

Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

*2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach,
NSW*

Urbis staff responsible for this report were:

Director	Balazs Hansel, MA Archaeology, MA History, M. ICOMOS
Associate Director	Ali Byrne, BA Archaeology
Consultant	Pedro Silva, BA (Hons) History and Archaeology
Assistant	Meghan Yensch, B Archaeology
Project Code	P0065647
Report Number	Draft 01 issued for review on 7 April 2026
	Draft 02 for client review on 9 April 2026
	Final 13 April 2026

Acknowledgment of Country

Urbis acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands we operate on. We recognise that First Nations sovereignty was never ceded and respect First Nations peoples continuing connection to these lands, waterways and ecosystems for over 60,000 years. We pay our respects to First Nations Elders, past and present.

Urbis is committed to incorporating our respect for First Nations cultures, peoples and storytelling in our work across the Country. We are proud to have partnered with Darug Nation artist, **Hayley Pigram**, and to profile her artwork – **Sacred River Dreaming**.



The river is the symbol of the Dreaming and the journey of life. The circles and lines represent people meeting and connections across time and space. When we are working in different places, we can still be connected and work towards the same goal.

All information supplied to Urbis in order to conduct this research has been treated in the strictest confidence. It shall only be used in this context and shall not be made available to third parties without client authorisation. Confidential information has been stored securely and data provided by respondents, as well as their identity, has been treated in the strictest confidence and all assurance given to respondents have been and shall be fulfilled.

© Urbis Ltd
50 105 256 228

All Rights Reserved. No material may be reproduced without prior permission.
You must read the important disclaimer appearing within the body of this report.

urbis.com.au

Contents

Executive Summary	5
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Subject Area	8
1.2 Proposed Works	8
1.3 Statutory Controls	8
1.4 Methodology	10
1.5 Limitations	10
2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	15
2.1 Archaeological Context	15
2.2 Environmental Context	21
2.3 Visual Inspection	27
2.4 Summary	28
3 Due Diligence Assessment	30
4 Conclusions & Recommendations	33
5 References	36
Glossary	37
Disclaimer	40
Appendix A	41
Appendix B	42

Figures

Figure 1 – Regional location of subject area	11
Figure 2 – Subject area	12
Figure 3 – Artist’s Impression of the proposed Caves Beach Ambulance Station Source: NSW Health Infrastructure, 13 March 2025 https://www.nsw.gov.au/health-and-wellbeing/health-infrastructure-projects/caves-beach-ambulance-station	13
Figure 4 – Proposed Site Plan Source: djrd architects, 28/11/2025	13
Figure 5 – Heritage items near subject area.....	17
Figure 6 – Location of Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS area.....	18
Figure 7 – Location of borehole investigations Source: GHD 2025.....	20
Figure 8 – Topography.....	22
Figure 9 – Soil landscapes and Hydrology	23
Figure 10 – 1920 Wallarah historical parish map detailing the subject area (outlined in red). Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Historical Land Records Viewer.	25

Figure 11 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1965 Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer	26
Figure 12 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1971 Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer	26
Figure 13 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1975 Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer	26
Figure 14 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1990 Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer	26
Figure 15 – Historical Aerial Imagery from August 2010 Source: Nearmap, 2026	26
Figure 16 – Historical Aerial Imagery from December 2025 Source: Nearmap, 2026	26
Figure 17 – View east from Kayuga Close to the subject area showing existing buildings	27
Figure 18 – Concrete driveways, and evidence of extensive underground stormwater infrastructure	27
Figure 19 – Creek line running along eastern boundary of subject area (frame left)	27
Figure 20 – Exposed ground surface at rear of property	27
Figure 21 – Evidence of previous underground services on the site	28
Figure 22 – Landscaping in the front (western) portion of the site	28

Tables

Table 1 – Registered Aboriginal sites in AHIMS search area	16
Table 2 – Context of AHIMS sites in search area	16

Executive Summary

Urbis has been engaged by Health Infrastructure ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach, NSW, 2281, legally defined as Lots 3 and 4 of DP251324 ('the subject area').

The proponent is proposing to construct a new ambulance station within the subject area. This ADD has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the development.

The ADD was undertaken to determine whether any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places are likely to be harmed by the proposed development of the subject area.

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

The due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 1) The proposed development is not considered a 'low impact activity' and the works will cause ground disturbance.
- 2) There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 3) No previous studies have been identified that indicate Aboriginal objects are likely to be retained within the subject area.
- 4) No relevant landscape features were identified within the subject area.
- 5) The entire subject area has been subjected to ground disturbing activities including the clearance of vegetation, earthworks, and the construction of the extant buildings, all of which have impacted the land's surface in a way that remains clear and observable. However, given the depth of the soil and the minimal impact these activities may have had, it is possible for archaeological potential to remain.
- 6) The above assessment has determined that no further investigation is required for the subject area.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- **Recommendation 1 – Record Keeping**

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

- **Recommendation 2 – No Further Investigation**

The development may proceed with caution, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed.

- **Recommendation 3 – Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure**

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Such management may require further consultation with Heritage NSW, preparation of a research design and

archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and registration of the find with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).

4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW.

▪ **Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure**

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during the proposed works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds.
2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

1

Introduction

1 Introduction

Urbis has been engaged by Health Infrastructure ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment ('ADD') of 2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach, legally defined as Lots 3 and 4 of DP251324 ('the subject area'). The regional location and boundary of the subject area are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

The proponent is proposing the construction of a new purpose-built ambulance station within the subject area. This ADD has been prepared to support a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the development.

