

- Legend**
- ▭ Project Area
  - ▭ Site Curliages
  - Drainage Line
  - AHIMS Sites:**
  - Artefact

FIGURE 5.2

AHIMS Results in Close Proximity

## 5.2.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The Newcastle LGA has been extensively assessed in recent years due to widespread infrastructure upgrades and developments. Assessment of the Project Area specifically has taken place, however the extent of prior assessment is more notable across the region as a whole. Nonetheless the Project Area and surrounds have been surveyed over multiple fieldwork programs and there is a reasonably sound understanding of the landforms and archaeological potential of the Project Area based on the results of these assessments.

### **Newcastle Coastline (Dyall 1971)**

Dyall (1971) published results of archaeological fieldwork undertaken along the Newcastle coastline. The majority of Aboriginal sites identified were open camp sites comprising stone artefacts and/or shell midden while five axe-grinding groove locations were identified between Newcastle and Redhead. Open camp sites were generally found in close proximity to marine, estuarine and lagoon resources with large midden sites found where both ocean beach and tidal reef resources were available. He notes the once numerous abundances of waterfowl, shellfish, fish of tidal flats and bivalves in swamp areas, such as Hexham Swamp. The axe grinding groove sites were located on sandstone creek beds and included two locations (AHIMS ID 38-4-0081 and 38-4-0082) located within 2 kilometres of the Project Area. Stone artefacts were predominantly made from chert with tuff/mudstone and quartzite also identified. Dyall identified quarry sites with small boulders of good quality chert (also often described as tuff) at Nobbies, Merewether and Glenrock approximately six to nine kilometres east to southeast of the current Project Area. The quarry site at Glenrock was associated with broken boulders and implements made from the lumps of chert (ibid: 159). Dyall also notes the preferred sources of water amongst swamp areas as being what could be procured after digging into the sandy soil along the waterside.

### **Newcastle LGA (AMBS 2005)**

An Aboriginal Heritage Study of the Newcastle Local Government Area (LGA) was undertaken by AMBS in 2005. The study aimed to provide a greater understanding of the Aboriginal heritage of the Newcastle Area, and to develop a framework for the strategic conservation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage. This study referred to both the tangible (archaeological sites) and intangible (social/cultural) aspects of Aboriginal culture. The spatial distribution of recorded sites within the region were characterised as low density along ridges and hillslopes with increased site complexity and density in proximity to wetlands and watercourses. The study found that although vital resources such as water, stone, flora and fauna were available across the Newcastle LGA, areas such as the Hunter estuary delta and Hexham swamp were key locations for Aboriginal occupation of the region. Smaller quantities of axe grinding grooves, quarries and ceremonial sites were also identified within the region and the study noted that sources of tuff/mudstone were present within the Glenrock Nature Reserve approximately six kilometres south east of the current Project Area. The archaeological sensitivity modelling determined that the lower slopes of the Glenrock Nature Reserve had moderate sensitivity while the upper slopes were assessed as having low archaeological potential (AMBS 2005; 89).

### **Bluegum Vista (Umwelt 2002)**

In 2002, Umwelt undertook an archaeological excavation for the Fletcher Bluegum Vista residential estate project approximately seven kilometres to the northwest of the Project Area. An area of 316 square metres was investigated with 3001 flaked stone artefacts being uncovered, including flakes, broken flakes, retouched flakes, flaked pieces, cores, hammerstones, an anvil and grinding stone fragments. The dominant raw material type of the artefacts was fine grained siliceous tuff/mudstone and silcrete. Three areas of significance were identified, being a hillock/headland, open spur crest and a sheltered spur crest. The hillock/headland and sheltered spur crest were recommended for conservation due to their cultural heritage and possible archaeological potential.

### **Glendale (Dean-Jones 1989)**

Dean-Jones (1989) conducted an archaeological constraints assessment of 90 hectares of lands following Winding Creek, which runs for approximately 5 kilometres through Cardiff South, Cardiff and Glendale where the assessment was based. A field survey identified nine Aboriginal archaeological sites within 4 kilometres of the current Project Area. The sites contained eight artefact scatters and one culturally modified tree. Of the eight sites identified, one contained a concentration of 53 artefacts, made up of tuff/mudstone flakes, flaked pieces and cores, whilst the remaining sites contained fewer than 10 pieces of flakes stone each.

### **John Hunter Hospital (Brayshaw and Kerr 1983, Umwelt 2002)**

Prior to the construction of John Hunter Hospital, Brayshaw and Kerr (1983) conducted an archaeological survey of Rankin Park Hospital, which is located within the property boundary of the current Project Area. No archaeological evidence was discovered; however, it was suggested that unrecorded grinding grooves may be found along the creek lines transecting the site.

Archaeological investigations were also carried out by Umwelt (2002) to assess the impact of a new access road to John Hunter Hospital, within the current Project Area. Due to the high level of activity, the area was found to be heavily disturbed and no Aboriginal archaeological deposits were located. No sites of archaeological potential were found and the area was deemed of low archaeological significance.

### **Newcastle Inner City Bypass (formerly State Highway 23) (Brayshaw and Associates 1984, ERM 2002, Umwelt 2006)**

Brayshaw and Associates (1984) conducted an archaeological survey of three potential routes for the Newcastle City Bypass (formerly Highway 23). The survey took place from Lookout Road in New Lambton Heights, the location of the current Project Area, to Newcastle Road in Jesmond Park. No sites of archaeological significance were identified, although it was noted that the subject area had low visibility below 5%.

ERM (2002) conducted an archaeological survey of the intersection of McCaffrey Drive and Lookout Road, New Lambton, located approximately 750 metres to the south of the current Project Area. Due to the past land use of the area, as well as the disturbance to the landscape as a result of high activity and development, no Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified.

Umwelt (2006) conducted an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of potential routes for the Newcastle City Bypass (formerly Highway 23). No Aboriginal archaeological sites were discovered; however, it was noted that visibility was below 10% across all landforms. No sandstone outcropping was found, and it was determined that due to the past land use, vegetation clearance, steep slopes and levels of erosion soil that the area's archaeological potential had been severely reduced. It found that any archaeological sites would likely consist of artefact scatters or open campsites and axe grinding grooves. Predictive modelling suggested the region, including parts of the current Project Area, would have been in transient use by Aboriginal communities with low levels of artefact discard.

### **Newcastle Inner City Bypass, Rankin Park – Jesmond (Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2018)**

In 2018 an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report was prepared by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd for the construction of the fifth section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass. The section involves the construction of a 3.4 kilometre four laned divided road between Lookout Road, New Lambton Heights and Newcastle Road, Jesmond. The report referenced that the region between Jesmond and New Lambton Heights is historically known as an important and extensively used region utilised by the Awabakal people. The bypass construction does not include the Project Area, however, does immediately border and circumvent the site.

