



artefact

24/02/2025

Louise A Williams
L.A.W Building Design
louiselawbd@gmail.com
St Huberts Island, NSW 2257

Dear Louise,

Re: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report – 12 Illawong Close, Davistown

Artefact Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd (Artefact Heritage) have been engaged by L.A.W Building Design, on behalf of the property owner (the proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report for the proposed demolition and construction of a new dwelling at 12 Illawong Close, Davistown.

This report outlines the results of an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence which meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW] 2010a), hereafter the Due Diligence Code of Practice, and includes recommendations as to whether further archaeological investigation may be required.

This report has been prepared by Alexander Priest (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) with management input and review provided by Sam Higgs (Team Leader – Archaeology, Artefact Heritage) and Josh Symons (Technical Executive, Artefact Heritage).

If you have any queries regarding this due diligence, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely

Alexander Priest
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (the NPW Act) provides statutory protection for all 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal Places' in NSW whereby it is an offence to damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal objects or places. The NPW Act defines an Aboriginal 'object' as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

An 'Aboriginal place' is a place gazetted by the Minister, under the Section 84 of the NPW Act:

The Minister may, by order published in the Gazette, declare any place specified or described in the order, being a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act.

Section 87(1) of the NPW Act provides that it is a defence to these provisions if the harm is authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Section 87(2) of the NPW Act provides that:

It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 86 (2) if the defendant shows that the defendant exercised due diligence to determine whether the act or omission constituting the alleged offence would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed.

Undertaking Due Diligence does not constitute consent to harm Aboriginal objects, nor are they a 'site clearance' mechanism to allow activities to occur in an area where Aboriginal objects are likely or known to be present. Consultation with the Aboriginal community is not a formal requirement of the Due Diligence process, however, consideration of undertaking some form of consultation should occur, particularly if it will assist in informing any decision-making. If an AHIP will be required, consultation must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Section 60 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*, as described in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b).

The completion of Due Diligence should only occur in situations where it is appropriate and applicable to do so by following the flowchart on Page 1 of the Due Diligence Code of Practice. It has been determined that it is appropriate to undertake a Due Diligence for these proposed works, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Determination of the suitability of employing a Due Diligence process for this activity

Question	Answer
1. Is the activity considered a Major Project under Part 4, Division 4.7 or Part 5, Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act?	No
2. Is the activity exempt from the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 or Regulation 2019?	No
3. Will the activity involve harm that is trivial or negligible	No
4. Is the activity in an Aboriginal Place or there are known Aboriginal objects in the project area	No
5. Is the activity a low impact activity in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019?	No
6. Do you want to follow an industry specific Code of Practice	No
7. Follow the Due Diligence Code of Practice	Yes

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project background

Artefact Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd (Artefact Heritage) have been engaged by L.A.W Building Design, on behalf of the proponent to prepare an Aboriginal heritage Due Diligence Report to support a development application (DA) to Central Coast Council for the proposed demolition and construction of a new dwelling at 12 Illawong Close, Davistown.

2.2 Description of the study area

The study area (Figure 1) comprises 12 Illawong Close, Davistown (Lot 71 DP247248). The study area is located within the Central Coast Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).

This report assesses the works located within the study area boundary. Artefact's scope does not include assessment of stormwater drainage, or any other works located outside the study area boundary.