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

1.1 Subject Area

The subject area is located at 2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach, approximately 22km southwest of the Newcastle CBD. It is located within the Lake Macquarie City Council Local Government Area ('Lake Macquarie City Council LGA') and under the administrative bounds of the Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council ('Bahtabah LALC'). It is bounded by small warehouses and an automotive repair shop to the south, Kayuga Close to the west, an electrical substation to the north, and Plains Gully to the east. The subject area comprises of approximately 3900m² and is currently occupied by two warehouses. It is zoned as E4 – General Industrial.

1.2 Proposed Works

The proponent is proposing to construct a new ambulance station within the subject area as part of the NSW Government's NSW Ambulance Infrastructure Program which aims to deliver 30 new ambulance stations. The proposed station will feature internal parking, vehicle wash facilities, multipurpose spaces and storage areas.

Plans of the proposed development are provided in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

1.3 Statutory Controls

1.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

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

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

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

Properties and places listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL, are included in the Australian Heritage Database ('AHD'). The AHD also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists. A search of the AHD was undertaken on 24 February 2026. The search did not identify any Aboriginal heritage properties or places within the curtilage of the subject area that are protected under the EPBC Act.

1.3.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

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

- **Aboriginal object** means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
- **Aboriginal place** means any place, which may or may not contain Aboriginal objects, that is declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act because it is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.

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

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

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

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

- Environmental rehabilitation work (excluding erosion control or soil conservation works).

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

The proposed works described in Section 1.2 above are not 'low impact' activities as defined in reg. 58 of the NPW Reg. Therefore, the present ADD was undertaken to exercise due diligence to determine whether the proposed activity would harm an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place.

1.4 Methodology

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

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

The ADD included the following:

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

1.5 Limitations

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

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

Regional Location



Health Infrastructure REFs
2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach
City of Lake Macquarie
Health Infrastructure NSW
 Project No: P0065647
 Project Manager: Ali Byrne

© Geoscape, OpenStreetMap,
 Nearmap Australia Pty Ltd. Feb 2026.

 Subject Area

Figure 1 – Regional location of subject area



Health Infrastructure REFs
2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach
City of Lake Macquarie
Health Infrastructure NSW
 Project No: P0065647
 Project Manager: Ali Byrne

© Geoscape, OpenStreetMap,
 Nearmap Australia Pty Ltd. Feb 2026.

- Subject Area
- Lot Boundaries

Figure 2 – Subject area

2

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

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

2.1 Archaeological Context

2.1.1 Declared Aboriginal Places

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

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 24 February 2026. Items listed on the SHI in the vicinity of the subject area are shown in Figure 5. The search did not identify any heritage items within the curtilage of the subject area.

2.1.2 Registered Aboriginal Objects

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

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

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

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

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

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 24 February 2026 (AHIMS Client Service IDs: 1095240 and 1095297) for an area of approximately 4 km x 4 km centred on the subject area. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix B.

The search was undertaken to determine if:

- There are any registered Aboriginal sites registered within the curtilage of the subject area.
- There are any registered Aboriginal sites near the subject area that might extend into it.
- There is any association of Aboriginal sites with certain landscape features within the broader region that may be instructive for determining the likelihood of Aboriginal sites within the subject area.

A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal objects within the search area is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Registered Aboriginal sites in AHIMS search area

Site Type	Number	% of Sites	% of Features
Artefact	18	86%	53%
Shell	13	62%	38%
Modified Tree	2	10%	6%
Aboriginal Resource & Gathering	1	5%	3%

2.1.2.1 Identified Sites

A total of 21 Aboriginal sites are registered in the search area. The locations of the 21 identified Aboriginal sites are shown in Figure 6.

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

The nearest registered site to the subject area is an open artefact scatter (AHIMS ID#45-7-0083) located approximately 415m east of the subject area. The artefact scatter comprised of 79 stone flakes and was found within a sand ridge. The site card does not indicate that these aboriginal objects extend into the present subject area.

2.1.2.2 Site Features & Contexts

Among the 21 registered Aboriginal sites in the search area, a total of 34 site features were identified of 4 different types: Aboriginal Resource & Gathering, Artefact, Modified Tree, and Shell.