The investigation identified a total of four Aboriginal archaeological sites. Sites RP2J AFT 3 and RP2J AFT 4 were located on raised landforms overlooking ephemeral creek lines and were investigated due to low level disturbance and being located near a creek junction, and due to surface artefact identification and undisturbed deep deposits, respectively. Two areas of potential archaeological deposit (RP2J PAD 1 and RP2J PAD 2) were located on crests, and investigated due to favourable topography, soils, proximity to water and proximity to known archaeological sites. These sites were subject to test excavations, with excavation depth ranging from 18-50cm. Site RP2J AFT 3 exhibited intact moderate archaeological potential and the remaining three sites exhibited low archaeological potential and disturbed soil profiles. All four sites are located within 1.5 kilometres to the north of the Project Area. The report reaffirms that archaeological sites in the region are predominantly artefact scatters that are spatially more frequent and contain higher densities of stone artefacts in close proximity to freshwater resources. Lower density sites occur along ridges and hillslopes, landforms which are common within the Project Area.

### 5.3 Predictive Model

The environmental context of the Project Area demonstrates that the area is comprised predominately of gently to moderately sloping landforms, with a chance of steeper slopes and crests. There are multiple ephemeral water sources within the confines of the Project Area, with a substantial perennial water source 7 kilometres to the north.

Based on this context, it is unlikely that the Project Area was used as a location for any long term or permanent Aboriginal occupation. The lack of available year-round fresh water in combination with the lack of flat terrain and the highly erosional soil found within the Project Area means the potential for intact deposits is limited. Any artefacts or significant features identified are likely to be the result of short-term site use.

Based on the information provided in **Section 4** and **Section 5**, the following predictive model has been prepared for the Project Area:

- Isolated artefacts and artefact scatters are the most likely site type to occur. These are expected to occur in relative low densities due to the lack of reliable water sources. Based on the soil landscape information and expected levels of erosion within the project area, it is considered unlikely that deep, stratified artefact deposits will occur. However, there is some potential for shallow low density artefact deposits where erosion and modern disturbance has not impacted the remnant soil profile.
- Grinding grooves are considered unlikely to occur, as these sites are generally found along perennial watercourses. If suitable sandstone outcrops are identified within the Project Area, there may be some potential for these to occur, however it is considered that these site types would more commonly be identified on more substantial watercourses within the local area such as Dark Creek, Ironbark Creek or Styx Creek.
- Given the minimal historic land use of parts the Project Area, it is possible that modified trees (scarred or carved) may be present where suitable older growth trees remain. However, given the level of clearance within the Project Area, these site types are unlikely.
- Based on the landforms within the Project Area, it is considered unlikely that rock shelters will occur.

## 6.0 Archaeological Site Inspection

### 6.1 Survey Methodology

A survey of the Project Area was conducted by Umwelt archaeologist Ashley O’Sullivan and representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties. During the survey, information was recorded relating to:

- Landform
- Vegetation
- Geomorphology and soils
- Ground surface visibility
- Information provided by the registered Aboriginal parties in relation to cultural values
- Occurrence of Aboriginal resources (food and medicinal plants, prey animals, stone resources, water sources etc.)
- The presence and location of existing previously recorded Aboriginal sites
- The presence and location of culturally significant monuments and sites.

The aim of the survey of the Project area was, as far as practical, to record sufficient information to satisfy Requirement 5 of the Code of Practice and to provide the registered Aboriginal parties participating in the survey with an opportunity to discuss the archaeological and Aboriginal cultural significance of the Project area, and any sites/objects that may be observed. These discussions extended to the archaeological materials that may remain below the surface of the Project area.

### 6.2 Results

The survey of the Project Area was conducted on 31 August 2020 by Ashley O’Sullivan (Senior Archaeologist, Umwelt) with the Aboriginal parties listed in **Table 6.1** below. It was agreed with the registered Aboriginal parties that the field survey would be conducted as a walking inspection across the Project Area, focusing on areas of exposure or in proximity to the two watercourses that run through the Project Area.

**Table 6.1 Registered Aboriginal Party representatives that attended the site inspection**

Date	Organisation	Name
31 August 2020	Awabakal and Guringai	Tracey Howie
	ADTOAC	Peter Leven
	ATOAC	Kyle Howie
	Awabakal LALC	Peter Townsend
	Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	John Wegener
	Worimi Traditional Owners Corporation	Tamara Towers

The Project Area was divided into survey units according to both landform and location. Five primary survey units were identified in the Project Area (SU1 – SU5, refer to **Figure 6.1**). The ground surface visibility (GSV) and exposures were recoded and analysed for each survey unit, as shown in **Table 6.1**.

As previously discussed, much of the project area has been subject to previous disturbance through hospital construction and associated infrastructure or tracks, as well as natural disturbances such as erosion. This is discussed further in **Section 4.4**. As a result, it was determined that much of the survey effort would be focused on areas of exposure (where evident) within the survey units subject to the least disturbance (SU1 and SU3) with other survey units (SU2, 4 and 5) subject to lower priority survey.

SU1 can generally be described as moderately inclined slopes leading towards the tributary creek line that runs through the centre of the survey area. Examples of the vegetation, slope incline and surface visibility can be seen in **Plate 6.1 – 6.5**. Visibility throughout this area was generally poor, with limited exposure present along poorly maintained tracks through the centre of the survey unit, or along larger formed tracks (containing significant amounts of introduced materials). The landforms within SU1 were generally considered not conducive to retaining intact A horizon soils, given the slope and evidence of historical clearing through the lack of old growth vegetation. Some larger sandstone outcrops were identified at the northern extent of SU1, however these outcrops were of poor quality (largely conglomerate sandstone materials) and were not considered conducive for sites such as grinding grooves. No overhangs or shelters were observed where sandstone outcrops were present. SU1 was generally considered the area with the highest potential for Aboriginal objects or sites prior to site survey, however the in-field investigations identified that it is unlikely for objects or sites to be located within this survey unit due to the factors outlined in this paragraph.

SU2 can be largely described as track and retention basin associated with the recent development in the John Hunter Hospital campus, located on the south side of SU1. The track was primarily comprised of introduced materials, with several services evident on the north side of the track. The retention basin, associated within one of the existing buildings, has resulted in significant impacts within SU2, as it would have removed any remnant soils through construction. While this area was surveyed, it was determined that any potential for Aboriginal objects or sites to be present had been removed through this disturbance.

SU3 can be largely described as the top of a ridgeline that gently declines to the west away from the project area. The areas within SU3 were largely flat, with ground surface visibility generally poor and exposures limited to existing vehicle tracks. An example of the vegetation, slope incline and surface visibility can be seen in **Plate 6.6**. Given the level of visibility within this area when compared to other parts of the Project Area, prior to survey it was identified as having high potential for surface Aboriginal objects or sites to be identified (in comparison to the Project Area more generally). The tracks within SU3 appear to be subject to ongoing use as there was evidence of recent vehicle movement observed. Based on the level of disturbance within the tracks, the nature of the landforms within the remainder of the survey unit and the lack of reliable water within the survey unit, it is assessed as having low archaeological potential.