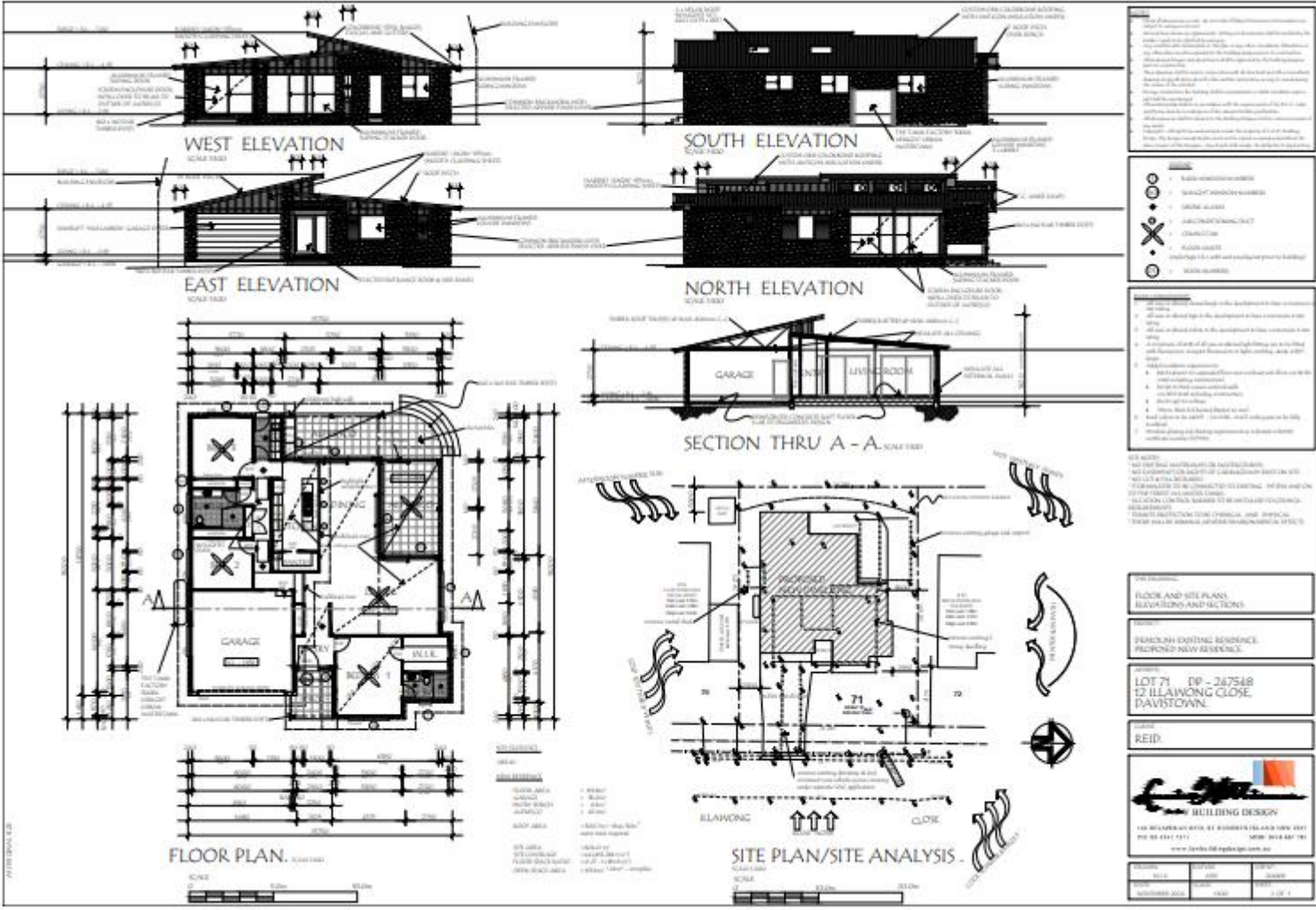
2.3 Proposed works

The proposed works entail demolition of an existing residential structure, and the subsequent construction of a new dwelling within the study area. Architectural plans of the proposed works are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Study Area



Figure 2: Proposed site floor plan (Source: L.A.W Building Design 2024)



3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search

NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on the heritage map for the proposal be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database (Client ID 969941) was completed on 29 January 2025 for a search area including the study area and a buffer around the study area measuring 200 m (Figure 3). The parameters of this search were:

GDA Zone 56	347900.0 - 348100.0 m E
	6293565.0 - 6293765.0 m N
Buffer	0 m
Number of sites	2
Client Service ID	969941

A total of 2 AHIMS sites were identified within the search area. There are no AHIMS within the study area. The registered centroid of the closest AHIMS site identified in the search is located approximately 50 m southwest of the study area.

The AHIMS database records sites using a list of twenty standard site features, of which two -shell and potential archaeological deposit (PAD) (shell) were found within the extensive search area.

- **Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD):** An area where Aboriginal objects below the ground surface.
- **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. Must be found in association with other objects like stone tools, fish bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearths, and burials. Will vary greatly in size and components.

The distribution of recorded sites within the AHIMS extensive search area is shown in Figure 3. The relationship between the recorded sites and topography is also shown in Figure 6.

Table 2: Frequency of site features in AHIMS search results

Site Types	Frequency	Percentage
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Shell	1	50%
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	50%
Total	2	100%

Within the search area, there were 2 AHIMS sites with their registered centroid located within 75 metres of the study area (Figure 4). Summaries of those sites have been provided below:

AHIMS ID 45-3-4961

The registered centroid of AHIMS ID 45-3-4961 (17 Dilgara Avenue PAD) is located approximately 50 metres west of the study area. The site was originally recorded on the 01 August 2024 with its condition listed as good. It was registered as a 'PAD' site type after testing from one auger hole in the backyard of 17 Dilgara Avenue to a depth of 350 mm revealed a sand dune deposit that went to at least 850mm. This deposit is described as an intact A1 horizon podzol soil, overprinted onto sand dunes. The PAD is recorded as measuring 18 m in length and 15 m in width. No shell or Aboriginal objects were observed during the auguring or assessment of the PAD.

