

Project Number: HN000605-A



ABORIGINAL HERITAGE DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT REPORT – 126 SOMERSBY FALLS ROAD, SOMERSBY

FINAL 14 / 03 / 2024

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Executive Summary

Heritage Now Pty Ltd (Heritage Now) was engaged by R.J. Sinclair Pty Ltd to provide an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment for a Development Application related to the proposed rezoning of land (from rural to industrial) at 126 Somersby Falls Road, Somersby.

This assessment included a review and analysis of background information, and a site inspection/survey, undertaken by Crystal Phillips (Heritage Consultant at Heritage Now), and Jacob Cain (Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council).

One small sandstone outcrop was identified near the fence line along Somersby Falls Road, however there was no evidence of engravings. The Project Area is outside of the management zone identified in the Somersby Industrial Park Plan of Management, and although there are a number of sites recorded on a sandstone rock shelf, approximately 100m east of the Project Area, there were no sites or areas of sensitivity identified within the Project Area.

Heritage Now provides the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1

All on-site personnel are to be made aware of the cultural significance of the Somersby Plateau, and their obligations under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. This includes protection of Aboriginal sites and the reporting of any new, or suspected, Aboriginal heritage sites. This may be done through an on-site induction or other suitable format.

Recommendation 2

In the unlikely event that Aboriginal, or suspected Aboriginal archaeological material is uncovered, or extensive sandstone sheets are encountered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The Project Manager is to contact the Heritage Consultant to make an assessment as to whether the material is classed as Aboriginal object/s under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) and advise on the required management and mitigation measures. Works are not to recommence in the cordoned off area until heritage clearance is given and/or the required management and mitigation measures have been implemented.

Recommendation 3

In the very unlikely event that human remains, or suspected human remains are uncovered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The Project Manager is to contact the NSW Police to establish whether the area is a crime scene. If it is not a crime scene, then Heritage NSW is to be notified via the Environment Line on 131 555 and management measures are to be devised in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Works are not to recommence in the area until the management measures have been implemented.

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym/Term	Definition
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (register for Aboriginal sites in NSW)
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (as per NPW Act 1974)
A Horizon	The top layer of mineral soil in a soil profile. It is usually broken into A ₁ and A ₂ soils, with the former tending to have a relatively high dark organic content, while the latter is paler.
B Horizon	The B horizon underlies the A horizon of a soil profile, and is generally a high-clay content soil.
DCP	Development Control Plan
DCS	NSW Department of Customer Service
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, NSW (became the Office of Environment and Heritage in 2011, now under Heritage NSW).
DP	Deposited Plan
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)
Ex situ	At a location that is different from the original location. Often refers to conserving Aboriginal objects at a location different from its original location.
GDA	Geocentric Datum of Australia
GPS	Global Positioning System
HLRV	Historical Land Records Viewer (NSW Land Registry Services)
Holocene	Geological epoch (period) typically defined as the time period that commenced approximately 11,700 years ago and is the current period of geological time. This period is generally warmer and wetter than the preceding Pleistocene period.
In situ	In situ, Latin for “in the place”, refers to an artefact that has not been moved from its original resting place or the place where it was deposited.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council (Land Council under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983)
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area

Acronym/Term	Definition
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW (Now Heritage NSW)
m	Metric metres
Non-perennial	In terms of waterways, it means a waterway that is usually partially or fully dry for part of the year.
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
NSWLRS	NSW Land Registry Services
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Perennial	In terms of waterways, it means a waterway that has year-round water.
Pleistocene	Geological epoch (period) is typically defined as the time period that commenced approximately 2.6 million years ago and lasted until approximately 11,700 years ago. This period spans the world's recent period of repeated glaciations. The late Pleistocene, in which humans began occupying Australia, is generally colder and dryer than the Holocene.
SIP	Somersby Industrial Park
Spatial Collaboration Portal	Government platform for delivery of NSW spatial datasets provided by DCS Spatial Services.

Version Control

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Draft	Draft for Client	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now, Principal Heritage Consultant	12/3/2024	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now, Principal Heritage Consultant	12/3/2024
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1 Introduction

Heritage Now Pty Ltd (Heritage Now) was engaged by R.J. Sinclair Pty Ltd to provide an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment for a Development Application related to the proposed rezoning of land (from rural to industrial) at 126 Somersby Falls Road, Somersby.

The aim of the Due Diligence Assessment was to assess the likelihood of Aboriginal objects being harmed by the proposed activity, whether further investigation is warranted, and whether the activity requires an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application (DECCW 2010, 2).

1.1 Project Area

The Project Area is located on the south-west edge of Somersby, c.6km west of the centre of Gosford and c.1.7km west of the M1. Mooney Mooney Creek lies c.2.8km to the south-west of the Project Area and Brisbane Water lies c.4.3km to the south-east. The Project Area sits within the Central Coast Council Local Government Area and within the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council boundaries. The Project Area address is 126 Somersby Falls Road. Somersby (Lot 1, DP712505), it is approximately 1ha in size and is freehold land.

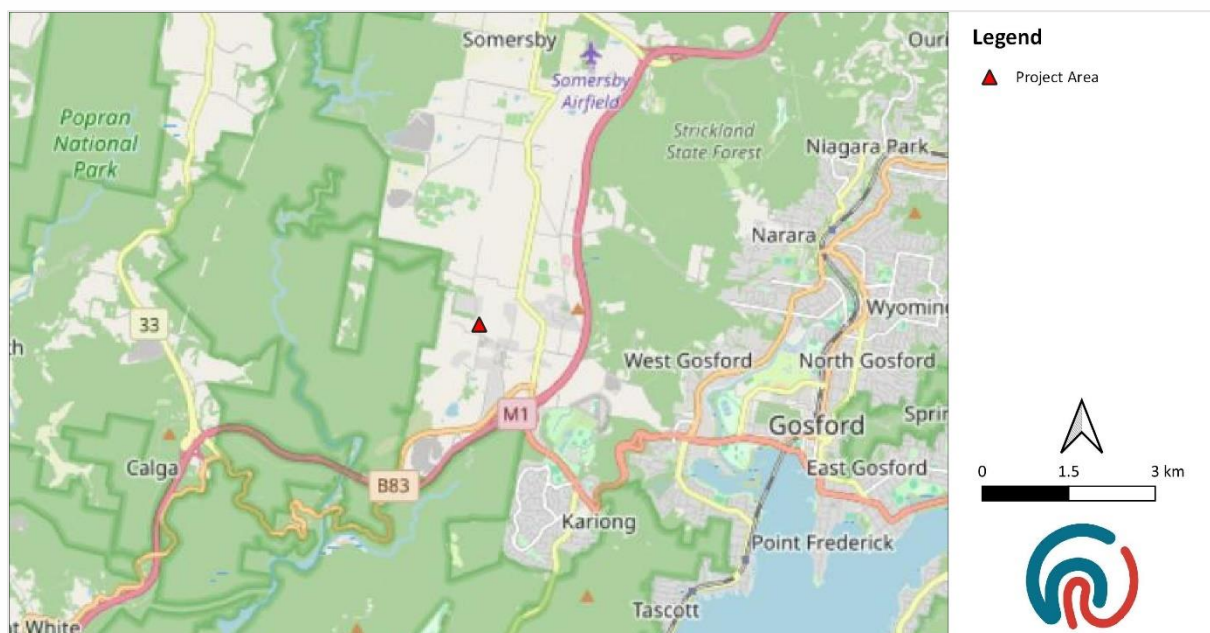


Figure 1. The Project Area in a regional context. (Source: SCP aerial, with Heritage Now additions)



Figure 2. The Project Area. (Source: SCP Maps with Heritage Now additions)

1.2 Overview of Project Proposal

The proposed project relates to the re-zoning of land from RU1 Rural to IN1 Industrial. Currently the plot is residential, but sits as an island surrounded by land which is currently industrial in use or zoned. As such, rezoning is being sought to reflect the predominant zoning surrounding the Project Area.

1.3 Methodology

This assessment was written in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b).

The five steps of the due diligence process, and where they are outlined within this report, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Steps in the DECCW 2010 Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, and corresponding report section.

Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Requirements	Report Section
Step 1— Project Proposal. Assess whether the activity will disturb the ground surface.	Section 1.2 and 6.1
Step 2a—Heritage Context. Search the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database (and other relevant sources of information) to check whether any Aboriginal sites have been recorded in the area, or whether or not Aboriginal objects are likely to be in the present area.	Section 4

Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Requirements	Report Section
Step 2b—Environmental Context. Consider whether Aboriginal objects are likely to be in the area of the proposed activity based on landscape features, and whether the land is disturbed.	Section 3
Step 3—Impact Assessment. Assess whether you can avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature.	Section 6.2
Step 4—Visual Inspection. Undertake desktop assessment and visual inspection.	Section 5 (and throughout report)
Step 5—Conclusions and Recommendations. Specify whether further investigations and a formal impact assessment (AHIP) is required.	Section 6.3 and 7

1.4 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report was produced by the Heritage Now team. The report was written by Daniel Hounsell (Senior Heritage Consultant), Crystal Phillips (Heritage Consultant) with input from Jacqueline Chua (Heritage Officer). Technical input and quality review was provided by Tessa Boer-Mah, Principal Heritage Consultant at Heritage Now.

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2 Legislative Context

This section provides an outline of the Acts, Regulations and guidelines under which this assessment was undertaken at the time of reporting. It is for information purposes only and should not be taken as legal advice.

2.1 Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)

The Native Title Act 1993 recognises and protects the native title rights and interests of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders. The Act established the National Native Title Tribunal as an independent body to administer native title claims. It also authorises the making and registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements about the use and management of land or waters.

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal registers of native title information was undertaken on 25 January 2024. There are relevant entries for the Project Area on the Register of Native Title Claims, National Native Title Register, or Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) contains provisions for protecting Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal Places in NSW. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

Known Aboriginal sites in NSW are registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) as 'Aboriginal objects', but all Aboriginal sites regardless of their registration status on AHIMS are protected in NSW. This includes individual artefacts up to complex sites.

An Aboriginal Place is an area of land that "is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture", and is recognised by a declaration published in the Government Gazette by the Minister for Environment and Heritage.

Under Section 86 of the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm (destroy, deface or damage) or desecrate an Aboriginal object or an Aboriginal Place. Both site types are protected. The definition of harm includes moving an object from the land on which it is situated. The NPW Act sets out tiered strict liability offences and penalties for harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects or places.

Under Section 87, there are certain defences to the offence of harm. These include that harm was carried out under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP); that due diligence was exercised to determine if an action would harm an Aboriginal object; or that an activity was prescribed by the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 as being low impact.

Under Section 89A, an Aboriginal object must be reported to Heritage NSW within a reasonable timeframe unless they have previously been recorded and submitted to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).

2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019

This Regulation provides a framework for exercising due diligence and outlines codes of practice in respect to Aboriginal objects (Section 57), as well as defences for carrying out certain low-impact activities (Section 58). The Regulation also outlines requirements for Aboriginal consultation (Section 60), particularly in relation to an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. Under the Regulation, the following codes of practice are recognised, amongst others:

- Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010b),
- NSW Minerals Industry Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects (NSW Minerals Council 2010), and
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010a).

2.3 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

This Act provides land rights to Aboriginal people through the Local Aboriginal Land Councils. It details a process for claiming unused Crown land in NSW and for enabling land use. It also allows for agreements to permit traditional hunting, fishing and gathering. The Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW) (ORALRA), registers land claims and maintains the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and Register of Aboriginal Owners.

The Project Area is not Crown land and cannot be subject to a claim under this Act.

2.4 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act provides triggers for undertaking environmental and heritage assessments as part of the wider land-use planning framework. This Act has three main parts of direct relevance to Aboriginal cultural heritage: Part 3, which governs the preparation of planning instruments; Part 4, which relates to development assessment provisions for local government (consent) authorities; and Part 5, which relates to activity approvals by governing (determining) authorities. Planning decisions within Local Government Areas (LGAs) are guided by Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). Each LGA is required to develop and maintain an LEP that includes Aboriginal and historical heritage items which are protected under the EP&A Act and the NPW Act.

2.4.1 Central Coast Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2022

The Central Coast Council LEP (2022) requires development consent to demolish, disturb, excavate or develop land on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance. Council must consider the effect of a proposal on an Aboriginal Place and any Aboriginal object located within an area of works. Council must inform the local Aboriginal community about the application where impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage may occur. Protected heritage under the LEP is listed in Schedule 5.

There are no Aboriginal sites in the Project Area listed on the LEP.

3 Environmental Context

This section provides the environmental context for the assessment of past Aboriginal occupation in the Project Area, focusing on whether there were any landscape features that were likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects (DECCW 2010c, 10).

3.1 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology can provide information on stone resources available to Aboriginal people. Soil characteristics provide information on potential archaeological deposits.

The Project Area is located within the Hawkesbury Sandstone Formation, which consists of medium to very coarse-grained quartz sandstone, minor laminated mudstone and siltstone lenses (Och et al. 2015). The most common stone artefact materials known to be used by Aboriginal people include silcrete, indurated mudstone/ tuff (IMT), fine grained silicious (FGS), chert and quartz. Accordingly, any mudstone artefacts found on site may be made from stone sourced locally. Artefacts of other material will be made from stone sourced from outside of the Project Area, although they may have been manufactured locally. Additionally, suitable quality sandstone in this region could provide natural sandstone exposures suitable for grinding axes and other stone artefacts whilst stone outcrops are often used as shelter and art sites. Such are known to be present in this area (see section 4.3) but are not recorded within the Project Area.

The Project Area overlies the Sydney Town Soil Landscape. This soil landscape is common across undulating to rolling low hills and moderately inclined slopes on quartz sandstone (e.g. Hawkesbury Sandstone) along the edge of the Somersby Plateau. Slopes are uneven, and waxing with gradients ranging from 5–25% whilst ridges and crests are moderately broad, drainage lines are narrow and incised. Occasional sandstone benches are present and often exposed along drainage lines. The landscape is usually extensively cleared (for pasturage and residential use), and where it has not been, low eucalypt open-woodland and scrub are present.

Locally, up to 30cm of loose brown, loamy sand topsoil (A¹ horizon) overlies up to 150cm of earthy, bright, brown, sandy clay loam subsoil (B horizon) which, in turn, overlies intermittent areas of up to 50cm of grey, massive, mottled, sandy clay loam (B²/B³ horizon). Sandstone benches, if present, are covered by up to 30cm of the A¹ or B horizon.

Typically, archaeological deposits are generally limited to A horizon soils, as B horizon soils often predate human occupation (Hughes, Spooner, and Questiaux 2014, 36). Furthermore, B horizon clay soils (or bedrock) form a compact barrier through which artefacts typically do not penetrate. However, in this instance the B horizon is softer and it is possible that archaeological artefacts may have penetrated it (via natural or man-made processes). Therefore, whilst the upper A horizon (c.30cm) is most likely to contain artefacts, there is the potential for artefacts to be present up to a depth of c.180cm if the soils have not been subjected to erosion or stripping, and depending on the landform upon which they are located and in consideration of surrounding archaeological indicators.

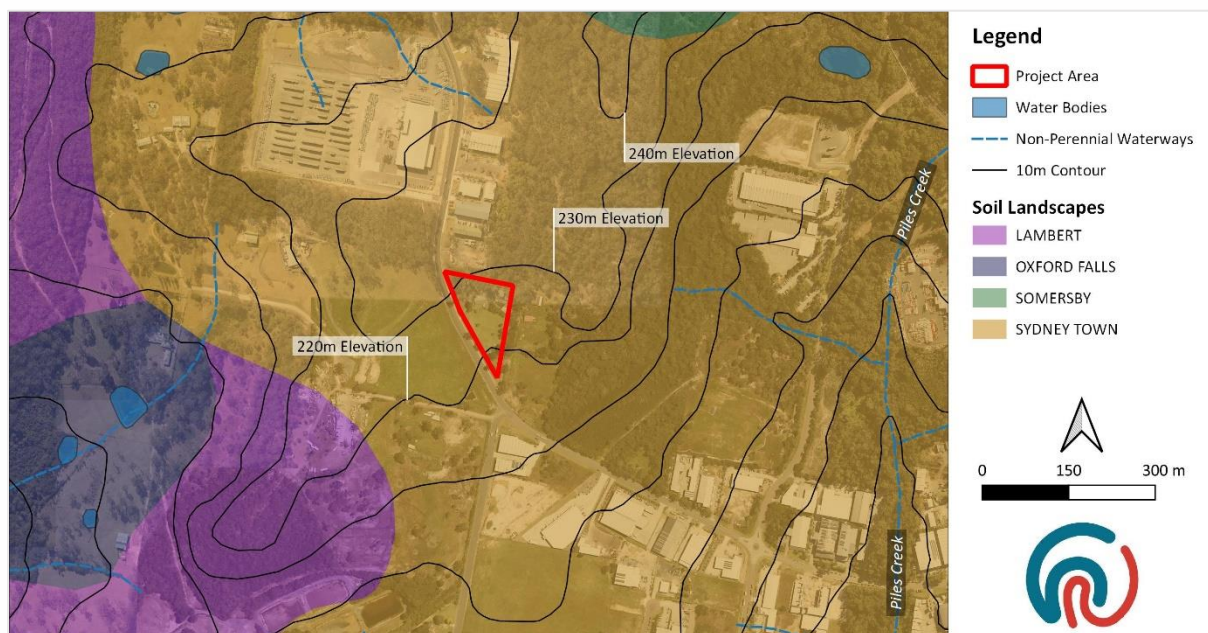


Figure 3. Soil landscape of the Project Area and surrounding region. (Source: Soil Landscapes based on Murphy (1993), topography and aerial from SCP with Heritage Now additions)