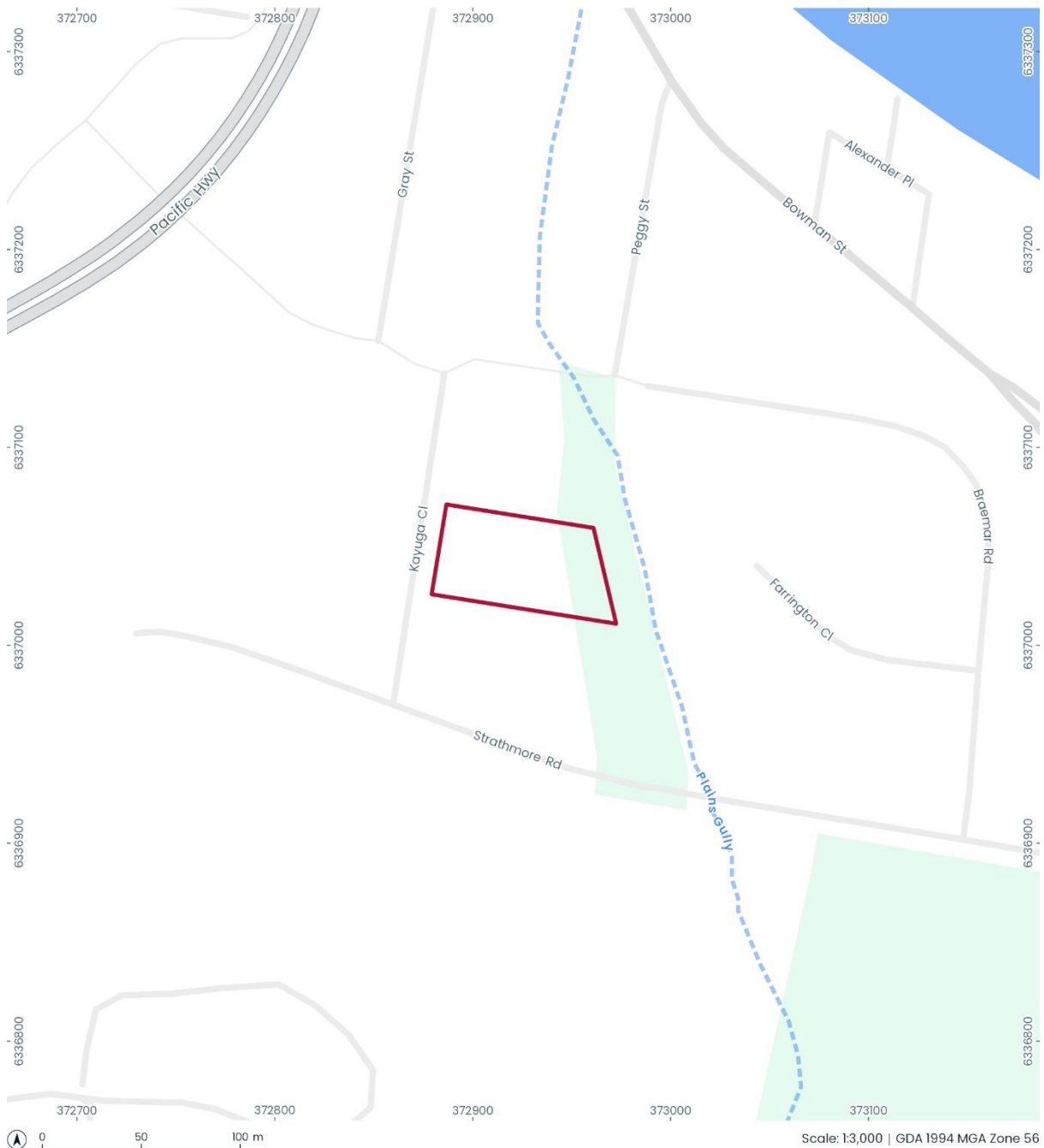
Of the confirmed sites, Artefact and Shell are the most prevalent. Artefacts are the most common feature in the area and are present in 86% of registered sites and account for 53% of features. This finding is consistent with the important role of stone tools in the everyday lives of Aboriginal people. They are particularly common near watercourses, which can be found in the landscape surrounding the subject area. Shell is found in 62% of sites and accounts for 38% of features. The large volume of shell is consistent with the coastal region of the subject area, which provides access to marine resources. These associations are consistent with the predictive model of the Due Diligence Code, which considers natural water to be indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use.

The contexts of the registered Aboriginal sites within the AHIMS search area are summarised in Table 2. All sites in the search area are in an open context, likely due to the lack of rock outcrops within the area and broader soil landscape.

Table 2 – Context of AHIMS sites in search area

Context	Number	% of Sites
Open	21	100%
Closed	0	0%

Historical Heritage Items

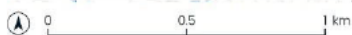
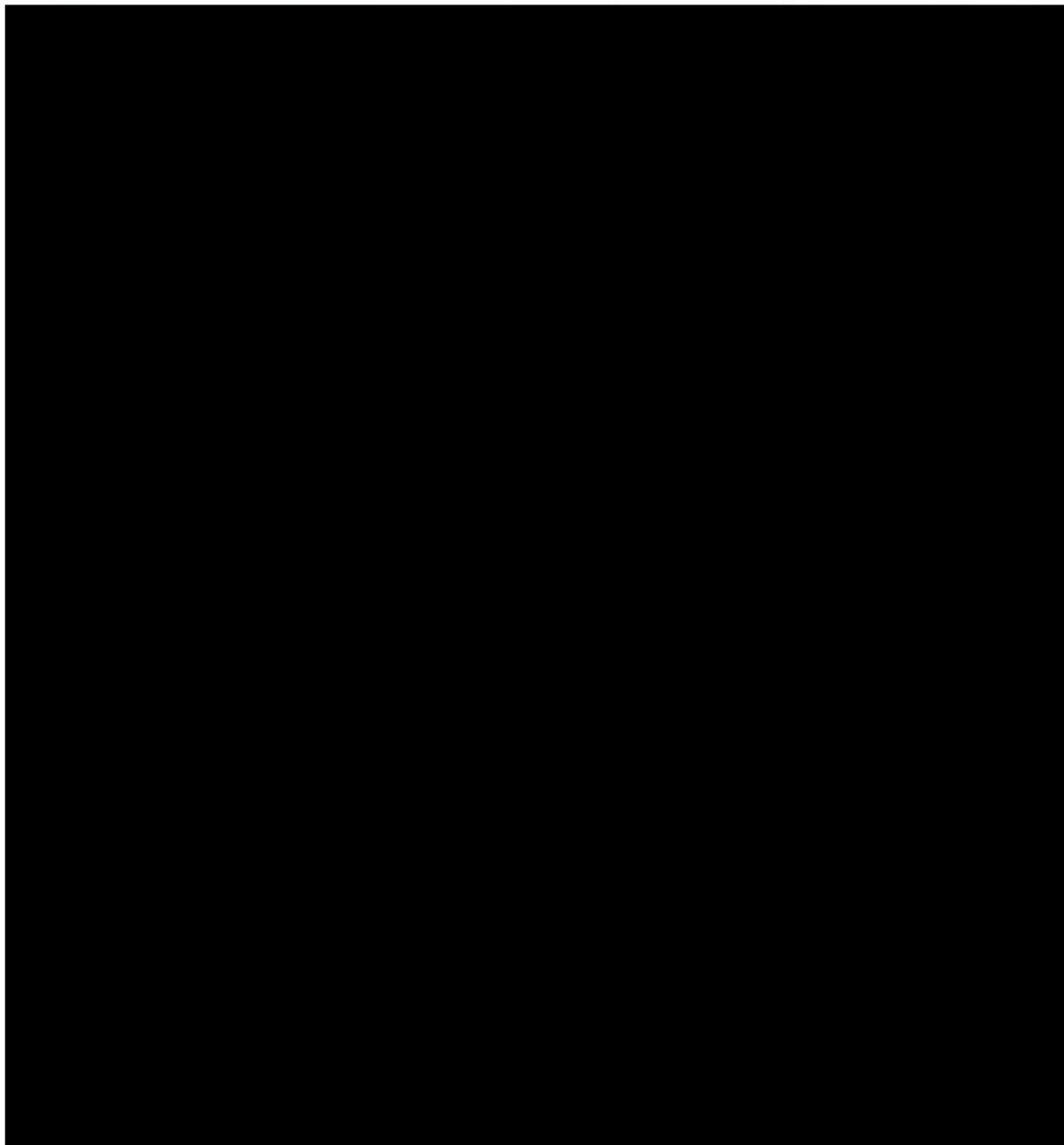


