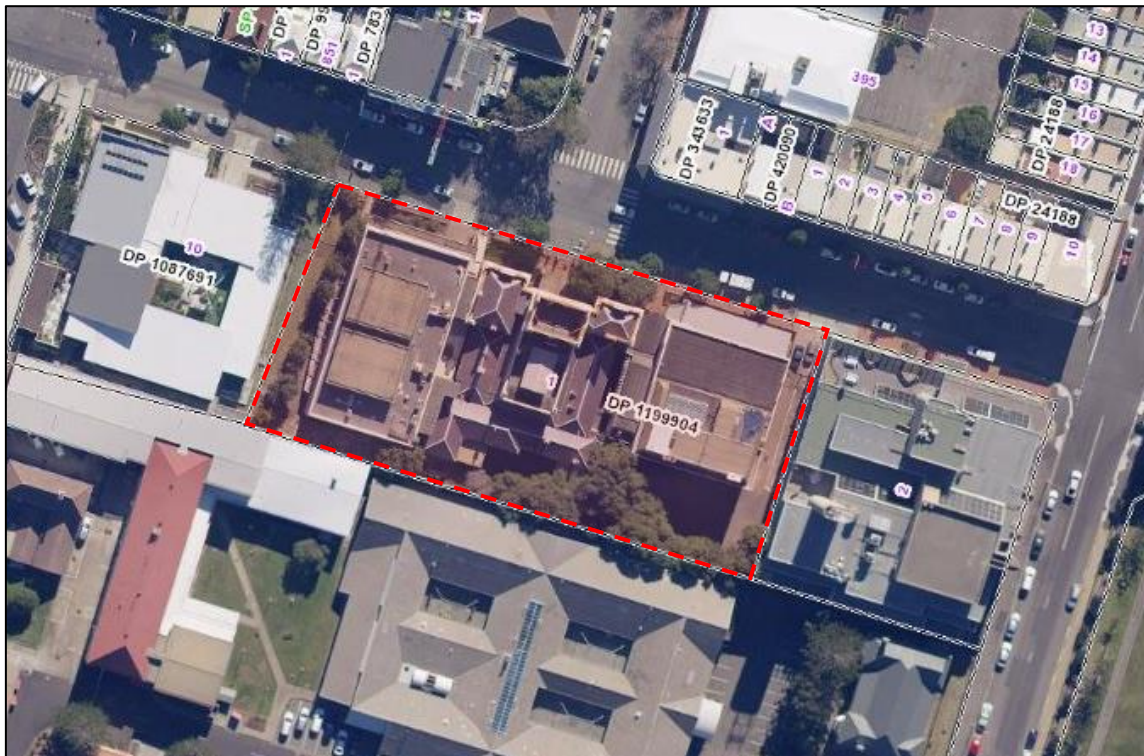


Lot 1 DP 1199904
Newcastle Courthouse
9 Church Street
Newcastle NSW
Newcastle LGA



Archaeological

Archaeo/logical/ Management & Consulting Group
and Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd

**for
DWP**

March 2019

**TREAT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES**

Disclaimer

The veracity of this report is not guaranteed unless it is a complete and original copy.

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Cover Image

Aerial of Study Area
Six Maps (Accessed 13th February 2019)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC) in conjunction with Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd (SAS) was commissioned by Azusa Sekkei c/- DWP in February 2019, to prepare a Interim Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment for the proposed development of an educational facility at Lot 1 DP 1199904, at the following street address 9 Church Street, Newcastle, New South Wales.

Aboriginal Consultation

Consultation for this report has not been undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974: Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPW Act), *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), as this is a desktop study and no Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is being applied for, however AMAC has been commissioned to carry out this process as of 29/01/19. This process is a time consuming process and to date it has reached stage 2 of the consultation guidelines this is detailed in section 2.7 of this document. The consultation is expected to be complete in late May 2019. The Awabakal Aboriginal land Council were invited to the site inspection however were unable to attend, they have been issued with a copy of this report and have verbally agreed to carry out a full ACHA and test excavation. A formal response will be issued in the forthcoming ACHA.

Recommendations

A background analysis of the environment and archaeological context revealed that the study area has moderate/major surface disturbances however due to the deep soil profile of the soil landscape it is still likely for *insitu* or non *insitu* Aboriginal objects and/or deposits of conservation value being present. Hunter region and Central Coast Aboriginal Cultural Landscape Map (Section 4.7) indicates the area to be of spiritual and ceremonial significance and as such further investigation into the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area should take place which involves full community consultation with Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders, which as previously indicated has already commenced. Although the area may have low archaeological significance it may however hold high cultural significance with intrinsic value to the Aboriginal community.

The surrounding landscape features present do indicate that sub-surface Aboriginal objects and/or deposits are likely in undisturbed areas and are likely to be considered of low to moderate Aboriginal archaeological significance.

The proposed activity is not:

- located within a sand dune system, or;
- located within 200m below or above a cliff face, or;
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or;

The study area is:

- located within 200m of waters

Based on the locale of water and major water tributaries such as the Hunter River and Newcastle Beach, it is likely that Aboriginal movement and land use would be channelled to this location and therefore the site may hold information regarding cultural activities of the area.

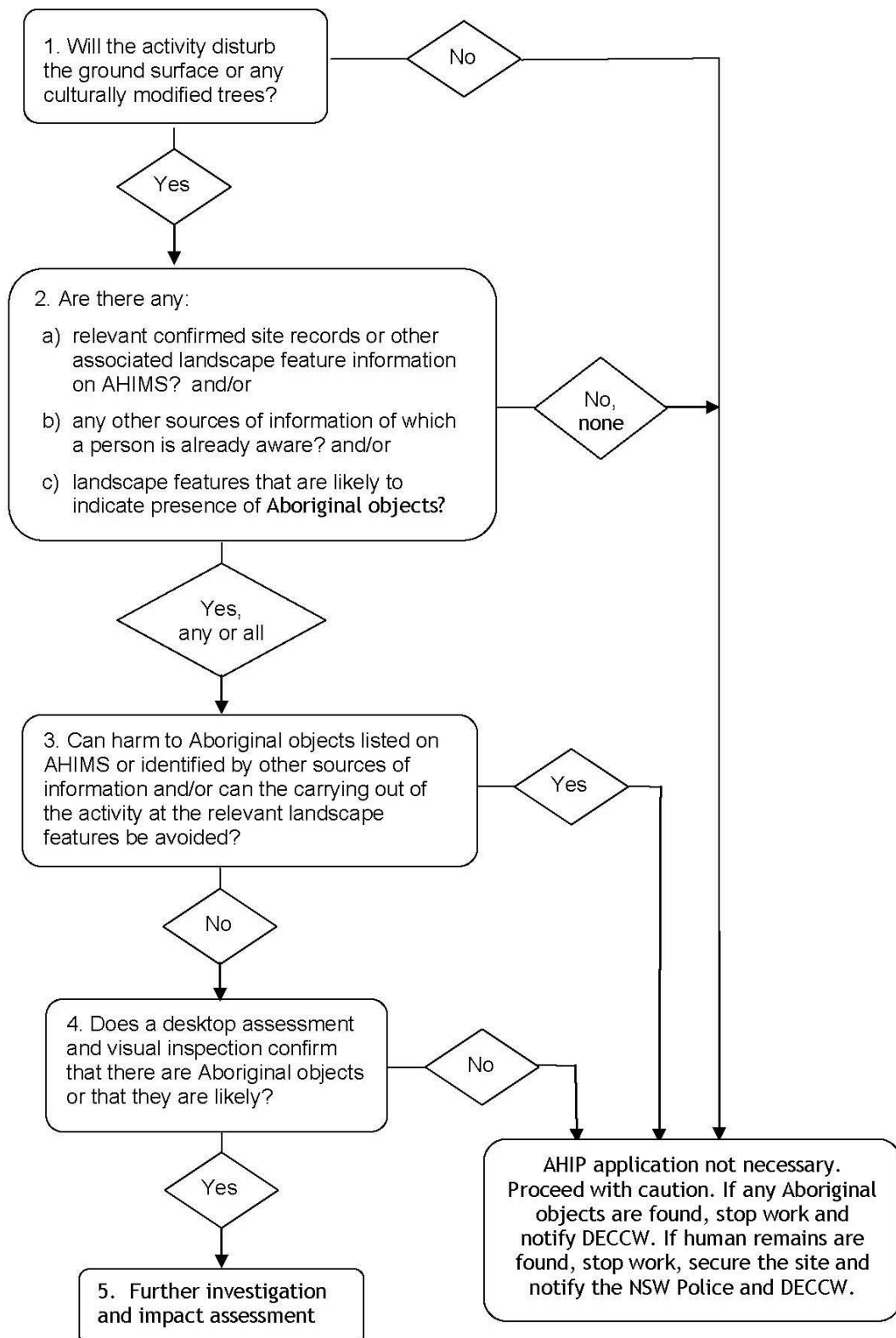
In accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW, 2010), it is recommended that further archaeological and cultural assessment is required and in accordance with *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW, 2010).

The following recommendations have been formulated after consultation with the proponent and the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH);

- Further assessment is required in the form of a full Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, including full Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) AMAC have been commissioned to proceed with this and is currently being undertaken;
- Subsequent to this report and in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, (DECCW 2010), a program of systematic, sub surface archaeological test excavation in accordance with the *Code Of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 4 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW 2010), should be undertaken to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological objects and/or deposits that are/may be present. AMAC have been commissioned to proceed with this and is currently being undertaken;
- If archaeological test excavation in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, (DECCW 2010) reveals no Aboriginal archaeological objects or deposits; The proposed development as outlined in Figure 7.1 – 7.16, should be allowed to 'proceed with caution'. The timing of any test excavation will be dependent on the appointment of building contractors and will occur prior to demolition and building excavation works being undertaken on within the study area.
- If archaeological test excavation in accordance with *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW 2010) reveals Aboriginal archaeological objects or deposits; once the nature and extent of the archaeological site has been established through test excavation and this data has been analysed and synthesised into a report;
- After this and before any ground disturbance takes place all development staff, contractors and workers should be briefed prior to works commencing on site, as to the status of the area and their responsibilities in ensuring preservation of the said area. They should also be informed of their responsibilities regarding any Indigenous archaeological deposits and/or objects that may be located during the following development;

Should any human remains be located during the following development;

- All excavation in the immediate vicinity of any objects of deposits shall cease immediately;
- The NSW police and OEH's Enviroline be informed as soon as possible:
- Once it has been established that the human remains are Aboriginal ancestral remains, OEH and the relevant Registered Aboriginal Parties will identify the appropriate course of action.



Generic Due Diligence Process
DECCW, (2010).

CONTACT DETAILS

The contact details for the following archaeologist, NSW Police, OEH and the Local Aboriginal Land Council are as follows:

Organisation	Contact	Contact Details
NSW Environment Line		131 555
NSW Newcastle City Local Area Command		LAC Office: 30 Harriet Street Waratah NSW 2298 Ph: (02) 4926 6515 Fax: (02) 4926 6511
Archaeological Management & Consulting Group	Mr. Benjamin Streat or Mr. Martin Carney	122c-d Percival Road Stanmore NSW 2048 Ph:(02) 9568 6093 Fax:(02) 9568 6093 Mob: 0405 455 869 Mob: 0411 727 395 benjaminstreat@archaeological.com.au
Office of Environment & Heritage NSW Department of Planning and Environment	Archaeologist – Newcastle regional office	PO Box 1002 Dangar NSW 2309 Ph: (02) 4927 3119 rog.hcc@environment.nsw.gov.au

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC) in conjunction with Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd (SAS) was commissioned by Azusa Sekkei c/- DWP in February 2019, to prepare a Due Diligence Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment for the proposed development of an educational facility at Lot 1 DP 1199904, at the following street address 9 Church Street, Newcastle, New South Wales.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study site is that piece of land described as Lot 1 of the Land and Property Information, Deposited Plan 1199904, forming the following street address 9 Church Street, Newcastle in the Parish of Newcastle, County of Northumberland (Figure 1.1 – Figure 1.2).

Lot	Deposited Plan
1	1199904

1.3 SCOPE

The aims of this assessment are to assess the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area and to measure the impact of the proposed development on any intact soil profiles with the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits and/or objects, to develop mitigative strategies under the appropriate legislation and to devise an appropriate strategy for the management of Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage values of the area.

1.4 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

Consultation for this report has not been undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974: Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPW Act), *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), as this is a desktop study and no Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is being applied for, however AMAC has been commissioned to carry out this process as of 29/01/19. This process is a time consuming process and to date it has reached stage 2 of the consultation guidelines this is detailed in section 2.7 of this document. The consultation is expected to be complete in late May 2019.

1.5 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

The analysis of the archaeological background and the reporting were undertaken by Mr. Benjamin Streat (BA, Grad Dip Arch Her, Grad Dip App Sc), archaeologist and Director of Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd in association with archaeologist Ms. Yolanda Pavincich (B. Arch., Grad Dip Cul Her.) and under the guidance of Mr. Martin Carney archaeologist and Managing Director of AMAC Group.

The author would like to thank the following for advice and/or input into this assessment;

-

**Archaeological Management & Consulting Group
& Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd
February 2019**

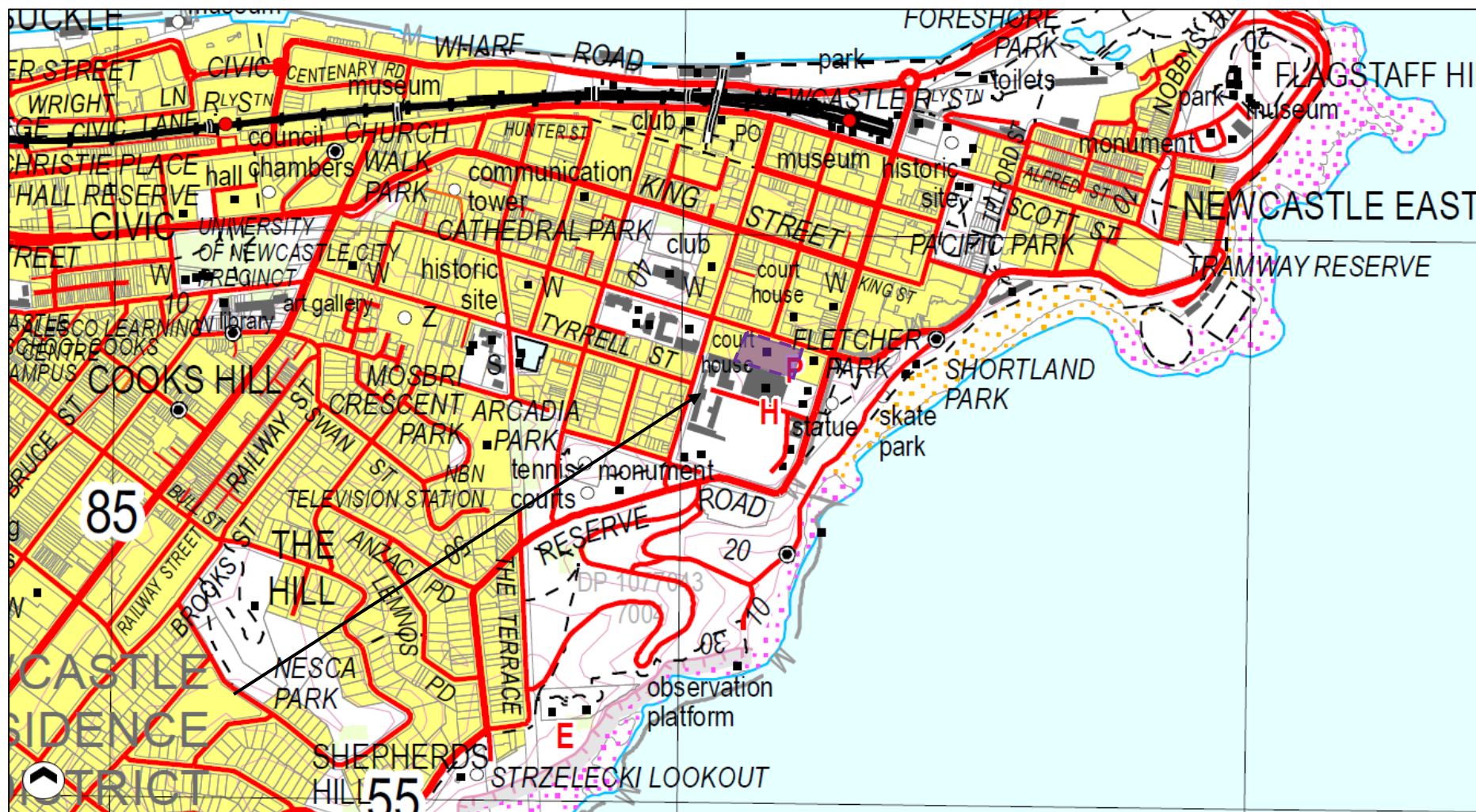


Figure 1.1.2 Topographic map with site location.

Study area indicated in purple fill and black arrow. Six Maps, LPI Online (accessed 13th February 2019).

2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND STATUTORY CONTROLS

This section of the report provides a brief outline of the relevant legislation and statutory instruments that protect Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the state of New South Wales. Some of the legislation and statutory instruments operate at a federal or local level and as such are applicable to Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites in New South Wales. This material is not legal advice and is based purely on the author's understanding of the legislation and statutory instruments. This document seeks to meet the requirements of the legislation and statutory instruments set out within this section of the report.

2.1 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS

One piece of legislation and two statutory lists and one non-statutory list are maintained and were consulted as part of this report: the National Heritage List; the Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate.

2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) offers provisions to protect matters of national environmental significance. This act establishes the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List which can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. This Act helps ensure that the natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage values of places under Commonwealth ownership or control are identified, protected and managed (Australian Government 1999).

2.1.2 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List is a list which contains places, items and areas of outstanding heritage value to Australia; this can include places, items and areas overseas as well as items of Aboriginal significance and origin. These places are protected under the Australian Government's EPBC Act.

2.1.3 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. Items on this list are under Commonwealth ownership or control and as such are identified, protected and managed by the Federal Government.

2.2 NEW SOUTH WALES STATE HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS

The state (NSW) based legislation that is of relevance to this assessment comes in the form of the acts which are outlined below.

2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) defines Aboriginal objects and provides protection to any and all material remains which may be evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of lands continued within the state of New South Wales. The relevant sections of the Act are sections 84, 86, 87 and 90.

An Aboriginal object, formerly known as a relic is defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains” (NSW Government, 1974).

It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or places under Part 6, Section 86 of the NPW Act:

Part 6, Division 1, Section 86: Harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

- (1) *A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.*

- (2) *A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—2,000 penalty units.*

- (3) *For the purposes of this section, **circumstances of aggravation** are:*

- (a) *that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or*
- (b) *that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.*

This subsection does not apply unless the circumstances of aggravation were identified in the court attendance notice or summons for the offence.

- (4) *A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.*

- (5) *The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.*

- (6) *Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.*

- (7) *A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.*

- (8) *If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused*

did not know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).

2.2.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* states that environmental impacts of proposed developments must be considered in land use planning procedures. Four parts of this act relate to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- Part 3, divisions 3, 4 and 4A refer to Regional Environmental Plans (REP) and Local Environmental Plans (LEP) which are environmental planning instruments and call for the assessment of Aboriginal heritage among other requirements.
- Part 4 determines what developments require consent and what developments do not require consent. Section 79C calls for the evaluation of

The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments and the social and economic impacts in the locality (NSW Government 1979).

- Part 5 of this Act requires that impacts on a locality which may have an impact on the aesthetic, anthropological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, recreational or scenic value are considered as part of the development application process (NSW Government, 1979).

2.2.3 The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The NSW *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALR Act)*, administered by the NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, established the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) and Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). The ALR Act requires these bodies to:

- take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law;
- promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

These requirements recognise and acknowledge the statutory role and responsibilities of New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council and Local Aboriginal Land Councils. The ALR Act also establishes the Office of the Registrar whose functions include but are not limited to, maintaining the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and the Register of Aboriginal Owners.

Under the ALR Act the Office of the Registrar is to give priority to the entry in the Register of the names of Aboriginal persons who have a cultural association with:

- lands listed in Schedule 14 to the NPW Act;
- lands to which section 36A of the ALR Act applies (NSW Government, 1974 & DECCW 2010).

2.2.4 The Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993 (NTA)* provides the legislative framework to:

- recognise and protect native title;
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed, and to set standards for those dealings, including providing certain procedural rights for registered native title claimants and native title holders in relation to acts which affect native title;

- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title;
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The National Native Title Tribunal has a number of functions under the NTA including maintaining the Register of Native Title Claims, the National Native Title Register and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and mediating native title claims (NSW Government, 1974 & DECCW 2010).

2.2.5 New South Wales Heritage Register and Inventory 1999

The State Heritage Register is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW. The register lists a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. Places can be nominated by any person to be considered to be listed on the Heritage register. To be placed an item must be significant for the whole of NSW. The State Heritage Inventory lists items that are listed in local council's local environmental plan (LEP) or in a regional environmental plan (REP) and are of local significance.

2.2.6 Register of Declared Aboriginal Places 1999

The NPW Act protects areas of land that have recognised values of significance to Aboriginal people. These areas may or may not contain Aboriginal objects (i.e. any physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use). Places can be nominated by any person to be considered for Aboriginal Place gazettal. Once nominated, a recommendation can be made to EPA/OEH for consideration by the Minister. The Minister declares an area to be an 'Aboriginal place' if the Minister believes that the place is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. An area can have spiritual, natural resource usage, historical, social, educational or other type of significance.

Under section 86 of the NPW Act it is an offence to harm or desecrate a declared Aboriginal place. Harm includes destroying, defacing or damaging an Aboriginal place. The potential impacts of the development on an Aboriginal place must be assessed if the development will be in the vicinity of an Aboriginal place (DECCW 2010).

2.3 LOCAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

2.3.1 Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012

The Newcastle Local Environmental Plan was prepared by Newcastle City Council in 2012. Section 5.10 deals with Heritage Conservation. The plan states in Clause 1:

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Newcastle,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites, and
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

It is subsections c and d of this clause which are of relevance to this development.

The plan states in Clause 2, that consent is required when:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area.
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item.
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or;
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or;
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

In addition to this Clause 8 states:

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration.

This report is fulfilling section 8 (a) of this clause.

2.3.2 Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012

The Newcastle DCP states that:

Where a development will disturb the ground surface, provide documentation to satisfy the consent authority that the due diligence process has been followed. The documentation should include (but is not limited to) the following:

- A statement indicating the results of the AHIMS database search and any other sources of information considered.
- A statement indicating whether there are landscape features that indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.

- A statement indicating whether the proposed development is likely to harm Aboriginal objects.
- A statement indicating whether an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required.
- Where required, prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment to assess the impact of the proposed development on Aboriginal cultural heritage consistent with the Office of Environment and Heritage *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*.
- Where required, prepare an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report consistent with the Office of Environment and Heritage *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* that includes strategies to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal objects and places of cultural significance.
- Where the investigation and assessment requires the preparation of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report, provide documentation to satisfy the consent authority that the relevant Aboriginal community and stakeholders have been involved in the decision-making process.

2.3.3 Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan

Suters Architects and Planners, in association with Lavelle, C and M.J. Doring Pty Ltd and Turner, created an Archaeological Management Plan for Newcastle City Council in 1997, regarding potential archaeological sites in Newcastle. This plan does not refer to Aboriginal Archaeology.

2.4 DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

This assessment conforms to the parameters set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, (DECCW 2010).

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales states that if;

- a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely, then further archaeological investigation and impact assessment is necessary.

2.5 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS IN NSW

Any further work resulting from recommendations should be carried out conforming to the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, (DECCW 2010).

2.6 GUIDELINES

This report has been carried out in consultation with the following documents which advocate best practice in New South Wales:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Survey, Guidelines for Archaeological Survey Reporting (NSW NPWS 1998);

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (NPWS 1998);
- Australia ICOMOS 'Burra' Charter for the conservation of culturally significant places (Australia ICOMOS 1999);
- Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010);
- Protecting Local Heritage Places: A Guide for Communities (Australian Heritage Commission 1999).

2.7 OEH CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010), referring to Part 6 Approvals under the NPW Act were released in April 2010. The responsibilities of the proponent when test excavation is to take place and/or permit under section 90 of the NPW Act are listed below.

Stage 1 has been completed and stage 2 has commenced as of 05/03/19.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>

Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Stage 1 states that:

4.1.2- Proponents are responsible for ascertaining, from reasonable sources of information, the names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal *objects* and/or *places*. Reasonable sources of information could include (a) to (g) below. Proponents must compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal *objects* and/or *places* by writing to:

- (a) the relevant DECCW (sic) EPRG regional office
- (b) the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s)
- (c) the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* for a list of Aboriginal owners
- (d) the National Native Title Tribunal for a list of registered native title claimants, native title holders and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- (e) Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited)
- (f) the relevant local council(s)
- (g) the relevant catchment management authorities for contact details of any established Aboriginal reference group.

4.1.3- Proponents must write to the Aboriginal people whose names were obtained in step 4.1.2 and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council(s) to notify them of the proposed project. The proponent must also place a notice in the local newspaper circulating in the general location of the proposed project explaining the project and its exact location. The notification by letter and in the newspaper, must include:

- (a) the name and contact details of the proponent.

- (b) a brief overview of the proposed project that may be the subject of an application for an AHIP, including the location of the proposed project.
- (c) a statement that the purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP and to assist the Director General of DECCW in his or her consideration and determination of the application.
- (d) an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity.
- (e) a closing date for the registration of interests.

4.1.4- There must be a minimum of 14 days from the date the letter was sent, or notice published in the newspaper to register an interest. The time allowed to register an interest should reflect the project's size and complexity.

4.1.5- The proponent must advise Aboriginal people who are registering an interest that their details will be forwarded to DECCW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) unless they specify that they do not want their details released.

4.1.6- The proponent must make a record of the names of each Aboriginal person who registered an interest and provide a copy of that record, along with a copy of the notification from 4.1.3 to the relevant DECCW EPRG regional office and LALC within 28 days from the closing date for registering an interest.

4.1.7- LALCs holding cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the proposed project area who wish to register an interest to be involved in consultation must register their interest as an Aboriginal organisation rather than as individuals.

4.1.8- Where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge has registered an interest, a contact person for that organisation must be nominated. Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders who have registered an interest may indicate to the proponent they have appointed a representative to act on their behalf. Where this occurs, the registered Aboriginal party must provide written confirmation and contact details of those individuals to act on their behalf.

Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project

Stage 2 states that:

4.2.1- The proponent must initiate arrangements for presenting the proposed project information to the registered Aboriginal parties (from Stage 1).

4.2.2- The presentation of proposed project information should provide the opportunity for:

- (a) the proponent to present the proposal, outline project details relevant to the nature, scope, methodology and environmental and other impacts
- (b) the proponent to outline the impact assessment process including the input points into the investigation and assessment activities

- (c) the proponent to specify critical timelines and milestones for the completion of assessment activities and delivery of reports
- (d) the proponent and registered Aboriginal parties to clearly define agreed roles, functions and responsibilities
- (f) the registered Aboriginal parties to identify raise and discuss their cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements (if any).

4.2.3- The proponent should record or document that the proposed project information has been presented. This record or documentation should include any agreed outcomes, and any contentious issues that may require further discussion to establish mutual resolution (where applicable). The proponent should provide a copy of this record or documentation to registered Aboriginal parties.

4.2.4- Depending on the nature, scale and complexity of the proponent's project, it may be reasonable and necessary for the proponent to:

- (a) conduct additional project information sessions to ensure that all necessary information about the project is provided and enable registered Aboriginal parties to provide information about the cultural significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present on the proposed project area
- (b) create the opportunity for registered Aboriginal parties to visit the project site" (DECCW 2010).

Stage 3 – Drafting, review and finalisation of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Stage 3 states that:

4.3.1- The proponent must present and/or provide the proposed methodology(s) for the cultural heritage assessment to the registered Aboriginal parties.

4.3.2- The registered Aboriginal parties must be given the opportunity to review and provide feedback to the proponent within a minimum of 28 days of the proponent providing the methodology. The review should identify any protocols that the registered Aboriginal parties wish to be adopted into the information gathering process and assessment methodology and any matters such as issues/areas of cultural significance that might affect, inform or refine the assessment methodology. Comments should be provided in writing, or may be sought verbally by the proponent and accurately recorded.

4.3.3- As part of this consultation, the proponent must also seek cultural information from registered Aboriginal parties to identify:

- (a) whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area of the proposed project
- (b) whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area of the proposed project (whether they are Aboriginal places declared under s.84 of the NPW Act or not). This will include places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance, and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance.

4.3.4- Some information obtained from registered Aboriginal parties may be sensitive or have restricted public access. The proponent must, in consultation with

registered Aboriginal parties, develop and implement appropriate protocols for sourcing and holding cultural information. In some cases, the sensitive information may be provided to the proponent by an individual, and the proponent should not share that information with all registered Aboriginal parties or others without the express permission of the individual.

4.3.5- Information obtained in 4.3.4 is used to understand the context and values of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) located on the proposed project site. This information must be integrated with the scientific (archaeological) assessment of significance. Together the context, values, and scientific assessment provide the basis for assessing Aboriginal heritage values and recommending management options. The information collected by the proponent during the consultation process must be used only to inform decision making for any application for an AHIP, unless the registered Aboriginal parties agree otherwise.

4.3.6- The proponent must seek the views of registered Aboriginal parties on potential management options. Management options will include ways to avoid or mitigate harm and/or conserve known Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s). Management options should consider how Aboriginal people can continue their association with identified Aboriginal heritage values.

4.3.7- The proponent must document all feedback received in Stage 3 from registered Aboriginal parties in the final cultural heritage assessment report. This must include copies of any submissions received and the proponent's response to the issues raised. In some cases, this may require an acknowledgment of sensitive information and a list of Aboriginal people who should be contacted for permission to receive further details" (DECCW 2010).

Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report.

Stage 4 states that:

4.4.1- The proponent must prepare a draft cultural heritage assessment report.

4.4.2- The proponent must provide a copy of the draft cultural heritage assessment report to registered Aboriginal parties for their review and comment.

4.4.3- The proponent must give registered Aboriginal parties a minimum of 28 days from sending the draft report to make submissions. The time allowed for comment on the draft report should reflect the project's size and complexity. Comments should be provided in writing or, where provided verbally, accurately recorded.

4.4.4- After considering the comments received on the draft report the proponent must finalise the report. The final report must include copies of any submissions received, including submissions on the proposed methodology and on the draft report. The final report must also include the proponent's response to each submission. The report must then be submitted to DECCW for consideration with the proponent's application for an AHIP.

4.4.5- The proponent must provide or make available copies of the final cultural heritage assessment report and the AHIP application to registered Aboriginal parties and the relevant LALC(s) (whether or not the LALC is registered in Stage 1). The

report and application must be provided or made available within 14 days of the AHIP application being made (DECCW 2010).

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

To adequately understand and assess the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource that may be present within the study area it is vital to understand the environment in which the Aboriginal inhabitants of the study area carried out their activities. The environment that Aboriginal inhabitants lived in is a dominant factor in shaping their activity and therefore the archaeological evidence created by this activity. Not only will the resources available to the Aboriginal population have an influence on the evidence created but the survival of said evidence will also be influenced by the environment.

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The study area lies on a sloping landform towards the Hunter River. The study area extends over one topographic zone which consists of rolling low hills (slope 3-20%) on sediments of the Newcastle Coal Measures of the Awaba Hills region. The average elevation ranging between 50-160m. This topographic zone is located on the Killingworth (ki) soil landscape where drainage plains are long (>500m) and gently inclined (Matthei 1995)

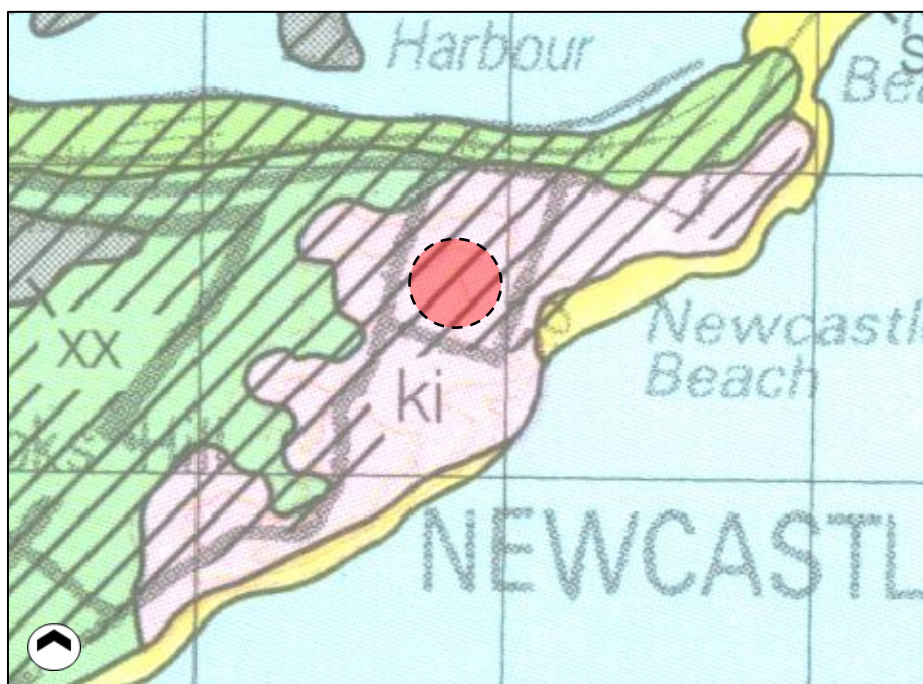


Figure 3.1 Study area on soil map
Study area in red. Soil Landscapes of the Newcastle 1:100 000 Sheet Report (Matthei, 1995)

3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The soil landscape map for the Newcastle 1:100 000 map sheet shows the majority of the study area lies within the Killingworth (ki) soil landscape.

The geology of the study area is on Permian Newcastle Coal Measures consisting of coal, tuff, conglomerate, sandstone and shale. Sediment depth is up to 38 m, comprising 1 – 3 m of sand which is underlain by stiff estuarine clay.

The Hamilton soil landscape soil landscape is a residual soil landscape which occurs on Quaternary deposits of the undulating well drained Hunter Plain. Soils are typically greater than 15 centimetres in depth, well drained weak Podzols with some greater than 15 centimetres in depth well drained brown Podzolic soils on fans.

The Hamilton (hma) landscape variant is a recently incised channel cut into the Hamilton (hm) soil landscape, part of this channel has been excavated by human activity the form of the widening and deepening Hunter River channel, (Matthei, 1995 p. 38).

Table 3.1 Description of dominant soil material

Dominant Soil Material	Soil Horizon	Description
Ki1	A1 Horizon	Brownish black pedal loam with sandy loam or silt loam texture with a weak-moderate structure and a porous fabric. Slightly acidic, few charcoal fragments and ironstone occur. Roots are common near the surface and rare at depth
hm2	A2 Horizon	Dull yellow orange to greyish yellow brown sand with coarse sand texture with single grained structure and a sandy fabric. Slightly acidic, stones and charcoal are absent. Roots are common near the surface and rare at depth.
hm3	B Horizon	Dark brown to dull yellow orange clayey sand with fine sandy clay coarse sand texture with single grained structure and a sandy fabric. Slightly acidic, stones and roots are absent

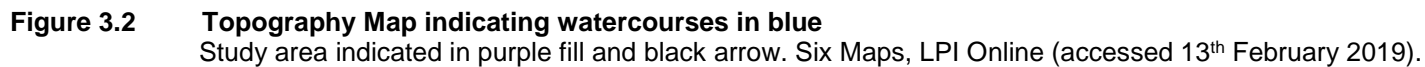
3.3 WATERCOURCES

The Hunter River currently lies 494m to the north of the study area. This may have been as little as 50m prior to European settlement and the construction of the breakwall at Nobbys Head. The study site is also within close proximity to the Newcastle coastline which lies approximately 211m north east of the study site.

3.4 VEGETATION

All the natural vegetation has been cleared from the study area for urban development. Species that may have occupied the site include Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculate*), Thin- Leaved Stringybark (*E. guginioides*), Bastard Mahogany (*E. umbra*), Broad- Leaved Ironbark (*E. fibrosa*) and Grey Ironbark (*E. paniculata*). Understory species native to the area include Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*), Teatree (*Leptospermum* spp.) and Grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea* spp.).

In some of the well-drained areas Red Bloodwood (*Eucalyptus gummifera*) and Smooth-barked apple (*Angophora costata*) was common whereas in poorly drained areas species such as the Prickly-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*) were present.



4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Pre-field work research consisted of an analysis and synthesis of the background data to determine the nature of the potential archaeological and cultural heritage resource in the region.

Background research entailed a detailed review of sources of information on the history, oral history, ethno history and archaeological background of the study area and surrounds and will include but not be limited to material from:

- OEH archaeological assessment and excavation reports and cultural heritage assessments;
- OEH Library;
- State Library of NSW including the Mitchell Library;
- Local libraries and historical associations;
- National Library of Australia.

A search of the OEH AHIMS was undertaken and the results examined. The site card for each site within 1000m in all directions from the centre of the study area was inspected (where available) and an assessment made of the likelihood of any of the sites being impacted by the proposed development.

The OEH library of archaeological reports (Hurstville) was searched and all relevant reports were examined. Searches were undertaken on the relevant databases outlined in Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010);

Further to this the following sources were examined:

- The National Heritage List;
- The Commonwealth Heritage List;
- The NSW State Heritage Inventory;
- The National Native Title Register;
- The Register of Declared Aboriginal Places;
- Prevailing local and regional environmental plans;
- Environmental background material for the study area.

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal occupation of Australia dates back at least 40,000 years (Attenbrow 2002 p.20 - 21 & Kohen et al 1983). The result of this extensive and continued occupation which includes the Sydney region has left a vast amount of accumulated depositional evidence and the Cumberland Lowlands is no exception. The oldest date generally considered to be reliable for the earliest occupation around the region comes from excavations at Parramatta which contain objects or features which have been dated to 30,735 ± 407 BP (McDonald et al 2005).

The majority of reliably dated archaeological sites within the region are less than 5,000 years old which places them in the mid to late Holocene period. A combination of reasons has been suggested for this collection of relatively recent dates. There is an argument that an increase in population and ‘intensification’ of much of the continent took place around this time, leading to a great deal more evidence being deposited than was deposited as a result of the sparser prior occupation period. It is also the case that many archaeological sites along the past coastline may have been submerged as the seas rose approximately to their current level around 6,000 years ago. This would have had the effect of covering evidence of previous coastal occupation. In addition, it is also true that the acidic soils which are predominate around the Sydney region do not allow for longer-term survival of sites (Hiscock 2008 p. 106).

Different landscape units not only influence the preservation of sites but can determine where certain site types will be located. The most common Aboriginal archaeological site type is occupation evidence within Rock Shelters. However, the most common Aboriginal archaeological site type in the Cumberland Lowlands is Open Artefact Scatters or Open Campsites, which are locations where two or more pieces of stone show evidence of human modification. These sites can sometimes be very large, with up to thousands of artefacts and include other habitation remains such as animal bone, shell or fireplaces [known as *hearths*] (Attenbrow 2002 p. 75 – 76). Many hundreds of artefact sites have been recorded within Northumberland area. This is despite the fact that at least 50% of the area has already been developed to such an extent that any archaeological evidence which may have once been present has been destroyed.