3.2 Topography and Hydrology

The Project Area lies on the upper slopes of a large local hill, sitting just on the south-east brow of the hill. The land slopes from a height of c.236m AHD (at its north-west corner) to c.218m AHD at its south-east corner – a distance of c.205m, a gradient of 8.78% which is a gentle slope. The brow of the hill off which the Project Area is just located, is the south-west end of a long south-west to north-east aligned, wide, ridgeline formed by the hill-line sitting between Floods Creek c.1.8km to the west, and Piles Creek c.640m to the east. Ridgelines are commonly used as pathway resources and camp sites, by past Aboriginal peoples (Daniel 2018). Ridgelines along with ridgetops, headlands, cliffs, rock shelters and caves are sensitive as per Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010b, 12).

Access to fresh water is known to be a primary consideration for Aboriginal people when selecting camp site locations. Although analysis of changes in artefact density in relation to distance from fresh water have not yet been established in this region, studies from the Hunter Valley demonstrate that areas within 300m of wetlands and fresh water are considered to have been ideal locations for camping and focused occupation (i.e. repeated visits, visits of longer duration) (Kuskie and Kamminga 2000; Kuskie 2015). Conversely, areas further than 300m from wetlands and/or water sources were outside the primary or secondary resource zones and are likely to only have had low to very low intensity use for hunting and/or gathering during the course of the normal daily round, or for transitory movement. The sensitivity of waterways for Aboriginal campsites is also reflected in the Due Diligence Code of Practice, which considers areas within 200m of water archaeologically sensitive (DECCW 2010b, 12).

The Project Area is located c.390m to the east of a first order non-perennial creek. This is a tributary of Floods Creek, flowing south-west into it. A further first order non-perennial creek, which is again a tributary of Floods Creek, sits c.275m north of the Project Area, this tributary flowing north-west into Floods Creek. A final first order non-perennial creek lies c.280m to the east of the Project Area, flowing east into Piles Creek. These creeks all represent well established drainage lines flowing off

the shoulder of, and down the hill on which the Project Area is located, and joining into more significant draining channels and creeks that ultimately feed into the perennial fourth order Mooney Mooney Creek (c.2.8 km to the south-west of the Project Area).

Given the lack of readily available fresh water at the location of the Project Area, the Aboriginal use of the area is likely to be limited to short term occupation, exploiting the resources of the area as they pass through it.

3.3 Flora and Fauna

This section is intended to give a general overview of the flora and fauna that may have been used by Aboriginal people in the past. The information is supplied for understanding the past Aboriginal use of the landscape and is not intended for ecological assessment purposes.

Past Aboriginal people are likely to have encountered vegetation similar to the Sydney Coastal Dry Sclerophyll Forests in the Project Area. This vegetation class contains open eucalypt forests and woodlands 10-25 m tall with a prominent and diverse sclerophyll shrub understorey and ground cover of sclerophyll sedges.

Canopy trees include Sydney red gum and red bloodwood. In gullies Sydney peppermint, old man banksia and Christmas bush may also be present. Ridges may also have brown stringy bark, broad leaved and narrow leaved scribbly gum and silvertop ash.

Shrubs include flax-leaved and sunshine wattle, hairpin banksia, wallum heath, waxflower, grey and pink spider flower, broad leaved hakea and drumsticks, mountain devil, prickly broom-heath, broad leaved and pine leaved geebung, heath phyllota and grass trees. The grassy layers include bushy clubmoss and leafy purple flag.

Of these flora, old man and hairpin banksia, broad leaved geebung and grass trees are known to have been used by Aboriginal people, as well as attracting animals which could be hunted. Some of these species would have been used as raw materials for implements and weaving, as well as food and medicine. Geebung, for instance, has known antiseptic properties and some varieties produce edible fruit (Robinson 1991, 100).

The nectar of the flowers of old man and hairpin banksia were used as a sweetener and the dried flowers used to strain water. The flowers also attracted parrots, bandicoots and possums which were often hunted in the vicinity of the trees. The seeds were also edible and grubs beneath the bark provided a source of protein. The cones were also used to carry fire as they smoulder for long periods (Caton and Hardwick 2018, 46,122).

The nectar of mountain devil was used as a sweetener and areas with mountain devil were good for hunting reptiles who were attracted to insects feeding on the nectar (Caton and Hardwick 2018, 335).

The broad-leaved geebung has edible fruit as well as seeds. The juice and flesh of unripe fruit were used for treating burns, scratches and rashes. The ripe fruit on the ground also attracted possums, bandicoots and wallabies (Caton and Hardwick 2018, 337).

Grass trees had multiple uses. The leaf bases were edible, along with the immature seeds and flowers, the terminal bud and rhizomes. The tree resin was used as an adhesive, including attaching

stone barbs to spears. The flower stems were used as spear shafts, particularly for fishing spears. The leaves were used as cutting tools as well as for basket weaving (Caton and Hardwick 2018, 129).

These forests and heaths provide the habitat for wallabies, kangaroos, potoroos, possums, bats, and quolls. These faunae could have provided a source of food and their hides could be used a resource to make clothing.

In addition, small areas of Coastal Heath Swamp may have been present in or near to the Project Area. This landscape typically consists of dense sedgeland with open stratum of emergent sclerophyllous shrubs. Trees are not usually present whilst shrubs and vines consist of *Leptospermum livensidei*, *L. juniperinum*, *L. continentale*, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Callistemon citrinus*, *Epacris paludosa*, *E. obtusifolia*, *Sprengelia incarnata*, *Banksia robur*, *B. oblongifolia*, *B. ericifolia*, *Hakea teretifolia*, *Bauera microphylla*, *B. capitata*, *Dillwynia floribunda* and *Symphionema paludosum*. Forbs, graminoids and pteridophytes are also present, consisting of *Empodisma minus*, *Leptocarpus tenax*, *Lepyrodia scariosa*, *L. interrupta*, *L. muelleri*, *Eurychorda complanatus*, *Schoenus brevifolius*, *Lepidosperma limicola*, *L. neesii*, *Ptilothrix deusta*, *Baumea teretifolia*, *B. rubiginosa*, *Chorizandra sphaerocephala*, *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*, *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Tetrarrhena turfosa*, *Plinthanthesis paradoxa*, *Selaginella uliginosa*, *Gleichenia dicarpa*, *Drosera spathulata*, *D. binata*, *Xanthorrhoea fulva*, *X. resinifera*, *Blandfordia grandiflora*, *B. nobilis*, *Burchardia umbellata*, *Sowerbaea juncea*, *Thysanotus juncifolius*, *Xyris operculata* and *Dampiera stricta*.

These swamplands provide the habitat for snakes, frogs, possums, and bats as well as water fowl including geese, sandpipers, plovers and curlews, as well as raptors such as eagles and harriers. There would also have been fish and a variety of shellfish. The fauna and flora present in this landscape would have provided a source of food, whilst material such as hide and bone would have been used for the manufacture of clothing and tools.

3.4 Land Use

Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure, roads, trails and tracks, vegetation clearance, construction of buildings, structures and utilities and other impacts involving earthworks (DECCW 2010b, 18).

