

# Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

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*138 Maroubra Road,  
Maroubra, NSW*

**Declaration**

**Name** Balazs Hansel

**Qualifications** MA Archaeology, MA History

The undersigned declares that this Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment has been prepared in response to the following SEARs requirements issued for the Project on 31 March 2025 for SSD-81426710:

SEARs item no.	SEARs Requirement	Relevant Section of this Report
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Where there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site demonstrate that impacts have been adequately investigated and assessed by:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Identifying that an appropriate prior planning process has already considered these impacts, e.g. a rezoning or development application, or</li><li>– Providing an initial assessment of the potential impacts.</li></ul></li><li>▪ If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site.</li><li>– Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines.</li></ul></li></ul>	Entire Report.

**Signed** 

**Dated** 4 November 2025

**Urbis staff responsible for this report were:**

Director	Balazs Hansel, MA Archaeology, MA History, M. ICOMOS
Associate Director	Aaron Olsen, MA Archaeology, Dip. Arts Archaeology, BSc (Hons), MIP, PhD
Senior Consultant	Johnny Sokalik, BA Archaeology (Hons)
Project Code	P0063572
Report Number	Draft issued 3 November 2025 Final issued 4 November 2025

## 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.

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# Executive Summary

Urbis has been engaged by Lindsay Bennelong Developments Pty Ltd ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) of 138 Maroubra Road, Maroubra, legally defined as Lot 1 & 2, DP 506844 ('the subject area').

The Proponent is proposing the demolition of the superstructure of the existing building, with the construction of a nine-storey mixed-use building over one level of basement and includes infill affordable rental housing. Approval for the proposed development is being sought via a *State Significant Development Application* (SSD-81426710), under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW). The ADD has been prepared to meet Item 21 of the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for SSD-81426710 on 31 March 2025,

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

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

The present due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 1) No known Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places have been identified within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 2) The subject area is located within a sand dune system (the Tuggerah soil landscape) and within 200 m of former natural waterway, both of which are considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code.
- 3) The subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, including complete removal or disturbance of the potentially artefact-bearing A-horizon soils, being changes that remain clear and observable.
- 4) As the subject area is disturbed, no further investigation of the subject area is required under the Due Diligence Code.

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**

No further investigation is required under the Due Diligence Code. It is recommended that the proposed works 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 clearly identifiable 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

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- 1.1. **Subject Area**
- 1.2. **Proposed Works**
- 1.3. **Statutory Context**
- 1.4. **Methodology**
- 1.5. **Limitations**

# 1 Introduction

Urbis has been engaged by Lindsay Bennelong Developments ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) of 138 Maroubra Road, Maroubra, NSW, legally described as Lot 1 & 2, DP 506844 ('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 demolition of the superstructure of the existing building, with the construction of a nine-storey mixed-use building over one level of basement and includes infill affordable rental housing. Approval for the proposed development is being sought via a *State Significant Development Application* (SSD-81426710), under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW).

The ADD has been prepared to meet Item 21 of the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for SSD-81426710 on 31 March 2025, which is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – SEARs Requirement

Issue	Assessment Requirement
<b>21. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Where there is known, or reasonably likely, to be Aboriginal cultural heritage on or near the site demonstrate that impacts have been adequately investigated and assessed by:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Identifying that an appropriate prior planning process has already considered these impacts, e.g. a rezoning or development application, or</li><li>– Providing an initial assessment of the potential impacts.</li></ul></li><li>▪ If potential impacts are significant, provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) which:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Identifies, describes and assesses any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site.</li><li>– Is prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines.</li></ul></li></ul>

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

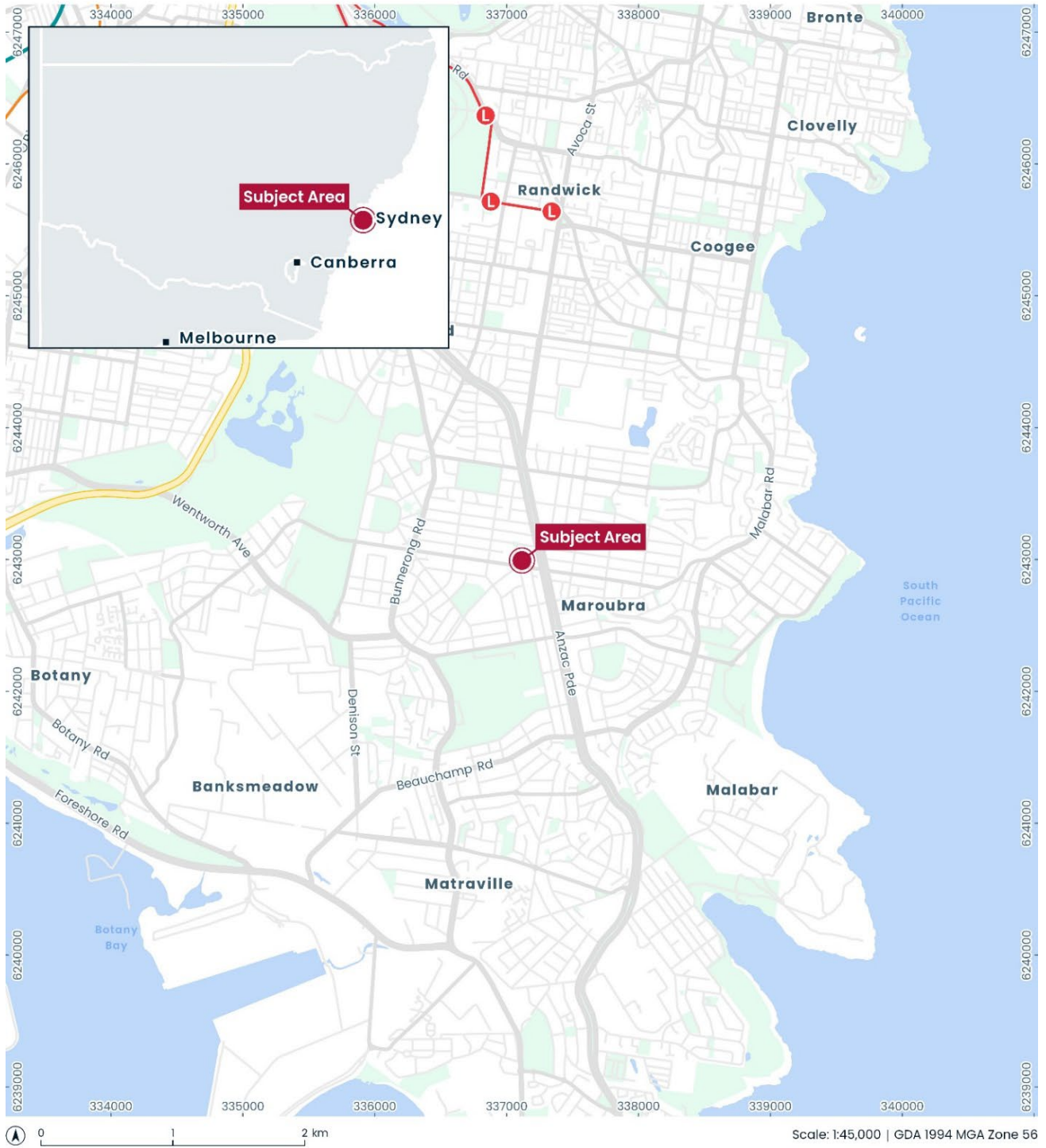
The subject area is located at 138 Maroubra Road, Maroubra, NSW and is legally described as Lots 1 & 2, DP 506844. It is located approximately 8.5 km southeast of the Sydney CBD, within the Randwick City Local Government Area ('Randwick City LGA') and within the administrative bounds of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council ('La Perouse LALC'). The subject area has a total area of approximately 1,520 square metres. It is currently zoned as E2 – Commercial Centre.

