

Project Number: HN000440-A



ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT- 31 AND 33 SMITH STREET, CHARLESTOWN

10/11/2022

REPORT TO: WILSON PLANNING C/- IAN GILL
PO Box 316, Waratah NSW 2298

REPORT BY HERITAGE NOW PTY LTD
projects@heritagenow.com.au
(02) 8318 9770
www.heritagenow.com.au

Executive Summary

Heritage Now Pty Ltd (Heritage Now) was engaged by Wilson Planning to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report for a Regionally Significant Development Application (regionally significant DA) addressing the Charlestown health services facility and retail premise. This assessment included consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), a review and analysis of background information, and a survey, undertaken by Lara Tooby (Heritage Consultant at Heritage Now), and Peter Townsend (Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council).

This assessment identified one Potential Archaeological Deposit in the Project Area: *HN-CHAR-PAD01*. This PAD consisted of potentially intact A horizon soils preserved under fill in the south-eastern portion of the Project Area, as well as relatively undisturbed soils around the perimeter fencing in the southern half of the Project Area. There is a low-moderate potential for Aboriginal objects within these potentially intact A horizon soils, and these topsoils are considered sensitive as, to date, there are no Aboriginal archaeological excavations reports for the Charlestown area on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Without evidence from these investigations, it is not possible to rule out the likelihood of archaeological objects being present within the intact topsoils in the Project Area. Furthermore, the Project Area is part of an elevated ridgeline that may have been used as a pathway between resources and camp sites, which was a common practice of past Aboriginal people in the Newcastle area.

Current designs indicate that the proposed works will impact *HN-CHAR-PAD01*. The following recommendation must be followed to mitigate impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Project Area.

Recommendation 1

HN-BH-PAD1 is to be subject to archaeological test excavation. The test excavation will establish the density of artefacts present and determine whether further salvage or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required. The methodology for test excavation will need to be reviewed by RAPs before excavations commence. This ACHA report is then to be updated with the results of the test excavation and, required, will be used to support an AHIP application.

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym/Term	Definition
Aboriginal object	Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains (as per <i>NPW Act 1974</i>).
Aboriginal place	Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under Section 84 of the <i>NPW Act</i> .
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (register for Aboriginal sites in NSW)
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (as per <i>NPW Act 1974</i>)
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.
DCDB	Digital Cadastral Database (NSW)
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, NSW (became the Office of Environment and Heritage in 2011, a role now assumed by Heritage NSW).
DP	Deposited Plan
DTDB	Digital Topographic Database (NSW)
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)
GPS	Global Positioning System
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.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council (Land Council under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983)
LGA	Local Government Area
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW (now Heritage NSW)

Acronym/Term	Definition
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
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Perennial	In terms of waterway, 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.
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties (Aboriginal organisations and individuals who were consulted for the Project following Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents)
SIX Maps	Spatial Information Exchange (NSW government portal holding a range of spatial and property data)

Version Control

Version	Date	Reviewed by	Revision Description	Approved By	Approval Date
1	31/5/2022	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now Principal Archaeologist	First version of draft report (pending finalisation of Aboriginal Community Consultation)	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now Principal Archaeologist	31/5/2022
2	8/6/2022	GPV Charlestown Pty Ltd ATF GPV Charlestown Trust (Contact: Ian Gill)	Draft report reviewed by client for Aboriginal Community Review	Lara Tooby, Heritage Now Consultant	1/6/2022
3	8/6/2022 – 7/7/2022	Project RAPs	Report reviewed by Aboriginal Community	Lara Tooby, Heritage Now Senior Consultant	13/7/2022
4	10/11/2022		Revisions following changes in Project	Lara Tooby, Heritage Now	10/22/2022

			from SSD to Regionally Significant DA	Senior Consultant	
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1 Introduction

Heritage Now Pty Ltd (Heritage Now) was engaged by Wilson Planning to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report for a Regionally Significant Development Application (regionally significant DA) addressing the Charlestown health services facility and retail premise.

This report is a combination of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and an Archaeological Report (AR)¹ as per Heritage NSW guidelines.

1.1 Project Area

The Project Area is situated at 31 – 33 Smith Street, Charlestown (Figure 1) approximately 8.4 km south-west of Newcastle (Figure 2). Comprising Lot 1 and 2, DP877977, the Project Area measures approximately 8151 square metres and is within Lake Macquarie Local Government Area (LGA) and Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) boundaries.



Figure 1. The Project Area. (Source: Six Maps with Heritage Now additions)

¹ Although it is recommended in the *Code of Practice* that an Archaeological Report should be a stand-alone technical report, due to the test excavation not occurring, a combined report assessed as appropriate for this project and AHIP. The technical aspect of the report, documenting the archaeological survey, is found in Section 5.

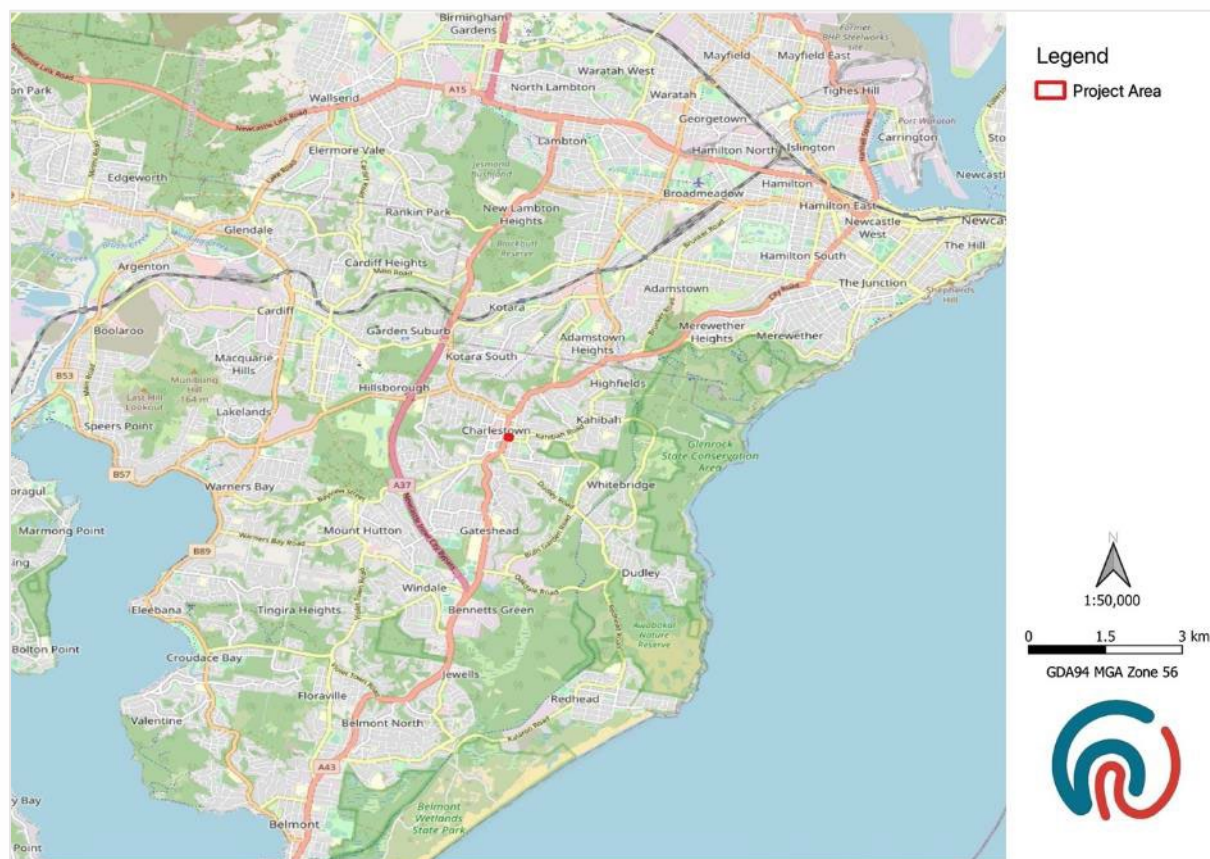


Figure 2. The Project Area in a regional context. (Source: Six Maps with Heritage Now additions)

1.2 Overview of Project Proposal

The Proposal is for the construction of a health services facility and retail premises including a private hospital, medical centre and pharmacy situated over five levels (Figure 3). It will require the installation of below and above ground services including water and sewer, telecommunications and electricity. Further details are provided in Section 7.1.



Figure 3. Concept view of the proposed works, Fredrick St facing north. (Source: Arcadia Landscape Architecture via Proponent).

1.3 Project Methodology

This ACHA report was prepared in accordance with, but not limited to, the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009*, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, *Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan*, and the *State Environmental Planning Policies*. The following guidelines and codes of practice have been used in preparing this ACHA report:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011)
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010a).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b)

In accordance with the guidelines this report has outlined the:

- The Project Area and proposed activity (project proposal) (Section 1.2 and 7.1)
- the Aboriginal consultation process (Section 3),
- provided relevant background information (Section 4.1 and 4.2),
- undertaken an assessment of cultural heritage values (Section 6),
- undertaken an impact assessment, including consideration of avoidance and/or mitigating harm (Section 7), and
- provided recommendations (Section 8).

1.4 Authorship and Copyright

This report was produced by the Heritage Now team. The report was written by Lara Tooby (Heritage Consultant), with input from Sarah Mané (Heritage Consultant), Cathy Villamor (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. It is for information purposes only and should not be taken as legal advice.

2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

This Act contains the provisions for protecting Aboriginal objects in NSW. Aboriginal objects are protected regardless of whether they are in their original context (location) or not, and it is an offence to harm an Aboriginal object regardless of whether you know it is an Aboriginal object or not. Protection under Section 86 of the Act is as follows:

- s86(1) A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.
- s86(2) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.
- s86(3) A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Penalties for harming Aboriginal objects or places range from \$80,000–\$800,000 for individuals and \$330,000–\$1,650,000 for corporations, and may also include imprisonment. Under Section 87, there are certain defences from prosecution. These include that harm was authorised under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and actions were in accordance with the AHIP; that due diligence was exercised in relation to Aboriginal object/s; and/or that the activity was classified as 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). Penalties for failure to report an Aboriginal object start from \$16,500 for individuals and \$33,000 for corporations.