Parish Maps for the area are available from 1922. This earliest map shows that the current Project Area is located in the north-east corner of a larger rectangular lot, Lot 49 owned by Lawrence Dwyer. Sections of Somersby Falls Road and Myoora Road are present at this time. However, Somersby Falls Road takes a different path around the Project Area, going around the east and north edges of the Project Area, rather than along its south-west side. Nothing changes in maps dated to 1937 and 1956. In the 1968 map, Somersby Falls Road now loops along the south-west side of the Project Area, as well as running around its east and north edge – creating the triangular land shape still seen today. It is still part of the larger Lot 49. There is no change in the final Parish Map of 1979.

Historical aerial images are available from 1966. This shows the Project Area to be an area of open scrub land with a track (Somersby Falls Road) running to the east and north of it (Figure 5). It appears to form the north-east corner of a large garden associated with a property to the south (within Lot 49). Little has changed by 1975 other than Somersby Falls Road now appears to be more formal in nature and loops to the south-west of the Project Area, creating the triangle shape for the

Project Area seen today, and cutting off the Project Area from its direct, spatial, connection with the property to the south. By 1990, a large residential building and associated smaller outbuilding have been constructed along the northern edge of the Project Area, and the loop of Somersby Falls Road which passes to the east and north of the Project Area appears to be falling out of use – being little more than a dirt track as opposed to the asphalt surface of the rest of the road (Figure 5). The property is accessed via the portion of Somersby Falls Road which runs to the south-west of the Project Area. By 1994, two further buildings have been built along the northern edge of the Project Area and the access to the properties has been some-what formalised. By 2001, a southern extension has been constructed onto the main residential building. Up until c.2010 there are a number of minor extensions and alterations to the outbuildings. There are no further evident changes, and the Project Area remains as it is today (2024).

Based on this background information, the Project Area is considered to be disturbed land due to a combination of land clearance, construction activities and associated landscaping. It is possible that away from areas of construction, intact surface archaeological sites may be present, particularly around the less disturbed borders of the site. Given the nature of the soils at this location there is also the possibility for Aboriginal artefacts/deposits to exist at depth within the soil profile, again particularly where this has not been disturbed by construction. The degree of disturbance was further examined during the visual inspection (Section 5).



Figure 4. The Project Area in 1966, before the current alignment of Somersby Falls Road. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery)



Figure 5. The Project Area in 1990. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery)

3.5 Synthesis

The Project Area is located on a gentle slope in what would once have been a forested region – such landscapes are often utilised as camp sites by past Aboriginal peoples. Unfortunately, the site is some distance (c.390m) from any source of fresh water, and this would have limited its use, with areas closer to a ready source of fresh water being preferred. The Project Area has also been disturbed by clearance and construction activity – which will reduce the likelihood of any Aboriginal artefacts/deposits which were on site having survived, at least at a surface level. It is possible that undisturbed deeper deposits may still contain archaeological remains.

4 Heritage Context

This section outlines the Aboriginal heritage context of the Project Area. It includes a general outline of Aboriginal occupation in Australia and the region, an analysis of search results from the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), as well as relevant heritage studies.

4.1 Historical Records

This region is recognised as being the traditional country of the Darkinjung people. Boundaries between neighbouring groups were often defined by waterways or mountains. Economic, social, and religious links between various groups were also noted by some early European observers. Wollombi Brook, the McDonald River and the Boree Track were all noted as travel routes for Aboriginal people from the Upper Hunter to the Central Coast (Brayshaw 1987, 41). Lancelot Threlkeld, a missionary, noted Awabakal people traveling into the mountains to the west of Lake Macquarie in the 1830s for trade and ceremonial activities.

4.2 Archaeological Background

Australia and New Guinea were connected as a single continental landmass called Sahul and have been occupied by humans for at least 65,000 years (Clarkson et al. 2017). Eastern NSW has been occupied from at least 50,000 years ago (Williams et al. 2017). The earliest archaeological evidence of occupation in the Hunter region are radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal at a site in Fal Brook, north of Singleton (Koettig 1987). The artefacts within the deposit were dated to the Pleistocene, approximately 34,590 years before present (BP). However, most of the archaeology in the Hunter region is younger and has been dated to the Holocene (in the last 10,000 years).

4.3 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

Aboriginal sites recorded in NSW are registered with geographic co-ordinates in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Information in AHIMS can provide information on Aboriginal site patterning as well as showing if Aboriginal sites occur in the Project Area.

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System was searched on the 25th of January 2024 from coordinates GDA, Zone 56, Eastings 337943 to 341943 and Northings 6299994 to 6303994 (Attachment 1). The search produced a result of 102 sites. While stone artefacts often dominate the archaeological record because they are preserved well in comparison to other materials such as bone implements, clothing, ornamentation, medicinal supplies, woven goods, and wooden weapons used by Aboriginal people, more than half of the sites (74%) are with art. Potential archaeological deposits, grinding grooves, water holes, shell, stone arrangement, and an Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming site were also recorded in the region (Table 2).

The definitions of the site features identified in the AHIMS search is summarised in Table 4.

Table 2. AHIMS site types.

Context	Site Types	Count	Per cent
Open site	Art + Grinding Groove + Artefact	1	0.98%
	Art + Grinding Groove + Water Hole	1	0.98%
	Art + Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	1	0.98%
	Art + Shell	1	0.98%
	Water Hole	1	0.98%
	PAD	1	0.98%
	Art + Grinding Groove + Stone Arrangement	2	1.96%
	Artefact + Grinding Groove	2	1.96%
	Art + Artefact + PAD	2	1.96%
	Artefact	4	3.92%
	Art + Artefact	4	3.92%
	Art + Grinding Groove	15	14.71%
	Grinding Groove	17	16.67%
	Art	35	35.29%
Open site Total		88	87
Closed site	Art + Artefact	1	0.98%
	PAD	1	0.98%
	Artefact + Grinding Groove + Shell	1	0.98%
	Art + Grinding Groove	2	1.96%
	Art	9	8.82%
Closed site Total		14	14
Grand Total		102	101

The majority of the sites identified in the search are valid, usually meaning that they have not been subject to salvage/removal under an AHIP. The AHIMS search indicated that one site has been completely salvaged/destroyed and one site has been partially salvaged/destroyed. One site (not detailed in the tables presented in this section) was identified as non-archaeological. The status of sites identified in the search is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3. Site status.

Site Types	Salvaged/ Destroyed	Partially Salvaged/ Destroyed	Valid
Art + Grinding Groove + Water Hole			1
Art + Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming			1
Water Hole			1
Art + Shell			1
Artefact + Grinding Groove + Shell			1

Site Types	Salvaged/ Destroyed	Partially Salvaged/ Destroyed	Valid
Art + Grinding Groove + Artefact			1
Art + Artefact + PAD			2
Artefact + Grinding Groove			2
Art + Grinding Groove + Stone Arrangement			2
PAD		1	1
Artefact	1		3
Art + Artefact			5
Grinding Groove			17
Art + Grinding Groove			17
Art			44
Total	1	1	99
Percent	0.99%	0.99%	98.02%

Table 4. Aboriginal site features description, as per OEH 2012 unless otherwise referenced.

Site Features	OEH 2012 Description
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	Previously referred to as mythological sites, these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g., natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc.
Art	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, 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.
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people.
Grinding Groove	A groove in a rock surface resulting from manufacture of stone tools such as ground edge hatchets and spears; may also include rounded depressions resulting from grinding of seeds and grains.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where sub-surface stone artefacts and/or other cultural materials are likely to occur (DECCW 2010a, 38).
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.
Stone Arrangement	Human produced arrangements of stone usually associated with ceremonial activities, or used as markers for territorial limits or to mark/protect burials.
Waterhole	A source of fresh water for Aboriginal groups which may have traditional ceremonial or dreaming significance and/or may also be used to the present day as a rich resource gathering area (e.g., waterbirds, eels, clays, reeds etc).