## 1.2 Proposed Works

The Proponent is proposing the demolition of the superstructure of all existing building within the subject and construction of a new nine-storey mixed-use building over one level of basement and includes infill affordable rental housing.

The proposed works include excavation of a small section at the north of the subject area to approximately 750 mm below the existing ground surface, to achieve head height clearances at the driveway above. Plans of the proposed development are provided in Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 6.

# Regional Location



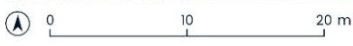
**138 Maroubra Road Maroubra**  
**Lindsay Bennelong**  
**Project No: P0064236**  
**Project Manager: Aaron Olsen**

© Geoscape, OpenStreetMap,  
Nearmap Australia Pty Ltd. Oct 2025.

-  Subject Area
-  Light Rail Station and Line

Figure 1 – Regional location of subject area

# Subject Area



Scale: 1:550 | GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

**138 Maroubra Road Maroubra**  
**Lindsay Bennelong**  
**Project No: P0064236**  
**Project Manager: Aaron Olsen**



-  Subject Area
-  Lot Boundaries

Figure 2 – Subject area

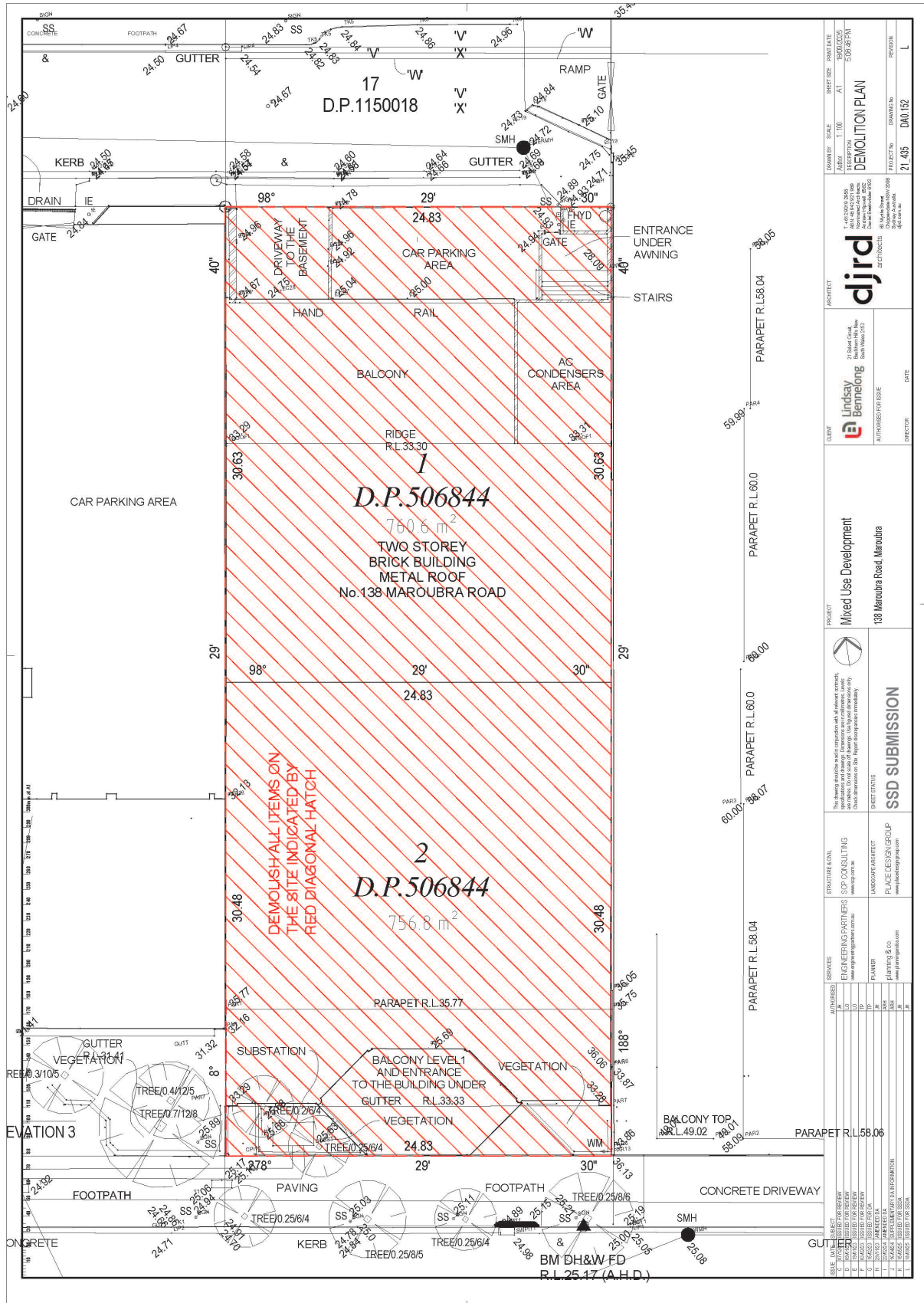


Figure 3 – Plan of proposed demolition works  
Source: djrd Architects

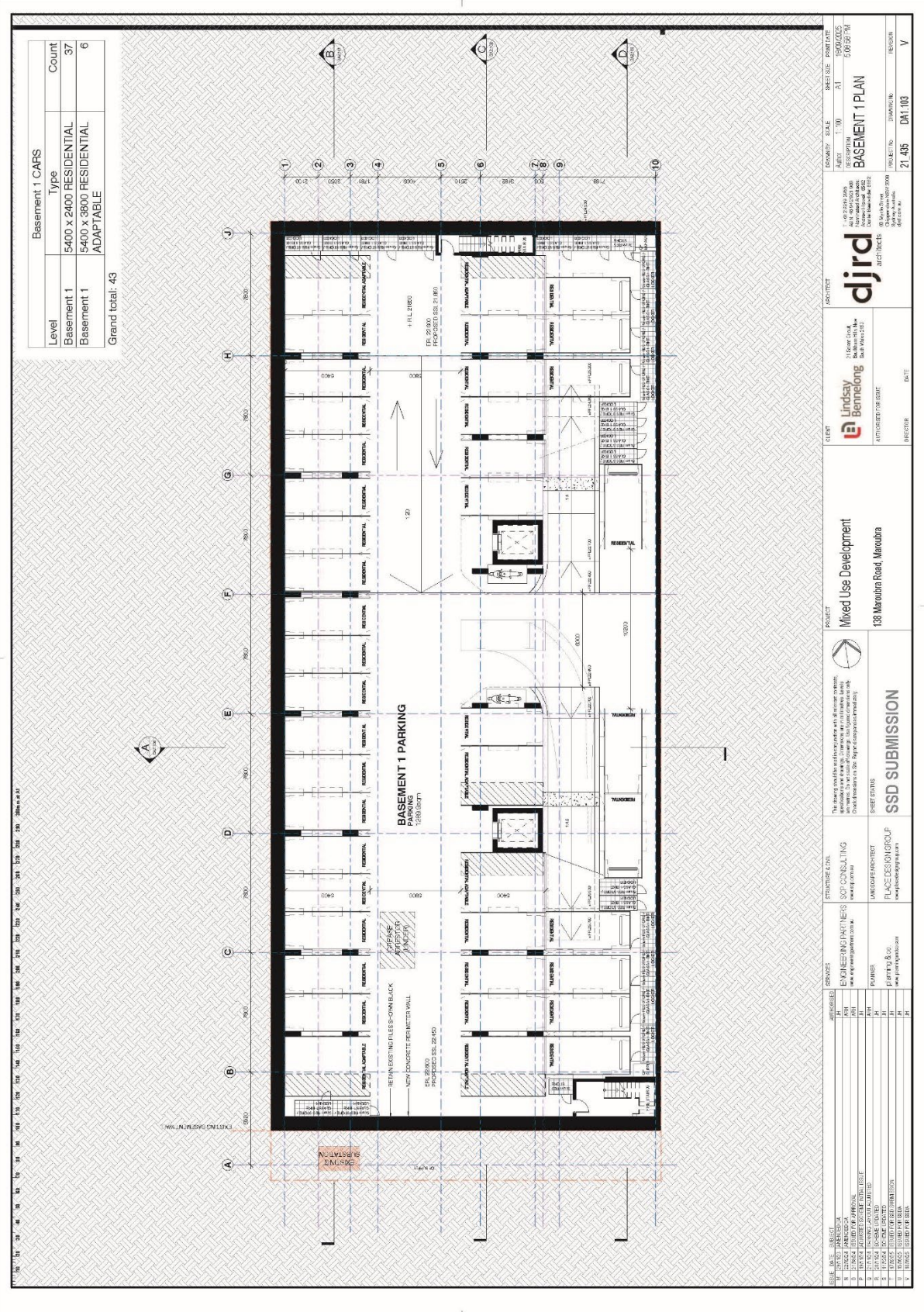


Figure 4 – Plan of proposed basement  
 Source: djrd Architects