Given the soil mapping and elevation data sourced for this report which indicates the area is anthropogenic fill over an estuarine swamp deposit (see Figure 4 and Figure 6) and the limited evidence used in the designation of the PAD, this interpretation should be treated with caution.

AHIMS ID 45-3-4790

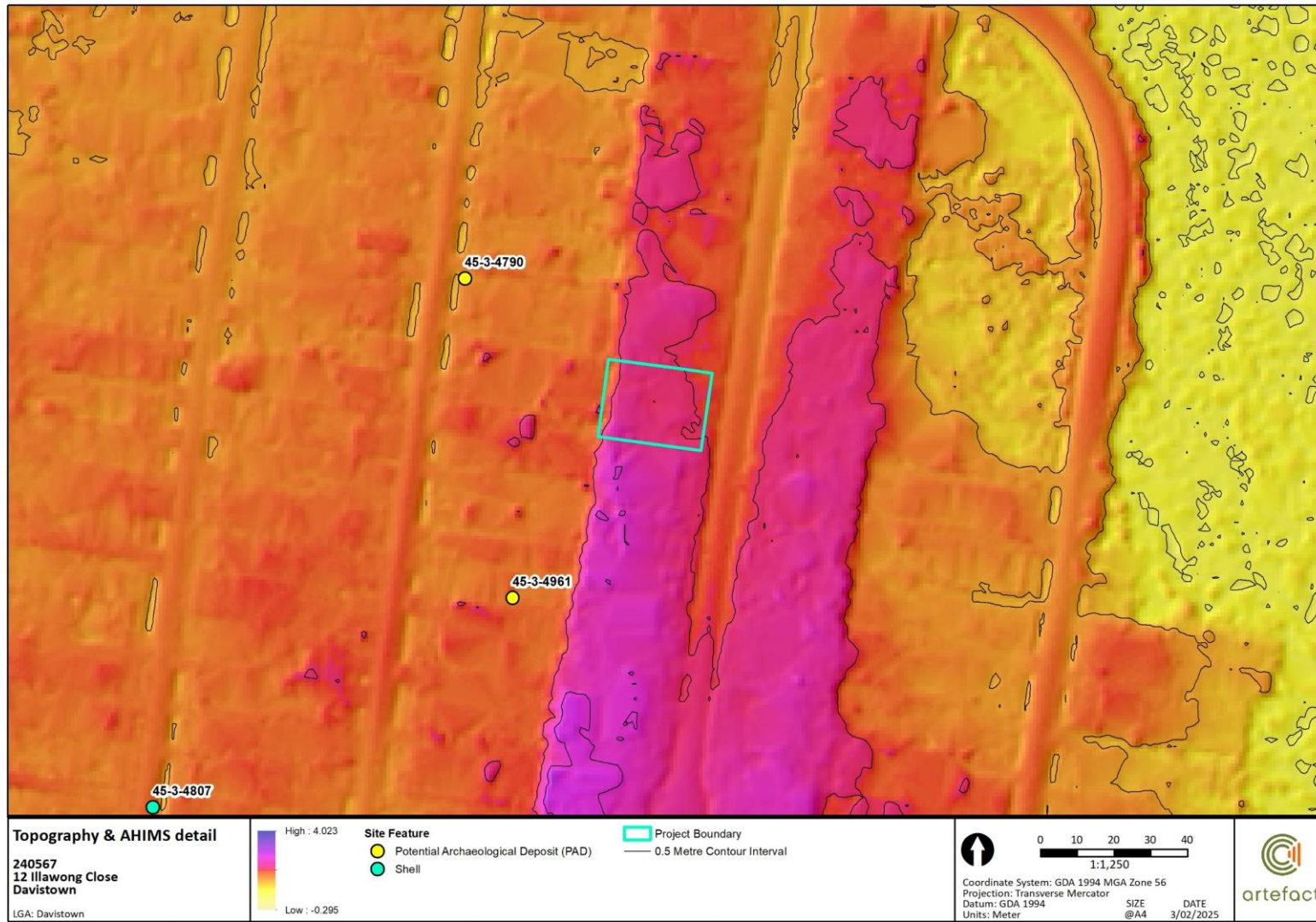
The registered centroid of AHIMS ID 45-3-4790 (Davistown-East-PAD-01) is located approximately 75 metres northwest of the study area. That site was originally recorded on 24 February 2023. The recorded length of the site PAD is 600 m, and the recorded width is 325 m. The site is recorded as a coastal plain that, although in poor condition due to erosion and disturbance, is visible in Davis Avenue, Dilgara Avenue, Lilli Pilli Street, and Illawong Close. Deposits of *anandara* (cockle), oyster, Periwinkle, Turban, and Nerita shell have been found across this site, with some shell eroding out of clusters of what is thought to be backfilled soil. Due to erosion from repeated flooding and land development the shell deposition is noted to be partially destroyed. In addition, the site is listed as partially destroyed following issue of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP 5142) in 2022 and subsequent salvage excavation by Biosis Pty Ltd. A report of the outcomes of the salvage excavation is not yet available.