4.2 AWABAKAL NATION

Early European recordings noted the names of particular Aboriginal individuals and groups but were not always clear about which named groups represented a language rather than some other social grouping (Hardy and Streat, 2008). There was one language group observed in the Newcastle area at the time of European contact, this was the Awabakal language group.

The Awabakal tribe had been identified as belonging to the Hunter River district based on the geographical range of their territory. This includes areas around Newcastle, Lake Macquarie, Fern Bay in the north and Tuggerah Lakes to the south (Austin et al, 1995). Their nearest neighbours were the Worimi to the north who were centred on Port Stephens however it is believed the Hunter River, as a major geographic feature, was the demarcation line between the territories of these two language groups. To the south of the Awabakal were the Kuringgai, whilst the Wonaruah and the Darkinjung occupied areas to the northeast and southeast of the Awabakal, and the Kamilaroi occupied land to the northwest. This view is concurred with by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, (Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies 2000). Physical displays of identity were represented in Local cicatrisation marks and mutilation through ritualistic practices (Gunson, 1974).

Reverend Lancelot Thelkeld is acknowledged for his contributions to ethnographical works within the Hunter region of which he specifically focused on the Awabakal people. Having lived in close contact over a long period of time he was able to communicate through the use of the Awabakal language and in turn provide insight into the Nature and practices of the Awabakal people. Thelkeld was witness to a number of rituals and recounts the ceremonial initiations as a necessary performance in order to acquire spiritual knowledge (Keary, 2009). The locations of such rituals were often conducted in

places of spiritual significance which were associated and/ or linked with dreaming ancestors.

Brayshaw (1995) also discusses Awabakal ceremonial activities and practices as being reflective of their relationship to the land and link with the dreaming. The dreaming is that which refers to ancestral beings who wandered the land giving it form and feature and as a result, places of ritualistic practices are often associated with specific landforms such as Nobbys Island and Sugarloaf Mountain.

A wide variety of other activities comprised the lifestyle of the Aboriginal groups across the region. The Awabakal are a coastal nation and undertook fishing practices and trading based on their location along the coastal fringe which was a particularly rich resource zone and was utilised for resources such as fish, shellfish, small mammals and on occasion; whales. These behaviours leave traces which can be retrieved by archaeological study of material remains.

Different landscape units not only influence the preservation of sites but can determine where certain site types will be located. Across the whole of the Newcastle area the most common Aboriginal archaeological site type of occupation evidence in open artefact scatters, (DECCW, 2010). These are often found in elevated areas above swamps or creeks and often contain diagnostic tool types. Many hundreds of artefact sites have been recorded within the Hunter Valley despite the fact that much of the area has already been developed to such an extent that any archaeological evidence that may have once been present has been destroyed.

The influx of European settlers had a substantial impact on the land use patterns of the Awabakal and severely altered the movement between the coast and the interior that is thought to have existed at the time. As Newcastle became a port for free settlers, local land was purchased at a rapid rate resulting in some hunting and fishing grounds being inaccessible. Colonisation led to the marginalisation of local Indigenous groups to which traditional practices were also affected as a result of European integration, however the spiritual connections the Awabakal have to their country still transpires in the surrounding landforms.

4.3 ABORIGINAL LAND USE AND RESOURCES

The study area lies in a resource zone in which reliable fresh water was available from Cottage Creek which is on the immediate western edge of the study area. The study area was on the immediate coastal fringe where enormous food resources were available.

Sites containing fresh water and sedentary food sources, coupled with the presence of other resources which may have been exploited or available on a seasonal basis, would suggest that Aboriginal land use of the study area was regular and repeated, with this reflected in the archaeological record.

Concentrated and repeated occupation may be represented in areas that have reliable access to water and food sources. These areas will possess a high archaeological potential (Goodwin 1999). Newcastle's coastline and the Hunter River provided a rich dietary intake for the local inhabitants in which estuarine and marine resources could be exploited. Coastal populations depended heavily on marine resources such as fish and shellfish but were not limited to such diets as cabbage palms and bracken fern roots were also included (Dyall 1971). During some of the early explorations of the area there are accounts regarding the density of shell middens found along the Hunter River

“These are four feet deep, without either sand or earth.” (cited, Dallas 2004).

Farming practices were also utilised in the form of land clearing. This was conducted through the burning of grasslands in order to encourage new growth which attracted local game. It is likely that these activities would result in repeated occupation as do ritualistic activities which take place within specific sacred places.

The procurement of specific resources for ritualistic or domestic purposes would rely on the accessibility and availability of these resources. There are readily mapped resources within the region that may have been exploited by Aboriginal occupants and more were present before the land was cleared and settled.

The Lower Hunter River was found to be the dividing boundary between the Worimi people who occupied the northern side of the river and the Awabakal who occupied the southern side (AHMS 2001). Repeated occupation by both groups indicates the area to have been a resource rich zone, one where natural landforms provide a common landmark.

The traditional life of the Aboriginal population of the Newcastle area was seen to remain despite European settlement and the impact of European culture. This is reflected in the historical documentation of the area and illustrations by Joseph Lycett in which the cultural activities of local Indigenous people are depicted. One of the key ethnohistoric sources was Reverend Lancelot Threlkeld. Threlkeld, took an interest in the language and culture of the Awabakal people. He established a missionary at Belmont and later at Toronto, where many local Indigenous stayed. He wrote about the various encounters he had with the local Indigenous including the stories which they spoke of, some of which referred to ceremonial events and sacred places (Umwelt 2014).

Through to the later 1830s, there are accounts of ongoing interactions between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the Newcastle settlement, as the employment of Aboriginal people in Newcastle grew. Jobs such as fishing, carriers, and servants were undertaken by local Indigenous in return for European items such as, blankets and corn (Turner 1997). Influenza and diseases spread through the population, however, it was not seen to have affected the Hunter region as much as, the Sydney based Indigenous populations. However, inevitably the continued expansion of the settlement and the selling off of land when free settlement was introduced, led to the marginalization of Aboriginal people.

4.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES NEAR THE STUDY AREA

As part of the research process of this report the library of archaeological assessments, test excavation and open area salvage excavation reports which is located at the offices of DECCW at Hurstville was consulted. Presented below are summaries of indigenous archaeological survey assessments, test excavations and salvage excavations in the vicinity of the study area, which have all been carried out. This list is by no means exhaustive and is merely a representative sample of archaeological activity within the vicinity of the study area.

Brairstow & Turner (1987) – Test Excavations – Bond & Scotts Sts, Newcastle.

Bairstow and Turner carried out an archaeological excavation at Bond & Scott Streets in Newcastle East in 1987, but the finds were neither retained nor analysed. During a subsequent test excavation in 1989, a number of additional flaked stone artefacts were

located close to Bond Street and were located in what was thought to be buried intact original soil profiles.

Lavelle & Mider (1993) – Archaeological Monitoring – Bond St, Newcastle.

Lavelle & Mider undertook archaeological monitoring of excavation works in 1993, at Bond Street in Newcastle East and located 6 stone tools. These included a chert point and a sandstone grinding stone and were also located in what was thought to be buried intact original soil profiles.

Higginbotham & Assoc. (1998) – Test Excavations – Bond St, Newcastle.

Higginbotham and Associates carried out test excavations at the same site in 1998, which revealed a considerable quantity of 'stone rubble' that was initially considered to constitute railway ballast associated with the later historic period of site use. Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS), later identified this material as being largely Aboriginal in origin, as flaked stone tools were present amongst un-worked cobbles and boulders. It remains a point of conjecture, as to whether this material was located within buried intact original soil profiles or was representative of re-deposited material from the historical European period.

Godden McKay Logan (1997) – Test Excavations – 738 Hunter St, Newcastle.

Godden McKay Logan (GML) conducted archaeological excavations at 738 Hunter Street, Newcastle in 1997, which located 3 flaked stone artefacts. The 3 flaked stone artefacts were all relatively small and were reduced from silcrete and chert. These artefacts were located within buried intact original soil profiles.

Archaeological Heritage Management Solutions (2001) – Test Excavations – *Palais Royale* Hunter St, Newcastle.

Archaeological Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) conducted an assessment in conjunction with a European archaeological survey on a portion of land located on the northern side of Hunter Street, between the existing 'Palais Royale' Cottage Creek and the Great North Railway, Newcastle in 2001. No Indigenous archaeological resources were located during the course of this survey. However, due to the possibility of intact topsoil deposits and the undertaking of a European test excavation programme members of the Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council requested to be present in case Indigenous artefacts were recovered during the test excavation process.

The subsequent program of test excavation as was the case with GML's excavation, yielded buried intact original soil profiles, which contained significant Aboriginal archaeological deposits comprising shell midden materials and large numbers of flaked stone artefacts. The assemblage consisted of approximately 5,734 pieces of stone. While the assemblage has not yet been completely catalogued it is expected that upwards of 4,000 flaked stone artefacts will be evident. The assemblage also contained a total of some 2,939 whole or fragmentary shells, and approximately 326 pieces of animal bone. The stone artefacts consisted of tuff, silcrete, quartz, rhyolite and flint.

Archaeological Heritage Management Solutions (2004) – Test Excavations – 710 Hunter St, Newcastle.

In 2004, AHMS conducted an archaeological excavation at 710 Hunter Street, Newcastle, which yielded 513 stone artefacts, predominately tuff pieces which exhibited attributes of abrasion. Only small areas of intact original soil profiles could be found as it was mainly disturbed and re-deposited fills encountered.

Mary Dallas Consulting (2004) – Test Excavations – Boardwalk Site Honeysuckle Dr, Newcastle.

Mary Dallas Consulting conducted a test excavation programme in conjunction with a European archaeological excavation at the 'Boardwalk Site' on Honeysuckle Drive, east of the 'square about', within the bounds of the Civic Railway workshops, Newcastle in 2004. This excavation yielded the partial and disturbed remains of a coastal campsite with a thin scatter of shells some 113 stone artefacts as well animal bone from a buried former landscape. The stone artefacts consisted of tuff, silcrete, quartz, rhyolite and flint. No further archaeological work was recommended based on the highly disturbed nature of the area due to two centuries of European activity.

Umwelt (2005) – Test Excavations – 9 Watt St, Newcastle.

Umwelt conducted a subsurface historical test excavation programme at 9 Watt Street, Newcastle, which yielded disturbed soil profiles that contained five Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts. These were identified as coming from disturbed contexts and no evidence was located to suggest they had been manufactured on site. The artefacts, it was concluded, were imported onto the site as a result of the importation of levelling fill (Umwelt, 2005).

Archaeological Heritage Management Solutions (2005) – Test Excavations – 700 Hunter St, Newcastle.

In 2005, AHMS conducted a subsurface excavation programme at 700 Hunter Street, Newcastle which yielded buried intact and disturbed soil profiles which contained significant Aboriginal archaeological deposits comprising shell midden materials and large numbers of flaked stone artefacts. The assemblage consisted of more than 4000 stone artefacts and included human skeletal remains as a result of the study areas association with a former cemetery. Some of the skeletal remains were identified as Aboriginal, however, they were not in a pre-European burial context that were associated with the cemetery. The stone artefacts consisted of tuff, silcrete, quartz, rhyolite and flint, (AHMS 2005).

Insite Heritage (2005) – Test Excavations – 200-212 Hunter St, Newcastle.

Insite Heritage undertook historical archaeological excavations at 200–212 Hunter Street, Newcastle, in 2006. Aboriginal artefacts were identified during these excavations. However, they were all identified as coming from disturbed contexts and no evidence was located to suggest they had been manufactured on site. These artefacts it was concluded, were imported onto the site as a result of the importation of levelling fill (Insite, 2005).

Archaeological Management & Consulting (2014) – Test Excavations – 409 Hunter St, Newcastle.

AMAC conducted a subsurface test excavation programme at 409 Hunter Street, Newcastle, in 2014, which yielded both buried intact and disturbed soil profiles and contained significant Aboriginal archaeological deposits comprising large numbers of flaked stone artefacts. The assemblage consisted of more than 500 stone artefacts. The stone artefacts consisted of tuff, silcrete and quartz (AMAC 2015).

Archaeological Management & Consulting (2014) – Test Excavations – 11-15 Watt St, Newcastle.

AMAC conducted a subsurface historical test excavation programme at 11–15 Watt Street, Newcastle, in 2014, which yielded disturbed soil profiles which contained one Aboriginal flaked stone artefact and was identified as coming from disturbed contexts.

However, no evidence was located to suggest they had been manufactured on site. The artefact, it was concluded, was imported onto the site as a result of the importation of levelling fill (AMAC 2014).

Archaeological Management & Consulting (2014) – Salvage Excavations – 409 Hunter St, Newcastle.

AMAC conducted a subsurface salvage excavation as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan at 409 Hunter Street, Newcastle, in 2014, which yielded both buried intact and disturbed soil profiles and contained significant Aboriginal archaeological deposits comprising large numbers of flaked stone artefacts. The assemblage consisted of more than 6500 stone artefacts. The stone artefacts consisted of tuff, silcrete and quartz, (AMAC, in press).

The practical ramifications of the results of the aforementioned archaeological assessments and excavations, are that there is a low/moderate potential for Aboriginal archaeological objects to be present within the study area, particularly if buried intact original soil profiles are present.

However, given the disturbance identified within the study area it is more likely that disturbed Aboriginal archaeological objects are present. These would still require an AHIP and/or Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) to legally allow for the disturbance of the said objects. This potential is not reflected in the visibility of surface archaeological material and is more accurately reflected in the results of past assessments and excavations within the vicinity of the study area and from within similar landscape units in the Hunter Valley.

The practical ramifications of the results of the afore mentioned archaeological assessments and excavations, indicates that there is a potential for Aboriginal archaeological objects to be present within undisturbed parts of the study area, particularly if buried intact original soil profiles are present. However as the study area is significantly disturbed intact soil profiles are not thought to be present. There remains the potential for disturbed Aboriginal archaeological remains to be present in the study area which may be of interest to the Aboriginal stakeholder representatives.

4.5 OEH AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

The Archaeological Heritage and Information Management System Database (AHIMS) is located at the OEH Offices at Hurstville in New South Wales. This database comprises information about all the previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites registered with OEH. Further to the site card information that is present about each recorded site, the assessments and excavation reports that are associated with the location of many of these sites are present in the library of reports.

The location of these sites must be viewed as purely indicative as errors in the recording of the locations of sites often occurs due to the disparate nature of the recording process, the varying level of experience of those locating the sites and the errors that can occur when transferring data. If possible, sites that appear to be located near a study area should be relocated.

An AHIMS extensive 1km search was conducted on the 18th January 2019 (ID 392075). This search resulted in 24 registered sites within 1000 m of the study area. The following table is comprised of the results listed from the extensive search.

Table 4.1 AHIMS Search Results

Site ID	Site name	Site status	Site features
38-4-0525	Catholic Education Site	Valid	Artefact
38-4-0454	Yirannaii;	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming
38-4-0796	200 Hunter Street PAD	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
38-4-0957	NCL 931	Valid	Artefact-
38-4-1020	Coutts Sailors Home PAD1	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
38-4-1084	Newcastle CBD PAD	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
38-4-1205	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.	Valid	
38-4-1632	TA1 Newcastle	Destroyed	Artefact-
38-4-1695	11-15 Watt St IF 1	Valid	Artefact-
38-4-1960	Newcastle Signal Box IF	Destroyed	Artefact-



Figure 4.1 **AHIMS Search Results**
OEH (2018) Memory Map (2012) Topographic Map 1:25000 South East

4.6 OTHER SEARCH RESULTS

Results for other statutory databases searched are given below;

Heritage Listings/ Register/ Other	Result
National Heritage List	N/a
Commonwealth Heritage List	N/a
NSW State Heritage Register	Yes - 1375
Register of Declared Aboriginal Places	N/a
National Native Title Register	N/a
Aboriginal Cultural Landscapes within the Hunter and Central Coast Region	Yes – See Section 4.7

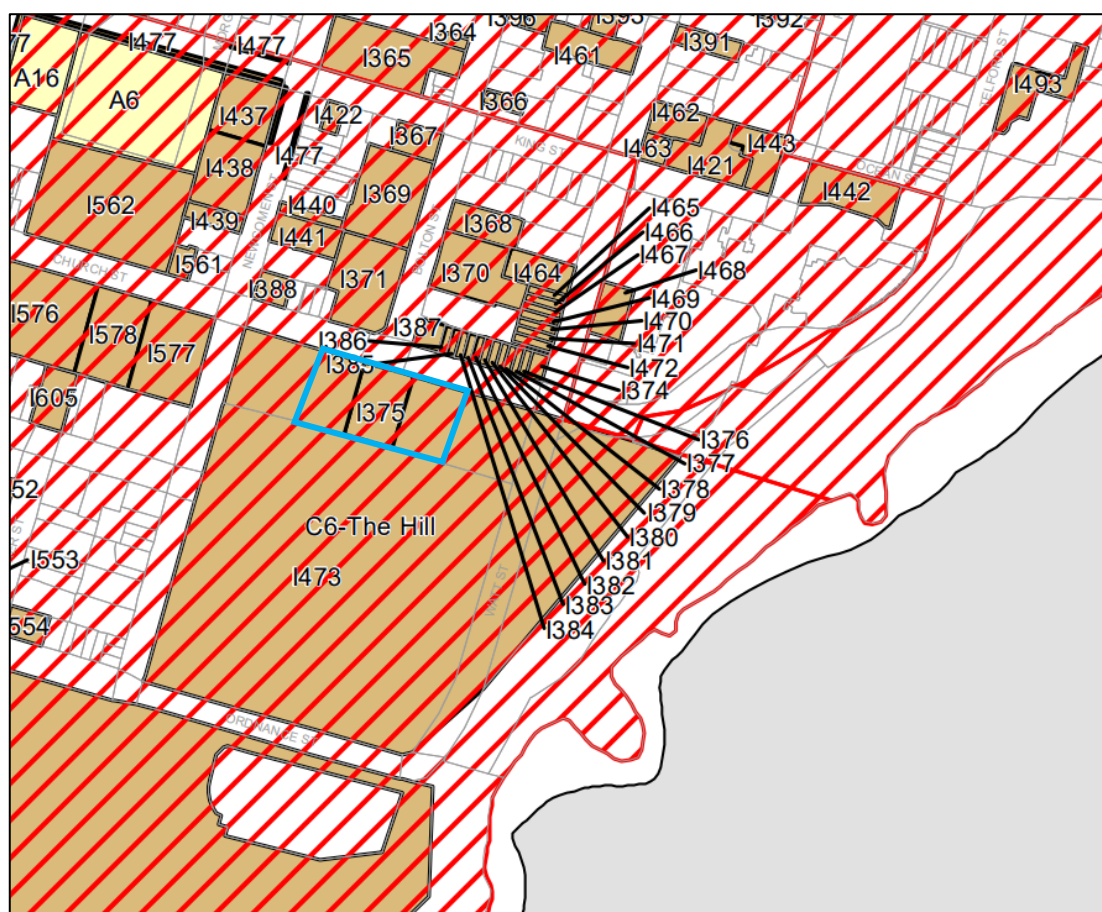


Figure 4.2 The Newcastle Local Environmental Plan Heritage Items
Study area outlined in blue. (Newcastle Local Environmental Plan, 2012)

4.7 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MAP 2005

The study area has been identified within the Hunter and Central Coast Aboriginal Cultural Landscapes Map 5 (Figure 4.5) as holding cultural value. This map was developed in consultation with the local Aboriginal Communities in 2005. The study site is located in an area identified by Aboriginal communities as holding both spiritual/ ceremonial value as well as physical evidence.

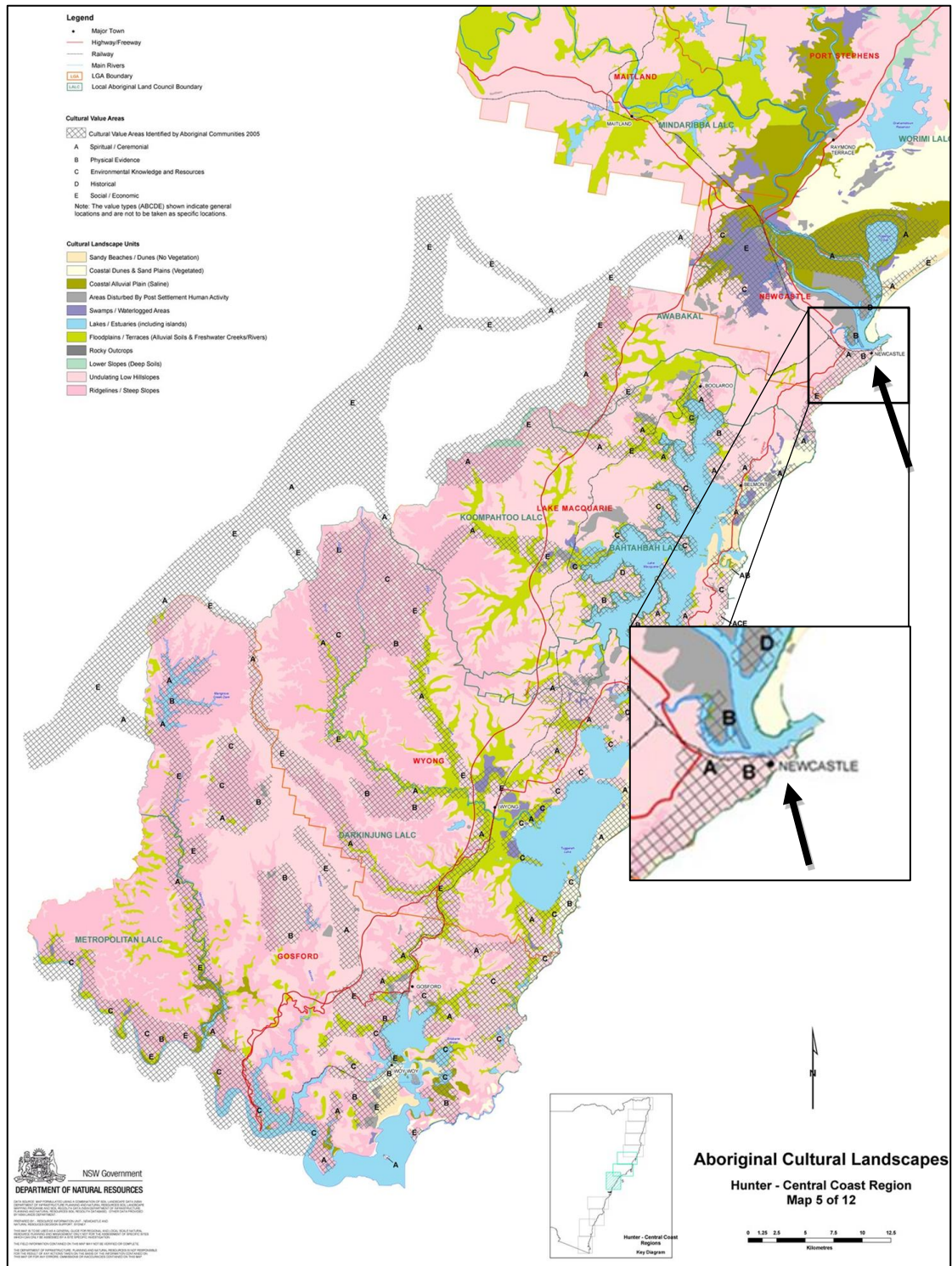


Figure 4.3 Aboriginal Cultural Landscapes within the Hunter and Central Coast Region. Study area indicated by Black arrow. Department of Planning (2005).

4.8 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE REGION

Predictive modelling is an adaptive process which relies on a framework formulated by a number of factors, including but not limited to the use of local land systems, the environmental context, archaeological work and any distinctive sets of constraints that would influence land use patterns. This is based on the concept that different landscape zones may offer different constraints, which is then reflected in the spatial distributions and forms of archaeological evidence within the region (Hall and Lomax 1996).

Early settlement models focused on seasonal mobility, with the exploitation of inland resources being sought once local ones become less abundant. These principles were adopted by Foley (1981) who developed a site distribution model for forager settlement patterns. This model identifies two distinctive types of hunter and gatherer settlements; 'residential base camps' and 'activities areas'. Residential base camps are predominately found located in close proximity to a reliable source of permanent water and shelter. From this point the surrounding landscape is explored and local resources gathered. This is reflected in the archaeological record, with high density artefact scatters being associated with camp bases, while low density and isolated artefacts are related to the travelling routes and activity areas (Foley 1981).

However, more recently, investigation into understanding the impacts of various episodes of occupation on the archaeological record has been explored, of which single or repeated events are being identified. This is often a complex process to establish, specifically within predictive models as land use and disturbance can often result in post depositional processes and the superimposition of archaeological materials by repeated episodes of occupation.

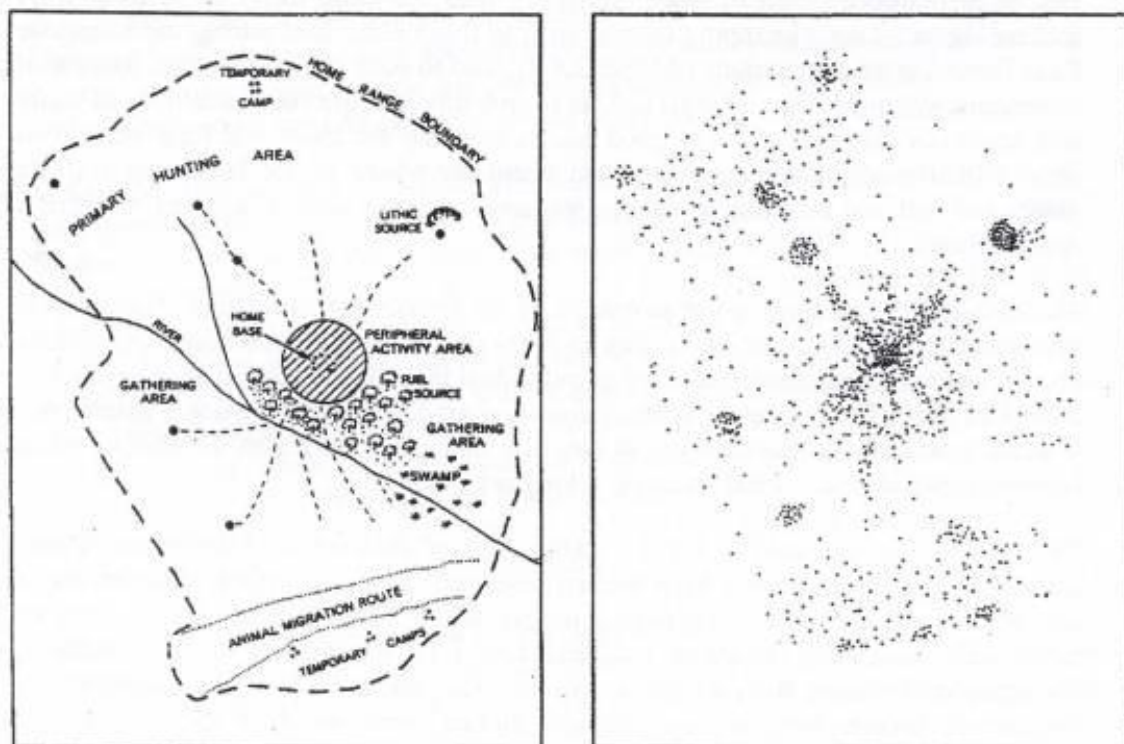


Figure 4.4 Examples of forager settlement patterns
Foley (1981)

The principals behind this model have been incorporated into other predictive models such as that of McBryde (1976). McBryde's model is centred on the utilisation of food resources as a contributor to settlement patterns, specifically with reference to the predictability and reliability of food resources for Aboriginal people within the immediate coastal fringe and/or hinterland zone, with migratory behaviour being a possibility. Resources such as certain species of animals, particularly; small marsupials and reptiles, plant resources and nesting seabirds may have been exploited or only available on a seasonal or intermittent basis. As such, archaeological sites which represent these activities whilst not being representative of permanent occupation may be representative of brief, possibly repeated occupation.

Jo McDonald and Peter Mitchell have since contributed to this debate, with reference to Aboriginal archaeological sites and proximity to water using their Stream order model (1993). This model utilises Strahler's hierarchy of tributaries. This model correlates with the concept of proximity to permanent water and site locations and their relationship with topographical units. They identify that artefact densities are greatest on terraces and lower slopes within 100m of water.

Intermittent streams however, also have an impact on the archaeological record. It was discovered that artefacts were most likely within 50 – 100m of higher (4th) order streams, within 50m (2nd) order streams and that artefact distributions around (1st) order streams was not significantly affected by distance from the watercourse. Landscapes associated with higher order streams (2nd) order streams were found to have higher artefact densities and more continuous distribution than lower order streams.

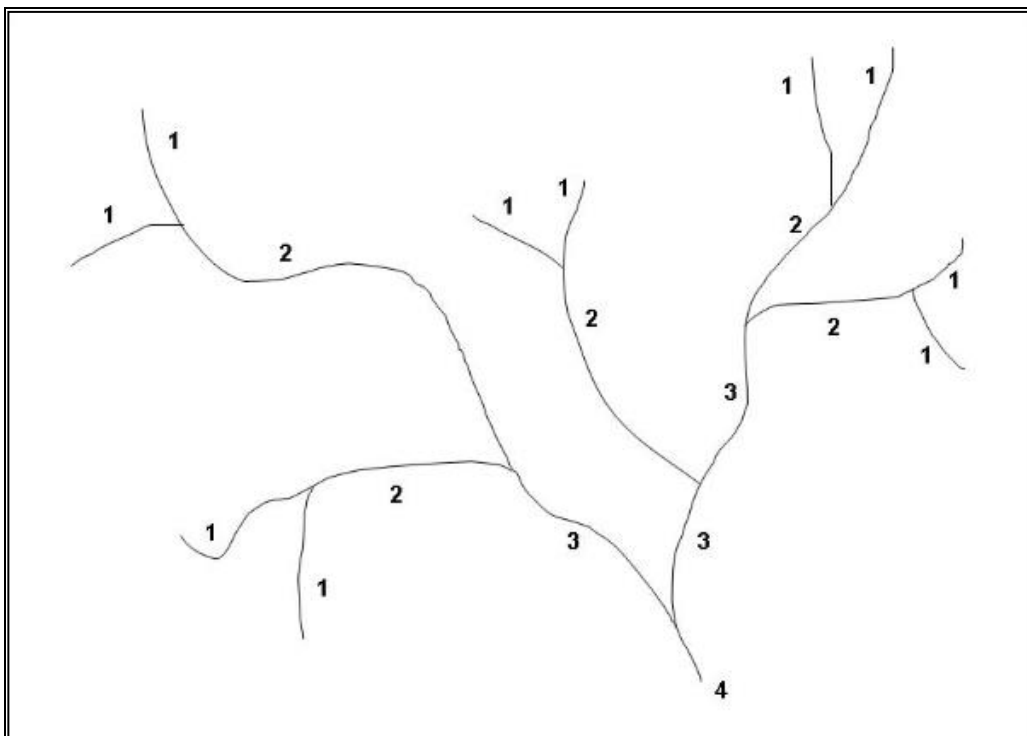


Figure 4.5

Strahler's hierarchy of tributaries
Strahler (1957)

This Hunter Region predictive model was developed by Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) through the use of data attained from previous archaeological work regarding site location and distribution. The following table is based on the archaeological expectations regarding the use of landscape units and resources and how this is likely to be reflected in the archaeological record.

Table 4.2 Occupation patterns as reflected in the archaeological record

Occupation Pattern	Activity Location	Proximity to water	Proximity to food	Archaeological Record
Transitory Movement	All landscape zones, often on ridge and spur crest, watercourses and valley flats	Not important	Not important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemblages of low density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance & repair Evidence for stone knapping
Hunting and/or gathering without camping	All landscape zones	Not Important	Near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemblages of low density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance & repair Evidence for stone knapping High frequency of used tools
Camping by small groups	Frequently associated with permanent & temporary water	Nearby	Near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemblages of low to moderate density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance & repair Evidence for stone knapping Hearths
Nuclear family base camp	Level or gently undulating ground	Nearby reliable source	Near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemblages of high density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance & repair and casual knapping Heat treatment pits, stone lined ovens Grindstones
Community base camp	Level or gently undulating ground	Nearby reliable source	Near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemblages of high density and diversity Evidence of tool maintenance & repair and casual knapping Heat treatment pits, stone lined ovens Grindstones & ochre Large area > 100sqm with isolated campsites

All models state that the primary requirement of all repeated, concentrated or permanent occupation is reliable access to fresh water. Brief and possibly repeated occupation may be represented in areas that have unreliable access to ephemeral water sources, however these areas will not possess a high archaeological potential (Goodwin 1999)

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Data Audit (DOP, 2005) produced the following table as part of the NSW Comprehensive Coastal Assessment Toolkit (DOP, 2005) which made the following statements outlined in table 4.3 about the predictive location of Aboriginal sites in Coastal NSW. These statements support the conclusions drawn in the following predictive model established for the study area. The study makes one very important claim which is that Aboriginal Ceremonial or Dreaming Sites can only be identified by Aboriginal community knowledge.

Table 4.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Data Audit, Predictive Modelling for Coastal Aboriginal Sites, NSW.

Site Type	Archaeological/ Predictive Modelling
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming Sites	Can only be identified on the basis of Aboriginal community knowledge.
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering Sites	Can occur at any location where plant and animal target species are found at present or were available in the past.
Art Sites:	All rock paintings or drawings and some rock engravings will occur within rock shelters/overhangs, most commonly within sandstone cliff lines and in granite boulder fields. Rock engravings may occur wherever there are suitable rock-surface exposures.
Artefacts:	Will occur in all landscapes with varying densities. Artefacts of greatest scientific significance will occur in stratified open contexts (such as alluvial terraces, sand bodies) and rock shelter floors.
Burials:	Most likely (but not always) to be buried in, or eroding from, sandy soils. Can occur within rock shelters/overhangs, most commonly within sandstone cliff lines and in granite boulder fields.
Ceremonial Ring Sites:	Environmental factors may be of particular importance in site location including association with sources of water, ridges, unstructured soils and geological boundaries. Distance to adjacent ceremonial ring sites may influence site location.
Conflict Sites:	Can only be identified on the basis of historical records and community knowledge.
Grinding Grooves:	Most likely to occur on surface exposures of sandstone. Occasionally occur within sandstone rock shelters.
Modified Trees	Will only occur where target tree species survive and if these are of an age generally greater than 100 years old.
Non-Human Bone and Organic Material Sites:	Will occur in any surface or buried context where preservation conditions allow. Most commonly survive in open shell midden sites and in rock shelter floor deposits.
Ochre Quarry Sites:	Can occur at any location where suitable ochre sources are found, either as isolated nodules or as suitable sediments (clays).
Potential Archaeological Deposits:	Can occur in all landscape types. PADs of greatest scientific significance will occur in stratified open contexts (such as alluvial terraces, sand bodies) and rock shelter floors.
Shell Middens:	Will occur as extensive packed shell deposits to small shell scatters in all coastal zones along beaches, headlands and estuaries, both in open situations and in rock shelters. May occur along rivers and creeks where edible shellfish populations exist or existed in the past.
Stone Arrangements	Tend to be on high ground, often on the tops of ridges and peaks commanding views of the surrounding country. Often situated in relatively inaccessible places.
Stone Quarry Sites:	Can occur at any location where suitable raw materials outcrop, including pebble beds/beaches.
Waterholes	May occur within any river or creek. Rare examples may occur in open exposures of rock.

4.8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE STUDY AREA

The following section gives an indication of the likelihood of certain site types being located within the study area. These indications are based on the research and results of assessments and excavations in the vicinity of the study area and also from the Newcastle area.

Site Type	Research	Likelihood
Open Artefact Scatters	The presence of a known reliable raw material source (outcrop of tuff at Nobbys Headland) within nearby landscape units, would suggest the artefacts may be of significant number and size and, a high percentage of cortex will be present in any assemblage located. Excavations at locations in the immediate vicinity of the study are also suggestive of the presence of open artefact scatters. It is likely open artefact scatters will be located within <u>undisturbed parts</u> of the study area. It is unlikely that undisturbed soil profiles are present within the study area and as such any archaeological or cultural material located will be disturbed.	Likely within undisturbed parts of the study area.
Isolated Artefacts	The presence of a known reliable raw material source (outcrop of tuff at Nobbys Headland) within nearby landscape units, would suggest the artefacts may be of significant number and size and, a high percentage of cortex will be present in any assemblage located. Excavations at locations in the immediate vicinity of the study are also suggestive of the presence of isolated artefacts. It is likely isolated artefacts will be located within <u>undisturbed parts</u> of the study area. It is unlikely that undisturbed soil profiles are present within the study area and as such any archaeological or cultural material located will be disturbed.	Likely within undisturbed parts of the study area.
Grinding Grooves	Boulders of sandstone or outcrops do not occur in the landscape units represented in the study area.	Unlikely/
Stone Resource Sites	Rock outcrops of suitable flaking material are almost absent from the soil landscapes represented within the study area.	Unlikely/
Scarred Trees	Trees of sufficient age are not present within the study area.	Unlikely/
Sandstone Shelters	The soil landscapes of the study area do not contain sandstone overhangs	Unlikely/
Burials	While it is possible that undisturbed sand bodies may lie within the study area. These sites tend to occur within deep, sandy and/or soft soil contexts within sand dune formations, often in association with midden materials. The soil landscape is highly acidic which leads to the poor preservation of organic material such as bone.	Unlikely/
Ceremonial Sites	Consultation with relevant Aboriginal parties and individuals is taking place, however it is possible that such information may become available in the future as a result of further consultation	Possible that Ceremonial/Social sites will be present within the study area

4.10 DISTURBANCE FACTORS

This section of the report provides an assessment of land use, the level of disturbance and the likely archaeological potential of the study area. The archaeological potential is based on the level of previous disturbance as well as the previously discussed predictive model for the region.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010); defines disturbed lands as given below.

“Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, these being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure and construction of earthworks)”

This definition is based on the types of disturbance as classified in The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO 2010). The following is a scale formulated by CSIRO (2010) of the levels of disturbances and their classification.

Minor Disturbance		Moderate Disturbance		Major Disturbance	
0	No effective disturbance; natural	3	Extensive clearing (eg: poisoning and ringbarking)	6	Cultivation; grain fed
1	No effective disturbance other than grazing by hoofed animals	4	Complete clearing; pasture native or improved, but never cultivated	7	Cultivation; irrigated, past or present
2	Limited clearing (eg: selected logging)	5	Complete clearing; pasture native or improved, cultivated at some stage	8	Highly disturbed (quarrying, road works, mining, landfill, urban)

N.B The above scale is used in determining the level of disturbance of the study area and its impact on the potential archaeology which may be present.

It is important to note that the following assessments describe the *archaeological* potential of the study area. It is acknowledged if the study area has little or no archaeological potential the study area may still have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community.

4.8.2 Disturbance Summary

Background research indicates that past European land use has led to the clearing of the land. Deep excavations have been undertaken on the site with the standing buildings being three storeys with underground carparking facilities as well as associated services. The courthouse was completed in 1892 of which the land has undergone repair works and modifications over time. The rear of the property has been paved with overgrown vegetation in the western corner. No native vegetation remains.

