sites, the environmental context, relevant assessment and known historical disturbances, the following predictive model has been developed:

- Council reserves within the Waverley LGA that have had minimal historical impact have the potential to retain Aboriginal archaeological sites within natural landforms.
- As the subject area has no noted outcropping sandstone, the most likely sites to be present are open camp sites consisting of subsurface stone artefacts.
- Any open camp sites within the subject area are likely to represent short-term campsites associated with the utilisation of the wetland lagoon to the east of the subject area.
- The focus of Aboriginal use and activity was likely to have been closer to the lagoon, and/or at the top of the hill behind the subject area and not within the subject area itself.

- Historical disturbances within the subject area associated with the construction of the Council Chambers buildings are likely to have impacted any subsurface archaeological resource.
- As historical disturbances associated with the construction of the Council Chambers buildings involved no deep excavation, there remains a limited potential for archaeological deposits to have survived at depth where natural landforms are intact.

### **2.8.2. Summary of Desktop Assessment**

This desktop assessment has concluded that:

- PAD sites are the most common site type found within the boundaries of the AHIMS search, in areas of limited urban development such as parks and reserves.
- It is highly likely that the subject area landscape was occupied and used in some way by Aboriginal people prior to 1788, considering the proximity of the subject area to the abundant resources of the lagoon historically within the Waverley Park and the coast 1.6km to the east.
- As the subject area has no noted outcropping sandstone, the most likely sites to be present are open camp sites consisting of subsurface stone artefacts.
- The North Head soil landscape has a high propensity for wind erosion following vegetation clearance, and this would have impacted the ability for the soils within the subject area to retain an Aboriginal archaeological deposit.
- The subject area has been subject to historical ground disturbance through farming, cattle movement and the construction and subsequent alteration of the Waverley Council Chambers building.
- The Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study<sup>14</sup> concluded that the subject area does not fall within the Bondi Rose Bay sand body area and is therefore designated as low archaeological sensitivity.
- This assessment has found that while there is some potential for intact soil profiles to the north and west of the Waverley Council Chambers building and at depth below the building footprint, these deposits are unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects.
- This assessment indicates that while the general location subject area is likely to have been utilised sporadically by Aboriginal people, the focus of activity was likely to have been closer to the lagoon, and/or at the top of the hill behind the subject area.
- Overall, the subject area has nil to low archaeological potential based on the analysis of the landscape and understanding of the historical disturbance to the site over time.

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<sup>14</sup> Steele, D. 2009 Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study

### 3. Visual Inspection

### 3. Step 4: Visual Inspection

A visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken by Curio Projects on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2021, in order to gain a better understanding of the physical landform and context of the subject area. A 100% coverage pedestrian survey was undertaken of the subject area.

North of the Council Chambers building is a semi-circular driveway with landscaped gardens (Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2). This area provides site access to and from Bondi Road. The landscaped gardens are both at natural ground level and built up.

West of the building is further raised landscaped gardens and a pedestrian footpath (Figure 3-3, Figure 3-4 and Figure 3-5). The side gardens were noted to have loose sandstone rubble within the sandy soil context.

South of the building is a carpark to service the Council Chambers and Waverley Park (Figure 3-6, Figure 3-7, Figure 3-8 and Figure 3-9).

The visual inspection confirmed that the construction of the Waverley Council Chambers is likely to have significantly disturbed the subsurface soil profile. Further, the inspection illustrated that the landform of the surrounding Waverley Park is more likely to have provided suitable locations for short- and long-term camping through proximity of the lagoon to the east.





Figure 3-1: The northern section of the subject area, showing the Waverley Council Chambers and garden beds along Bondi Road. Facing south-east.



Figure 3-2: The northern section of the subject area. Facing north-west



Figure 3-3: Garden beds to the north and west of the Waverley Council Chambers building. Facing south-east.



Figure 3-4: Paving and garden beds situated to the west of the Waverley Council Chambers building. Facing south.



Figure 3-5: Garden beds along the west of the Waverley Council Chambers building. Facing north.



Figure 3-6: Looking towards the southern extent of the subject area, showing the carpark at the rear of the Waverley Council Chambers building Facing north-west.





Figure 3-7: The carpark behind the Waverley Council Chambers building. Facing north-west.



Figure 3-8: The carpark behind the Waverley Council Chambers building. Facing north-west.



Figure 3-9: View south from the subject area, looking up towards the hill with the Waverley Reservoirs.



Figure 3-10: Waverley Park, with the Waverley Council Chambers building in the background. Facing north-west.

## 4. Conclusions and Recommendations



## 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions and recommendations have been determined as a result of this DD assessment.

### 4.1. Conclusions

- The rich natural resources available in the Waverley area would have provided a suitable location for short- and long-term camping for location Aboriginal people.
- The subject area is located on the erosional, sandy soils of the North Head soil landscape overlying Hawkesbury sandstone bedrock.
- The subject area was used historically for dairy farming and market gardens.
- The Waverley Council Chambers was built within the subject area in 1912 and was extended and altered several times throughout the 20th century.
- The subject area and immediate surrounds do not contain any previously registered Aboriginal sites.
- This assessment has found that while there is some potential for intact soil profiles to the north and west of the Waverley Council Chambers building and at depth below the building footprint, these deposits are unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects.
- This assessment indicates that while the general location subject area is likely to have been utilised sporadically by Aboriginal people, the focus of activity was likely to have been closer to the lagoon, and/or at the top of the hill behind the subject area.
- Overall, the subject area has nil to low archaeological potential based on the analysis of the landscape and understanding of the historical disturbance to the site over time.

### 4.2. Recommendations

In accordance with the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- Based on the nil to low potential of the subject area, it is unlikely that development works will encounter or impact any Aboriginal archaeological deposits and/or objects.
- Development works may proceed without the requirement for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as per the scope of works assessed for this DD report).
- Should any Unexpected Finds be encountered during development, work should cease in the area and an archaeologist be notified.

## 5. References

## 5. References

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Steele, D. 2005 *Indigenous Heritage Assessment Report, Tamarama Park Waverley LGA*

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Waverley Library, *Waverley's Market Gardens and Gardeners*. Unpublished information leaflet.

# Appendix A – AHIMS Search

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3973	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH134	GDA	56	338421	6248937	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							
45-6-0734	Bellevue Hill;Cooper Park;	AGD	56	338800	6248800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	W Newell							
45-6-3975	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH131	GDA	56	338279	6249056	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							
45-6-3948	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH128	GDA	56	338682	6249049	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							
45-6-0691	Woollahra;Bellevue Hill;	AGD	56	339088	6249021	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author							
45-6-0675	Randwick Queen's Park Waverley	AGD	56	338204	6247450	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider							
45-6-3970	Cooper Park North Shelter WAH142	GDA	56	338410	6249090	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							
45-6-3963	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH132	GDA	56	338460	6249048	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							
45-6-3980	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH137	GDA	56	338533	6248923	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							
45-6-3974	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH133	GDA	56	338228	6248966	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							
45-6-3950	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH126	GDA	56	338861	6249025	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage							

# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Waverley Park

Client Service ID : 623959

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3985	Cooper Park Shelter	GDA	56	338493	6248933	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3972	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH135	GDA	56	338500	6248960	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3962	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH136	GDA	56	338525	6248937	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3949	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH127	GDA	56	338674	6249042	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1405	Bellevue Hill;Cooper Park;	AGD	56	338750	6248590	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	W Newell					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0690	Cooper Park;Bellevue Hill;	AGD	56	338900	6248810	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		

### \*\* Site Status

**Valid** - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

**Destroyed** - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

**Partially Destroyed** - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

**Not a site** - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

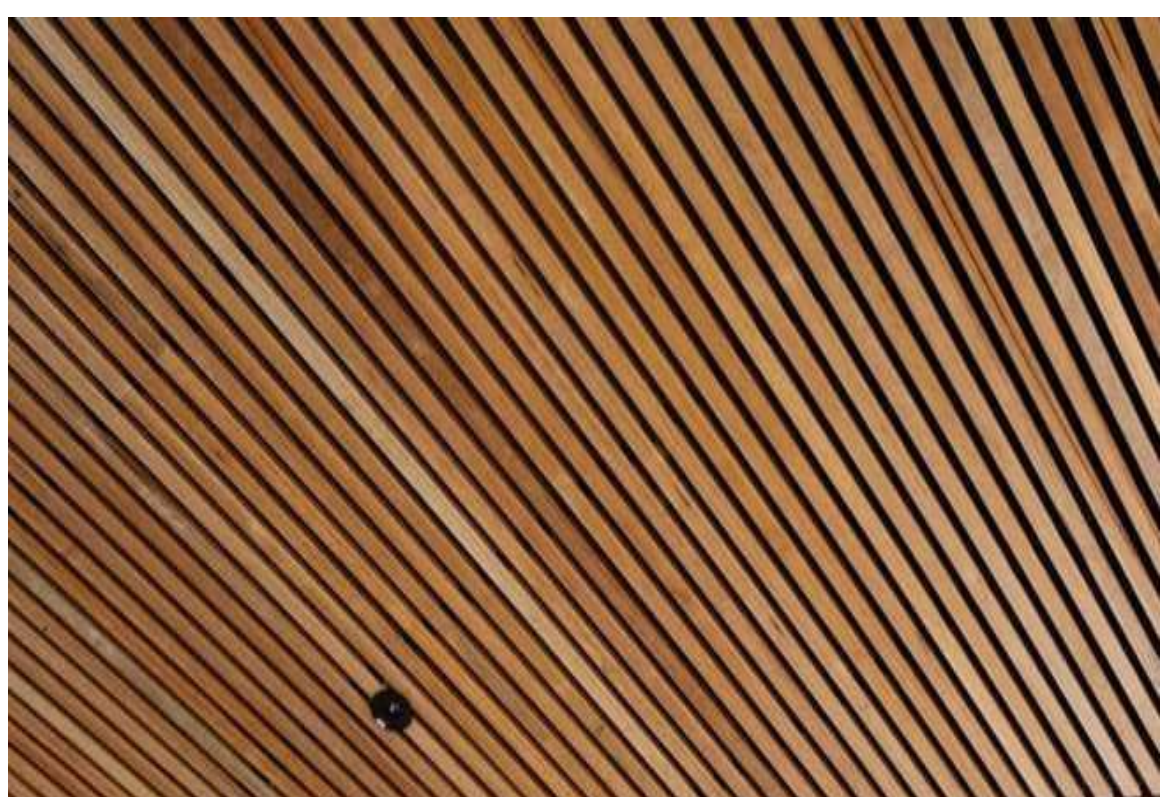
Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 21/09/2021 for Sarah Mcguinness for the following area at Lot : 32, DP:DP1087365, Section : null with a Buffer of 1000 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 17