Figure 3: results of the AHIMS search



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Figure 4: Topography and AHIMS detail



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3.2 Geology and soils

The study area is located upon deposited topsoil for the use of land reclamation, raised above sea level to establish a subdivision within the suburb of Davistown sometime in the mid-20th century prior to 1965¹. This sediment layer is described in a quaternary sediment type defined as: 'Anthropogenic deposits fill on Quaternary deposits' (Figure 6)².

This sediment type reflects human-introduced fill and disturbance linked to residential development in the low-lying areas of the suburb of Davistown. The surrounding area contains intact estuarine swamp and humanmade drainage channels. This suggests that the dry land was created through reclamation for housing, replacing what was once a once-uniform estuarine swamp with small sand dunes prior to European colonisation.

3.3 Hydrology and landform

The study area is located within a developed, residential landscape. The majority of the landform surrounding the study area is comprised of flat, low-lying topography (Figure 6). However, the site area itself is located on slightly higher ground compared to the surrounding area, with a sloping gradient at the back of the site. This appears to be human-made and further evidence of land reclamation. The relationship between topography and the quaternary sediment type is shown in Figure 6.

The study area is located approximately 150 metres south of estuarine swamp, which feeds into the Brisbane water estuary, and is therefore a landform associated with Aboriginal objects according to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice*. The study area is also located approximately 50 metres west of a drainage channel, in Dilgara Ave. Within the AHIMS search results, multiple registered sites are located along the foreshore of the Brisbane water estuary.

3.4 Historic land disturbance

Analysis of historic aerial imagery demonstrates that varying levels of disturbance have occurred within the study area. In 1965, no residential dwelling is located at the site with clear subdivision occurring in Dilgara Avenue, with the site still being covered in estuarine swamp and bush (Figure 7). In 2006, there are some small changes including an additional exterior shed, and garage within the study area (Figure 8). Analyses of aerial imagery suggests that due to the change from the original estuarine swamp and wetland to a residential block, the disturbance to the study area is widespread across the site including the footprint of the dwelling, and associated services.

¹ Historical Satellite Imagery, 1965

https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f7c215b873864d44bccdda8075238c_b

² <https://www.resources.nsw.gov.au/geological-survey/projects/seamless-geology-project#anchor-what-is-the-nsw-seamless-geology>