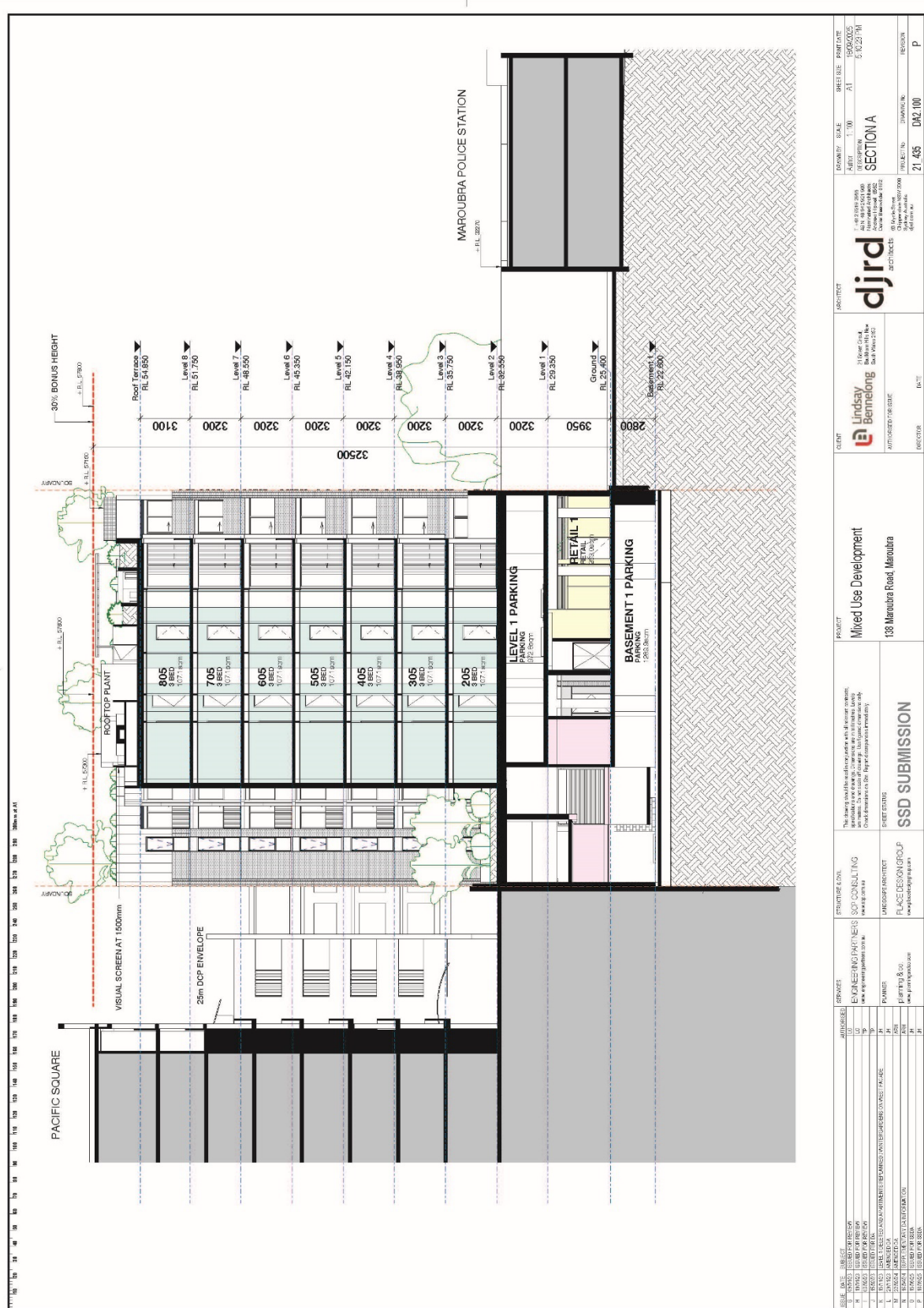


Figure 5 – Elevation of proposed development  
Source: djrd Architects

## 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 30 October 2025. The search did not identify any Aboriginal heritage properties or places within the curtilage of the subject area that are protected under the EPBC Act.

### 1.3.2 The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Maintenance of existing roads, fire and other trails and tracks and existing utilities and other similar services, on disturbed land.

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

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

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

## 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. This ADD is limited to a desktop assessment only and did not include a visual inspection of the site. The ADD did not include consultation with the Aboriginal community or consideration of intangible cultural heritage.

# 2

# Desktop Assessment

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## **2.1. Archaeological Context**

2.1.1. Declared Aboriginal Places

2.1.2. Registered Aboriginal Objects

2.1.3. Previous Archaeological Investigations

## **2.2. Environmental Context**

2.2.1. Landscape Features

2.2.2. Historical Ground Disturbance