In light of this and in the context of the information provided about the land use of the site, its proximity to major tributaries, the following has been predicted;

Moderate/ High disturbance to sections of the landscape: Sub-surface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a low- moderate probability of being present within the study area –most probably toward the rear of the property. The soil landscape of the area exhibits a deep profile indicating the potential for intact soils to be present. The foundations of carparking facilities of both annex buildings to the courthouse are considered areas of high disturbance due to the extent of excavation and expected foundations. However previous excavation with the Newcastle CBD and surrounds (AMAC 2014, Umwelt 2018 and AMAC 2019) have indicated that despite significant disturbance Aboriginal archaeological deposits (intact or disturbed) and objects may still be present. Aboriginal people of the region and throughout Australia do not differentiate between disturbed and undisturbed relics and all said material holds cultural significance as such the presence or absence of Aboriginal archaeological and cultural material needs to be establish as does the level of disturbance. This can only occur through consultation and test excavation.

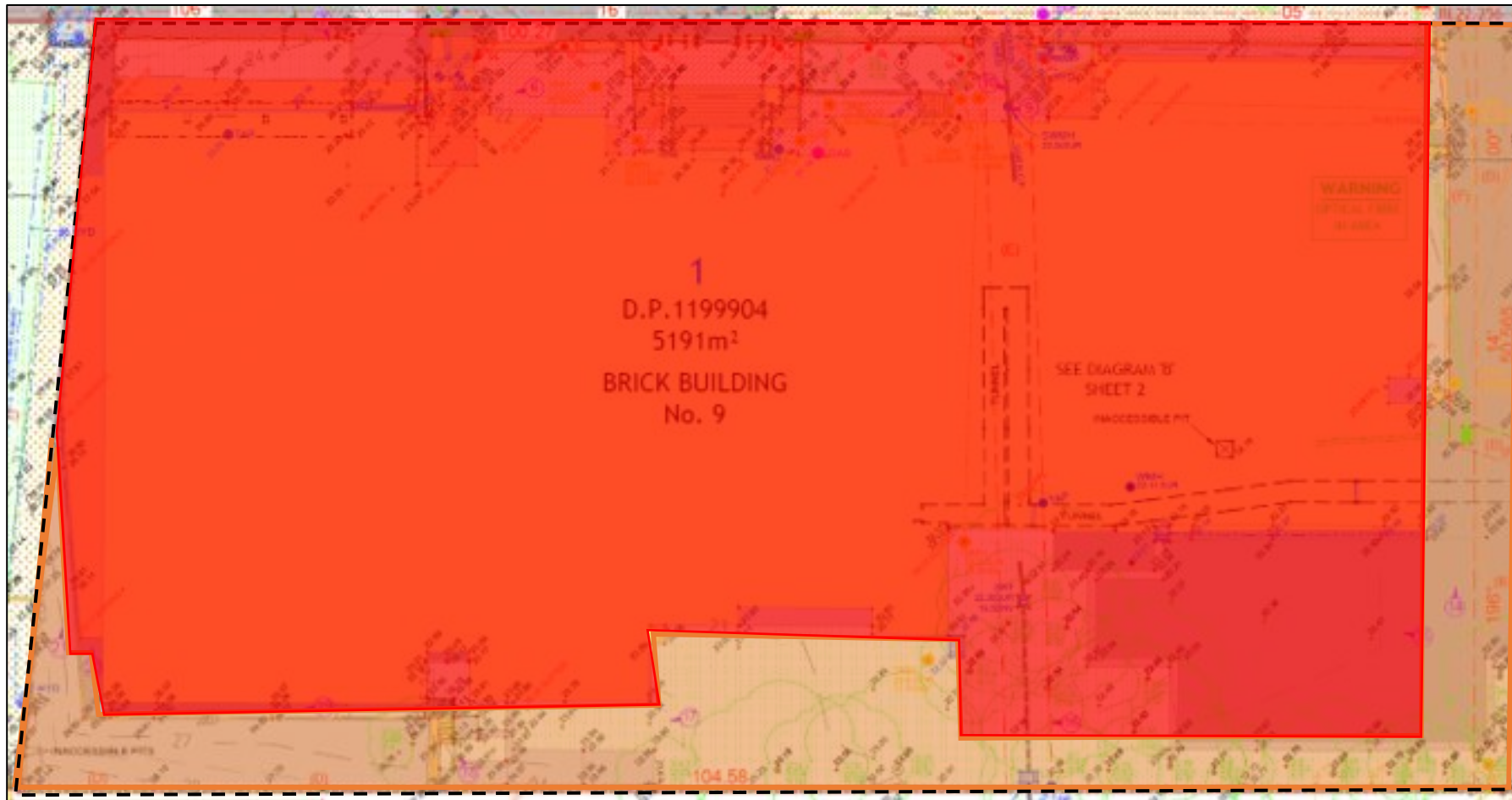


Figure 4.6 **Disturbance levels within study area**
Study area outlined in black. High disturbance indicated in red, moderate disturbance in orange (AMAC 2019)

5.0 SITE INSPECTION

The field inspection was undertaken on the 7th February 2019 by archaeological Martin Carney of AMAC.

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

The study site was inspected on foot. Where practical the whole of the study area was inspected, however there were a number of limiting factors such as dense grass/weeds covering areas of the site as well as bitumen surface encompassing the western end of the study area. Any areas of exposed soil or areas of erosion were inspected in detail.

All visible landscape units were inspected as well as photographed where informative details as to land use and disturbance could be ascertained. Information was also collected regarding land surface and vegetation conditions as encountered during the survey.

The following broadly outlines the methods adopted;

- field inspections will be carried out on foot;
- attempts will be made to relocate the registered sites within the study area and assess their condition;
- highly disturbed areas indicated on plans will be inspected to verify the level of disturbance and depending on level of disturbance will be included or excluded from the additional survey;
- undisturbed areas will be inspected in as much detail as the remaining surface coverage and environment will allow and the results will be recorded;
- areas of exposed ground such as tracks or eroded surfaces which allow good surface visibility will form the focus of the field inspections;

5.2 INSPECTION RESULTS

The footprint of the study area is currently occupied by the Newcastle Courthouse of which is still standing. The building extends to the street of which it fronts Church Street. There was evidence of subsurface impacts including services as well as deep footings associated with the building including deep excavation of a basement. The rear of the property has been paved for carparking with only a strip of vegetation butting the retaining wall and an area of heavily vegetated grass corner at the rear. There was zero exposure with visibility being extremely poor due to leaf litter of the existing trees. The trees were inspected and did not have any evidence of scarring or human modification. The site is considered moderately destroyed, however deep soil profiles of the Killingworth soil landscape are expected.

The Awabakal Aboriginal Land Council were invited to the site inspection however were unable to attend, they have been issued with a copy of this report and have verbally agreed to carry out a full ACHA and test excavation. A formal response will be issued in the forthcoming ACHA.



Figure 5.1 Church Street frontage of Old Newcastle Courthouse illustrating extend of the front of the building including basement level.
AMAC (2019) IMG_8909]



Figure 5.2 Frontage of annex buildings including underground carpark fronting Church Street.
AMAC (2019) IMG_8911



Figure 5.3 Basement level indicating depth of footings and services. No intact soil evident.
AMAC (2019) IMG_8956



Figure 5.4 Rear of property illustrating paved outdoor carpark as well as retaining wall with trees and leaf litter. Exposed slabs are seen below leaf litter.
AMAC (2019) IMG_9019



Figure 5.5 Grassed area at rear of property. Visibility was poor.
AMAC (2019) IMG_9029



Figure 5.6 Modern services with study area as well as extent of paved area at the rear and side of building.
AMAC (2019) IMG_9040

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The processes of assessing significance for items of cultural heritage value are set out in *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: the Burra Charter* (amended 1999) formulated in 1979 and based largely on the Venice Charter of International Heritage established in 1966. Archaeological sites may be significant according to four criteria, including scientific or archaeological significance, cultural significance to Aboriginal people, representative significance which is the degree to which a site is representative of archaeological and/or cultural type, and value as an educational resource. In New South Wales the nature of significance relates to the scientific, cultural, representative or educational criteria and sites are also assessed on whether they exhibit historic or cultural connections.

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

6.1.1 Educational Significance

The educational value of any given location will depend on the importance of any archaeological material located, on its rarity, quality and the contribution this material can have on any educational process (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p. 11).

No educational significance can as yet be assigned to the study area. However, intact natural soils may be present on the site and further investigation has been recommended.

6.1.2 Scientific Significance

The scientific value of any given location will depend on the importance of the data that can be obtained from any archaeological material located, on its rarity, quality and on the degree to which this may contribute further substantial information to a scientific research process. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

No scientific significance can as yet be assigned to the study area. However, intact natural soils may be present on the site and further investigation has been recommended.

6.1.3 Representative Significance

The representative value of any given location will depend on rarity and quality of any archaeological material located and on the degree to which this representativeness may contribute further substantial information to an educational or scientific research process. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

No representative significance can as yet be assigned to the study area. However, intact natural soils may be present on the site and further investigation has been recommended.

7.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

This section outlines the proposed activity including the staging and timeframes along with the potential harm of the proposed activity on Aboriginal objects and or declared Aboriginal places, assessing both the direct and indirect result of the activity on any cultural heritage values associated with the study area.

7.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND IMPACTS

The proposed development aims to conserve the old courthouse building while demolishing both the annex buildings (Figure 7.1); the high court and administration building on either side, in order to construct a cohesive campus complex that incorporates the aesthetics and façade of the old courthouse while rebuilding the footprint in order to support student accommodation and education facilities, including outdoor spaces (Figure 7.1- 7.16).

The new buildings being constructed on either side of the old courthouse will consist of 4 floors including a rooftop terrace. The old courthouse will be converted to connect with the rooftop terrace. The ground level is approximately 22.30 RL with deep excavations exceeding an additional 2m for the lift shaft between the educational building and old courthouse building, as well as the foundations for the building and rain storage tank at the rear of the property which will be approximately 20.25 RL (Figure 7.15)

The proposed development will impact the entirety of the study area with deep excavations taking place including in the rear where intact soil profiles may exist.

There is a low-moderate potential for Aboriginal artefacts and/or deposits of archaeological and cultural significance to be present.

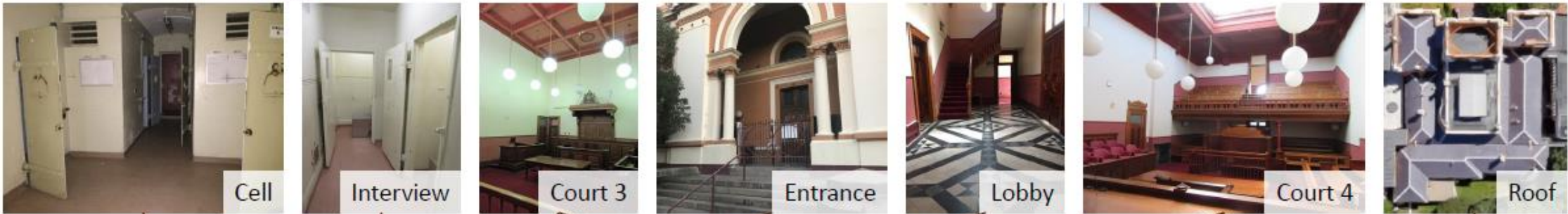
No formal areas of exclusion have been identified in the current plans.

Conservation Plan

Gradings of significance

- High : Must not demolish/remove
- Moderate : Need attention to demolish/remove
- Little : Able to demolish/remove
- Intrusive : No problem to demolish/remove

Conservation Area : [dashed box]

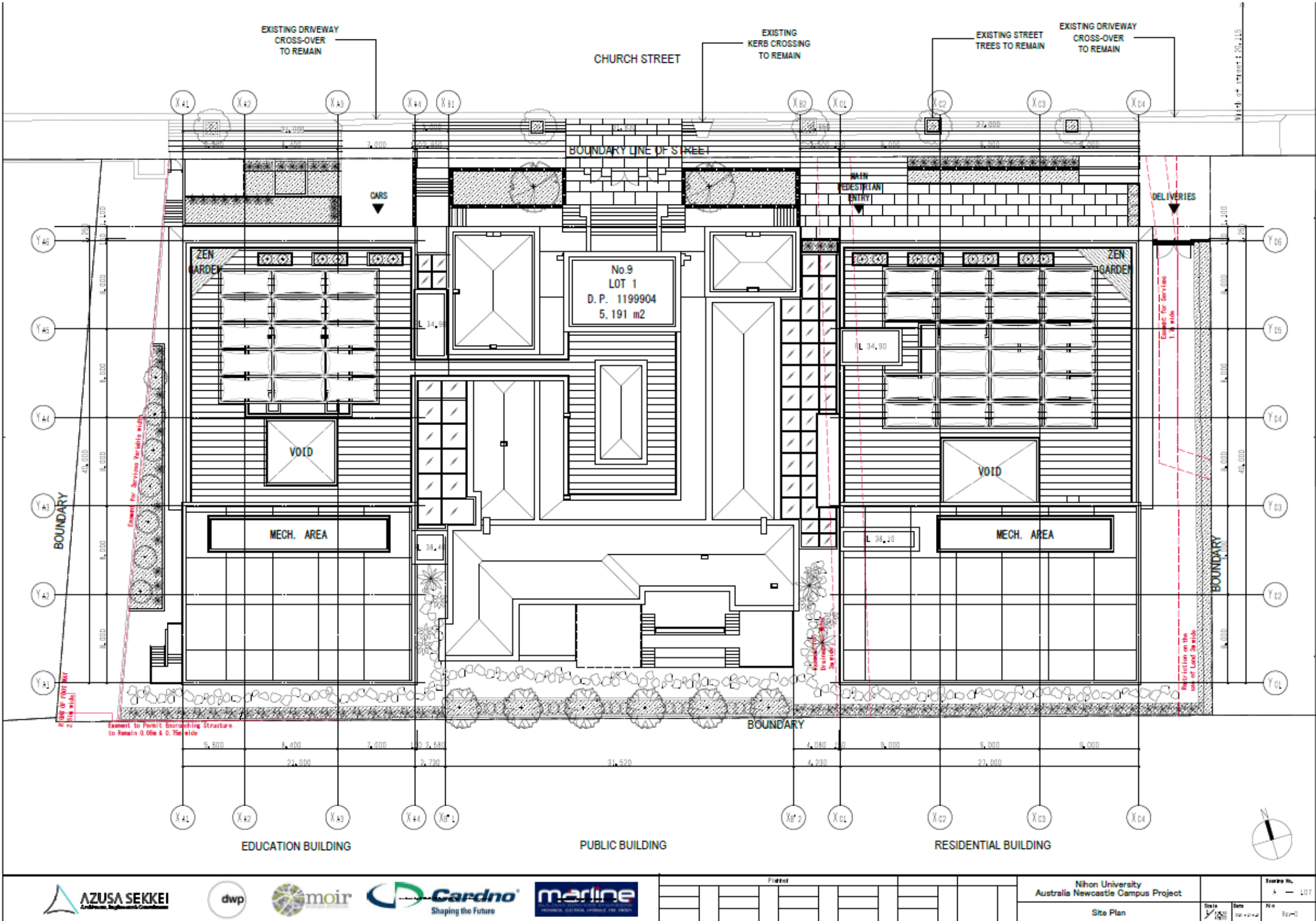




Project		Drawing No.	
Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project		A - 008	
Conservation Plan		Scale	Rev - 0

Figure 7.1 Demolition Plan
Azusa Sekkei (2019) Drawing No. A009





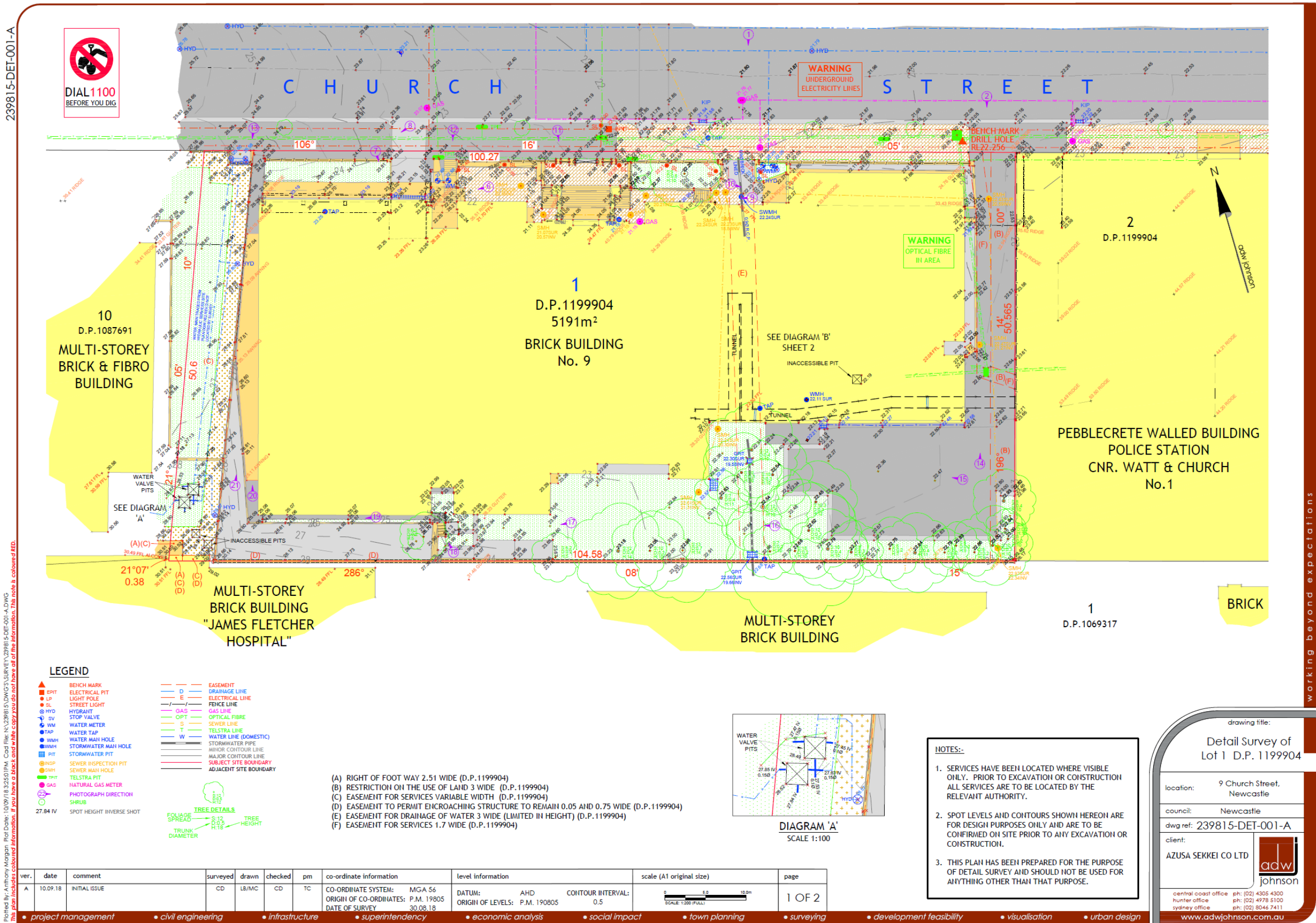


Figure 7.4 Survey Plan. ADW Johnson (2018) Drawing No. 239815-DET-001-A

8.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The management recommendations presented in the following section of the report take into account the following:

- Legislation outlined in this report which protects Aboriginal cultural and archaeological objects and places in New South Wales;
- Research and assessment carried out by the author/s of this report;
- Results of previous archaeological assessment and excavation in the vicinity of the study area;
- The impact of the proposed development on any Aboriginal archaeological material that may be present;
- The requirements of the consent authority (Newcastle City Council).

8.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

A background analysis of the environment and archaeological context revealed that the study area has moderate/major surface disturbances however due to the deep soil profile of the soil landscape it is still likely for *insitu* or non *insitu* Aboriginal objects and/or deposits of conservation value being present. The Hunter region and Central Coast Aboriginal Cultural Landscape Map (Section 4.7) indicates the area to be of spiritual and ceremonial significance and as such further investigation into the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area should take place which involves full community consultation with Registered Aboriginal Stakeholders. Although the area may have low archaeological significance it may however hold high cultural significance with intrinsic value to the Aboriginal community.

The surrounding landscape features present do indicate that sub-surface Aboriginal objects and/or deposits are likely in undisturbed areas and are likely to be considered of low to moderate Aboriginal archaeological significance.

The proposed activity is not:

- located within a sand dune system, or;
- located within 200m below or above a cliff face, or;
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or;

The study area is:

- located within 200m of waters

Based on the locale of water and major water tributaries such as the Hunter River and Newcastle Beach, it is likely that Aboriginal movement and land use would be channelled to this location and therefore the site may hold information regarding cultural activities of the area.

In accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (DECCW, 2010)*, it is recommended that further archaeological and cultural assessment is required and in accordance with *Code of Practice for Archaeological*

Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (DECCW, 2010).

The following recommendations have been formulated after consultation with the proponent and the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH);

- Further assessment is required in the form of a full Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, including full Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) AMAC have been commissioned to proceed with this and is currently being undertaken;
- Subsequent to this report and in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010)*, a program of systematic, sub surface archaeological test excavation in accordance with the *Code Of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 4 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (DECCW 2010)*, should be undertaken to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological objects and/or deposits that are/may be present. AMAC have been commissioned to proceed with this and is currently being undertaken;
- If archaeological test excavation in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010)* reveals no Aboriginal archaeological objects or deposits; The proposed development as outlined in Figure 7.1 – 7.16, should be allowed to ‘proceed with caution’. The timing of any test excavation will be dependent on the appointment of building contractors and will occur prior to demolition and building excavation works being undertaken on within the study area.
- If archaeological test excavation in accordance with *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (DECCW 2010)* reveals Aboriginal archaeological objects or deposits; once the nature and extent of the archaeological site has been established through test excavation and this data has been analysed and synthesised into a report;
- After this and before any ground disturbance takes place all development staff, contractors and workers should be briefed prior to works commencing on site, as to the status of the area and their responsibilities in ensuring preservation of the said area. They should also be informed of their responsibilities regarding any Indigenous archaeological deposits and/or objects that may be located during the following development;

Should any human remains be located during the following development;

- All excavation in the immediate vicinity of any objects of deposits shall cease immediately;
- The NSW police and OEH's Enviroline be informed as soon as possible;
- Once it has been established that the human remains are Aboriginal ancestral remains, OEH and the relevant Registered Aboriginal Parties will identify the appropriate course of action.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal/ Aborigine	These terms apply to indigenous Australians throughout time.
Aboriginal Object	A term now used (formerly 'relic') within the NSW <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> to refer to "...any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains."
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, issued under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, where harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place cannot be avoided.
Alluvial	Describes material deposited by, or in transit in flowing water.
AMAC	Archaeological Management and Consulting Group.
Artefact	Any object, usually portable, that has been made or shaped by human hand.
Assemblage	A collection of artefacts found in close proximity with one another often excavated together.
Axe grinding Grooves	Areas on a stone surface where other items such as stone tools, wood or bones have been sharpened.
Basalt	A dark coloured, basic volcanic rock.
Bioturbation	Reworking of sediments through the action of ground dwelling life forms. This can also include soil cracking and root activity.
Broken Flake	A flake fragment which displays only part of the diagnostic features of a complete flake.
BP	Before present (AD1950).
Burial	Sites containing the physical remains of deceased Aboriginal people.
Ceremonial Sites	Places or objects of ceremonial, religious or ritual significance to Aboriginal people.
DCP	Development Control Plan.
DoPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DP	Deposited Plan.
Erosion	Process where particles are detached from rock or soil and transported away principally via water, wind and ice.
Flake	A piece of stone, detached by striking a core with another stone.
Flaking/Knapping	The process of making stone tools by detaching flakes from a piece of stone.
Friable	Easily crumbled or cultivated.
Hard setting	Soil which is compact and hard. It appears to have a pedal structure when dried out.

Term	Definition
Heritage Division	Formerly known as the Heritage Branch
Holocene	The period of time since the last retreat of the polar icecaps, commencing approximately 10,000 – 110,000
Intensification	Increased social and economic complexity.
Landscape Unit	An area of land where topography and soils have distinct characteristics, are recognisable, describable by concise statements and capable of being represented on a map.
Laminite	A thinly bedded, fine grained sedimentary rock.
LEP	Local Environment Plan.
LGA	Local Government Area.
Lithics	A term used to describe stone and stone artefacts.
Loam	A medium textured soil of approximate composition of 10-25% clay, 25-50% silt and 2% sand.
Loose	A soil which is not cohesive.
Matrix	Finer grained fraction, typically a cementing agent within soil or rock in which larger particles are embedded.
Midden	Aboriginal occupation site consisting chiefly of shells, which can also include bone, stone artefacts and other debris.
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly known as the DECCW)
Open Campsite	A surface accumulation of stone artefacts and/ or other artefacts exposed on the ground surface.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where no surface archaeological remains are visible but where it has been assessed that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to be present.
Ped	An individual, natural soil aggregate.
Pedal	Describes a soil in which some or all of the soil material occurs in the form of peds in a moist state.
Plastic	Describes soil material which is in a condition which allows it to undergo permanent deformation without appreciable volume change or elastic rebound and without rupture.
Pleistocene	The epoch of geological time starting 1.8 million years ago.
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Parties
Rock Painting	Encompassing drawing, paintings or stencils that have been placed on a rock surface usually within a rock shelter.
Rock Engraving	Pictures which have been carved, pecked or abraded into a rock surface, usually sandstone and predominantly open, flat surfaces.
Sandstone	A detrital sedimentary rock with predominantly sand sized particles.
Scarred/ Carved Tree	A tree from which bark has been deliberately removed.
Sclerophyll	Denoting the presence of hard stiff leaves, typically used to classify forest and indicative of drier conditions.
Sedimentation	Deposition of sediment typically by water.
Silcrete	A sedimentary rock comprising of quartz grains in a matrix of fine grained – amorphous silica.

Term	Definition
Silt	Fine soil particles in size ranges of 0.02 – 0.002mm.
Slope	A landform element inclined from the horizontal at an angle measured in degrees or as a percentage.
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
Subsoil	Subsurface material comprising the B and C horizons of soils with distinct profiles.
Stone Resource Site	A geological feature in the landscape from which raw material for the manufacture of stone tools was obtained.
Texture	The coarseness or fineness of a soil as measured by the behaviour of a moist ball of soil when pressed between the thumb and forefinger.
Topsoil	A part of the soil profile, typically the A1 Horizon, containing material which is usually darker, more fertile and better structured than the underlying layers.
Weathering	The physical and chemical disintegration, alteration and decomposition of rocks and minerals at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric and biological agents.

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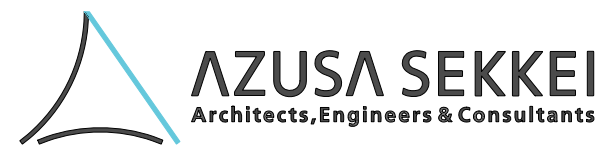
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APPENDIX ONE; COMPLETE D.A. PLANS

Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project

Basic Design (For Development Application)



Feb. 2019

Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project

[illegible]

Project Brief

The development site is located within the Hill Heritage Conservation Area, and it incorporates Newcastle’s former Courthouse (referred to as Old Courthouse), designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet, a state significant heritage listed item, and two twentieth century buildings which were part of the courthouse complex. The Project consists of the rehabilitation of the Old Courthouse and the construction of two new buildings, by replacing the existing administration building and supreme courthouse building. The two new buildings shall be connected to the Old Courthouse via atria.

The new building would form part of the campus complex dedicated to student accommodation, and the other dedicated to educational spaces, and the Old Courthouse would house the administration and management of the Campus as well as the conference room.

The Residential building would house 102 beds for students and 7 rooms for professors and long staying researchers.

The main purpose of the campus is to act as a center of international language exchange program. Students from Nihon University Group (including students from Junior High-school of related school) would come for a short stay of one to two months to experience international living and practice English on site. The students would be housed in the residential building and would take English class courses in the educational building.

There is also a plan for an exchange program with Newcastle University and the Faculty of Law of Nihon University. The program is not finalised yet but the main purpose of this program is the efficient re-use of the Old Courthouse. The Nihon Faculty of Law has, in its Curriculum has a series of training programs, including mock-up trials. Currently, Nihon University does not have facilities to conduct mock-up trials and the Old Courthouse is best suited to conduct such courses.

It is also intended to open the doors to students of Newcastle University to experience mock-up trials, debating with visiting Japanese students, cross learn the judicial systems of both countries in the environment of the Courthouse. The Faculty of Law of Nihon University would donate more than 5,000 books related to Japanese criminology and law related books so that researchers from Newcastle University can enjoy comparative studies of judicial system.

It is also planned to organise lectures open to public in the Old Courthouse, and in some of the classrooms when not in use, as part of social contribution activities of Nihon University. Such open lectures could be on judicial and law matters but also on cultural issues such as Tea Ceremony, Calligraphy, Flower Arrangement, and other culture oriented activities.

Design Approach / Aesthetic Conosiderations

The design intent is to respect the existing Old Courthouse building.

The Old Courthouse is very symbolic in its location and style. The design of the new buildings would be in line with the symmetric design of the existing Old Courthouse.

The new buildings have a 10m height limitation to the front façade but proportionately wide opening to the street, so the building design is horizontally focused.

The Old Courthouse has 2 strong horizontal lines at base and parapet, and these two lines would be used as leitmotif to express the continuity from the Old Courthouse to the new buildings.

As such, the proposed design does not have a strong design expression in itself, so as not to fight with the Old Courthouse, instead it is a simple and timeless design, that reflects the concept of continuous flow of knowledge as an educational facility is proposed.

The design would also express Japanese minimalistic Zen design so as to bring to the façade a touch of Asian Culture. The two leitmotif lines would create the frame and in between, double-height wooden louvres are installed. These louvres would reflect the Japanese traditional shoji screens. The vertical repetitive rhythm of the double height louvre panel would also be in line with the vertical motives of the Old Courthouse.

The details of the louvres would bring gentle light pattern to the interior and from the outside, these louvres screen would soften the strong character of a massing block.

The screen is stopped at Police station side and is continuous to the hospital side, reflecting the site context. The horizontal louvres is efficient on the north front façade, reducing thermal input from direct sun-light in the living areas, while securing views from inside and protecting views towards and from the neighbouring context for privacy point of view.

The new buildings have a rooftop terrace for students to retreat to for fresh air and contemplation: Behind the terrace is the remaining necessary floors that are not visible from the front street.

Development Controls

Site Area	5,191 m ²
Floor Space Ratio	1.3:1
Maximum Height	18.9m (Old Court House) 16.6m (New buiding)
Maximum Gross Floor Area (GFA)	6,605 m ²

Gross Floor Area (GFA)

REFER TO GROSS FLOOR AREA CALCULATION TABLE FOR INDIVIDUAL FLOOR AREAS.

Gross Floor Area is defined in the Newcastle LEP as the total floor area of a building. Measured from the internal face of external walls measured at a height of 1.4m above the floor, and includes:

- The area ofa mezzanine.
- Habitable rooms in a basement or an attic
- Anyshop, auditorium, cinema, and the like, in a basement or attic.

but excludes:

- Areas for common vertical circulation, such as lifts and stairs.
- Basements.
- Storage.
- Vehicular access, loading areas, garbage and services.
- Plant rooms, lift towers and other areas used exclusively for mechanical services.
- Car parking to meet any requirements of the consent authority (including access to that car parking).
- Spaces used for the loading or unloading of goods (including access to it).
- Terraces and balconies with outer walls less than 1.4 metres high.
- Voids above a floor at the level of a storey or storey above.

Total GFA	6,605 m ²
Floor Space Ratio	1.3:1

Carparking

Total Car Spaces Required (1 space per 60m ²)	111
Total Car Spaces Provided (Includes 2 x Accessible)	20
Motorbike Parking Provided	1

Bicycle End of TripCarparking

Bicycle Spaces Provided	22
-------------------------	----

Gross Floor Area Calculation (*1-4 Floor excluded Old Court House GFA)				
Name	Level	Education Building	Old Court House	Residential Building
GFA	1st Floor	80 m ²	1,664 m ²	916 m ²
GFA	2nd Floor	699 m ²		950 m ²
GFA	3rd Floor	686 m ²		929 m ²
GFA	4th Floor	289 m ²		392 m ²
6,605 m ²				



Planner									

Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project			Drawing No. A — 001
Project Summary		Scale ✓	Date 2018 • 12 • 14 No Rev-0





Planner									

Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project	
Perspective - 2	

Scale 1/	Date 2018 - 12 - 14	Drawing No. A - 003
	No. Rev - 0	



Planner									

Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project	
Perspective - 3	

Scale 1/	Date 2018 - 12 - 14	Drawing No. A - 004
	No Rev - 0	



AZUSA SEKKEI
Architects, Engineers & Consultants

Planner									

Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project	
Perspective - 4	

Scale 1/	Date 2018-12-14	Drawing No. A - 005
	No Rev - 0	





Planner											

Nihon University
Australia Newcastle Campus Project

Perspective - 6

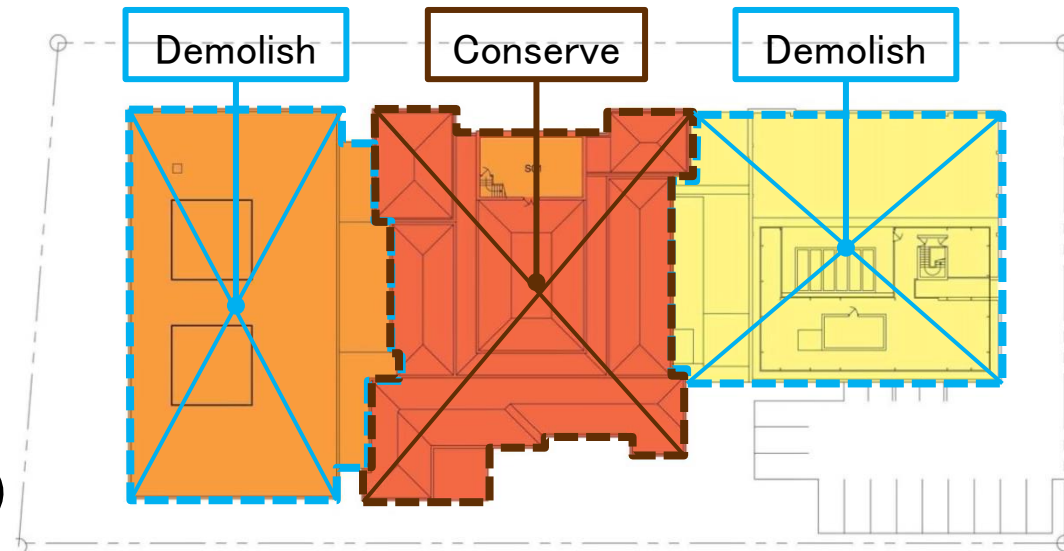
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Conservation Plan

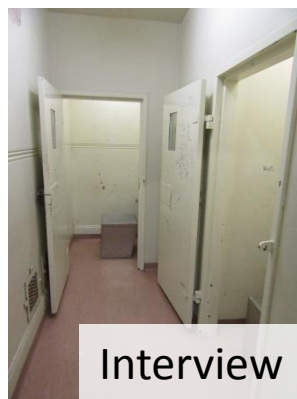
Gradings of significance

- High : Must not demolish/remove
- Moderate : Need attention to demolish/remove
- Little : Able to demolish/remove
- Intrusive : No problem to demolish/remove

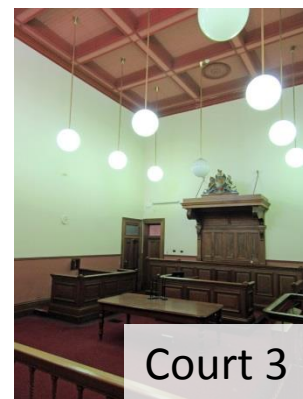
Conservation Area : 