Figure 5: Topography and hydrology of the study area

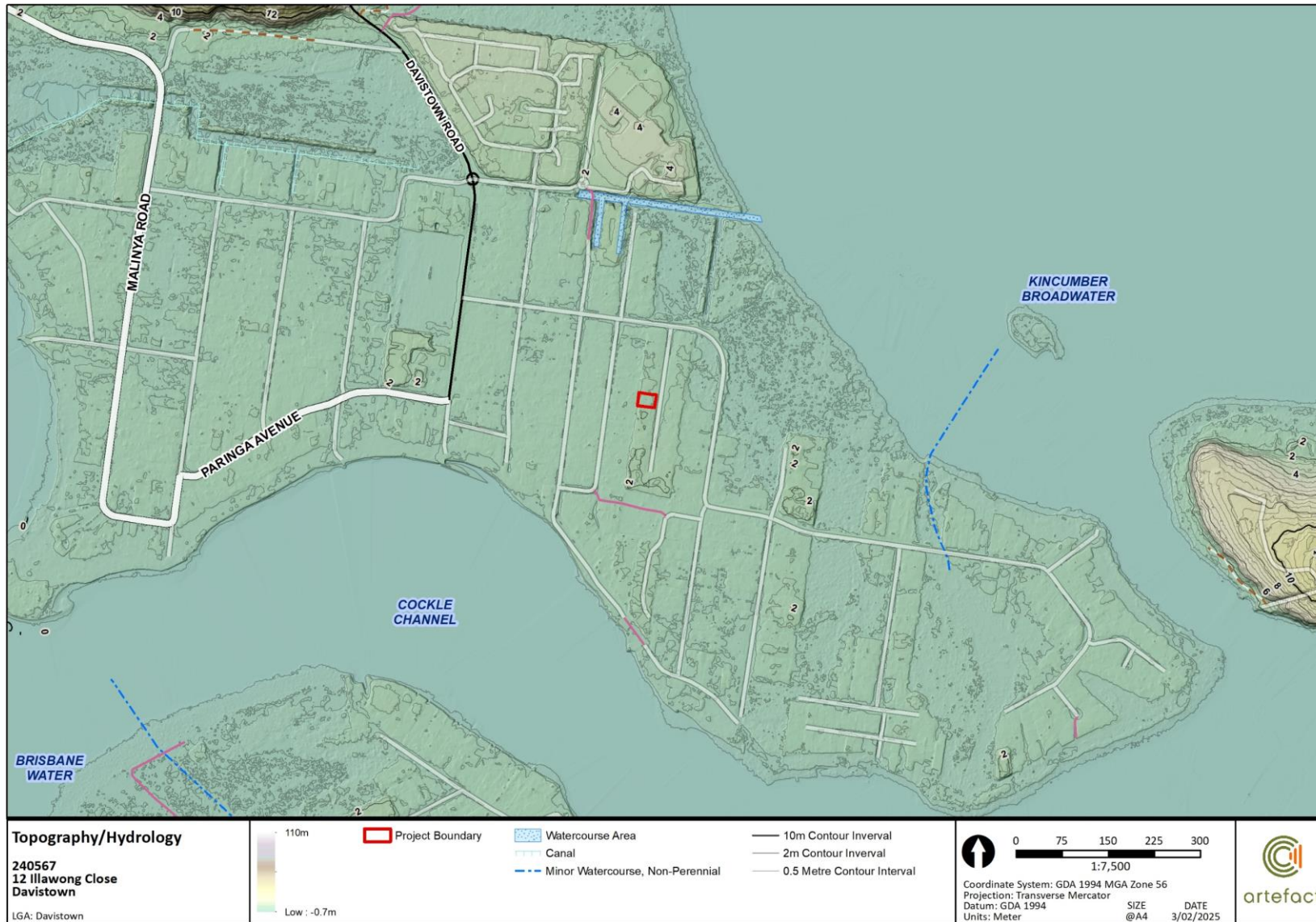
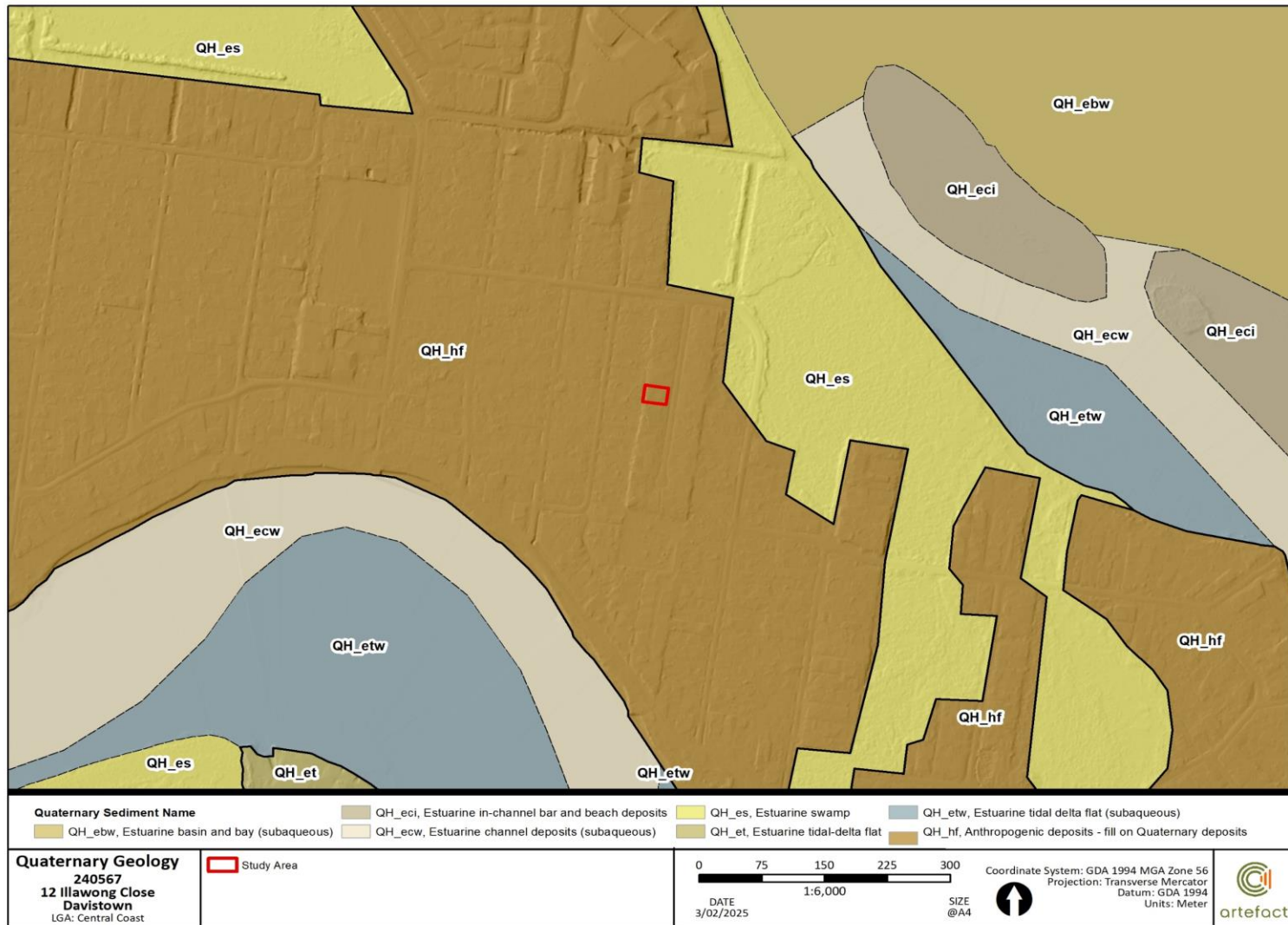


