

14 November 2023

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Project Director
Monteath and Powys
125 Bull Street
Newcastle West, NSW 2302

Dear Jamie,

Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment: Sewer Rising Main Works at 42 Fullerton Cove Road, Fullerton Cove, NSW

Our Ref: Matter: 39802

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) has been commissioned by Monteath and Powys to provide an Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (ADDA) for the proposed sewer rising main works at 42 Fullerton Cove Road, Fullerton Cove, New South Wales (NSW) (Lot 14 DP 258848) and the road reserves of Nelson Bay Road and Fullerton Cove Road (the study area) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The assessment will inform a Development Application (DA) to be prepared by Monteath and Powys required under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The purpose of this advice is to assist Monteath and Powys in exercising due diligence in determining whether the project will involve activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether consent in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places by establishing offences of harm. Harm is defined to mean destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an object from the land. There are a number of defences and exemptions to the offence of harming an Aboriginal object or place. The NPW Act states that a person or organisation who exercises due diligence in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence of unknowingly harming an object without an AHIP.

The NPW Act allowed for a generic code of practice to explain what due diligence means. As a result, the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NPW Regulation) adopted the *Due diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010a) (the Due Diligence Code). The Due Diligence Code sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

- Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area.
- Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
- Determine whether an AHIP application is required.

This advice includes a background review, as well as an archaeological survey in accordance with the Due Diligence Code, in order to adequately map areas of high, moderate and low archaeological sensitivity.

Step 1: Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

The proposed works include installing a private sewer line. The sewer line will connect the proposed developed at 42 Fullerton Cove Road to an existing Hunter Water sewer pump station.

The proposed sewer alignment has been chosen as it will pose the least environmental impact, with a large portion of the sewer line being constructed along the road verge of Fullerton Cove Road and within a cleared electrical easement south of Fullerton Cove Road.

The activity will disturb the ground surface. Therefore, consideration of Steps 2a and 2b of the Due Diligence Code is required.

Step 2a. Search the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware

An extensive search of the AHIMS database was conducted on 24 October 2023 (Client service ID: 832040). The search identified 105 Aboriginal archaeological sites within a 3 kilometre search area, centred on the proposed study area (Table 1 and Appendix 1). None of these registered sites are located within the study area (Figure 4). The mapping coordinates recorded for these sites were checked for consistency with their descriptions and location on maps from Aboriginal heritage reports where available. These descriptions and maps were relied upon where notable discrepancies occurred. Some recorded sites consist of more than one element, for example Artefacts and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD). However, for the purposes of this breakdown and the predictive modelling, all individual site types will be studied and compared. This explains why there are 157 results presented here (Table 1), compared to the 105 identified by AHIMS.

Table 1 AHIMS Sites within the vicinity of the study area

Site type	Occurrences	Frequency (%)
Artefact	86	54.77
Shell	53	33.76
Burial	7	4.46
PAD	6	3.82
Resource and Gathering	2	1.27
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	1	0.64
Non-Human Bone and Organic Material	1	0.64
Stone Quarry	1	0.64
Total	157	100.00

A simple analysis of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites registered within a 3 kilometre search of the study area indicates that the dominant site type is artefact sites, representing 54.77% (n=86), with shell sites representing 33.76% (n=53). Burial sites represent 4.46% (n=7) whereas PAD sites represent 3.82% (n=6). Resourcing and gathering sites represent 1.27% (n=2) with Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming, non-human bone and organic material and stone quarry represented 0.64% each (n=1 each).

The northern portion of the study area is partially located within an existing AHIP – AHIP 5017 (Figure 5). This AHIP was issued to Sungenia Development Subsidiary No.3 Pty Ltd on 19 December 2022 for a period of 10 years (19 December 2032). NGH prepared an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) that supported the AHIP application and has been described in the following section. It allowed for salvage excavations of

AHIMS 38-4-0723/Fullerton Cove site, and harm to AHIMS 38-4-0723/Fullerton Cove (whole harm), AHIMS 38-4-1644/Fullerton Cove Midden 1 (partial harm), and AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road Site 1 (partial harm) through the proposed works. The proposed works include the construction of a caravan park and associated infrastructure including installation of a sewer main connection to the DA16-2013-564-4 area. At the time of writing this letter it was not confirmed if salvage excavations had been completed by NGH, however during the visual inspection undertaken for this assessment, works have been noted to have commenced.

A review of the reports held by AHIMS identified several archaeological studies that have been undertaken within the locality of the study area. These include:

- NGH (2022) previously assessed 42 Fullerton Cove Road as part of an ACHA for the proposed rezoning of the assessment area. The ACHA was prepared in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (consultation requirements) (DECCW 2010b) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Code) (DECCW 2010c) and included an archaeological survey. The field survey was undertaken on 31 May 2022 by NGH and Aboriginal site officers. Predictive modelling suggested that stone artefacts of predominately tuff and shell middens were the most likely site types to be present within the study area. These sites were most likely to be present within the sandy rise/dune surface adjacent to waterways (NGH 2022, p.50). The survey resulted in the identification of four areas of archaeological potential (AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road;site 1,; AHIMS 38-4-2142/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 1, AHIMS 38-4-2141/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 2, and AHIMS 38-4-2140/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 3).¹ It was concluded that the four sites identified within the sandy rises of the northern portion of the study area could potentially be representative of a single site complex. However, test excavations would be required to confirm this assessment (NGH 2022, p.48). This was supported by Mur-Roo-Ma Inc. who responded to the draft ACHA prepared by NGH on 16 August 2022 stating:

"We support further investigations of this area [the study area] and believe that this area is completely connected as a holistic site to surrounding sites we have previously identified.

We believe that the results of the survey reported are true and accurate and show strong usage evidence from our ancestors. The Worimi oral history of travel routes and campsites are connected to this area and are based around this dune system seen within the project area of Fullerton Cove. "The Fingers" of sand dunes ran from Stockton Beach to the Hunter River and are a direct connection to our traditional storylines. This dune still exists on this property, although in some areas is seriously disturbed our heritage is still evident."

¹ NGH (2022) did not stipulate the degree of archaeological potential (low, moderate or high) within the 42 Fullerton Cove Road, ACHA report.

NGH predicted that soil depths within AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road;site 1, AHIMS 38-4-2142/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 1, AHIMS 38-4-2141/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 2, and AHIMS 38-4-2140/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 3 were likely to extend to a maximum depth of 800 millimetres, with higher densities of artefacts and shell occurring in the upper deposits (McCardle Cultural Heritage 2005, ERM 2008, NGH 2021). It was recommended that if impacts to AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road;site 1, AHIMS 38-4-2142/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 1, AHIMS 38-4-2141/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 2, and AHIMS 38-4-2140/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 3 were unable to be avoided then an AHIP would be required. The AHIP would allow for testing to occur within the study area to determine the nature and extent of Aboriginal sites so that recommendations could be made regarding their future management. In December 2022, AHIP 5017 was granted to Sungenia Development and was issued to harm Aboriginal objects in accordance with the conditions of the AHIP. AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road;site 1 which is partially located within the current study area is also covered by AHIP 5017 (Photo 1) located within the sewer route. As part of the AHIP 5017 conditions, community collection may be undertaken. It was noted during the undertaking of the survey for the current study area that the partial area of AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road;site located within AHIP 5017 had been impacted in accordance with the permit.

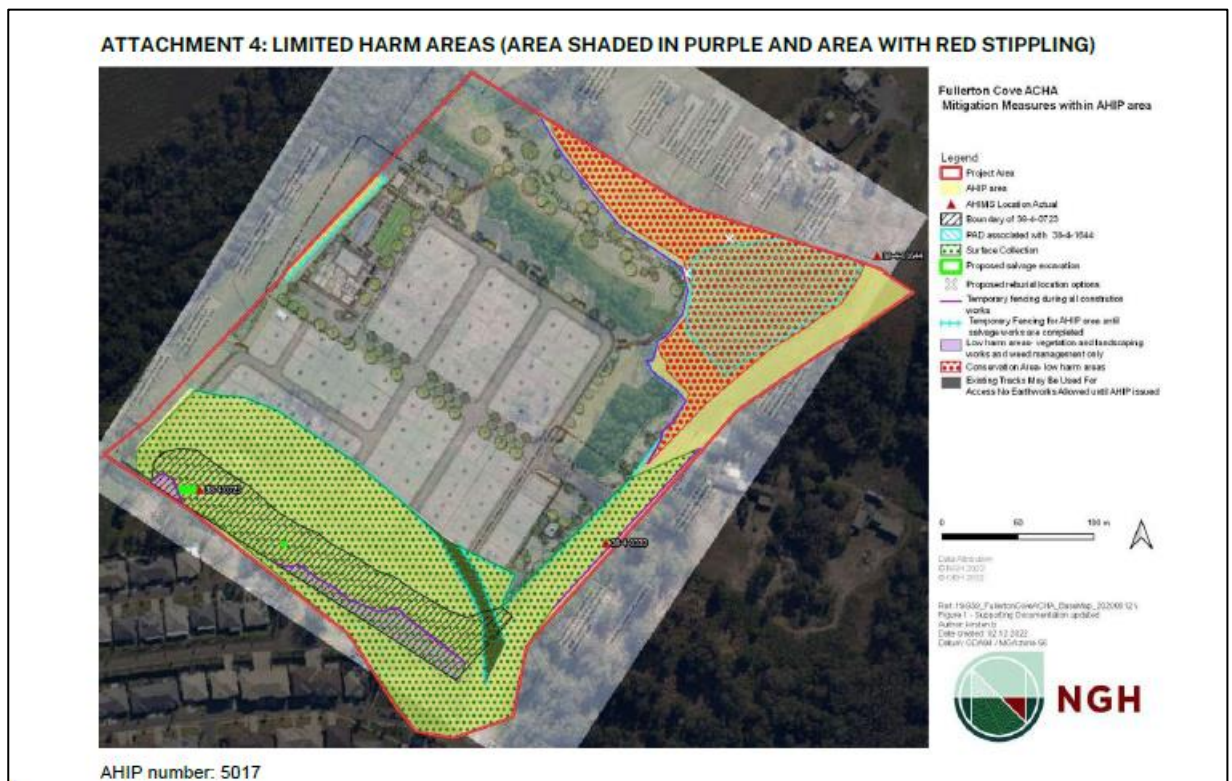


Photo 1 AHIP 5017 boundary including AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road; site 1 in the south-eastern portion of the AHIP area

- Biosis (2023) undertook Aboriginal community consultation and archaeological test excavations to support an updated addendum ACHA for the proposed retail development at 42 Fullerton Cove Road (Lot 14 DP 258848). The addendum was produced from the previous ACHA undertaken by NGH for the rezoning of the study area. A total of 16 test pits and 16 auger holes were excavated within the boundaries of AHIP 5136, resulting in a total of 231 artefacts and 25,160 grams of shell being recovered. Intact midden and hearth features associated with moderate to high density artefact deposits indicate there were focal activity points within the excavation area. AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road; site 1 is the closest registered site in proximity to the current study area.