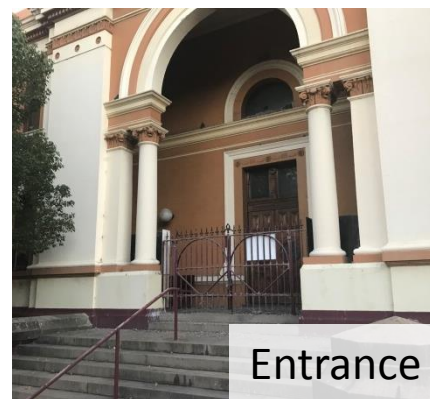
Cell



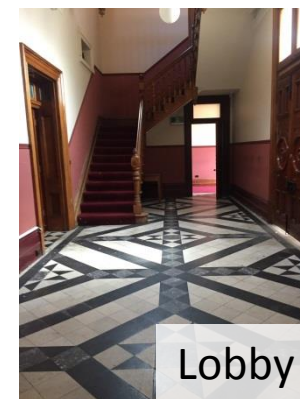
Interview



Court 3



Entrance



Lobby



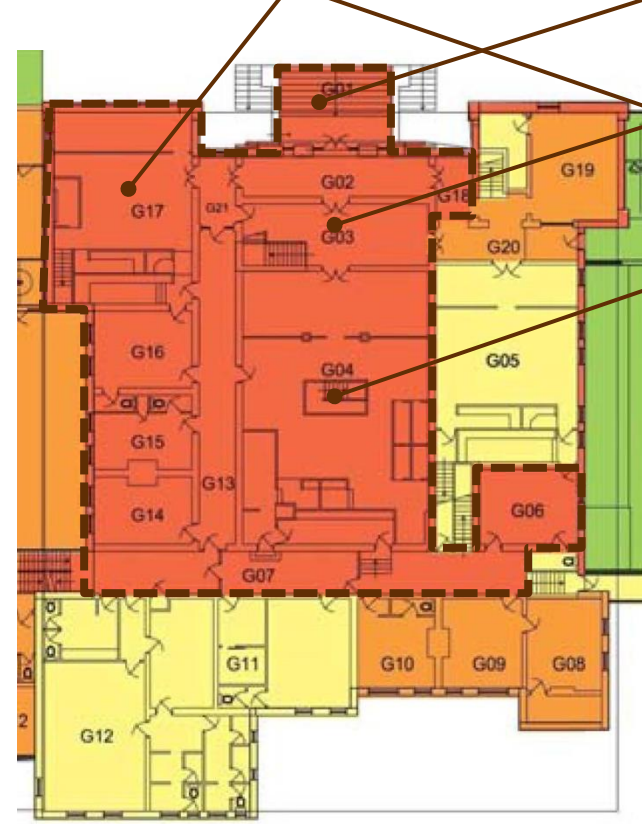
Court 4



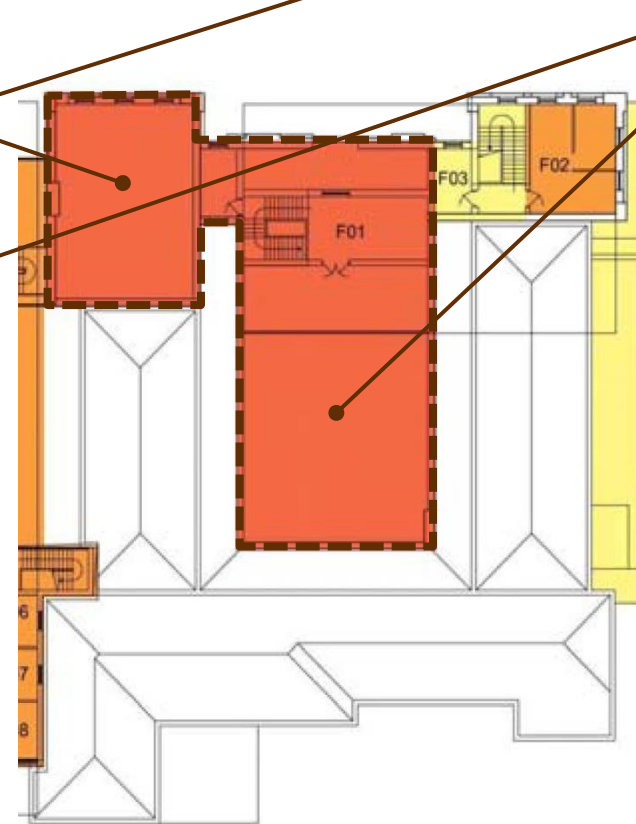
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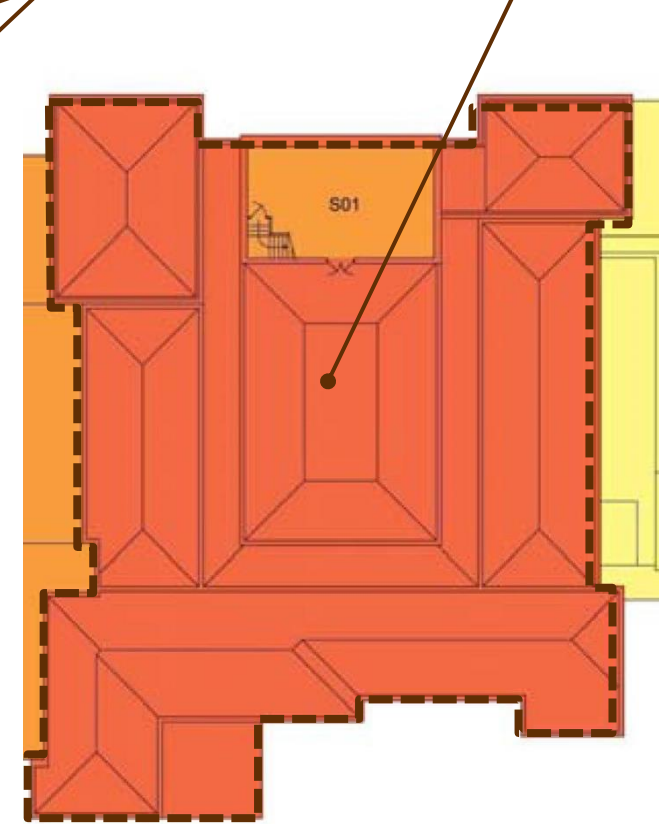
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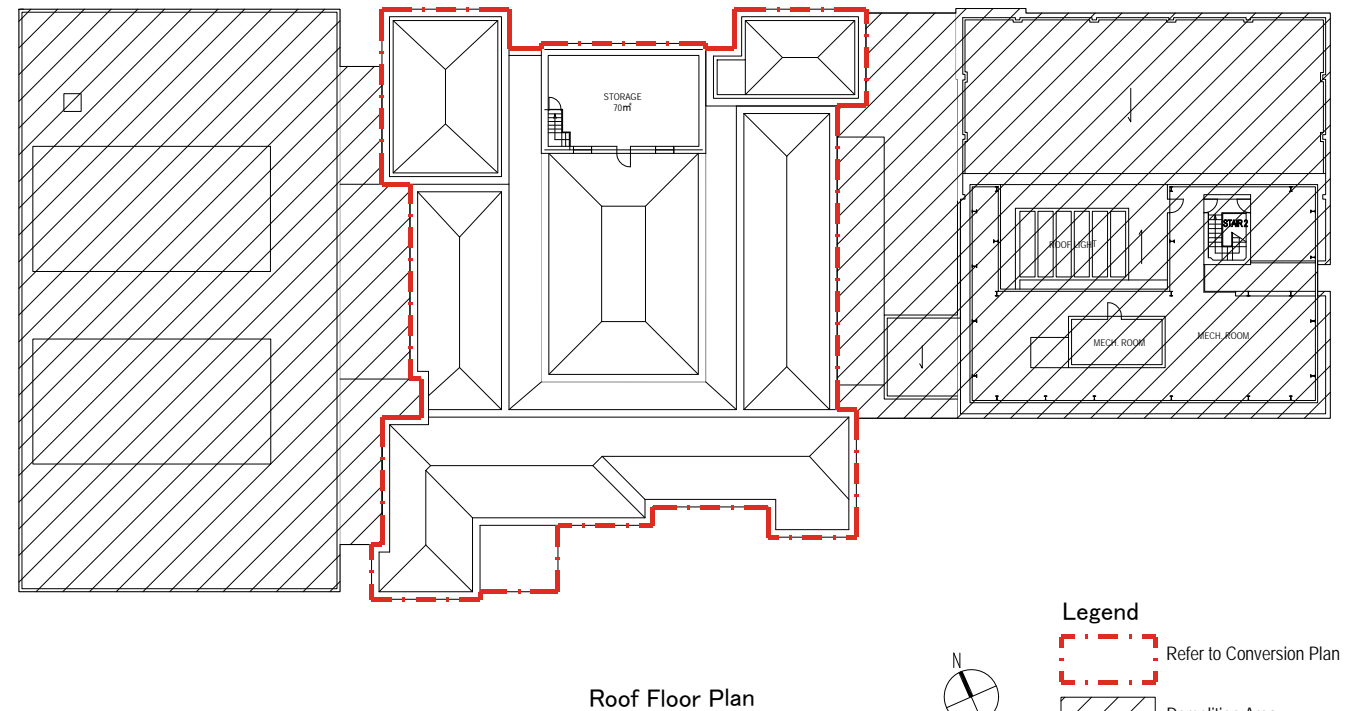
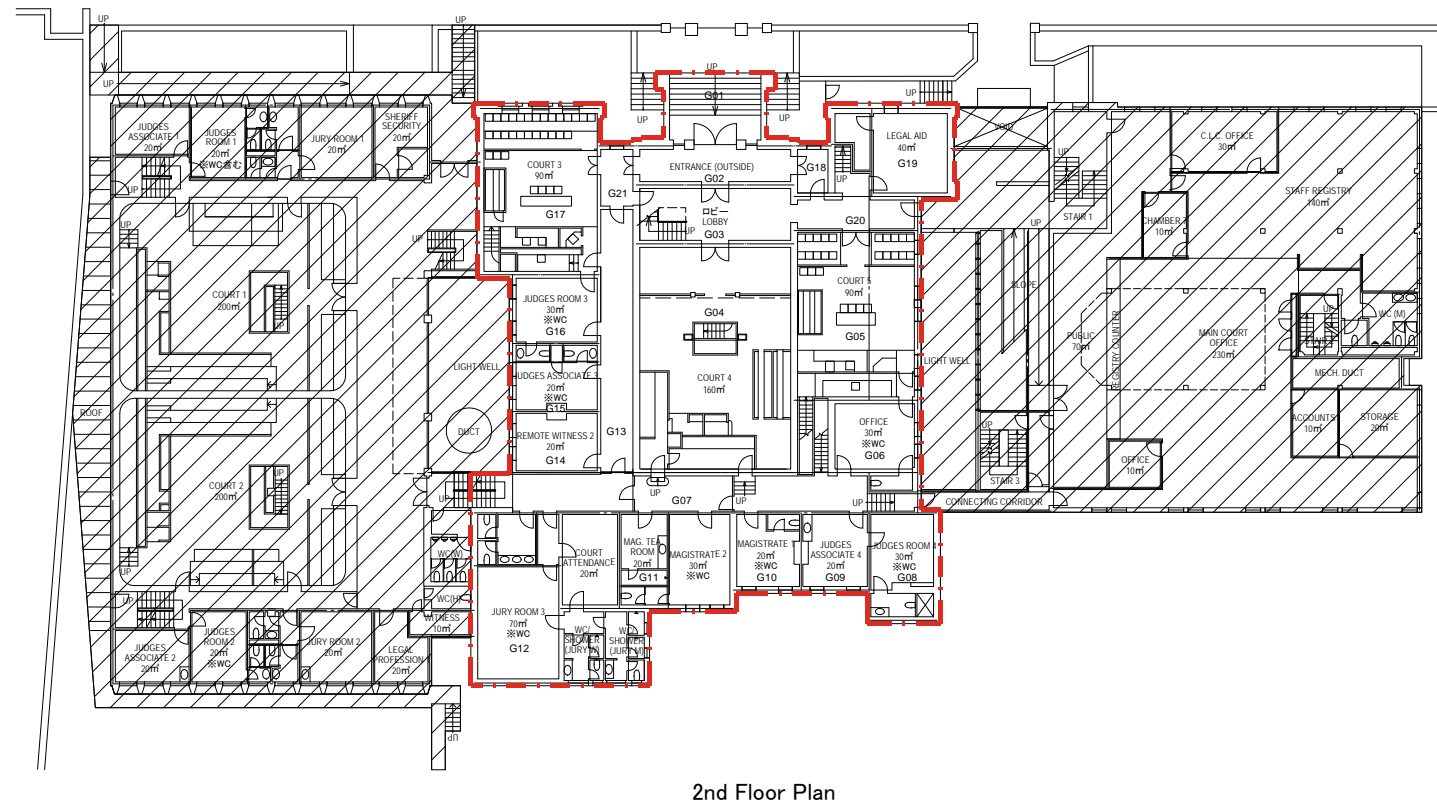
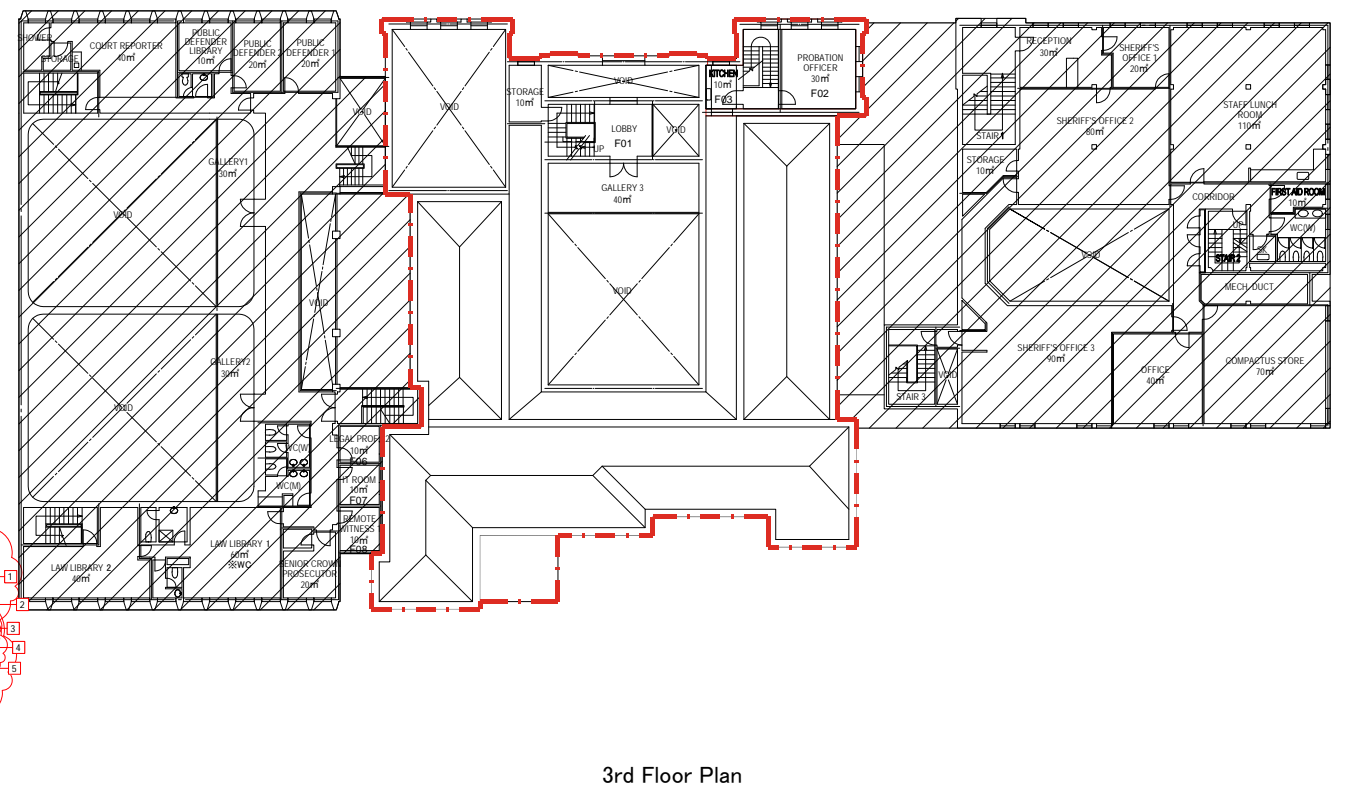
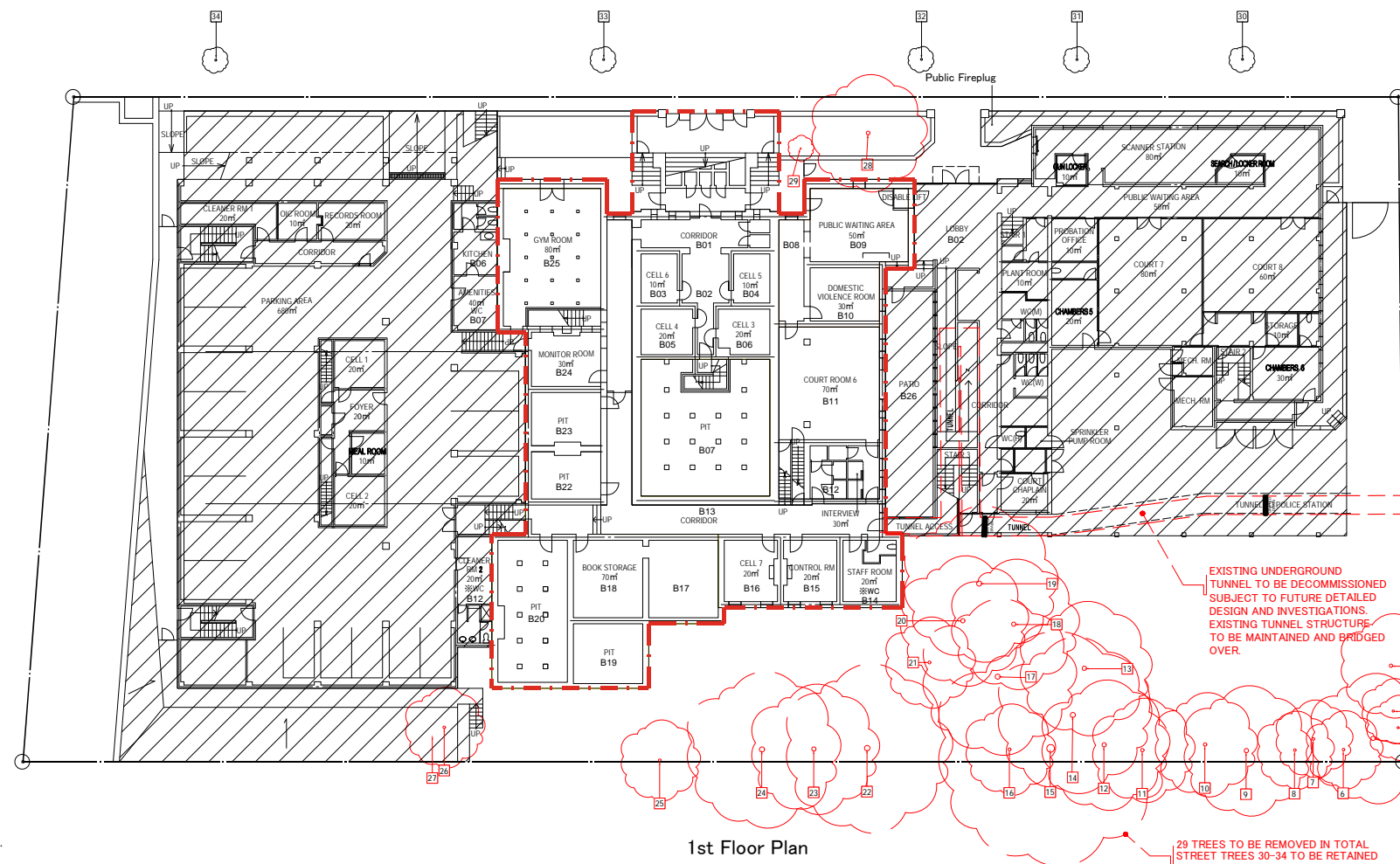
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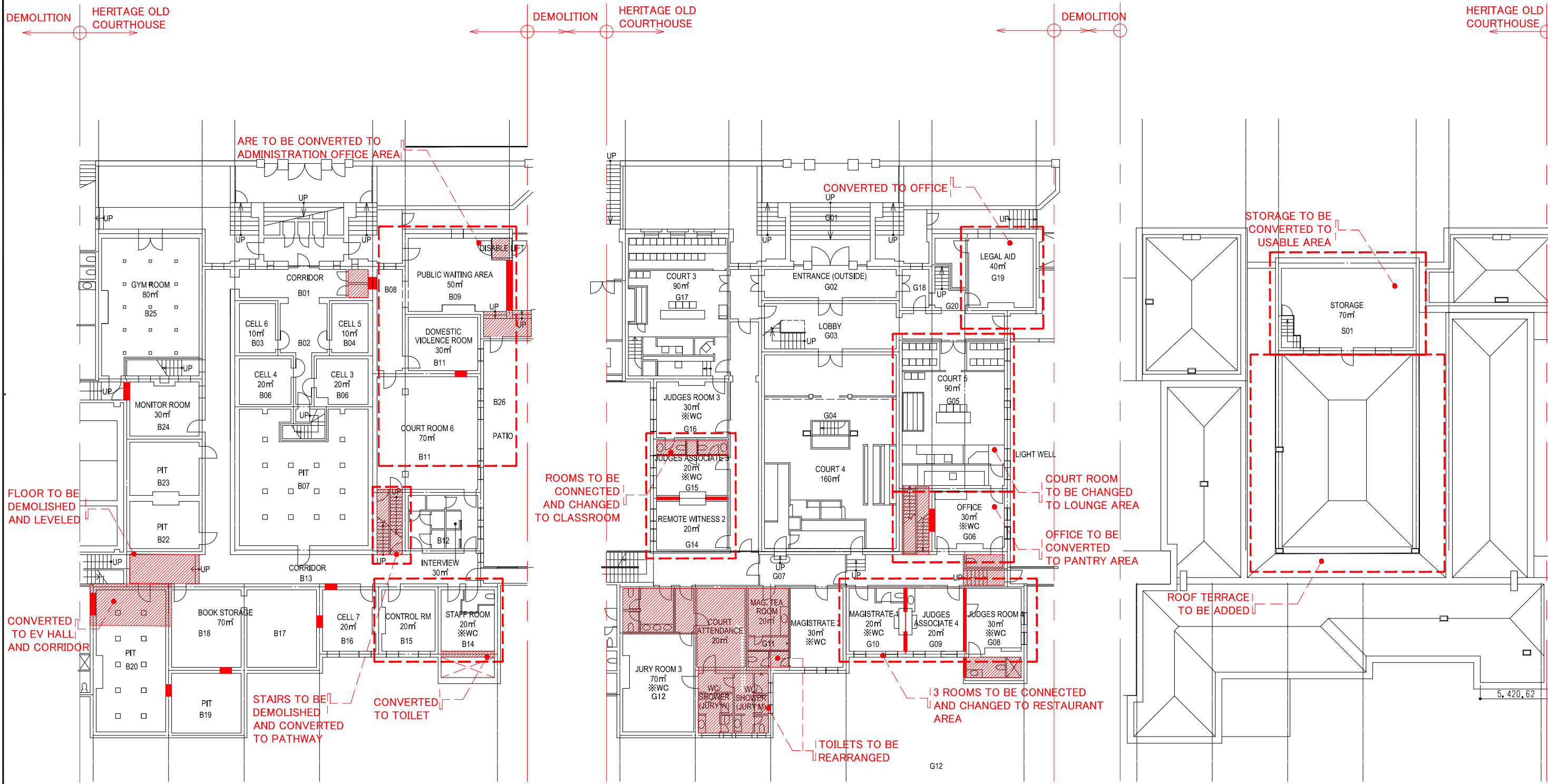
- Legend**
- Refer to Conversion Plan
 - Demolition Area
 - Trees to be removed

CONVERSION PLAN

LEGEND

AREA TO BE DEMOLISHED

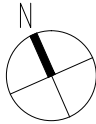
WALL OPENING AREA



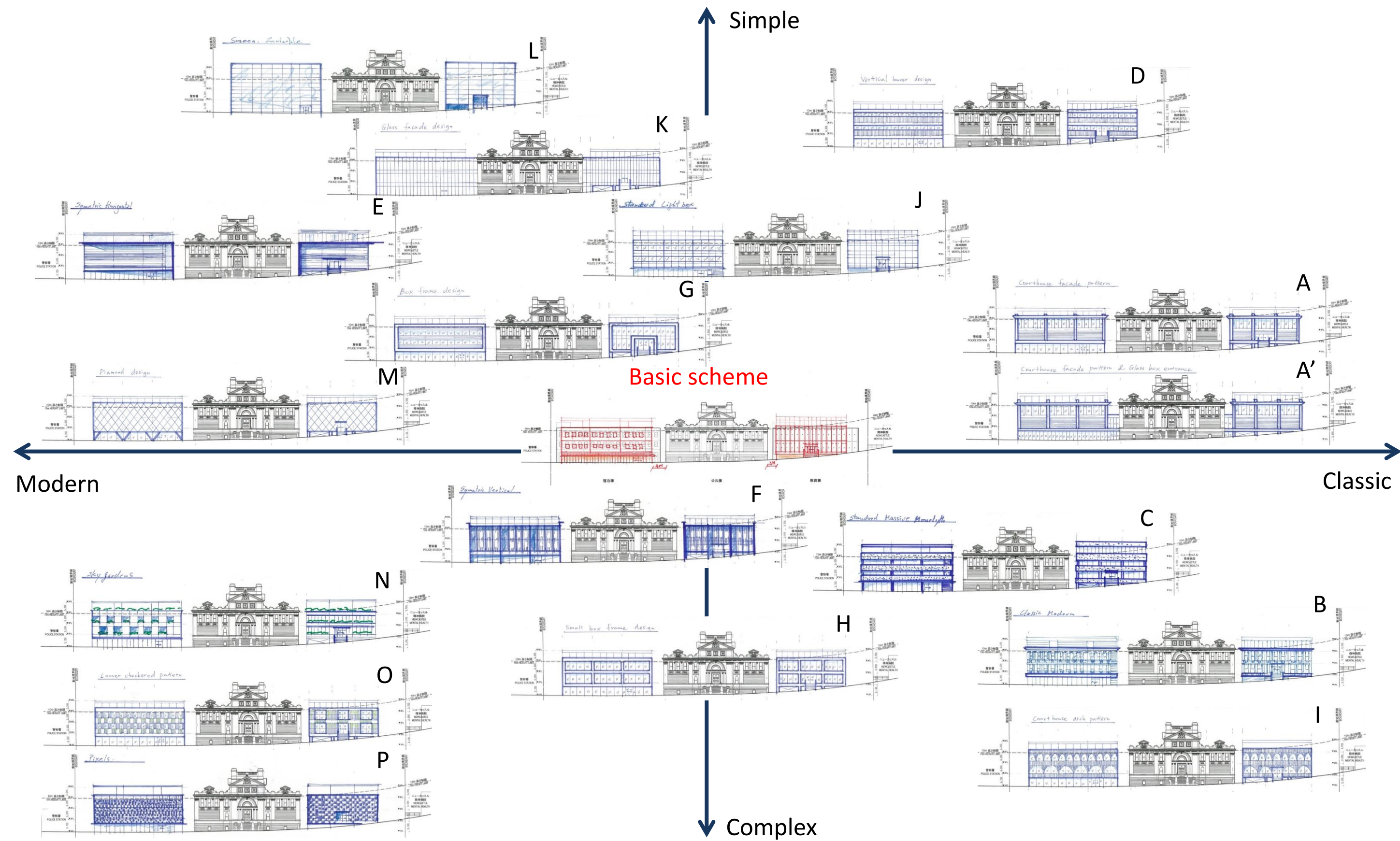
COURTHOUSE BASEMENT PLAN

COURTHOUSE 1ST FLOOR PLAN

COURTHOUSE 3RD FLOOR PLAN



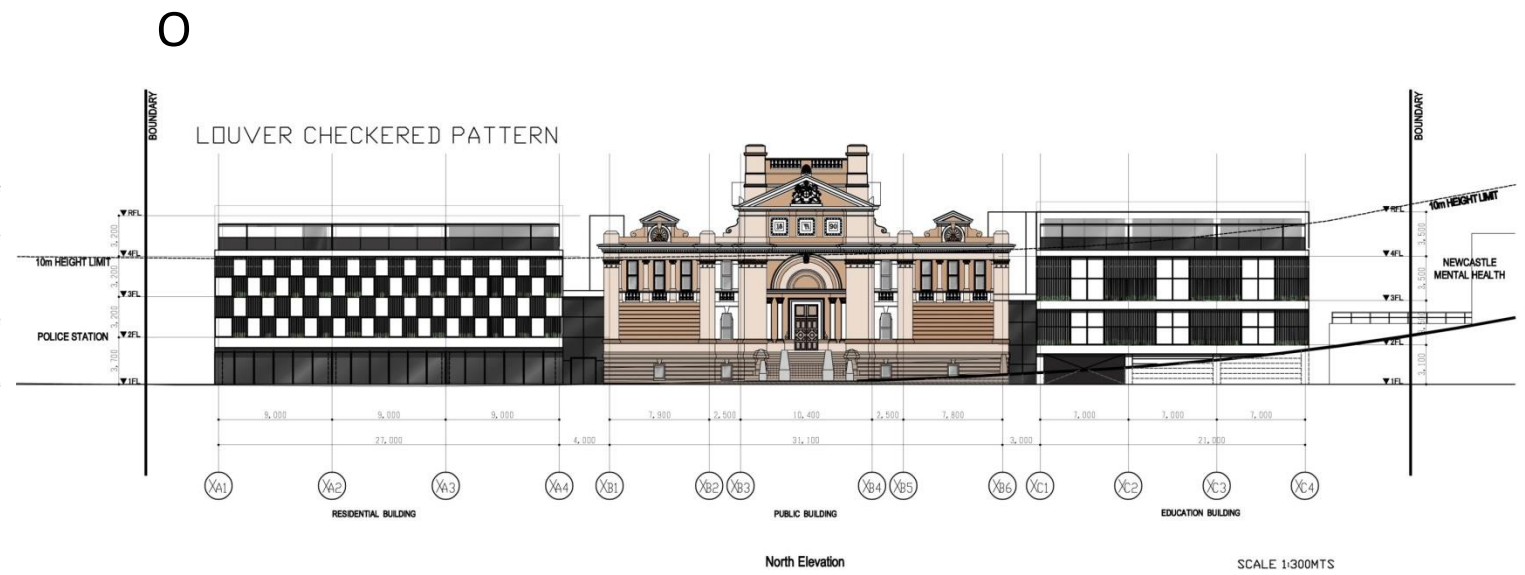
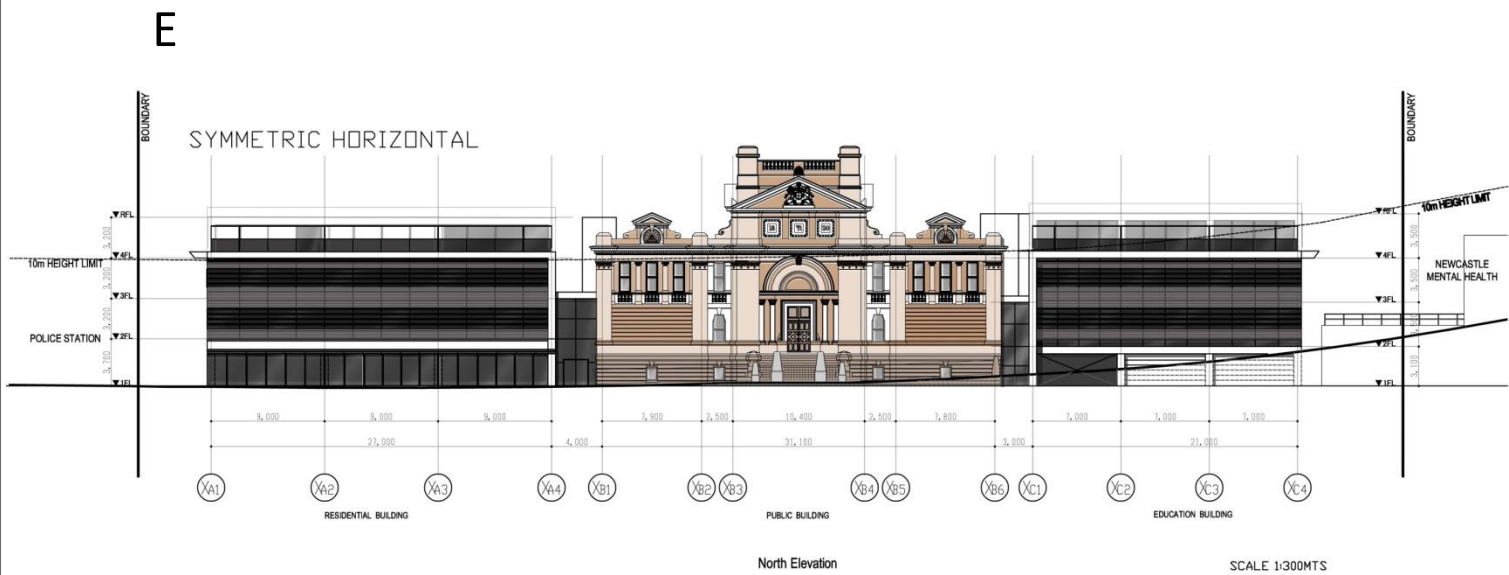
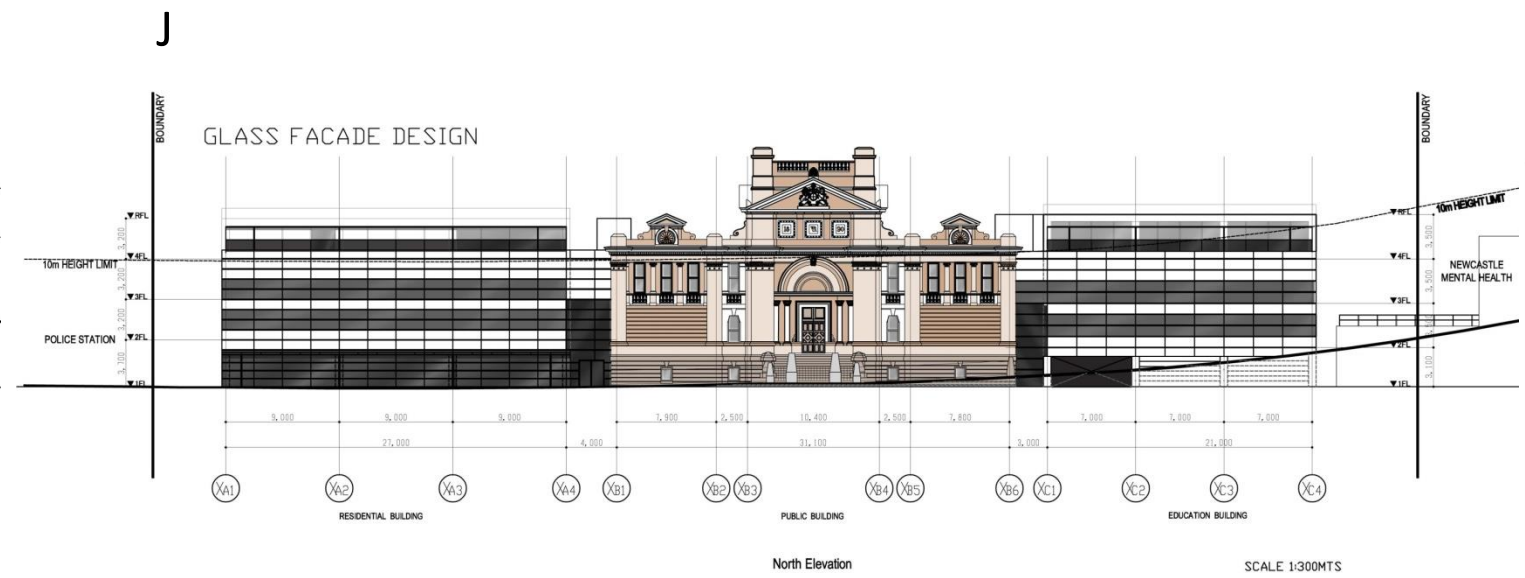
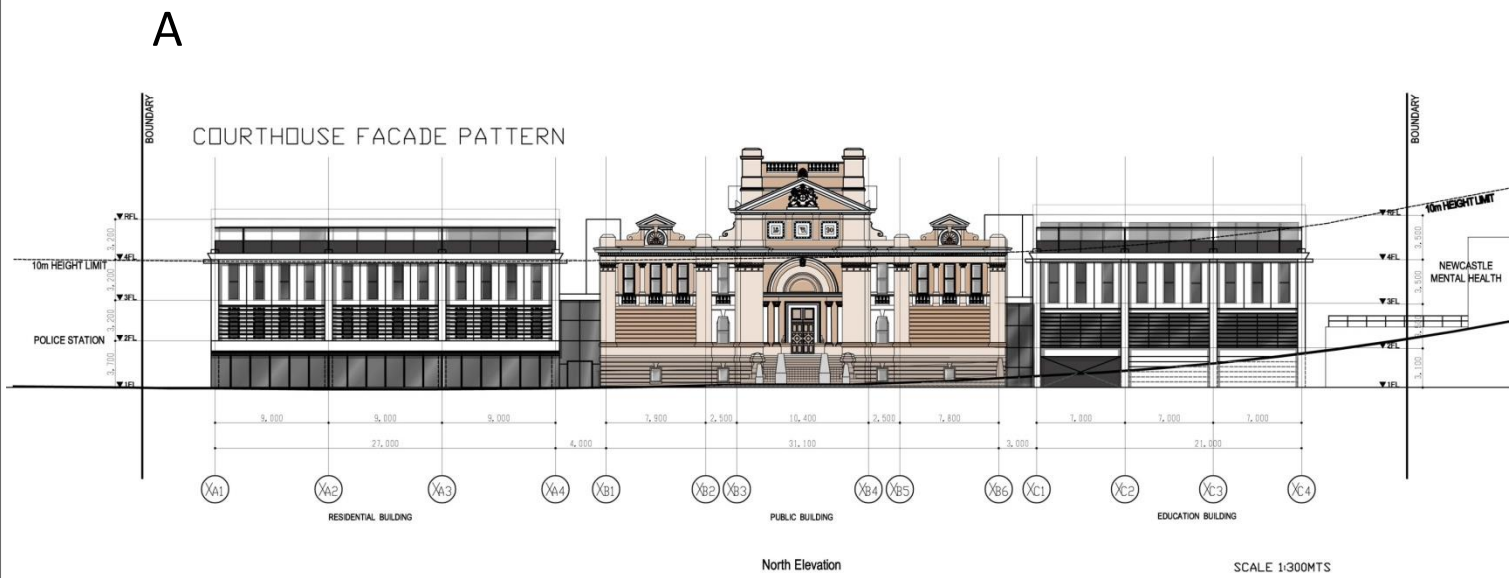
Design Option Studies-1 : Facade Design Scatter Diagram

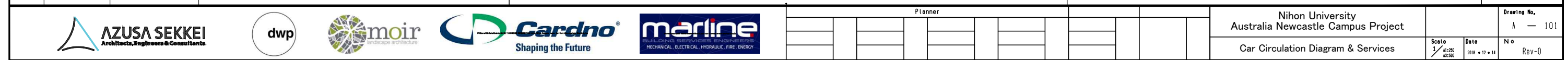


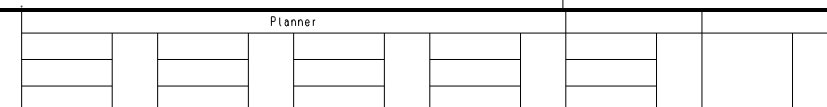
Planner											

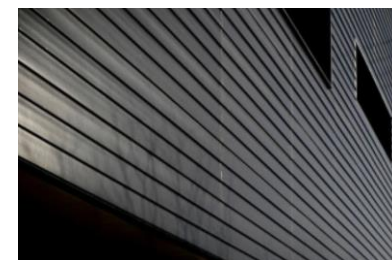
Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus Project				Drawing No. A — 011	
Design Option Studies-1				Scale 1/	Date 2018-12-14
				No. Rev — 0	