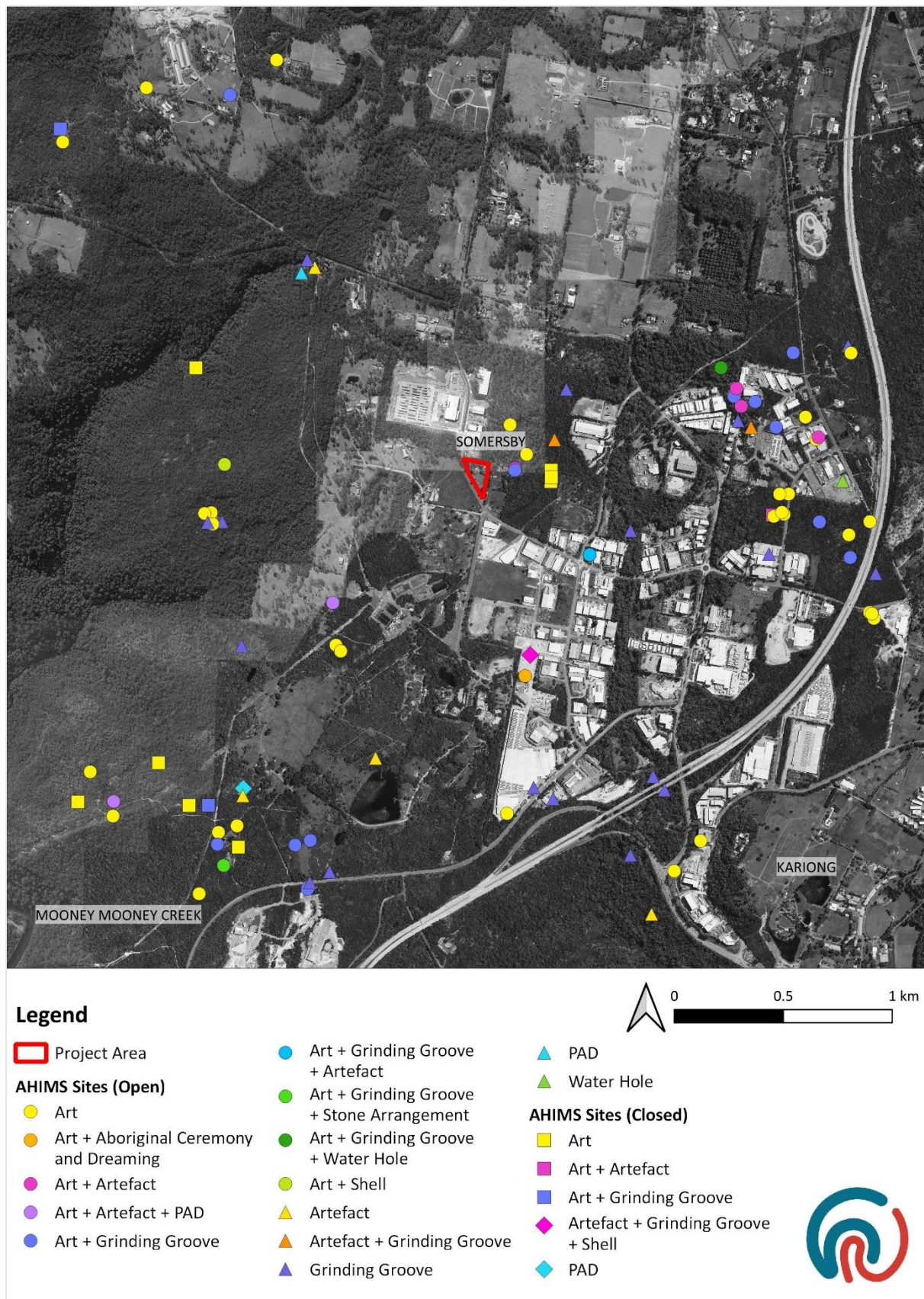


Figure 6. AHIMS search results. (Source: SCP aerial with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

There are five registered AHIMS sites within 200m of the Project Area. Details from the AHIMS Site Cards are outlined below:

AHIMS 45-3-3284 (Somerby GG)

This rock engraving site was recorded in 1993 and is located c.120m west of the north-east corner of the Project Area. The site is located in the woodland which surrounds the Project Area to the north and west, and consists of a large undulating rock exposure on which there are four engravings. The largest (and clearest) of these is a kangaroo approximately 3.2 x 2.1m whose tail points west towards mount Wondabyne, which is visible c.12km away.

AHIMS 45-3-0015 (Floods Falls; SIM 2/7, 2/8, 2/9 ENGS)

This rock engraving site was recorded in 1946 and is located c.120m west of the north-east corner of the Project Area. The site is located in the woodland which surrounds the Project Area to the north and west, and consists of a series of eight small groups of engravings scattered along a series of rock exposures which run along the top of a low ridge to the east of Somersby Falls Road, with some of the engravings also being associated with tool grinding grooves. The engravings depict men and animals (kangaroos and snakes) as well as a bird-like figure and a boomerang like shape.

AHIMS 45-3-3348 (SIE 3)

This AHIMS entry simply groups AHIMS 45-3-0015 and 45-3-3284 together, recognising that as they are less than 10m apart, they are in-fact one group of engravings to be treated as one site.

AHIMS 45-3-2218 (Somerby; Faint Fish ENG)

This rock engraving site was recorded in 1993 and is located c.180m to the north-west of the north-east corner of the Project Area. The site is located in the woodland which surrounds the Project Area to the north and west. It consists of three faint engraved fish, and possible a very faint snake in a group extending c.2m over an exposed rock surface which slopes to the east on the edge of a ridge. Faint tool grinding grooves are also present. The largest fish is c.80 x 60cm.

AHIMS 45-3-4479 (Somerby Mcarthy U61A Snake ENG)

This rock engraving site was recorded in 2020 and is located c.200m to the north of the north-east corner of the Project Area. The site is located in the woodland which surrounds the Project Area to the north and west. It consists of an open rock surface located along a ridge line upon which is engraved a 1.6m long, curving, snake. Believed to have been previously recorded as part of 45-3-0015.

4.4 Heritage Report Summaries

Heritage reports relevant to the Project Area have been summarised in this section to provide an understanding of the previous assessments that have been undertaken and the implications for Aboriginal site patterning.

AMBS, 2002, Aboriginal Heritage Study for Plan of Management - Somersby Industrial Park (SIP)

AMBS was commissioned by Gosford City Council to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Study for SIP, in response to concerns from the local Aboriginal community about the protection and management of Aboriginal sites within the SIP, and concern from landowners over potential delays in assessment of

Development Applications due to the presence of Aboriginal sites. The study includes three volumes. A field survey was undertaken for the purpose of accurately relocating all previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the SIP and to record new sites that may have been missed in earlier studies. The survey was done in two stages, with the first stage being to survey in detail the entire SIP study area and determine the location and accuracy of all previous site recordings. This survey included land immediately east of the current Project Area. The second stage was more in depth and included identifying previously unrecorded archaeological features, determining accuracy of previous site recordings and updating site records where necessary, creating accurate GPS site maps, and compiling a detailed photographic archive of rock art and other site features within the SIP (AMBS 2002a, 36). The site types identified in the survey were engravings, axe grinding grooves, shelters with deposit, and shelter with pigment art. The survey program determined that a total of 41 Aboriginal sites may exist within the study area. Of these sites, the survey team rediscovered a total of 27 out of the 39 previously recorded sites and made two new site recordings (AMBS 2002a, 41–42).

The rock engravings were all determined to have high significance. Section 6 of this report details the cultural significance of these sites and a summary of management recommendations (detailed further in Volume 3). The recommendations made in the report were: to establish management zones that include the broadest range of natural and cultural heritage values possible; to retain all sites with rock art within the SIP; and to retain a representative sample of grinding grooves within the SIP (AMBS 2002a, 79).

The second volume contains detailed descriptions, maps, and photographs for each of the Aboriginal sites and two historic features recorded within the Somersby Industrial Estate. Authored by Huw Barton and Dr Paul Taçon from the AMBS, the report is organised by following the numbering system devised by Lough (1981) of S.I.E. numbers from 1 to 37 (AMBS 2002b, 1). The new sites recorded were given a number in consecutive order from Lough's last number, while sites without S.I.E. numbers are numbered using the NPWS site numbers given for these sites.

The third volume contains management recommendations for SIP. A major aim of the management plan was to determine an approach in which a representative sample of Aboriginal sites could be preserved within a working industrial park for future generations. The report outlines in table format the list of blocks (with owner reference numbers) in the park indicating the presence of Aboriginal sites and the corresponding management requirements in brief. The management context is provided in more detail in section 2, including general and specific management objectives, and proposes four management zones – to provide an opportunity to balance landscape change with the preservation of site context. The report outlines general policies for the management of sites, including access, control of soil and water movement, rubbish dumping and education. Specific management policies for rock engravings and grinding grooves are also detailed, as well as specific management recommendations for each individual site identified in the study.

Silcox, 1989, Archaeological Survey of Lot 90, Somersby Industrial Estate, Near Gosford.