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

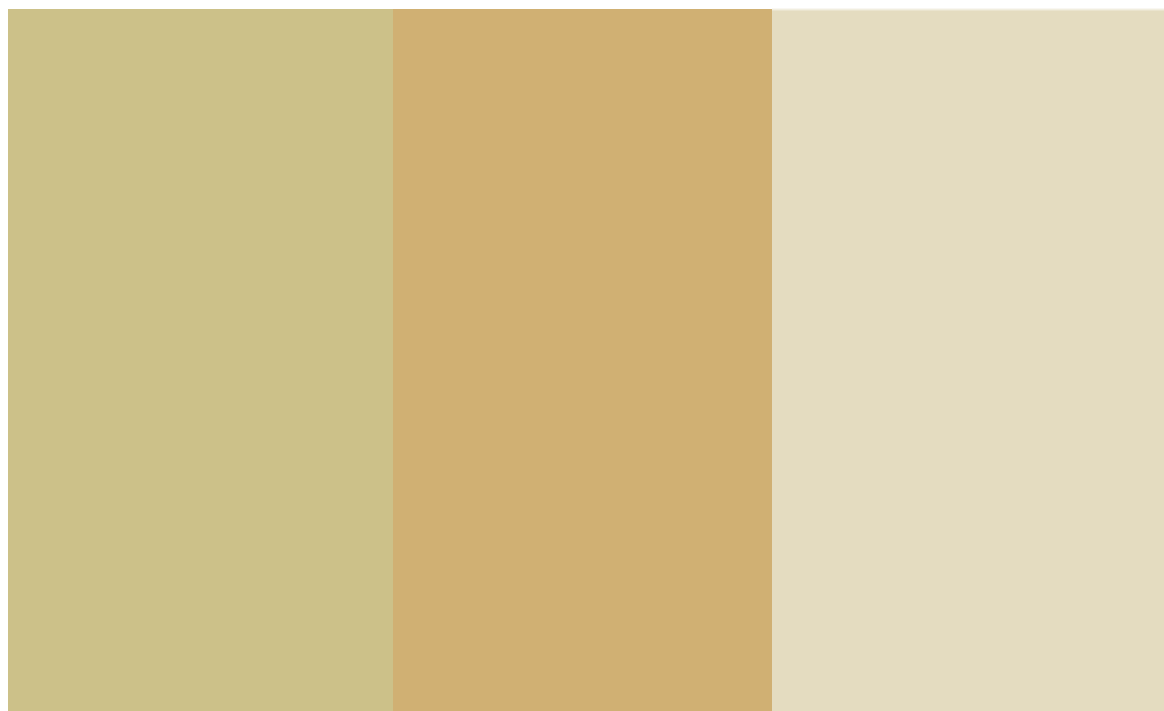
# Appendix B: Final Drawings



# WAVERLEY COUNCIL CHAMBERS UPGRADE



**TM - TIMBER BATTEN SOFFIT**

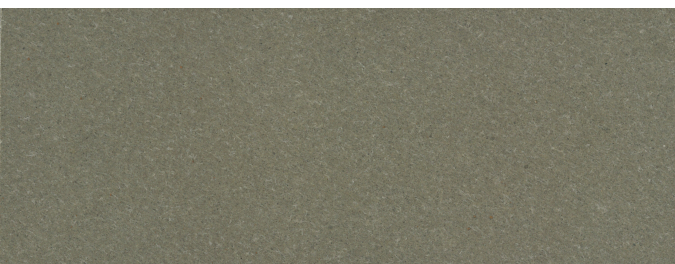


## AL - POWDERCOATED ALUMINIUM BATTENS AND SHADING ELEMENTS



TL - FEATURE TILE WALL

STEEL PAINT FINISH - DULUX SHOJI WHITE



**CFC - COMPRESSED FIBRE CEMENT  
CLADDING, INTEGRAL COLOUR FINISH**



## PAV-01 RESIN BASED SEAMLESS FLOORING



## DRAWING LIST

<b>00 COVER</b>	A-001	COVER PAGE	
<b>10 PLANS</b>			
	A-100	SITE ANALYSIS	1:200
	A-101	SITE PLAN	1:200
	A-102	FORECOURT DEMOLITION PLAN	1:100
	A-103	GROUND FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN	1:100, 1:200
	A-104	FIRST FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN	1:100, 1:200
	A-105	SECOND FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN	1:100, 1:200
	A-106	THIRD FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN	1:100, 1:200
	A-107	EXISTING AND NEW DIAGRAMS	1:200
	A-108	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	1:100
	A-109	LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN	1:100
	A-110	LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN	1:100
	A-111	LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN	1:100
	A-112	ROOF FLOOR PLAN	1:100
	A-117	SUN DIAGRAMS	1:500
<b>20 ELEVATIONS</b>			
	A-200	NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS	1:100
	A-201	SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS	1:100
<b>30 SECTIONS</b>			
	A-300	CROSS SECTION	1:100

## LEGEND


CODE	DESCRIPTION
AL	ALUMINIUM CLADDING / LOUVRES
CFC	COMPRESSED FIBRE CEMENT
FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FHR	FIRE HOSE REEL
FIP	FIRE INDICATOR PANEL
GL	GLAZING
PAV-01	RESIN BASED SEAMLESS FLOORING
RS	ROOF SHEETING, COLOURBOND FINISH
TL	FEATURE TILE FINISH
TM	TIMBER BATTEN SOFFIT
TT	TACTILE INDICATORS

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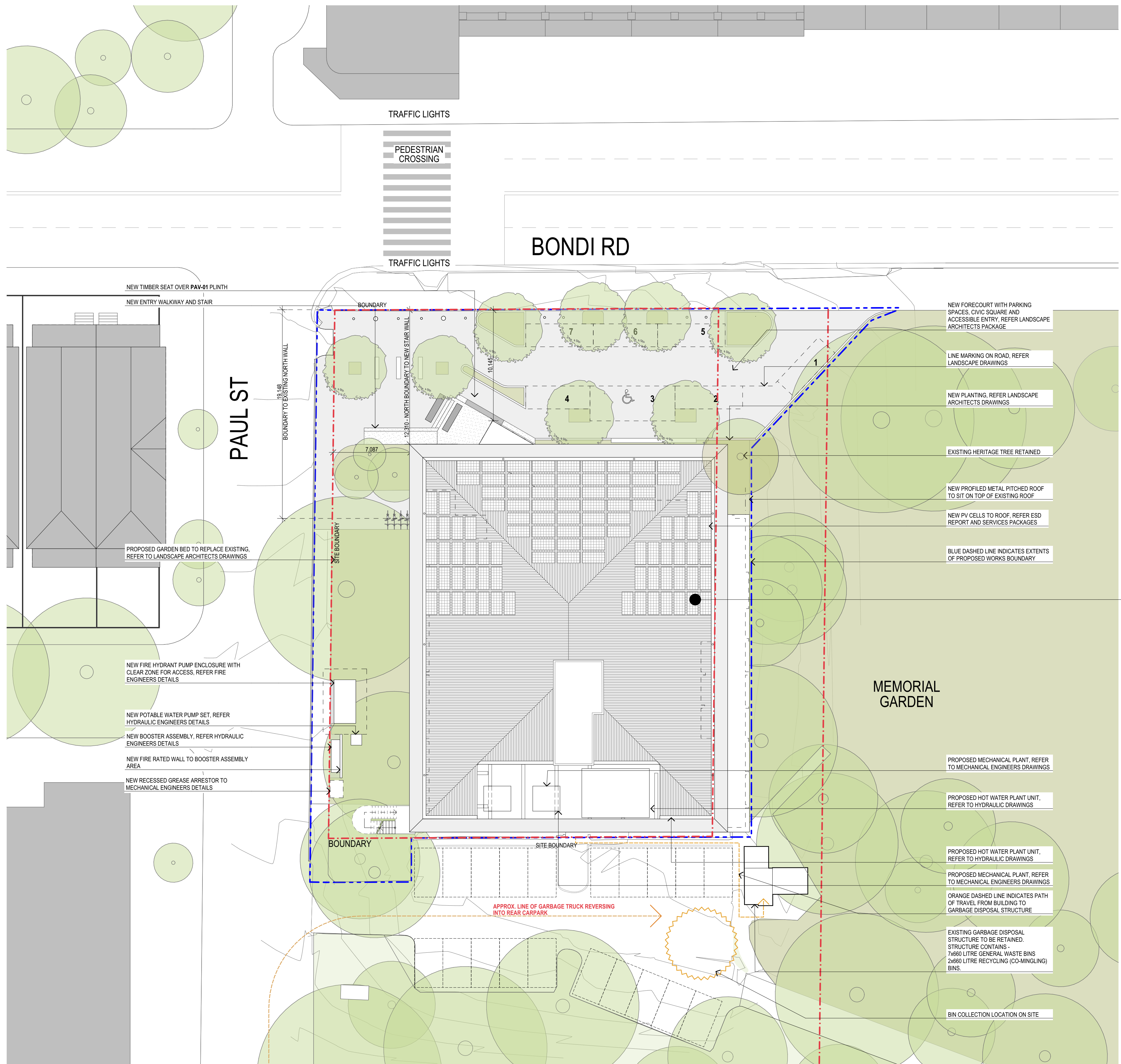




01 SITE ANALYSIS  
1:200

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	LEGEND	NORTH	CLIENT	PROJECT TITLE	lahznimmo architects Suite 404, Flourmill Studios 3 Gladstone St Newtown NSW 2042 Australia		T 02 9550 5200 F 02 9550 5233 www.lahznimmo.com		TITLE <b>SITE ANALYSIS</b>		
01	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	20/09/2021								 <small>DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. REFER ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT. THIS DRAWING, THE INFORMATION ON IT AND THE DESIGN ARE COPYRIGHT OF LAHZNIMMO ARCHITECTS PTY LTD</small>	Waverley Council	Waverley Council Chambers Upgrade	REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE	DRAWN	PLOT DATE	SCALE @A1	REV. NO.
02	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021							TENDER						LW	12/10/2021	1:200	03	
03	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021													CHECKED	PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.		
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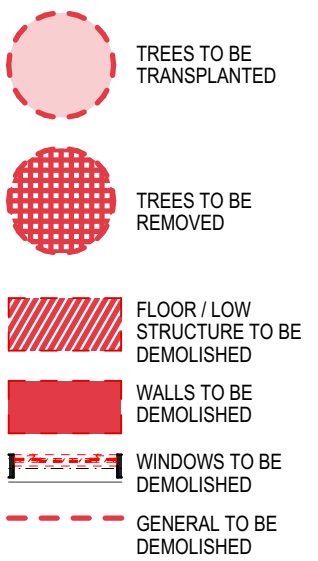


SITE AREA OF Lot 32 DP 1087365 - 1706m2  
EXISTING FSR - 1.4:1  
NEW FSR - 1.65:1

(NOTE - FSR IS CALCULATED FOR GFA WITHIN  
SITES OWN CADASTRAL BOUNDARY)

01 SITE PLAN  
1:200

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	LEGEND	NORTH	CLIENT	PROJECT TITLE	lahznimmo architects Suite 404, Flourmill Studios 3 Gladstone St Newtown NSW 2042 Australia T 02 9550 5200 F 02 9550 5233 www.lahznimmo.com		SITE PLAN				
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021							EXISTING TREES		Waverley Council	Waverley Council Chambers Upgrade	REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE	DRAWN	PLOT DATE	SCALE @A1	
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021																	LW
									NEW TREES	DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. REFER ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT. THIS DRAWING, THE INFORMATION ON IT AND THE DESIGN ARE COPYRIGHT OF LAHZNIMMO ARCHITECTS PTY LTD			TENDER			CHECKED	PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	REV. NO.
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HATCHED AREA INDICATES PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF EXISTING HARDSTAND AND ASSOCIATED STAIRS / RAMPS

EXTENT OF PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF NORTHERN FACADE

EXISTING WINDOWS TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED ON WESTERN FACADE

EXTENT OF FLOOR AND STRUCTURE UNDER TO BE DEMOLISHED

EXTENT OF PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF EXISTING CONCRETE GARDEN KERB WALL

EXISTING WINDOWS TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED ON SOUTHERN FACADE

REFER A-102 FOR FORECOURT DEMOLITION

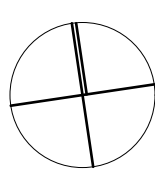
01 GROUND  
1:100

- FLOOR / LOW STRUCTURE TO BE DEMOLISHED
- WALLS TO BE DEMOLISHED
- WINDOWS TO BE DEMOLISHED
- GENERAL TO BE DEMOLISHED

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021		
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021		

TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	LEGEND

NORTH

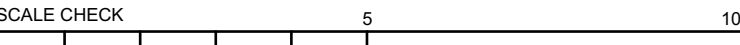


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SCALE CHECK



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REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE
TENDER		
CHECKED	AN	

GROUND FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN

DRAWN	12/10/2021	SCALE @A1
LW		1:100, 1:200
PROJECT NO.	21-01	DRAWING NO.
		A - 1 0 3
REV. NO		02

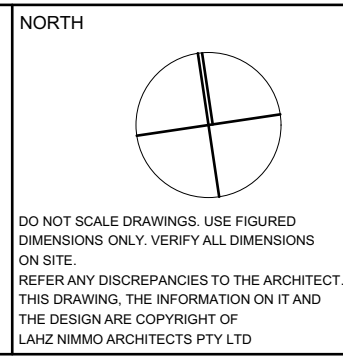


**01 LEVEL 1**  
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REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021		
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021		

TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE

LEGEND



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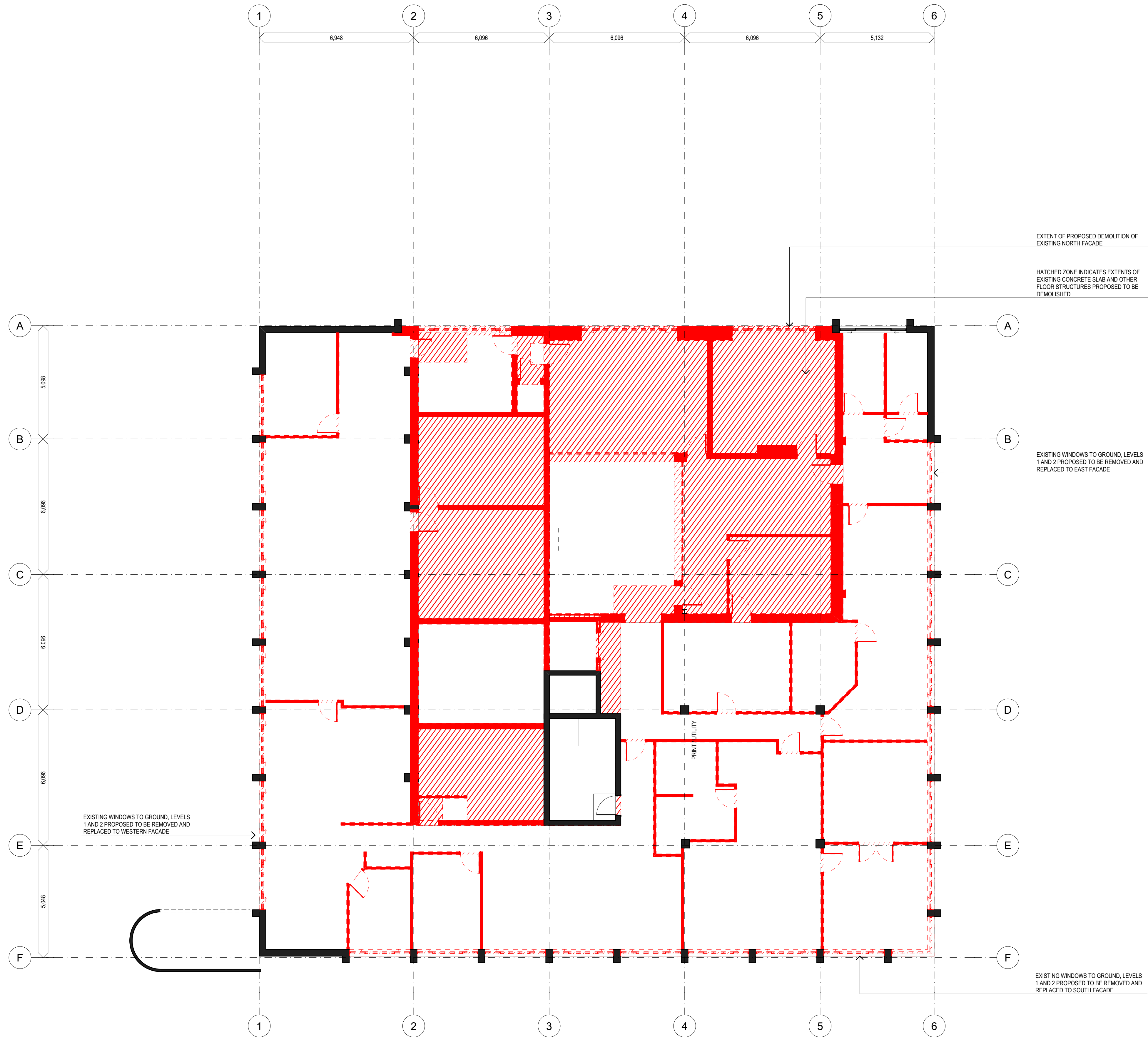
PROJECT TITLE  
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TITLE <b>FIRST FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN</b>			
REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE	SCALE @A1
TENDER			LW 12/10/2021 1:100, 1:200
CHECKED	AN	PROJECT NO. 21-01	DRAWING NO. <b>A - 1 0 4</b>
			REV. NO. <b>02</b>

SCALE CHECK 5 10 CONST





REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021		
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021		

TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE

LEGEND

NORTH

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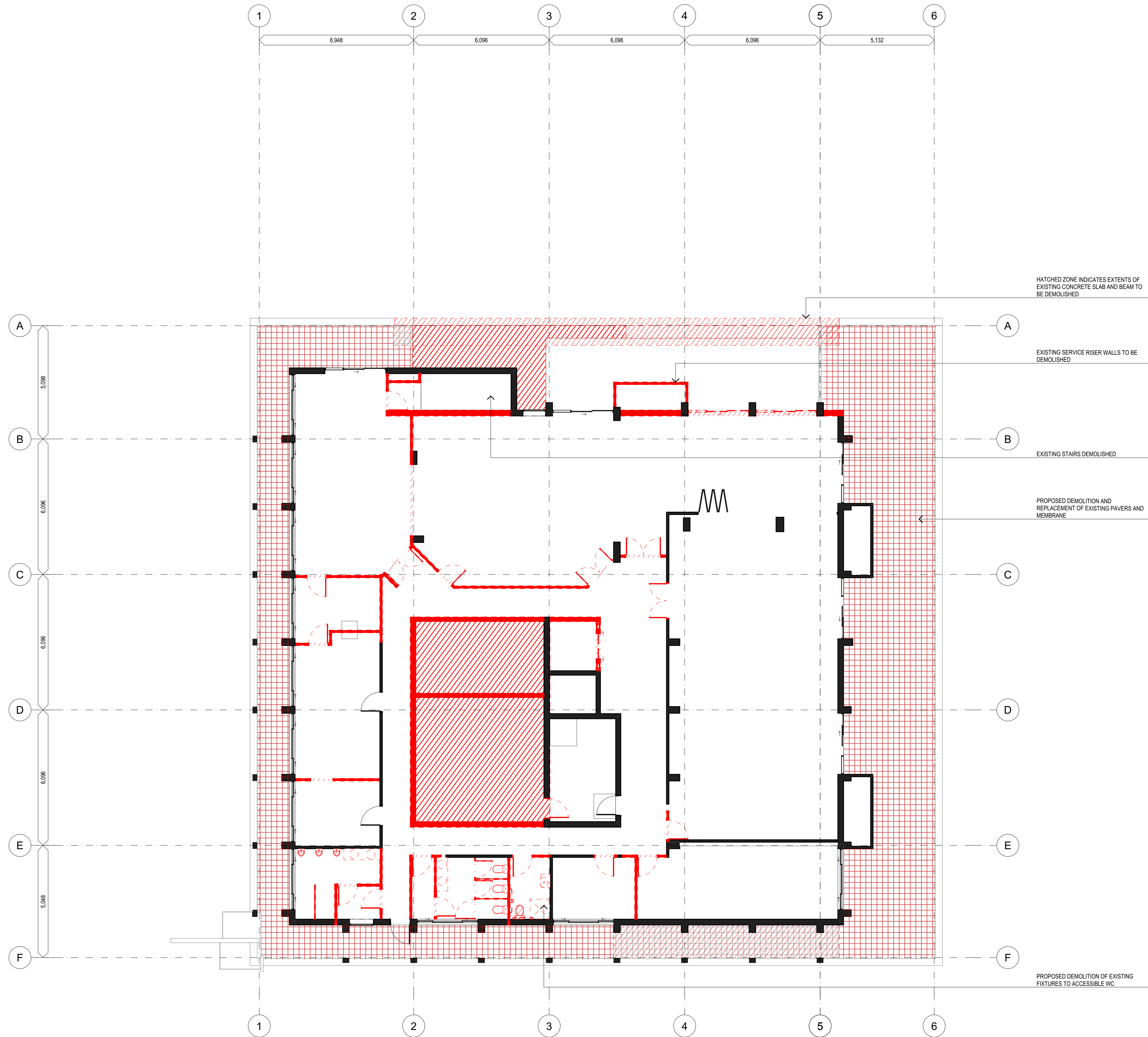
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SECOND FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN					
REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE	DRAWN	PLOT DATE	SCALE @A1
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CHECKED	AN		PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	REV. NO.
			21-01	A - 1 0 5	02