Within the extent of AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road; site 1, Biosis undertook three auger holes (auger 14, 15 and 16) within 20 metres of one another within suitable clearing along the extent of the PAD. Auger holes were proposed within this area of PAD instead of the excavation of test pits due to the highly vegetated nature of the landform and concerns for the safety of participants due to the dense vegetation where rubbish and drug paraphernalia had been observed. The decision to auger was supported by RAPs who attended the excavation program. Auger holes within this portion of the study area identified a low density of shell in Auger 14, a lack of shell or artefacts in Auger 15, and very loose silty fill within Auger 16, which also contained high levels of historical fill that prevented excavation beyond a depth of 300 millimetres. Two artefacts were found within Auger 16; however, these are not considered to be *in situ* and may have been dumped within the site extent. These focal activity points may be representative of intensive short term occupation by Aboriginal people as they undertook collection of estuarine resources within the estuarine flats adjacent to the sandy rise landform in which AHIMS 38-4-2140/42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 3 is located.

Step 2b. Activities in areas where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects

In order to determine whether the activity within landscape features likely to contain Aboriginal objects a review of information pertaining to ethnohistories, soils, geology, landform, disturbance and potential resources has been undertaken.

Ethnohistory

Our knowledge of Aboriginal people and their land-use patterns and lifestyles prior to European contact is mainly reliant on documents written by non-Aboriginal people. These documents are affected by the inherent bias of the class and cultures of their authors, who were also often describing a culture that they did not fully understand - a culture that was in a heightened state of disruption given the arrival of settlers and disease. Early written records can, however, be used in conjunction with archaeological information and surviving oral histories from members of the Aboriginal community in order to gain a picture of Aboriginal life in the region.

Despite a proliferation of Aboriginal heritage sites there is considerable ongoing debate about the nature, territory and range of pre-contact Aboriginal language groups in the greater Hunter region. These debates have arisen largely because, by the time colonial diarists, missionaries and proto-anthropologists began making detailed records of Aboriginal people in the late 19th century, pre-European Aboriginal groups had been broken up and reconfigured by European settlement activity. The following information relating to traditional boundaries of the Worimi is based on such early records.

It is well accepted that the Newcastle Bight, in which the study area is found, is located within the traditional lands of the Worimi people (Dean-Jones 1990, p.64). According to Tindale, the Worimi territory extends from north of the Hunter River to Forster near Cape Hawke, along the coastline, encompassing Port Stephens and stretching inland close to Gresford, and as far south as Maitland (Tindale 1974, p.201). However, Enright recounts that Worimi people occupied the 'Country' "bounded by the seashore from the Manning as far south as Norah Head and possibility to the Hawkesbury". The territory then supposedly extended as far west as Barrington Tops, which was visited in the summer months (Enright 1933, p.161).

According to Sokoloffnov (1977, p.16), the territories of the Worimi were established to include a variety of habitats rich in raw materials and food resources. Trade, intermarriage, and the sharing of ceremonial places were central to the Worimi nation's interaction with neighbouring tribal groups, such as the Awabakal, Kamilaroi, Guringai, Wanaruah, and other tribes within the region.

Little is known about the size of the population of the Worimi tribe within Port Stephens before European settlement, however it is agreed that numbers declined rapidly after contact (Dean-Jones 1990, p.68). Sources from the early 1800s to the 1840s vary in their estimates, from 120 within a single camp, to 500 Worimi

individuals within the Port Stephens Area in 1837 (refer to Dean-Jones 1990, p.68). Lancelot Threlkeld, an early Christian missionary to the region, reports that by 1839, the population of the Awabakal people around the Lake Macquarie area, to the south of Worimi territory, had declined to as low as 20 (in Dean-Jones 1990, p.68). Exposure to diseases introduced by European settlers, the destruction of food resources, and instances of hostile relations between Europeans and the Worimi and Awabakal people would have contributed significantly to this decline.

The earliest account of contact between Europeans and the Worimi is recorded by David Collins. It was reported that five convicts who had escaped from Parramatta in 1790 were shipwrecked at Port Stephens. The convicts lived among the Worimi for 5 years until they were recaptured (Bramble 1981). Following this, a small garrison of soldiers was established in the 1820's at a place now known as Soldiers Point, located approximately 20 kilometres north-east of the study area, to aid in the recapture of convicts who had escaped from Port Macquarie.

Bramble (1981) accounts that relations between escaped convicts and local tribes were good natured, and signified the introduction of products of European civilisation. Colonel Paterson upon exploring the Hunter region in 1801, commented upon the possible use of European axes by Aboriginal tribes, and perhaps convicts who lived among them, to cut down trees (in Bramble 1981). This introduction to European resources would have led to the establishment of more fruitful relations between the Aboriginal people of the Hunter region and European penal authorities, in aiding in the recapture of escaped convicts.

Hostile relations between Europeans and the Worimi tribes of Port Stephens seemed to have originated from early interactions with timber-getters exploiting good quality cedar along the coastal regions of NSW. Accounts of hostilities between timber-getters and the Aboriginal people in the region are recorded from as early as 1804 (Bramble 1981). Dawson, having arrived in Newcastle in 1825 after free-settlement was made available in the Hunter region in 1820, comments upon the hostile relations which existed between European timber-getters and the Worimi Tribe of Port Stephens. This consequently set a precursor to relations between Europeans or white settlers and local tribes within the Port Stephens Area (Dawson 1831, in Bramble 1981):

"The timber-cutting parties... were the first people who came in contact with the natives in the neighbourhood of the sea; and as they were composed of convicts and other people not remarkable either for humanity or honesty, the communication was not at all to the advantage of the poor natives, or subsequently to the settlers who succeeded those parties. The consequence of the behaviour of the cedar getters was, that the natives inflicted vengeance upon almost every white man they came in contact with, and as convicts were frequently running away from the penal settlement of Port Macquarie to Port Stephens ...numbers of them were intercepted by the natives and sometimes detained whilst those who fell into their hands and escaped with life, were uniformly stripped of their clothes."

Geology, soils and hydrology

The study area is situated within the Newcastle Bight. The Newcastle Bight is a geomorphological unit situated between the Hunter River in the south and Birubi Point, Port Stephens, in the north (Dean-Jones 1990, pp.7, 10). The Newcastle Bight consists of infilled marine estuarine and aeolian sediments which formed during the Pleistocene and Holocene periods (120,000 years before present (BP)) (Dean-Jones 1990, p.7), with an inner (Pleistocene) and outer (Holocene) barrier. The inner barrier formed during the last interglacial period during a period of higher sea levels approximately 120,000 years BP. This date was obtained in 1976 using coral deposits obtained from the base of the inner barrier deposit at Grahamstown located approximately 9.6 kilometres north-east of the study area (Dean-Jones 1990, p.21). Portions of this formation have remained stable through to the present day (Dean-Jones 1990, p.10).

The outer barrier began forming during the last glacial maximum (LGM) (Dean-Jones 1990, p.10). Transgressive dune fields cover the majority of the outer barrier beach ridges, while longitudinal dunes have formed within portions of the inner barrier as a result of aeolian processes during the LGM (Dean-Jones 1990,

p.21). The Holocene transgressive dune fields have been dated to $9,520 \pm 1,590$ BP and $8,260 \pm 295$ years BP, and are overlain by sands dated to $6,070 \pm 130$ years BP (Dean-Jones 1990, p.24).

In terms of archaeological preservation and research, the aeolian deposition sequences within the Newcastle Bight provided different occupation surfaces which allow for archaeological deposits to be differentiated by date or occupation events (Dean-Jones 1990, p.24). The study area is located within the outer barrier within stabilised transgressive dunes, stabilised dunes and backbarrier flat, and interbarrier depression deposits (Photo 2). The inner barrier blocks a number of valleys which has resulted in the formation of extensive swamp land between the inner and outer barriers known as the interbarrier depression (Dean-Jones 1990, p.21). The formation of freshwater and estuarine environments within the interbarrier depression would have provided abundant resources for Aboriginal people in the area during the late Pleistocene and Holocene periods (Dean-Jones 1990, p.24). Therefore, archaeological deposits which exist within the study area are highly likely to date to the Holocene.

On the other hand, the north-western portions of the inner barrier likely provided continuous access to wetland environments throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene periods and were likely a better resource base than the coast line environment (Dean-Jones 1990, p.29). The north-western portion of the inner barrier (Grahamstown, Moffats Swamp, Twelve Mile Creek) therefore has high potential to contain late Pleistocene sites (Dean-Jones 1990, p.29). The remainder of the inner barrier system has the potential to contain Pleistocene sites; however, the majority of sites found in these areas are likely to be Holocene in age.

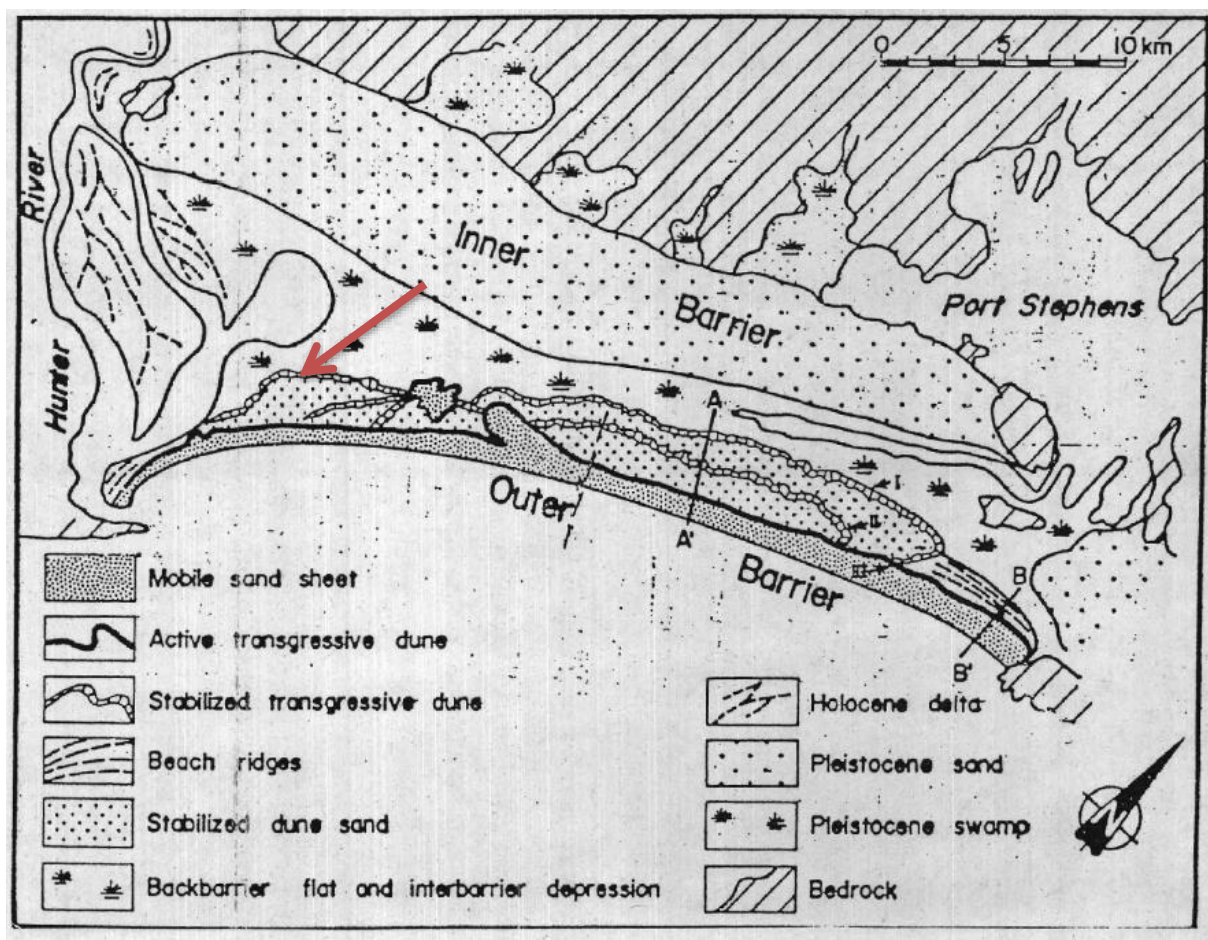


Photo 2 Figure 17 from Newcastle Bight Aboriginal Sites Study (Dean-Jones 1990) showing indicative location of study area (red arrow)