## **2.3. Summary**

# 2 Desktop Assessment

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 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 1 October 2025. No declared Aboriginal places were identified within or near 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.

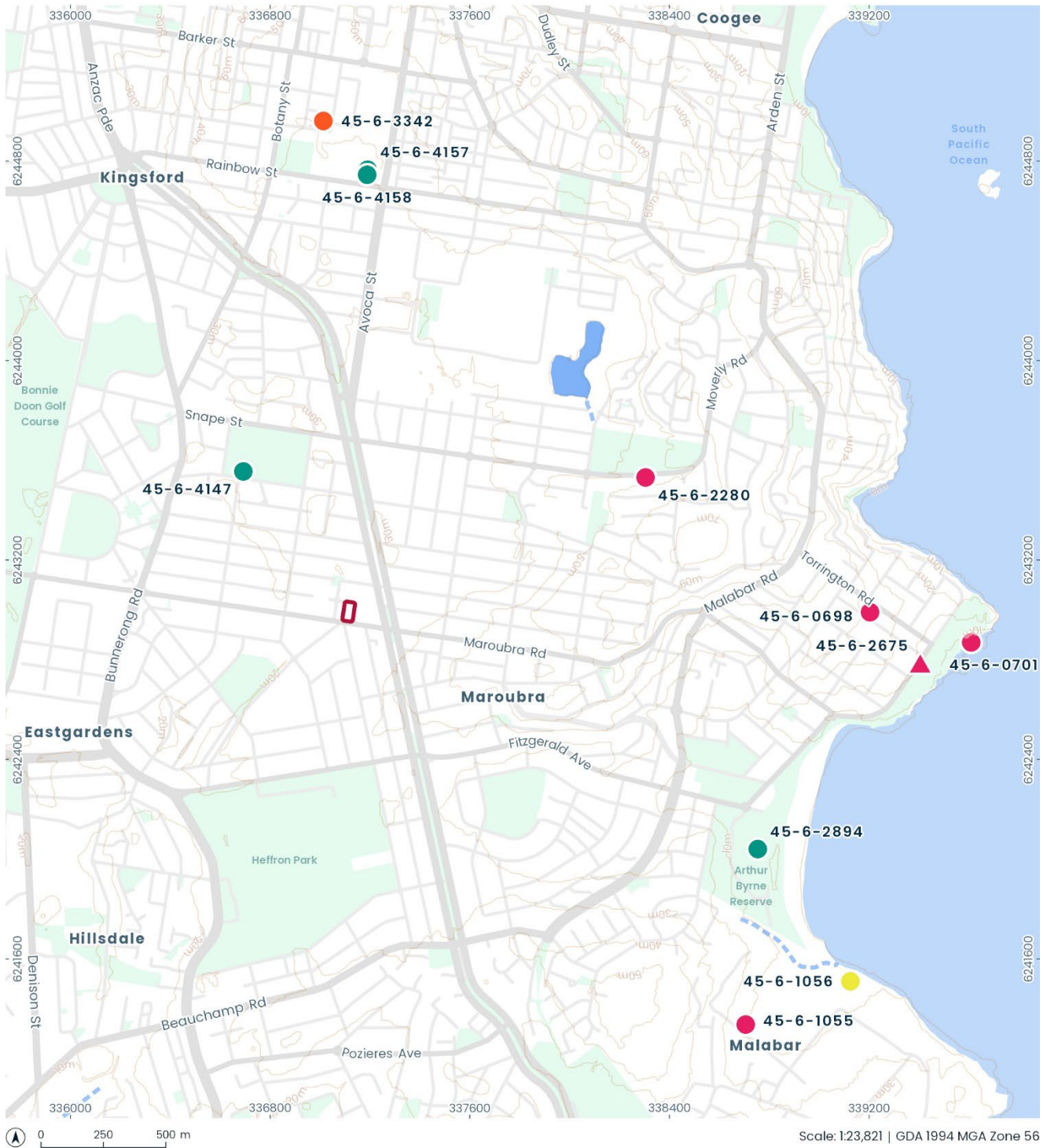
The AHIMS database also provides information on the context of registered Aboriginal sites. Sites that are recorded as 'closed' contexts are those that include a cave or rock overhang, while all other sites are recorded as 'open' context.

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 28 September 2025 (AHIMS Client Service IDs: 1059475) for an area of approximately 3 km x 3 km centred on the subject area. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within the search area is provided in Table 2 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 6. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. The results of the search are discussed below.

The search did not identify any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the subject area.. A search of the broader region around the subject area was undertaken to determine if: (i) there are any registered Aboriginal sites near the subject area that might extend into it; and (ii) to determine if there is any association of Aboriginal sites certain landscape features within the broader region that may be instructive for determining the likelihood of Aboriginal sites within the subject area.