2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009

This Regulation provides a framework for exercising due diligence and outlines codes of practice in respect to Aboriginal objects (Section 80A), as well as defences for carrying out certain low-impact activities (Section 80B). The Regulation also outlines requirements for Aboriginal consultation (Section 80C), 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 2010c)
- NSW Minerals Industry Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects (NSW Minerals Council 2010)
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010c),
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011), and

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010b).

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.

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. Namely, 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.

The Project Area is located within the Lake Macquarie LGA and falls under the 2014 LEP.

2.5 Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014

The Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 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 Aboriginal Consultation

This section documents the Aboriginal Consultation that was undertaken for the project in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (OEH, formerly DECCW 2010b) and will be referred to as the 'Aboriginal Consultation Requirements'. The four stages of Aboriginal consultation were undertaken and additional documentation is available in Appendix 1.

3.1 Stage 1

In accordance with Stage 1 of the Aboriginal Consultation Requirements requests for information on knowledge holders were sent to the Heritage NSW Office, the Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council, the Registrar of Aboriginal Owners, Native Title Services, the Lake Macquarie Council and the Hunter Local Land Services. The National Native Title Tribunal only accepts searches of crown land for Aboriginal knowledge holders. Based on information collected from government agencies, expressions of interest were sent to the knowledge holders inviting them to become a Registered Aboriginal Party for the project on 20 April 2022.

A public notice was placed in *The Newcastle Herald* local newspaper on 15 April 2022.

As a result of the expressions of interest invitations and the public notice, 8 Aboriginal representatives nominated to become Registered Aboriginal Parties for the Project (Table 1).

Table 1. List of RAPs consulted for the Project.

Organisation/Individual	Representative Name/s
Confidential RAP	Confidential RAP
Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Arthur Fletcher
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	David Ahoy
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Pete Townsend
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group ²	Philip Khan

3.2 Stages 2 and 3

In accordance with Stages 2 and 3 details of the project and the assessment methodology was sent out to the RAPs and opportunities for feedback were provided (Table 2).

² Late Registration

Table 2. Responses to assessment methodology and project information from RAPs, and responses (when relevant) by Heritage Now.

Organisation/Individual and representative name	Comment	Heritage Now response
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	9/05/2022 via email Endorses the recommendations	Noted
Didge Ngunawal Clan	9/05/2022 via email Agrees with the methodology and asked to be included in the survey	Noted
A1 Indigenous Services	22/05/2022 via email Agrees with the methodology	Noted
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	<p>24/5/2022 via email <i>'The whole area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people, the study area is close by to waterways (Little Flaggy Creek, Flaggy Creek and also Dudley Beach) this would suggest Aboriginal people would have utilised the area for camping , fishing, hunting, ceremonies & freshwater. At KYWG we aim to protect and conserve our sacred sites especially our burial sites and the tangible and intangible. The intangible aspects like being connected to land is of importance as we hold a spiritual connection to the land.</i></p> <p><i>We agree and support your methodology and look forward to working along side you on this project.'</i></p>	Noted and incorporated into the assessment

3.3 Stage 4

The draft report was sent to the Registered Aboriginal Parties 8 June 2022, and 28 days were provided for comment.

Table 3 summarises comments from RAPs and shows Heritage Now responses (when relevant). A full record of correspondence (excluding confidential correspondence) can also be found in the Aboriginal Community Consultation Log (Appendix 1). Full consultation records can be provided to electronically to consent authorities upon request.

Table 3. A summary of comments received for the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report, and the responses of Heritage Now.

Organisation/Individual and representative name	Comment	Heritage Now response
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	3/6/2022, via email — Endorses the recommendations	Noted

Organisation/Individual and representative name	Comment	Heritage Now response
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	<p>29/6/2022, via email — Extensive response including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The whole study area and surrounding area is of high significance to us Aboriginal People, for tens of thousands of years the area has been occupied by Aboriginal Peoples, in turn We have a deep connection to the sky, water ways and land. and connecting to country.</i> <i>The study area is significant due to the water ways in an ecosystem rich area across country. The main water way that are close by to the to the site are Winding Creek. This water ways run across the land utilised by many for many reasons such as fresh water, bathing, gathering of food and for everyday life activities. Water is a giver of life without water we would not be here so we should respect, conserve and mange water ways as naturally as possible and keep them maintained. Aboriginal people have been following waterways for tens of thousands of years a sense of way finding and a deep connection we hold.</i> <i>Due to the project being accessed by the wider community we believe there is an opportunity to archive connecting with country through design, art, digital displays, apps, native gardens, or landscaping. It is important to incorporate interpretation into you project as it educates the wider community and our next generations about the traditional owners of the land, a keeping place should also be sort to house artefacts on country</i> <i>We would like to agree to your recommendations and look forward to further consultation for this project.</i> 	<p>12/7/2022, via email — Thank you for your time in reviewing this report and providing input, it is much appreciated.</p> <p><i>In regards to the cultural interpretation - as this is a SSD process, we assume the client will implement a 'Designing with Country' process, which will include interpretation. If Heritage Now is commissioned for this work, we will continue to engage with project RAPS involved in the ACHA (including yourself) in this process. Your ideas regarding Winding Creek will be able to inform this process. We will also discuss keeping place and some other interpretation within the Cultural Heritage Management Plan, which will be for the next stage of works.</i></p>

3.4 Summary

As a result of the Aboriginal consultation process 8 Registered Aboriginal Parties were identified. Feedback from the Aboriginal consultation, was incorporated into the assessment of significance and the development of heritage management and mitigation strategies for the Project.

4 Environmental and Heritage Context

This section outlines the environmental and heritage context for the Project Area.

4.1 Environmental Context

This section provides the environmental context for the assessment of past Aboriginal occupation in the Project Area. This section considers the environment as it was during the Holocene, as Pleistocene sites are not expected in this Project Area.

4.1.1 Geology and Soils

The Project Area is located within the geological formation of the Newcastle Coal Measures (consisting of coal, tuff, conglomerate, sandstone and shale (Gorbert and Chestnut 1975). The most common stone artefact materials known to be used by Aboriginal people of the Hunter Valley in the past include silcrete, indurated mudstone/ tuff (IMT), fine grained silicious (FGS), chert and quartz, of which only tuff is known to occur naturally in the Project Area.

The Project Area is located across two soil landscapes (Figure 4). The majority of the Project Area is classed within the Warners Bay soil landscape which is a residual soil landscape found in the rolling low hills and rises on fine grained sediments of the Newcastle Coal Measures. The Warners Bay soil landscape is expected to consist of 20 cm of friable brownish black loam (A₁ horizon), overlying 10-40 cm of hard setting bleached clay loam (A₂ horizon), overlying 60-150 cm of mottled yellowish grey clay (B Horizon). Total topsoil depth is generally 30 to 60cm on crests and ridges (DPIE 2020a).

The south-eastern portion of the Project Area is within the erosional Gateshead soil landscape, associated with undulating to rolling rises on Permian conglomerate, shale and sandstone. The Gateshead soil landscape is characterised by 15 cm brownish-black sandy clay loam (A₁ horizon), overlying 30 cm dull yellowish-brown sandy clay loam (A₂ horizon), overlying 70-170 cm yellowish-brown pedal clay (B Horizon). Total topsoil soil depth on crests is around 45cm (DPIE 2020b).

It is unlikely that Aboriginal objects would occur in and beneath the impermeable B horizon soils found within the Project Area, and would instead be confined within A horizon soils. Therefore, if the soils have not been subjected to erosion or stripping, they are likely to consist of between 45 to 60cm of potential artefact bearing deposit.

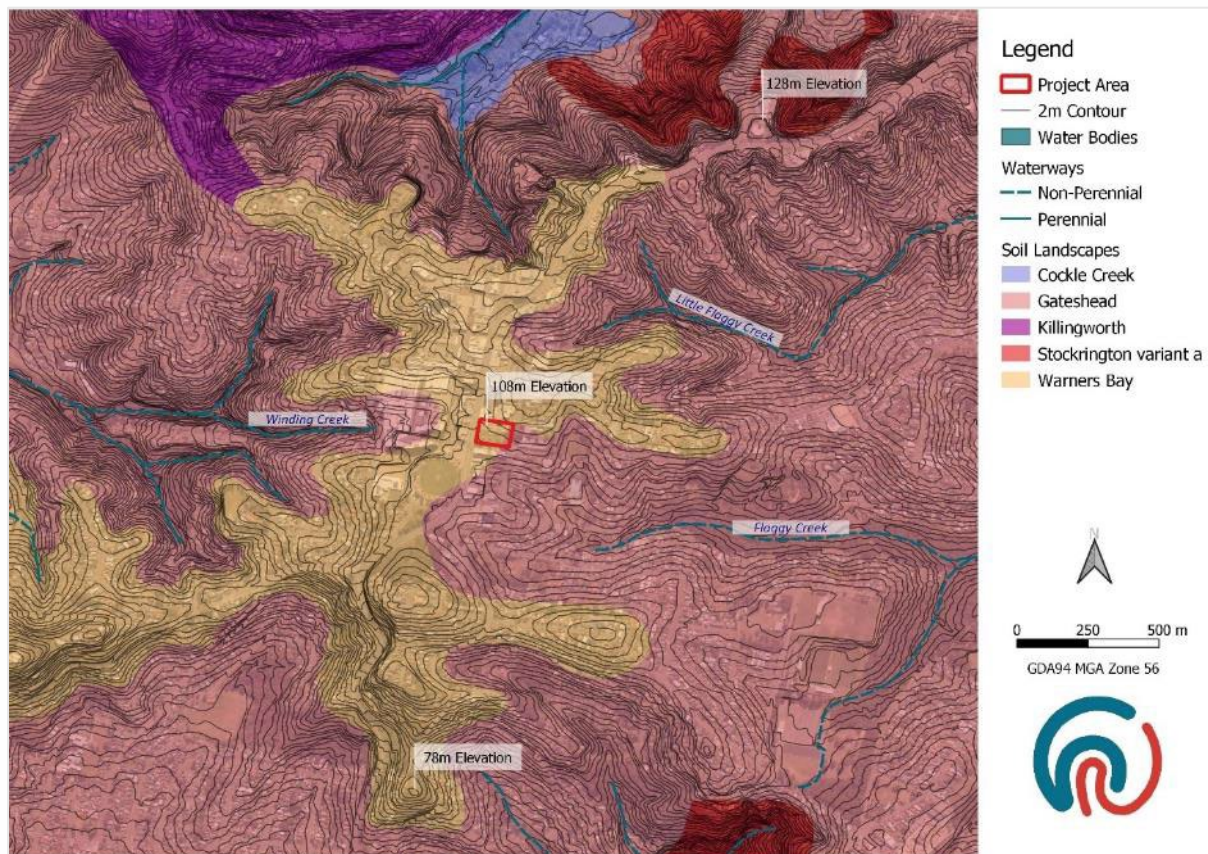


Figure 4. Soil landscape of the Project Area and surrounding region. (Source: Soil Landscapes based on DPIE202a, from NSW DTDB and SIX Maps aerial with Heritage Now additions)

4.1.2 Topography, Hydrology and Landforms

The topography, hydrology and landforms provide information on the likelihood and nature of past Aboriginal occupation in the Project Area.