The study area is underlain by Estuarine shoreline ridge and dune geological deposits (Figure 6). The underlying geology of the study area is not considered conducive to the presence of stone outcrop formations which would have been utilised by Aboriginal people for the production of stone tools or for axe grinding or art engravings. The study area is however in close proximity to a number of stone resource outcrops which would have been exploited by Aboriginal people in the past. These include three siliceous tuff outcrops located within the Tomago Coal measures at Shortland within the Hunter Wetlands Centre, at Tomago near the junction of the Pacific Highway and Tomago Road, and on the eastern margin of the Grahamstown Dam (Dean-Jones 1990, p.18). The Maitland and Dalwood geological groups also contain siltstone, claystone, and sandstone rock formations; these groups are known to outcrop on the margins of Grahamstown Dam (Dean-Jones 1990, p.18). Siliceous tuff, mudstone, siltstone and claystone are materials which were used extensively throughout the Port Stephens, Newcastle and Greater Hunter Region for the production of stone tools by Aboriginal people.

Soils within the study area is comprised of the Lower Pindimar Soil Landscape (Figure 7). The Lower Pindimar Soil Landscape consists of poorly drained Holocene quartz sand sheets, which overlie estuarine deposits. Slopes within this soil landscape generally possess a gradient less than 3%, a local relief of less than 3 metres, and an elevation no more than 6 metres. The water table is considered to be close to the surface at a depth of less than 70 centimetres, with small areas subject to permanent water logging in isolated instances (Matthei 1995, p.237).

Dominant soil types (Photo 3) upon sandy rises such as those identified in the northern extent of the study area may consist of up to 15 centimetres of loose brownish black loamy sand (*lp1*, A horizon), which overlies

40 to 100 centimetres of bleached loose sand (*lp2*, A² Horizon). This overlies 40 to 100 centimetres of organic coffee coloured soft pan (*lp3*, Bh Horizon) and greater than 100 centimetres of coarse loose saturated brown sand (*lp4*, C horizon) which consists of imperfectly drained Humus Podzols. Total soil depth upon sandy rises is greater than 300 centimetres and the boundaries between the soil materials are sharp. Within the lower poorly drained flats, which dominate a vast majority of the study area, soils are likely to consist of up to 40 centimetres of *lp1* which in turn overlies more than 50 centimetres of *lp4* which consists of poorly drained Siliceous Sands. Total soil depth is generally greater than 300 centimetres and the boundaries between the soil materials are sharp (Matthei 1995, p.237). The shallow nature of potentially cultural material bearing A horizon soils within the poorly drained flats of the Lower Pindimar Soil Landscape suggests that Aboriginal artefact sites are unlikely to be present unless within isolated circumstances. Sandy rises or dune landforms are considered more likely to contain archaeological deposits due to the depth of A and A² soil horizons present in this landform, with a lower likelihood for these landforms to become waterlogged, thereby making them more suitable for occupation.

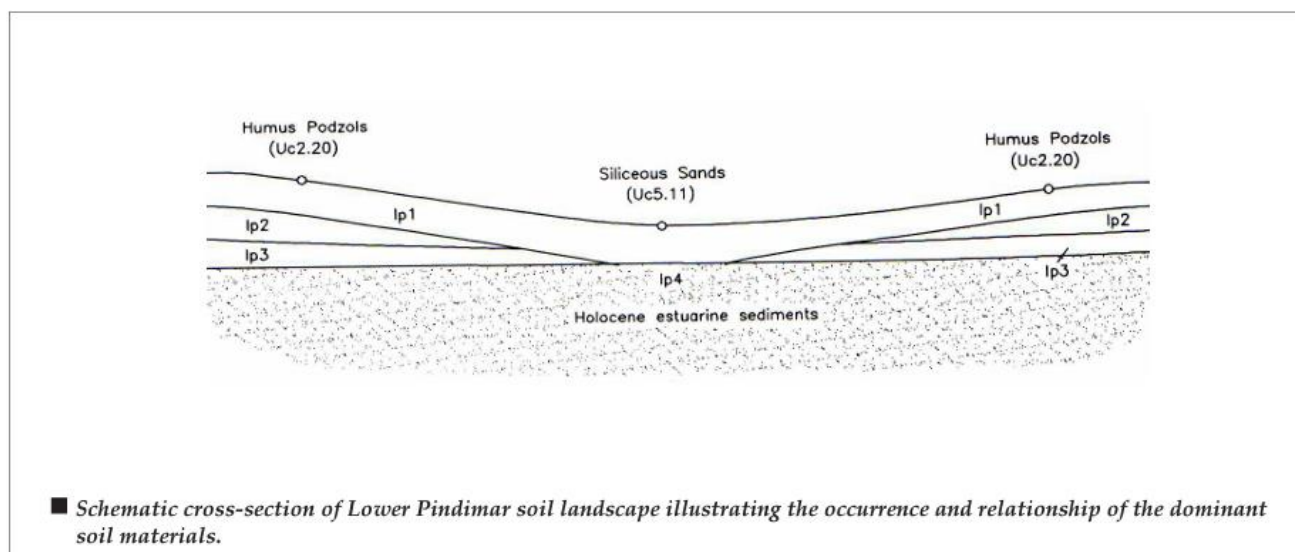


Photo 3 Schematic cross-section of Lower Pindimar soil landscape (Source: Matthei 1995, p.237)

As discussed above, the study area is situated within the outer barrier of the Newcastle Bight and topographically consists of a continuous dune landform in the north and north-east, which also follows a portion of the north-western boundary of the site, with swampy flats dominating a majority of the study area to the south and south-west (Figure 8). The study area is located approximately 315 metres north-west of the estuarine flats of Fullerton Cove, which would have been a valuable resource to Aboriginal people within the local area. A number of fresh water sources are also located within close proximity to the study area, with a first order water source located 15 metres north, and a second order creek line to the south-west which diverges to form two first order creek lines of which the eastern branch is likely to have flowed into the study area prior to modern development. The proximity of fresh water sources, an abundance of estuarine resources and elevated dune landforms in the study area and vicinity is a positive indicator that Aboriginal sites have the potential to occur where soils have not been significantly disturbed.

Resources

The study area and wider region contains geology, flora and fauna that would have provided useful resources to the Worimi people who inhabited the area. Sokoloffnov (1980, p. 230) notes that the exploitation of land resources by the Worimi people would have been directly relatable to the seasonal availability and relative abundance of certain food sources. Terrestrial resources would have been utilised in the winter months by Worimi tribes, whilst coastal resources would have been more readily available in the warmer seasons.

The Lower Pindimar soil landscape in which a majority of the study area is situated, typically supports common species such as Broad-leaved Paperbark by *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, Swamp Mahogany *Eucalyptus robusta*, and occasionally Cabbage Palm trees *Livistona australis*. The Swamp Oak *Casuarina glauca* is also known to occur within low lying areas (Matthei 1995, p.237).

Plant resources were used in a variety of ways. Fibres were twisted into string, which was used for many purposes, including the weaving of nets, baskets and fishing lines. String was also used for personal adornment. Bark was used in the provision of shelter; a large sheet of bark being propped against a stick to form a gunyah (Attenbrow 2002, pp.113–114).

Robert Dawson, an agent of the Australian Agricultural company in 1825, notes the Grass Tree *Xan thorrhoea* was used for a variety of purposes. The stalks of the Grass Tree were used in the manufacturing of spears, and a wax-like gum could be extracted from the grass tree and used as a glue for various implements. When flowering, the grass tree also acted as a sweet food source (Haslam 1984, p.19). The grass tree was also used in the making of fire sticks. Fire sticks were an important tool that would be carried from place to place and used in daily life and sacred ceremonies (Haslam 1984, p.18). Sokoloffnov (1980, p.31) notes that the “firing” of vegetation at periodic intervals, also allowed the Worimi to influence the environment and available resources.

Various types of eucalypts were used by Aboriginal people and were a valuable resource. Stringybark in particular, was used in the construction of canoes by the Worimi. A single sheet of its bark would form the hull of a single canoe according to Scott (Haslam 1984, p.30). The bark from eucalypts could also be used in the construction of shelters (*gunyas*), and in the fashioning other objects used in everyday life. The fragrant oil-bearing leaves were further used for medicinal purposes, whilst the seeds, barks, nectar, galls, sap, water and manna of certain species could be eaten (Stewart & Percival 1997, p.20).

Kangaroo, wallaby, possum, flying fox, koala, kangaroo-rat and the echidna were also abundant traditional terrestrial food sources for the Worimi and would have been valuable sources of fat and protein during the colder months. As well as being important food sources, animal products were also used for tool making and fashioning a myriad of utilitarian and ceremonial items. For example, tail sinews are known to have been used to make fastening cord, while ‘bone points’, which would have functioned as awls or piercers, are part of the archaeological record (Attenbrow 2002, p.117).

The proximity of Fullerton Cove estuarine resources would have also provided an important food resource. References to the diet of Aboriginal people at the time of contact were also made by the early ethnographers. These include mention of consumption of shellfish, such as cockles (*Anadara trapezia*) being consumed all year round as a staple food. Oysters were also exploited as a food resource (Dean-Jones 1990, p.68). Threlkeld established a mission in 1825 at Belmont on Lake Macquarie to minister to the Aboriginal people of the area (Gunson 1967, p.528). Threlkeld recorded his observations of traditional Aboriginal life in the Newcastle region, including the consumption of mutton bird eggs and young birds; however, adult birds were not eaten. The consumption of flying foxes at Raymond Terrace is also described (Dean-Jones 1990, p.68).