# Registered Aboriginal Sites in Proximity



**138 Maroubra Road Maroubra**  
**Lindsay Bennelong**  
**Project No: P0064236**  
**Project Manager: Aaron Olsen**

- Subject Area
- Hydrology
- Ephemeral
- Contours
- AHIMS Context
  - Closed site
  - Open site

- AHIMS Site
  - Art
  - Artefact
  - Artefact & Shell
  - Potential
  - Archaeological Deposit (PAD)

Figure 6 – Location of registered Aboriginal sites in AHIMS area

In the broader search area, 11 Aboriginal sites were identified shown in Figure 6. The search identified no Aboriginal objects or places that would likely extend into the subject area. The nearest Aboriginal site is one registered Artefact site (AHIMS ID# 45-6-4147), located approximately 670 m northwest of the subject area.

Table 2 – Registered Aboriginal sites in AHIMS search area

Site Type	Context	Number	% of Sites
Artefact	Open Site	4	36.5
Art	Open Site	4	36.5
Potential Archaeological Deposit	Open Site	1	9
Art	Closed Site	1	9
Shell	Open Site	1	9

### 2.1.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations may provide information on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological resources in a subject area. Numerous investigations have been undertaken in the eastern suburbs of Sydney. The following are most relevant to assessing the likelihood of the present subject area retaining Aboriginal objects.

**Austral & Godden Mackay (1995)** undertook an archaeological excavation at the site of the Destitute Children’s Asylum Cemetery, within the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick. The study area is located approximately 2.6 km north of the present subject area and is in the same sand dune system that dominates the eastern suburbs of Sydney (i.e. the Tuggerah soil landscape). The excavation was undertaken to recover all grave goods and human skeletal remains within the area of the cemetery. During mechanical excavation, an Aboriginal hearth was found. The hearth was located 30 cm below the intact upper limit of the bleached white sand of the A2 soil horizon. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal recovered from a hearth stone and thermoluminescence dating to around 8,000 years ago. The hearth is earliest known evidence of human occupation in the eastern suburbs of Sydney. Analysis of the fats on a hearth stone indicated that the hearth was used to cook aquatic protein, possibly freshwater fish. An absence of associated shell and fishbone was attributed to poor preservation conditions in the acidic dune landscape context. The hearth was registered as AHIMS ID# 45-6-2495.

**Virtus (2025)** previously undertook a preliminary assessment of the impact of the proposed works on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the subject area. Based on a preliminary desktop assessment and site inspection, Virtus determined that the subject area is likely to retain Aboriginal objects on the basis of its location within a sand dune system (the Tuggerah soil landscape), proximity to natural water and the presence of intact natural soils. On the basis of those findings, Virtus recommended that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment be undertaken, including consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010). Virtus further stated that archaeological test excavation would likely be required, potentially further leading to salvage excavation.

In relation the retention of natural soils, Virtus states at page 32 that:

*While past construction activities have disturbed the upper part of the natural soil profile, a substantial and intact profile of marine and aeolian dune sands is likely to remain preserved beneath*

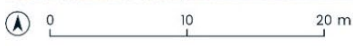
Archaeological material is typically limited to A1 soil horizons and upper portion of the A2 soil horizons. Indeed, as noted above, the earliest known Aboriginal site in the region (dating to around 8,000 years ago) was found in the top 30 cm of the A2 horizon of the Tuggerah soil landscape (Austral & Godden Mackay 1995). The topsoil of the Tuggerah soil landscape typically consists of loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand (A1) overlaying Bleached loose sand, with moist colour ranges from light grey and greyish-yellow to dull yellow-orange (A2) (SALIS). Typical soils found in the Tuggerah soil landscape are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 – Typical soils of the Tuggerah soil landscape

Soil Horizon	Description
A1	Loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand. Brownish-grey to brownish-black or black.
A2	Bleached loose sand. Dry colours are commonly bleached and moist colour ranges from light grey and greyish-yellow to dull yellow-orange.
B	Grey-brown mottled sand Brownish-grey to greyish-brown. Faint grey mottles become increasingly common with depth.
B	Black soft sandy organic pan. Black or brownish-black.
B	Brown soft sandy iron pan. Bright yellowish-brown to brown. Dark brown and orange mottles are common.
B	Yellow massive sand. Light yellow to dull yellow-orange.

A geotechnical investigation of the subject area undertaken by Douglas Partners (2024) failed to find any soils that were consistent with A-horizon soils. The investigation consisted of nine boreholes: BH1-BH8 and BH8a, the locations of which are shown in Figure 7. In BH1, an 11 m deep layer of yellow-brown sand was found beneath directly beneath surface fill, the sand layer sitting directly on sandstone bedrock. None of the other boreholes were continued to bedrock, but where natural soils were encountered (BH 2-4, 6, 8 and 8a) they were similar to that found in BH1. with colours ranging from yellow-brown, yellow-orange brown, pale yellow and brown and yellow-brown to grey-brown. Based on the descriptions of typical Tuggerah soils in Table 3, the natural sands encountered in the boreholes are consistent with lower B-horizon soils.

Taking into consideration the findings of previous archaeological investigation in the area (Austral & Godden Mackay 1995) and the geotechnical results for the present subject area, it is unlikely that any Aboriginal objects would be retained that would be impacted by the proposed works.