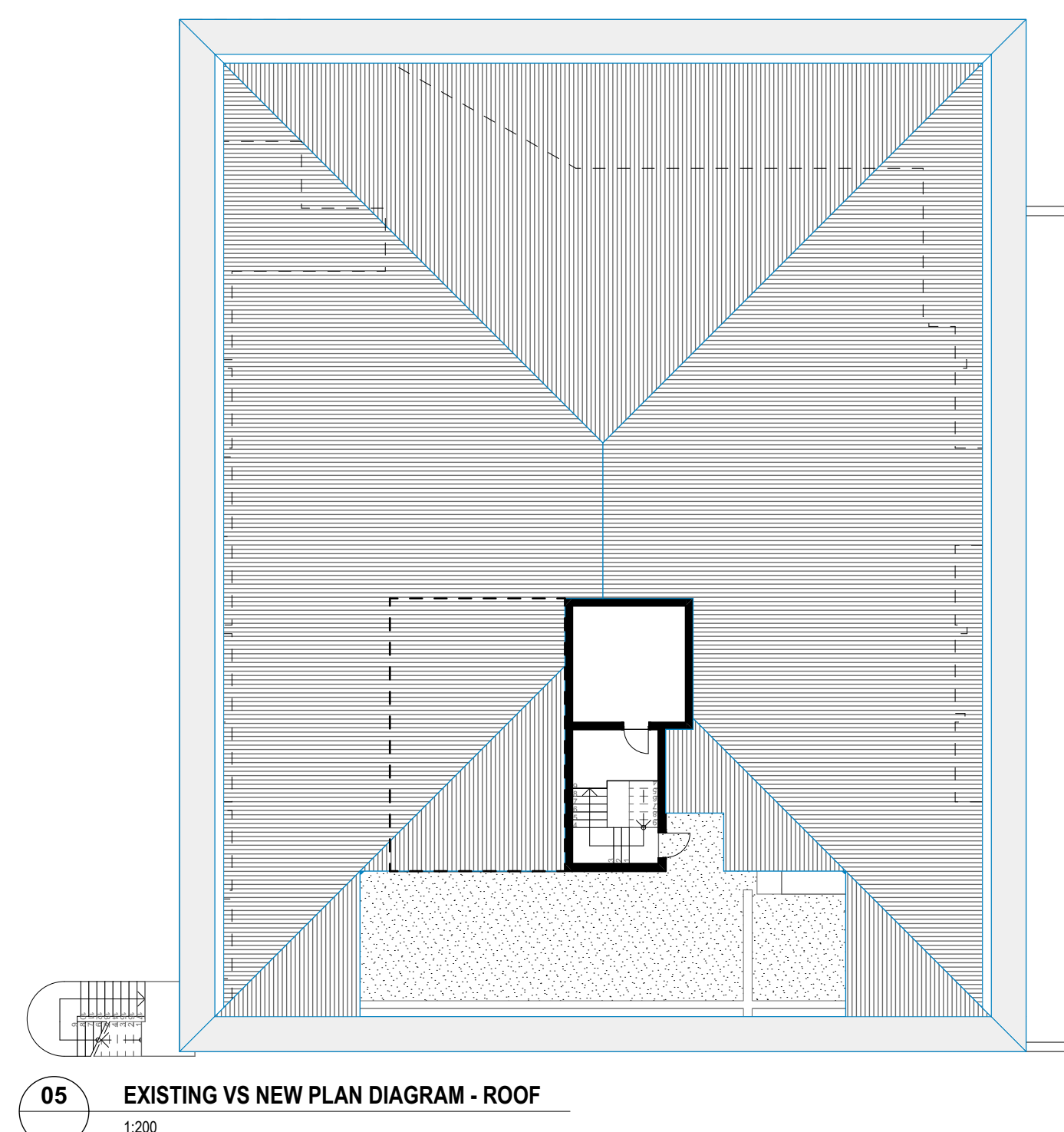
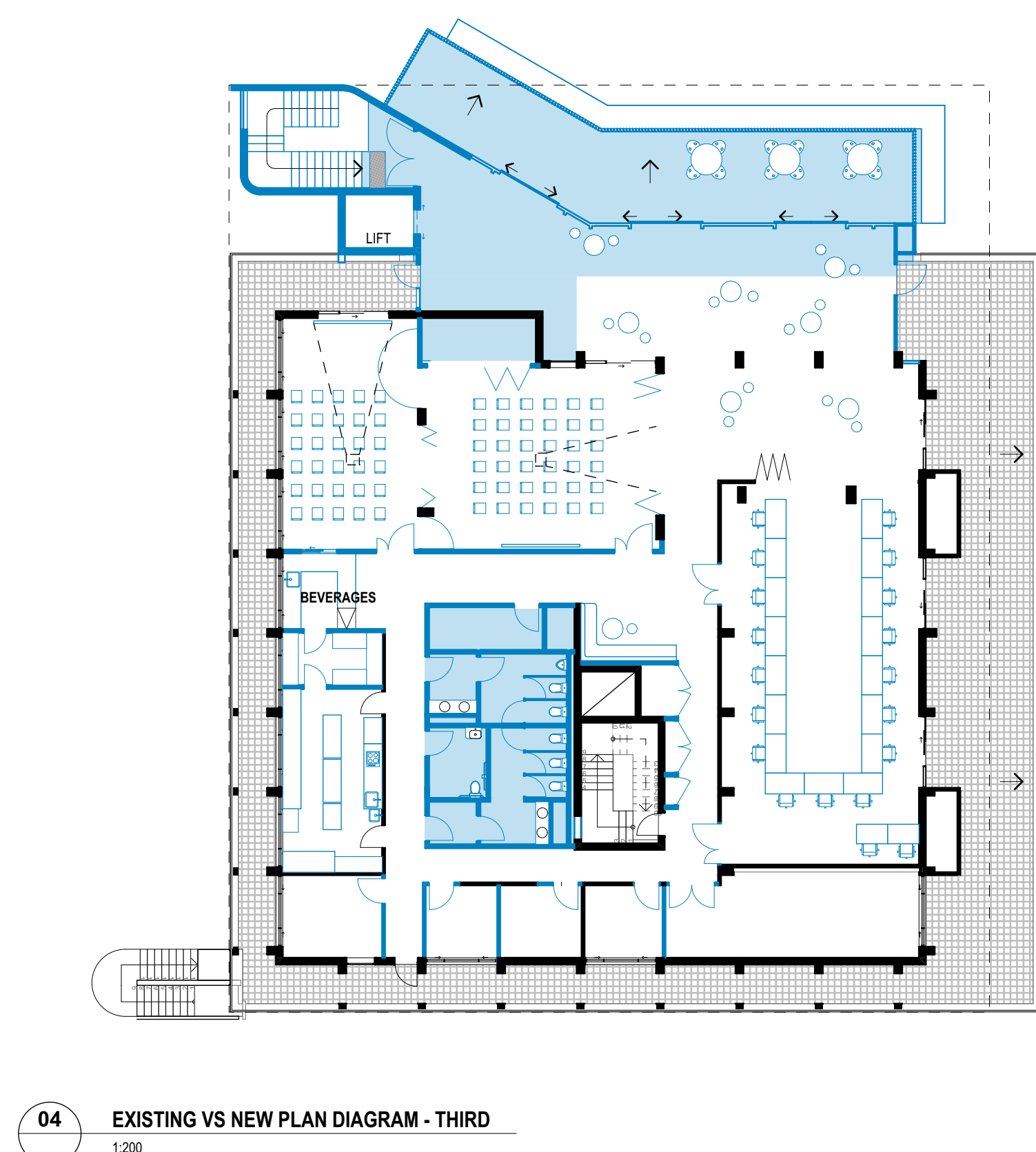
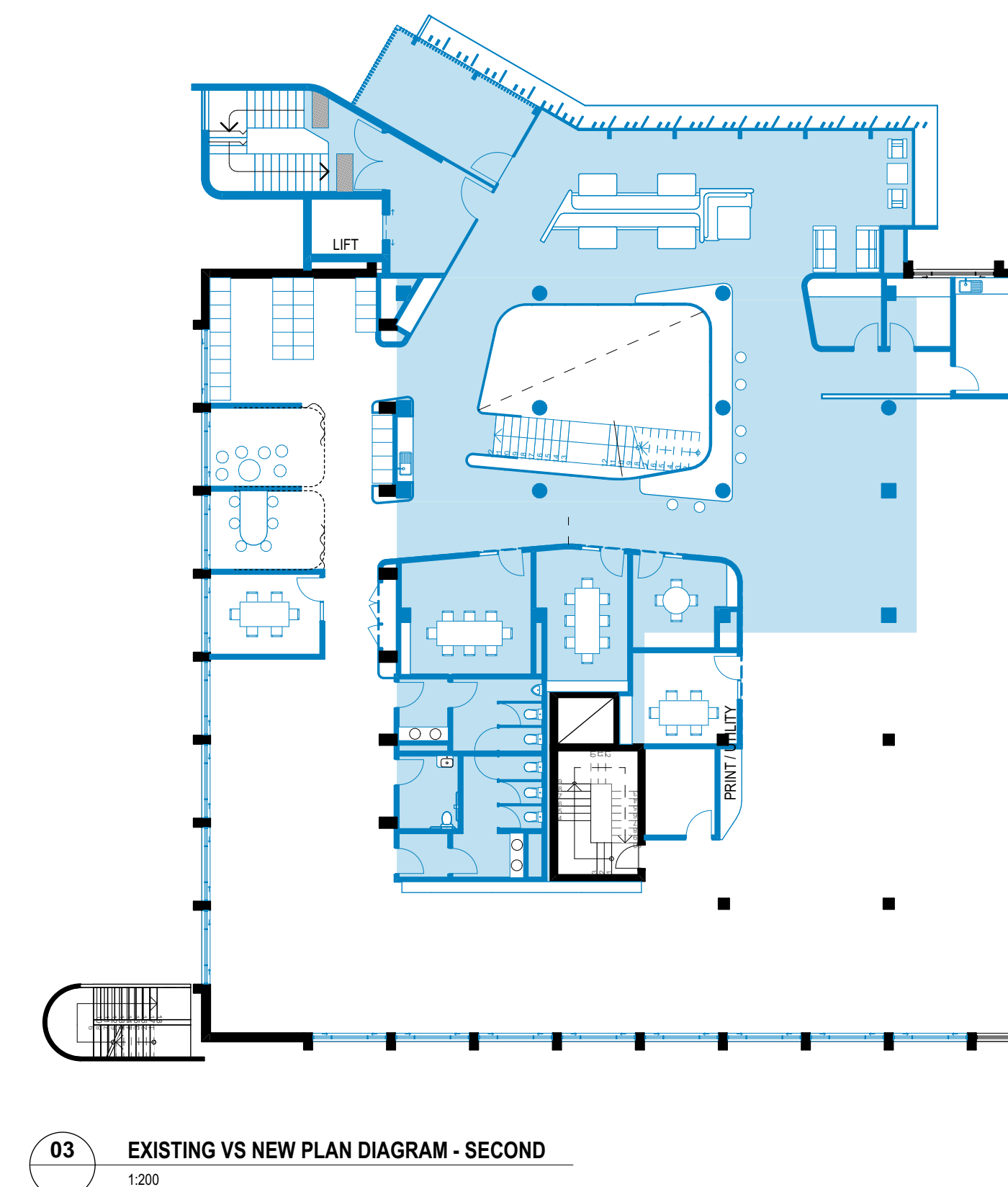
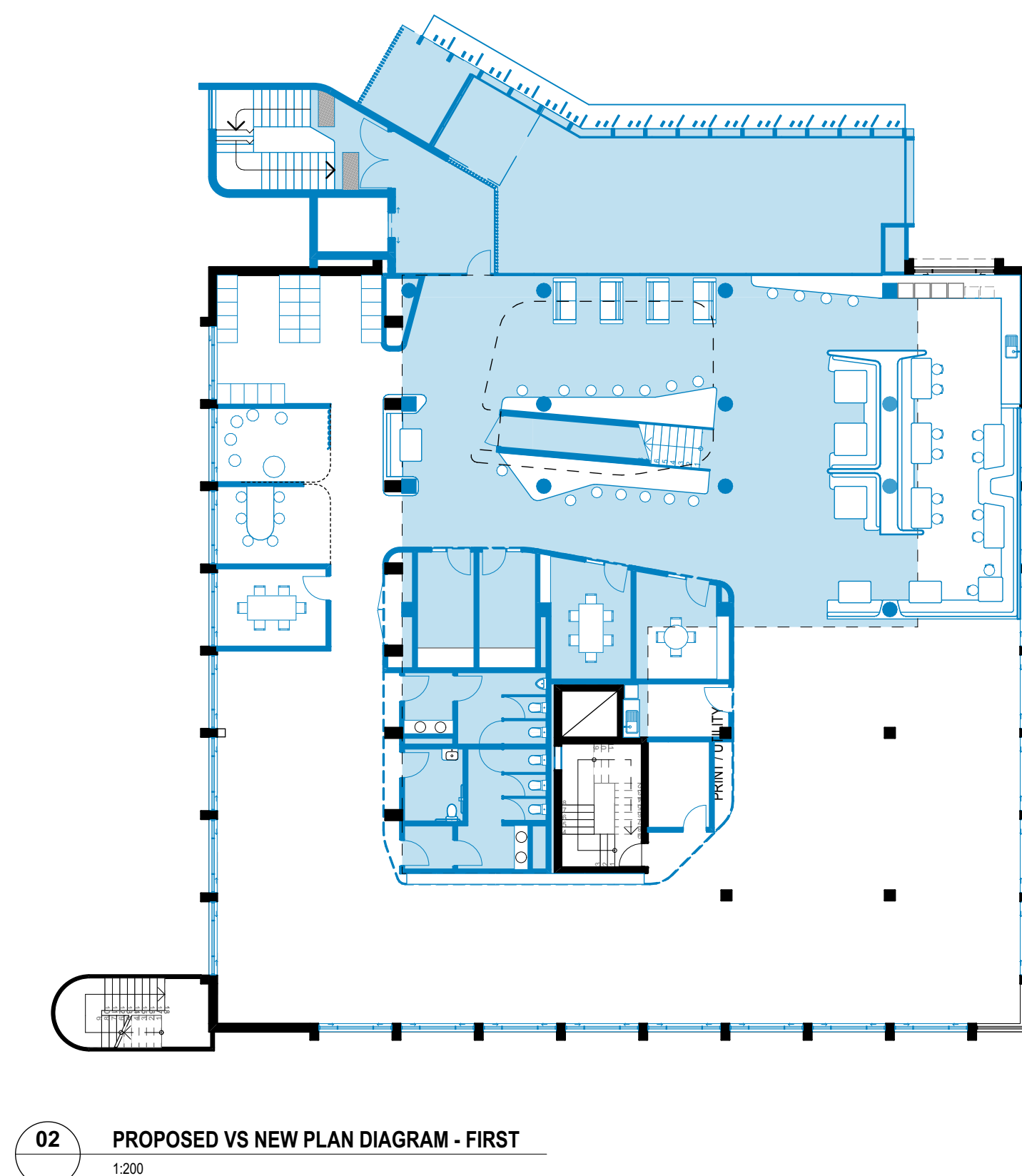
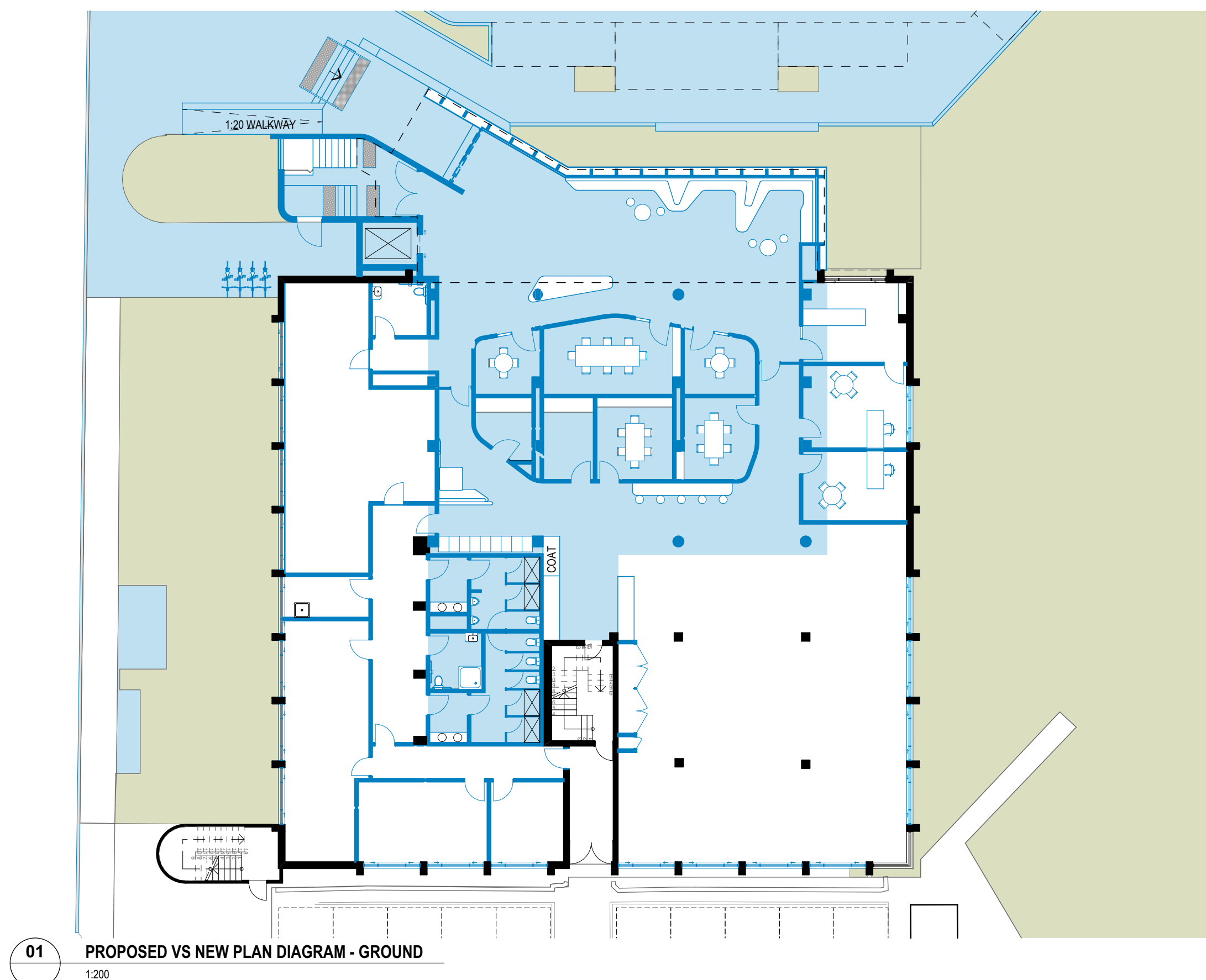