Health Infrastructure REFs
2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach
City of Lake Macquarie
Health Infrastructure NSW
 Project No: P0065647
 Project Manager: Ali Byrne

© Geoscape, OpenStreetMap,
 Nearmap Australia Pty Ltd. Feb 2026.

- Subject Area
- Hydrology
- Ephemeral

Figure 5 – Heritage items near subject area



Scale: 1:25,000 | GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Health Infrastructure REFs
2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach
City of Lake Macquarie
Health Infrastructure NSW
 Project No: P0065647
 Project Manager: Ali Byrne

© Geoscape, OpenStreetMap,
 Nearmap Australia Pty Ltd. Feb 2026.

- Subject Area
- Hydrology
- Permanent
- Ephemeral
- Contours

AHIMS Site

- Artefact
- Artefact, Shell
- Modified Tree
- Modified Tree, Shell
- Shell
- Aboriginal Resource & Gathering, Artefact

Figure 6 – Location of Aboriginal sites registered in AHIMS area

2.1.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations may provide information on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological resources in a subject area. No relevant investigations have been identified pertaining to the present subject area.

2.1.4 Geotechnical Investigations

Geotechnical investigations were undertaken by GHD at the subject area in July 2025. The investigation included the drilling of five bore holes, measuring existing wells and conducting Acid Sulphate Soil (ASS) testing. A summary of the borehole logs is outlined below, and their locations are shown in (Figure 7).

Beneath the current hardstand GHD reported fill layers 0.8m to 1.3m deep. This is reflective of site levelling in the past, prior to construction of the extant structures. The fills primarily consist of clayey sand and sandy clay with modern gravel inclusions.

Fills were underlain by loose alluvial soils, consisting mostly of a sandy clay composition before transitioning into sand at further depths. Clayey silty sand with trace rootlets was found immediately underneath the layers of fill in CB-BH01A with the remaining boreholes containing sandy clay as the topmost alluvial soil. In all test locations the uppermost alluvial layers transitioned directly to sand at a depth between 1.95m and 4m. The sand continued to the termination depth (between 8m and 8.95m) of the borehole in all cases except CB-BH02 and CB-BH03. In the aforementioned boreholes, 0.15–0.45m of extremely weathered clayey sand was situated beneath the sand body. Shell fragments were found within the sand in boreholes CB-BH01, CB-BH01A and CB-BH03A. Borehole CB-BH03A contained additional brown staining with organic odours resulting in ASS testing being undertaken.

Soils appeared to be layered, with stratigraphy not indicative of a natural soil profile, consisting of layers of clayey sand. However, the natural soil appears intact from a depth of approximately 2m onwards. These deeper soils were situated within a waterlogged landscape. It is not clear whether the topmost soils represent imported soils, or natural alluvial soils of the area prior to the land clearing and earthworks undertaken on the site, however, it should be noted that the original landscape was a low-lying swampy area.



Figure 7 – Location of borehole investigations
Source: GHD 2025

2.2 Environmental Context

2.2.1 Landscape Features

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

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

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

Topography: The subject area is located on a flat at the bottom of a ridgeline (Figure 8). It is not located on a ridge top, ridgeline, headland, or within 200m of a cliff face.

Soils and Geology: The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) indicates that the subject area in the Woy Woy soil landscape. (Figure 9). The Woy Woy soil landscape is characterised by level to gently undulating non-tidal sand flats and beach ridges on marine sands. The soil A-horizon typically comprises of 10–30cm of dark brown loose loamy sand (A1-horizon) which overlies up to 30cm of grey loose sand (A2-horizon). The B-horizon comprises up to 2m of brown waterlogged loose sand with total soil depth over 3m. The underlying geology of the Woy Woy soil landscape is Holocene sediments of predominantly coarse to fine quartz sand with shell fragments and occasionally silt, outcrops of which are unlikely.

Hydrology: The closest natural water source is Black Neds Bay, located approximately 290m to the northeast of the subject area. A manmade gully is presence just to the east of the subject area however this does not constitute a natural water course or is a result of the canalisation of a former creek. No evidence was found that the site was previously located closer to a natural water source. Notably, *Figure 9* below shows an artificial channel that was created sometime between 1965 and 1971, and originally passed through the eastern side of the subject area, before being diverted further to the east (outside the current subject area) before the 1990s. This is shown in Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13 and Figure 14.