Figure 6: Quaternary geology of the study area with hillshade background



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Figure 7: 1965 Aerial overlay



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Figure 8: 2006 Aerial overlay



3.5 Previous archaeological studies in proximity to the study area

51 Mirreen Avenue, Davistown: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report (Heritage Now 2023)

In 2023, Heritage Now completed a Due Diligence Assessment of 51 Mireen Avenue, Davistown, located approximately 700 metres west of the study area. During the visual inspection, it was found that the driveway was comprised of introduced gravels and that the yard contained introduced, exposed clay. Exposed ground beneath the house included soils and construction materials from when the house had been built. That assessment found no Aboriginal objects during the inspection and considered that there would be no impacts to Aboriginal sites of archaeological or cultural significance. It was recommended that the works could proceed with precautionary recommendations.

39 Paringa Avenue, Davistown: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (Artefact Heritage Services 2023a)

In 2023, Artefact completed a Due Diligence Assessment of 39 Paringa Avenue, Davistown, located approximately 450 metres southwest of the study area. That assessment found the Paringa Avenue study area was located near two registered AHIMS sites: Restella-Paringa Avenue Midden AHIMS ID 45-3-4462 to the north and Restlea Rd midden Davistown foreshore AHIMS ID 45-3-4464 to the south. The Paringa Avenue study area had been subject to localised significant soil disturbance which had not provided evidence for midden material underlying the proposed area of impact. Additionally, shell material viewed during site inspection was found to lay above introduced fill and was stated as unlikely to represent local midden material. No Aboriginal objects were identified within the Paringa Avenue study area, and no further Aboriginal heritage assessment or investigation were recommended.

32 Jenkins Street, Davistown: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (Artefact Heritage Services 2024)

In 2024, Artefact completed a Due Diligence Assessment of 32 Jenkins Street, Davistown, located approximately 650 metres northwest of the study area. A previous assessment by Biosis had mapped a portion of the Jenkins Street study area's front yard as an area of moderate archaeological potential. The Artefact assessment found that the Jenkins Street study area was likely located within an area of previous swamp, and was unlikely to have been a landform associated with Aboriginal objects. The visual inspection and desktop research indicated that unidentified Aboriginal objects were unlikely to be present in the study area. It was determined that the Jenkins Street study area did not contain and was not likely to contain any Aboriginal objects, and that no further assessment was recommended.