The Project Area is situated on a crest at approximately 120 m above sea level. This crest and associated ridgeline following the Pacific Highway route towards Newcastle and the coast from Lake Macquarie may have been used as a pathway between resources and camp sites, which was a common practice of Aboriginal people in the past (Daniel 2018).

Access to freshwater is known to have been a primary consideration for Aboriginal people when establishing a suitable camp location. Studies from Hunter Valley (Kuskie and Kamminga 2000; Kuskie 2015) demonstrate that areas within 300 m of wetlands and freshwater are considered to have been ideal locations for camping and focused occupation (i.e., repeated visits, visits of longer duration). Conversely, areas further than 300 m from wetlands and/or water sources were outside the primary or secondary resource zones, and are likely to 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 Project Area is located 330m east from a first tributary of Winding Creek, which flows north-west and then joins Cockle Creek and eventually into Lake Macquarie, and around 500m northwest and southwest from First Order Streams of Flaggy and Little Flaggy Creek. Following Kuskie and Kamminga's (2000) predictive model, this means the Project Area is hypothesised not to have been intensely occupied on the basis of stream order alone, however, its prominent position in the

landscape means in may have been occupied for specialised activities rather than general campsite occupation.

4.1.3 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 for material use, 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 found 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 and seeds while 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. The plentiful flora and fauna that would have occurred within the Project Area and surrounds, including wetlands to the south, would have made it a favourable location for collecting resources during the Holocene or for travelling through to other resource zones.

4.1.4 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 2010, 18).

An historical parish map from 1885 (Figure 5) indicates the Project Area was within the land holdings of the Waratah Coal Company, although the site for the public school had already been allocated. Mining is likely to have occurred deep below the Project Area during when the Project Area was owned by the Waratah Coal Company, leaving the surface and A horizon soils intact.

The Project Area operated as Charlestown Public School for 119 years, from 1879 until being vacated in 1998 (when it was moved to the current school site). Historical aerial imagery from 1944 and 2006 shows the changes in the buildings in the Project Area over this time while the site was in operation as a school (Figure 6 to Figure 7). Aerial analysis suggests the Project Area has been disturbed by vegetation clearance, construction of buildings, structures and utilities. However, the extent of earthworks is unknown; and it is possible that the old school buildings were capping intact soils.

In 2003, the site of the school was purchased by Lake Macquarie City Council. From 2009, the area was used as a car park for the workforce undertaking renovations of Charlestown Square Shopping Centre, adjacent the Project Area. An aerial photograph from 2009 shows the Project Area was subject to earthworks, however it is unclear though whether the area was stripped to B horizon clay, or covered in fill, or both (Figure 8). The carpark was operational from 2009/2010 until 2017 (Figure 9), after which time the carpark was decommissioned. A number of rows of gravels are seen in current aerals of the site (Figure 10); however, by the time of the site inspection (May 2022, Section 5), these gravels had been removed from the Project Area. The extent of site disturbance was examined as part of the site inspection.

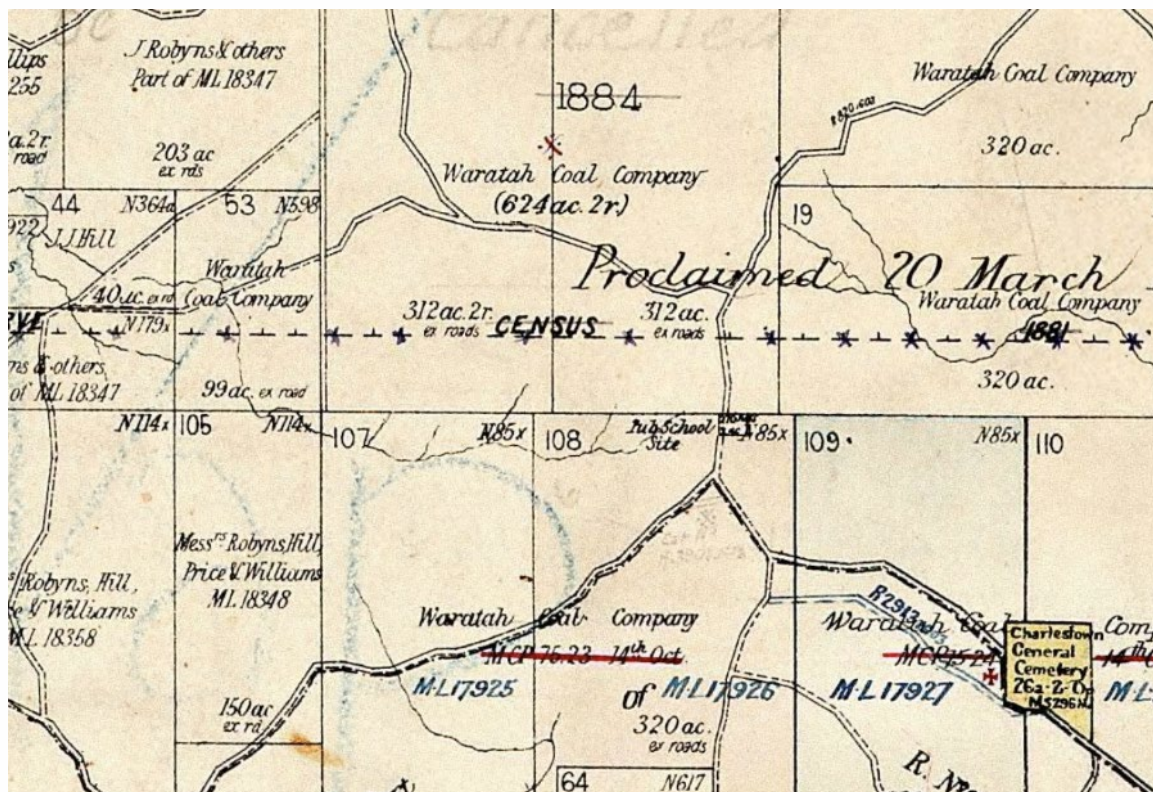


Figure 5. 1885 parish map Kahibah showing the Project Area (in red). (Source: HLV Historical Parish Maps, 10881101.jp2 with Heritage Now additions).



Figure 6. The Project Area in 1944. (Source: HAP and NSW Spatial Portal with Heritage Now additions).



Figure 7. The Project Area in 2006. (Source: Google Earth with Heritage Now additions).



Figure 8. The Project Area in 2009. (Source: Google Earth with Heritage Now additions).



Figure 9. The Project Area in 2016. (Source: Google Earth with Heritage Now additions).



Figure 10. The Project Area in 2019. (Source: SIXMaps with Heritage Now additions).

4.1.5 Synthesis

The Project Area is situated on a ridgeline between the ocean and the Lake Macquarie, and may have formed part of a travelling route between these two waterbodies and wetlands to the south. Aerial analysis suggests the Project Area has been disturbed by human activity for over 100 years, but the exact nature of this disturbance needs to be ground-truthed through a site survey.

4.2 Heritage Context

A review of the archaeological, ethno-historical and post-contact history of an area provides contextual information for Aboriginal sites within the local and regional landscape. Previous archaeological research undertaken in the region, as well as a review of environmental factors, can inform predictive models for the locations of Aboriginal sites. Predictive models can be further refined by the consideration of the post-contact land use of the area which may identify potential sources of post-depositional disturbances that may have occurred.

4.2.1 Historic Records of Aboriginal Occupation (Ethnohistory)

Early colonial records document Newcastle and Lake Macquarie as being inhabited by the Awabakal people. The language and customs of the Awabakal people was shared by Aboriginal leader, Biraban, and recorded by Reverend Lancelot Threlkeld, who established the Bahtahbah mission on the Eastern side of Lake Macquarie near present day Belmont in 1825. Biraban was instrumental in the recording of the Awabakal language and writing detailed reports on the Aboriginal Community (Dictionary of Sydney 2020). Threlkeld chose Belmont for his mission because of the large number of Aboriginal people who gathered there due to the abundance of food (Community History - Lake Macquarie Libraries n.d.). His mission became a refuge for Awabakal people in periods of frontier violence, particularly prevalent in 1825 and 1826 (Dictionary of Sydney 2020).

Despite these general associations, there are no known specific historic records which reference the Project Area at 31-33 Smith Street, Charlestown. This is not to suggest that Aboriginal people did not have a presence in this area, just that local histories often pay little attention to the Aboriginal history of the locality (OEH 2011).

4.2.2 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), in the Pleistocene epoch. The earliest archaeological evidence of occupation from around Lake Macquarie dates to at least 11,000 years ago (Attenbrow 2006, 8); however, habitation of the Lake Macquarie region was likely to be much older, and this date is reflective of the assertion that rising and falling sea levels would have limited the preservation of archaeological evidence.

There are many types of evidence of past Aboriginal occupation which form the archaeological record of a region. Places which show evidence of Aboriginal occupation of an area in the past are described as archaeological sites. These sites contain numerous site features, as defined in Table 4. Some archaeological sites contain more than one of these features.

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.