Scale: 1:3,000 | GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Health Infrastructure REFs
2-4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach
City of Lake Macquarie
Health Infrastructure NSW
 Project No: P0065647
 Project Manager: Ali Byrne

© Geoscape, OpenStreetMap,
 Nearmap Australia Pty Ltd. Feb 2026.

- Subject Area
- Lot Boundaries
- Contours
- Elevation (m)
- 66 m
- 0 m

Figure 8 – Topography

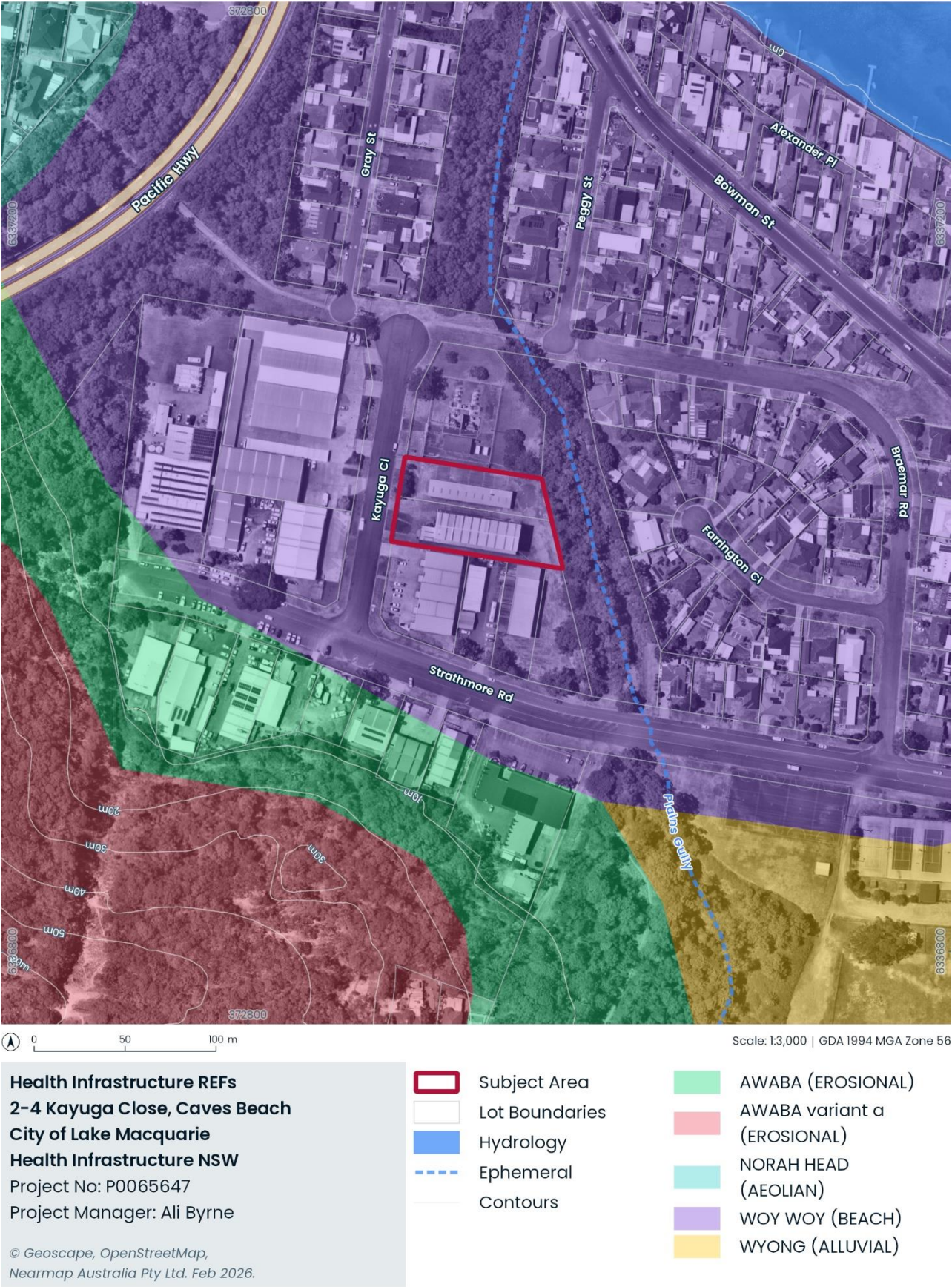


Figure 9 – Soil landscapes and Hydrology

2.2.2 Historical Ground Disturbance

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

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

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

The allotment of land that forms the subject area was formerly part of a 640-acre land grant to Charles Parbury, Marianne Frances Burdock and Frances Penelope Burdock in 1902 (Figure 10). The land grant was conditionally purchased for the purpose of mining other than gold mining (HLRV, Vol.1401-Fol.201). The land was leased to Wallarah Coal Company Limited in 1923 for the purpose of mining the beds, veins and seams of coal within the allotment (HLRV, Vol.5133-Fol.208). The land continued to be mined until at least 1941. It is unknown whether the subject area was left undeveloped or used for mining during these early stages.

Historical aerial imagery from 1965 shows the subject area covered in thick vegetation (Figure 11). While the site itself is covered with thick vegetation, there is evidence of land clearing, farm dams and buildings constructed in relation to the mining operations located nearby. Significant land clearing occurs on the site after 1965, with an aerial from 1971 showing the subject area completely cleared of all vegetation with the soil visible. An artificial drain was excavated on the eastern portion of the subject area to address the waterlogged character of the landscape (Figure 12). After the land clearing the subject area remains undeveloped for at least 4 years, as seen in aerial imagery from 1975 (Figure 13).