This study was undertaken ahead of the proposed subdivision of the land. The southern boundary was located c.20m to the north of the current Project Area. It is located on the Somersby Plateau towards the northern end of the Sydney Basin on an undulating surface consisting of subdued ridges and valleys and a number of drainage depressions, overlying Hawkesbury Sandstone which outcrops at numerous places. Previous studies in the nearby area noted engraving sites, rock shelter sites with

art and/or PADs and axe grinding groove sites. It was anticipated that these site types would be the most likely to occur within the study area.

A pedestrian survey of the study area was undertaken. The survey (re) located two already known engraving sites which has been noted by a survey undertaken in 1981 (noted but not fully recorded nor registered) (Lough 1981) which were engravings of fishes and snakes and would (eventually) be registered as AHIMS site 45-3-4479 and 45-3-2218 (see above).

It was recommended that the sites be re-located and properly recorded and any potential buyer be made aware of them, with future AHIP sought if required and once recorded (Silcox 1989a).

Silcox, 1989, Survey for Aboriginal Sites, Somersby

This report was commissioned by Ashton Scholastic for 26 acres of land, situated 300m east of the current Project Area. The report noted the previous work undertaken in this area, including by Lough in 1981, and Sim in 1972 and 1973, with rock engravings and grinding grooves being the most common site types found in the area.

The survey identified two Aboriginal sites, both of which had been previously recorded. Site 45-3-16 was grinding grooves in Piles Creek (but was found to be outside of the actual study area), while site 45-3-17 was a rock engraving featuring anthropomorphic figures on a sandstone outcrop.

The sites were considered representative of other similar sites in the region, although the low density of sites was noted, as compared to the much higher density of sites found in the steeper slopes of a ridge that runs across the north-west corner of the industrial estate. Recommendations were for the protection of the engraving site with a buffer zone of 5 – 10 m and protective barrier (Silcox 1989b).

Giles Hamm, 1995, An Archaeological Assessment of the Australian Reptile Park Relocation Site at Somersby.

This study was undertaken on land earmarked as a proposed site for the relocation of the Australian Reptile Park. The study area was 6.46ha and located c.650 m south of the current Project Area. The site lies across undulating disturbed and regenerated bush land, crossed by a small creek and overlying Hawksbury Sandstone which outcrops occasionally. The presence of fresh water and exposed sandstone meant that it was predicted that sites (artefact scatters) would be found in association with water and exposed sandstone locations, and that art might be found on the exposed sandstone (Hamm 1995, 9).

The site was subject to pedestrian survey which found a single rock art site to the south of the study area. This consisted of a small circle (possibly all that is left of what was originally a fish) engraved upon a sandstone bench on an upper hillslope. No other engravings were found on nearby sandstone exposures (Hamm 1995, 9–10). It was recommended that the site be fenced off and avoided by the proposed development (Hamm 1995, 11).

GeoLINK, 2013, Ecological and Aboriginal Heritage Report: Somersby Industrial Park

This study was undertaken in advance of the proposed rezoning of land to assess the suitability of the land for rezoning. The study involved three broad areas, the Western Precinct, encompassing c.50ha which includes the Project Area as well as the Infill area (3ha) c.1km to the east of the Project Area and the Eastern Precinct (24ha), c.2km to the south-east of the Project Area. The topography of

the study area was gentle slopes, with drainage lines present in the Western Precinct, much of the land having been previously cleared for pastoral use, but also residential and industrial (quarrying) use. Desk based assessment of the site indicated a low potential for evidence of past occupation, due to the landform types (slopes) with no reliable water nearby – exposed sandstone may be engraved. Artefact scatters may be present and be indicative of travel through the area or use of the area for hunting and gathering only.

A pedestrian survey of the study area was undertaken. No sites were noted and the following conclusions were drawn:

- the potential for bora/ceremonial, carved tree, scarred tree, rock engraving and stone arrangement sites to occur within the investigation area is low;
- no direct evidence of lithic procurement sites was identified, and the potential for casual, opportunistic procurement of stone, such as quartz, from colluvial gravels within the investigation area is unlikely;
- no evidence was encountered of burial sites, and although the potential for skeletal remains to occur within the investigation area is considered to be very low, it cannot be discounted;
- sites of traditional cultural significance were not identified by the Aboriginal stakeholders involved in the investigation. However, the possibility cannot be excluded that traditional or historical Aboriginal values or associations may exist that were not divulged to MCH by the persons consulted, although this potential is assessed as low; and
- there remains a very low potential for sites to occur in the areas currently obscured by vegetation and leaf litter (GeoLINK Environmental Management and Design 2013, 28).

No further recommendations for archaeological work were made.

Andrew Roberts, 2006, Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, Somersby, NSW.

This report was commissioned by Adam Lowe Earthmoving, to amend the Aboriginal Management Zone located on Lot 5, DP 854216, Vere Place, Somersby (Roberts 2006). The study area was located c.1.2km to the east of the Project Areas and covered c.0.7ha. The lot contains an identified Aboriginal site, comprising of a large rock platform with engravings. The amendment proposal was to subdivide the lot into two portions, with the proponent intending to donate the smaller portion containing the registered site to the Darkinjung LALC. Site SIE17 is considered an important component of an initiation ground, and was assessed as highly significant from both a scientific and cultural perspective. The report makes recommendations for the acceptance and transfer of the amended lease portion as well as for ongoing site maintenance measures to be implemented, indicating that the outcome of this proposal would be beneficial for the protection and management of this site.



4.5 Synthesis

The Project Area is located on a gentle slope in what would once have been a forested region – such landscapes are often utilised as camp sites by past Aboriginal peoples. Unfortunately, the site is some distance (c.390m) from any source of fresh water, and this would have limited its use, with areas closer to a ready source of fresh water being preferred.

A search of the AHIMS database indicates there are five registered AHIMS sites within 200m of the Project Area, all of which are rock engraving art sites. A study of the Aboriginal cultural heritage remains of the wider area (above) also demonstrates that rock engraving art sites, tool grinding groove sites, and rock outcrop shelter sites are common in the area, with art sites being by far the most common site present (often associated with PADs and grinding groove sites). These site types

are all associated with outcrops of the local Hawkesbury sandstone and are often (though not exclusively) associated with sources of water (creeks and drainage lines) and ridge lines.

The Project Area sits on a slope just off the brow of a hill, and is in the same geological region as the aforementioned sites. Whilst there is no nearby source of water, this does not entirely preclude the presence of these site types, should suitable exposures of rock also be present. No such exposures are currently known to exist within the Project Area. The land of the Project Area has been disturbed by construction to its northern end and by the landscaping and maintenance of what appears to be a well-manicured garden across the rest of the Project Area, making the survival of surface sites less likely. The edges of the Project Area have been subject to less disturbance and land clearance and therefore may have a greater potential for containing surface remains and unremoved/undamaged rock exposures.

5 Visual Inspection

The Project Area was surveyed by Crystal Phillips of Heritage Now and Jacob Cain of Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council on 20 February 2024.

The purpose of the survey was to identify material evidence for Aboriginal occupation on the surface as well as provide an assessment of archaeological potential – the non-visible material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use which have a likelihood of being present under the ground surface (DECCW 2010b, 12).

The front of the Project Area along Somersby Falls Road was covered in thick grass (Plate 1, Plate 2). However, there were a few areas of exposure indicating clayey soils present (Plate 3). No artefacts were observed.

There is a pond located in the southern corner (Plate 4). The perimeter of the pond was inspected, and had some areas of exposure. No sites were identified.

One small section of sandstone was observed near Somersby Falls Road (Plate 5). There was no evidence of engravings or grinding grooves. No other sandstone outcrops were identified during the survey.

The north-east corner of the Project Area is mostly concreted, or contained buildings, including the house and sheds (Plate 6, Plate 7). Sites were considered unlikely in this area due to the past land use.

The sandstone site to the east of the Project Area cannot be seen from the Project Area. Overall, it was considered unlikely for any sites to be present below the surface due to past land use and the distance from a reliable source of water.

5.1 Summary

No Aboriginal sites were identified in the Project Area.

6 Impact Assessment

This section assesses the potential impact of the proposed works in relation to Aboriginal heritage values in the Project Area.

6.1 Proposed Works

The proposal is to rezone the Project Area for industrial development. This will involve demolition of existing buildings and potential cut and fill for construction of new industrial facilities.