Site Features	OEHS 2012 Description
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	Related to everyday activities such as food gathering, hunting, or collection and manufacture of materials and goods for use or trade.
Art	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, carving engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants.
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.
Burial	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g., in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc.
Ceremonial Ring	Raised earth ring(s) associated with ceremony.
Conflict	Previously referred to as massacre sites where confrontations occurred between (1) Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, or (2) between different Aboriginal groups.
Earth Mound	A mounded deposit of round to oval shape containing baked clay lumps, ash, charcoal and, usually, black or dark grey sediment. The deposit may be compacted or loose and ashy. Mounds may contain various economic remains such as mussel shell and bone as well as stone artefacts. Occasionally they contain burials.
Fish Trap	A modified area on watercourses where fish were trapped for short-term storage and gathering.
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.
Habitation Structure	Structures constructed by Aboriginal people for short- or long-term shelter. More temporary structures are commonly preserved away from the NSW coastline, may include historic camps of contemporary significance. Smaller structures may make use of natural materials such as branches, logs and bark sheets or manufactured materials such as corrugated iron to form shelters. Archaeological remains of a former structure such as chimney/fireplace, raised earth building platform, excavated pits, rubble mounds etc.
Hearth	Cultural deposit sometimes marked by hearth stones, usually also contains charcoal and may also contain heat treated stone fragments.
Modified Tree	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers.
Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	Objects which can be found within cultural deposits as components of an Aboriginal site such as fish or mammal bones, ochres, cached objects which may otherwise have broken down such as resin, twine, dilly bags, nets etc.
Ochre Quarry	A source of ochre used for ceremonial occasions, burials, trade and artwork.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where sub-surface stone artefacts and/or other cultural materials are likely to occur' (DECCW 2010b, 38).

Site Features	OEH 2012 Description
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.
Stone Quarry	Usually, a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools.
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).

Most details of known Aboriginal archaeology in the region are contained in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), which is discussed below.

4.2.3 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

Aboriginal sites recorded in NSW are registered with geographic co-ordinates in the 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 AHIMS was searched on 20 April 2022 from -33.0034, 151.6284 (Lat, Long) to -32.9314, 151.752 (Appendix 2). The search produced a result of 109 sites, most of which are located east and south of the Project Area (Figure 11). Almost 55% of the total number of sites are sites with stone artefacts (including isolated finds and artefact scatters). 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. Grinding grooves, PADs, modified trees, and ceremony and dreaming sites were also recorded in the region (Table 5). The sites recorded within 3 km of the Project Area can be seen in Figure 12. The majority of the sites identified in the search are valid, usually meaning they have not been subject to an AHIP.

Table 5. AHIMS site types.

AHIMS Site Types	Count	Per cent
Artefact/s	53	48.62%
Grinding Groove	17	15.60%
Shell/s + Artefact/s	8	7.34%
Isolated find	6	5.50%
PAD	6	5.50%
Artefact/s + PAD	5	4.6%
Modified Tree	3	2.75%
Artefact/s + PAD + Shell	2	1.83%
Artefact Scatter	2	1.83%
Quarry + Artefact/s	1	0.92%
PAD + Shell + Hearth with non-Human bone and organic material	1	0.92%
Artefact/s + Quarry	1	0.92%
Stone Arrangement	1	0.92%
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering + Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming + Artefact + PAD	1	0.92%
Habitation Structure	1	0.92%
Restricted Site ³	1	0.92%
Total	109	100%

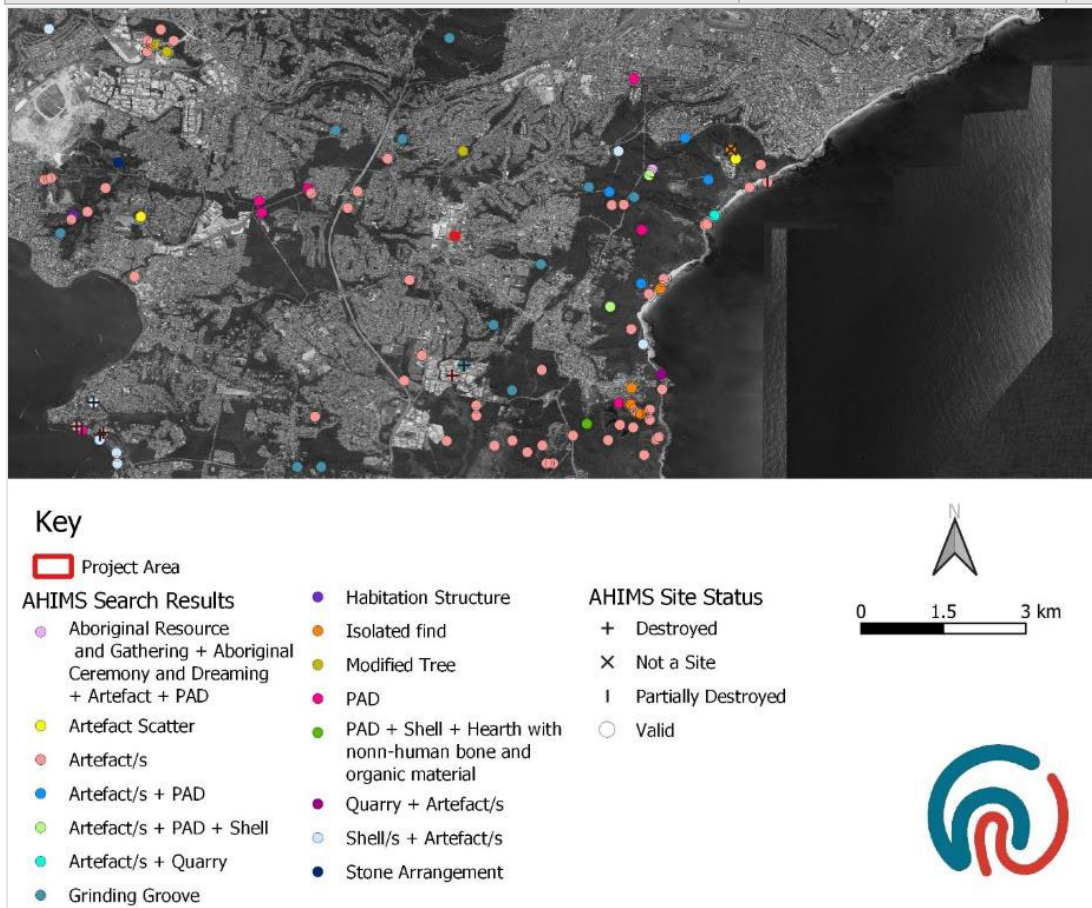


Figure 11. AHIMS Search Results. (Source: SIX Maps aerial with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

³ Confirmed with Heritage NSW to be outside of the Project Area.

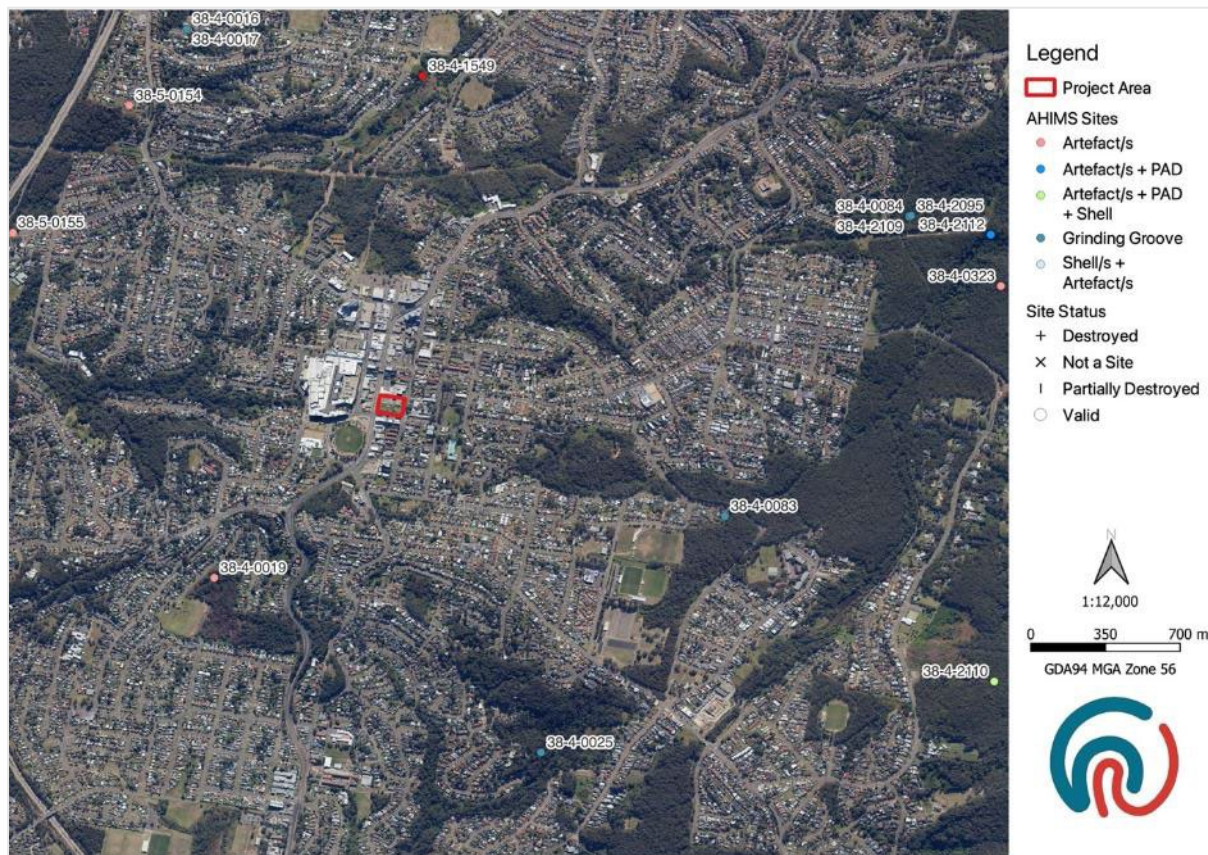


Figure 12. AHIMS Search Results within 3 km of Project Area. (Source: SIX Maps aerial with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

4.2.4 Heritage Report Summaries

There are no Aboriginal archaeological reports lodged on AHIMS detailing archaeological excavations of surveys in the suburb of Charlestown. In lieu of assessments from Charlestown, three assessments around 5km west of the current Project Area (Figure 13) are reviewed below to have a broad understanding of the archaeological record in the area.

Pam Dean-Jones, 1989, Archaeological Survey, Glendale

This report contains the results of archaeological assessment of 90 hectares of land along Winding Creek between Glendale and Cardiff. It is located approximately 6 km north-west of the current Project Area.

During the survey, nine sites were identified in the study area. Eight of these were open campsites or artefact scatters (of silcrete, chert and mudstone), and five were located within 50 m of Winding Creek. Most of the artefact scatters contained less than 10 pieces of flaked stone; however, one of the sites included 53 flakes, flaked pieces and cores, all of yellow indurated mudstone. The survey also identified a scarred tree.