By 1990, both of the extant buildings are present on the site, the drainage channel has been moved to the east, and the ground has been covered with concrete (Figure 14). Two small sheds are also located on the site at this time, one at the southeastern end of the subject area behind the warehouse, and another located in the centre of the eastern boundary. Minimal changes to the subject area occur after the initial construction of the extant warehouses. The shed behind the southern warehouse has been removed by 1996. Aerial imagery from 2010 shows that the remaining small shed has been removed and two long, rectangular temporary structures are on site (Figure 15). One is located at the southwestern boundary of the subject area and extends to the front of the southern warehouse. The second structure is located on the northeastern boundary. Both structures are no longer on site by 2012. There have been no noticeable changes to the site since this time (Figure 16).

The subject area has undergone a limited number of ground disturbing activities which have caused changes to the land's surface which remain clear and observable. The site remained largely undeveloped until the mid-20th century when it underwent land clearance which would have impacted the A-horizon.



Figure 11 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1965
Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer

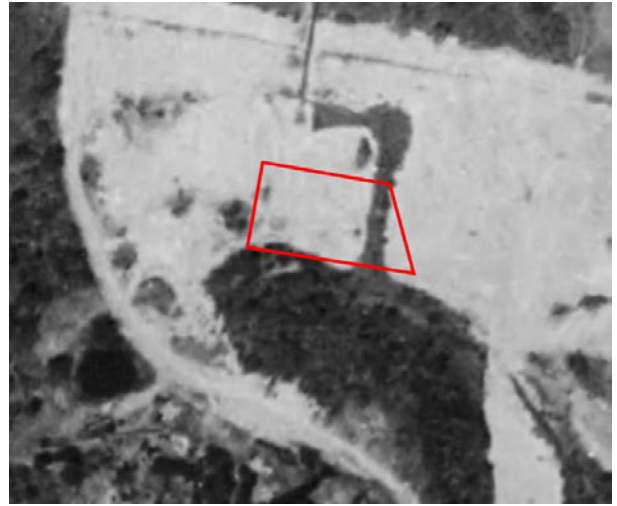


Figure 12 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1971
Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 13 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1975
Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 14 – Historical Aerial Imagery from 1990
Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 15 – Historical Aerial Imagery from August 2010
Source: Nearmap, 2026



Figure 16 – Historical Aerial Imagery from December 2025
Source: Nearmap, 2026

2.3 Visual Inspection

A visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken to further investigate the environmental context of the subject area and to determine if any Aboriginal objects were present as surface expressions. The visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken by Ali Byrne (Urbis Associate Director) on Friday 27 March 2026.

The visual inspection was undertaken in partly cloudy weather conditions. Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was estimated to be about 20% across the subject area due to grass cover, hardscape and structures. The internal areas of the buildings were not accessed.

The site comprises one brick building (a former office) and two sheet metal warehouses (Figure 17). There is also a series of concrete and pebblecrete driveways between the buildings, with grassed areas at the frontage and to the rear of the structures. The driveways also contain grates and pipes indicative of extensive stormwater infrastructure (Figure 18).

At the rear of the property, a man-made canal runs in a generally south to north direction, towards Black Neds Bay (Figure 19). The subject area is generally level, with exposed soils evident within the unsealed portions of the property, comprising sandy loam with scattered gravels. The soils appeared to be either imported or a mix of local natural, with mixed fill. The area is likely to have been levelled via cut-and-fill practices in the past.

The area in general appears to be easily waterlogged and poorly drained. No mature natural trees were present on site and no Aboriginal objects were observed.



Figure 17 – View east from Kayuga Close to the subject area showing existing buildings



Figure 18 – Concrete driveways, and evidence of extensive underground stormwater infrastructure



Figure 19 – Creek line running along eastern boundary of subject area (frame left)



Figure 20 – Exposed ground surface at rear of property



Figure 21 – Evidence of previous underground services on the site



Figure 22 – Landscaping in the front (western) portion of the site

2.4 Summary

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

- There are no known Aboriginal objects or places registered within the curtilage of the subject area.
- No relevant studies have been identified that indicate Aboriginal objects are likely to be retained within the subject area.
- No relevant landscape features were identified that are indicative of past Aboriginal land use.
- The site visit identified that the area has been subject to significant disturbances including cut-and-fill and stormwater management due to the low-lying nature of the landscape. This reduces the likelihood for the presence of A1 horizon soils and therefore the low potential for Aboriginal objects.
- The subject area has undergone ground disturbing activities, including the clearance of vegetation, earthworks, and the construction of buildings, which have caused changes to the land's surface that remain clear and observable.

3

Due Diligence Assessment

As outlined in Section 8 of the Due Diligence Code

3 Due Diligence Assessment

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

Step 1 – Will the activity disturb the ground surface?

YES

The proposed works within the subject area involve the demolition of the extant structures and the construction of a new ambulance station (see Section 1.2). The works are likely to disturb the ground surface.

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

NO

There are no Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area that are registered with AHIMS (see Section 2.1.2).

Other sources of information can include previous studies, reports or surveys that the Proponent has commissioned or is otherwise aware. No other relevant sources have been identified that indicate that Aboriginal objects are likely to be present in the subject area.

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

NO

No sensitive landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects are present within the subject area (see Section 2.2.1).

The Due Diligence Code further specifies that the landscape features are of relevance only if the subject area has not been subjected to ground disturbance. The entire subject has undergone a range of ground disturbing activities including, vegetation clearing, earthworks, and the construction of buildings, which have altered the land's surface in a way that remains clear and observable.