Disturbances

Historical aerial imagery allows for modern development and land use to be identified within the study area. In 1954 (Photo 4), the study area and its vicinity appear to have been historically cleared of vegetation and the development of Fullerton Cove Road which appears to consist of a dirt road in its current form. By 1967 (Photo 5), the land to the south of Fullerton Cove Road appears unutilised, whereas the lots of land to the north appear to be used for agricultural purposes. In the 1970’s (Photo 6), there appears to be limited change, with development only occurring to Fullerton Cove Road itself. The road appears to have become a concrete paved road, and the development of Nelson Bay Road has occurred, to which Fullerton Cove Road has been extended and connected. The historical aerial dated to 1987 (Photo 7) displays no visible change to the study

area; however, the development of residential lots has occurred on Fullerton Cove Road, including 42 Fullerton Cove Road. In 2001 (Photo 8), no noticeable change has occurred within the study area. In the current day aerial of the study area dated to October 2023 (Photo 9), it is evident that significant development has occurred to the surrounding area of Fullerton Cove Road. This includes the established retirement village, and the current construction works to the north of Fullerton Cove Road.



Photo 4 **Historical aerial dated to 1954 with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)**



Photo 5 Historical aerial dated to 1967 with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 6 Historical aerial dated to 1976 with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 7 Historical aerial dated to 1987 with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 8 Historical aerial dated to 2001 with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 9 Historical aerial dated to 2023 with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

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

This step only applies if your activity is on land that is not disturbed land or contains known Aboriginal objects (DECCW 2010a, p.12).

Step 4: Desktop assessment and visual inspection

Desktop assessment

Based upon the results from Stages 2a and 2b of the Due Diligence Code, a series of predictive statements have been formulated to broadly predict the type and character of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites likely to exist throughout the study area and where they are more likely to be located.

These statements are based on:

- Local and regional site distribution in relation to landform features identified within the study area.
- Consideration of site type, raw material types and site densities likely to be present within the study area.
- Findings of the ethnohistorical research on the potential for material traces to present within the study area.
- Potential Aboriginal use of natural resources present or once present within the study area.

- Consideration of the temporal and spatial relationships of sites within the study area and surrounding region.

Based on this information, a series of predictive statements have been developed, indicating the site types most likely to be encountered during the survey and subsequent sub-surface investigations across the present study area (Table 2). The definition of each site type is described firstly, followed by the predicted likelihood of this site type occurring within the study area.

Table 2 Aboriginal site prediction statements

Site type	Site description	Potential
Flaked stone artefact scatters and isolated artefacts	Artefact scatter sites can range from high-density concentrations of flaked stone and ground stone artefacts to sparse, low-density 'background' scatters and isolated finds.	Moderate: Stone artefact sites have been previously recorded in the region on level, well-drained topographies in close proximity to reliable sources of fresh water. Due to the distance from permanent freshwater resources, the potential for artefacts to be present within the study area is assessed as moderate.
Shell middens	Deposits of shells accumulated over either singular large resource gathering events or over longer periods of time.	Moderate: Shell midden sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the study area. This is evident in the testing undertaken by Biosis (2023) which identified the presence of shell within 42 Fullerton Road. A shell midden is recorded (AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road; site 1) which is located 30 metres from the current study area.
Burials	Aboriginal burial sites.	Moderate: Aboriginal burial sites are generally situated within deep, soft sediments, caves or hollow trees. Areas of deep sandy deposits will have the potential for Aboriginal burials. The soil landscape associated with the study area have also been associated with burials. The closest recorded burial site to the study area is AHIMS 38-4-1128/Rifle Range 1 located approximately 1.4 kilometres south.
PADs	Potential sub surface deposits of cultural material.	Moderate: PADs have been previously recorded in the region across a wide range of landforms. PADs are likely to be present within areas adjacent to water courses or on high points in undisturbed landforms. A number of PADS have been recorded in close vicinity to the study area which include AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road; site 1 which the study area partially overlaps.
Quarries	Raw stone material procurement sites.	Low: There is no record of any quarries being within or surrounding the study area. This is due to the underlying geology not being conducive to the presence of stone outcrop formations.
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming sites	Such sites are often intangible places and features and are identified through oral	Low: There are currently no recorded mythological stories for the study area.

Site type	Site description	Potential
	histories, ethnohistoric data, or Aboriginal informants.	
Scarred trees	Trees with cultural modifications	Low: Scarred trees have not been recorded within the 3 kilometre radius of the study area. There is no mature vegetation located within the study area.
Grinding grooves	Grooves created in stone platforms through ground stone tool manufacture.	Low: There is no record of drainage lines existing within the study area. This is due to the underlying geology not considered conducive to the presence of stone outcrop formations which would have been utilised for the production of axe grinding.
Rock shelters with art and / or deposit	Rock shelter sites include rock overhangs, shelters or caves, and generally occur on, or next to, moderate to steeply sloping ground characterised by cliff lines and escarpments. These naturally formed features may contain rock art, stone artefacts or midden deposits and may also be associated with grinding grooves.	Low: This site type will only occur where suitable sandstone exposures or overhangs possessing sufficient sheltered space exist, which are unlikely to be present within the study area due to its geological and topographical nature.
Post-contact sites	These are sites relating to the shared history of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people of an area and may include places such as missions, massacre sites, post-contact camp sites and buildings associated with post-contact Aboriginal use.	Low: There are no post-contact sites previously recorded in the study area and historical sources do not identify one.
Aboriginal places	Aboriginal places may not contain any 'archaeological' indicators of a site but are nonetheless important to Aboriginal people. They may be places of cultural, spiritual or historic significance. Often, they are places tied to community history and may include natural features (such as swimming and fishing holes), places where Aboriginal political events commenced or particular buildings.	Low: There are currently no recorded Aboriginal historical associations for the study area.

Visual inspection

A visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 11 October 2023 by Ashleigh Keevers-Eastman (Biosis, Senior Heritage Consultant), Molly Crissell (Biosis, Heritage Consultant), Bec Young and Anthony Anderson (Cultural Sites Officers) from Mur-Roo-Ma Incorporated, Leonard Anderson (Cultural Sites Officer) from Nur-Run-Gee Pty Ltd and Joel Henderson (Cultural Sites Officer) from Worimi Traditional Owners Indigenous Corporation. The visual inspection consisted of a systematic survey of the study area to identify and record any Aboriginal archaeological sites visible on the surface or areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential and cultural sensitivity. The archaeological survey was conducted on foot. The methods used during the visual inspection conformed to Requirements 5 to 8 of the Code. For terminology and definitions used within this section, please refer to the aforementioned guideline.

Surveyors inspected the location of the proposed works upon Fullerton Cove Road and the existing services corridor. Overall, ground surface visibility (GSV) (Photo 10 to Photo 12) and exposure (Photo 13 to Photo 15)

were low at 0-5% due to high grass cover and the capping of natural surfaces with cement. Areas of disturbance were noted in the northern portion of the study area, due to the commencement of works approved under AHIP 5017; observed works included clearance of vegetation and grass, and areas excavated for sub-surface services; as well as historical rubbish dumping (Photo 16 and Photo 17). Additional disturbances within the study area include historical vegetation removal. No Aboriginal sites were identified by surveyors. However, shell located within the boundary of AHIP 5017 was noted. Comments provided by the cultural site officers included that the portion of the study area that is located outside of AHIP 5017 was partially cleared approximately 20 or so years ago for electrical cables.

The study area is located within the Lower Pindimar Soil Landscape. The Lower Pindimar Soil Landscape consists of poorly drained Holocene quartz sand sheets, which overlie estuarine deposits. The shallow nature of potentially cultural material bearing A horizon soils within the poorly drained flats of the Lower Pindimar Soil Landscape suggests that Aboriginal artefact sites are unlikely to be present unless within isolated circumstances. Sandy rises or dune landforms are considered more likely to contain archaeological deposits due to the depth of A and A² soil horizons present in this landform, and the lower likelihood for these landforms to become waterlogged, thereby making them more suitable for occupation.

The study area is located mostly within a low-lying area which suggests that the study area would have been unsuitable for Aboriginal occupation, but more likely utilised for Aboriginal resource gathering activities. The visual inspection also noted that Fullerton Cove Road has been built up as a causeway to avoid flooding. The area adjacent to the road drops away and during times of heavy rainfall the study area would be waterlogged and likely inundated. This would also reduce the likelihood that the soils within the study area would be preserved.

The desktop assessment completed as part of this report included a simple analysis of the Aboriginal sites registered within a 3 kilometre buffer of the study area and review of archaeological assessments within the local region (NGH 2021, NGH 2022, Biosis 2023). The desktop assessment indicated that artefact and shell midden sites are the most common site type and are likely to consist of either isolated finds or artefact scatters made predominantly of tuff. Artefact and midden sites have been found within sandy rises or dune landforms in the local region in close proximity to fresh water sources (typically within 50-200 metres). Site complexity and quantity is known to vary with distance from water and correlates with the dependability of the water sources present.

The study area is considered to have low archaeological potential due to the type of landform and soil landscape present, high levels of disturbance and impacts from works approved by AHIP 5017. The cultural site officers also agreed that the study area has low archaeological potential.



Photo 10 GSV of the eastern portion of the study area, displaying vegetation clearance for services works and grass coverage, facing south-west



Photo 11 GSV of the eastern portion of the study area, displaying Fullerton Cove Road and minimal ground visibility, facing east



Photo 12 GSV of the western portion of the study area at the entrance to the pre-existing service corridor, facing west



Photo 13 Area of exposure in the northern portion of the study area, due to vegetation removal for services, facing south



Photo 14 Area of GSV in the western portion of the study area, near access to pre-existing service corridor, facing east



Photo 15 Limited GSV and exposure within the western portion of the study area located in a pre-existing service corridor, facing west



Photo 16 Area of disturbance due to clearance and historical rubbish located within the eastern portion of the study area within boundaries of AHIP 5017, facing south



Photo 17 Areas of disturbance due to commencement of works under AHIP 5017 in the eastern portion of the study area, facing west

Step 5: Further investigations and impact assessment

Further assessment is not warranted based upon the completion of Steps 1 to 4 of the Due Diligence Code (Figure 10). The desktop assessment undertaken included a review of aerial imagery which indicated that the study area has likely been subject to high levels of previous disturbance following residential development prior to 2001. The results of the visual investigation confirmed that the study area has been impacted by the past development of Fullerton Cove Road and exists mostly within the corridor utilised for previous services. It was determined that due to high levels of disturbance the proposed works are unlikely to result in impacts to natural soil deposits. Furthermore, the majority of the study area is located within a low-lying landform, which is unlikely to contain Aboriginal sites due to being poorly drained. The study area had therefore been determined to contain low archaeological potential.

Biosis has also undertaken consultation with Heritage NSW, Department of Planning and Environment (Heritage NSW) to determine if works can proceed under AHIP 5017. Heritage NSW have confirmed that a variation to AHIP 5017 to undertake their proposed works is not likely to be required as the AHIP does cover the installation of services including the sewer in the road reserve corridor. Heritage NSW have provided advice on how the proposed works can proceed, and a copy of this correspondence has been provided in Appendix 2.

The following recommendations have been formulated for the project:

Recommendation 1: No further archaeological assessment is required

No further archaeological work is required in the study area due to the entire study area assessed as having low archaeological potential.