- FLOOR / LOW STRUCTURE TO BE DEMOLISHED
- WALLS TO BE DEMOLISHED
- WINDOWS TO BE DEMOLISHED
- GENERAL TO BE DEMOLISHED

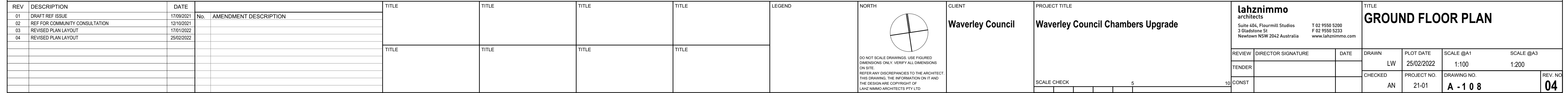
01 LEVEL 3  
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REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	LEGEND	NORTH	CLIENT	PROJECT TITLE	lahznimmo architects Suite 404, Flourmill Studios 3 Gladstone St Newtown NSW 2042 Australia T 02 9550 5200 F 02 9550 5233 www.lahznimmo.com		TITLE THIRD FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN			
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021								  DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. REFER ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT. THIS DRAWING, THE INFORMATION ON IT AND THE DESIGN ARE COPYRIGHT OF LAHZNIMMO ARCHITECTS PTY LTD	Waverley Council	Waverley Council Chambers Upgrade	REVIEW DIRECTOR SIGNATURE		DATE	DRAWN	PLOT DATE	SCALE @A1
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021													LW	2/03/2022	1:100, 1:200	
03	REVISED PLAN LAYOUT	20/3/2022																
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																		REV. NO.
																		03

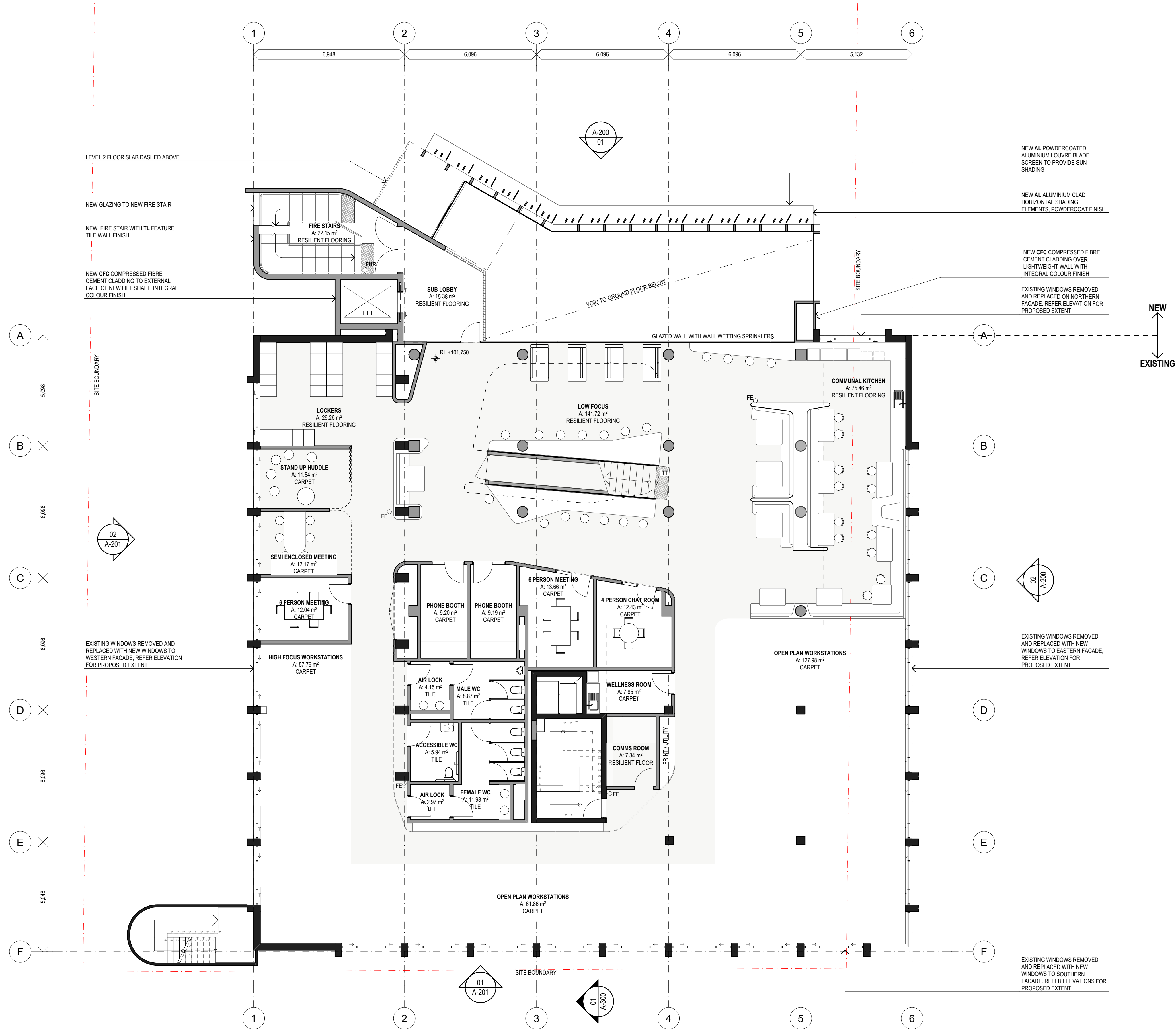


REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	LEGEND	NORTH	CLIENT	PROJECT TITLE	<div>lahznimmo architects Suite 404, Flourmill Studios 3 Gladstone St Newtown NSW 2042 Australia T 02 9550 5200 F 02 9550 5253 www.lahznimmo.com</div>	TITLE						
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021			<div>EXISTING</div> <div>NEW</div>			<div>DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. REFER ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT. THIS DRAWING, THE INFORMATION ON IT AND THE DESIGN ARE COPYRIGHT OF LAHZNIMMO ARCHITECTS PTY LTD</div>						EXISTING AND NEW DIAGRAMS						
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021												DRAWN			PLOT DATE	SCALE @A1		
03	REVISED PLAN LAYOUT	20/3/2022												LW			2/03/2022	1:200		
					TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE					REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE	CHECKED	PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	REV. NO.	
													CONST				AN	21-01	A - 10 07	03
													SCALE CHECK							









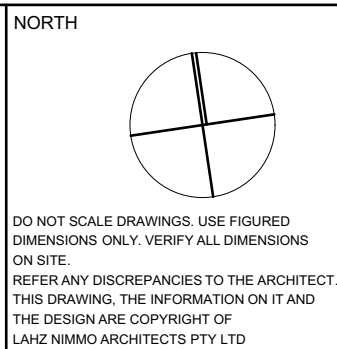
01 LEVEL 1  
1:100

LEGEND	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
AL	ALUMINIUM CLADDING / LOUVRES
CFC	COMPRESSED FIBRE CEMENT
FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FHR	FIRE HOSE REEL
FIP	FIRE INDICATOR PANEL
GL	GLAZING
PAV-01	RESIN BASED SEAMLESS FLOORING
RS	ROOF SHEETING, COLOURBOND FINISH
TL	FEATURE TILE FINISH
TM	TIMBER BATTEN SOFFIT
TT	TACTILE INDICATORS

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021		
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021		

TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE

LEGEND

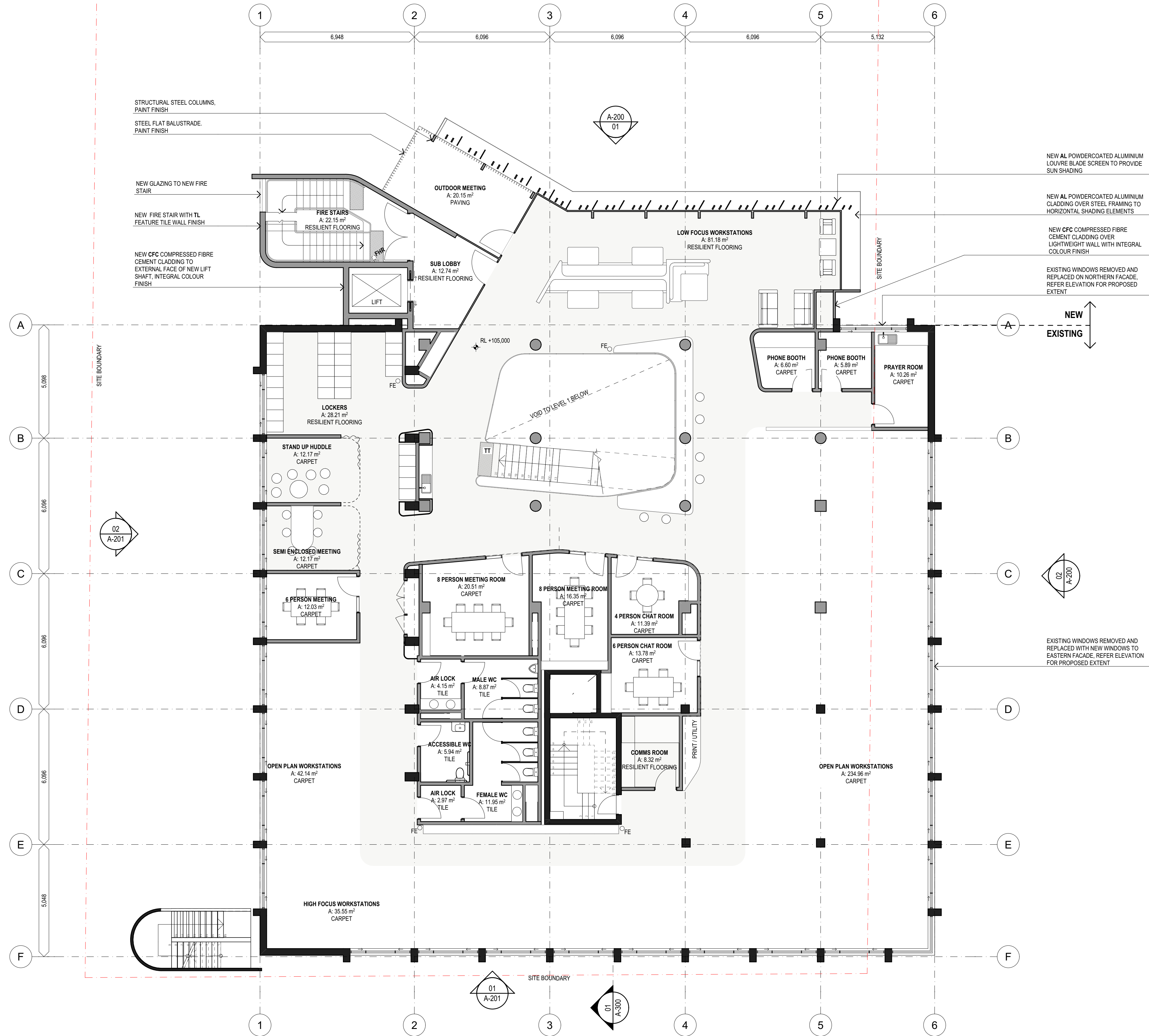


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TITLE LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN					
REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE	DRAWN	PLOT DATE	SCALE @A1 1:100
TENDER			LW	12/10/2021	SCALE @A3 1:200
CHECKED			AN	PROJECT NO. 21-01	DRAWING NO. A - 1 0 9
					REV. NO 02

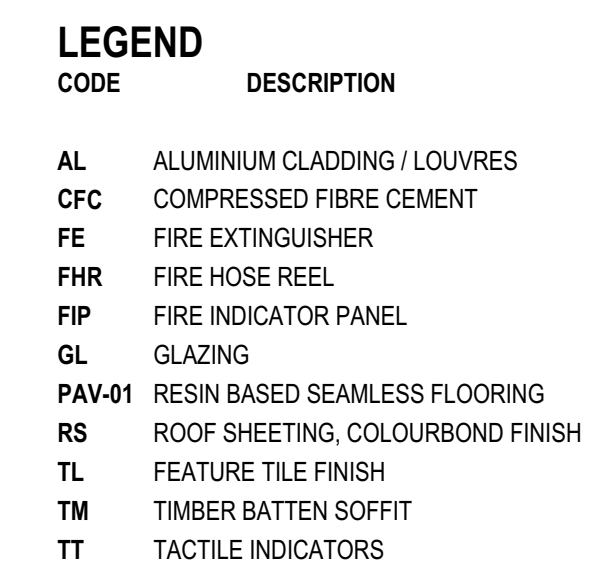


01 LEVEL 2  
1:100

LEGEND	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
AL	ALUMINIUM CLADDING / LOUVRES
CFC	COMPRESSED FIBRE CEMENT
FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FHR	FIRE HOSE REEL
FIP	FIRE INDICATOR PANEL
GL	GLAZING
PAV-01	RESIN BASED SEAMLESS FLOORING
RS	ROOF SHEETING, COLOURBOND FINISH
TL	FEATURE TILE FINISH
TM	TIMBER BATTEN SOFFIT
TT	TACTILE INDICATORS