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

N/A

The Due Diligence Code specifies that this step only applies if the proposed activity is on land that is not disturbed (or, implicitly, does not include any relevant landscape features) and does not contain known Aboriginal objects. As there are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area and the entire subject area is disturbed, there are no landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects. Therefore, Step 3 of the Due Diligence process does not apply for assessment of the present subject area.

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

NO

The visual inspection has confirmed that the subject area has been subject to significant modification, most likely to assist with the management of waterlogging and runoff. The natural soils appear to be absent or at the very least highly disturbed. There were no Aboriginal objects and no archaeological potential identified on the site.

Step 5 – Outcome of Assessment

In accordance with the due diligence process described in the Due Diligence Code, the above assessment has determined that no further investigation is required for the subject area. Urbis recommends that the development proceed with caution, subject to unexpected archaeological finds and human remains procedures being implemented (see Section 4 below)

4

Conclusions & Recommendations

4 Conclusions & Recommendations

The present due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 1) The proposed development is not considered a 'low impact activity' and the works will cause ground disturbance.
- 2) There are no known Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 3) No previous studies have been identified that indicate Aboriginal objects are likely to be retained within the subject area.
- 4) No relevant landscape features were identified within the subject area.
- 5) The entire subject area has been subjected to ground disturbing activities including the clearance of vegetation, earthworks, and the construction of the extant buildings, all of which have impacted the land's surface in a way that remains clear and observable.
- 6) The above assessment has determined that no further investigation is required for the subject area.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- **Recommendation 1 – Record Keeping**

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

- **Recommendation 2 – No Further Investigation**

The development may proceed with caution, subject to the following archaeological chance finds and human remains procedures being implemented and followed.

- **Recommendation 3 – Unexpected Archaeological Finds Procedure**

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Such management may require further consultation with Heritage NSW, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and registration of the find with the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW.

▪ **Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure**

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during the proposed works, the following steps must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop and the location cordoned off with signage installed to stop any accidental impact to the finds.
2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

5

References

5 References

Department of Environment Climate Change and Water ('DECCW') 2010a, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*

DECCW 2010b, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*

DECCW 2010c, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

GHD, 2025, 2 – 4 Kayuga Close, Caves Beach Geotechnical Investigation Report

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NSW)

Office of Environment & Heritage ('OEH') 2011a, *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants*

OEH 2011b, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*

OEH 2012, *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form*

Glossary

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

marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.

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

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

Disclaimer

This report is dated 13 April 2026 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Health Infrastructure NSW (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

In preparing this report, Urbis may rely on or refer to documents in a language other than English, which Urbis may arrange to be translated. Urbis is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such translations and disclaims any liability for any statement or opinion made in this report being inaccurate or incomplete arising from such translations.

Whilst Urbis has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this report, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. Urbis (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which Urbis relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by Urbis recklessly or in bad faith.

This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

Proposed Development Plans



Appendix B

AHIMS Search Results

Basic Search Results



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : P006547

Client Service ID : 1095240

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 24 February 2026

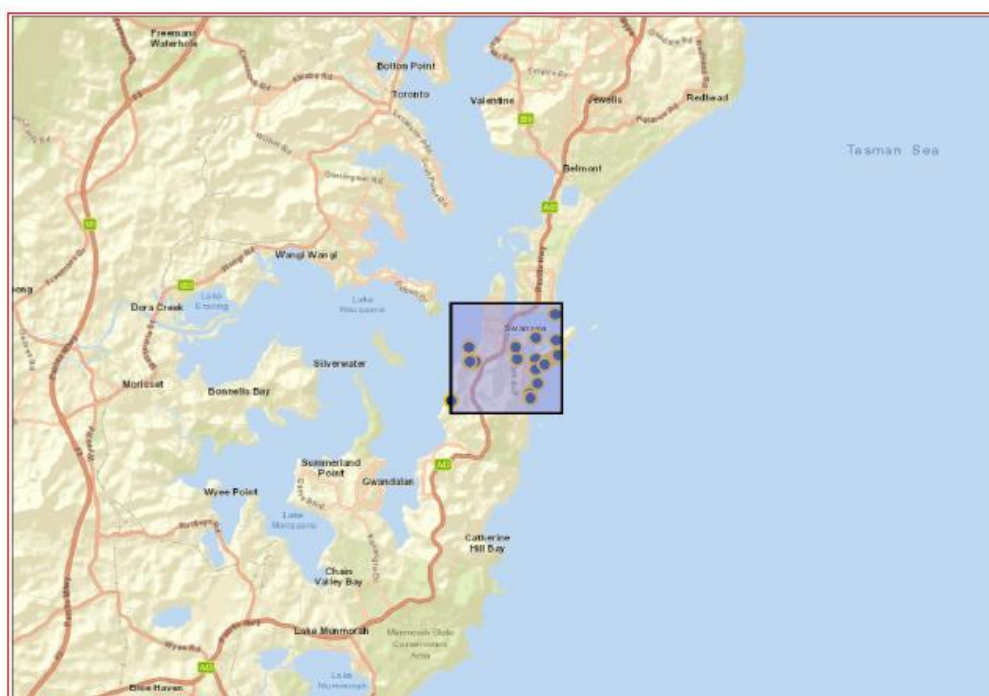
Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000
Attention: Meghan Yensch

Email: myensch@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 370921.775 - 374921.775, Northings : 6335045.066 - 6339045.066 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Meghan Yensch on 24 February 2026.