SU4 can be generally described as gently inclined slopes associated with one of the minor tributaries within the Project Area. Examples of the vegetation, slope incline and surface visibility can be seen in **Plate 6.7 – 6.8**. The area comprised a number of poorly maintained pedestrian tracks, predominantly associated with the Yallarwah Memorial Walk). The landforms within SU4 were generally considered not conducive to retaining intact A horizon soils, given the slope and evidence of historical clearing through the lack of old growth vegetation. Further, the presence and maintenance of the tracks within SU4 has resulted in further disturbance and removal of any previously existing topsoil. Given the lack of topsoil observed across this survey unit, it was determined that it is unlikely for objects or sites to be located within this survey unit.

SU5 comprises areas subject to significant disturbance throughout the Project Area, such as the powerline easement, carparks and other infrastructure. Examples of this disturbance can be seen in **Plate 6.9 – 6.10**. Given the heavily disturbed nature of these areas, it was determined during survey that any potential for Aboriginal objects or sites to be present had been removed through this disturbance.

Overall, the Project Area, while retaining some areas of limited disturbance (such as SU1 and SU3), generally did not display landforms or features such as perennial watercourses that would have been attractive to Aboriginal people. No culturally modified trees were observed during the archaeological survey of the Project Area. While the ground surface visibility was generally poor throughout the Project Area (outside of formed vehicle or pedestrian tracks), it is considered unlikely that Aboriginal objects or sites would be present within the Project Area in detectable quantities. The Project Area is assessed as having low archaeological potential.

### 6.3 Effective Coverage

Generally, the level of effective coverage within the Project Area was low. The main factor contributing to the low coverage was grass cover or modern disturbances such as track sealing, carpark sealing or building cover. Areas with the highest levels of effective coverage were the modified landforms that had been significantly disturbed, such as access tracks and infilled banks.

**Table 6.2 Survey Coverage**

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective coverage area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effective coverage %
SU1	Mostly undisturbed slopes towards watercourse	93,721	5	5	234	0.25%
SU2	Unsolidified Tracks, Retention Basin and Constructed Bank	26,676	10	10	267	1%
SU3	Mostly undisturbed areas	54,523	5	5	136	0.25%
SU4	Modified banks of creek line in proximity to Yallarwah Memorial	24,760	10	10	247	1%
SU5	Heavily modified landforms	79,775	5	10	199.5	0.5%

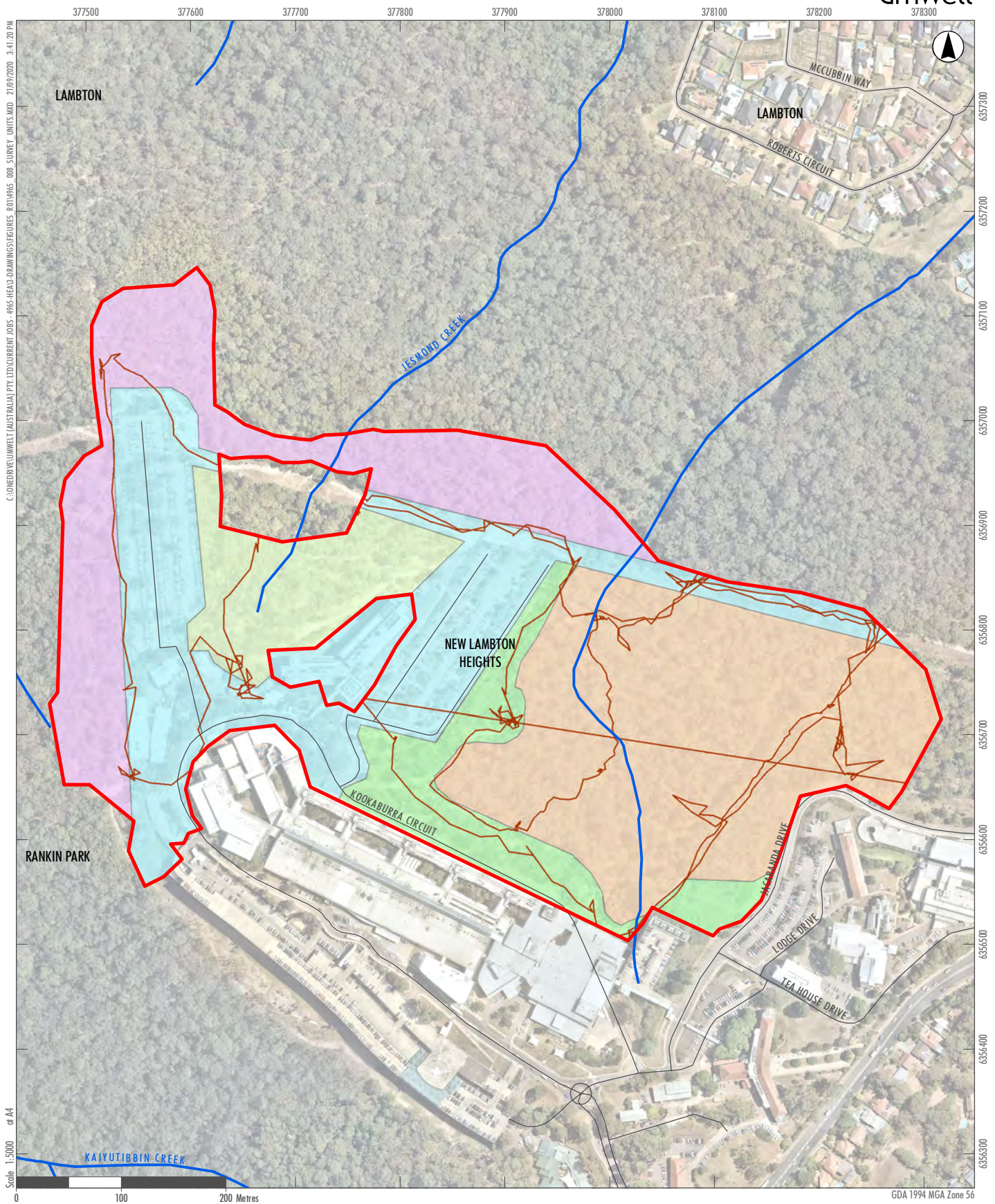
### 6.4 Yallarwah Memorial Walk and Circle of Reflection

During the site survey, the Yallarwah Memorial Walk and Circle of Reflection was visited. While not proposed to be impacted by the Project, it was determined that inspection of this site was necessary given its potential cultural significance to Aboriginal people. The memorial walk generally comprises areas within SU4, while the memorial itself is located within the cut-out in the NW of the project area. The memorial walk, including plaques and general condition of the Yallarwah Circle of Reflection, can be found in **Plate 6.11 – 6.14**.

The registered Aboriginal parties made a number of comments on the contents of the signage within the memorial walk and the significance of the Yallarwah Memorial more generally.