Recommendation 2: Comply with AHIP 5017 conditions and DA approval conditions

Monteath and Powys are to liaise with the AHIP holder for AHIP 5017 and are to sign an agreement with the AHIP holder confirming that they will comply with the conditions for AHIP 5017 for works that will occur within the boundary of the AHIP. Monteath and Powys will also need to confirm all salvage and mitigation actions required under AHIP 5017 in the road reserve are complete before any works commence. Works also should not commence until Monteath and Powys receive the DA approval for the proposed works.

Recommendation 3: Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal objects

All Aboriginal objects and Places are protected under the NPW Act. It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by Heritage NSW. Should any Aboriginal objects be encountered during works associated with this proposal, works must cease in the vicinity and the find should not be moved until assessed by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object, the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying Heritage NSW and Aboriginal stakeholders.

Recommendation 4: Discovery of Aboriginal ancestral remains

Aboriginal ancestral remains may be found in a variety of landscapes in NSW, including middens and sandy or soft sedimentary soils. If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity you must:

1. Immediately cease all work at that location and not further move or disturb the remains.
2. Notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW Environmental Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide details of the remains and their location.
3. Not recommence work at that location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

Please contact me if you have any enquiries.

Yours sincerely



Molly Crissell
Heritage Consultant

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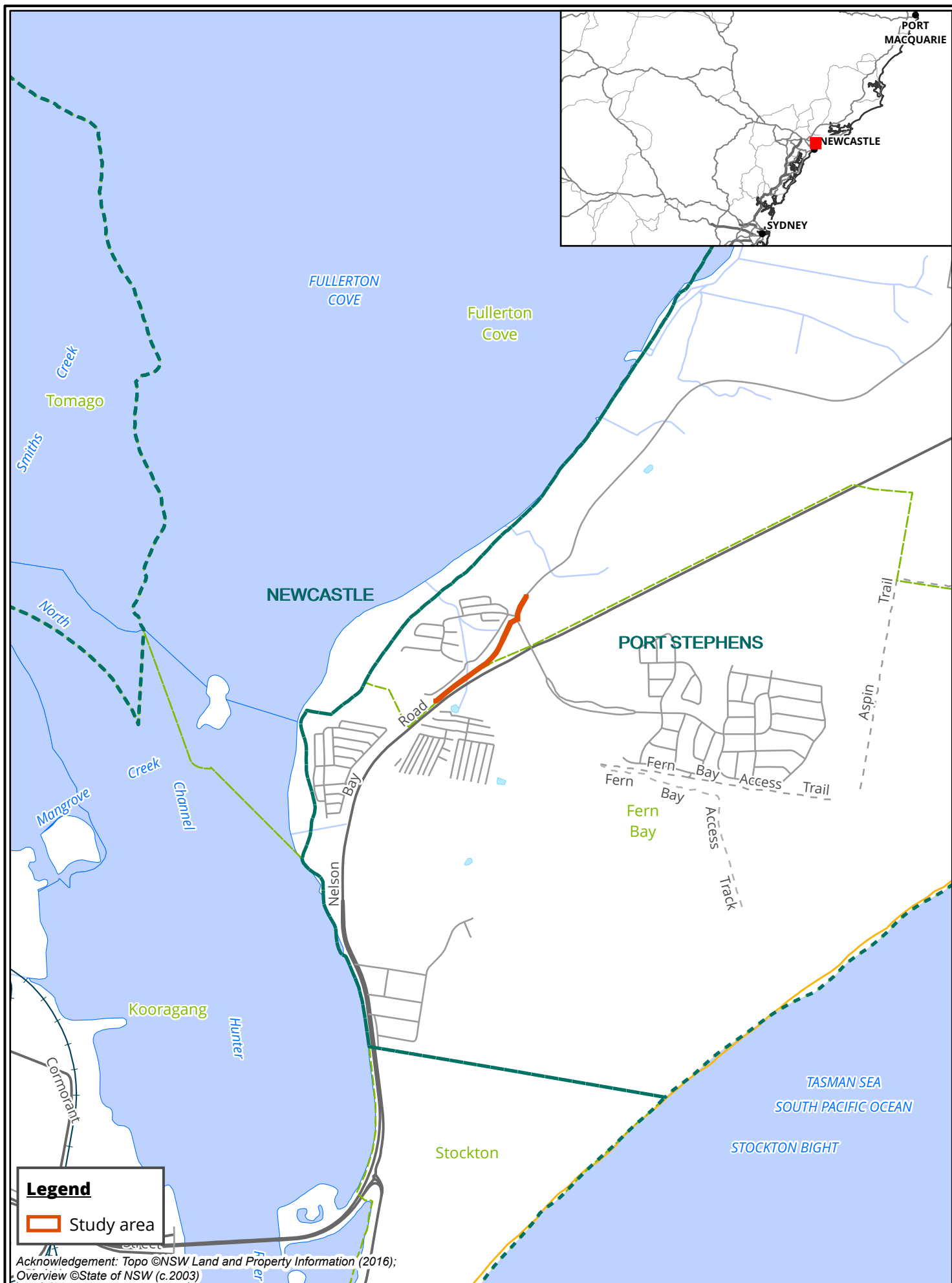
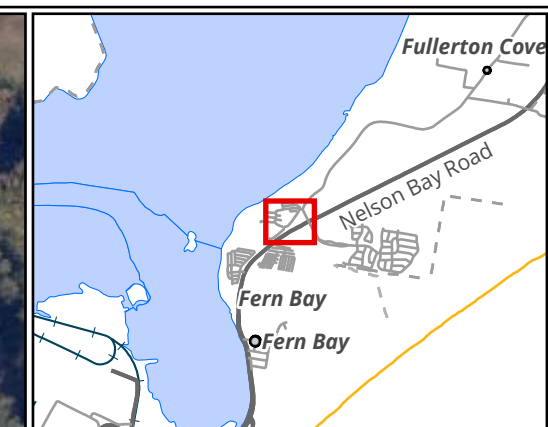


Figure 1 Location of the study area

Matter: 39802, Date: 05 October 2023,
Prepared for: AKE, Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: hliswoyo
Location: P:\39800s\39802\Mapping\
39802_Fullerton_Cove_Rd_ADDA
Layout: 39802_ADDA_F1_Locality

0 200 400 600 800 1,000
Metres
Scale 1:25,000@A4, GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

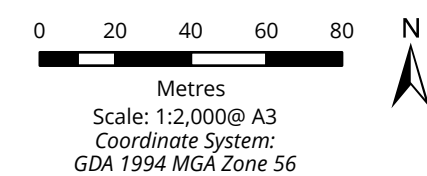




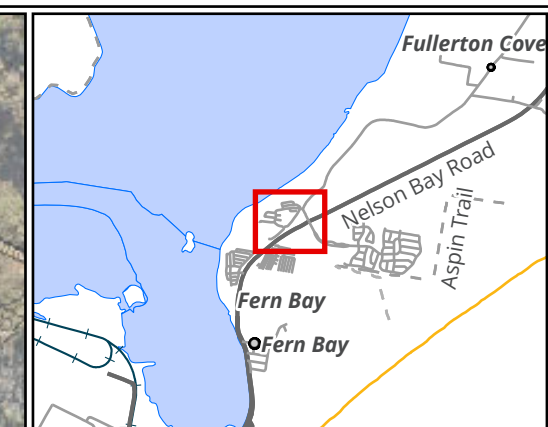
Legend

- Study area
- Lot

Figure 2 Study area detail



Matter: 39802, Date: 05 October 2023,
Prepared for: AKE, Prepared by: HL, Last edited by: hliswyo
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Layout: 39802_ADDA_F2_StudyArea



Legend

Study area

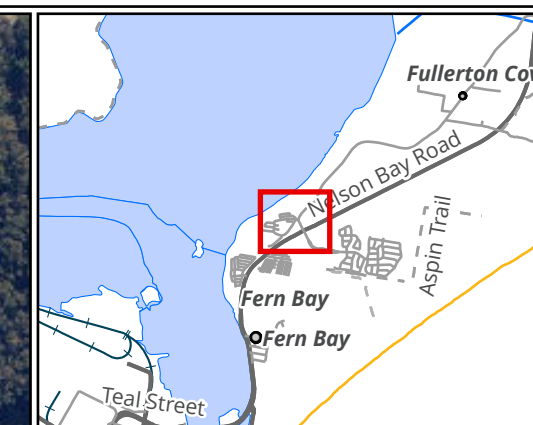
Figure 3 Proposed works

0 20 40 60 80
Metres

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Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 39802, Date: 05 October 2023,
Prepared for: AKE, Prepared by: HL, Last edited by: hliswyo
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39802_Fullerton_Cove_Rd_ADDA
Layout: 39802_ADDA_F3_ProposedWorks



Legend

- Study area
- AHIP area 5017
- Recorded Artefact Locations (NGH, 2022)
- Recorded Surface Shell (NGH, 2022)

AHIMS Registered Sites (NGH, 2022)

- Artefact, Potential
- ▲ Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Shell
- ▲ Artefact, Shell
- ▲ Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
- ▲ Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Shell

Areas of PAD (NGH, 2022)

- 42 Fullerton Cove Road - PAD 1
- 42 Fullerton Cove Road - PAD 2
- 42 Fullerton Cove Road - PAD 3
- Fullerton Cove Road; site 1;