Scale: 1:550 | GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

**138 Maroubra Road Maroubra**  
**Lindsay Bennelong**  
**Project No: P0064236**  
**Project Manager: Aaron Olsen**



-  Subject Area
-  Lot Boundaries
-  Borehole

Figure 7 – Geotechnical borehole locations

## 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.

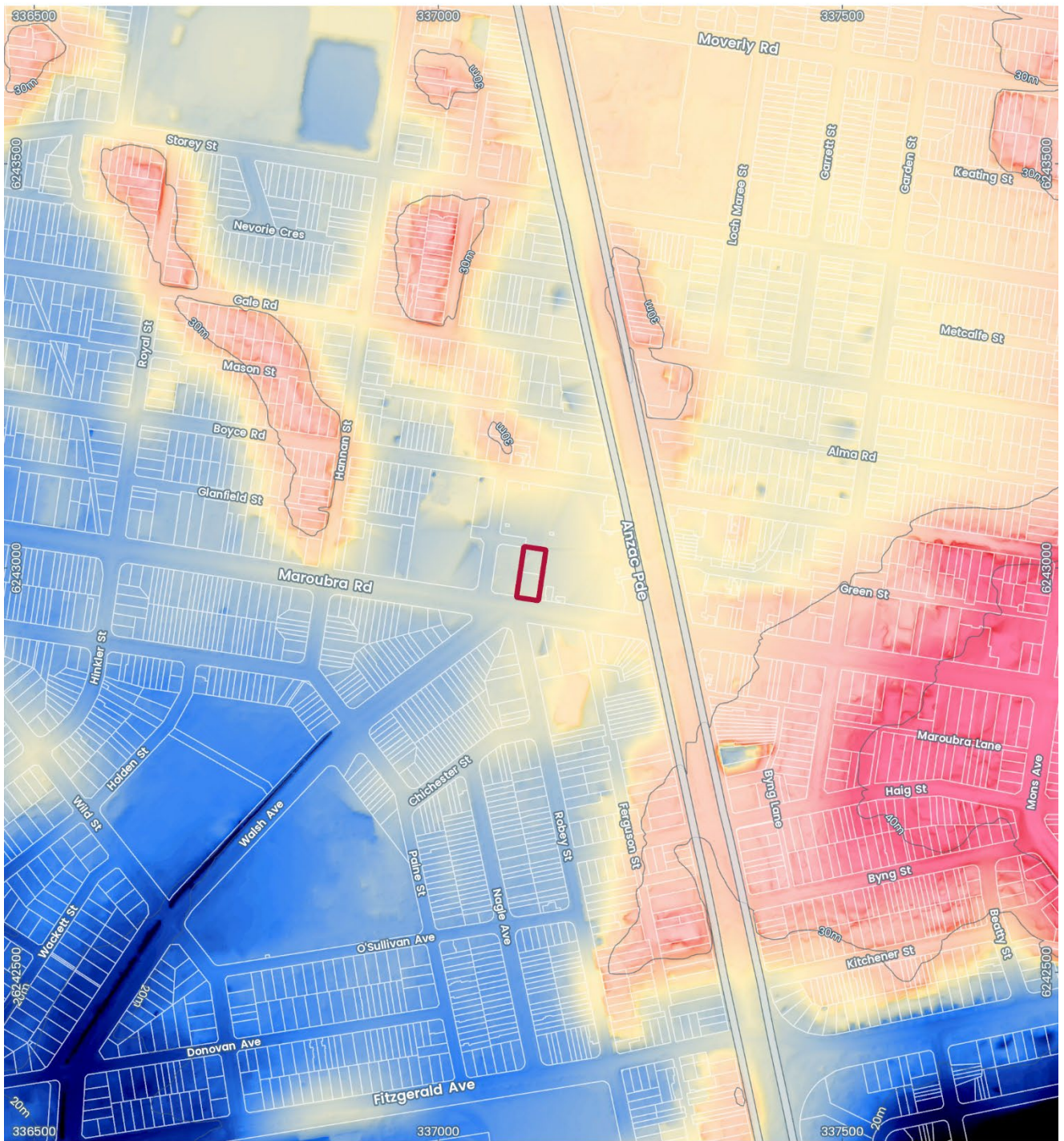
The above landscape features are defined in the Glossary of this report. Only the terms 'waters' and 'dune' are explicitly defined in the Due Diligence Code.

**Topography:** The subject area is located at the foot of a gentle rise (Figure 8). It is not located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, within 200 m below or above a cliff face or within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

**Soils and Geology:** The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) indicates that the subject area is located within the Tuggerah soil landscape (Figure 9). The Tuggerah soil landscape is characterised by gently undulating to rolling coastal dune-fields of deep aeolian (wind-blown) sands. The soil A-horizon typically comprises around 30 cm of loose, speckled, grey-brown loamy sand (A1) overlying more than 100 cm of bleached loose sand (A2). The subject area is therefore located within a dune system.

The underlying geology of the Tuggerah soil landscape is Hawkesbury Sandstone, outcrops of which may occur.

**Hydrology:** the subject area is not located near any extant natural waterways (Figure 9). However, a map of the region around the subject are from 1853 indicates that the subject area was formerly on the edge of a swamp (Figure 9). The subject area is therefore within 200 m of natural water.



0 250 500 m

Scale: 1:7,500 | GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

**138 Maroubra Road Maroubra**  
**Lindsay Bennelong**  
**Project No: P0064236**  
**Project Manager: Aaron Olsen**

- Subject Area
- Lot Boundaries
- Contours

**Elevation (m)**

- 47
- 15

Figure 8 - Topography



**138 Maroubra Road Maroubra**  
**Lindsay Bennelong**  
**Project No: P0064236**  
**Project Manager: Aaron Olsen**

- Subject Area
- Lot Boundaries
- Hydrology
- Contours
- DISTURBED TERRAIN (Disturbed Terrain)
- NEWPORT (Aeolian)
- TUGGERAH (Aeolian)

Scale: 1:7,500 | GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Figure 9 – Soil landscapes and hydrology



Figure 10 –Detail of 'Plan of the country between the Old South Head Road & Botany Bay' from 1853, indicating the location of the subject area (in red) within the swamp.

Source: SLNSW CN: M4 811.186/1853/1

## 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 subject area is located within a 1,745-acre (approximately 706-hectare) parcel of land granted to the Trustees of the Clergy and School Estate in 1829 (Figure 11). The subject area appears to have remained undeveloped throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. An aerial image of the subject area from 1943 shows no structures within the subject area and the only evidence of human activity being a network of paths,

suggesting it was only used as a thoroughfare (Figure 12). The subject area was first developed in the 1960s, at which time a small, single-storey building was erected and hardstand laid for carparking (Figure 13 and Figure 14). By 1996 the current building had been constructed, occupying the majority of the subject area with a below ground carpark with a small area of ground parking remaining within the northern portion of the subject area fronting Picadilly Place (Figure 15).

It is clear that the entire subject area has been subjected to human activity that have caused changes to the land's surface which remain clear and observable. This would have included vegetation clearance, construction and demolition of buildings, bulk excavation for construction of the existing carpark and the installation of underground services. As discussed in Section 2.1.3 above, it is clear from the geotechnical assessment undertaken by Douglas Partners (2024) that these activities have removed the potentially artefact bearing A-horizon across the entire subject area.