The authors suggest these sites provide a “significant but little researched part of the archaeological resource of the Lake Macquarie hinterland” (Dean-Jones 1989, 15). The scarred tree is considered significant, as this site type is rare in Lake Macquarie. Recommendations included test excavations if

further development was planned, and also the creation of buffer zones around the creek and its associated alluvial deposits to protect the archaeological evidence.

Myall Coast Arch Services, 2001a, Archaeological Assessment, Macquarie Hills (Lot 1 & 2)

This report was commissioned by Harper Somers to assess Lot 1 and 2 DP218958 Lawson Road, Macquarie Hills for a development of 71 residential lots. It is located 4.8 km north-west from the current Project Area. The study area was close to/within the geographical area known as Munibung Hill in Lake Macquarie. It is noted in the report that Munibung Hill was an important ceremonial site, that also is part of an interconnecting ridgeline that extends around Lake Macquarie and also north-east towards Newcastle. The predictive model for this landform was transient movement between campsites during hunting and gathering and/or ceremonial purposes (Roberts 2001, 10). It is also within the catchment area of Winding Creek, which is relevant to the current Project Area. Due to land disturbance, the likelihood of finding sites was considered low.

A survey was conducted of the study area. Surface visibility was low. No Aboriginal artefacts or sites were found, but it was noted that the ridgeline was very likely to have been used as pathway from one area to another and was significant to Aboriginal heritage for ceremonial purposes. The local Aboriginal community also expressed that there was no special significance to the study area but the ridgeline and Munibung Hill were considered significant.

No further investigations were recommended.

Myall Coast Arch Services, 2001b, Archaeological Assessment, Macquarie Hills (Lot 3)

This report was commissioned by Harper Somers to assess Lot 3 DP218958 Lawson Road, Macquarie Hills, which is in the area known as Munibung Hill in Lake Macquarie. This report was an extension of the survey completed for Lots 1 and 2, DP218958 on Lawson Road, Macquarie Hills. Isolated finds, open campsites and sites of ceremonial significance were predicted within the study area but, due to land disturbances, these were considered unlikely to be found.

A survey was conducted of the study area. Surface visibility was low to nil due to extensive vegetation. No Aboriginal artefacts or sites were found. The potential for subsurface deposits was considered unlikely due to disturbance. It was also noted however that yellow ochre was possibly a resource which was gathered at Munibung Hill and used for ceremonial and art purposes (Roberts 2001, 17).

No further archaeological field surveys were recommended and no impediment to development was found. However, the report recommends that an Aboriginal Conservation Zone be applied to the ridgeline and Munibung Hill and that the roads and streets within the development be named with appropriate Aboriginal (Awabakal) words.



Figure 13. Nearby archaeological investigations discussed in Section 4 (Source: SIX Maps aerial with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

4.3 Summary of local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces

Early colonial records indicate that the Project Area was within Awabakal Country. The earliest known evidence Aboriginal occupation of the Hunter Valley Area has been dated to approximately 20,000 years (Brayshaw 1987, 100). Stone artefacts are expected to dominate the archaeological record because they preserve well in comparison to organic materials such as bone implements, clothing, ornamentation, medicinal supplies, woven goods, and wooden weapons used by Aboriginal people.

There is ethnohistorical and archaeological information that suggests the duration/intensity that Aboriginal people would have occupied a certain area in the landscape was based on access to freshwater (including wetlands) and resource zones. Artefact density and characteristics can often help understand the type of occupation, and the various activities that were taking place, in an area. A key issue for the preservation of Aboriginal archaeology in the Hunter Valley is disturbance from land use; over 200 years of convict, and then free-settler, colonial invasion in the Hunter region has disturbed or destroyed countless Aboriginal sites in the region.

Many of the archaeological sites in the Newcastle region have been recorded around Lake Macquarie, the coast, and waterways (Figure 14). In contrast, there appears to be a lack of archaeological remains around the elevated areas of Charlestown, Cardiff Heights, and Highfields,

which form ridgelines across the landscape that could have been used as travelling routes. Due to this lack of information, as there is no nearby Aboriginal archaeological excavation on the AHIMS to verify the sensitivity of this landscape, it cannot be ruled out that archaeological deposits are not likely on this landform and due to its potential use as a travel route, there is potential for Aboriginal occupation which focussed on specialised activities and thus stream order is less of a factor than general camping sites. There are currently more studies of the lower-lying regions, particularly along waterways and thus has potential sampling bias and little is known about the ridgeline locations.

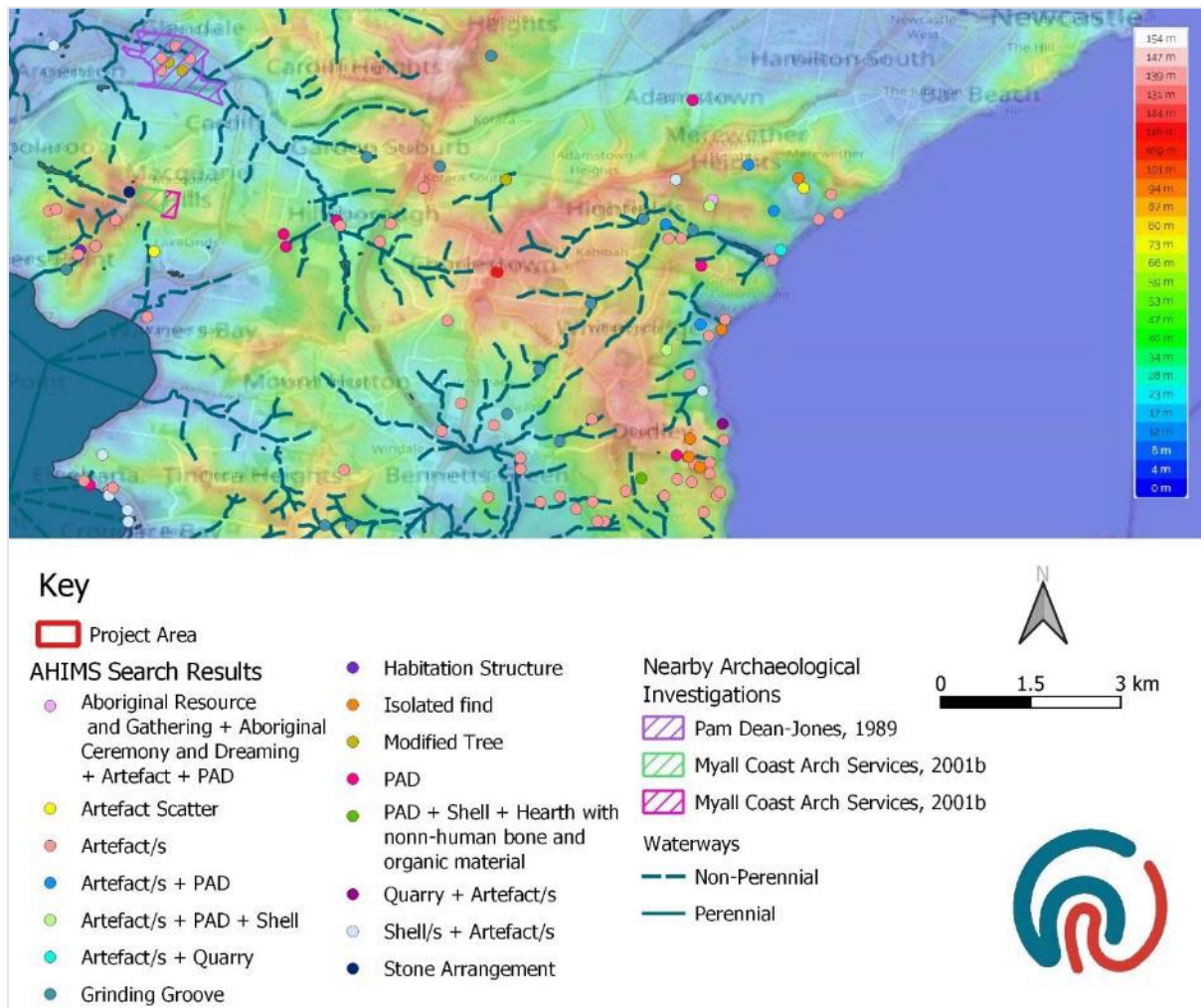


Figure 14. AHIMS sites and nearby archaeological investigations landforms in the Project Area. (Source: en-au.topographic-map.com base map, with DTDB topography [waterways] and AHIMS and Heritage Now additions.).

4.4 Archaeological Predictions for the Project Area

Based on the background research, it was predicted that, pending on-site conditions and preservation rates, the Project Area may contain a low to high density of stone artefact assemblages. Common stone material types will likely be silcrete and IMT (Indurated mudstone/tuff). The higher elevations of the ridgeline, and distance from permanent freshwater, indicate that the Project Area is more likely to have been a locale of transitory activity.

Table 6 describes the assessed likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological site features being present in the Project Area, on a scale of very low to very high likelihood.

Table 6. Likelihood of different sites features being preserved within the Project Area.

Site Features	Likelihood	Comment / Justification
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	Very Low	Usually, such sites would be identified by Awabakal Aboriginal people as part of regional assessments of cultural landscapes.
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	Very Low	Usually, such sites would be identified by Awabakal Aboriginal people as part of regional assessments of cultural landscapes.
Art	Very Low	Aerial analysis and geological information do not indicate there will be rock shelters or formations on-site, which is where art sites are situated.
Artefact	Moderate	This is the most common site type in the region.
Burial	Very Low	Burial sites usually are preserved in specific environmental contexts and none have been recorded in the Area.
Ceremonial Ring	Very Low	Land-use disturbance indicates that ceremonial rings are very unlikely to be preserved in the Project Area.
Conflict	Very Low	Many archaeological assessments have been undertaken in the Newcastle region and none have identified Charlestown as being associated with conflict.
Earth Mound	Very Low	Land-use disturbance indicates that earth mounds are very unlikely to be preserved in the Project Area.
Fish Trap	Very Low	There is no flowing water in the current Project Area.
Grinding Groove	Very Low	Aerial analysis and geological information indicate that suitable outcrops are unlikely to be present in the Project Area.
Habitation Structure	Very Low	Land-use disturbance indicates that habitation structures very unlikely to be preserved in the Project Area.
Hearth	Low	Although not common in comparison with stone artefact sites, hearth sites could be retained in buried deposits.
Modified Tree	Very Low	Historic vegetation clearance indicates that old growth trees which have cultural markings and scars are unlikely to remain in the Project Area.
Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	Very Low	Land-use disturbance and environmental conditions indicate that Non-Human Bone and Organic Material is very unlikely to remain in the Project Area.
Ochre Quarry	Very Low	No ochre quarries have been recorded in the area.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	Moderate	There could potentially be some intact deposits on site where there has been limited land-use disturbance. Further archaeological investigation would be required to verify the sensitivity of PADs.
Shell	Low	Shell sites have been recorded in the surrounding region, although they are not considered likely to occur in the Project Area due to its high elevation.
Stone Arrangement	Very Low	Land-use disturbance indicates that stone arrangements are very unlikely to be preserved in the Project Area.
Stone Quarry	Very Low	No stone quarries have been recorded in the area.
Waterhole	Very Low	Aerial analysis and geological information do not indicate there will be waterholes in the area.