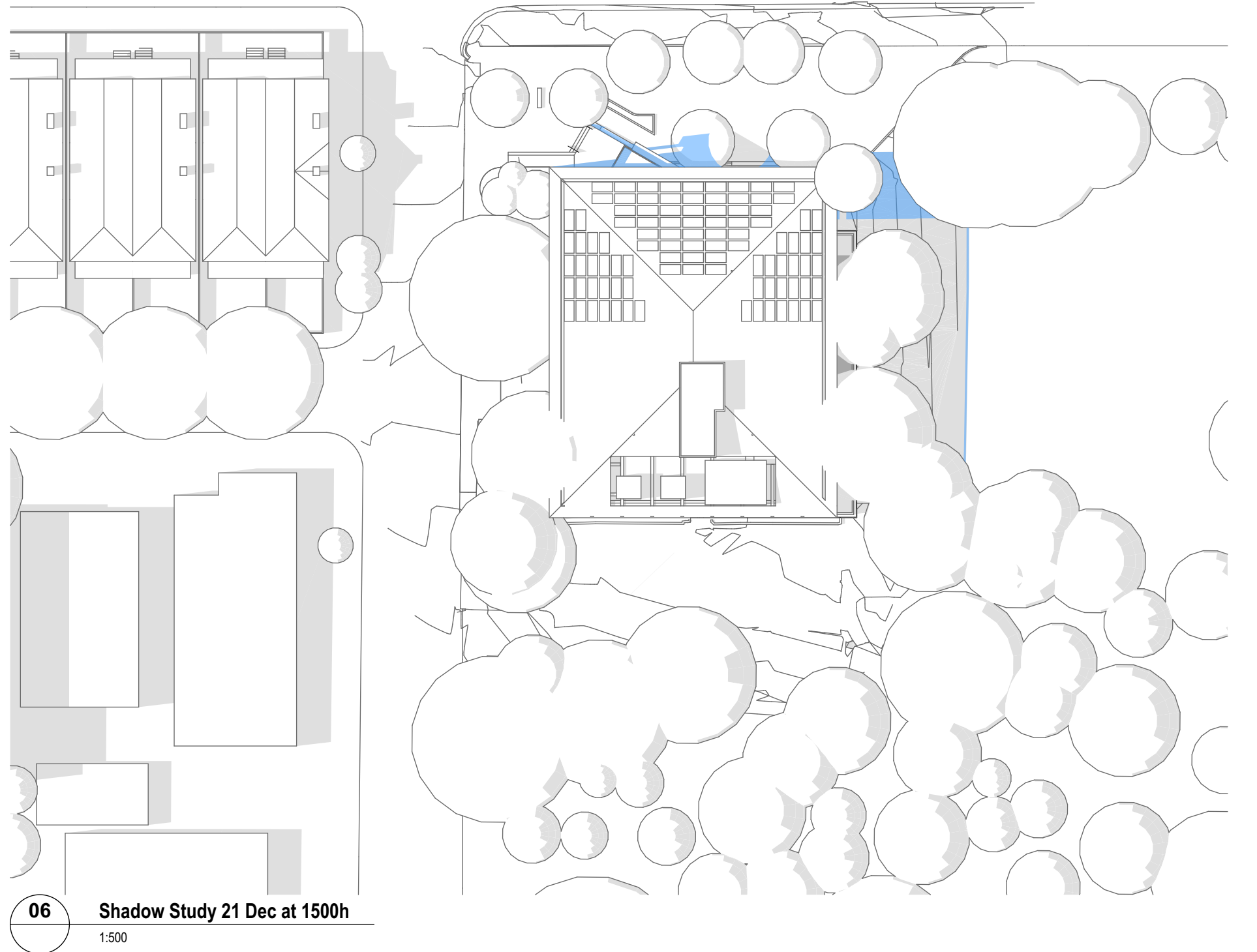
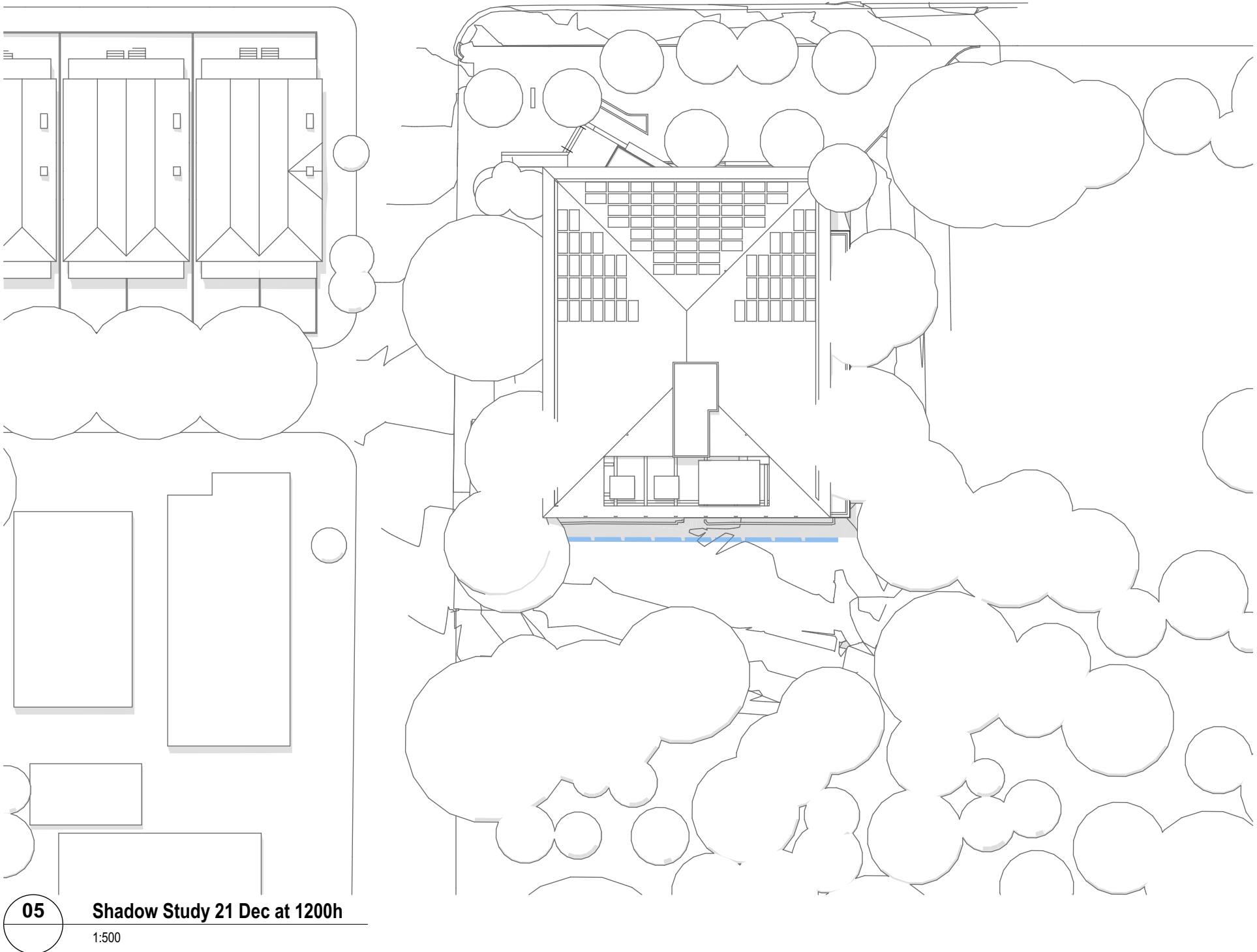
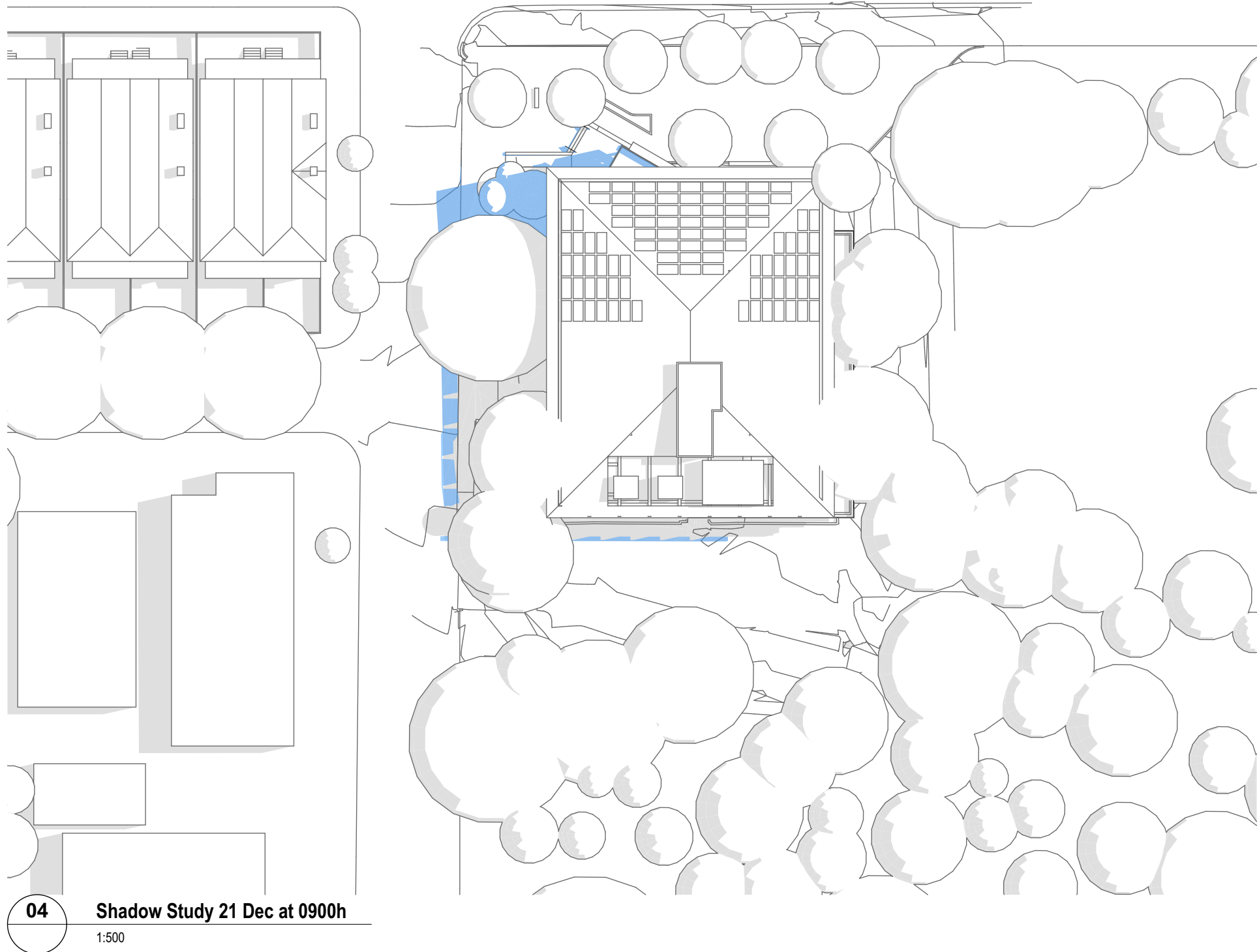
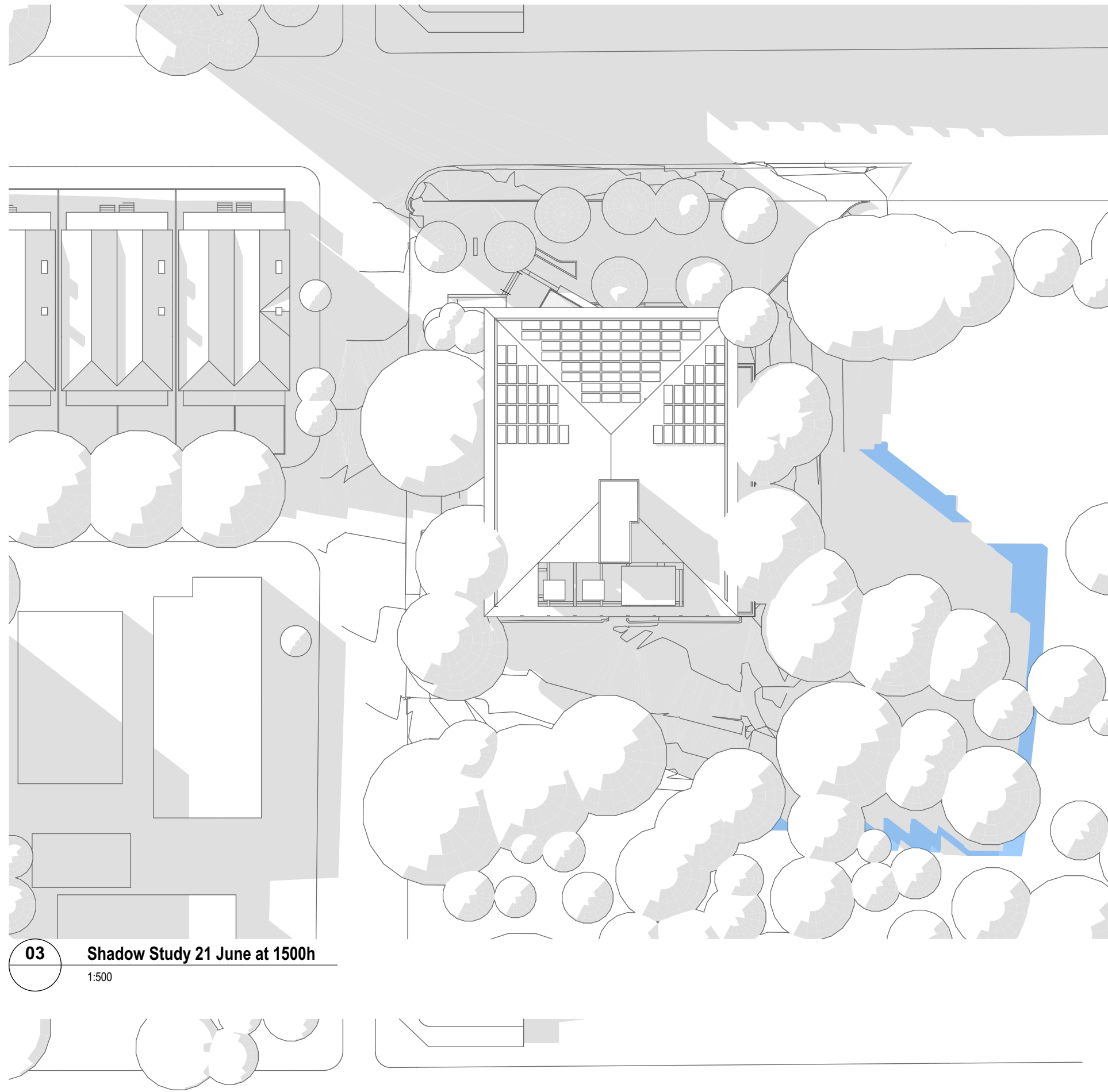
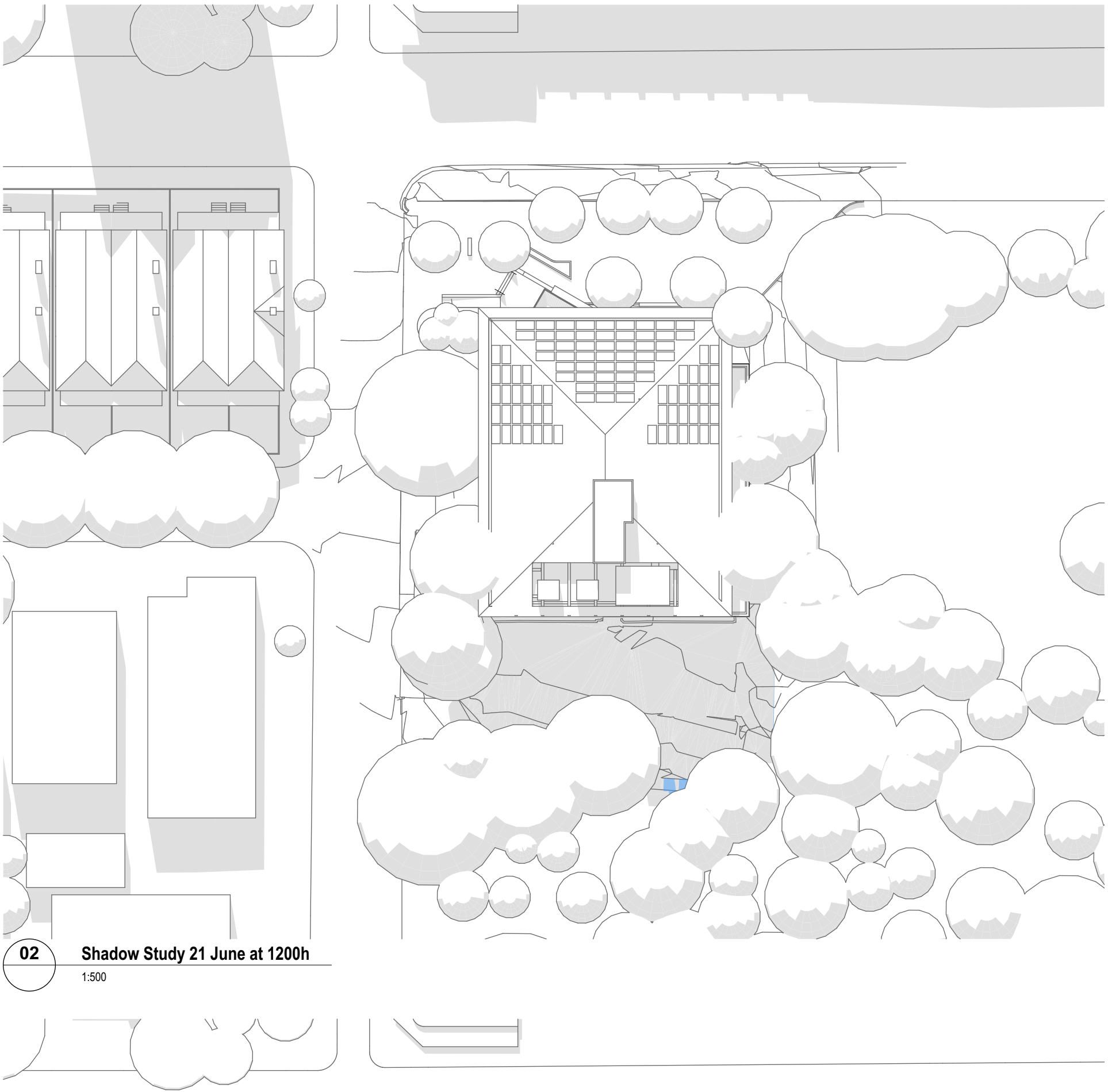
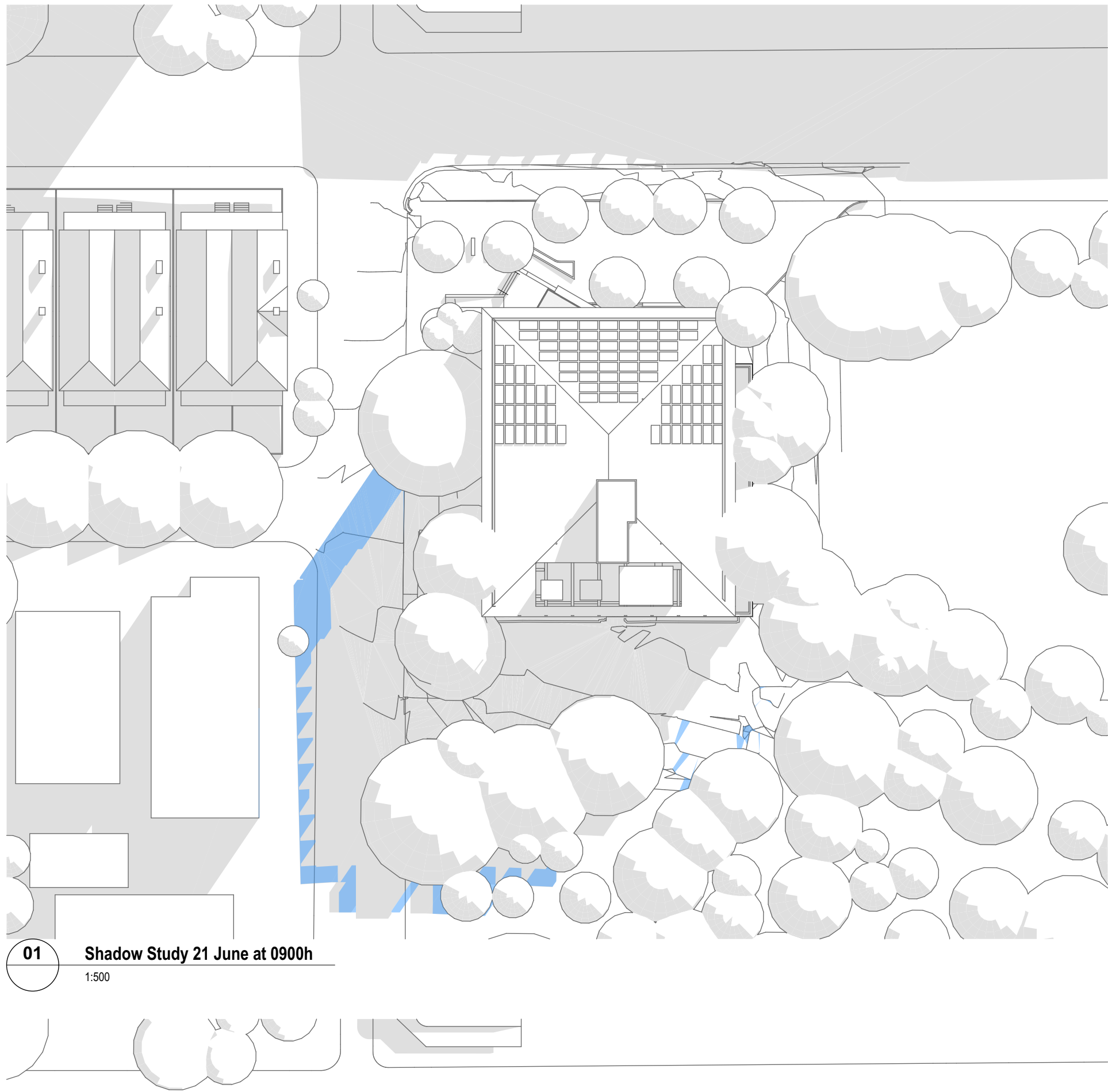
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE			TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	LEGEND	NORTH	CLIENT	PROJECT TITLE	lahznimmo architects		TITLE					
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION						  DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. REFER ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT THIS DRAWING. THE INFORMATION ON IT AND THE DESIGN ARE COPYRIGHT OF LAHC NIMMO ARCHITECTS PTY LTD	Waverley Council	Waverley Council Chambers Upgrade	Suite 404, Flourmill Studios 3 Gladstone St Newtown NSW 2042 Australia		T 02 9550 5200 F 02 9550 5233 www.lahznimmo.com		LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN			
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021																		