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



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

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

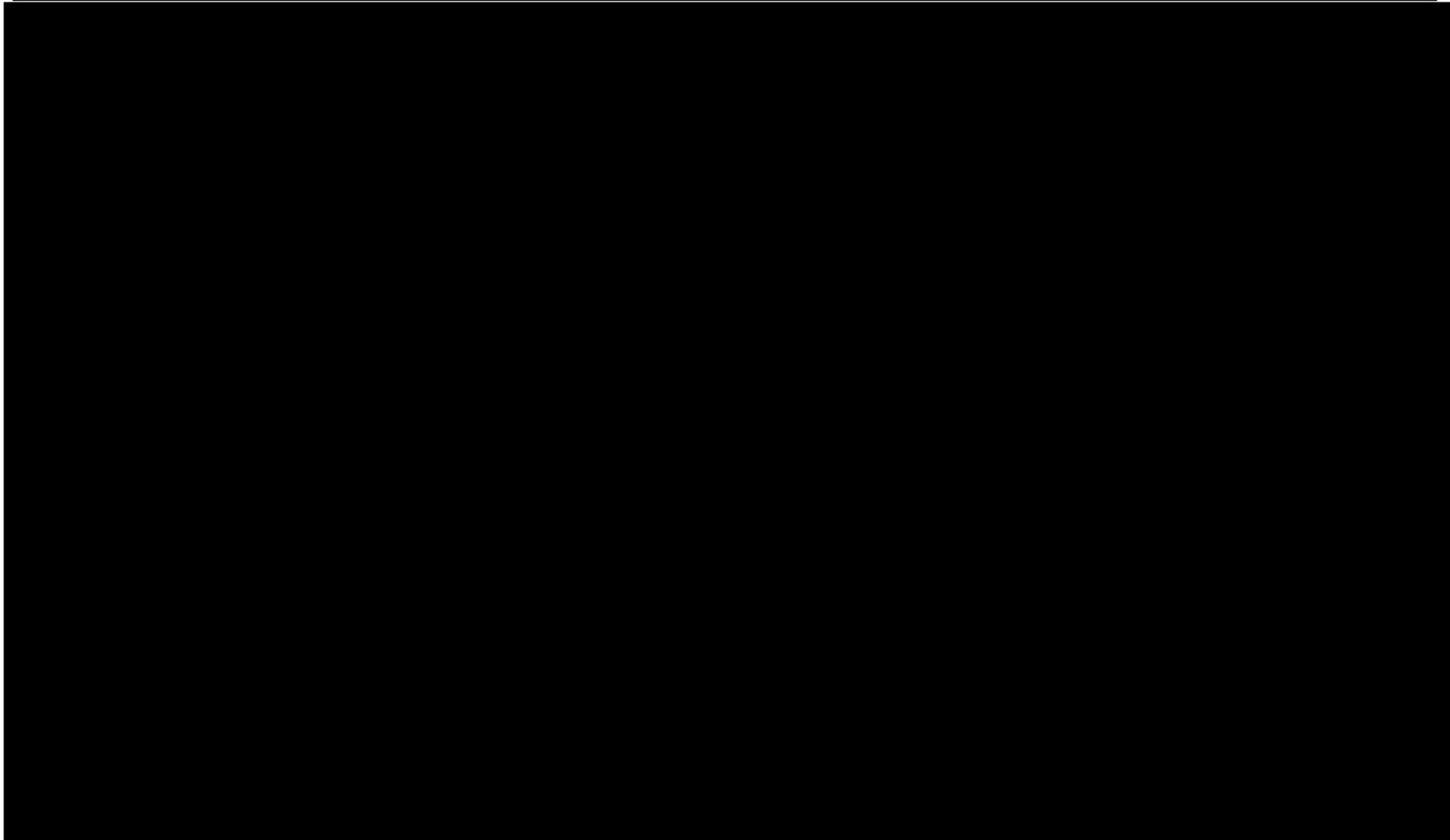
Extensive Search Results



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

Your Ref/PO Number : P006547

Client Service ID : 1095297



Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/02/2026 for Meghan Yensch for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 370921.775 - 374921.775, Northings : 6335045.066 - 6339045.066 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 21

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.

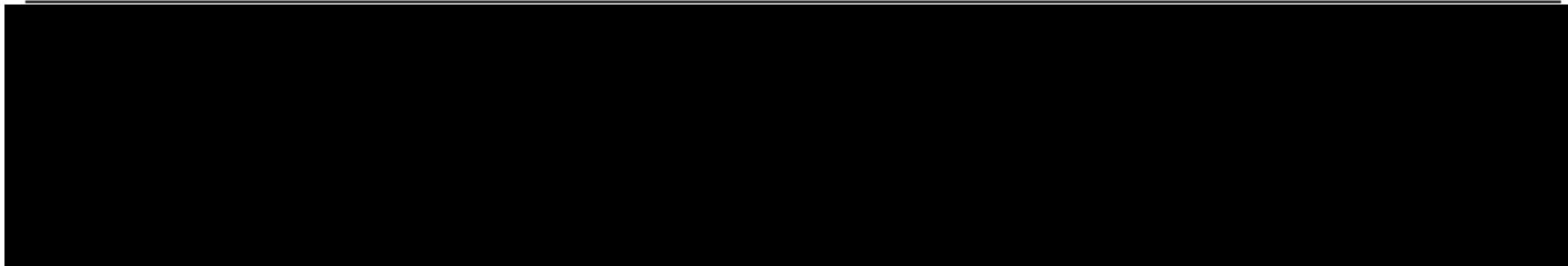
Page 1 of 2



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : P006547
Client Service ID : 1095297



**** 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 24/02/2026 for Meghan Yensch for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 370921.775 - 374921.775, Northings : 6335045.066 - 6339045.066 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 21

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.



**Shaping cities
and communities
for a better future.**

urbis.com.au