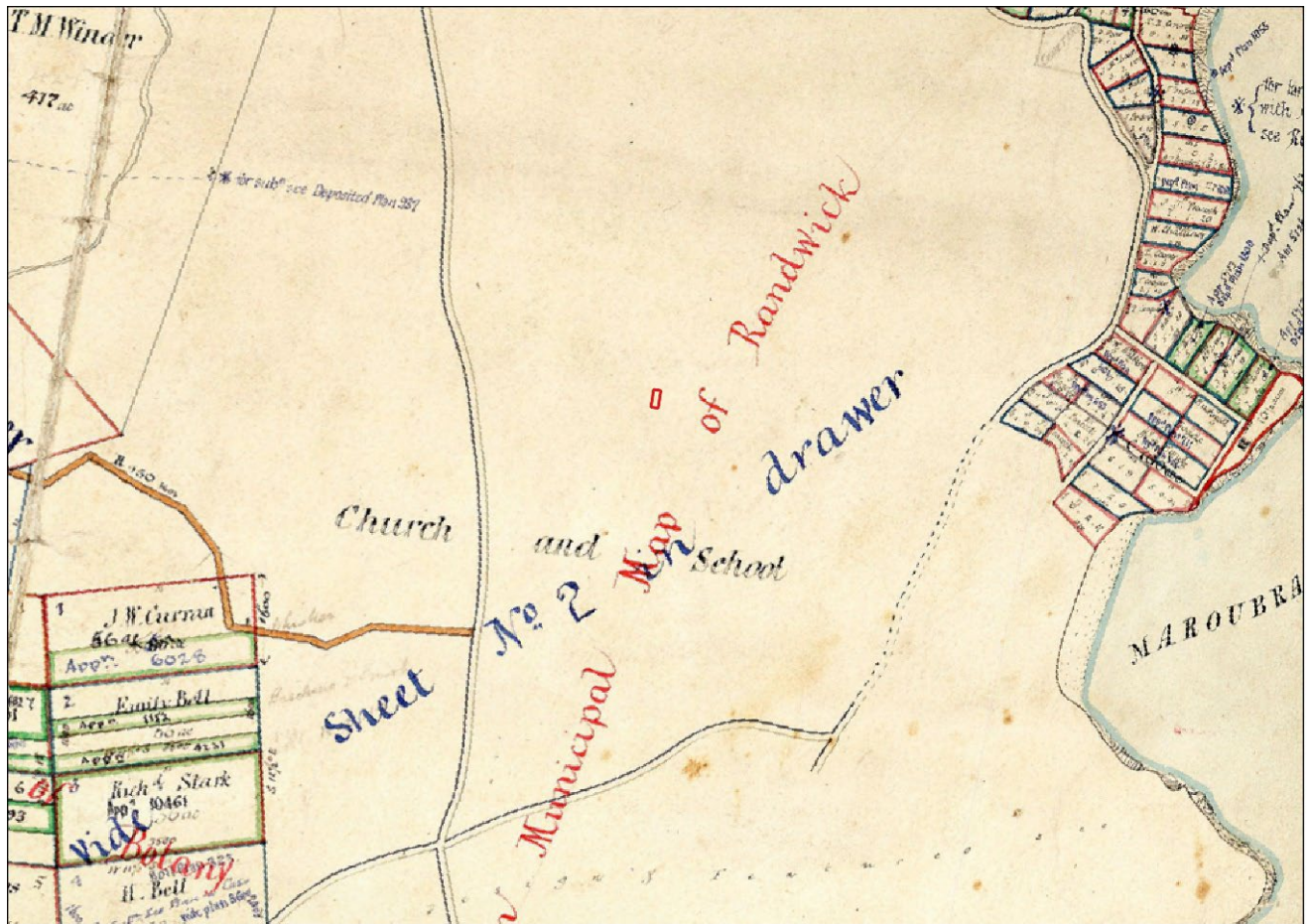


Figure 11 – Detail of map of the Parish of Botany, 1867, showing location of subject (red outline)

Source: State Library of NSW



Figure 12 – Aerial image of the subject area (outlined in red), 1943

Source: Historical Imagery NSW



Figure 13 – Aerial image of the subject area (outlined in red), 1978

Source: Historical Imagery NSW



Figure 14 – Aerial image of the subject area (outlined in red), 1994

Source: Historical Imagery NSW



Figure 15 – Aerial image of the subject area (outlined in red), 1996

Source: Historical Imagery NSW

## 2.3 Summary

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

- No known Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places have been identified within the curtilage of the subject area.
- The subject area is located within a sand dune system (the Tuggerah soil landscape) and within 200 m of former natural waterway, both of which are considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code.
- The subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, including complete removal or disturbance of the potentially artefact-bearing A-horizon soils, being changes that remain clear and observable.

# 3

# Due Diligence Assessment

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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

As outlined in Section 1.2, the proposed activity includes demolition of the superstructure of the existing building, and construction of a nine-storey mixed-use building over one level of basement. It is understood that the proposed works will 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

No registered Aboriginal sites or declared Aboriginal places have been identified within the curtilage of the subject area (Section 2.1.2).

Other sources of information can include previous studies, reports or surveys that the Proponent has commissioned or is otherwise aware. A geotechnical assessment undertaken by Douglas Partners (2024) found no evidence of any potentially artefact bearing A-horizon soils anywhere within the subject area, indicating that it is unlikely that any Aboriginal objects would be retained that would be impacted by the proposed works.

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

NO

The subject area is located in a sand dune system (the Tuggerah soil landscape) and within 200 m of former natural waterway, both of which are considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code (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. As demonstrated by a geotechnical investigation undertaken by Douglas Partners (2024), the subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, including complete removal or disturbance of the potentially artefact-bearing A-horizon soils, being changes that remain clear and observable. There are therefore no landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.

## **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?**

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 4 of the Due Diligence process does not apply for assessment of the present subject area.

### ***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

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# 4 Conclusions & Recommendations

The present due diligence assessment concluded that:

- 1) No known Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places have been identified within the curtilage of the subject area.
- 2) The subject area is located within a sand dune system (the Tuggerah soil landscape) and within 200 m of former natural waterway, both of which are considered indicative of likely past Aboriginal land use under the Due Diligence Code.
- 3) The subject area has been subjected to human activity that has changed the land's surface, including complete removal or disturbance of the potentially artefact-bearing A-horizon soils, being changes that remain clear and observable.
- 4) As the subject area is disturbed, no further investigation of the subject area is required under the Due Diligence Code.