4.0 VISUAL INSPECTION

The site inspection was undertaken on 30 January 2025 by Dr Samantha Higgs (Archaeology Team Leader, Artefact), and Alexander Priest (Heritage Consultant, Artefact). The site consists of an 8.65 metre wide by 13.72 metre long raised brick house with a garage to its right side that has a small overhanging veranda. There is a gravel driveway to the house, a boat and trailer is parked to the left of the house and some water and drainage services are placed in the northeastern corner of the front yard. The land was flat and grassed with several areas of soil disturbance and exposure. All areas of soil exposure and disturbance were inspected.

4.1 Front yard

The front yard is grassed with no areas of meaningful soil exposure. It has a gravel driveway and two small trees at the front of the property, along with some shrubbery around the border of the house and front yard. A letterbox is located to the right of the driveway and water services are placed in the right corner of the front yard. No areas of potential archaeological deposits (PADs) were assessed in the front yard.

Figure 9: Front Yard of property with services



Figure 10: Front yard of property



4.2 Back yard

The back yard was grassed with several areas of soil exposure, the main exposure being under the veranda area of the garage (Figure 12). Bleached shell fragments and pieces were observed within this area of soil exposure, consisting of both *anandara* (cockle) and oyster shell mixed with a higher quantity of smaller shells (Figure 13). This deposit of shell has signs of redeposition which include a raised area of redeposited and levelled soil for the existing garage, gravel, builders sand and building debris embedded within the backyards soil surrounding the shell deposit.

The back western side of the backyard has a slope towards the fence line, for approximately 3m, this is visible in Figure 11 as a clearly introduced, raised rectangular portion of anthropogenic fill as seen extending along Illawong Close in the mapping in Figure 6.

The back yard also displays evidence of a previous outbuilding with gravel and building debris apparent on the southern side of the back yard (Figure 15).

Along the right side of the garage more redeposited shell was observed with the same features as the previously discussed deposit including some gravel and building debris (Figure 15). Both deposits contained examples of bleached shell within the size range and species type compatible of a midden deposit, however, no charcoal, faunal remains, or stone tools were observed, and the compatible shells were dispersed with smaller shells compatible with a natural shell deposit.

Figure 11: Back yard overview



Figure 12: Detail of the soil exposure under veranda area



Figure 13: Redeeposited shell under veranda area



Figure 14: Detail of redeeposited shell under veranda area



Figure 15: Redeeposited shell to the side of garage



Summary:

Background research indicates the study area is located on modified land, likely land reclamation, raised above sea level to establish a subdivision within the suburb of Davistown. Consequently, there is no potential for intact or stratified archaeological deposits on the site.

The observed shell was scattered within disturbed soil, likely relocated from its original position as part of fill used in land reclamation to create the original house pad. While some of the shell is consistent with those found in midden deposits, that being *anandara* (cockle) and oyster shell, there was also a larger quantity of smaller shells, consistent with natural shell beds likely present within the surrounding waters present in the area. Shells from these beds can exhibit similar bleaching as that observed here. No Aboriginal stone tools, charcoal, or faunal remains were identified, nor was any shell showing signs of human modification. There was no observable evidence to confirm the shell originated from an Aboriginal midden.

Visible on the western side of the backyard along the fence line is a slope with a uniform and moderate gradient (Figure 11). Geological mapping reveals a raised rectangular section of the anthropogenic fill that matches the location of this slope. This reveals that the soil across the site was raised higher above sea level by anthropogenic fill than other areas (Figure 6).

5.0 ABORIGINAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA

Archaeological potential is closely related to levels of ground disturbance. However, other factors are also taken into account when assessing archaeological potential, such as whether the area is within a landscape feature that is likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.

5.1 Landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects

Particular landscape features in NSW are known to have been favoured locations for repeated or long-term occupation and, hence, more likely to retain archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use. The Due Diligence Code of Practice identifies five landscape features that indicate the likely existence of Aboriginal objects, these include:

-
- *Within 200m of water, or*
 - *Located within a sand dune system, or*
 - *Located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland, or*
 - *Located within 200m below of a cliff face, or*
 - *Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth (Environment 2010)*
-

Landscape Feature	Presence in study area
Within 200m of water	Yes. The study area is not located with 150 metres of water.
Located within a sand dune system	No. The study area is not within a sand dune system.
Located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland	No. The study area is not located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland.
Located within 200m below of a cliff face	No. The study area is not located within 200m below of a cliff face.
Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth (Environment 2010)	No. The study area is not located within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth

5.2 Ground disturbance

Archaeological potential is closely related to levels of ground disturbance. However, other factors are also taken into account when assessing archaeological potential, such as whether artefacts were located on the surface, and whether the area is within a landscape feature that is likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects. The Due Diligence Code of Practice defines disturbed land:

Sec 7.5 (4) For the purposes of this clause, land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the lands surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.