Design Option Studies-2 : Colored Elevations









01. Extruded Cement
Featured Panel



02. Openable Window



03. Tile



04. Tempered Glass,
Glass Rib Structure



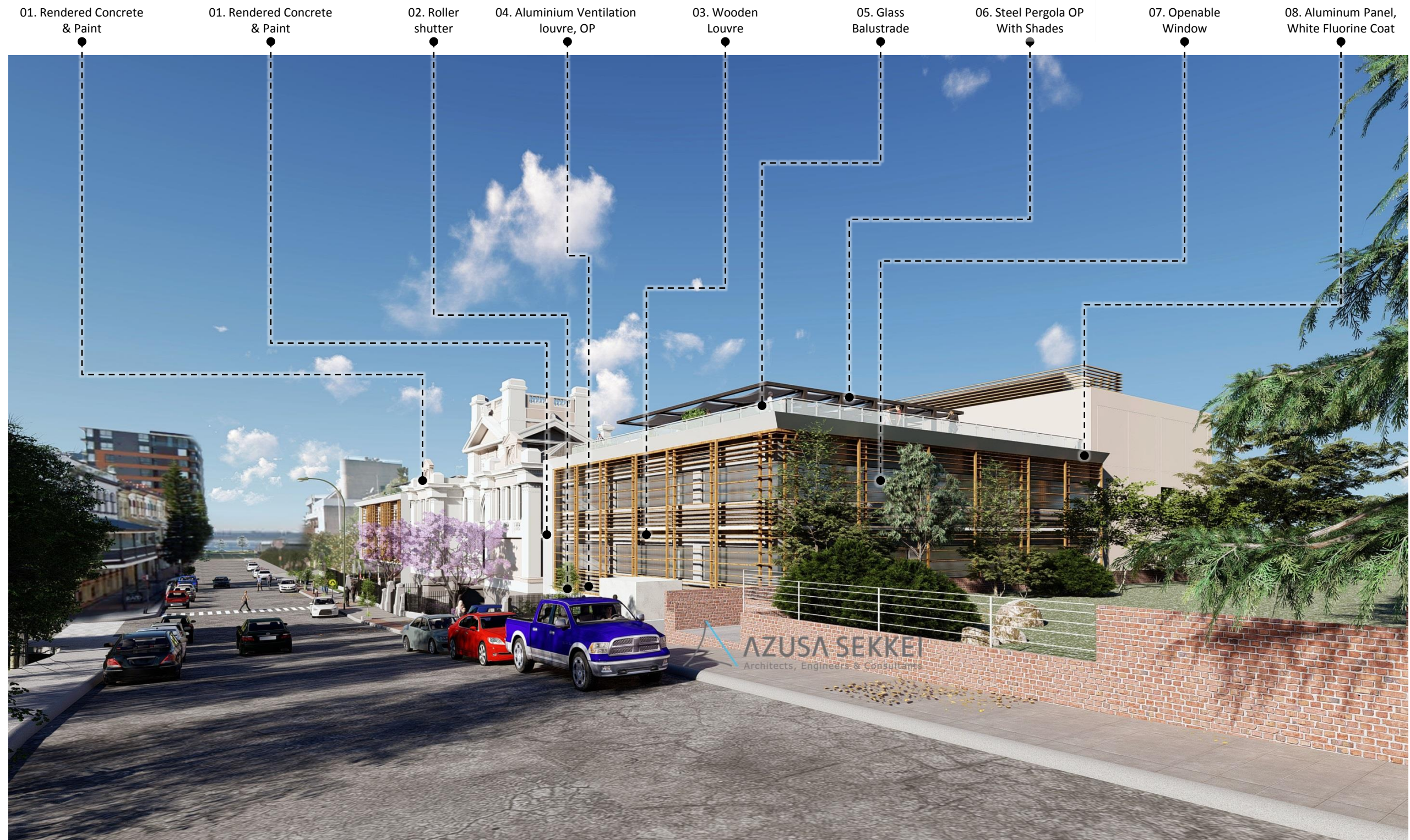
05. Aluminum Panel,
White Fluorine Coat



07. Wooden Louvre



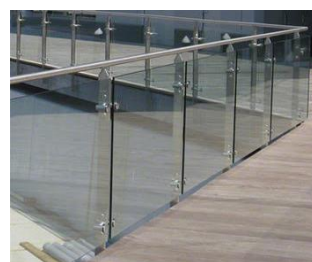
08. Steel Pergola OP
With Shades



03. Wooden Louvre



04. Aluminium Ventilation louvre, OP



05. Glass Balustrade



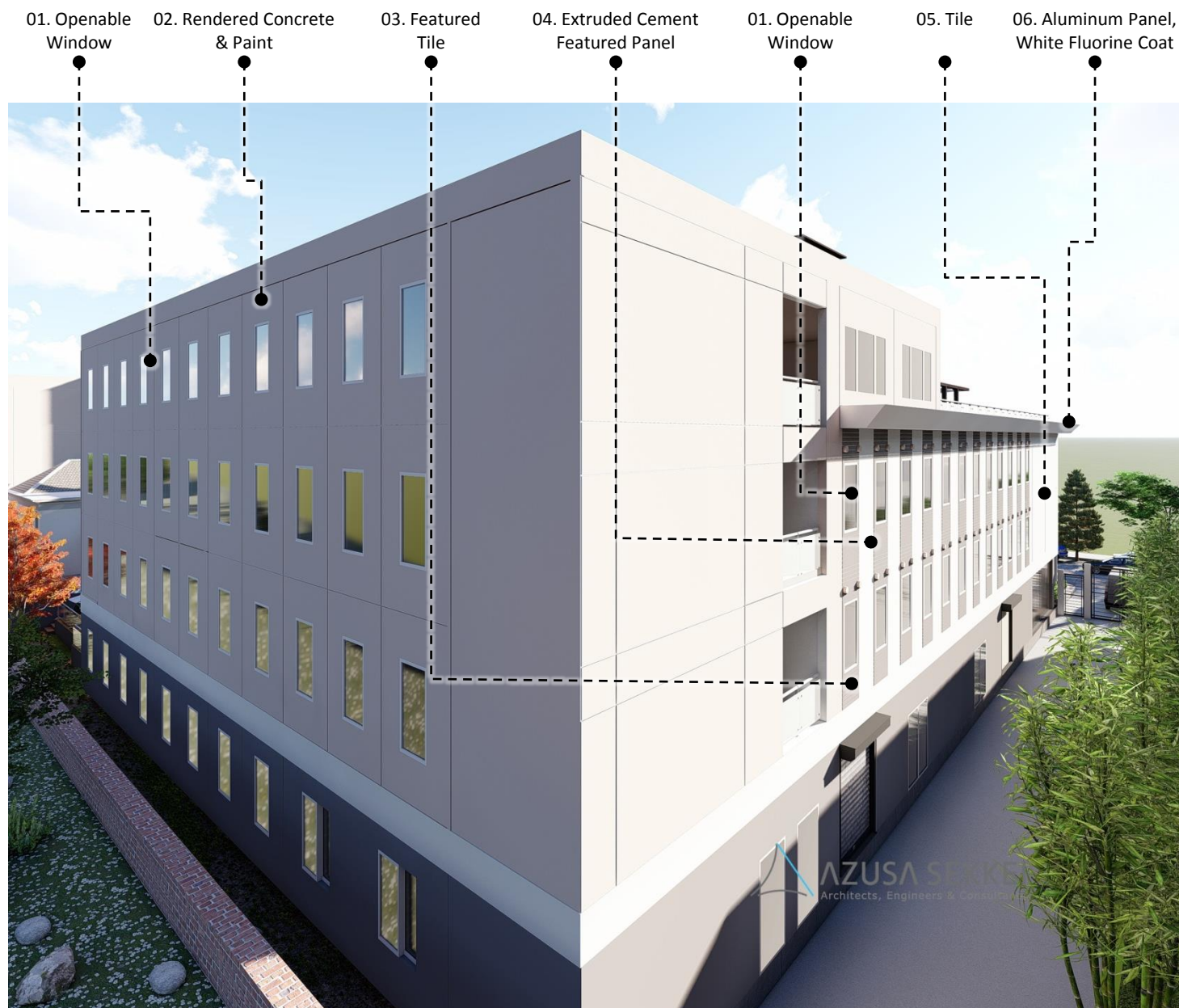
06. Steel Pergola OP With Shades



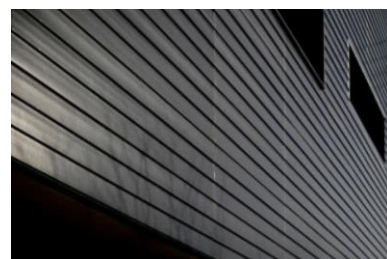
07. Openable Window



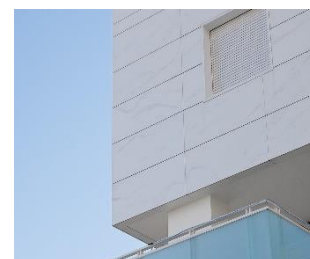
08. Aluminum Panel, White Fluorine Coat



01. Openable Window



04. Extruded Cement Featured Panel



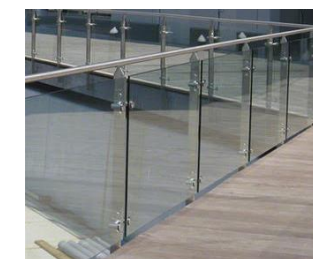
05. Tile



06. Aluminum Panel, White Fluorine Coat



07. Wooden Louvre



08. Glass Balustrade



09. Steel Pergola OP With Shades



10. Acoustic Louvre



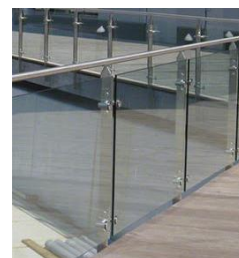
01. Openable Window



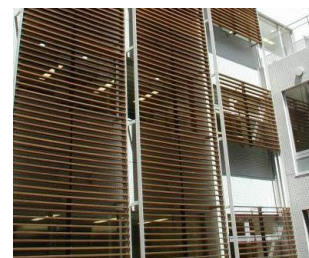
02. Tempered Glass,
Glass Rib Structure



04. Aluminum Panel,
White Fluorine Coat



05. Glass Balustrade



06. Wooden Louvre



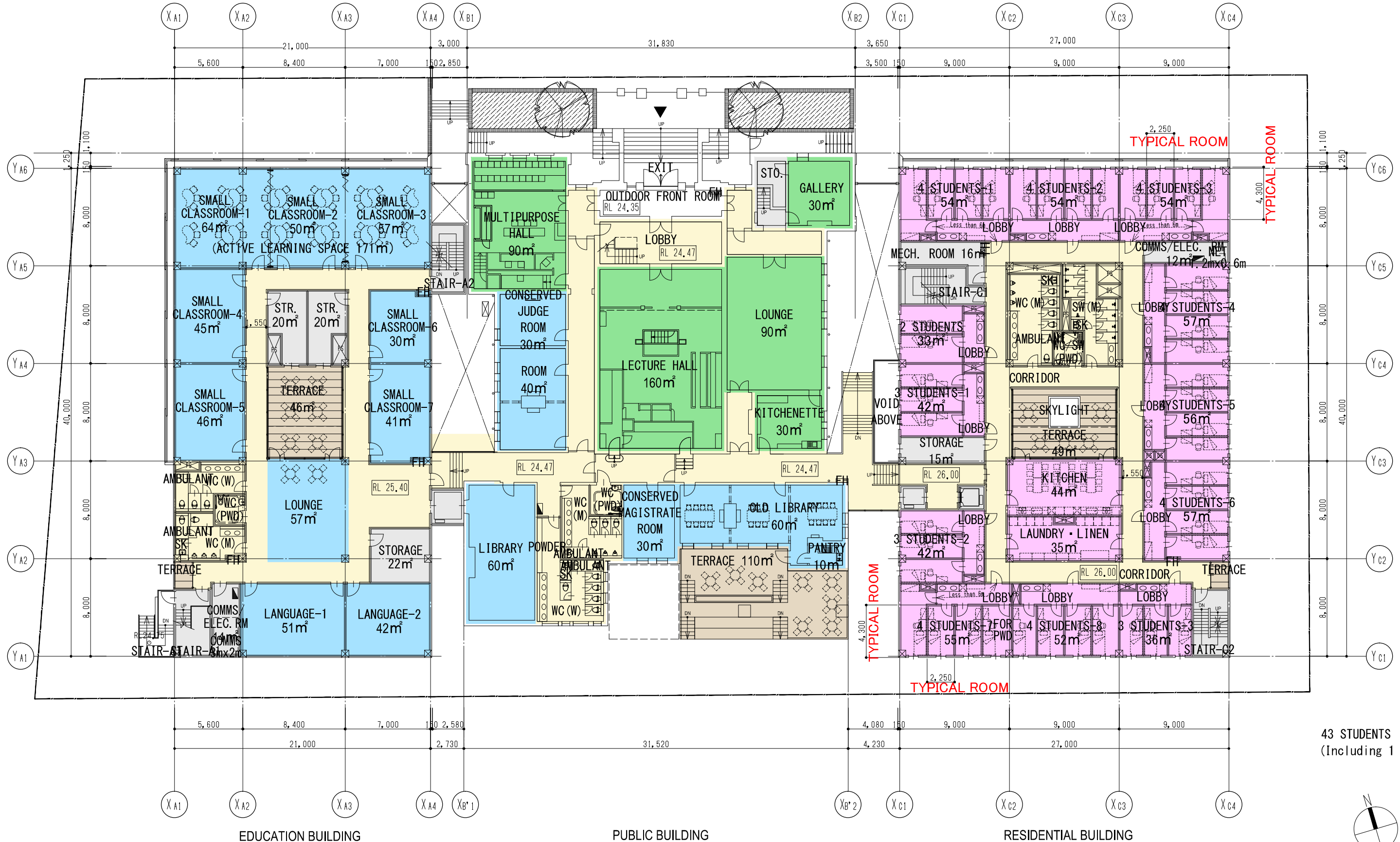
07. Steel Pergola OP
With Shades



08. Acoustic Louvre

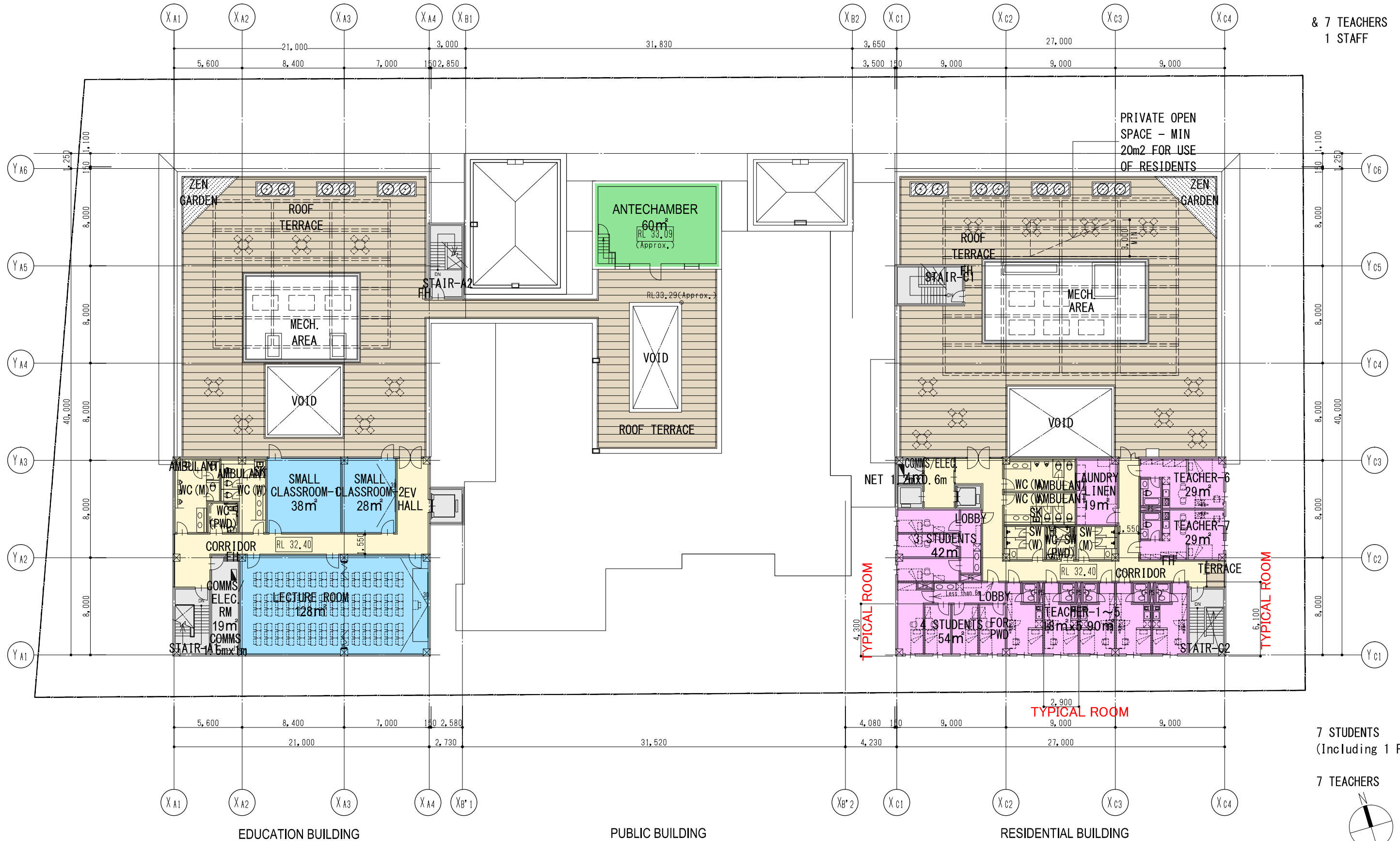


10. Wooden Deck



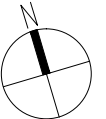
1F	6 STUDENTS
2F	43 STUDENTS
3F	44 STUDENTS
4F	7 STUDENTS
TOTAL 100 STUDENTS	

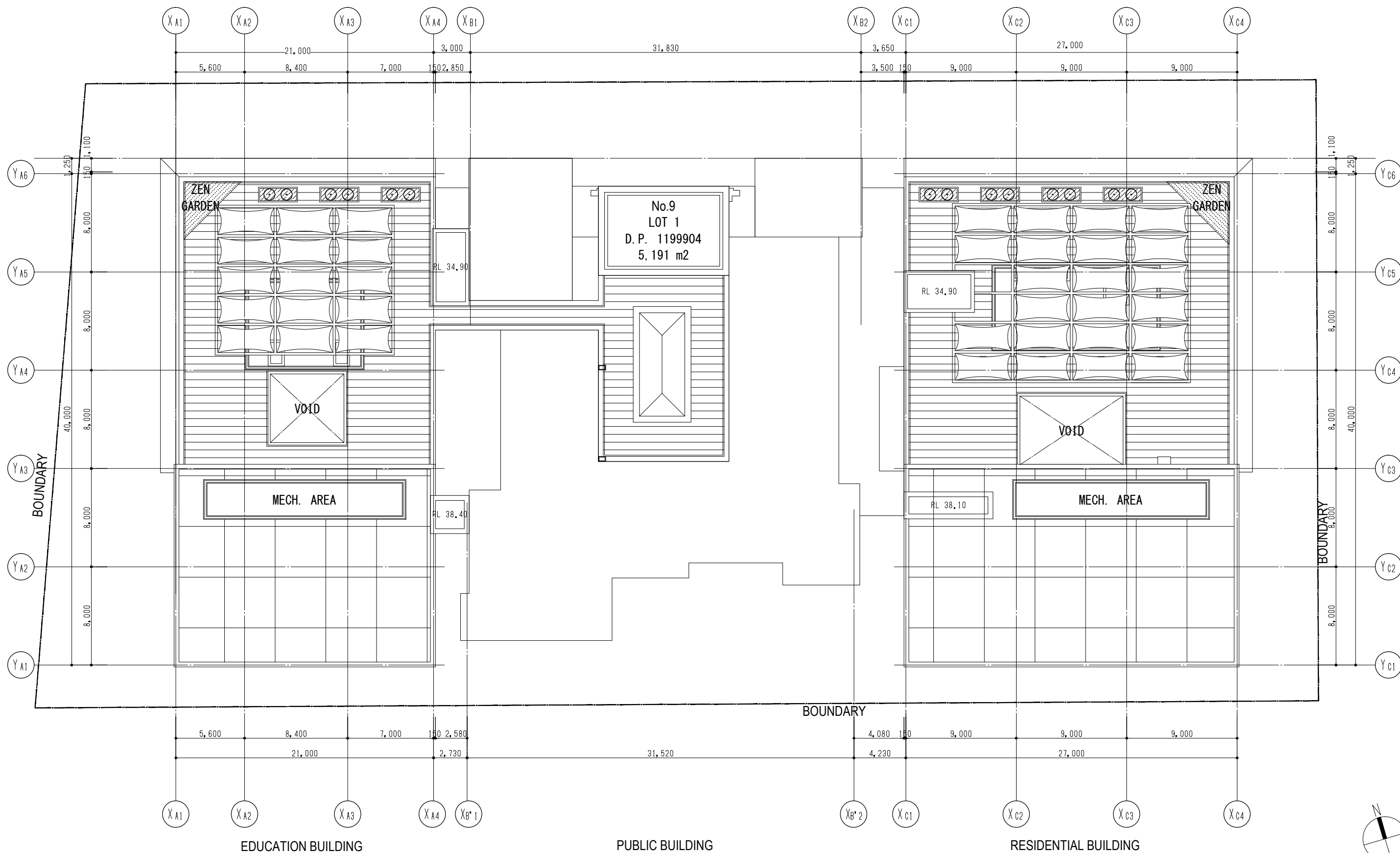
& 7 TEACHERS
1 STAFF

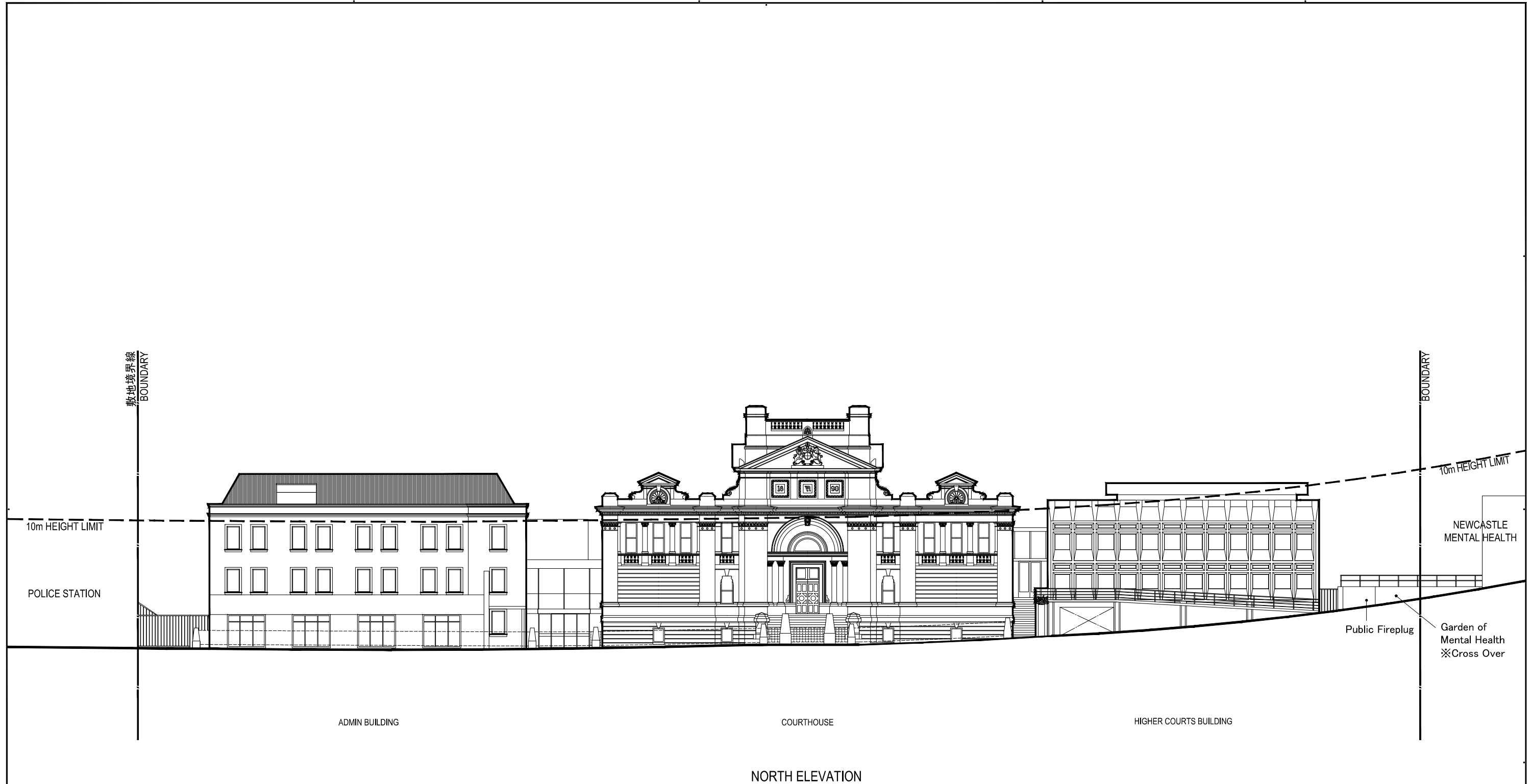


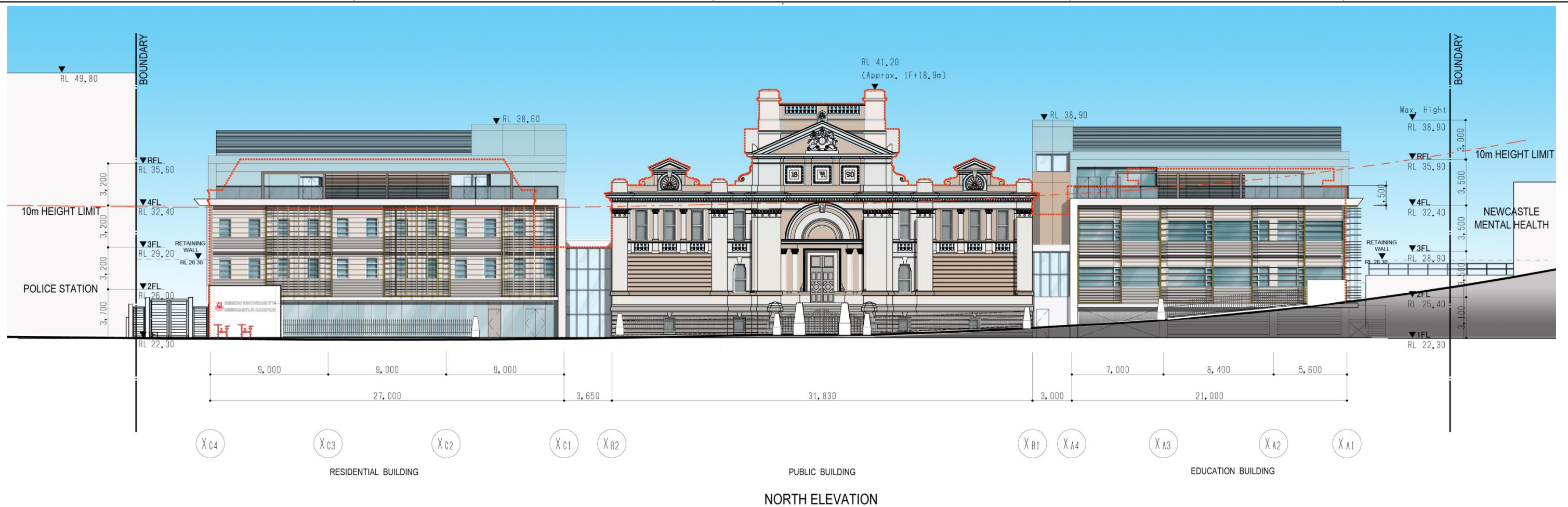
7 STUDENTS
(Including 1 PWD)

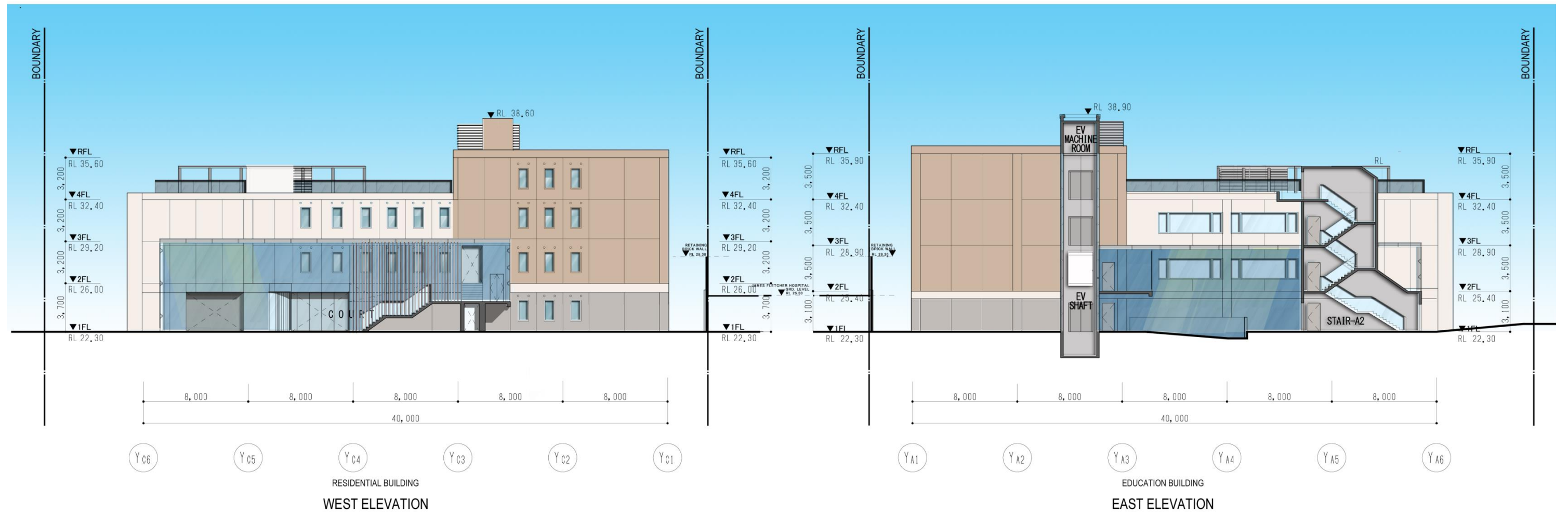
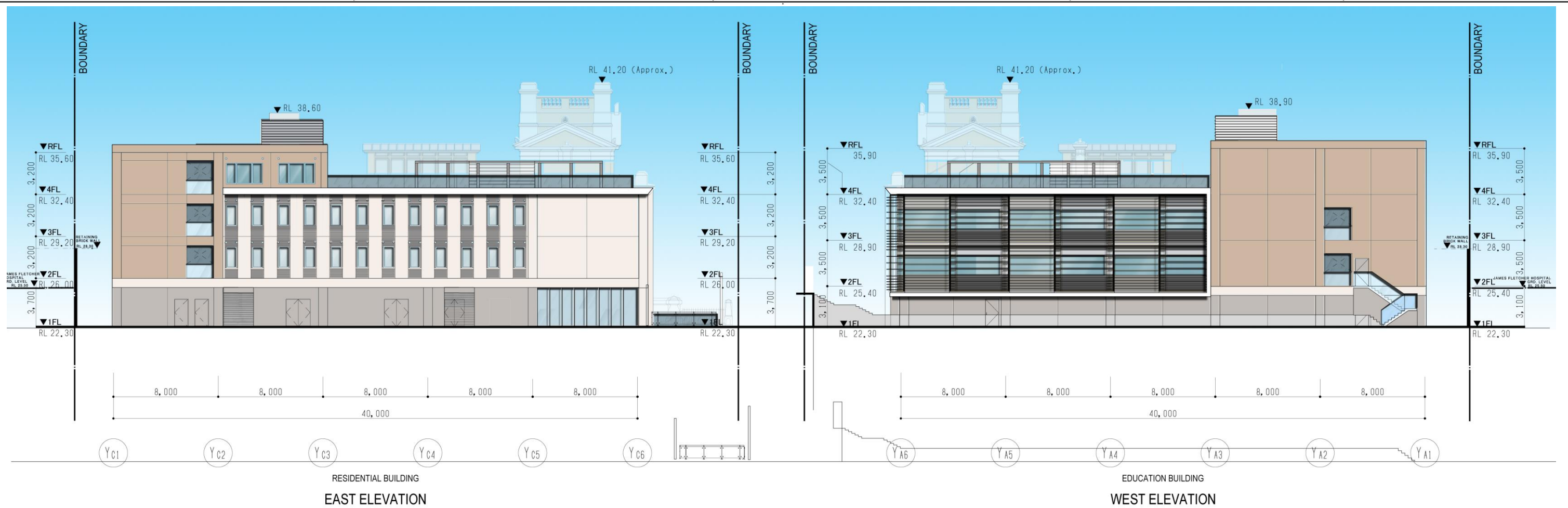
7 TEACHERS

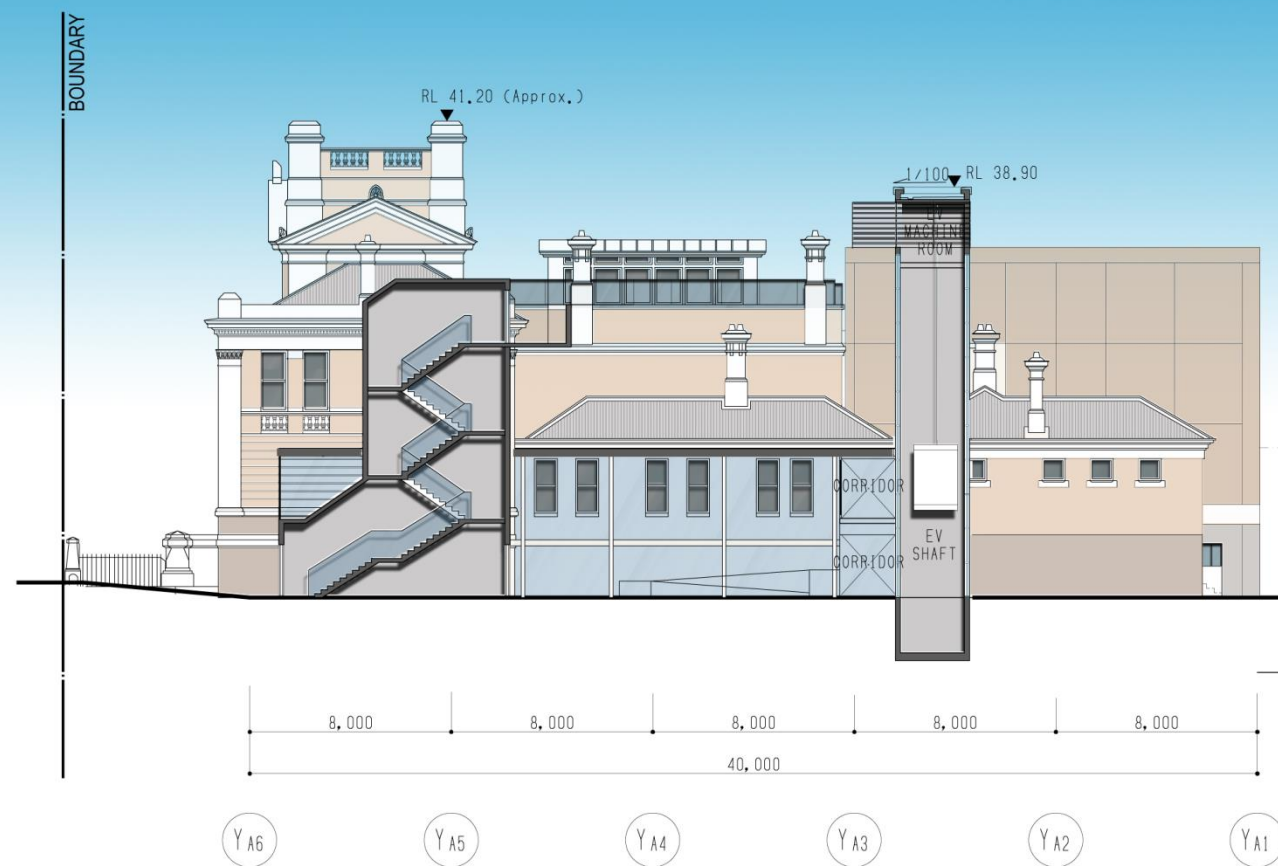












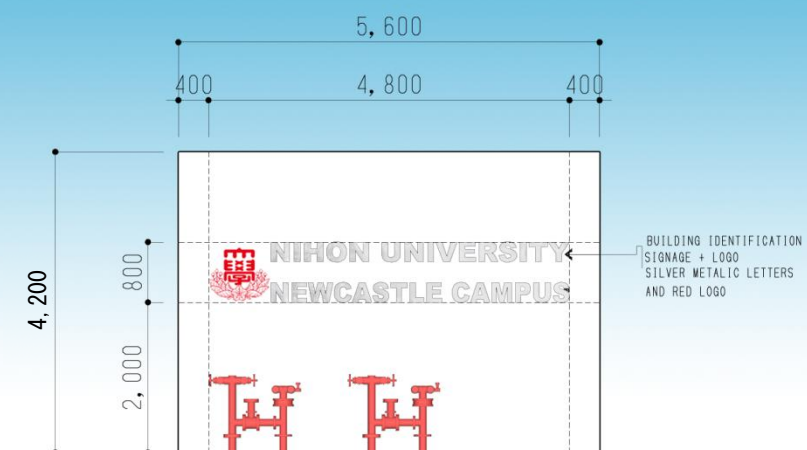
COURTHOUSE WEST ELEVATION (W-W')



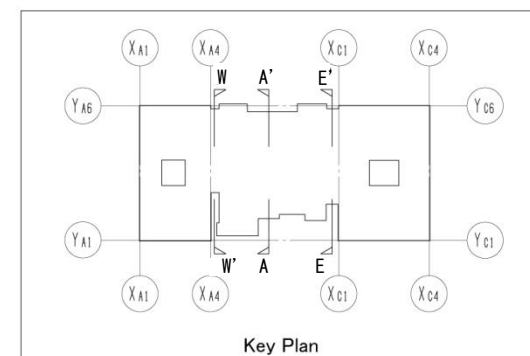
COURTHOUSE EAST ELEVATION (E-E')



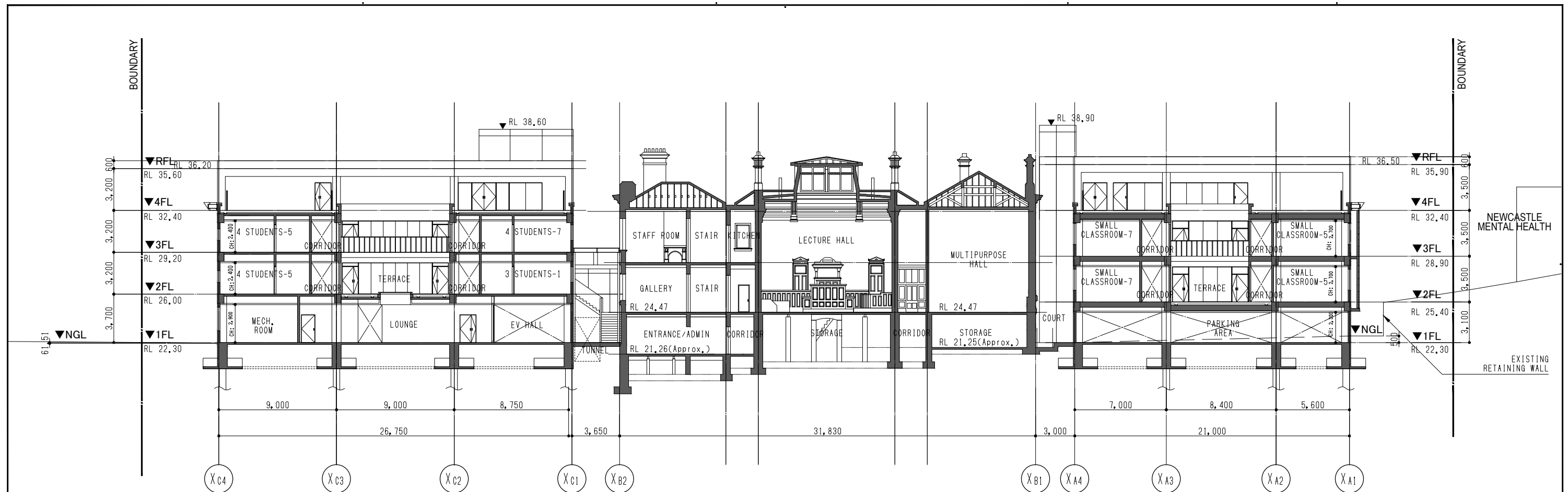
COURTHOUSE SECTION (A-A')