*The registered Aboriginal parties have indicated that these comments will be provided in response to the draft report. Once the comments have been received they will be summarised in the final document and included and in **Section 3.0**.*





- Legend**
- Project Area
  - Drainage Line
  - Survey Track
- Survey Units:**
- SU1
  - SU2
  - SU3
  - SU4
  - SU5

**FIGURE 6.1**  
**Survey Units**



**Plate 6.1** Example of general coverage and vegetation within SU1

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**Plate 6.2** Slope towards creek line evident within SU1

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.3** Example of the dense vegetation growth and low visibility within the site

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.4** Example of sandstone outcrop found within SU1

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.5** Example of exposure along poorly maintained track within SU1

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.6** Tracks and recent vehicle disturbance within SU3, with view towards carpark in SU5

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.7** Example of vegetation growth and type within SU4

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.8** Example of moderate sloping gradient landscape, vegetation type and growth of the site within SU4

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.9** Example of erosion and topsoil disturbance as a result of ongoing track use on the slope in SU5

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.10** Example of site disturbance as seen through the eroded dirt track, vegetation clearance and overhead powerline within a powerline easement in SU5

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.11** Detailed view of the Yallarwah Bicentenary Walk monument

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.12** View of the Yallarwah Circle of Reflection monument and stone circle

© Umwelt, 2020



**Plate 6.13** Detailed view of the Yallarwah Circle of Reflection monument plaque

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**Plate 6.14** Stone circle arrangement located within the site, with central stone supporting the above monument plaque

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## 7.0 Significance Assessment

The assessment of significance is critical in establishing mitigation and management strategies for cultural heritage (refer to Pearson and Sullivan 1995:21). Cultural significance is defined by the Burra Charter in terms of aesthetic, scientific, historic and social values. In NSW, Aboriginal cultural heritage is typically assessed according to its social and scientific significance and is assessed against archaeological criteria outlined in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b).

### 7.1 Cultural Value

Cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments a place has for Aboriginal people (OEH 2011:8). There is not always consensus about the cultural value of a place as people experience places and events differently, and in some instances cultural values may be in direct conflict. Cultural significance can only be determined by Aboriginal people and is identified through Aboriginal community consultation.

During previous assessments undertaken in the vicinity of the project area, registered Aboriginal parties have identified that the Newcastle area more broadly is a very important location for Aboriginal people due to its association with key physical and spiritual aspects of Aboriginal culture, including key oral traditions relating to this region.

*Any comments on the cultural significance of the project area received by the registered Aboriginal parties will be included here.*

### 7.2 Archaeological Significance

Archaeological significance is determined by assessing Aboriginal sites/places/objects against criteria as set out by the OEH in *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. The assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological significance is used to develop a series of cultural heritage management and impact mitigation strategies. The key criteria for the assessment of archaeological significance are outlined below in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1 Criteria for the Assessment of Archaeological Significance**

Criterion	Low	Moderate	High
Rarity	The site within the surrounding landscape, its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts, are common within the local and regional context.	The site within the surrounding landscape, its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts, are common within the regional context but not the local context.	The site within the surrounding landscape, its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts, are rare within the local and regional context.
Representativeness	This site, when viewed in relation to its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts, is common within a local and regional context and sites of similar nature (or in better condition) are already set	This site, when viewed in relation to its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts, is uncommon within a local context but common in a regional context and sites of similar nature (or in better	This site, when viewed in relation to its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts, is uncommon within a local and regional context and sites of similar nature (or in better condition) are not already set

Criterion	Low	Moderate	High
	aside for conservation within the region.	condition) are already set aside for conservation within the region.	aside for conservation within the locality or region.
Research potential	The site, when viewed in relation to its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts has limited potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how Aboriginal people lived within this area or region.	The site, when viewed in relation to its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts has moderate potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how Aboriginal people lived within this area or region.	The site, when viewed in relation to its integrity, contents and/or potential for sub-surface artefacts has high potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how Aboriginal people lived within this area or region.
Education potential	The site is not readily accessible and/or when viewed in relation to its contents, integrity and location in the landscape has limited suitability to be used for educational purposes. Other sites with higher education potential are known to be present in the local area and region.	The site is not readily accessible and/or when viewed in relation to its contents, integrity and location in the landscape provides a tangible example that is suitable to assist in educating people regarding how Aboriginal people lived in this area or region. However, other sites with higher education potential are known or expected to be present in the local area or region.	The site is readily accessible and/or when viewed in relation to its contents, integrity and location in the landscape, provides a very good tangible example that is suitable to assist in educating people regarding how Aboriginal people lived in this area or region. Other sites of higher education potential are generally not known to exist in the local area or region.
Integrity	Stratigraphic integrity of the site has clearly been destroyed due to major disturbance/loss of topsoil. The level of disturbance is likely to have removed all spatial and chronological information.	The site appears to have been subject to moderate levels of disturbance, however, there is a moderate possibility that useful spatial information can still be obtained from sub-surface investigation of the site, even if it is unlikely that any useful chronological evidence survives.	The site appears relatively undisturbed and there is a high possibility that useful spatial information can still be obtained from sub-surface investigation of the site, even if it is still unlikely that any useful chronological evidence survives.

Due to the partially disturbed nature of the landscape and landforms and a lack of newly identified sites of significance, the Project Area predominately rates as low when assessed against the criteria above in **Table 7.2**. It is noted that the wider landscape contains Aboriginal objects or sites which hold significance to Aboriginal people, however the disturbed nature of the Project Area did not reflect areas similar to those described in other assessments. It is likely that the Project Area was used transiently by Aboriginal people in order to access these more preferable locations surrounding the Project Area, however this use does not hold scientific or archaeological significance.

As discussed in **Section 6.4**, while not located within the Project Area, the Yallarwah Memorial holds contemporary cultural significance to Aboriginal people. As such, the proposed works within the Project Area are not currently planned to have any impact on the Yallarwah Memorial or associated walk. Given the contemporary significance of such a site, any opportunity to recognise this significance through the project should be considered.

## 8.0 Impact Assessment

The purpose of this section is to identify whether the Project will result in impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Project Area.

### 8.1 Intergenerational Equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations (Commonwealth of Australia, 2002:5).

When assessing likely harm on Aboriginal objects and places, it is important to consider the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD), in particular the precautionary principle and the principle of intergenerational equity. Intergenerational equity is:

*“...the principle whereby the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations.*

*In terms of Aboriginal heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (for example, because of impacts under previous AHIPs), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.*

*Information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects and places proposed to be impacted, and how they illustrate the occupation and use of land by Aboriginal people across the region, will be relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of a proposal. Where there is uncertainty, the precautionary principle should also be followed (DECC 2009: 26)”.*

While it is likely that Aboriginal people utilised the area transiently in the past, no evidence of this use was evident during the site survey. This is likely due to a number of contributing factors, such as erosion or historical clearance and disturbance, as described above and observed during the site inspection. While the project will result in clearance of bushland to facilitate new road construction and a new acute services building, much of the bushland observed across the Project Area was observed as being recent regrowth as opposed to old growth. This suggests, as identified in the historical land use section of the report, that the area has been subject to significant historical clearance.

As a result, it is determined that there will be minimal impact on future generations through access to the area. Rather, the increase in footprint to the hospital and allowance for further services to be made available while only impacting on a largely disturbed footprint is seen as a positive community outcome.