Figure 5 NGH site extents

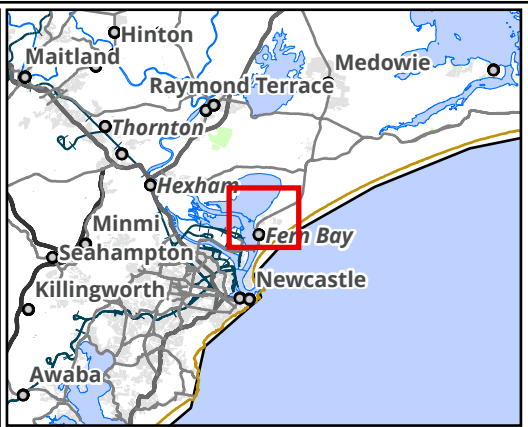
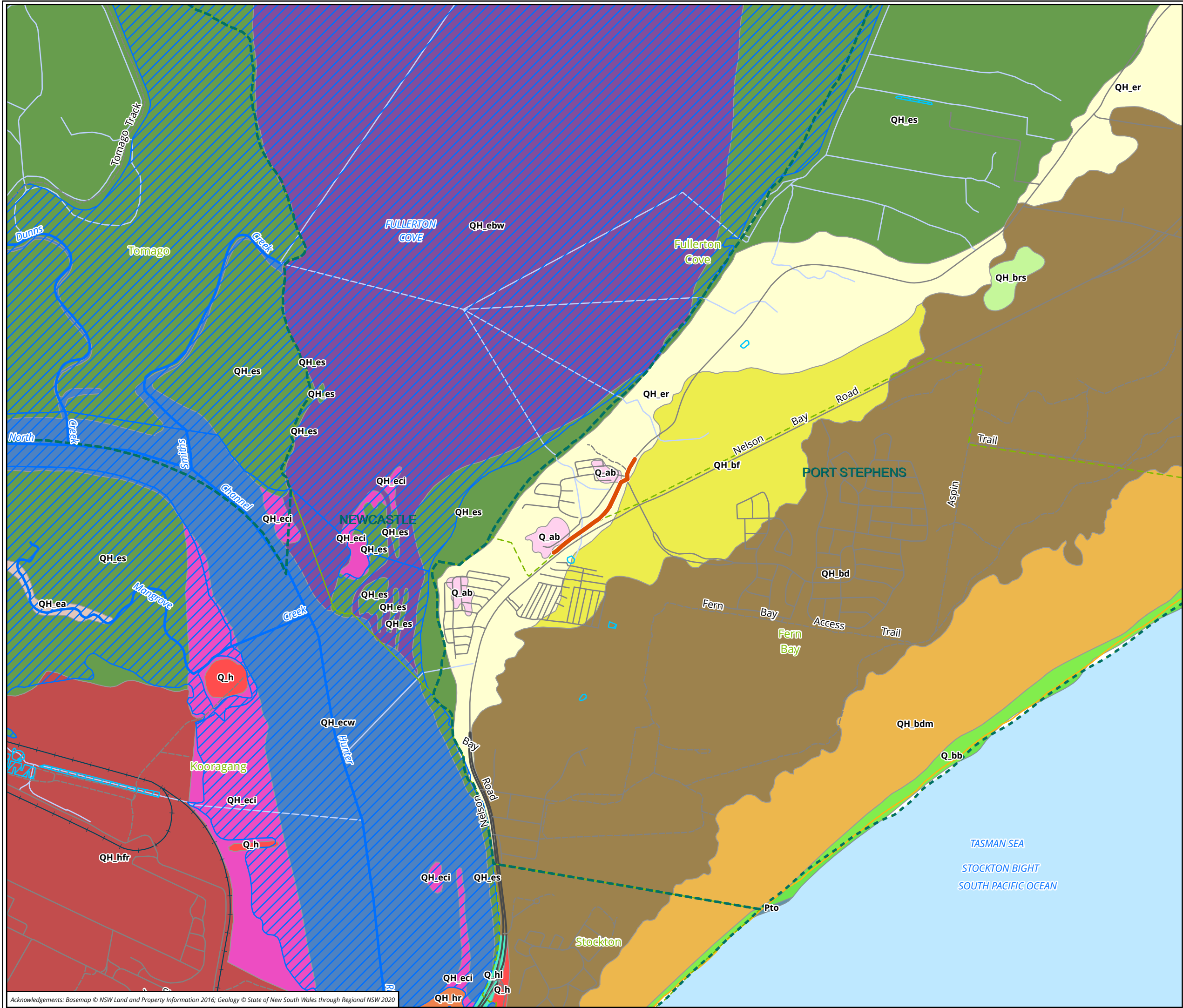
0 30 60 90 120

Metres

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Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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Location: P:\39800s\39802\Mapping\
39802_Fullerton_Cove_Rd_ADDA,
Layout: 39802_ADDA_F5_NGHSiteExtents



Legend

Study area

Geological units

- Pto, Tomago Coal Measures
- QH_bd, Coastal deposits - dune facies
- QH_bdm, Coastal deposits - mobile dune facies
- QH_bf, Coastal deposits - backbarrier flat facies
- QH_brs, Coastal deposits - beach-ridge swale and dune-deflation hollow
- QH_ea, Estuarine palaeochannel fill
- QH_ebw, Estuarine basin and bay (subaqueous)
- QH_eci, Estuarine in-channel bar and beach deposits
- QH_ecw, Estuarine channel deposits (subaqueous)
- QH_er, Estuarine shoreline ridge and dune
- QH_es, Estuarine swamp
- QH_hfr, Anthropogenic deposits - fill on Quaternary deposits
- QH_hr, Anthropogenic deposits - reclaimed estuarine areas
- Q_ab, Alluvial backswamp deposits
- Q_bb, Coastal deposits - beach facies
- Q_h, Anthropogenic deposits
- Q_hl, Anthropogenic breakwaters, embankments and artificial levees

Figure 6 Geological units in the vicinity of the study area

0 200 400 600 800

Metres

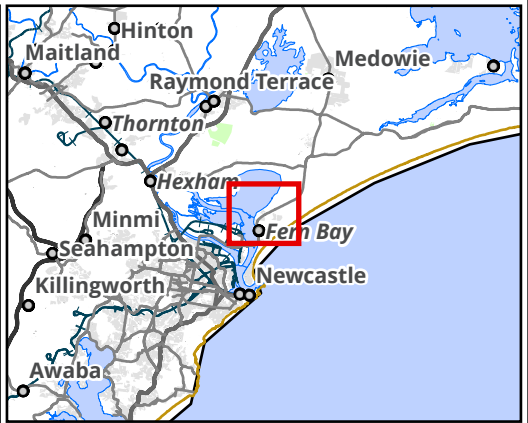
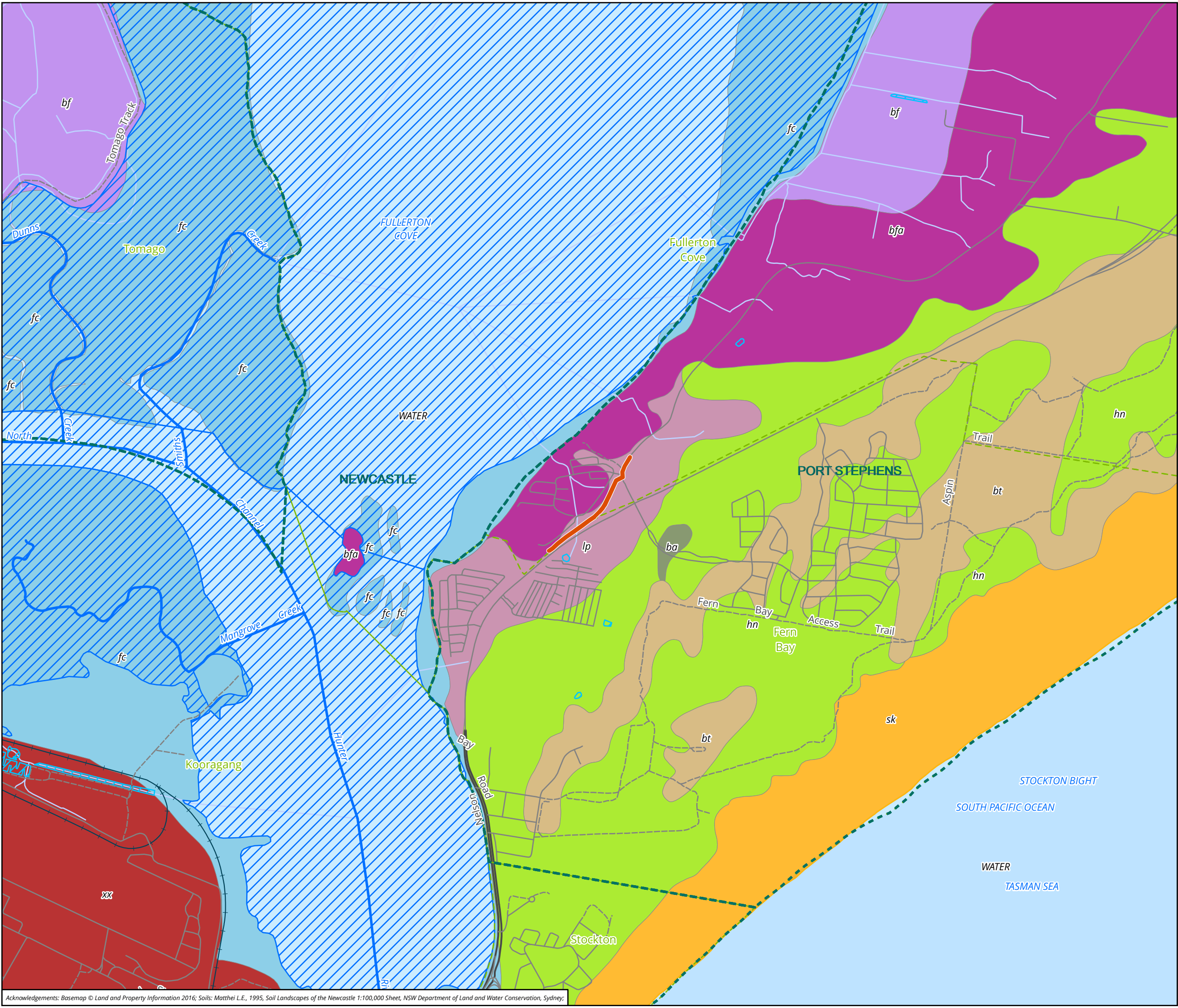
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Coordinate System:

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 39802, Date: 05 October 2023,
Prepared for: AKE, Prepared by: HL, Last edited by: hliswoyo
Location: P:\39800s\39802\Mapping\
39802_Fullerton_Cove_Rd_ADDA,
Layout: 39802_ADDA_F6_Geology



- Legend**
- Study area
- Soil landscape units**
- ba - BLIND HARRYS SWAMP
 - bf - BOBS FARM
 - bfa - BOBS FARM variant a
 - bt - BOYCES TRACK
 - fc - FULLERTON COVE
 - hn - HAWKS NEST
 - lp - LOWER PINDIMAR
 - sk - STOCKTON BEACH
 - WATER - WATER
 - xx - DISTURBED TERRAIN