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**

No further investigation is required under the Due Diligence Code. It is recommended that the proposed works 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 clearly identifiable 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

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# 5 References

- Austral & Godden Mackay 1995, *Archaeological Investigation: Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery*
- DECCW 2010b, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*
- DECCW 2010c, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*
- Department of Environment Climate Change and Water ('DECCW') 2010a, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW)
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW)
- National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NSW)
- OEH 2011b, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*
- OEH 2012, *Guide to completing the AHIMS Site Recording Form*
- Office of Environment & Heritage ('OEH') 2011a, *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants*
- Virtus 2025, *Preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: 138 Maroubra Road, Maroubra*

# Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming site</b>	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.
<b>Aboriginal cultural heritage</b>	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
<b>Aboriginal object</b>	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.
<b>Aboriginal place</b>	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.
<b>Aboriginal resource and gathering sites</b>	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.
<b>AHIMS</b>	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.
<b>AHIP</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the NPW Act.
<b>Archaeology</b>	The scientific study of material remains of past human life, including artefacts, relics, ruins, buildings and their environment and context.
<b>Art</b>	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.
<b>Artefact</b>	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.
<b>Artefact scatter</b>	Multiple artefacts associated with one another in the same context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.
<b>Burial</b>	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.

<b>Ceremonial ring</b>	A Raised earth ring associated with ceremony. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
<b>Cliff</b>	A steep rock face
<b>Code of Practice</b>	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010b).
<b>Conflict site</b>	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.
<b>DECCW</b>	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
<b>Due Diligence Code</b>	<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW 2010a)
<b>Dune</b>	As defined in the Due Diligence Code, a sand ridge or sand hill formed by the wind.
<b>Earth mound</b>	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.
<b>EP&amp;A Act</b>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW)
<b>EP&amp;BC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
<b>Fish trap</b>	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
<b>Grinding grooves</b>	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.
<b>Harm</b>	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.
<b>Habitation structure</b>	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.
<b>Headland</b>	A narrow piece of coastal land that projects from a coastline into the sea or ocean
<b>Hearth</b>	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.

<b>Isolated find</b>	A single artefact found in an isolated context. These are recordable on AHIMS as 'artefacts'.
<b>Modified Trees</b>	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.
<b>Non-human bone and organic material</b>	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.
<b>NPW Act</b>	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
<b>NPW Regulation</b>	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
<b>Ochre quarry</b>	A source of ochre used for ceremonial occasions, burials, trade and artwork. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
<b>PAD</b>	A 'potential archaeological deposit'. An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. These are Aboriginal site features recordable on AHIMS.
<b>Ridge</b>	A compound landform element comprising a narrow crest that is longer than its width
<b>Ridge top (or ridgeline)</b>	The crest of a ridge that extends along its highest contours
<b>Shell</b>	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.
<b>SSDA</b>	State Significant Development Application, under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act
<b>Stone arrangement</b>	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.
<b>Stone quarry</b>	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.
<b>Waterhole</b>	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.
<b>Waters</b>	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 4 November 2025 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 Lindsay Bennelong Developments Pty Ltd (**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).

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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.

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

# Appendix A – AHIMS Search Results



Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 28 October 2025

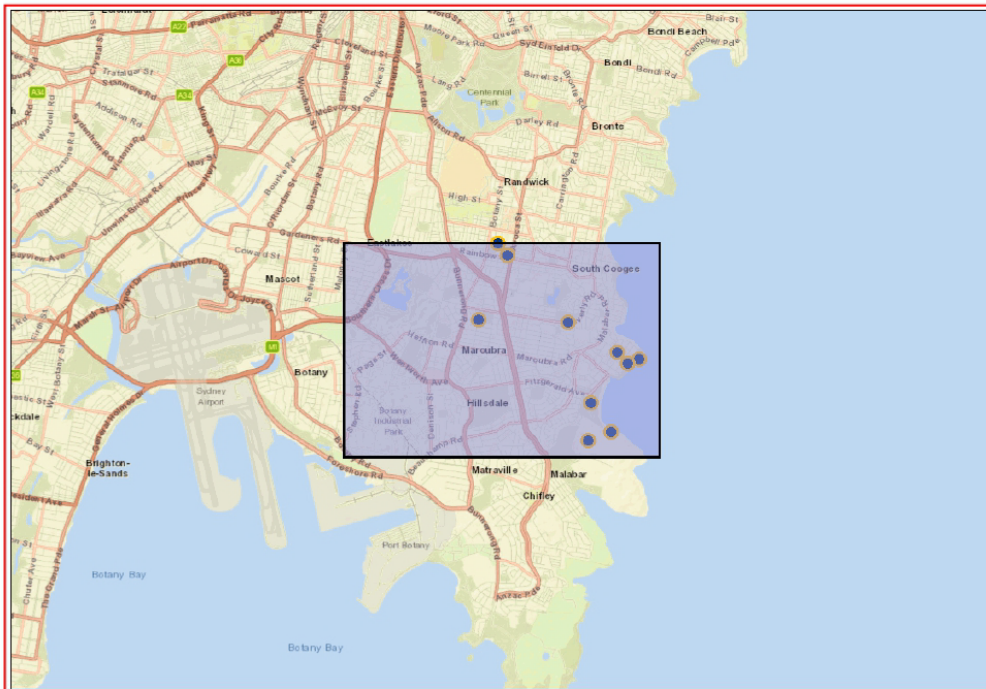
Level 8 123 Angel Street  
 Sydney New South Wales 2000  
 Attention: John Sokalik

Email: jsokalik@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lat. Long From : -33.9587, 151.2066 - Lat. Long To : -33.9231, 151.2684, conducted by John Sokalik on 28 October 2025.**

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



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

<b>11</b>	<b>Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *</b>

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

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

**Important information about your AHIMS search**

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



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

Your Ref/PO Number : P0064236  
Client Service ID : 1059475

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2280	Jensen Place;Lurline Bay South Coogee;	AGD	56	338200	6243340	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-0698	Maroubra.Athol Park House;	AGD	56	339100	6242800	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-0701	Mistral Point Maroubra	AGD	56	339505	6242680	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-1055	Maroubra Bay;	AGD	56	338601	6241147	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Rock Engraving	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-1056	Maroubra Bay; Midden	AGD	56	339020	6241320	Open site	Valid	Shell :-, Artefact :-	Midden	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-2675	JVM 2	AGD	56	339300	6242600	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Shell : 6		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-2894	Maroubra Dunchills	GDA	56	338754	6242040	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		105206
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-3342	Not a site	GDA	56	337014	6244960	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-, Artefact :-		105541,105554
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-4147	EH-SNP-1F01	GDA	56	336693	6243555	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-4157	Randwick HS IA-2	GDA	56	337191	6244766	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								
45-6-4158	Randwick HS IA-1	GDA	56	337188	6244745	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>								

**\*\* 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 28/10/2025 for John Sokalik for the following area at Lat, Long From :-33.9587, 151.2066 - Lat, Long To :-33.9231, 151.2684. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 11

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.



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for a better future.**