### 8.2 Ecologically Sustainable Development

Australia's *National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)* defines ecologically sustainable development as: 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'. Put more simply, ESD is development which aims to meet the needs of Australians today, while conserving our ecosystems for the benefit of future generations.

The JHHIP project is subject to significant ecological assessment and will be responsible for following strict environmental guidelines as required by the SEARs. Based on the information presented in this report, the Project will not have an impact on any identified Aboriginal archaeological sites.

## 9.0 Management Recommendations

The following recommendations have been developed in light of the archaeological context of the region, the potential impacts of the project within the Project Area, current cultural heritage legislation and the outcomes of in-field consultation with representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties. It was noted that the registered Aboriginal parties may wish to provide additional recommendations in response to the draft report.

- Based on the results of this assessment, it is recommended that the proposed works may proceed without a requirement to undertake further archaeological investigation provided that the impacts and extent of the proposed works are consistent with those discussed in this report. Works, however, should proceed with caution.
- Health Infrastructure should ensure that its employees and contractors are aware that it is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object unless that harm or desecration is the subject of an AHIP or approved management plan.
- In the unlikely event that an Aboriginal object is exposed during works, all works in the vicinity of the object should cease and advice should be sought from an archaeologist and the registered Aboriginal parties in regard to management of the object(s).
- In the unlikely the event that suspected human skeletal material be identified within the Project Area, all works should cease immediately and the NSW Police Department, NSW Heritage, DPC and the registered Aboriginal parties should be contacted so that appropriate management strategies can be identified.

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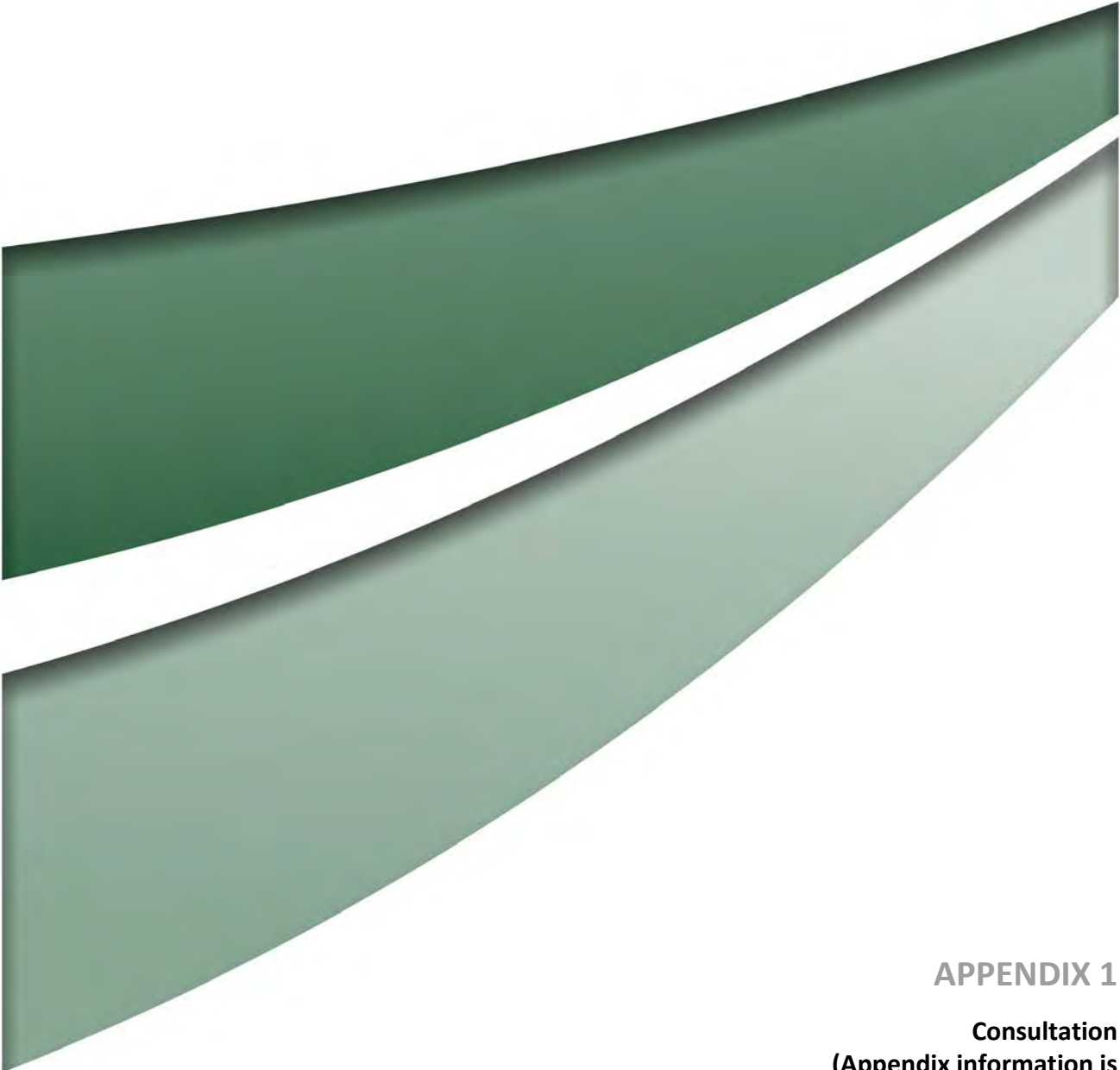
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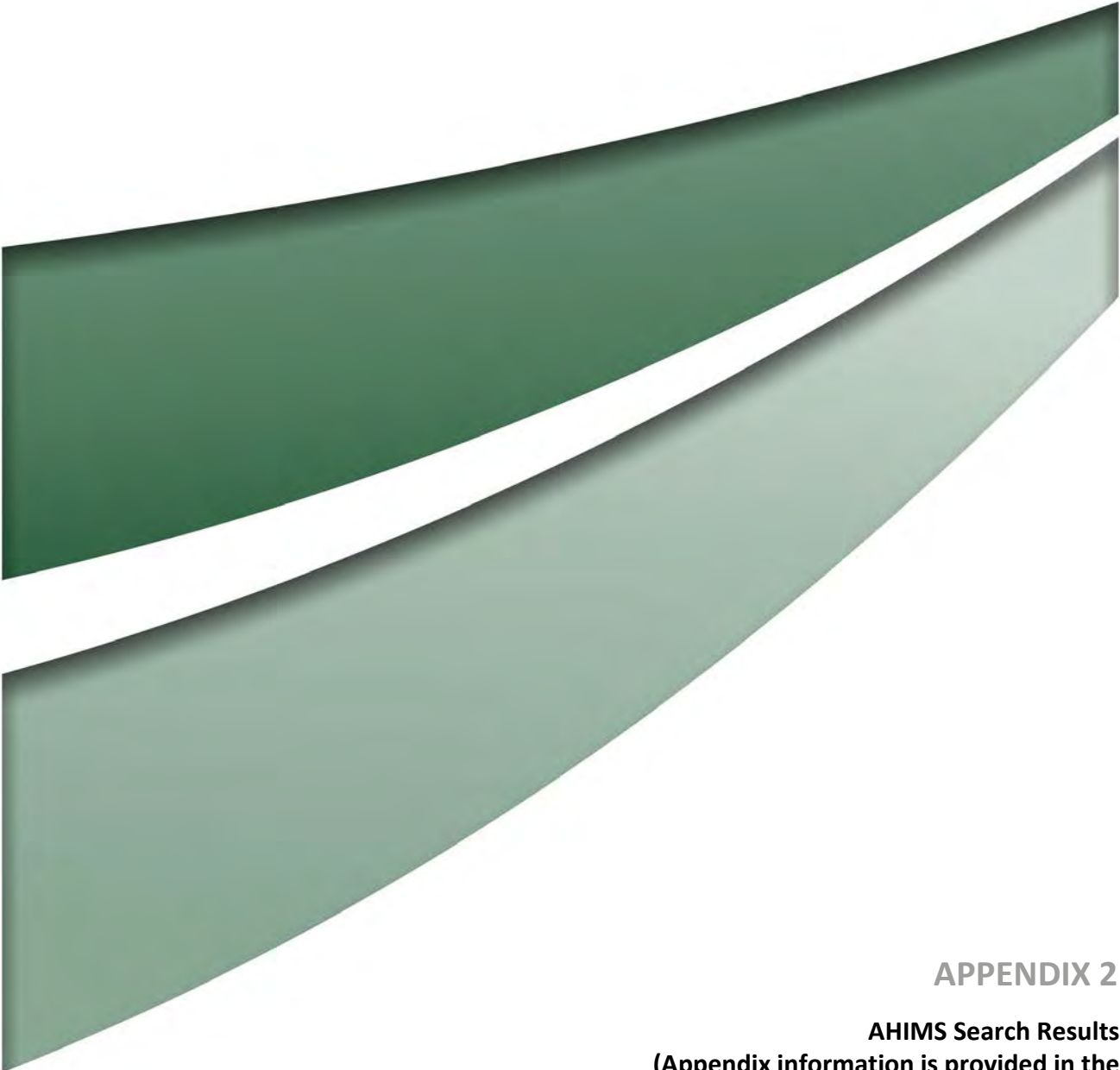
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## **APPENDIX 1**