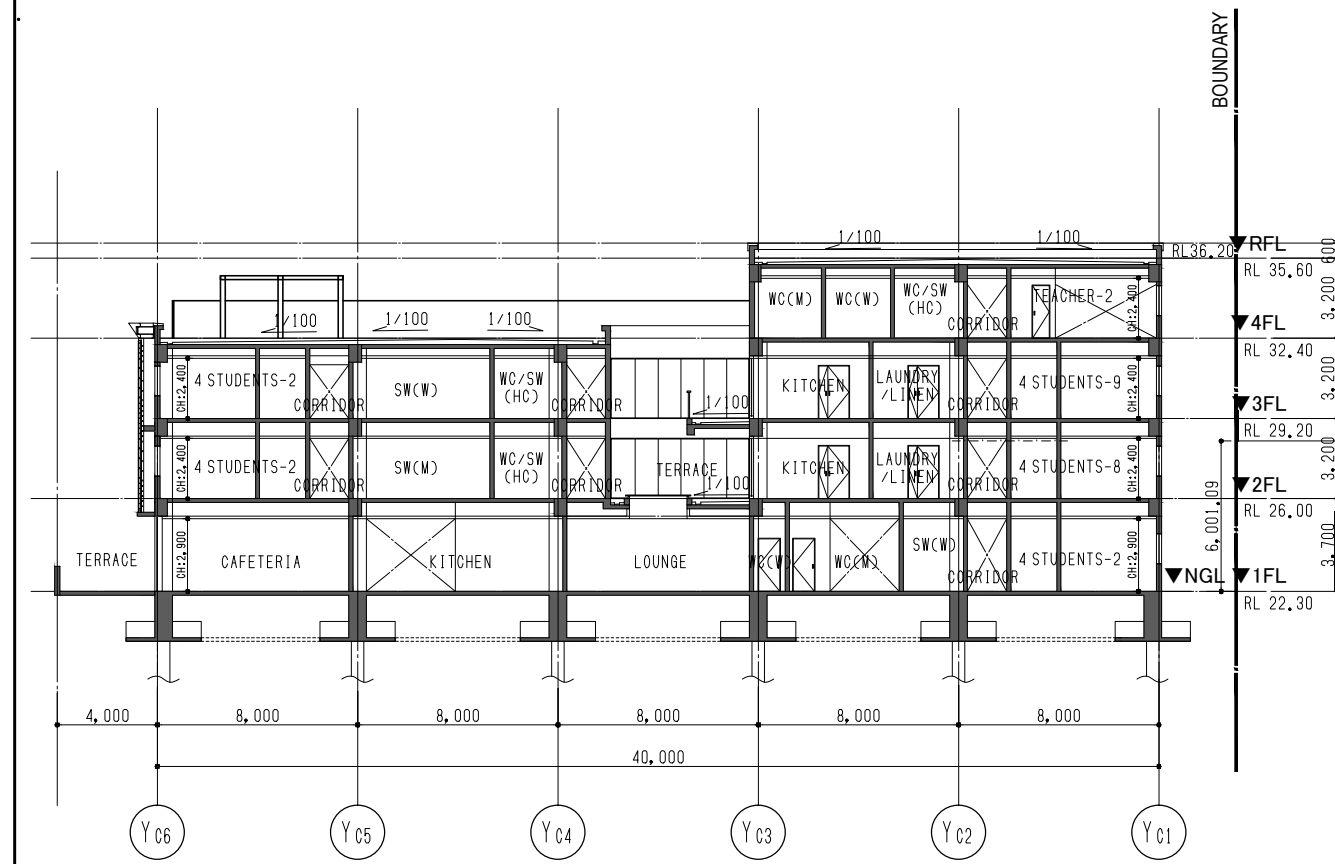
Building Identification
Signage Elevation -1:50



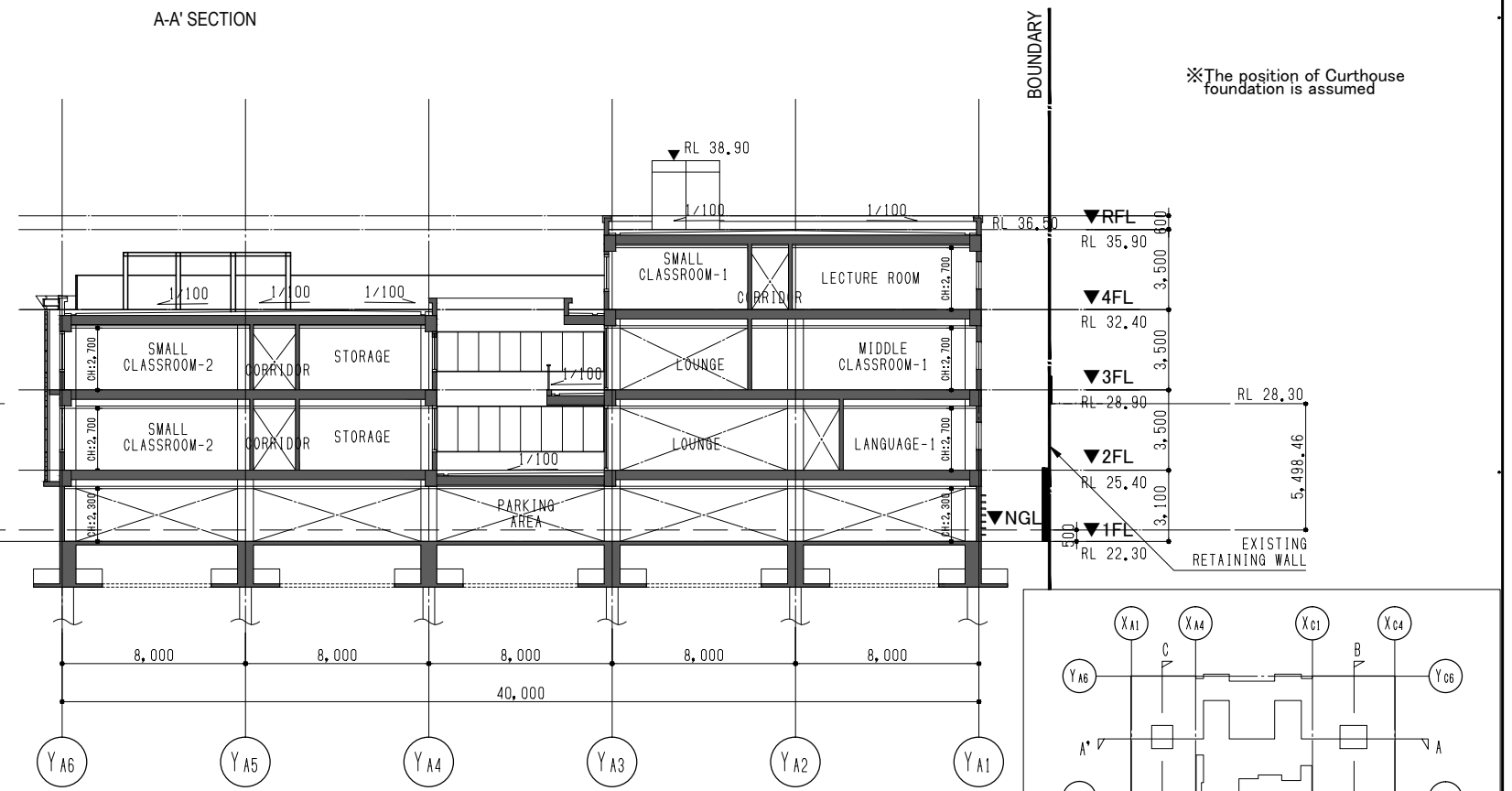
Key Plan



A-A' SECTION

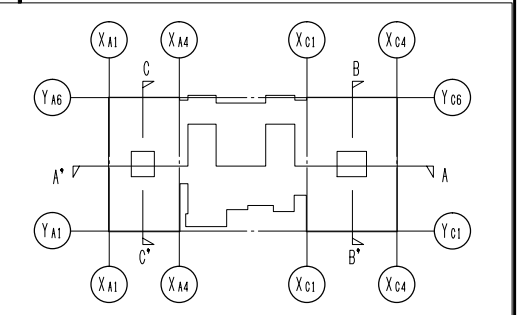


B-B' SECTION

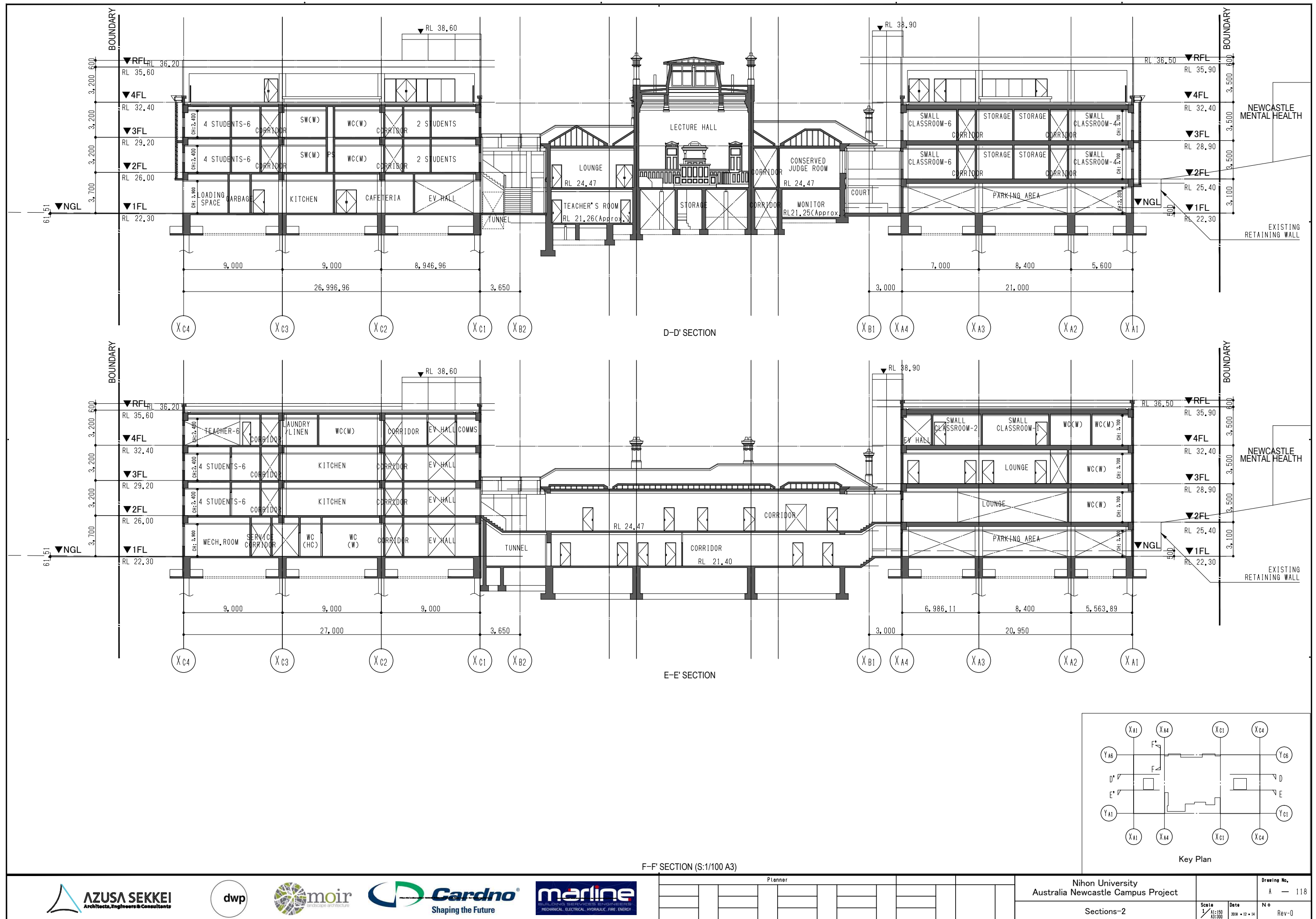


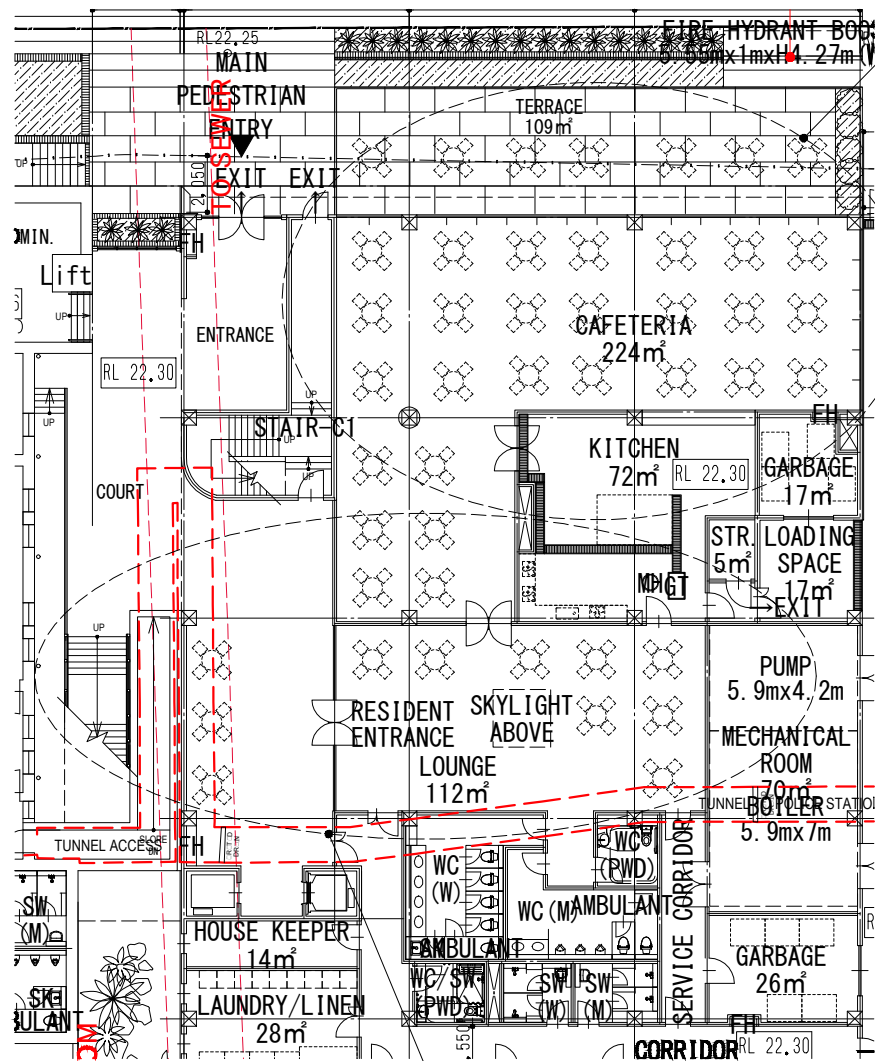
C-C' SECTION

※The position of Curthouse foundation is assumed



Key Plan





- 1st Floor Amenity Area**
- Entrance Lobby/ Lounge
 - Cafeteria
 - Southern Terrace

Entrance Hall & Lounge

The Entrance hall opens to a double height glass atrium adjacent to the Courthouse side elevation to give an established environment of the University and yet soft and kind thanks to the natural light and the natural flow of air, and the sight visibility that is continuous till the end section. Lounge area has a sky light to allow natural light from above but with the double height atrium aside, gives openness and a feeling of a safe environment, being already in a closed protected space. The Lounge, though semi-public area, would give a feeling of relaxation coming back home.

Cafeteria

The cafeteria is open to 2 sides to allow natural light to come in. It is equipped with an outside terrace open to street and public so that on sunny days and under nice weather students can enjoy snacks outside. The Cafeteria would offer pre-cooked catered light meals and beverages. Designed with natural light and earthy colours, the cafeteria offers relaxed and open interactive communication space for everyday.



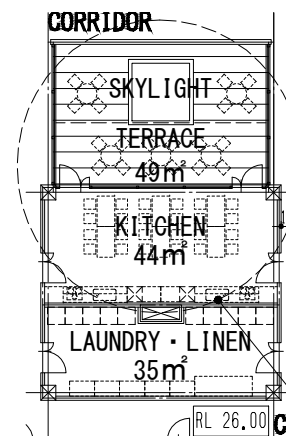
Privacy Considerations

On the front façade, privacy is assured with the louvres screen on the outside that would limit not only direct sun-light but also views from the street or from the buildings across the road. It would also limit the views from inside into the building across the road. Where the louvres are not installed, curtains and blinds inside the rooms would be used for privacy controls. Privacy for the rooms facing the atrium, the three rooms fronting the stair is outside the atrium, so that the glass wall with wooden louvres would shut the view and for the remaining two rooms, there is enough distance so that there would be no straight views.



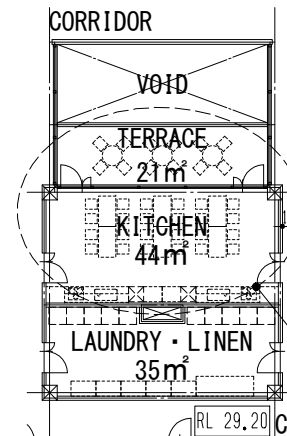
Southern Terrace

Backside terrace offers an intimate external outside communication space facing the Japanese Maple trees and is an outdoor private area. Directly accessible from the Old Library, the Southern terrace area offers calm and tranquil space to sit and relax in the breeze. In Autumn time while sipping hot coffee, students can enjoy the colourful leaves of the Momiji.



2nd Floor Amenity Area

- Communal Kitchen
- Terrace



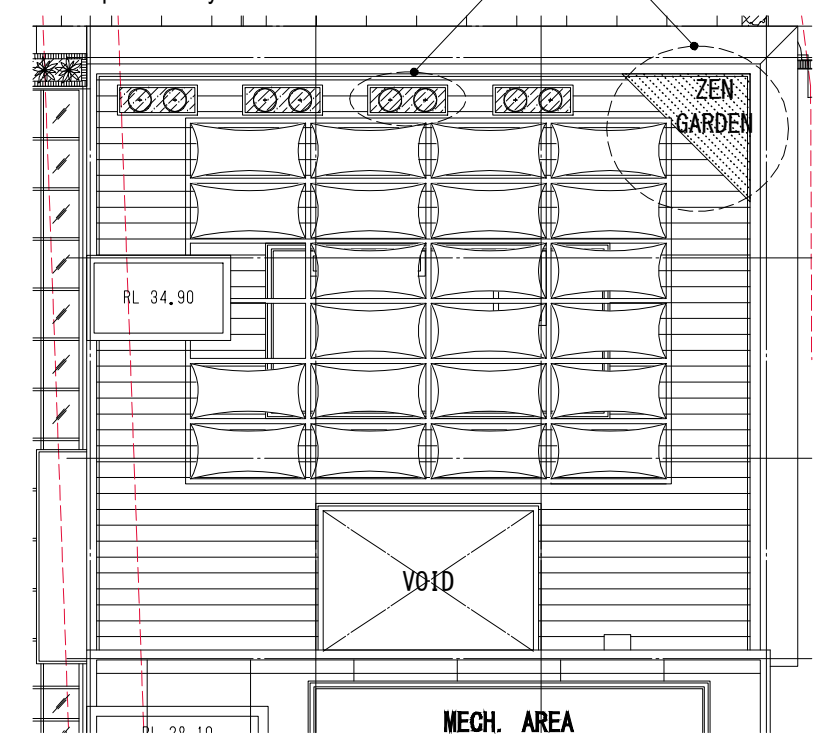
Kitchenette and Inner Terrace

Provided at every dormitory floor, the kitchenette and inner terrace open to air provide a private communal space for student use. Students can make their own light food or wait for their laundry to get done. It is also the only space where cross gender communication is possible between terraces.



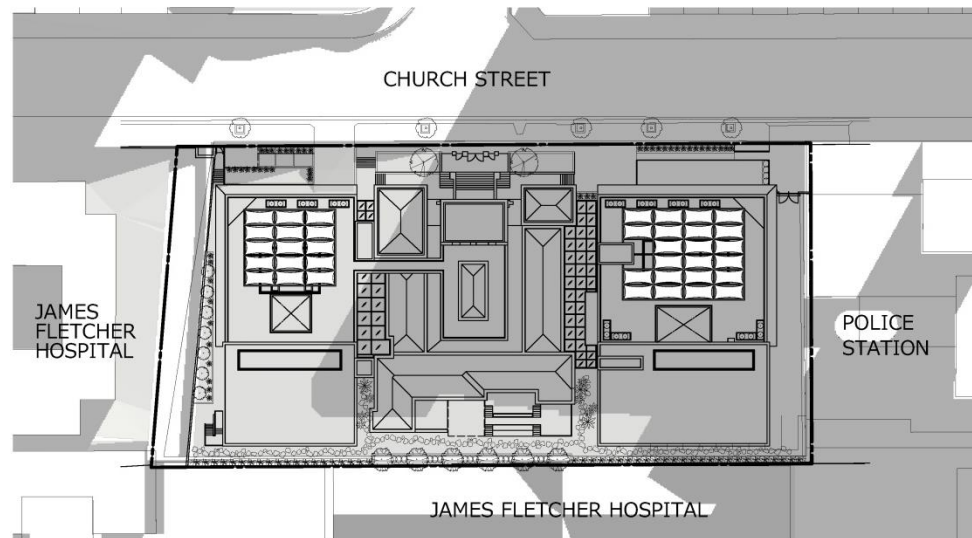
Planter Box

Zen Japanese Dry Garden

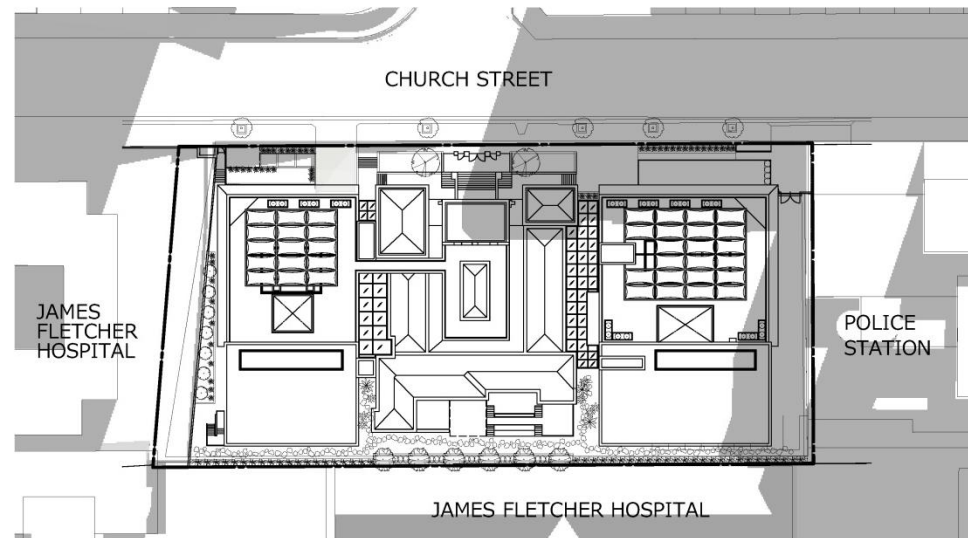


Rooftop Terrace

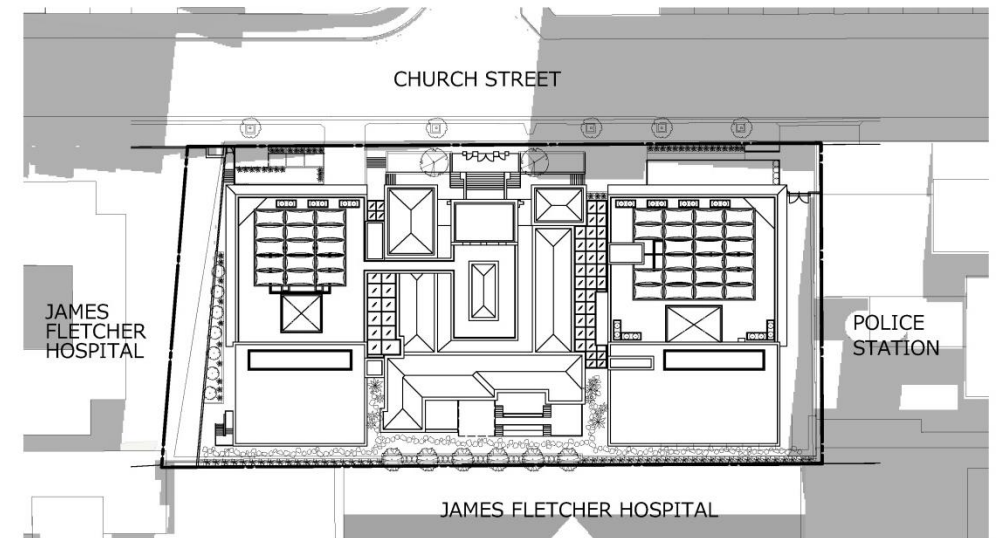
The roof top terrace offers a large space for an outdoor relaxation. The wooden deck and a Japanese zen stone garden at the corner, together with plants in the boxes would offer a private garden for the exclusive student use.



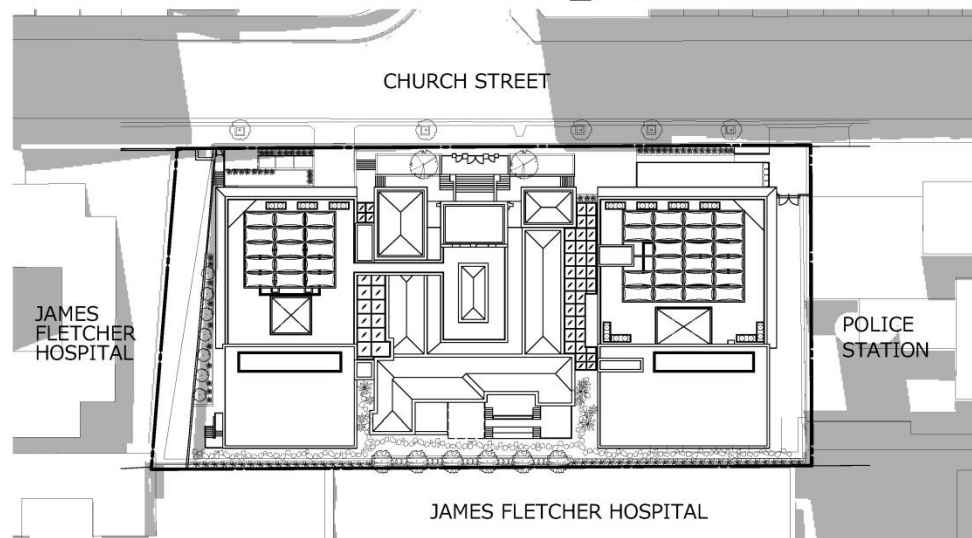
SHADOW DIAGRAM_9:00am



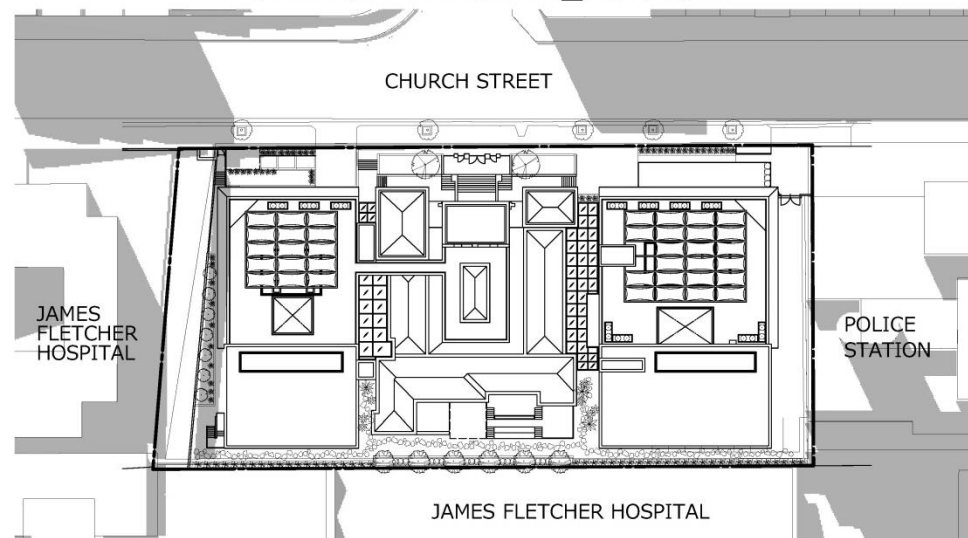
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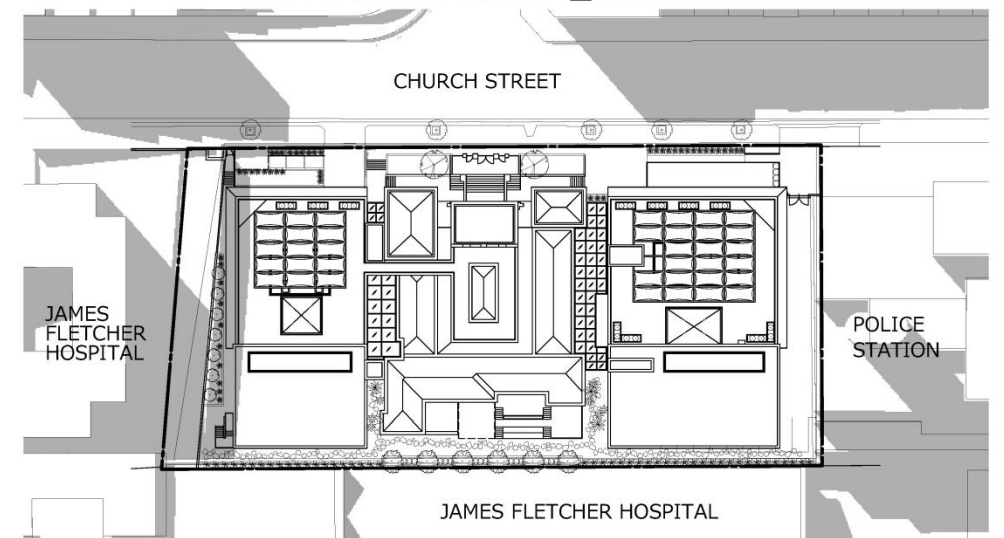
SHADOW DIAGRAM_11:00am



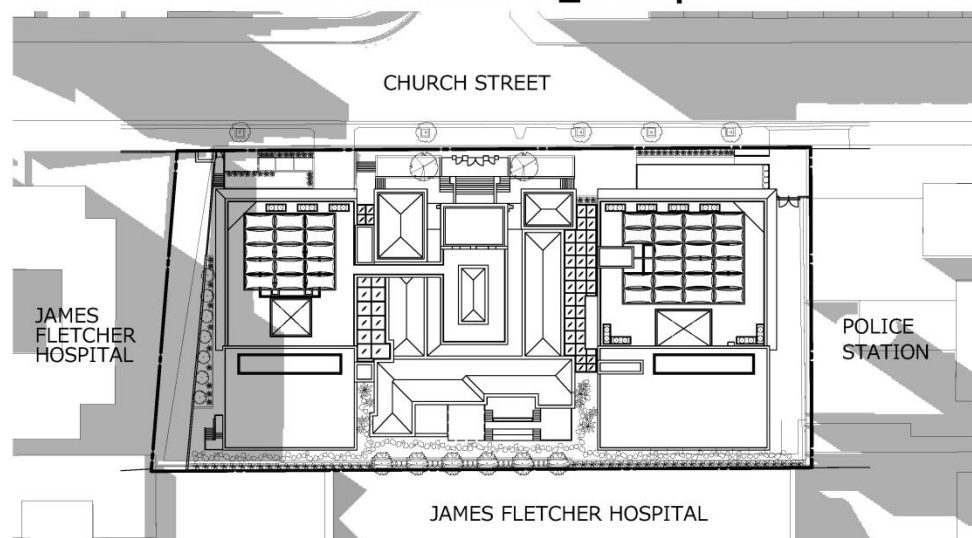
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SHADOW DIAGRAM_1:00pm



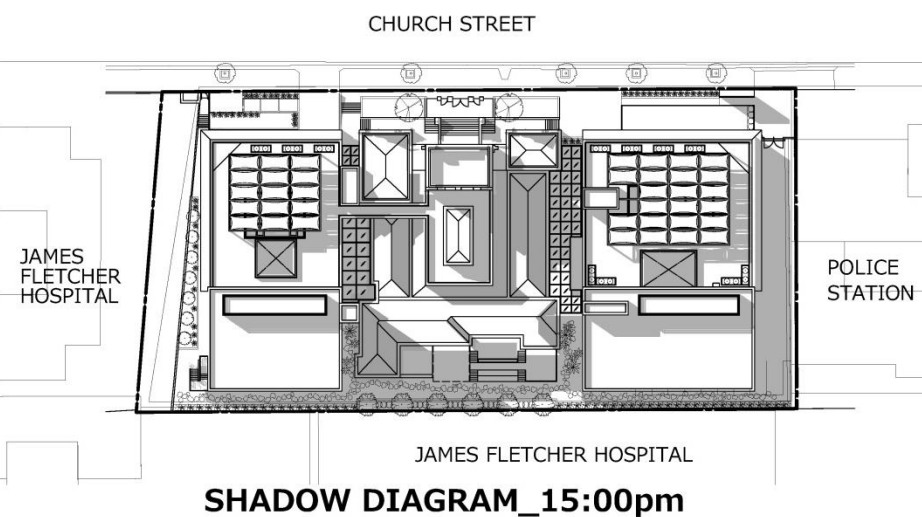
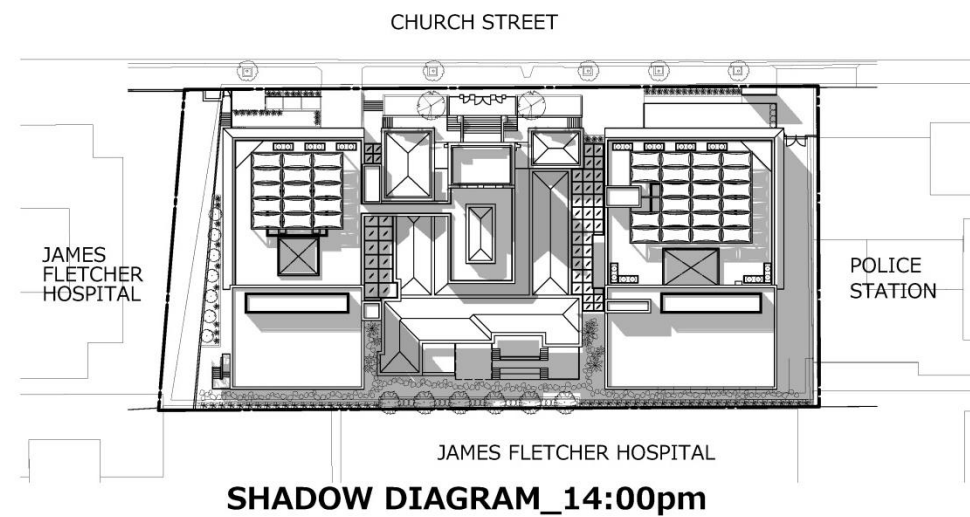
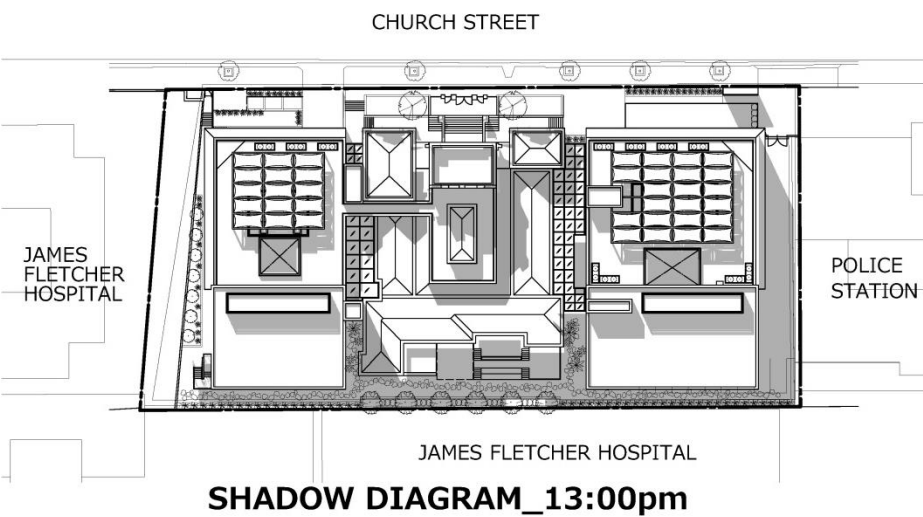
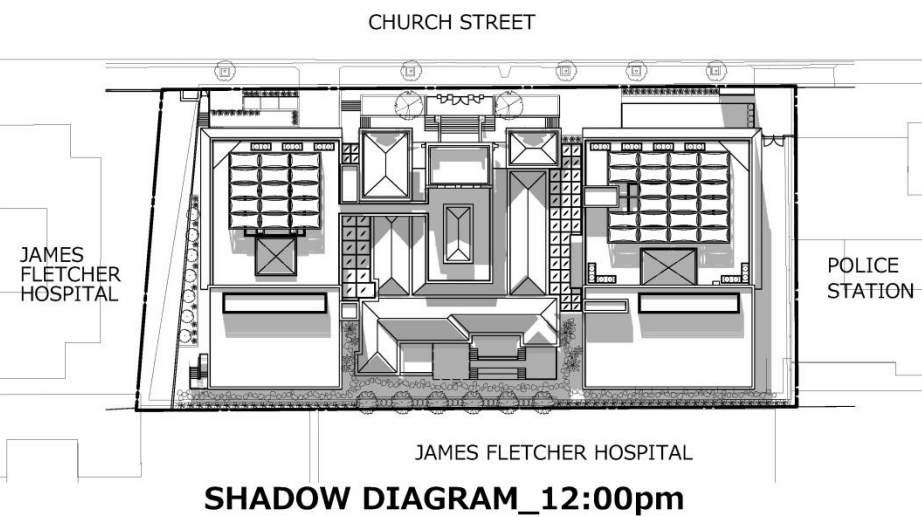
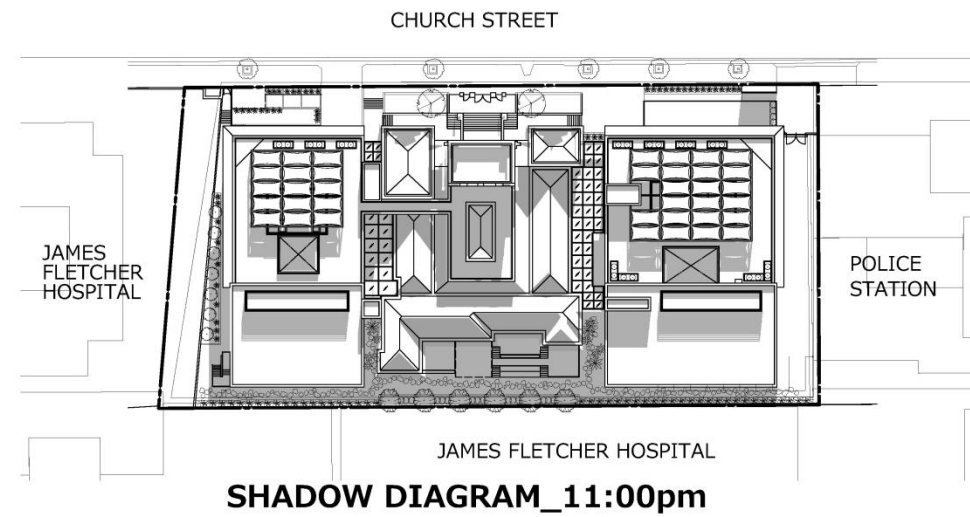
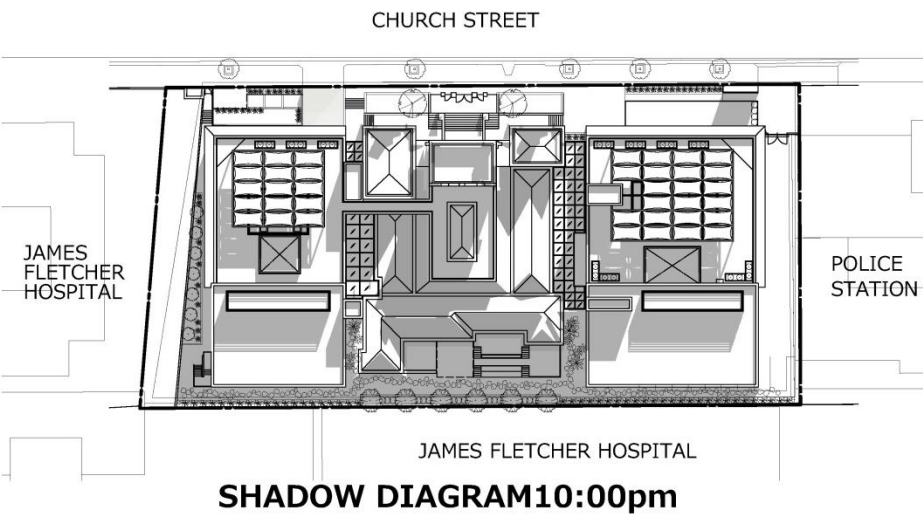
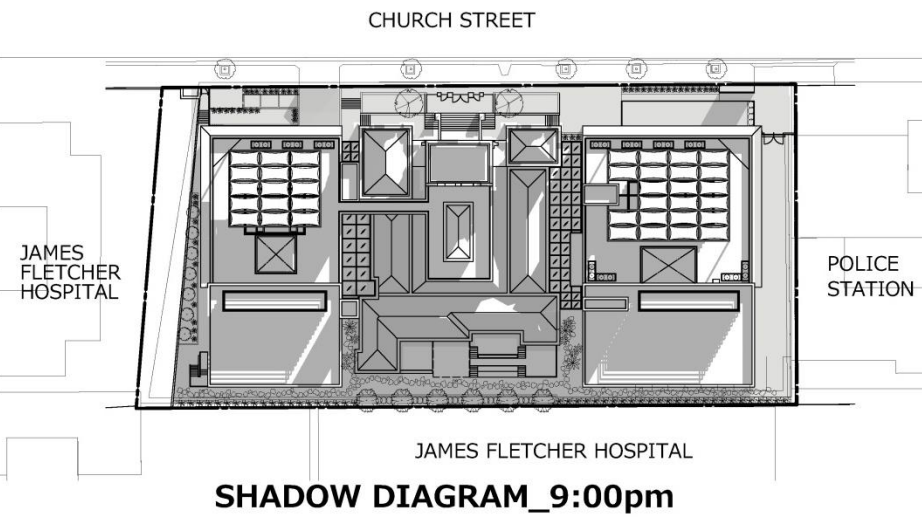
SHADOW DIAGRAM_14:00pm



SHADOW DIAGRAM_15:00pm

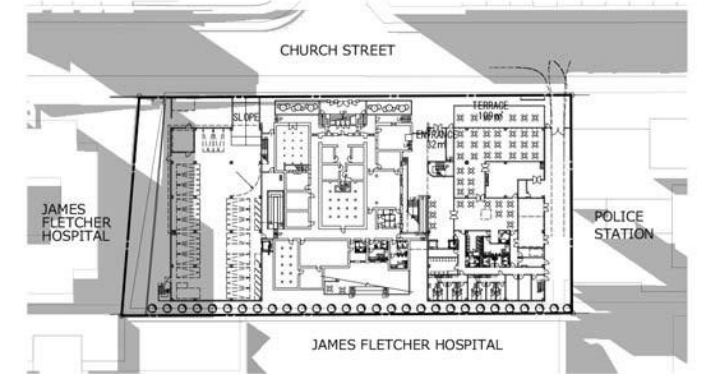
NOTE: ALL SHADOWS TAKEN AT THE WINTER SOLTICE – JUNE 21ST





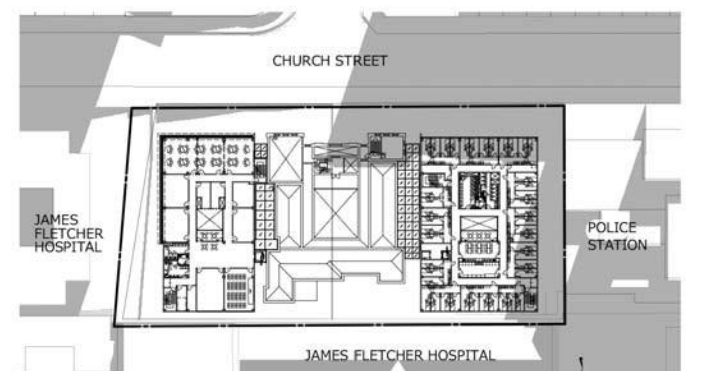
NOTE: ALL SHADOWS TAKEN AT THE WINTER SOLTICE – JUNE 21ST





SHADOW DIAGRAM_15:00pm

SCALE 1:900(A1), 1:1800(A3)



SHADOW DIAGRAM 15:00pm

The diagram is a 'Key Plan' showing a rectangular layout. It features a central rectangular area with a complex internal boundary. The layout is defined by a grid of points labeled X A1, X A4, X C1, X C4, Y A5, Y A6, Y C1, and Y C6. A small square is located in the upper left quadrant, and a larger square is in the lower right quadrant. A line segment labeled A and A' is shown in the center, with A' being a slightly longer segment than A.