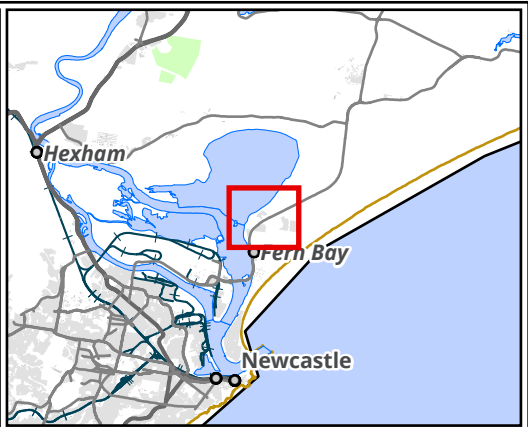
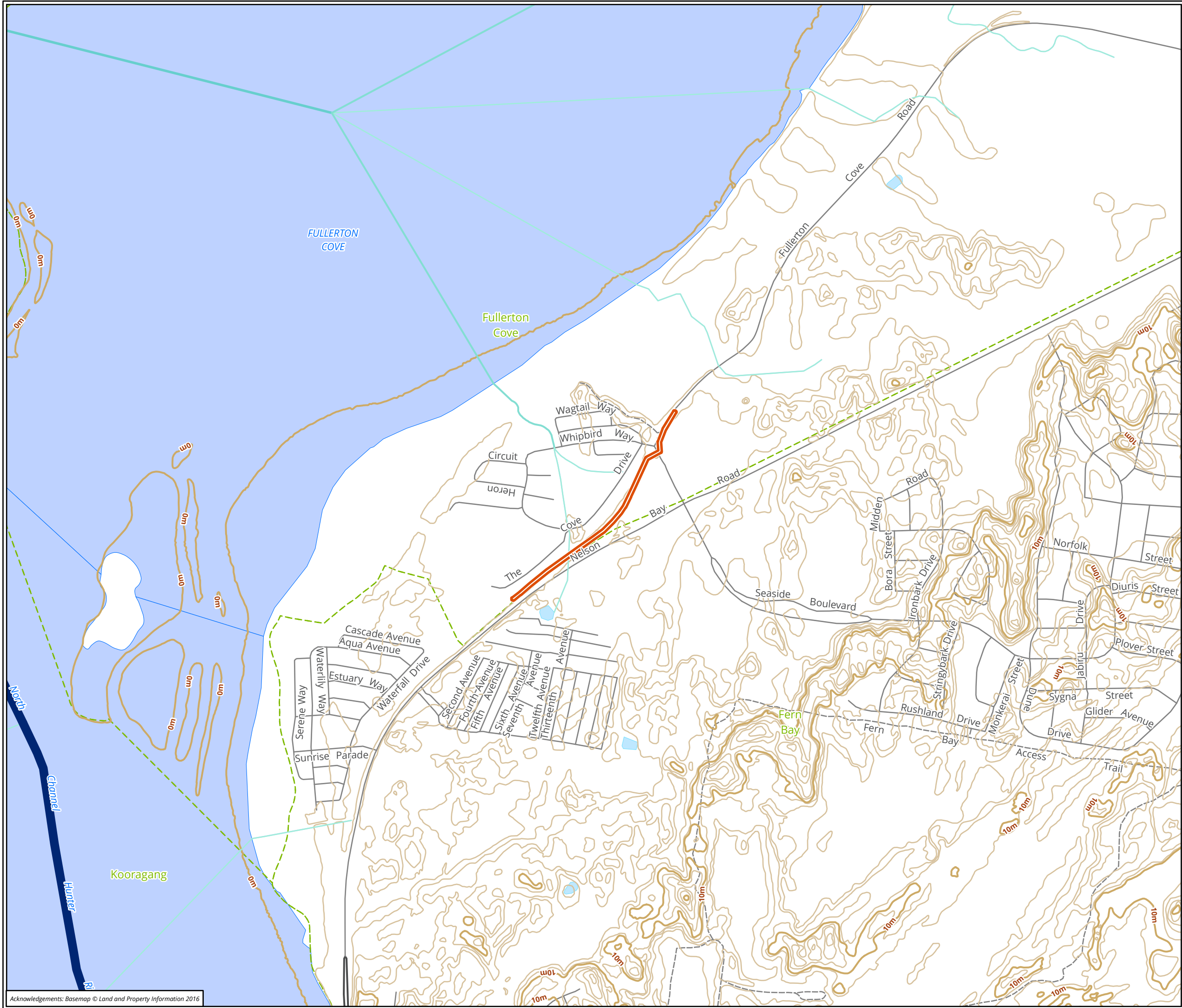
Figure 7 Soil landscapes in the vicinity of the study area



Metres
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 39802, Date: 05 October 2023,
Prepared for: AKE, Prepared by: HL, Last edited by: hliswoyo
Location: P:\39800s\39802\Mapping\
39802_Fullerton_Cove_Rd_ADDA,
Layout: 39802_ADDA_F7_Soils



Legend

- Study area
- Contour (2m)

Strahler Order

- 1
- 2
- 3
- > 7

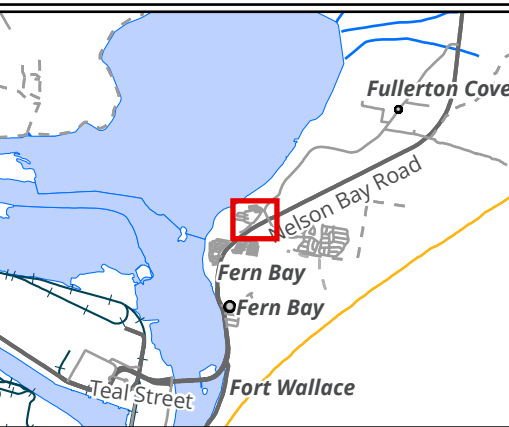
Figure 8 Hydrology and topography in the vicinity of the study area

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

Scale: 1:10,000@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

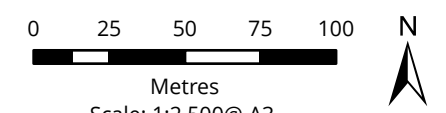
biosis

Matter: 39802, Date: 05 October 2023,
Prepared for: AKE, Prepared by: HL, Last edited by: hliswoyo
Location: P:\39800s\39802\Mapping\
39802_Fullerton_Cove_Rd_ADDA,
Layout: 39802_ADDA_F8_Hydrology



- Legend**
- Study area
 - AHIP area 5017
 - Survey tracks
- Archaeological potential**
- AHIP area
 - Low potential

Figure 9 Survey results and coverage



Scale: 1:2,500@ A3
 Coordinate System:
 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

biosis

Matter: 39802, Date: 24 October 2023,
 Prepared for: AKE, MC, Prepared by: HL, Last edited by: hliswoyo
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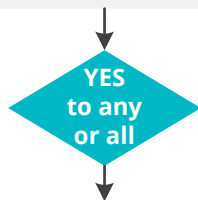
1. Will the activity disturb the ground or any modified trees?
Yes



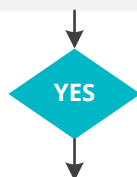
2. Are there any:
A) relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS? and/or
The site extent for AHIMS 38-4-0333/Fullerton Cove Road Site 1 extends into the study area.

B) any other sources of information of which a person is already aware? and/or
No.

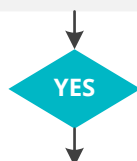
C) landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?
No.



3. Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?
No.



4. Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?
No. The study area was assessed as having areas of low potential for Aboriginal artefacts.



5. Further investigation and impact assessment required.



AHIP application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work and notify OEH. If Human remains are found, stop work and notify NSW Police and OEH.

Appendix 1 AHIMS search results

THE FOLLOWING APPENDIX IS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 39802-moc

Client Service ID : 832040

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1900	Stockton Rifle Range IF 2	GDA	56	387561	6362135	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1898	Stockton Rifle Range AS6	GDA	56	387748	6361988	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2142	42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 1	GDA	56	388315	6364130	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0134	NBR2;	AGD	56	388450	6363700	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1269,101086
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox				<u>Permits</u>	2026	
38-4-0951	Fern Bay Estate 18	AGD	56	389035	6364110	Open site	Valid	Shell : 2, Artefact : 81		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>		ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0258	Fern Hill 2;	AGD	56	389400	6362500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Pam Dean-Jones,Mr.Luke Godwin				<u>Permits</u>		
38-5-0158	Fullerton Site 2;Newcastle Bight;	AGD	56	390260	6363040	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Liam Dagg,Liam Dagg				<u>Permits</u>	845,916	
38-4-0065	Fullerton Cove	AGD	56	386919	6362686	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102493,10458 6
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Margery Sullivan				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1582	RPS NBR BMV 01	GDA	56	387168	6363223	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - I				<u>Permits</u>	4869,5112	
38-4-0051	Moscheto Island;Newcastle Golf Club;	AGD	56	387112	6362141	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102493,10458 6
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Len Dyall				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1124	Cemetery/Braid Rd 1	AGD	56	387258	6361824	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 250		102493
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Andersor	<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Anderson				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1130	Cols Corner Braid Rd	GDA	56	387440	6361869	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		102493
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Andersor	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Anderson,M				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0948	Fern Bay Estate 15	AGD	56	389847	6364460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>		ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0129	NBR7;	AGD	56	389850	6364380	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1269,101086
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox				<u>Permits</u>		
38-5-0157	Fullerton Site 1;Newcastle Bight;	AGD	56	389930	6362840	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Liam Dagg				<u>Permits</u>	845,916	
38-4-0321	Newcastle Bight 2;	AGD	56	390050	6364760	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2250,101086

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 39802-moc

Client Service ID : 832040

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber					Permits		
38-5-0161	Fullerton Site 5;Newcastle Bight;	AGD	56	390090	6363090	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Liam Dagg					Permits	916	
38-4-1897	Stockton Rifle Range AS5	GDA	56	387621	6361988	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond					Permits		
38-4-2259	Fullerton Cove Road IF1	GDA	56	387945	6364029	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick					Permits		
38-4-0359	Site 1	AGD	56	388050	6363290	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	101086
	Contact	Recorders	Noeleen Curran					Permits		
38-4-0334	Fullerton Cove Road 2;	AGD	56	388150	6364390	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2604
	Contact	Recorders	S Davies,Davies Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits	4398	
38-4-0128	NBR8;	AGD	56	388300	6364750	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1269,101086
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox					Permits	2026	
38-4-0790	Fern Bay Estate Site C	AGD	56	388452	6363647	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits		
38-4-0130	NBR6;	AGD	56	389260	6364220	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1269,101086
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox					Permits		
38-4-2011	George St 1	GDA	56	390796	6366074	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Miss.Nicola Roche					Permits	4398	
38-5-0160	Fullerton Site 4;Newcastle Bight;	AGD	56	390960	6363500	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Liam Dagg					Permits	916	
38-4-0700	Newcastle Golf Club 3	GDA	56	387043	6362410	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral					Permits	1780,4869	
38-4-0701	Newcastle Golf Club 4	GDA	56	387102	6362786	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral					Permits	1780,4869	
38-4-1888	Fort Wallace IF1	GDA	56	387392	6360688	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond					Permits		
38-4-1129	Rifle Range 2	GDA	56	387436	6361848	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		102493
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Anderson,M					Permits		
38-4-1893	Stockton Rifle Range AS1	GDA	56	387437	6361877	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond					Permits		
38-4-1901	Stockton Rifle Range AS 8	GDA	56	387770	6362174	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond					Permits		
38-4-1644	Fullerton Cove Midden 1	GDA	56	388188	6364359	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 39802-moc