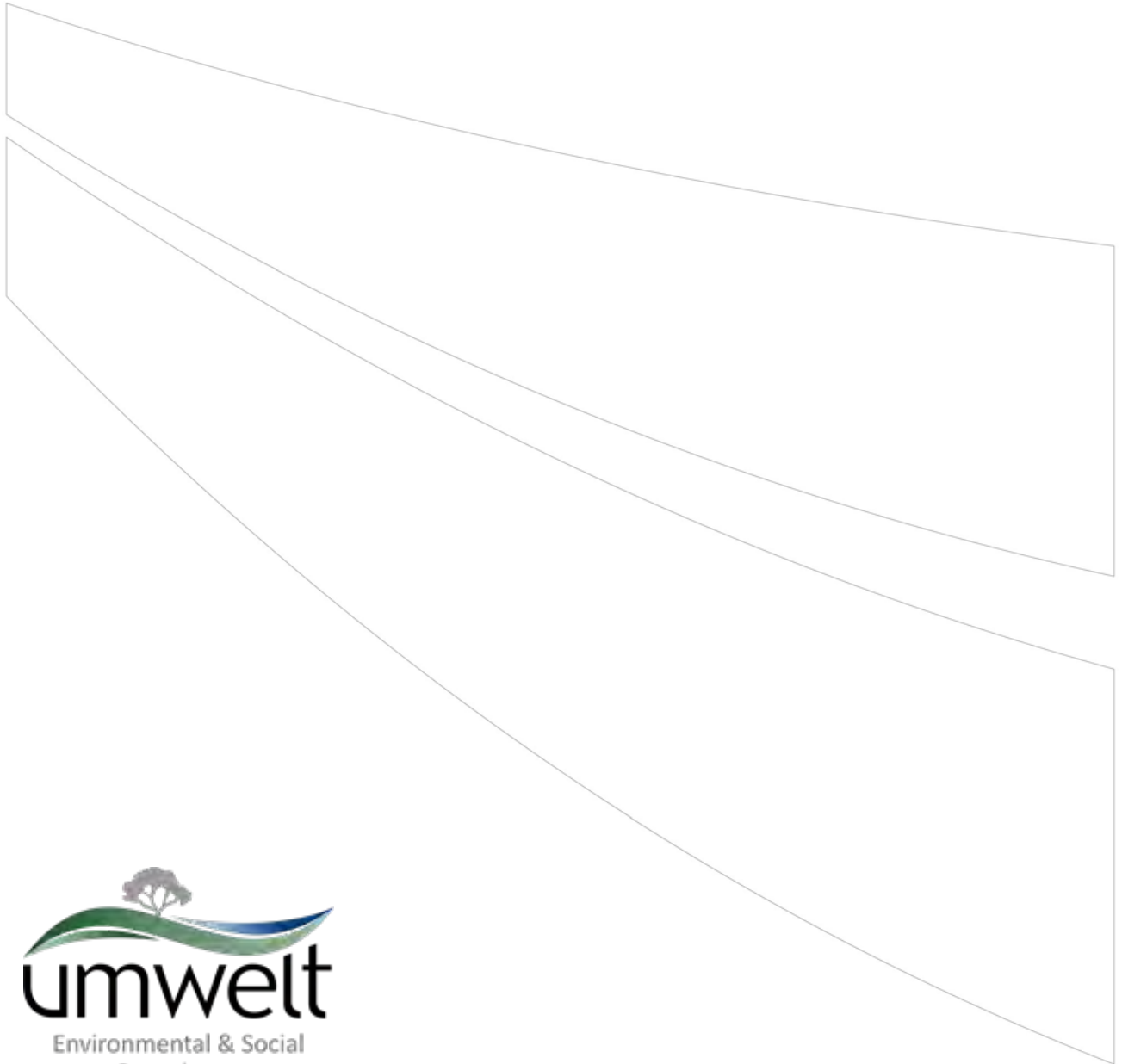
**Consultation  
(Appendix information is  
provided in the Final  
document starting on page 57)**



## APPENDIX 2

**AHIMS Search Results  
(Appendix information is provided in the  
Final document starting on page 581)**





## Ashley O'Sullivan

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**From:** Ashley O'Sullivan  
**Sent:** Monday, 21 September 2020 8:10 PM  
**To:** Ashley O'Sullivan  
**Cc:** Alison Fenwick  
**Subject:** 4965 John Hunter Health and Innovation Precinct ACHA  
**Attachments:** 4965\_R01\_JHHIP\_ACHA\_V2.pdf

Good Evening,

Please find attached a copy of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Stage Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the John Hunter Health and Innovation Precinct. If you have any questions or comments on the assessment, please return these by no later than **19 October 2020**. If you would like a copy of this assessment posted to you, please let me know and I will arrange this.

While not specifically associated with this project as impacts have been specifically avoided, Health Infrastructure invites comment on the content of or opportunities for future use of the Yallarwah Memorial Walk and Circle of Reflection.