5 Archaeological Survey

The Project Area was surveyed by Lara Tooby (Heritage Consultant at Heritage Now), and Peter Townsend (Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council) on 19 May 2022. The aim of the survey was to identify Aboriginal sites within the Project Area as per the guidelines (DECCW 2010b, 12).

5.1.1 Survey Units and Methods

Due to the whole Project Area being part of a ridgeline, it was surveyed as one unit. The area was traversed by foot, generally with a 2-10 m spacing between the survey personnel. Areas of high visibility and exposure were subject to detailed inspection. A summary of visibility and exposure is detailed in Table 7.

Table 7. Survey coverage.

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage Area (m2)	Sample Fraction (%)
1	Ridge	9843	40	20	787.44	8

5.2 Survey Results

The northern portion of the Project Area (31 Smith St), was heavily disturbed and stripped of all topsoils (Plate 1). No Aboriginal archaeological sites or PADs were identified in this area.

The southern portion of the Project Area contained areas which were similarly stripped of topsoils, particularly through the middle of this section leading to a driveway onto Fredrick St, on the southern edge of the Project Area (Plate 2). However, a machine trench in the south-eastern corner of the Project Area indicated that there were some potential A horizon soils preserved under >50cm layer of brick rubble fill (Figure 15) (Plate 3). Furthermore, there were some areas outside the old perimeter fencing on the southern and eastern edge of the Project Area, that appeared relatively undisturbed (Figure 16) (Plate 4).

It is considered there is a low-moderate potential for Aboriginal objects within these potentially intact A horizon soils. The site is not considered to have high potential, as there is only a thin layer of potential topsoils visible (around 10cm), whereas the typical soil profiles, as outlined in Section 4.1.1, are expected to have 45 to 60cm of potential artefact bearing deposit if undisturbed. Furthermore, the following Kuskie and Kamminga's (2000) predictive model, the Project Area is hypothesised not to have been intensely occupied on the basis of stream order as it is more than 300m away from the nearest stream. Instead, as the Project Area is an elevated region, it may have been occupied for specialised activities such as transit routes or look out areas, leaving a low density of artefacts.

As the Project Area was on an elevated ridgeline that may have been a walking route, Mr Townsend considered that any relatively intact topsoils are culturally sensitive and suggested that archaeological investigation would be needed should any subsurface impacts be proposed in this area. Furthermore, archaeological excavation would provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of the landform as there is currently a lack of archaeological investigations undertaken in the Charlestown Area to confirm the characteristics of subsurface archaeological in the area.

Based on this, the area where intact deposits were considered likely to occur (founded on the presence or lack of fill and the visibility of B horizon clays) will be registered on AHIMS as PAD HN-CHAR-PAD01 (Plate 4) (Figure 17). No others sites or PADs were identified during the survey.



Figure 15. Machine trench, showing potential intact A horizon topsoils below a thick layer of fill. The original topsoil layer was differentiated from the fill in not containing imported material, and instead containing characteristics of topsoils, such as grassroots. See Plate 3 for a contextual photograph. (Source: Heritage Now 2022)



Figure 16. Fill and vegetation covering potential intact topsoils. The vegetated strip outside the fence is considered part of the Project Area. (Source: Heritage Now 2022).



Figure 17. The location of HN-CHAR-PAD01 in the Project Area.

5.2.1 Cross-checking with geotechnical boreholes

The location of the PAD corresponded with two borehole locations drilled by Douglas Partners in 2022 for the Project, specifically Bore 110 and Bore 112 (Figure 18) (Douglas Partners 2022). No ‘topsoils’ were recorded in these borehole logs for these two locations; instead, it was reported that at Bore 110, there was 40cm of vegetation and filling, overlying stiff brown and yellow sandy clay, and at Bore 112, there was 1.1m of filling overlying sandy clay. Reasons for these results can be explained by the relative thinness of HN-CHAR-PAD01 viewed in profile under the fill, which may have been undetected in the borehole. Pete Townsend also spoke of his concern on relying too heavily on the borehole results, based on his experience of archaeological deposits being detected within areas described in geotechnical reports as being “fill”.

The geotechnical information provides an overview of the history of fill at the site, but was not collected for the purposes of detecting archaeological deposit and thus does not replace an archaeological investigation.



Figure 18. Borehole investigations undertaken in the Project Area (Source: Douglas Partners 2022, with Heritage Now additions)

5.2.2 Summary

One PAD was identified in the Project Area during the survey: HN-CHAR-PAD01.

6 Significance Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Values

Cultural heritage refers to the tangible and intangible values that we choose to pass on to future generations. In order to identify the values worth passing on, a significance assessment needs to be undertaken. The significance assessment needs to: identify the range of values present across the Project Area and assess their importance.

6.1 Methodology

Identifying the Aboriginal cultural values is part of the significance assessment process and is guided by the Burra Charter and the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*.

There are four recognised classes of values under the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013):

- Social,
- Historical,
- Aesthetic, and
- Scientific

Within this significance assessment, Aboriginal cultural values are captured within social, historical and aesthetic values. The archaeological values are contained within scientific values.

Social value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations that Aboriginal people have for place. Historical value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in the Aboriginal community. Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place.

Archaeological values refer to the importance of the landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may inform our understanding of Aboriginal culture.

6.1.1 Aboriginal Cultural Values

Aboriginal cultural values are identified through the Aboriginal consultation process. Formal opportunities for the Aboriginal community to contribute to identifying cultural values are provided in the ACHA methodology review period, during fieldwork and during the draft report review period. In addition, RAPs are invited to provide feedback at any time through the consultation process, by phone or in writing (email or letter).

6.1.2 Archaeological (Scientific) Values

Archaeological (scientific) values relate to whether the Project Area can contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal culture. Under the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, archaeological values are to be considered within the below sub-categories:

- Representativeness,

- Rarity,
- Research potential, and
- Educational potential.

Significance is expressed as grades: low, moderate or high.

6.2 Aboriginal Cultural Values of the Project Area

Pete Townsend identified the Project Area as potentially having high cultural value due to being part of an elevated ridgeline overlooking low-lying areas and watercourses. He said there was a lack of heritage assessments in the Charlestown Area to test this elevated landform and whether it contains any artefacts. Any artefacts contain intrinsic cultural values.

Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group identified during the consultation process (Section 2) that the whole area is highly significant to Aboriginal people. This significance can be attributed to the waterways in the area, as the nearby waterways are attributed special cultural values both as pathways and provides of freshwater, bathing, gathering of food and everyday life activities.

6.3 Archaeological Values of the Project Area

One PAD —*HN-CHAR-PAD01*— was identified, but subsurface investigations are required before its significance can be properly assessed.

It is predicted the Project Area will contain a low to moderate density artefact scatter. Low density artefact scatters generally have a low to moderate level of archaeological significance. The significance of the scatter could be heightened if a rare artefact is recovered, or if the excavations provide information on the sensitivity of the ridgeline of Charlestown, of which there is currently little information.

6.4 Summary: Statement of Significance

Any Aboriginal objects or features located in the Project Area have cultural values, and are likely to have archaeological values. In terms of cultural values, the Awabakal People have strong connections Charlestown, with the landscape being a part of Awabakal Country. In terms of archaeological values, further investigation is needed to determine the presence and nature of the potential archaeological deposit before a full assessment can be made.

7 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

This section assesses the potential impact of the proposed works in relation to Aboriginal heritage values in the Project Area and provides options for mitigating loss of Aboriginal cultural values.

7.1 Proposed Works

GPV Charlestown Pty Ltd ATF GPV Charlestown Trust (GPV) is seeking to develop the site for a health services facility (hospital and medical centre) and pharmacy, with a multi-storey carpark (Figure 19).

The proposed development will incorporate the following:

- Level 1: primary care facility and support services (medical centre), including General Practice, diagnostic imaging, pathology, skin cancer clinic, and pharmacy (shop). 100 carparking spaces with access from Frederick Street. There will also be amenities, services, an ambulance bay, patient drop-off zone, vehicle turning areas and driveway, public domain works, earthworks, retaining walls, infrastructure, and landscaping at this level.
- Levels 2 and 3: 25 medical and general consulting tenancies. 118 carparking spaces with access from Smith Street.
- Level 4: private hospital with 23-beds and two operating theatres.
- Level 5: plant and lift overruns.

Plans of the Project Area indicate that pilings will be required to support the new proposed development (Figure 20).