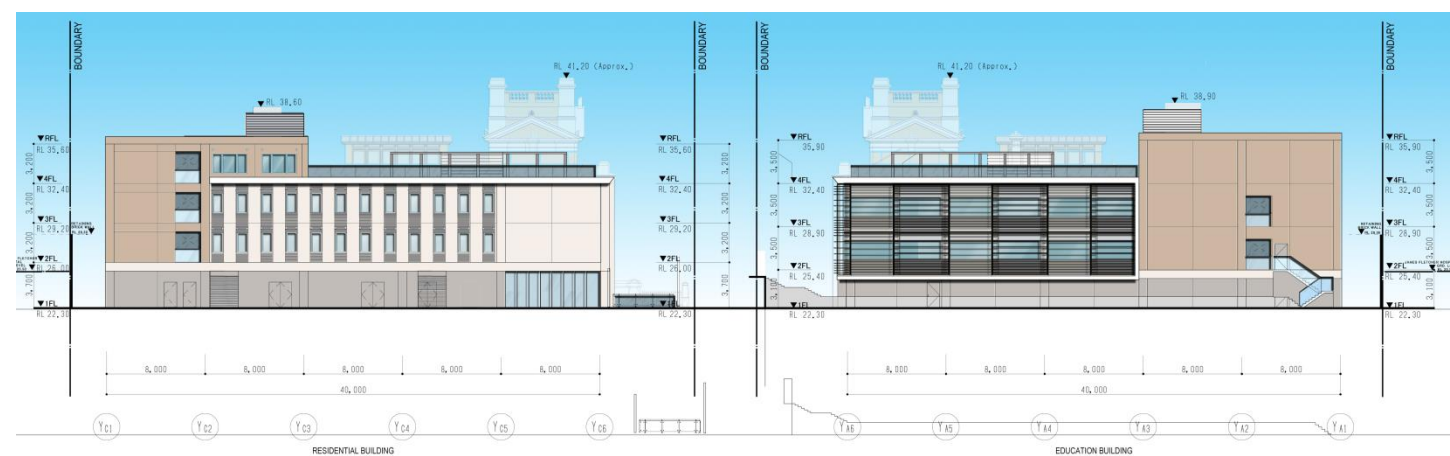
Notification Plan



North Elevation (S : 1/600 A3)

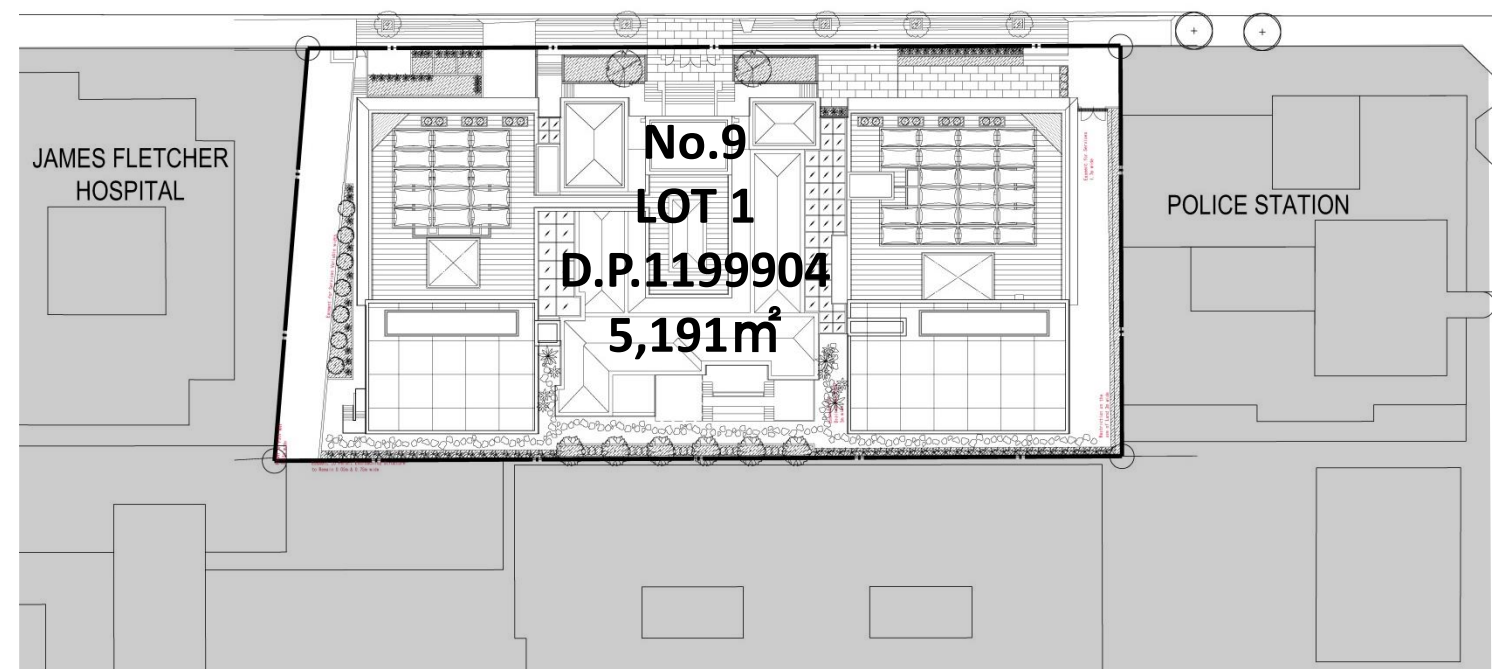
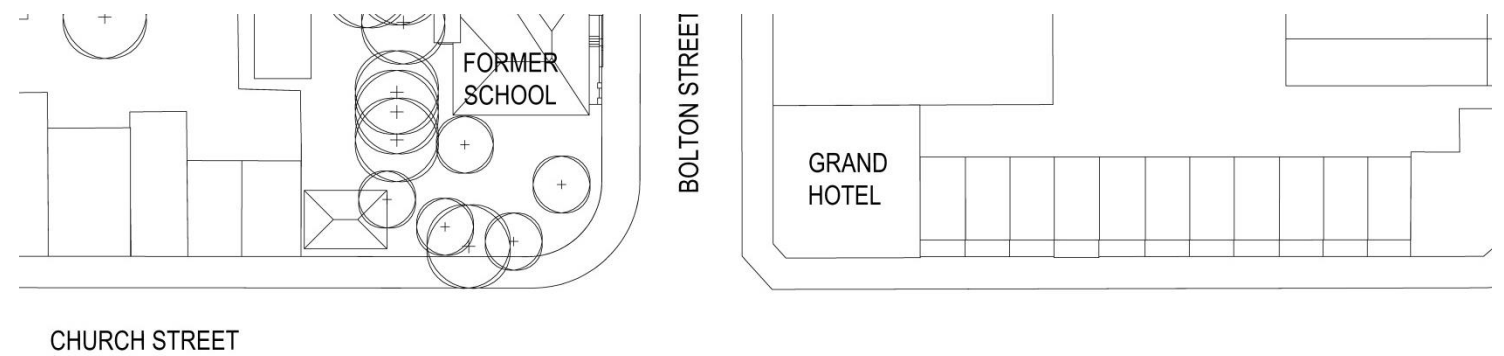


South Elevation (S : 1/600 A3)



East Elevation-1 (S : 1/600 A3)

West Elevation-1 (S : 1/600 A3)



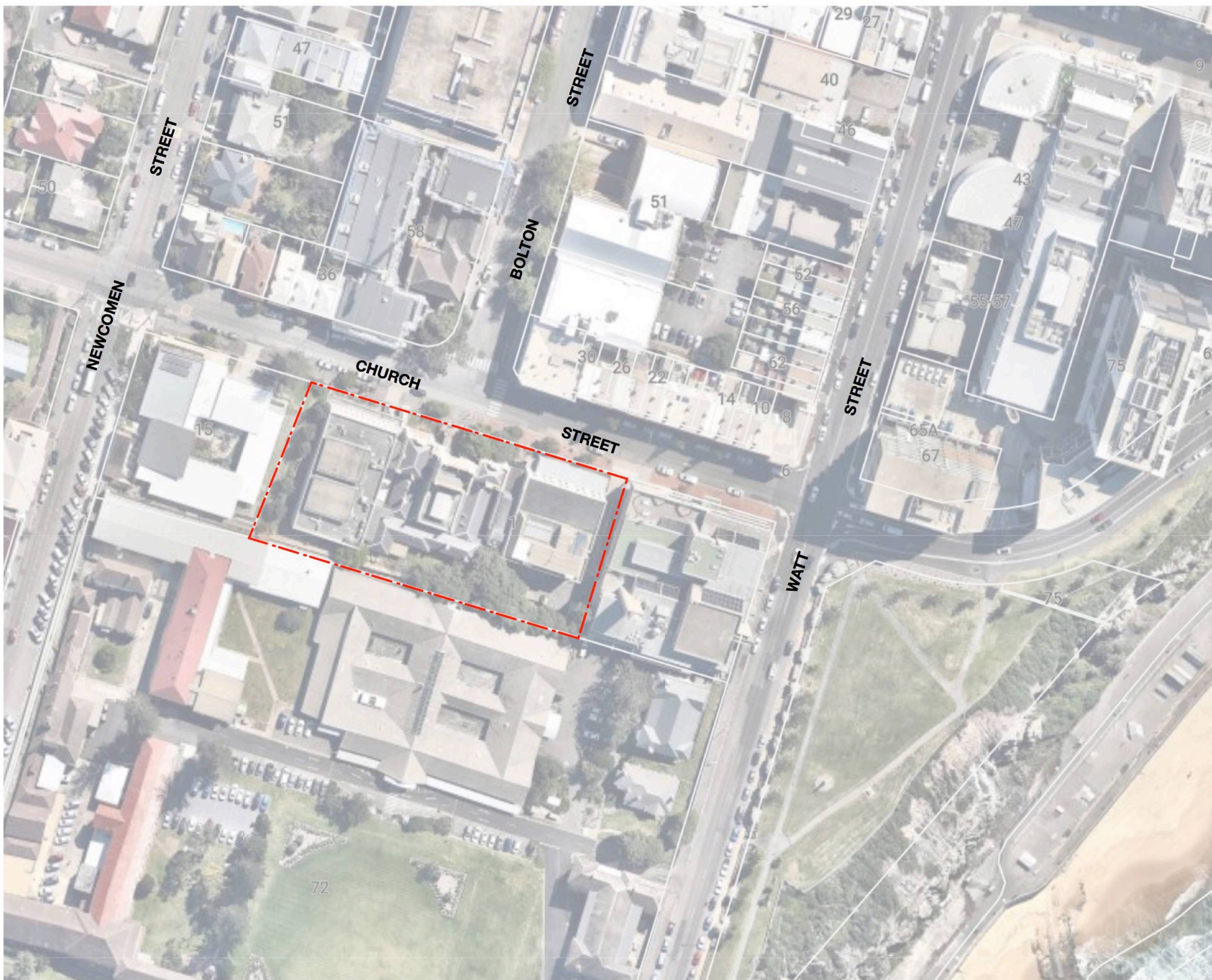
Site Plan (S : 1/1000 A3)



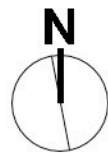
NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DOCUMENTATION (DA)

9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE,NSW 2300. LOT 1 D.P. 1199904



LOCATION PLAN
Scale NTS



DRAWING SCHEDULE

DWG NO.	DRAWING TITLE	ISSUE	DATE
LP01	COVER SHEET	REV C	19.11.2018
LP02	SITE ANALYSIS	REV C	19.11.2018
LP03	SITE PHOTOGRAPHY	REV C	19.11.2018
LP04	DESIGN STATEMENT	REV C	19.11.2018
LP05	LANDSCAPE PLAN - 1ST FLOOR	REV C	19.11.2018
LP06	LANDSCAPE PLAN - 4TH FLOOR + STREET ELEVATION	REV C	19.11.2018
LP07	PLANTING & THEMING PALETTE	REV C	19.11.2018



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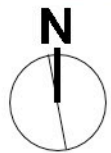
No.	Date	Revision
A	31.10.2018	DRAFT CONCEPT
B	13.11.2018	DRAFT DA
C	19.11.2018	UPDATE DA

PROJECT: NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS 9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE, NSW 2300. LOT 1 D.P. 1199904		DRAWING: COVER SHEET		DRAWN BY: CX	CHECKED BY: BR	APPROVED BY: BR
CLIENT: NIHON UNIVERSITY		STATUS: FOR SUBMISSION		PROJECT NUMBER: 1691		SHEET: 01 OF 07
				SCALE: NTS		REV: C
				DATE: 19.11.2018		DRAWING: LP01



- LEGEND**
- Boundary of development
 - Entry / exit
 - Site cross fall
 - Existing vegetation to be retained
 - Existing trees to be removed
 - Residential area
 - Health Services Facility
 - Existing street tree
 - Bus Stop

Google map
Scale: NTS



(Land zoning information from Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012)



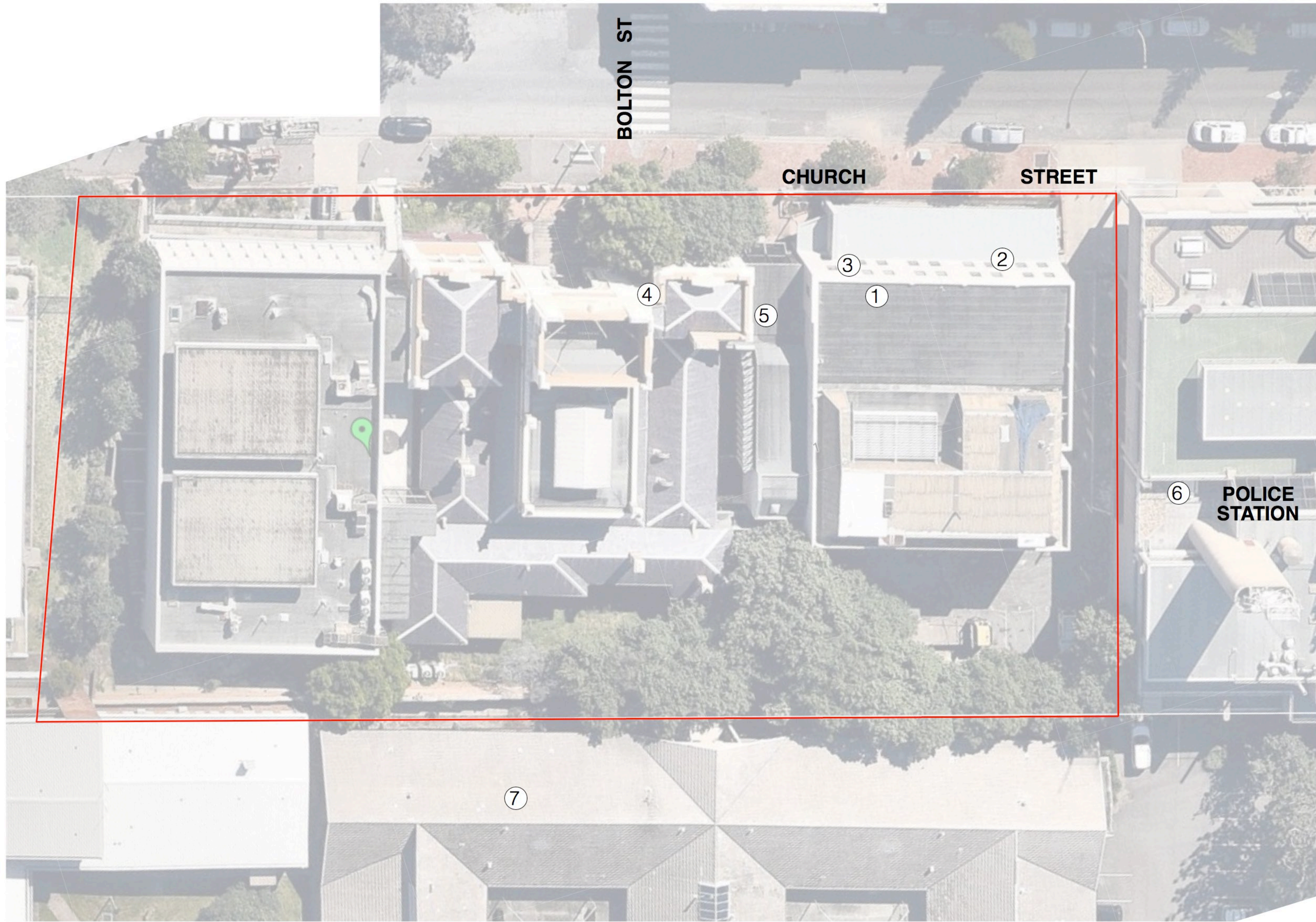
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C	19.11.2018	UPDATE DA

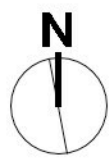
PROJECT:	NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS 9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE, NSW 2300. LOT 1 D.P. 1199904
CLIENT:	NIHON UNIVERSITY
STATUS:	FOR SUBMISSION

DRAWING:	SITE ANALYSIS
PROJECT NUMBER:	1691
SHEET:	03 OF 07

DRAWN BY:	CX	CHECKED BY:	BR	APPROVED BY:	BR
SCALE:	NTS	REV:	C	DRAWING:	LP02
DATE:	19.11.2018				



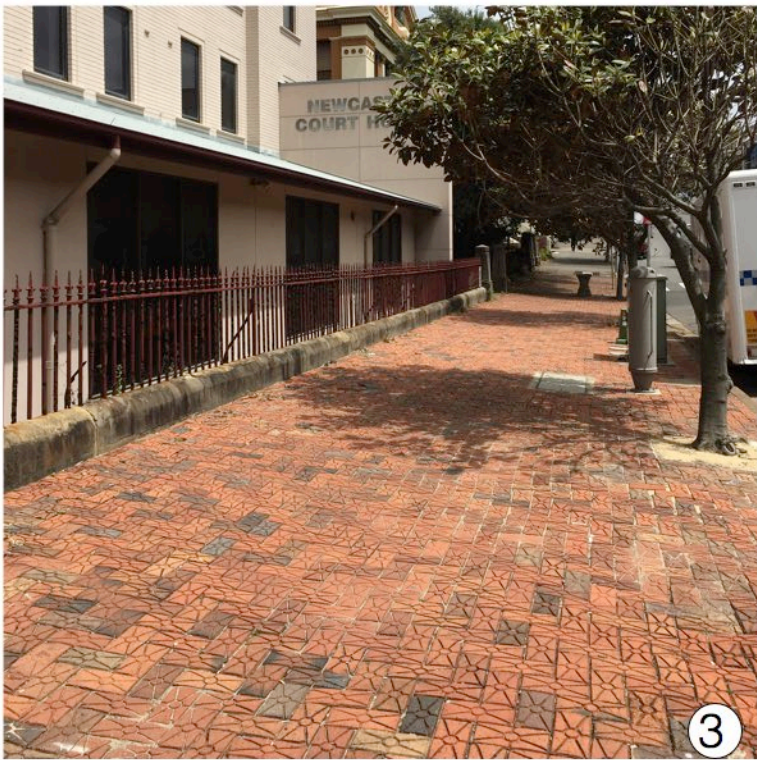
Google map
Scale: NTS



Existing fence retained. Existing concrete edge replaced with brick edge.



Existing plinth to be retained



Existing bricks reused as feature banding



Existing bollards & fence retained and make good



Existing tree to be removed



Plant hedging along boundary edge



Plant mass planting and vines along existing retaining wall

No.	Date	Revision
A	31.10.2018	DRAFT CONCEPT
B	13.11.2018	DRAFT DA
C	19.11.2018	UPDATE DA

PROJECT: NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS 9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE, NSW 2300. LOT 1 D.P. 1199904	
CLIENT: NIHON UNIVERSITY	STATUS: FOR SUBMISSION

DRAWING: SITE PHOTOGRAPHY	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1691	SHEET: 03 OF 07

DRAWN BY: CX	CHECKED BY: BR	APPROVED BY: BR
SCALE: NTS		REV: C
DATE: 19.11.2018		DRAWING: LP03

Nihon University Australia Newcastle Campus

Design Concept

Moir Landscape Architecture (MLA) understands that the needs of the students for outdoor areas should consider the limited spaces and best use of light and seasonal variation in the landscape elements. We understand that this exciting project brings together old and new, just as the landscape should mirror the relationship of old and new.

MLA for the overall design follows these concepts:

Enhancing Student Life in Newcastle

We understand that this project brings together small spaces. These spaces need to cater to a range of students studying far from home. Therefore, the spaces need to offer the students a place to meet friends, enjoy the daylight sunshine and also find contemplation and stillness.

Our design approach has been to provide a front open lawn to the buildings that allows student a public plaza style place where they are able to meet friends, appreciate the Newcastle heritage streetscape and enjoy views toward the harbour and beaches.

The aim has been to open the forecourt out as much as is allowable, some small garden beds provide a setting for the students to sit and meet. This forecourt space connects the heritage building with the main entrance to the university campus.

The scale of the forecourt pavement when viewed in plan reflects the linear architecture of the new campus buildings.

Street trees will be retained and two new feature trees will be added in the front of existing building for seasonal interests. It was an aim to reduce trees to the forecourt plaza area in keeping with the landscape philosophy to bring greater success to the students of the campus. The feature Japanese Flowering Cherry trees are to welcome the students to their learning environment away from home.

We understand that students also need a space for contemplation and quiet. This area has been designated to the back of the building. The space is limited by the narrowness of the area provided, view to the back of neighbouring buildings and the reduced sunlight to this area. MLA approach was to offer a contemplation space that directly relates to the rear of the courthouse. Elements associated with Japanese gardens have been included such as gravel, stones, bamboo and Japanese Maple trees. It was also considered that this garden could be viewed from student accommodation looking down and so the elements work in plan as well as a feature garden space. Due to the reduced light, feature planting includes shade loving species found in Australian rainforest areas in the mass planting, such as tree ferns, small soft ground covers mixed with Japanese maple. The pavement is very important in this space as it provides a contemplative setting and will include, gravel, larger stones, saw-cut concrete and any other reusable heritage pavement.

The Past meets the Present

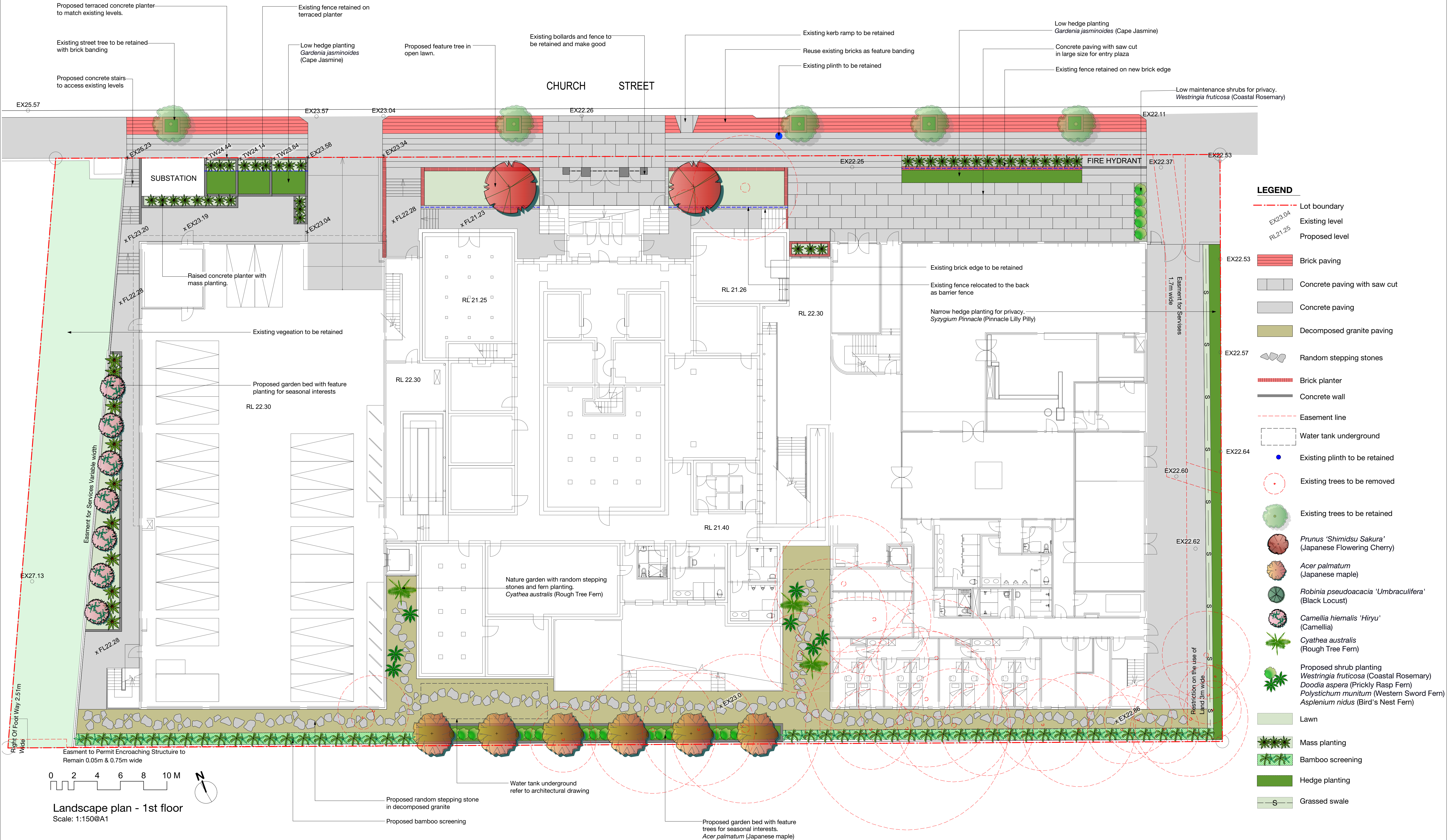
The Japanese building architecture brings together the old courthouse building next to the new living quarters and teaching areas.

There are many elements of the existing landscape that are suggested to be reused in their new setting. The existing heritage pavers used on the streetscape have been reused along the edge of the pavement. This will ensure that the heritage pavers run consistently for the entire length of the forecourt area. They will also form an edge so when viewed from a distance the Courthouse has a heritage setting.

The pavement design of the forecourt when viewed in plan is oriented to the linear building form of the new architecture. Additionally, the direct frontage to the old Courthouse building has larger format pavement to enhance the foundation of the building and give it a full street presence. The heritage gate remains in place however the forecourt paving extends so that it is functional as a forecourt to the university campus.

Some sandstone may be reused to create the water feature the main campus entrance. Alternatively, an existing plinth may be reused as part of the water feature so that the heritage elements meet the new building use.

MLA hope to create spaces that provide a range of experiences for the students, to bring the students together and to offer peace and contemplation as well as wonder and renewal about their new learning environment and temporary home in Australia.





Removable timber planter box with coastal planting.
Westringia fruticosa (Coastal Rosemary)
Carpobrotus glaucescens (Pigface)

Zen garden with feature rocks and decomposed granite paving.

LEGEND

- Lot boundary
- Deck refer to architectural drawing
- Decomposed granite paving
- Feature rocks
- Proposed shrub planting
- Timber planter box

Landscape plan - 4th floor
Scale: 1:200@A1



Church Street Elevation
Scale: 1:150@A1



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No.	Date	Revision
A	31.10.2018	DRAFT CONCEPT
B	13.11.2018	DRAFT DA
C	19.11.2018	UPDATE DA

PROJECT:	NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS 9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE, NSW 2300. LOT 1 D.P. 1199904
CLIENT:	NIHON UNIVERSITY
STATUS:	FOR SUBMISSION

DRAWING:	LANDSCAPE PLAN - 1ST FLOOR
PROJECT NUMBER:	1691
SHEET:	06 OF 07

DRAWN BY:	CX	CHECKED BY:	BR	APPROVED BY:	BR
SCALE:	AS SHOWN	REV:	C		
DATE:	19.11.2018	DRAWING:	LP06		

TREES



Acer palmatum
Japanese maple



Prunus 'Shimidsu Sakura'
Japanese Flowering Cherry



Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'
Black Locust



Cyathea australis
Rough Tree Fern

HEDGE + GROUNDCOVERS + GRASSES



Bambusa textilis var. Gracilis
Slender Weaver's Bamboo



Bambusa multiplex cv. Goldstripe
Goldstripe



Camellia hiemalis 'Hiryu'
Camellia



Syzygium Pinnacle
Pinnacle Lilly Pilly



Gardenia jasminoides
Cape Jasmine



Doodia aspera
Prickly Rasp Fern



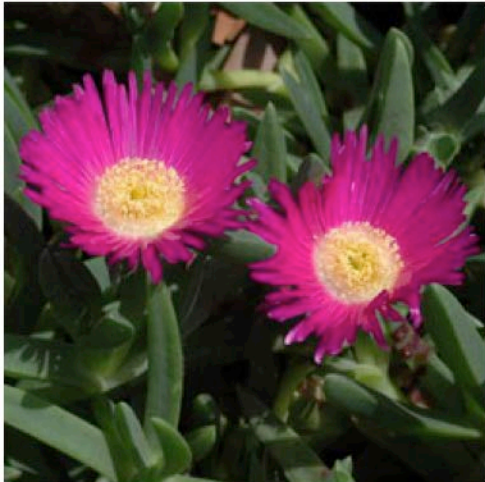
Polystichum munitum
Western Sword Fern



Westringia fruticosa
Coastal Rosemary



Hymenocallis littoralis
Spider Lilly



Carpobrotus glaucescens
Pigface



Viola hederacea
Native Viola



Asplenium nidus
Bird's Nest Fern



Lomandra longifolia
Mat Rush



Dianella caerulea
Blue Flax Lilly



Pennisetum 'Nafray'
Fountain grass



Poa labillardieri
'Eskdale'

PLANT SCHEDULE

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	POT SIZE	MATURE HEIGHT/WIDTH
TREES				
ACE pal	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	100L	4-5m / 4m
PRU shi	Prunus 'Shimidsu Sakura'	Japanese Flowering Cherry	100L	4-5m / 4-5m
PRU pse	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'	Black Locust	100L	4-6m / 3-7m
CYA aus	Cyathea australis	Rough Tree Fern	75L	6m / 5m
HEDGE				
BAM tex	Bambusa textilis var. Gracilis	Slender Weaver's Bamboo	10L	6-7m / ø3cm
BAM mul	Bambusa multiplex cv. Goldstripe	Goldstripe	10L	4-5m / ø2.5cm
CAM hie	Camellia hiemalis 'Hiryu'	Camellia	300mm	3m / 2m
SYZ pin	Syzygium Pinnacle	Pinnacle Lilly Pilly	300mm	2-6m / 1-1.5m
TRA jas	Gardenia jasminoides	Cape Jasmine	300mm	1-2m / 3m
LOW SHRUBS/GROUNDCOVERS				
WES fru	Westringia fruticosa	Coastal Rosemary	200mm	1-2m / 1m
DOO asp	Doodia aspera	Prickly Rasp Fern	140mm	0.4m / 0.6m
POL mum	Polystichum munitum	Western Sword Fern	140mm	0.9-1.2m / 0.6-1.2m
CAR gla	Carpobrotus glaucescens	Pigface	100mm	0.2m / 2m
HYM lit	Hymenocallis littoralis	Spider Lilly	140mm	0.5-0.7m / 1m
VIO hed	Viola hederacea	Native Viola	140mm	5-15cm / 2m
ASP nid	Asplenium nidus	Bird's Nest Fern	140mm	0.5-1m / 0.5-1m
GRASSES				
LOM tan	Lomandra longifolia	Mat Rush	100mm	0.5-0.6m / 0.5-1m
POA lab	Poa labillardieri 'Eskdale'	Tussock Grass	100mm	0.5-1m / 0.4-0.5m
DIA cae	Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lilly	100mm	0.5-1m / 0.5-2m
PEN naf	Pennisetum 'Nafray'	Fountaingrass	100mm	0.7-0.9m / 1m

Theming images



Concrete paving with saw cut



Stepping stones in decomposed granite paving



Zen garden with feature rocks



Timber planter box

No.	Date	Revision
A	31.10.2018	DRAFT CONCEPT
B	13.11.2018	DRAFT DA
C	19.11.2018	UPDATE DA

PROJECT: NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS 9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE, NSW 2300. LOT 1 D.P. 1199904	
CLIENT: NIHON UNIVERSITY	STATUS: FOR SUBMISSION

DRAWING: PLANTING + THEMING PALETTE	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1691	SHEET: 07 OF 07

DRAWN BY: CX	CHECKED BY: BR	APPROVED BY: BR
SCALE: NTS		REV: C
DATE: 19.11.2018		DRAWING: LP07

NIHON UNIVERSITY

AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS PROJECT

9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE

CONCEPT STORMWATER DESIGN COVER SHEET



LOCALITY PLAN
SCALE 1:1500

CIVIL DRAWINGS	
NUMBER	TITLE
81019007-CI-100	COVER SHEET
81019007-CI-120	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
81019007-CI-125	TYPICAL SECTIONS AND DETAILS
81019007-CI-130	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AND DETAILS

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Drawn LDB	Date DEC 2018	Status	<div style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">PRELIMINARY</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSE</div>		
Checked JS	Date DEC 2018				
Designed JS	Date DEC 2018				
Verified SGB	Date DEC 2018				
Approved		Datum	Register	Scale 1:1500	Size A1
		Drawing Number 81019007-CI-100			Revision 1



TOTAL SITE AREA = 5191m²
REFURBISHED/ADDITIONAL ROOF AREA = 1920m²

STORAGE

FROM NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL DCP SECTION 7.06 STORMWATER, THE VOLUME OF SITE STORAGE REQUIRED IS 25mm PER m² (FIGURE 1). THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REFURBISHED ROOF AREA IS 1,920m². THERE IS NIL INCREASE IN IMPERVIOUS LANDSCAPING AREA COMPARED TO EXISTING CONDITIONS. THEREFORE THE TOTAL SITE STORAGE

$$= 25\text{mm} \times 1920\text{m}^2$$
$$= 48\text{kL}$$

A 50kL RAINWATER TANK IS PROPOSED TO RECEIVE RUNOFF FROM THE ENTIRE ADDITIONAL/REFURBISHED ROOF AREA. THIS IS GREATER THAN THE 48kL MINIMUM TOTAL SITE STORAGE CALCULATED ABOVE.