If you have any questions or comments on the ACHA, please don't hesitate to contact me directly.

Thanks,  
Ashley

**Ashley O'Sullivan**  
Senior Archaeologist

**Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited**  
75 York Street  
Teralba, NSW 2284

Phone: (02) 4950 5322  
Mobile: 0436 628 707

[www.umwelt.com.au](http://www.umwelt.com.au)

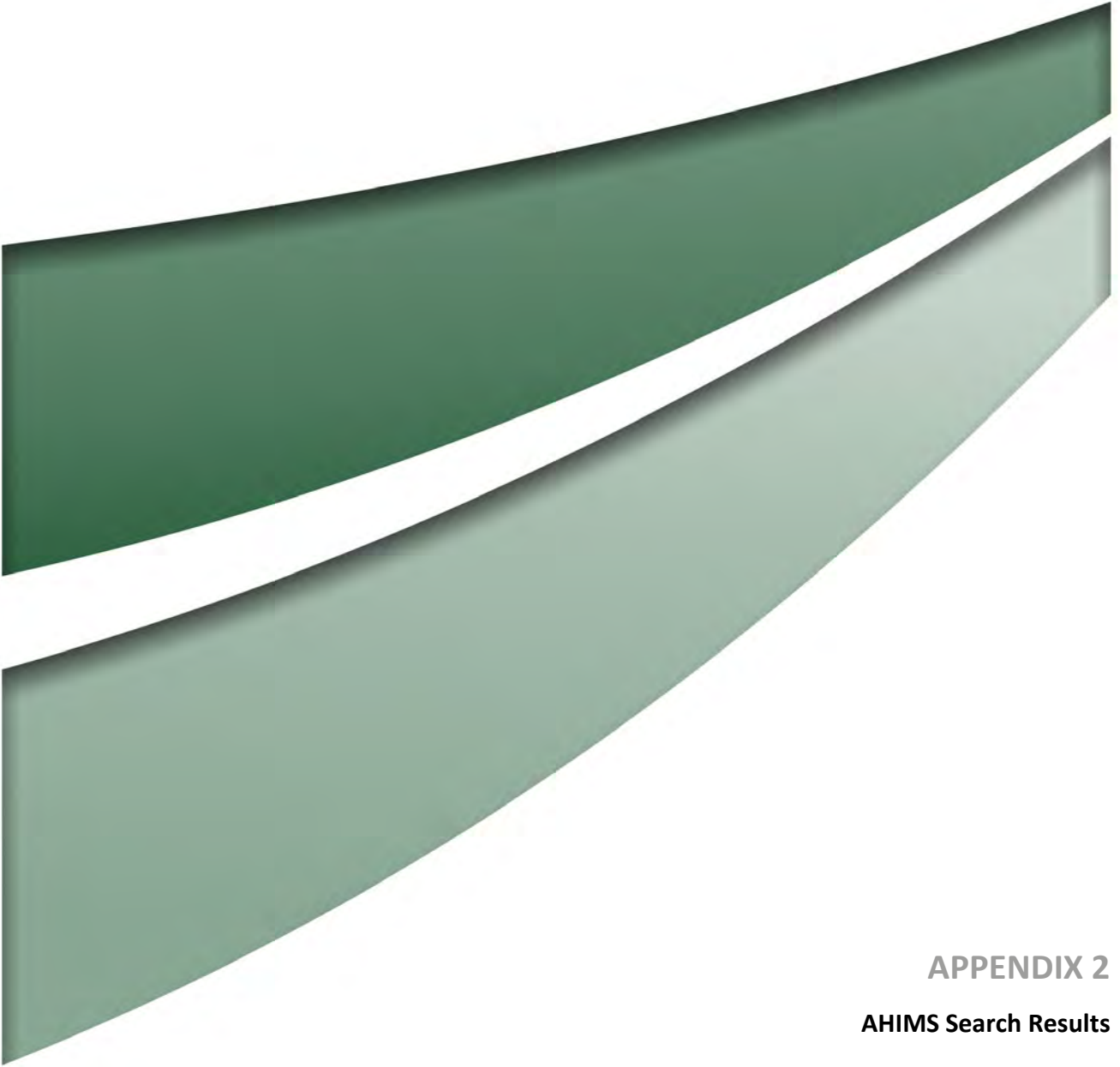
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**APPENDIX 2**  
**AHIMS Search Results**



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0452	Rons site;Gretley Collieru;	AGD	56	372980	6358180	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove :-	Axe Grinding Groove	1333
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-0663	BRA 1	AGD	56	380750	6354500	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		98300
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-0030	Waratah;Mayfield;	AGD	56	380565	6360280	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102493
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1325	Glenrock Pipelay Deposit	GDA	56	382116	6352221	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- , Ochre Quarry :-		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-0840	North Creek 2 Warners Bay	AGD	56	373240	6351899	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-0842	HWBB1	GDA	56	382350	6353418	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-0843	HWBB2	AGD	56	382323	6353062	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1055	CTGM 1/B	GDA	56	377320	6361700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102493,102568
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1587	Fletcher Repat 01	GDA	56	373371	6361655	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1549	SCAR TREE STYX CREEK	GDA	56	378257	6353341	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1540	WWW AS 01	GDA	56	379475	6360748	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1541	WWW IA 02	GDA	56	379386	6359898	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1542	WWW AS SH 03	GDA	56	379598	6359654	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1543	WWW AS 04	GDA	56	379526	6359640	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									
38-4-1544	WWW AS SH 05	GDA	56	379502	6361474	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>									
	<b>Recorders</b>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/05/2020 for Ashley O'Sullivan for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 373000 - 383000, Northings : 6351800 - 6361800 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA for John Hunter Hospital. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 88