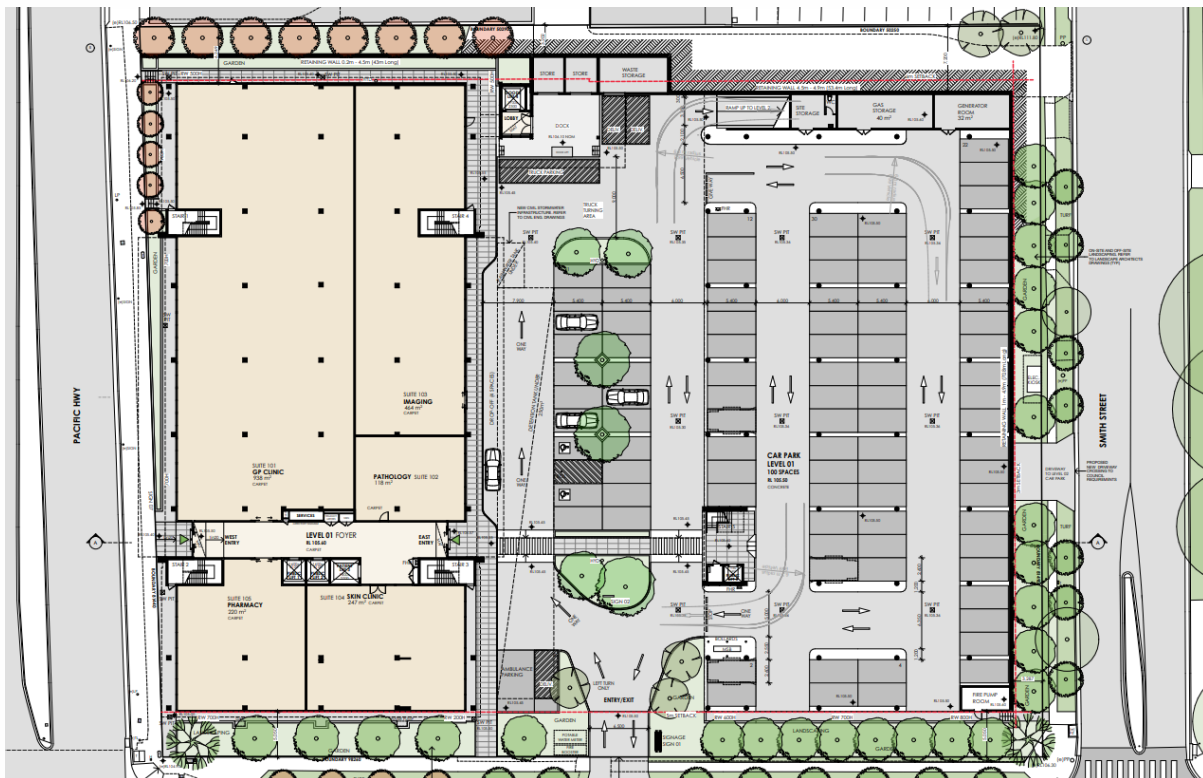


Figure 19. The plan of level 1 of the proposed development, facing north. (Source: Arcadia Landscape Architecture via Proponent).

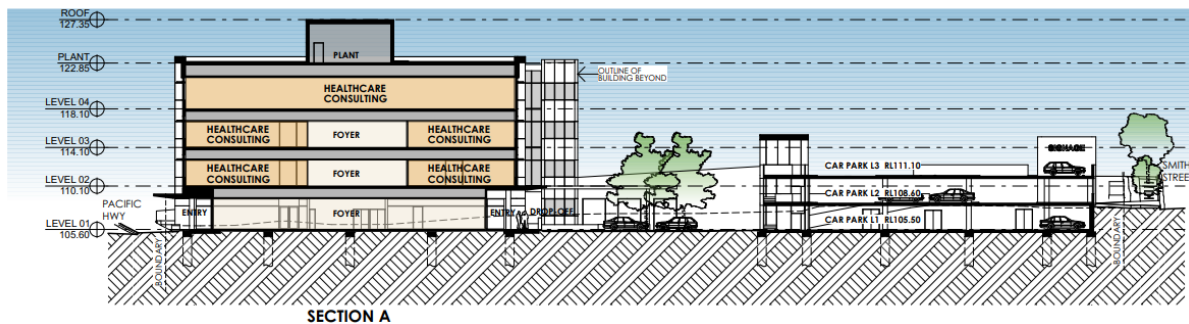


Figure 20. Section plans of the Project Area, showing location on pilings. (Source: Arcadia Landscape Architecture via Proponent).

7.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

Current designs indicate that the proposed works will impact *HN-CHAR-PAD01*. Therefore, archaeological test excavation (7.2.1) is to be implemented.

7.2.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation

HN-BH-PAD1 is to be subject to archaeological test excavation. The test excavation will establish the density of artefacts present and determine whether further salvage or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required. The methodology for test excavation will need to be reviewed by RAPs before excavations commence. This ACHA report is then to be updated with the results of the test excavation and, required, will be used to support an AHIP application.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

This assessment identified one Potential Archaeological Deposit in the Project Area: *HN-CHAR-PAD01*. This PAD consisted of potentially intact A horizon soils preserved under fill in the south-eastern portion of the Project Area, as well as relatively undisturbed soils around the perimeter fencing in the southern half of the Project Area. There is a low-moderate potential for Aboriginal objects within these potentially intact A horizon soils, and these topsoils are considered sensitive as, to date, there are no Aboriginal archaeological excavations reports for the Charlestown area on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Without evidence from these investigations, it is not possible to rule out the likelihood of archaeological objects being present within the intact topsoils in the Project Area. Furthermore, the Project Area is part of an elevated ridgeline that may have been used as a pathway between resources and camp sites, which was a common practice of past Aboriginal people in the Newcastle area.

Current designs indicate that the proposed works will impact *HN-CHAR-PAD01*. The following recommendation must be followed to mitigate impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Project Area.

Recommendation 1

HN-BH-PAD1 is to be subject to archaeological test excavation. The test excavation will establish the density of artefacts present and determine whether further salvage or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required. The methodology for test excavation will need to be reviewed by RAPs before excavations commence. This ACHA report is then to be updated with the results of the test excavation and, required, will be used to support an AHIP application.

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10 Plates



Plate 1. View from the centre of the Project Area, facing north.



Plate 2. Heavy disturbance around concrete entrance from southern edge of site, facing west towards Charlestown Square.



Plate 3. View of machine trench, subject of Figure 14, in the south-eastern portion of the Project Area.



Plate 4. View northwards up Smith St, eastern edge of the Project Area, showing grassed area which potentially contains intact topsoils underneath. This vegetated strip outside the fence is considered part of the Project Area

Appendix 1 Aboriginal Consultation

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Agency Letter						
Sir or Madam	Native Title Services Corp	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Sir or Madam	Register of Aboriginal Owners	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Sir or Madam	National Native Title Tribunal	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Sir or Madam	Heritage NSW	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
CEO	Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Sir or Madam	Lake Macquarie Local Council	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Sir or Madam	Hunter Local Land Services	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Agency Letter Response						
		Geospatial Search	National Native Title Tribunal	Email	20/04/2022	Automated Response
			Heritage NSW	Email	20/04/2022	Automated Response
			Lake Macquarie Local Council	Email	20/04/2022	Automated Response
		Geospatial Search	National Native Title Tribunal	Email	20/04/2022	Sent the Geospatial Search form
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Louise Cassidy	Hunter Local Land Services	Email	20/04/2022	Advised Heritage Now to contact the LALC and also to search the Registered Native Title Claims

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Patricia Kinney	Lake Macquarie Local Council	Email	26/04/2022	Advised Heritage Now to contact the LALCs (particularly Awabakal LALC) and Heritage NSW; Also informed that they would contact Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council, Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, the Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated, and the Awabakal and Guringai Pty as part of their consultation for DAs
Lara Tooby	Heritage Now	Barry Gunther	Heritage NSW	Email	27/04/2022	Sent the List of Aboriginal Stakeholders
Expressions of Interest Letters						
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Aliera French	Aliera French Trading	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Darren McKenny	Arwarbukarl Cultural Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Tracey Howie & Kerrie Brauer	Awabakal & Guringai Pty Ltd	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Peter Leven	Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
CEO	Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Kerrie Brauer	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
CEO	Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Nola, Darren, and Ralph Hampton	B-H Heritage Consultants	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
CEO	Biraban Local Aboriginal Land Council	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Confidential RAP	Confidential RAP	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
CEO	Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Deslee Matthews	Deslee Talbott Consultants	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Craig Horne & Debbie Dacey-Sullivan	Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Tracey Howie	Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Craig Archibald	Indigenous Learning	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Norm Archibald	Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Jill Green	Kauma Pondee Inc.	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Arthur Fletcher	Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
David Ahoy	Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Lea-Anne Miller	Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Michael Green	Michael Green Cultural Heritage Consultant	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Ryan Johnson & Darleen Johnson-Carroll	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Warren Schillings	Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Scott Franks	Tocomwall Pty Ltd	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Des Hickey	Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Steven Hickey	Widescope Indigenous Group	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Kathleen Steward Kinchela	Yinarr Cultural Services	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	Message delivery failure
Kevin Duncan	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Sharon Hodgetts	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Kyle Howie	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Trudy Smith	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Yvette and Jackson Walker	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Tim Selwyn	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Tamara Towers	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	20/04/2022	
Jeffery Matthews	Crimson-Rosie	Lara Tooby	Heritage Now	Postal Mail	21/04/2022	
Richard Edwards	Wonnarua Elders Council	Lara Tooby	Heritage Now	Postal Mail	21/04/2022	
Daniella Chedzey & Jessica Wegener	Individual	Lara Tooby	Heritage Now	Postal Mail	21/04/2022	
Glen Morris	Individual	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	4/05/2022	
Phil Khan	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	4/05/2022	
Expressions of Interest Responses						
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Arthur Fletcher	Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Email	20/04/2022	Acknowledged receipt of email
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Confidential RAP	Confidential RAP	Email	20/04/2022	Registration of interest
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Arthur Fletcher	Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Email	21/04/2022	Registration of interest

Aboriginal Consultation Log

[illegible]

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Ryan Johnson	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Email	9/05/2022	Endorses the recommendations made
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Email	9/05/2022	Agrees with the methodology
Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Email	22/05/2022	Agrees with the methodology
Notification Letter						
Sir or Madam	Heritage NSW	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	23/05/2022	
CEO	Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council	Cathy Villamor	Heritage Now	Email	23/05/2022	

Appendix 2 AHIMS Search Results

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN440 Charlestown

Client Service ID : 676461

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1297	RPS Speers Point AS1	GDA	56	371863	6352743	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Shane Frost	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1302	RPS Speers Point IF2	GDA	56	371963	6352772	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1300	RPS Speers Point GG1	GDA	56	372119	6351774	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0011	North Creek;	AGD	56	373156	6350813	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1631	RPS Glendale ST1	GDA	56	373507	6355227	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - York Street Sydney					<u>Permits</u>	3717	
38-5-0156	Winding Ck;	AGD	56	376400	6352100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Sue Effenberger					<u>Permits</u>	854	
45-7-0062	Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;Redhead;	AGD	56	379430	6347824	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1832	Little Dudley Lagoon	GDA	56	380211	6348414	Open site	Valid	Hearth : 1, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.bob denholm					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0596	Awabakal Lagoon Scatter	AGD	56	380814	6348169	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Steve Brereton					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0663	BRA 1	AGD	56	380750	6354500	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		98300
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>	1472	
38-4-0033	Dudley.	AGD	56	380949	6349681	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0034	Whitebridge Dudley	AGD	56	381023	6350597	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0172	Winding CK Glendale Site 6;	AGD	56	373600	6354900	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	1672,98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Pam Dean-Jones					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 20/04/2022 for Trishia Palconit for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.0034, 151.6284 - Lat, Long To : -32.9314, 151.752. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 109