This includes disturbed land via:

(a) soil ploughing

(b) construction of rural infrastructure

(c) clearing of vegetation

(e) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures

(f) 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)

Analysis of historic aerial imagery demonstrates that varying levels of disturbance have occurred within the study area. Background research suggests that disturbance to the study area includes the footprint of the dwelling, earlier external buildings, associated services, and a high quantity of anthropogenic fill into the majority of the site, discussed in soils section of this report.

6.0 THE DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

The Due Diligence Code of Practice provides a series of questions that must be answered to determine the outcome of the due diligence process. These questions are addressed in Table 3.

Table 3: Due Diligence questions and responses

Question	Answer	Comment
Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees	Y	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface. No culturally modified trees are present within the study area.
Are there any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed AHIMS records Other sources of information Landscape features 	Y	No AHIMS sies are present within the study area The study area is located within 200 m of water
Can harm to Aboriginal objects be avoided	Y	Soil and elevation data show the study area to be built upon a layer of anthropogenic fill over an area previously dominated by estuarine swamp. This means that the introduced layer will be impacted rather than the natural layer. This also indicates that any shell visible on the current ground surface has been redeposited from another location, most likely from channel dredging. No Aboriginal objects have been identified within the study area, and none are likely to be present.
Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects, or that they are likely to be there	N	There are no known Aboriginal objects present within the study area. This assessment has found that Aboriginal objects are not likely to be present within the study area.
Is further assessment required	N	No observable evidence of Aboriginal objects was identified and no harm to Aboriginal objects is likely. Works may proceed with caution. Aboriginal objects encountered as unexpected finds remain protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Where Aboriginal objects are encountered archaeological assessment will be required.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The following conclusions and recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as amended
- DECCW Due Diligence Code of Practice
- The results of the AHIMS search and visual inspection
- The likely impacts of the proposed development

It was found that:

- Background research indicates the study area is on modified land, likely land reclamation, raised above sea level to establish a subdivision within the suburb of Davistown. Consequently, there is no potential for intact or stratified archaeological deposits on the site.
- Redeposited shell was observed around the existing shed; however, this has been assessed as consistent with natural shell beds in the area as opposed to Aboriginal shell middens. No Aboriginal stone tools, charcoal, or faunal remains were identified, nor was any shell showing signs of human modification. There was no observable evidence to confirm the shell originated from an Aboriginal midden.

The following recommendations are therefore made:

- The study area does not contain and is not likely to contain any Aboriginal objects. It is recommended that no further Aboriginal heritage assessment or investigation are required, and the proposed works can proceed with caution.
- This Due Diligence assessment does not constitute consent to harm Aboriginal objects, nor it is a 'site clearance' mechanism to allow activities to occur in an area where Aboriginal objects are likely or known to be present.
- If Aboriginal objects are discovered during the proposed works, works must stop immediately and an assessment must be undertaken in accordance with Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. If the activity cannot avoid harm to Aboriginal objects, works cannot proceed until an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit has been issued.

8.0 References

Artefact Heritage Services (2023a). 39 Paringa Avenue, Davistown: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment. Report prepared for Cribb Drafting.

Artefact Heritage Services (2023b). 214 Steyne Road, Saratoga: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment. Report prepared for Nahill Designs.

Artefact Heritage and Environment (2024). 32 Jenkins Street Davistown: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment. Report prepared for Red Eye Constructions & Interiors.

Department of Planning and Environment. (2024). "eSpade: Woy Woy Soils", eSpade. Retrieved January 2025 via:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9131ww.pdf> .

Heritage Now (2023) 51 Mireen Avenue, Davistown: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report. Report prepared for D & MD Building Services.

APPENDIX A: AHIMS EXTENSIVE SEARCH



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 12 Illawang CLOse

Client Service ID : 969941

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
45-3-4961	17 Dilgara Avenue PAD	GDA	56	347967	6293613	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
45-3-4790	Davistown-East-PAD-01	GDA	56	347954	6293700	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		105270,10539 3,105582
	Contact									
	Recorders								5143	

**** 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 29/01/2025 for Alexander Priest for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 347900.0 - 348100.0, Northings : 6293565.0 - 6293765.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 2

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