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports	
38-4-1545	WWW AS SH 06	GDA	56	379647	6361614	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Shell : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Hunter Water Corporation - Newcastle						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1546	WWW AS SH 07	GDA	56	379232	6360459	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1, Shell : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Hunter Water Corporation - Newcastle,Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual						<b>Permits</b>	4052	
38-4-1547	WWW AS 08	GDA	56	379217	6360508	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Hunter Water Corporation - Newcastle,Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual						<b>Permits</b>	4052	
38-4-1548	WWW IA 09	GDA	56	379591	6361548	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Hunter Water Corporation - Newcastle						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1717	Hickson ST AS1	GDA	56	382842	6353208	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b> Mr.Peter Townsend	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr.Peter Townsend						<b>Permits</b>	4426	
38-4-2007	HillsboroughRd IA 01	GDA	56	375945	6352546	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd - North Sydney, Miss.Clare Leever						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1940	RP2J IF 2	GDA	56	377569	6357178	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1941	RP2J AFT 1	GDA	56	377456	6356550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1942	RP2J AFT 2	GDA	56	377569	6357178	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1943	RP2J AFT 3	GDA	56	377697	6357619	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1944	RP2J IF 1	GDA	56	377426	6357306	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1945	RP2J AFT 4	GDA	56	377694	6358130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss.Kristen Taylor						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-0493	NR-OCS-1	AGD	56	373000	6361110	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97813,103383	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mrs.Robynne Mills						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-0494	NR-OCS-2	AGD	56	373470	6361210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97813,103383	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mrs.Robynne Mills						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-0495	NR-OCS-3	AGD	56	373270	6360820	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97813,102568, 103383	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mrs.Robynne Mills						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-0497	NR-OCS-5	AGD	56	373190	6361260	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97813,102568, 103383	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mrs.Robynne Mills						<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-0167	Winding Creek (Glendale);	AGD	56	373200	6355400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98 459	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0168	Winding Creek (Glendale) Site 5	AGD	56	373500	6355300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0169	Winding Creek Glendale Site 2	AGD	56	373400	6355400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0170	Winding Creek Glendale Site 3;	AGD	56	373500	6355400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0171	Winding Creek Glendale Site 4;	AGD	56	373700	6355100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>	3717	
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
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0173	Winding Ck Glendale Site 8;	AGD	56	373000	6355400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1672,98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>	924	
38-4-0174	Winding Ck Glendale Site 7;	AGD	56	373300	6355100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	1672,98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>	924,3717	
38-4-0175	Winding Ck Glendale Site 9;	AGD	56	373300	6354900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	1672,98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Pam Dean-Jones					<a href="#">Permits</a>	924,3717	
38-4-0343	Garden Suburb	AGD	56	376200	6353500	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Sue Effenberger					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0357	Garden Suburb;	AGD	56	376200	6353500	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Sue Effenberger					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0081	Wallsend;	AGD	56	375133	6357434	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Len Dyll					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0082	Lambton	AGD	56	377918	6355201	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
	<a href="#">Contact</a>	<a href="#">Recorders</a>	Len Dyll					<a href="#">Permits</a>		
38-4-0084	Kahibah;	AGD	56	380069	6352682	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0085	Lambton; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	377918	6355201	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - <u>Permits</u>	Axe Grinding Groove	98458,98459
38-4-0086	Minmi;Windy Hill; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	373466	6361581	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site 3624	102568,10338 3
38-4-0438	Rons find; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	373200	6358590	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - <u>Permits</u>	Axe Grinding Groove	1333,102164
38-4-0323	Glenrock SRA 1; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	380440	6352200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	389
38-4-0324	Glenrock SRA 2; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	380620	6352210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	
38-4-0404	Minmi Road; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	373250	6360510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	3149
38-4-0407	Shortlands Site 2; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	376900	6360550	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	102493
38-4-0408	Shortlands Site 1; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	376750	6360500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	3498
38-4-0409	Minmi Road IF; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	373410	6360550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Isolated Find	3149
38-5-0154	Myall Rd; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	377000	6353000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	98458,98459
38-5-0155	Hillsborough Rd; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	376550	6352400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	98458,98459
38-5-0156	Winding Ck; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	376400	6352100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	98458,98459
38-4-0016	Cardiff;Blackbutt Reserve; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	377222	6353359	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - <u>Permits</u>	Axe Grinding Groove	98458
38-4-0017	Cardiff;Blackbutt Reserve; <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	377222	6353359	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : - <u>Permits</u>	Axe Grinding Groove	98458
38-4-0041	Dempsey Island (By New Bridge) <u>Contact</u>	AGD	56	381456	6361486	Open site	Valid	Artefact : - <u>Permits</u>	Open Camp Site	100352,10221 8,102493
										2616

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/05/2020 for Ashley O'Sullivan for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 373000 - 383000, Northings : 6351800 - 6361800 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA for John Hunter Hospital. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 88

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0042	Kahibah;Glenrock Lagoon; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	381903	6351874	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102218
38-4-0045	Kahibah Murdering Gully Beach <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	382813	6352643	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
38-4-0046	Kahibah;Murdering Gully Beach; <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	382540	6352546	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
38-4-0602	BRUSH CREEK 1 <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	372930	6356260	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Artefact : -		97766,97822
38-4-0598	Glenrock Grinding Grooves <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	380778	6352351	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 3		
38-4-0043	Kahibah;Glenrock Lagoon; Midden <b>Contact</b>	AGD	56	381862	6351851	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
38-4-0940	NU - OS -1 <b>Contact</b> T Russell	GDA	56	379264	6360259	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		102493
38-4-0855	Fletcher PAD-duplicate of site 38-4-0866 <b>Contact</b> Searle	AGD	56	373340	6361300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 60, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99842,102568, 103383
38-4-1188	Bardia Rd Midden 01 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	377379	6360741	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		101863,10249 3
38-4-1189	Coral Sea Ave PAD 01 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	377396	6360854	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : 3		101863,10249 3
38-4-1636	Shortland 3 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	376976	6360810	Open site	Deleted	Artefact : -		
38-4-1637	Shortland Site 6 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	377088	6360693	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
38-4-1638	Shortland Site 5 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	376999	6360623	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
38-4-1639	Shortland Site 4 <b>Contact</b>	GDA	56	377016	6361003	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
38-4-1640	Shortland Site 3	GDA	56	376973	6360777	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1631	RPS Glendale ST1	GDA	56	373507	6355227	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1	3714	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Doctor.Alan Williams		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1696	EG_001	GDA	56	373714	6356884	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	3717	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				RPS Australia East Pty Ltd - Sydney		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1697	EG_002	GDA	56	373581	6356926	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Ms.Taryn Gooley		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1698	EG_003	GDA	56	373522	6356901	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Ms.Taryn Gooley		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1933	RPS Sh_Waters AS5	GDA	56	378808	6360901	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				RPS Australia East Pty Ltd -Hamilton,RPS Australia East Pty Ltd -Hamilton,Mr.Ben		<b>Permits</b>	4304	
38-4-1934	RPS Sh_Waters AS1	GDA	56	378808	6360901	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				RPS Australia East Pty Ltd -Hamilton,RPS Australia East Pty Ltd -Hamilton,Mr.Ben		<b>Permits</b>	4304,4407	
38-4-1918	Richmond Vale Rail Trail Artefact Scatter 2	GDA	56	377563	6361667	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Rose Bay,Mr.ryan taddeucci		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1919	Richmond Vale Rail Trail Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	377653	6361518	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Rose Bay,Mr.ryan taddeucci		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1920	Richmond Vale Rail Trail Isolated Find 1	GDA	56	377593	6361617	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Rose Bay,Mr.ryan taddeucci		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1874	RVRT AS1	GDA	56	377649	6361525	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Rose Bay,Mr.Duncan Jones		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1875	RVRT AS2	GDA	56	377562	6361667	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Rose Bay,Mr.Duncan Jones		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1881	RVRT IF1	GDA	56	377593	6361617	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Rose Bay,Mr.Duncan Jones		<b>Permits</b>		
38-4-1831	Shortlands Site 4-6	GDA	56	377008	6361026	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>				Doctor.Alan Williams		<b>Permits</b>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/05/2020 for Ashley O'Sullivan for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 373000 - 383000, Northings : 6351800 - 6361800 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : ACHA for John Hunter Hospital. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 88

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