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.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-2132	HillsboroughRd PAD 2021-01	GDA	56	375152	6352398	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney,Mr.Ryan Taddeucci					Permits		
38-4-0037	Kahibah	AGD	56	381248	6350871	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyall					Permits		
38-4-0082	Lambton	AGD	56	377918	6355201	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyall					Permits		
38-4-0764	Brush creek 1a	AGD	56	371789	6355291	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users					Permits		
45-7-0209	Sheppards Creek	GDA	56	373042	6347603	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	L.M Nelson,Insite Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Elizabeth Wyatt					Permits	4510	
38-4-0017	Cardiff;Blackbutt Reserve;	AGD	56	377222	6353359	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyall					Permits		
38-4-0028	Dudley Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area.	AGD	56	379404	6349195	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyall					Permits		
45-7-0128	Redhead 2;	AGD	56	379600	6347500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1507
	Contact	Recorders	Pam Dean-Jones					Permits		
38-4-2115	Glenrock Trail Head Artefact and Shell Site	GDA	56	380633	6353369	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					Permits		
38-4-1042	ocean st 5	GDA	56	380950	6348650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Angela Besant					Permits		
38-4-2111	Ridgeline and Ridge Crest/Spur 4	GDA	56	381009	6351944	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					Permits		
38-4-0035	Dudley-Jewells (Dudley Swamp Area)	AGD	56	381063	6348495	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyall					Permits		
38-4-2106	White Clay Pits	GDA	56	381153	6353047	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					Permits		
38-4-1311	RPS SPEERS POINT RS1	GDA	56	372309	6352095	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -		

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN440 Charlestown

Client Service ID : 676461

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-7-0043	Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;Redhead South;	AGD	56	376055	6347394	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0357	Garden Suburb;	AGD	56	376200	6353500	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0022	Gateshead Dudley-Jewells Swamp	AGD	56	378214	6349264	Open site	Destroyed	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0024	Windale Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area	AGD	56	378414	6348353	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1944
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0453	Maniibang;	AGD	56	372880	6352880	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -	Stone Arrangement	1333,98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-5-0154	Myall Rd;	AGD	56	377000	6353000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-7-0127	Redhead 1;	AGD	56	379200	6347700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1507
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-7-0160	Red Head 1	AGD	56	379500	6347500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0029	Dudley;Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;1	GDA	56	380000	6348198	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	520
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2110	Ridgeline and Ridge Crest/Spur 5	GDA	56	380541	6350546	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0032	Whitebridge;	AGD	56	380761	6349952	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2108	Basal Slope Spurs 1	GDA	56	382016	6352869	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1719	Halton Park IF2	GDA	56	372772	6348120	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2131	HillsboroughRd PAD 2021-02	GDA	56	375190	6352191	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 20/04/2022 for Trishia Palconit for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.0034, 151.6284 - Lat, Long To : -32.9314, 151.752. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 109

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-2133	HillsboroughRd PAD 2021-03	GDA	56	375893	6352635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney,Mr.Ryan Taddeucci					Permits		
38-4-2007	HillsboroughRd IA 01	GDA	56	375945	6352546	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney,Miss.Clare Leevers					Permits		
38-4-0015	Windale;Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;	AGD	56	375947	6348306	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyll					Permits		
45-7-0075	Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;Redhead;	AGD	56	381165	6347948	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyll					Permits		
38-4-0662	Glenrock SRA 3	AGD	56	381200	6350700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact Ron Gordon	Recorders	Mr.Warren Mayers					Permits	1461	
38-4-0039	Dudley Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area	AGD	56	381234	6349138	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : -, Artefact : -	Quarry	
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyll					Permits		
45-7-0058	Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;Redhead;	AGD	56	378699	6347810	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	303
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyll					Permits		
45-7-0021	Broughton Point Croudace Bay	GDA	56	373028	6347796	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author,Insite Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Elizabeth Wyatt					Permits		
38-5-0155	Hillsborough Rd;	AGD	56	376550	6352400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458,98459
	Contact	Recorders	Sue Effenberger					Permits	854	
38-4-0016	Cardiff;Blackbutt Reserve;	AGD	56	377222	6353359	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyll					Permits		
38-4-0598	Glenrock Grinding Grooves	AGD	56	380778	6352351	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 3		
	Contact	Recorders	Steve Brereton					Permits		
38-4-1026	Ocean st 4	AGD	56	380926	6348415	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100618
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Mrs.Angela Besant					Permits		
38-4-2113	Ridgeline and Ridge Crest/Spur 2	GDA	56	381108	6352940	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					Permits		
38-4-0036	Dudley Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area.	AGD	56	381066	6348312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Len Dyll					Permits		
38-4-0010	The Knob	AGD	56	372560	6348516	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	98458
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author,South East Archaeology					Permits		
38-4-0043	Kahibah;Glenrock Lagoon; Midden	AGD	56	381862	6351851	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0046	Kahibah;Murdering Gully Beach;	AGD	56	382540	6352546	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1717	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Partially Destroyed			
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Peter Townsend	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Peter Townsend					<u>Permits</u>	4426	
38-4-0020	Gateshead;Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area (site not at this location)	AGD	56	377571	6349434	Open site	Deleted	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1024	Ocean st 1	AGD	56	380754	6348584	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100618
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Angela Besant					<u>Permits</u>	2795,2910	
38-4-1023	Ocean st 2	AGD	56	380769	6348585	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100618
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Angela Besant					<u>Permits</u>	2795,2910	
38-4-0168	Winding Creek (Glendale) Site 5	AGD	56	373500	6355300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98 459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Pam Dean-Jones					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1298	RPS Speers Point AS2	GDA	56	372280	6352022	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Shane Frost	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson					<u>Permits</u>		
45-7-0215	Halton Pk	GDA	56	372765	6348033	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	L.M Nelson,Insite Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Elizabeth Wyatt					<u>Permits</u>	4510	
38-4-1299	RPS Speers Point AS3	GDA	56	372799	6352603	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Shane Frost	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton,Ms.Laraine Nelson					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0343	Garden Suburb	AGD	56	376200	6353500	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Sue Effenberger					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2051	Hickson Street Walking Track Reburial	GDA	56	382812	6353149	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0045	Kahibah Murdering Gully Beach	AGD	56	382813	6352643	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>	4426	
45-7-0074	Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area Redhead	AGD	56	377966	6347887	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0025	Gateshead Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area	AGD	56	378657	6350003	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1700	Bareki PAD 1	GDA	56	372494	6348204	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Kirwan Williams,Ms.Alison Le					<u>Permits</u>	3780	

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN440 Charlestown

Client Service ID : 676461

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0026	Dudley Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area	AGD	56	378954	6348820	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0084	Kahibah;;	GDA	56	380179	6352711	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall, Miss. Rachel (Elle) Lillis, Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					<u>Permits</u>		
45-7-0076	Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area Redhead	AGD	56	380434	6347934	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2112	Ridgeline and Ridge Crest/Spur 3	GDA	56	380502	6352629	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss. Rachel (Elle) Lillis, Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1025	Ocean st 3	AGD	56	380779	6348885	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100618
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs. Angela Besant					<u>Permits</u>	2795,2910	
38-4-0021	Gateshead; Dudley-Jewells Swamp;	AGD	56	378035	6349077	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1301	RPS Speers Point IF1	GDA	56	372526	6352168	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Hamilton, Ms. Laraine Nelson					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0840	North Creek 2 Warners Bay	AGD	56	373240	6351899	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs. Angela Besant					<u>Permits</u>	2185	
38-4-0174	Winding Ck Glendale Site 7;	AGD	56	373300	6355100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	1672,98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Pam Dean-Jones					<u>Permits</u>	924,3717	
38-4-0018	Gateshead Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area	AGD	56	377305	6348972	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1041	awabakal nature reserve shelter	GDA	56	380700	6348800	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs. Angela Besant					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0031	Dudley; Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;	AGD	56	380611	6348212	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102218
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
45-7-0068	Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area; Redhead;	AGD	56	380987	6347670	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0171	Winding Creek Glendale Site 4;	AGD	56	373700	6355100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Pam Dean-Jones					<u>Permits</u>	3717	
45-7-0073	Crokers Creek; Redhead;	AGD	56	375690	6347387	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyall					<u>Permits</u>		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN440 Charlestown

Client Service ID : 676461

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0038	Kahibah (Dudley Beach)	AGD	56	381248	6350871	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2107	Ridgeline and Ridge Crest/Spur 1	GDA	56	381650	6353627	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0843	HWBB2	AGD	56	382323	6353062	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Penny Mccardle					<u>Permits</u>	2264	
38-4-0019	Gateshead;Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;	AGD	56	377362	6350802	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98458
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0085	Lambton;	AGD	56	377918	6355201	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1549	SCAR TREE STYX CREEK	GDA	56	378257	6353341	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Peter Townsend					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0023	Gateshead;Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;	AGD	56	378411	6348536	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1944
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0175	Winding Ck Glendale Site 9;	AGD	56	373300	6354900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	1672,98458,98459
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Pam Dean-Jones					<u>Permits</u>	924,3717	
38-4-0027	Dudley;Dudley-Jewells Swamp Area;	AGD	56	378971	6347906	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1944
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0083	Kahibah;	AGD	56	379367	6351114	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Len Dyll					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2109	Flaggy Creek Grinding Grooves	GDA	56	380179	6352711	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2095	38-4-0084 Little Flaggy Ck GG1	GDA	56	380188	6352714	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Awabakal LALC,Mr.Peter Townsend					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0323	Glenrock SRA 1;	AGD	56	380440	6352200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	M Barker					<u>Permits</u>	389	
38-4-0324	Glenrock SRA 2;	AGD	56	380620	6352210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	M Barker					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2114	Basal Slope Spurs 2	GDA	56	381008	6350973	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Rachel (Elle) Lillis,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville					<u>Permits</u>		

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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

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