6.2 Impact Assessment

The Project Area is within 100m of the Management Zone 1 (MZ-01) identified in the Somersby Industrial Park Plan of Management (Connell Wagner 2005; AMBS 2002a). Figure 7 below indicates the position of the Project Area in relation to this zone and the sites within it. The Project Area is outside the management zone.

There will be no impacts to sites by rezoning the Project Area.

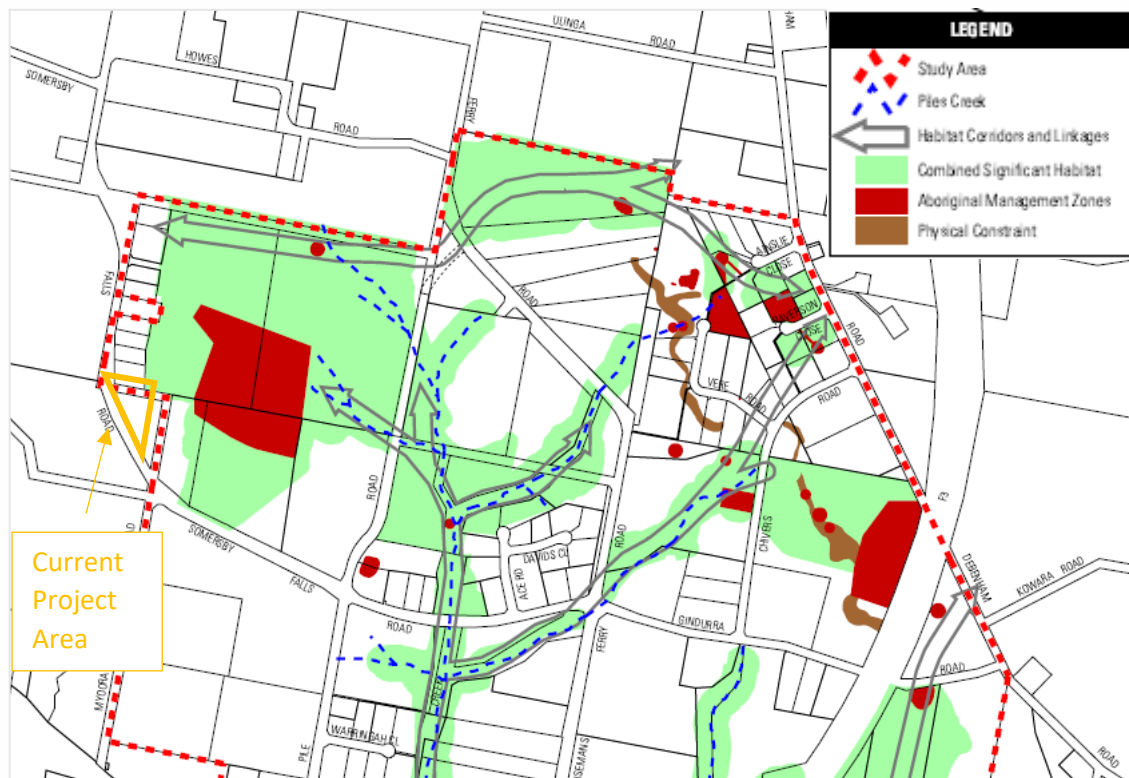


Figure 7. Location of Project Area in relation to Management Zone (MZ-01). (Source: Connell Wagner 2005: Figure 3.1)

6.3 Mitigation

The below strategies have been developed to mitigate harm and/or loss of Aboriginal cultural values as a result of the proposed works.

All on-site personnel are to be made aware of the cultural significance of the Somersby Plateau, and their obligations under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. This includes protection of

Aboriginal sites and the reporting of any new, or suspected, Aboriginal heritage sites. This may be done through an on-site induction or other suitable format.

In the unlikely event that Aboriginal, or suspected Aboriginal archaeological material is uncovered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The Project Manager is to contact the Heritage Consultant to make an assessment as to whether the material is classed as Aboriginal object/s under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) and advise on the required management and mitigation measures. Works are not to recommence in the cordoned off area until heritage clearance is given and/or the required management and mitigation measures have been implemented.

In the very unlikely event that human remains, or suspected human remains are uncovered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The Project Manager is to contact the NSW Police to establish whether the area is a crime scene. If it is not a crime scene, then Heritage NSW is to be notified via the Environment Line on 131 555 and management measures are to be devised in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Works are not to recommence in the area until the management measures have been implemented.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Project Area is outside of the management zone identified in the Somersby Industrial Park Plan of Management, and although there are a number of sites recorded on a sandstone rock shelf approximately 100m east of the Project Area, there were no sites or areas of sensitivity identified within the Project Area.

Heritage Now provides the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1

All on-site personnel are to be made aware of the cultural significance of the Somersby Plateau, and their obligations under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. This includes protection of Aboriginal sites and the reporting of any new, or suspected, Aboriginal heritage sites. This may be done through an on-site induction or other suitable format.

Recommendation 2

In the unlikely event that Aboriginal, or suspected Aboriginal archaeological material is uncovered, or extensive sandstone sheets are encountered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The Project Manager is to contact the Heritage Consultant to make an assessment as to whether the material is classed as Aboriginal object/s under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) and advise on the required management and mitigation measures. Works are not to recommence in the cordoned off area until heritage clearance is given and/or the required management and mitigation measures have been implemented.

Recommendation 3

In the very unlikely event that human remains, or suspected human remains are uncovered during the development, then works in that area are to stop and the area is to be cordoned off. The Project Manager is to contact the NSW Police to establish whether the area is a crime scene. If it is not a crime scene, then Heritage NSW is to be notified via the Environment Line on 131 555 and management measures are to be devised in consultation with the local Aboriginal community. Works are not to recommence in the area until the management measures have been implemented.

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9 Plates



Plate 1. View to north-east towards existing house. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 2. View to north towards existing shed, showing thick grass cover. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 3. Ground exposure, showing clayey soils. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 4. Pond, view to south showing surrounding industrial development. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 5. Small sandstone outcrop near western boundary, view to south, pond in background. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 6. Existing sheds and access roads, view to east. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 7. Existing sheds and access roads, view to west. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)

Attachment 1 AHIMS Search

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-3-4228	FLOODS CK ONE ONLY SWA	GDA	56	338135	6300470	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-1494	Piles Creek;site 242;	GDA	56	338808	6300191	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	J.C Lough,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-3351	SIE 13	GDA	56	341125	6302407	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Gavin Martin,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-3356	SIE 20 SWA	GDA	56	341301	6301832	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Gavin Martin,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-1403	Mazoe;Belltrees;	GDA	56	341310	6302233	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-4443	CHIVERS RD BIRD GROUP ENG	GDA	56	341353	6301836	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-0468	Raverson Close ENG	GDA	56	341444	6302281	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	McKenzie,Mr.Oliver Descoeudres							
45-3-0039	Old Gosford Road;Piles Creek; SIM SITE 2/35, MCCARTHY U27 ENG	GDA	56	341747	6301809	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-3284	Somersby, GG	GDA	56	340115	6302017	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-0442	Flood Creek;	AGD	56	340094	6300985	Closed site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Shell : -, Artefact : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	R.A Buchan							
45-3-2117	Somersby; SOUTHERN SWA	GDA	56	340281	6301968	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-3364	KA 3A	GDA	56	340775	6300001	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Jakub Czastka							
45-3-1439	Melinga;Ca-K-29;	AGD	56	340000	6300260	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3158	BWNP	AGD	56	338620	6301610	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0023	Floods Creek; TWO FIGURES ENGS	GDA	56	338778	6300287	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0024	Floods Creek; KANGAROO AT QUARRY ENG	GDA	56	338782	6300342	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0417	Mooney Mooney Creek; MOONEY ENGRAVINGS	GDA	56	338808	6300191	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3794	Floods Creek 2	GDA	56	338782	6302021	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-4756	OST IF1	GDA	56	338891	6300511	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1409	Belltrees;	AGD	56	341030	6302070	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-4439	CHIVERS RD SEALION ENG	GDA	56	341306	6301826	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-4440	CHIVERS RD RAY WHALE ENGS	GDA	56	341343	6301845	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-4417	GINDURRA RD S ENG	GDA	56	341773	6301368	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-1447	Melinga;Ca-K-41;	AGD	56	339100	6299930	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0607	Piles Creek; SIM GROUP 173 ENGS	GDA	56	339204	6300312	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-4876	Somerbsy quartz	GDA	56	339181	6302927	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN605-A