Client Service ID : 832040

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0858	8	AGD	56	388400	6363670	Open site	Valid	Shell : 100	4672,5017	
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0126	NBR10;	AGD	56	388500	6363950	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1269
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0587	Fullerton 27	AGD	56	388604	6361714	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	2026	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0241	F C 1;Fullerton Cove;	AGD	56	388600	6364800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1845
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0861	Fern Bay Estaet 9	AGD	56	388790	6363440	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0588	Fullerton 28	AGD	56	388842	6361884	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0052	Moscheto Island;Newcastle Bight;	GDA	56	387221	6361835	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Open Camp Site	102493
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0797	Fern Bay PAD	GDA	56	387275	6362250	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Shell : -		102493
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1126	cemetery Harpurs	GDA	56	387447	6361853	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		102493
	<u>Contact</u> Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Andersor	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0950	Fern Bay Estate 17	AGD	56	389785	6364535	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1896	Stockton Rifle Range AS4	GDA	56	387598	6361985	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0785	Fern Bay Site E	AGD	56	388170	6363400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-2013	AHR1	GDA	56	388583	6363699	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : 1, Shell : 1	2026	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0133	NBR3;	AGD	56	388600	6363790	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1269,101086
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0789	Fern bay Estate 11	AGD	56	388850	6363850	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0127	NBR9;	AGD	56	389360	6364400	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1269,101086
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0703	Newcastle Golf Club 6	GDA	56	387256	6362849	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493,104586
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral Permits							
38-4-1125	Cemetery/Braid Rd 2	GDA	56	387446	6361864	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		102493
	Contact Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Andersor	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Anderson,M Permits							
38-4-0692	Stockton Rifle Range 1	AGD	56	387366	6361937	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		98719,102493,104586
	Contact	Recorders	Leila McAdam Permits							
38-4-1073	Bay Way Caravan Park 2	GDA	56	387861	6363413	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 50, Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Andersor	Recorders	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Penny Mccardle,Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Permits							
38-4-0333	Fullerton Cove Road;site1;	GDA	56	388010	6364171	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	2604
	Contact	Recorders	S Davies,Davies Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fy Permits							
38-4-0693	Stockton Rifle Range 2	AGD	56	388034	6361743	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 22		98719
	Contact	Recorders	Leila McAdam Permits							
38-4-2140	42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 3	GDA	56	388140	6364150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick Permits							
38-4-0859	Fern Bay Site E	AGD	56	388170	6363400	Open site	Valid	Shell : 400		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Jim Wheeler Permits							
38-4-0542	Site 2	AGD	56	388290	6363790	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -		2958,101086
	Contact	Recorders	Noeleen Curran Permits							
38-4-0953	Fern Bay Estate 6	AGD	56	388370	6363836	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Pam Dean-Jones Permits							
38-4-0135	NBR1;	AGD	56	388390	6363780	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1269,101086,102218
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox Permits							
38-4-0786	Fern Bay Estate 7	AGD	56	388400	6363670	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler Permits							
38-4-0791	Fern Bay Estate 8	AGD	56	388750	6363700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Pam Dean-Jones Permits							
38-4-0131	NBR5;	AGD	56	388920	6364080	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1269
	Contact	Recorders	Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox Permits							
38-4-0589	Fullerton 29	AGD	56	388977	6362047	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users Permits							

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0699	Newcastle Golf Club 2	GDA	56	386981	6362480	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493,10458 6
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral Permits							
38-4-0704	Newcastle Golf Club 7	GDA	56	387040	6362458	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493,10458 6
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral Permits							
38-4-1891	Fort Wallace Shell 1	GDA	56	387227	6360679	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond Permits							
38-4-1127	Cemetery Corner	GDA	56	387432	6361816	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		102493
	Contact Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Anderson	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Anderson,Mr. Permits							
38-4-0949	Fern Bay Estate 16	AGD	56	389772	6364185	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	ERM Australia Pty Ltd- Sydney CBD Permits							
38-4-0050	Moscheto Island;	AGD	56	385457	6362659	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102493
	Contact	Recorders	ASRSYS Permits							
38-4-0723	Fullerton Cove Site 1	GDA	56	387757	6364185	Open site	Valid	Shell : 1, Artefact : 13		98868
	Contact	Recorders	Wildthing Environmental Consultants,Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwic Permits							
38-4-1899	Stockton Rifle Range AS7	GDA	56	387886	6361974	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond Permits							
38-4-2141	42 Fullerton Cove Road PAD 2	GDA	56	388250	6364160	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick Permits							
38-4-1903	Stockton Rifle Range IF 1	GDA	56	388370	6361838	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond Permits							
38-4-0586	Fullerton 26	AGD	56	388514	6361643	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users Permits							
38-4-0787	Fern Bay Estate 9	AGD	56	388790	6363344	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler Permits							
38-4-0788	Fern Bay Estate 10	AGD	56	388950	6363900	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Pam Dean-Jones Permits							
38-4-0259	Fern Hill 3;	AGD	56	389600	6362700	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1845
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Luke Godwin Permits							
38-5-0159	Fullerton Site 3;Newcastle Bight;	AGD	56	390640	6363260	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Liam Dagg,Liam Dagg Permits							
38-4-0705	Newcastle Golf Club 8	GDA	56	387014	6362663	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493,10458 6
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral Permits							

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-2103	Fullerton Road IF1	GDA	56	387212	6361970	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Mr.Matthew Barber,NGH Heritage - Fyshwick				Permits	5112	
38-4-1889	Fort Wallace IF 2	GDA	56	387227	6360679	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond				Permits		
38-4-0895	Fern Bay Complex	GDA	56	387214	6361873	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Burial : -		102493,104586
	Contact	Recorders		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited -				Permits	3001,3993,4332,4733,5112,5178	
38-4-0773	Fern Bay PAD - Rankin RD	AGD	56	387200	6361900	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102493
	Contact	Recorders		Hilton Naden				Permits	1998,2168,2274,2337	
38-4-1843	Stockton Rifle Range Reburial	GDA	56	387448	6361825	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Laura Farquharson				Permits		
38-4-1894	Stockton Rifle Range AS2	GDA	56	387465	6361877	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond				Permits		
38-4-1128	Rifle Range 1	GDA	56	387591	6362226	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		102493
	Contact	Recorders		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Leonard (Lennie) Anderson,M				Permits		
38-4-2281	Bayway Village Dune 1	GDA	56	387945	6363467	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Penny Mccardle				Permits		
38-4-0857	Fern Bay Estate 5	AGD	56	388220	6363736	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders		Jim Wheeler				Permits		
38-4-0860	FERN Bay Site F	AGD	56	388560	6363570	Open site	Valid	Stone Quarry : 100		
	Contact	Recorders		Jim Wheeler				Permits		
38-4-0784	Fern Bay Site D	AGD	56	388560	6363570	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Jim Wheeler				Permits	2026	
38-4-0132	NBR4;	AGD	56	388740	6363680	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1269,101086
	Contact	Recorders		Margrit Koettig,Rex Silcox				Permits	2026,2355	
38-4-1890	Fort Wallace IF 3	GDA	56	387207	6360680	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond				Permits		
38-4-0698	Newcastle Golf Club 1	GDA	56	387241	6362951	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493,104586
	Contact	Recorders		Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral				Permits	1780,4869	
38-4-2047	Fullerton Cove - IF1	GDA	56	390114	6365473	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individual users,Mr.Tyler (Virtus) Beebe				Permits		
38-4-1645	Fullerton Cove Midden 2	GDA	56	390179	6365560	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -		
	Contact	Recorders		Ms.Erin Mein				Permits	4398	

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 39802-moc

Client Service ID : 832040

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1895	Stockton Rifle Range AS3	GDA	56	387554	6361982	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond							<u>Permits</u>
38-4-0257	Fern Hill 1	GDA	56	387600	6362100	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	1845,104586
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Andrew Ross,Pam Dean-Jones,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users							<u>Permits</u> 4869
38-4-1902	Stockton Rifle Range Midden 1	GDA	56	387679	6362166	Open site	Valid	Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Ms.Alison Lamond							<u>Permits</u>
38-4-0585	Fullerton 25	AGD	56	388446	6361575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 52		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users							<u>Permits</u>
38-4-0590	Fullerton 30	AGD	56	389216	6362255	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users							<u>Permits</u>
38-4-0706	FC 1	AGD	56	390580	6365650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)							<u>Permits</u>
38-4-0702	Newcastle Golf Club 5	GDA	56	386985	6362738	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 20, Shell : 20		102493,104586
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Warren Mayers,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Coral							<u>Permits</u> 1780,4869,5112
38-4-2277	Fern Bay_SH_AFT_PAD_01	GDA	56	387186	6361840	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Julian Travaglia,Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville							<u>Permits</u>
38-4-2099	NGC1	GDA	56	387515	6362744	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Shell : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm							<u>Permits</u> 4869,5112

** 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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Appendix 2 Heritage NSW correspondence

From: [Alison Lamond](#)
To: [Charlotte Allen](#)
Cc: [Molly Crissell](#)
Subject: RE: Query associated with AHIP 5136 and AHIP 5017
Date: Tuesday, 7 November 2023 3:10:06 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Hi Charlotte

As we discussed the sewer rising main works proposed by Monteath Powys to service their development on southern side of Fullerton Cove Road are located within the road reserve covered by AHIP 5017 (for the development on the northern side of the road). AHIP 5107 does cover the installation of services including sewer in the road reserve corridor. A variation to AHIP 5017 is therefore unlikely to be needed. An agreement to undertake the sewer main installation works under AHIP 5017 between the holder of AHIP 5017 and Monteath Powys will be required. Monteath Powys will need to confirm all salvage and mitigation actions required under AHIP 5017 in the road reserve are complete before any works commence. Works also should not commence until they receive the relevant approvals for their development footprint and sewer connection.

Regards

Alison

[Alison Lamond](#)

Senior Assessments Officer (Archaeologist)

Heritage NSW

Department of Planning and Environment

M 0419 762 918 E alison.lamond@environment.nsw.gov.au

Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta 2124

Working Days Monday to Friday



From: Charlotte Allen <callen@biosis.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 November 2023 10:49 AM
To: Alison Lamond <alison.lamond@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Molly Crissell <MCrissell@biosis.com.au>
Subject: RE: Query associated with AHIP 5136 and AHIP 5017

Hi Alison,


Thanks for your time on the phone this morning.

To confirm our conversation, as the sewer rising main works proposed by Monteath and Powys on the southern side of Fullerton Cove Road within the area covered by AHIP 5017 are almost exactly the same as those works covered by AHIP 5017 (i.e. sewer rising main within the road corridor on the northern side of Fullerton Cove Road), a variation to AHIP 5017 is highly unlikely to be needed.

However, an agreement between both proponents would be required in order for Monteath Powys to undertake their works within the boundaries of AHIP 5017. As discussed, could you please confirm what form this agreement would need to be in and what needs to be included in this?

Many thanks and kind regards,
Charlotte

Charlotte AllenShe/Her
Senior Heritage Consultant

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From: Charlotte Allen <callen@biosis.com.au>

Sent: Friday, October 27, 2023 9:51 AM

To: 'alison.lamond@environment.nsw.gov.au' <alison.lamond@environment.nsw.gov.au>

Subject: Query associated with AHIP 5136 and AHIP 5017

Hi Alison

I am working on a project for Monteath & Powys which is associated with AHIP 5136 in the Port Stephens LGA – you are listed as the main contact for this AHIP so I am hoping you will be able to assist me with a query.

Monteath and Powys are proposing a sewer rising main adjacent to their site, which is outside of the area of AHIP 5136, but within the area of AHIP 5017, which was issued in 2022 (see attached overlap mapping). We would like advice from Heritage NSW regarding our best course of action regarding how best to proceed.

Our question is, will AHIP 5017 need to be varied to cover the proposed sewer rising main works that fall within that AHIP area, or can the works proceed as there are similar works already being undertaken? There are similar works approved under AHIP 5017.





Essentially, Ingenia, who are building the site on the northern side of Fullerton Cove Road associated with AHIP 5017, are constructing a sewer rising main as part of the development but they are not allowing Monteath and Powys to connect to it as part of their development on the southern side of Fullerton Cove Road, so Monteath and Powys are having to construct their own. Happy to discuss over a phone call initially.

Many thanks for your time.

Kind regards,

Charlotte

Charlotte AllenShe/Her
Senior Heritage Consultant

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