DRAWDOWN

STORED WATER WILL BE USED BY CONNECTING THE RAINWATER TANK TO TOILET CISTERNS AND LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION.

WATER QUALITY

ALL RUNOFF COLLECTED BY ROOF AREAS IS TO BE PASSED THROUGH AN APPROVED FIRST FLUSH DEVICE AND DIRECTED TO THE RAINWATER TANK. RUNOFF FROM AT LEAST 90% OF PAVED AREAS IS DIRECTED TOWARDS LANDSCAPING AND/OR SWALE TREATMENT PRIOR TO DISCHARGING FROM THE SITE.
















FALL LANDSCAPING TO

50m³ UNDERGROUND
RAINWATER TANK.
REFER TO DETAIL ON
DWG CI-125.

DOWNPIPES TO CROSS
EXISTING Ø900mm
STORMWATER LINE AT
HIGHER LEVEL

DOWNPIPES GRADED
— AGAINST FALLOF
GROUND TO REAL PIT

LEGEND

	PROPOSED STORMWATER PIT		EXISTING WATER
	PROPOSED STORMWATER PIPE AND SIZE		EXISTING OPTIC FIBRE
	PROPOSED DOWNPIPE		EXISTING ELECTRICITY
	PROPOSED SUBSOIL PIPE AND CLEAN OUT		EXISTING ELECTRICITY UNDERGROUND
	PROPOSED SWALE		EXISTING GAS
	PROPOSED GRATED DRAIN		EXISTING COMMUNICATIONS
	EXISTING PIPE		EXISTING SEWER
			EXISTING SURFACE CONTOURS (INTERVAL = 0.5m)

NOTES:

1. DOWNPIPES TO PASS THROUGH APPROVED FIRST FLUSH DEVICE PRIOR TO DISCHARGE TO RAINWATER TANK.
2. LOCATION OF EXISTING SERVICES TO BE CONFIRMED DURING DETAILED DESIGN.

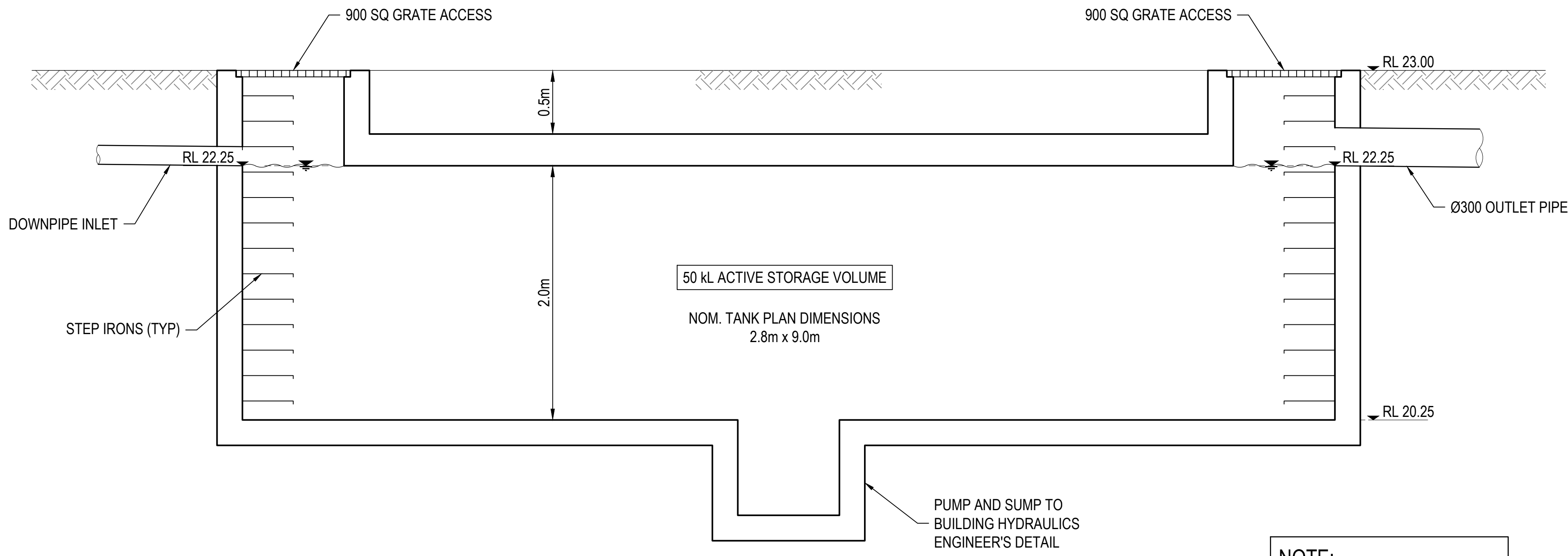
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Drawn LDB	Date DEC 2018	Client AZUSA SEKKI				
Checked JS	Date DEC 2018	Project NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS PROJECT 9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE	Status PRELIMINARY NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES			
Designed JS	Date DEC 2018	Title CONCEPT STORMWATER DESIGN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	Datum AHD	Register -	Scale 1:200	Size A1
Verified SGB	Date DEC 2018		Drawing Number 81019007-CI-120	Revision 1		
Approved	Date					
-	-					

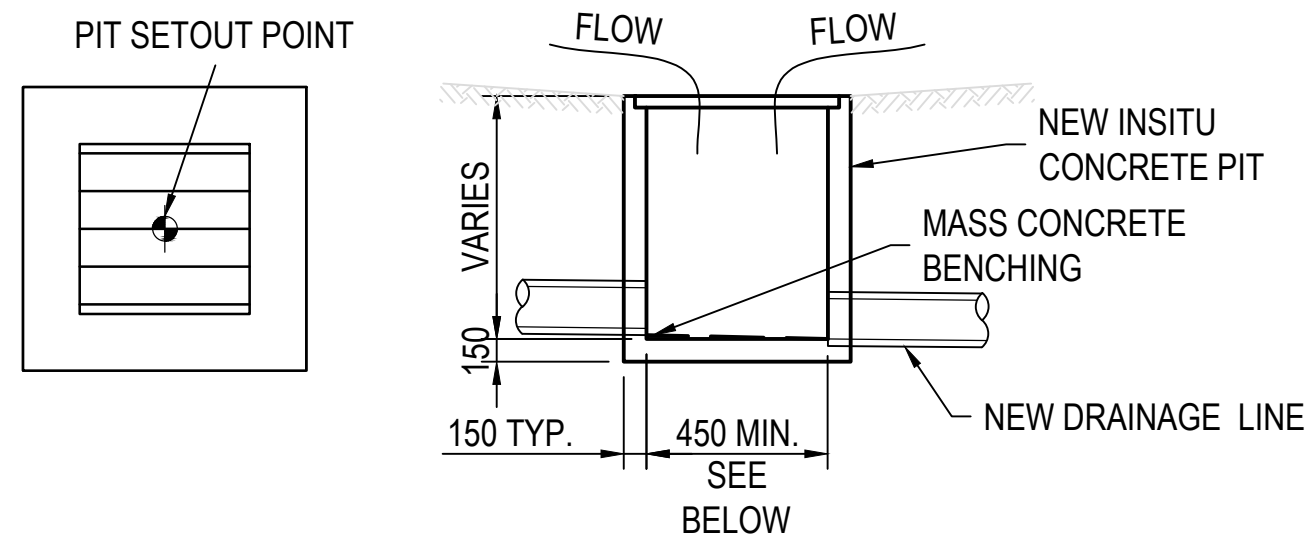
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SAVE DATE: 4-Dec-18 7:50:24 AM BY: Laas.dabrito DATE PLOTTED: 4-Dec-18 8:15:16 AM BY: LAAS DE BRITO

XREFs: x81019007-Civil; x81019007-A1 Title
CAD File: n:\Projects\90591Y19\81019007_newcastle_courthouse\Drawings\Civil\Civil\81019007-CI-125 [1] Sections & Detail.dwg



RAINWATER TANK SECTION
SCALE 1:25

1
CI-120

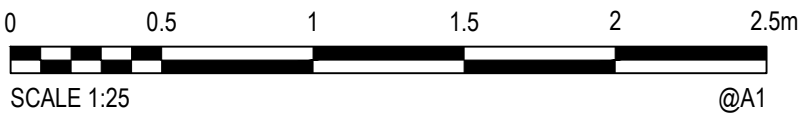


GRATED SURFACE INLET PIT DETAIL
NTS

450 x 450 PLAN INTERNAL PIT DIMENSIONS FOR PITS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 600 DEEP
600 x 600 PLAN INTERNAL PIT DIMENSIONS FOR PITS 601 TO 900 DEEP
600 x 900 PLAN INTERNAL PIT DIMENSIONS FOR PITS 901 TO 1200 DEEP
900 x 900 PLAN INTERNAL PIT DIMENSIONS FOR PITS GREATER THAN 1200 DEEP

- PIT CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
- DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.
 - DO NOT SCALE DRAWING.
 - CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH $f_{c'} = 25$ MPa.
 - SIDE WALLS OF ALL PITS DEEPER THAN 1500 ARE TO BE REINFORCED WITH ONE LAYER OF SL82 MESH CENTRALLY FOLDED 300 INTO BASE. HORIZONTAL CORNER BARS CONSISTING OF N12 AT 400 CENTRES WITH CORNER LEGS 400 LONG SHOULD BE INSTALLED AT ALL FOUR CORNERS FOR THE FULL HEIGHT OF PIT.
 - DEPTH OF PIT NOT TO EXCEED 3500.
 - PITS DEEPER THAN 1200 TO BE FITTED WITH GALVANISED STEP IRONS.
 - ALL EXPOSED PIT EDGES TO BE ROUNDED WITH 20 RADIUS.
 - GRATING AND FRAME TO BE WELDLOK GALVANISED STEEL SUMP GRATE OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT. GRATING TO BE AS FOLLOWS:
 - ROADWAYS CLASS D
 - CARPARKING CLASS D
 - LANDSCAPING CLASS B
 - SHAPE ADJACENT SURFACE AREAS TO ASSIST WATER COLLECTION.
 - PRECAST CONCRETE PITS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL.
 - BUILD INTO UPSTREAM FACE OF ALL PITS A 3 METRE SUBSOIL LINE FALLING INTO PITS TO MATCH PIT INVERT.

Rev.	Date	Description	Des.	Verif.	Appd.
1	04/12/18	INITIAL ISSUE	JS	SGB	-



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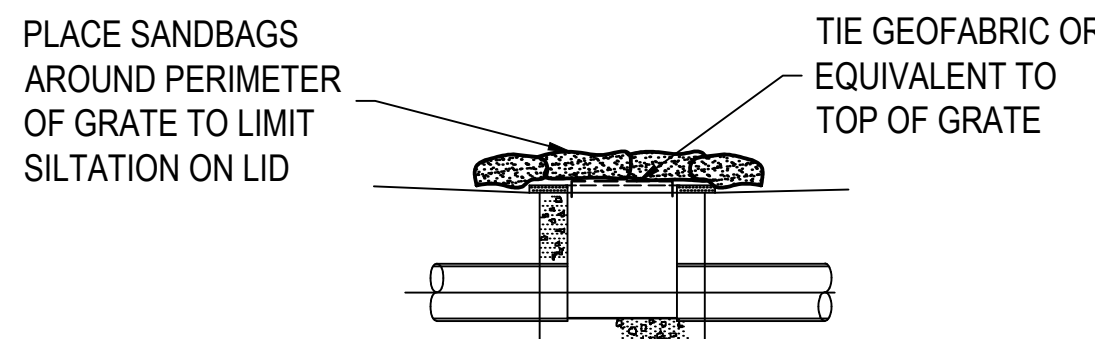
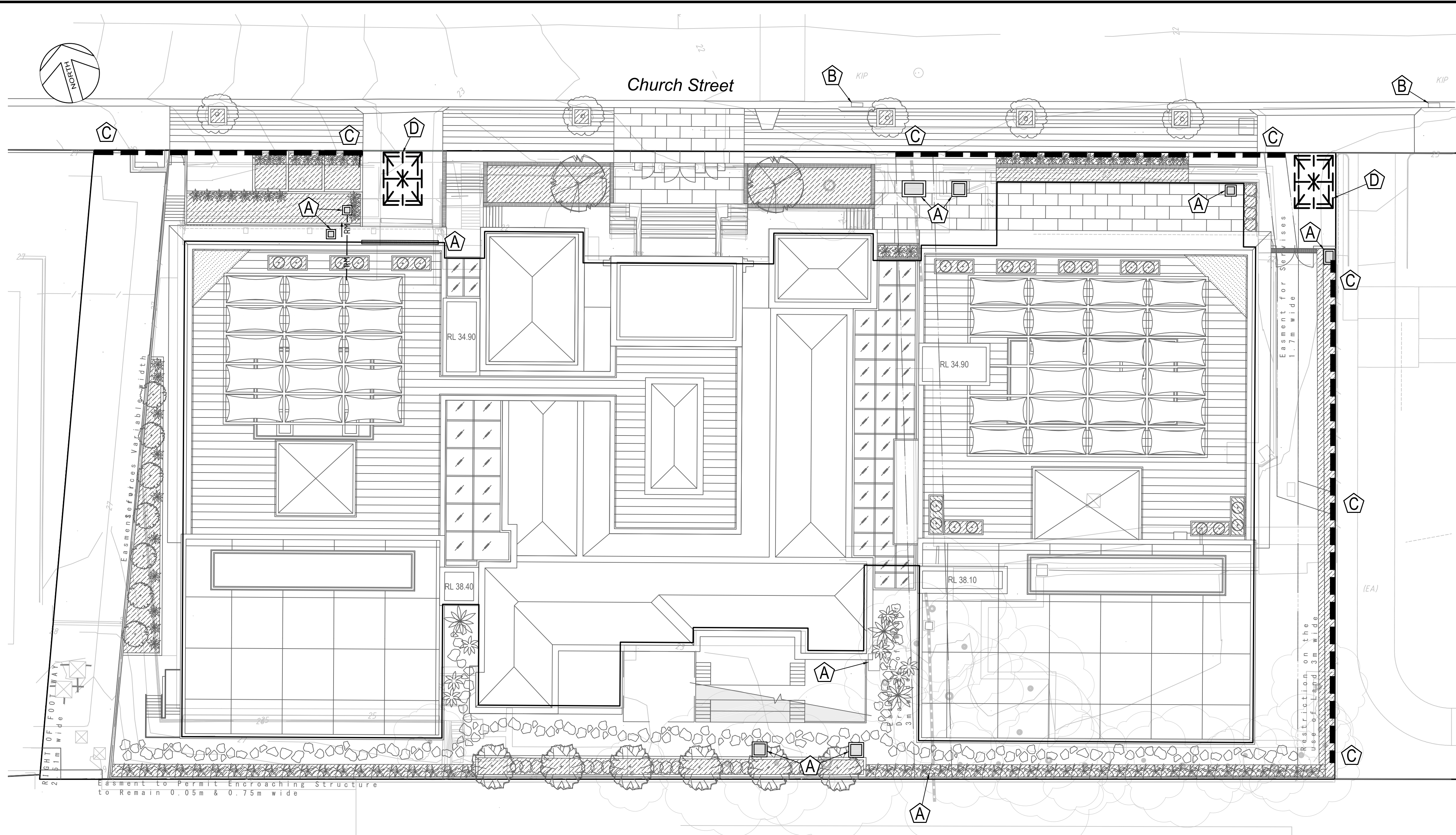
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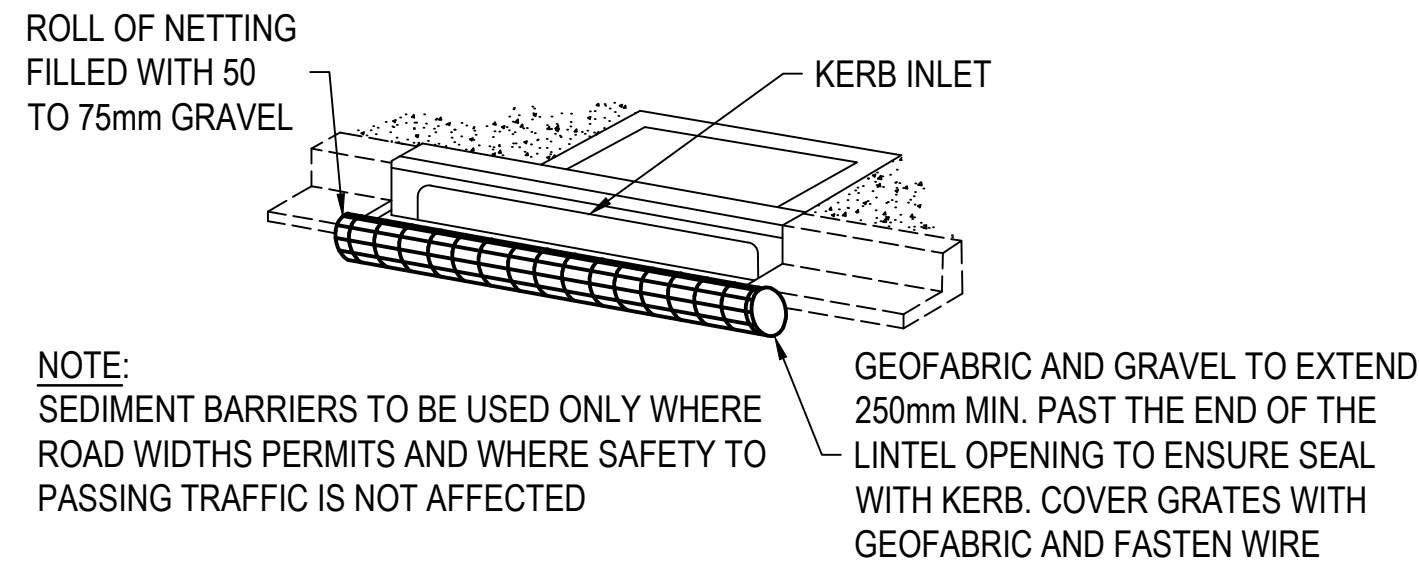
Drawn	LDB	Date	DEC 2018
Checked	JS	Date	DEC 2018
Designed	JS	Date	DEC 2018
Verified	SGB	Date	DEC 2018
Approved		Date	

Client	AZUSA SEKKI
Project	NIHON UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS PROJECT 9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE
Title	CONCEPT STORMWATER DESIGN TYPICAL SECTIONS AND DETAILS

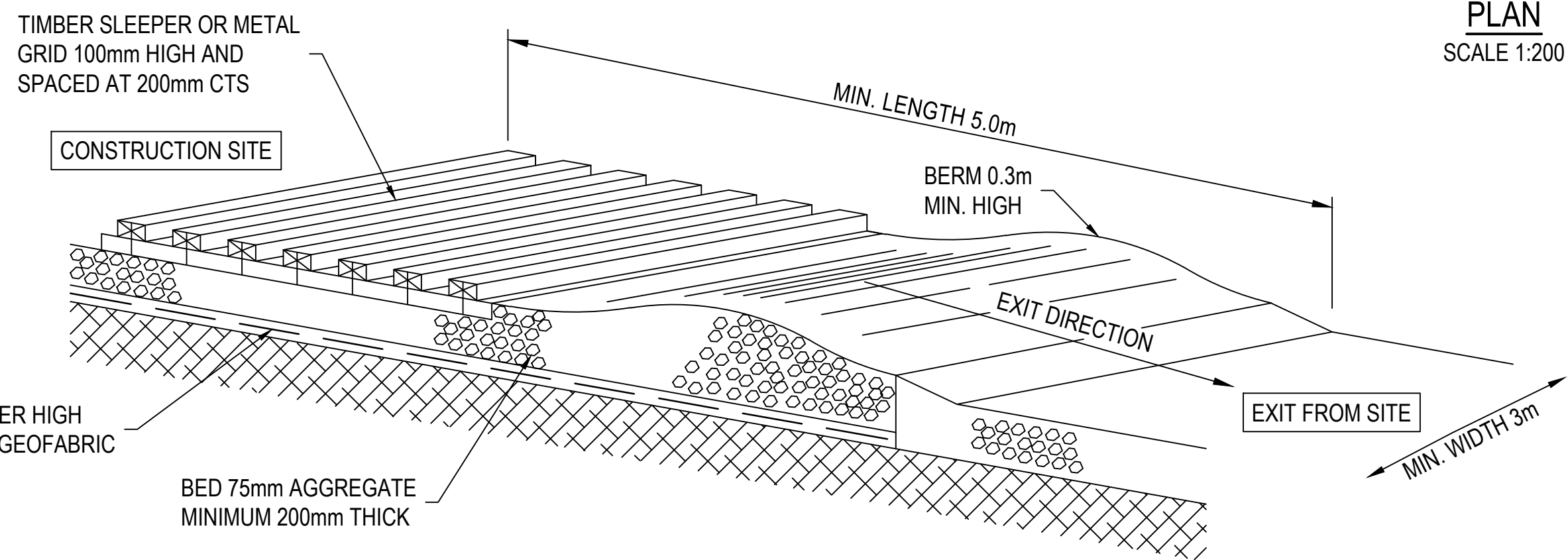
Status	PRELIMINARY NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES			
Datum	AHD	Register	-	Scale
				AS SHOWN
Drawing Number	81019007-CI-125			Size
				A1
Revision	1			



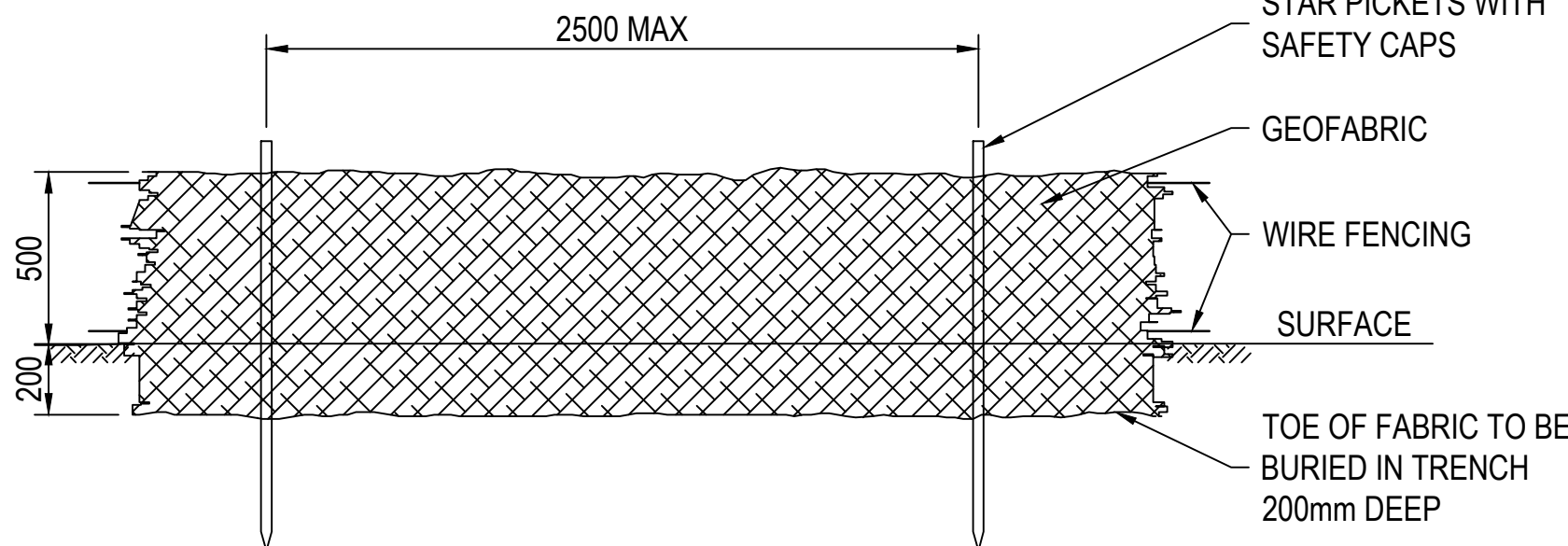
**TEMPORARY SURFACE INLET SEDIMENT TRAP
OR GROSS POLLUTANT TRAP**
WHEN USED AS A GROSS POLLUTANT TRAP
STRUCTURE SHALL BE REGULARLY DESILTED



SEDIMENT BARRIER FOR KERB INLET PITS

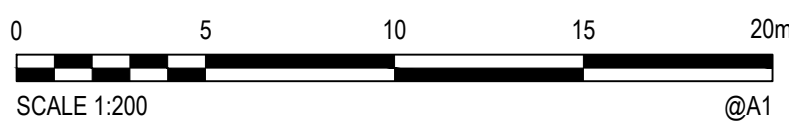


TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE EXIT



TYPICAL SILT FENCE DETAIL

LEGEND	
	TEMPORARY SURFACE INLET SEDIMENT TRAP OR GROSS POLLUTANT TRAP
	SEDIMENT BARRIER FOR KERB INLET PITS
	SILT FENCE
	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE EXIT



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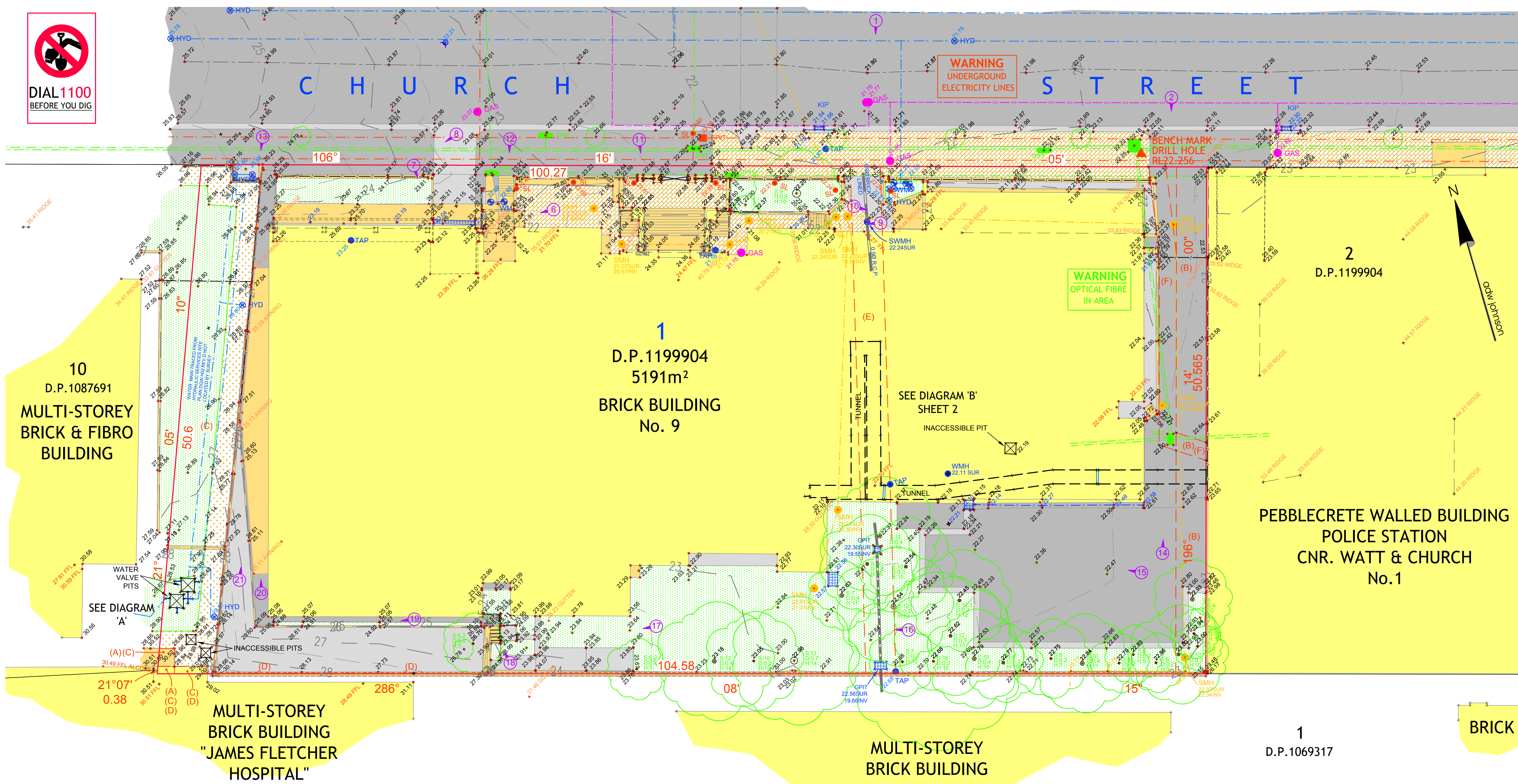
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Drawn LDB
Checked JS
Designed JS
Verified SGB
Approved
Date DEC 2018
Date DEC 2018
Date DEC 2018
Date DEC 2018
Date

Client **AZUSA SEKKI**
Project **NIHON UNIVERSITY
AUSTRALIA NEWCASTLE CAMPUS PROJECT
9 CHURCH STREET, NEWCASTLE**
Title **CONCEPT STORMWATER DESIGN
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
AND DETAILS**

Status **PRELIMINARY**
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
Datum AHD Register - Scale Size A1
Drawing Number **81019007-CI-130** Revision **1**

Rev.	Date	Initial Issue	Description	Des.	Verif.	Appd.
1	04/12/18	INITIAL ISSUE		JS	SGB	-



LEGEND

- ▲ BENCH MARK
- EPIT
- LP
- SL
- HYD
- SV
- WM
- TAP
- WMH
- WMH
- PIT
- INSP
- SMH
- TPT
- GAS
- PHOTOGRAPH DIRECTION
- 27.84 IV
- SPOT HEIGHT INVERSE SHOT
- DRAINAGE LINE
- ELECTRICAL LINE
- FENCE LINE
- GAS LINE
- OPT
- S
- T
- W
- EASEMENT
- EASEMENT FOR SERVICES VARIABLE WIDTH
- EASEMENT TO PERMIT ENCROACHING STRUCTURE TO REMAIN 0.05 AND 0.75 WIDE
- EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE OF WATER 3 WIDE (LIMITED IN HEIGHT)
- EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 1.7 WIDE
- TREE DETAILS
- FOLIAGE SPREAD
- TRUNK DIAMETER
- TREE HEIGHT

- (A) RIGHT OF FOOT WAY 2.51 WIDE (D.P.1199904)
 (B) RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF LAND 3 WIDE (D.P.1199904)
 (C) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES VARIABLE WIDTH (D.P.1199904)
 (D) EASEMENT TO PERMIT ENCROACHING STRUCTURE TO REMAIN 0.05 AND 0.75 WIDE (D.P.1199904)
 (E) EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE OF WATER 3 WIDE (LIMITED IN HEIGHT) (D.P.1199904)
 (F) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 1.7 WIDE (D.P.1199904)

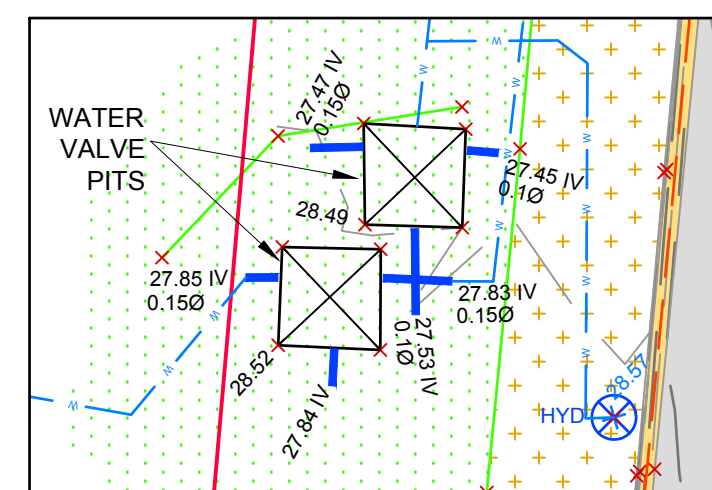


DIAGRAM 'A'
SCALE 1:100

NOTES:-

- SERVICES HAVE BEEN LOCATED WHERE VISIBLE ONLY. PRIOR TO EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ALL SERVICES ARE TO BE LOCATED BY THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY.
- SPOT LEVELS AND CONTOURS SHOWN HEREON ARE FOR DESIGN PURPOSES ONLY AND ARE TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION.
- THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETAIL SURVEY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANYTHING OTHER THAN THAT PURPOSE.

ver.	date	comment	surveyed	drawn	checked	pm	co-ordinate information	level information	scale (A1 original size)	page
A	10.09.18	INITIAL ISSUE	CD	LB/MC	CD	TC	CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM: MGA 56 ORIGIN OF CO-ORDINATES: P.M. 19805 DATE OF SURVEY: 30.08.18	DATUM: AHD ORIGIN OF LEVELS: P.M. 19805 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 0.5	0 5.0 10.0m SCALE: 1:200 (FULL)	1 OF 2

• project management • civil engineering • infrastructure • superintendency • economic analysis • social impact • town planning • surveying • development feasibility • visualisation • urban design

drawing title:

Detail Survey of
Lot 1 D.P. 1199904

location: 9 Church Street,
Newcastle

council: Newcastle

dwg ref: 239815-DET-001-A

client:

AZUSA SEKKEI CO LTD



central coast office ph: (02) 4305 4300
hunter office ph: (02) 4978 5100
sydney office ph: (02) 8046 7411

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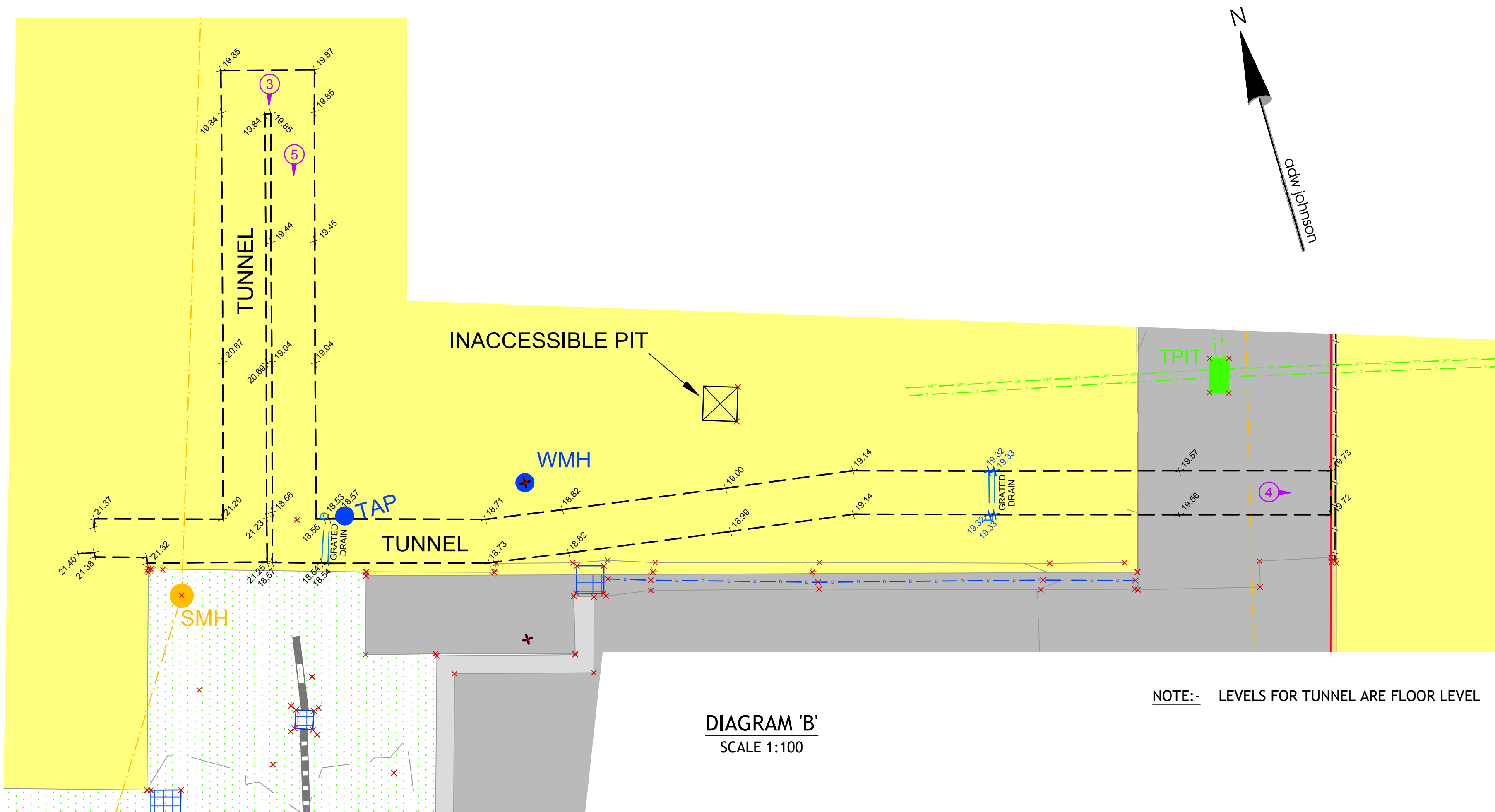


PHOTO 1



PHOTO 2



PHOTO 3



PHOTO 4



PHOTO 5



PHOTO 6



PHOTO 7



PHOTO 8



PHOTO 9



PHOTO 10



PHOTO 11



PHOTO 12



PHOTO 13



PHOTO 14



PHOTO 15



PHOTO 16



PHOTO 17

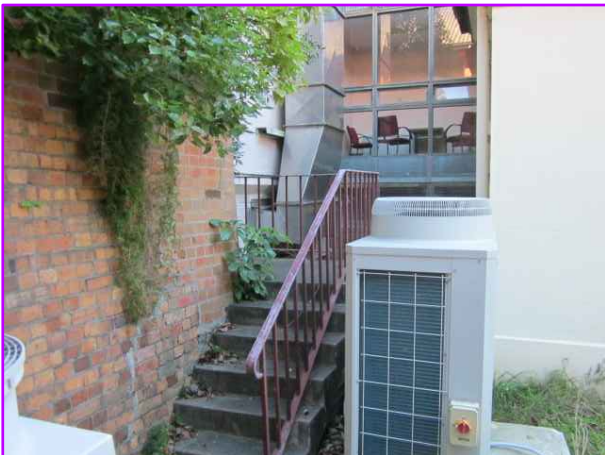


PHOTO 18



PHOTO 19



PHOTO 20



PHOTO 21



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Detail Survey of
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location: 9 Church Street,
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A	10.09.18	INITIAL ISSUE	CD	LB/MC	CD	TC	CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM: MGA 56 ORIGIN OF CO-ORDINATES: P.M. 19805 DATE OF SURVEY 30.08.18	DATUM: AHD ORIGIN OF LEVELS: P.M. 19805 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 0.5	0 2.5 5.0m SCALE: 1:100 (FULL)	2 OF 2