Client Service ID : 858023

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-3-0020	Floods Creek; MACROPODS	GDA	56	338297	6300408	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-3160	BWNP FEET ENG	GDA	56	338694	6301796	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-3159	BWNP WEST SIDE AGGS	GDA	56	338709	6301755	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1333
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-0018	Floods Falls; KANGAROO ENG	GDA	56	338732	6301748	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-3161	BWNP	AGD	56	338670	6301570	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1333
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-4665	MOONEY SIM SITE 2-18 SERIES 2 ENGS	GDA	56	338867	6300373	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-0019	Floods Creek;;	GDA	56	338874	6301195	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-3354	SIE 16 AGGS	GDA	56	341195	6302230	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-3647	Somersby RFS1	GDA	56	341648	6302577	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-4652	FLOODS CK TRIBUTARY STENCIL CAVE	GDA	56	338502	6300654	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-0014	Somersby; Grinding groove site	GDA	56	339146	6302961	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	5029
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-0426	Mooney Mooney Creek/Piles Creek Old Quarry Site	AGD	56	339090	6299900	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	3587
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-0028	Piles Creek; LOUGH CA-K-7	GDA	56	340772	6300630	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	100932,100999
	Contact	Recorders								
45-3-4479	SOMERSBY MCARTHY U61A SNAKE ENG	GDA	56	340089	6302224	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 25/01/2024 for Trishia Falconit for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 337943.0 - 341943.0, Northings : 6299994.0 - 6303994.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 102

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-3899	MOONEY CK UNDERHANG SWA	GDA	56	338003	6303540	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-4234	FLOODS CK SNAKE 2 ENG	GDA	56	338189	6300608	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-0416	Mooney Mooney Creek; TWO FIGURES ENGS	GDA	56	338778	6300287	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-1408	Belltrees; SHARK MAN ENG	GDA	56	341053	6302500	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Water Hole : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving,Water Hole/Well	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-3353	SIE 14	GDA	56	341148	6302326	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-4412	CHIVERS RD ART GROVE SWA	GDA	56	341301	6301832	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-4441	CHIVERS RD INDETERMINATE ENGS	GDA	56	341331	6301928	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-1436	Melinga;Ca-K-20;	AGD	56	340120	6300380	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-1442	Melinga;Ca-K-33;	AGD	56	340210	6300330	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	287,1159
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-2114	Somersby;	AGD	56	340240	6302200	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1333
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-1445	Melinga Ca-K-38	AGD	56	339190	6299980	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	3587
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							
45-3-4755	OST IF2	GDA	56	339497	6300692	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	<u>Permits</u>							

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN605-A

Client Service ID : 858023

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-3-3621	Hodgetts 12	GDA	56	338299	6300475	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3344	grants rd re 2	GDA	56	338395	6303734	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-4825	Floods Creek 1	GDA	56	338643	6302459	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0425	Mooney Mooney Creek;Old Quarry Site; TWO BIRD ENG	GDA	56	338778	6300287	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3349	SIE 11	GDA	56	340464	6301637	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0030	Piles Creek. KANGOO RD WALLABY SIM SITE 2/27	GDA	56	340876	6300200	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	492
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3347	SIE 12	GDA	56	341053	6302500	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0040	Old Gosford Road;Piles Creek;	AGD	56	341010	6302180	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	1157
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0612	Old Gosford Road;	AGD	56	341390	6301990	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0037	Old Gosford Road;Piles Crk/Ca-K-11;	AGD	56	341648	6301205	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-3626	SIE MCH2	GDA	56	341619	6301992	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : 1		102848
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 25/01/2024 for Trishia Falconit for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 337943.0 - 341943.0, Northings : 6299994.0 - 6303994.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 102

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-3-0428	Piles Creek;	AGD	56	339030	6300100	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	I.M Sim					Permits		
45-3-4431	SIE 10; FORMER SITE 45-5-0015 SITE SOMERSBY	GDA	56	340650	6301750	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-1441	Piles Creek;Ca-K-31;	AGD	56	340720	6300380	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-3-3672	Ghilkes Rd 1	GDA	56	339289	6301398	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1, Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Insite Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Elizabeth Wyatt					Permits		
45-3-4421	MYOORA TRIG SIM SITE 2/13 SERIES 1 ENG	GDA	56	339307	6301205	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-0315	Sommersby;	AGD	56	338674	6303518	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	I.M Sim					Permits		
45-3-0038	Old Gosford Rd; Piles Creek; K-O-34	GDA	56	341660	6301644	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	I.M Sim,OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,OzArk Environm					Permits		
45-3-3350	SIE 5	GDA	56	340294	6302159	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Gavin Martin,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-4223	FLOODS CK LONGVIEW SWA	GDA	56	338645	6300462	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-0021	Floods Creek;Mtinga; Mooney Mooney Aboriginal Area	GDA	56	338808	6300191	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Stone Arrangement : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving,Stone Arrangement	
	Contact	Recorders	I.M Sim,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-4754	OST Shelter with PAD	GDA	56	338893	6300544	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Heritage Now - Belmont,Mrs.Jenna Weston					Permits		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-3-0029	Piles Creek Mt. Penang	AGD	56	340890	6300150	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1014
	Contact	Recorders	Elizabeth Rich,Hillary Du Cros							
45-3-0041	Old Gosford Road;Piles Creek; SIM 2/42 2/43 ENG	GDA	56	341053	6302500	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	I.M Sim,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-0016	Floods Falls.	AGD	56	341182	6301463	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	1424
	Contact	Recorders	I.M Sim							
45-3-0456	Old Gosford Road;	AGD	56	341268	6301739	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	McKenzie							
45-3-2339	None Specified (Whale Rock)	AGD	56	341278	6302384	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author							
45-3-4413	DEBENHAM RD BIRDMAN ENG	GDA	56	341652	6301747	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-4410	K-0-38/SIE25	GDA	56	341778	6301572	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo,Mr.Kirwan Williams							
45-3-3355	SIE 19 ENG	GDA	56	341505	6302190	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Gavin Martin,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-4442	CHIVERS RD ENG AND AGGS	GDA	56	341516	6301804	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-4729	Somersby Falls Pad-01	GDA	56	339120	6302901	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats							
45-3-3348	SIE 3	GDA	56	340115	6302026	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Gavin Martin,Ms.Collette Douchkov							
45-3-3668	SIE 35	GDA	56	340177	6301079	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Sharon Hodgetts					Permits		
45-3-2115	Somersby; NORTHERN SWA	GDA	56	340281	6302020	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-2116	Somersby; MIDDLE SWA	GDA	56	340282	6301987	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-4423	MYOORA TRIG SIM SITE 2/13 SERIES 2 ENG	GDA	56	339329	6301178	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-2193	B.W.N.P. SHARK ENG	GDA	56	338015	6303480	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-1493	Piles Creek;site 241	GDA	56	338698	6300060	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	J.C Lough,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-2051	Sims site BWNP; SWA	GDA	56	338734	6300464	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact	Recorders	Warren Bluff,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-0427	Mooney Mooney Creek	GDA	56	338874	6300276	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	Recorders	R.A Buchan,Heritage Now - Belmont,Mrs.Jenna Weston					Permits		
45-3-0657	Howe Aboriginal Area	GDA	56	338990	6303871	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	Fred McCarthy,Ms.Collette Douchkov,Darkinjung LALC - Watanobbi,Mr.Matthew Sy					Permits		
45-3-0017	SIE11 THREE FIGURES ENGS AND AGGS	GDA	56	340464	6301637	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	1424
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker,I.M Sim,Sydney Water - Parramatta,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-1407	Belltrees; INDETERMINATE ENG	GDA	56	341125	6302407	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-1406	Belltrees; VERE RD ENGRAVING SITE	GDA	56	341212	6302348	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS,Ms.Collette Douchkov					Permits		
45-3-1386	Belltrees K-O-37;	AGD	56	341530	6302420	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS					Permits		
45-3-4505	Kariong SIE 26	GDA	56	341763	6301389	Open site	Not a Site	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0015	Floods Falls; SIM 2/7 2/8 2/9 ENGS	GDA	56	340115	6302026	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1218
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-2118	Somersby; FAINT FISH ENG	GDA	56	340167	6302090	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1333
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-3-0446	Piles Creek;	AGD	56	340569	6300079	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

** Site Status

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

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

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

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

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 25/01/2024 for Trishia Palconit for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 337943.0 - 341943.0, Northings : 6299994.0 - 6303994.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 102

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.