[illegible]



[illegible]



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021		
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021		

TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE

LEGEND
EXTG SHADOWS
NEW SHADOWS

NORTH

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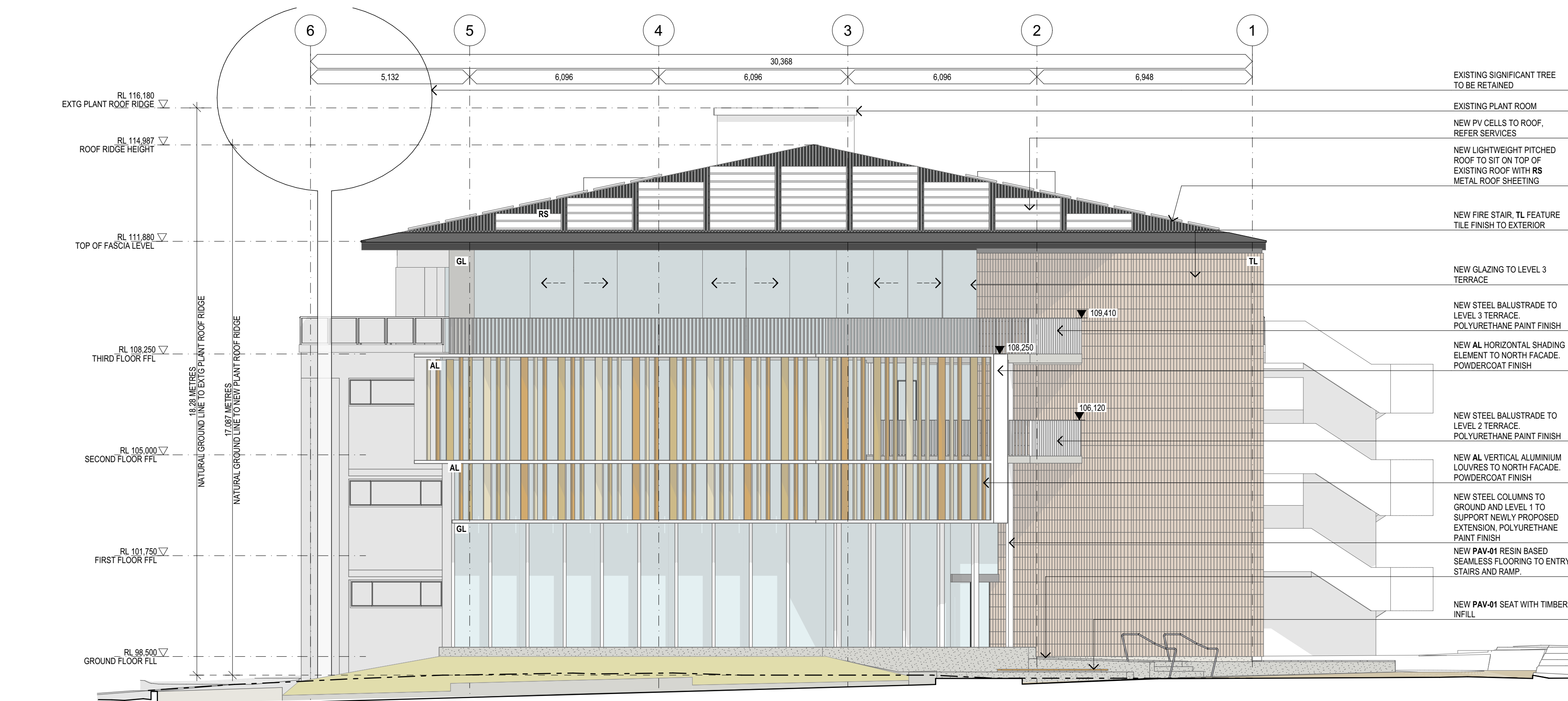
CLIENT  
**Waverley Council**

PROJECT TITLE  
**Waverley Council Chambers Upgrade**

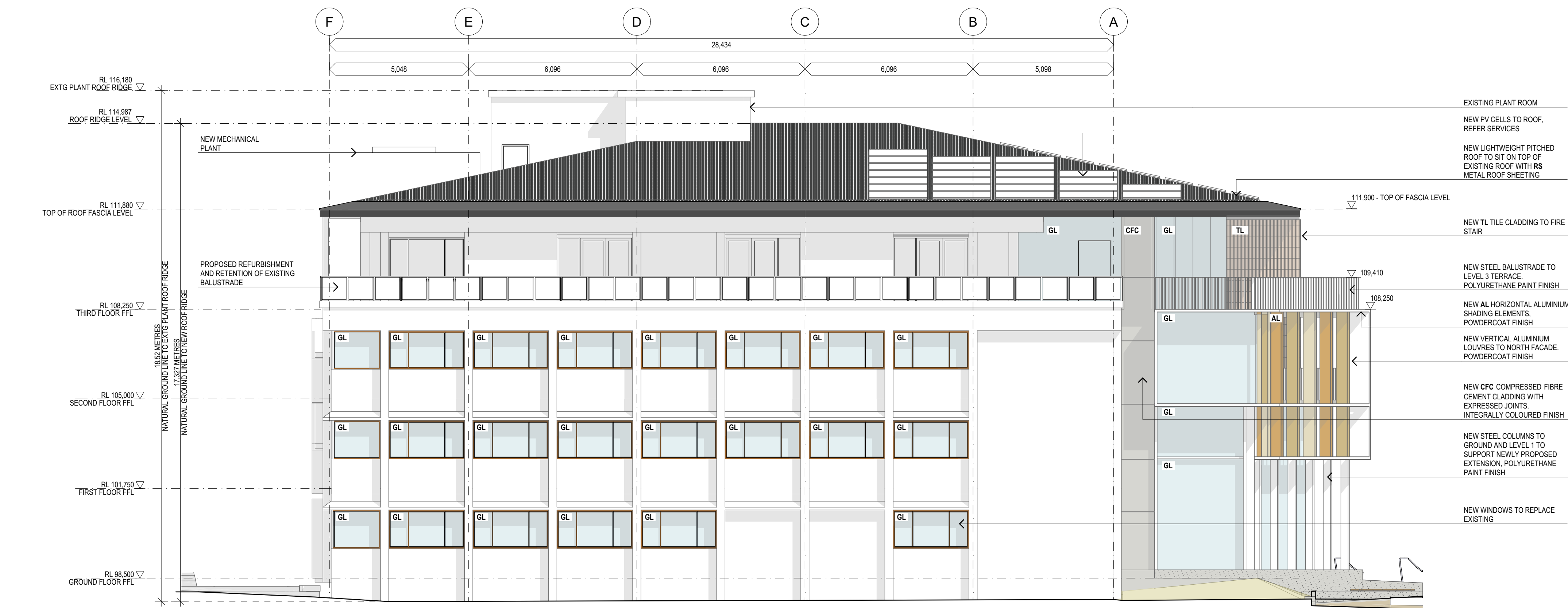
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TITLE SUN DIAGRAMS					
REVIEW	DIRECTOR SIGNATURE	DATE	DRAWN	PLOT DATE	SCALE @A1
TENDER			LW	12/10/2021	1:500
			CHECKED	PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.
			AN	21-01	A - 1 1 7
					REV. NO <b>02</b>





01 NORTH ELEVATION  
1:100



02 EAST ELEVATION  
1:100

LEGEND	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
AL	ALUMINIUM CLADDING / LOUVRES
CFC	COMPRESSED FIBRE CEMENT
FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FHR	FIRE HOSE REEL
FIP	FIRE INDICATOR PANEL
GL	GLAZING
PAV-01	RESIN BASED SEAMLESS FLOORING
RS	ROOF SHEETING, COLOURBOND FINISH
TL	FEATURE TILE FINISH
TM	TIMBER BATTEN SOFFIT
TT	TACTILE INDICATORS

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	No.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION
01	DRAFT REF ISSUE	17/09/2021		
02	REF FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	12/10/2021		

TITLE	TITLE	TITLE	TITLE

LEGEND

NORTH

CLIENT
Waverley Council

PROJECT TITLE
Waverley Council Chambers Upgrade

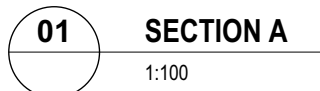
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NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS					



LEGEND	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
AL	ALUMINIUM CLADDING / LOUVRES
CFC	COMPRESSED FIRE CEMENT
FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FHR	FIRE HOSE REEL
FIP	FIRE INDICATOR PANEL
GL	GLAZING
PAV-01	RESIN BASED SEAMLESS FLOORING
RS	ROOF SHEETING, COLOURBOND FINISH
TL	FEATURE TILE FINISH
TM	TIMBER BATTEN SOFFIT
TT	TACTILE INDICATORS

[illegible]

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