

Project Number: HN001275-A



ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT – 559 ANAMBAH ROAD, GOSFORTH RU2 LAND

FINAL 20 / 1 / 2025

REPORT TO: MID NORTH COAST PROJECTS
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Executive Summary

Heritage Now Pty Ltd was engaged by Mid North Coast Projects on behalf of Third.i Anambah Pty Ltd, to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report for a Development Application addressing proposed Manufactured Home Estate development on the RU2 zoned area at 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth. The Project Area is 9.5km north-west of Maitland and 35-40km north of Newcastle in the Maitland Local Government Area and within the boundary of the Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council.

The Project Area contains a previously recorded artefact and potential archaeological deposit site AHIMS 37-6-4427 (Anambah AFT-03). The site was recorded during survey of the adjacent property by Heritage Now in 2023 for a proposed residential development. Approximately 220m south of the Project Area is an Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site AHIMS 37-6-2777 (Anambah SAC 3). Part of the purpose of the survey was to confirm whether this site extended into the Project Area boundary.

Archaeological survey was undertaken by Crystal Phillips of Heritage Now and Steven Hickey of Widescope Indigenous Group on 29 October 2024. Steven, who is listed as a knowledge holder on the site card for AHIMS 37-6-2777 was able to confirm that the site is outside of the boundaries of the Project Area. The location of Anambah AFT-03 was inspected and it was agreed that the area of potential archaeological deposit (Anambah PAD) likely extends into the Project Area, as the gently sloped elevated land next to a creek line would have been a favourable place to camp.

An isolated silcrete core (Anambah AFT-04) was also identified during the survey, on elevated land above a 2nd order stream. The surrounding area was identified as an area of potential archaeological deposit (Anambah AFT-04 PAD). An additional area of potential archaeological deposit (Anambah PAD 02) was identified on a flat elevated area between the two 2nd order streams in the southern portion of the Project Area.

The surface artefacts identified (Anambah AFT-03 and Anambah AFT-04) are within the riparian zone of the masterplan and may be avoided. However, the residential development and associated road works to connect the Project Area with the adjacent residential development to the east, may directly impact some areas of the wider potential archaeological deposit associated with these artefacts. These potential archaeological deposits would need to be archaeologically tested, if they are proposed to be impacted.

The adjacent property and proposed new access road (River Road access route) was also surveyed by Heritage Now in 2024 with Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (Heritage Now 2024). The River Road access route is in proximity to two artefact sites with potential archaeological deposit. AHIMS 37-6-3568 is an artefact and PAD site, that extends into the proposed impact zone of the new River Road access route to the south of the proposed manufactured home estate. Part of the PAD extent is at risk of direct impact by the proposed River Road access route, which will require vegetation clearance, widening and sealing. AHIMS 37-6-3555 is approximately 6m west of the proposed impact zone. It will not be directly impacted by the proposed River Road access route.

Heritage Now provides the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1

Archaeological testing under the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010 is to be undertaken within the areas of potential archaeological deposits (PADs) proposed to be disturbed by the works, prior to ground disturbing works taking place.

Recommendation 2

The surface artefacts Anambah AFT-03 and Anambah AFT-04 are within the riparian zone and will not be directly impacted by development. However, there is a risk of inadvertent impacts due to their proximity to the development. It is recommended that prior to commencement of works, hazard fencing be placed around each site with at least a 5m buffer zone. The southern boundary of the Project Area is also to be clearly demarcated/fenced to prevent access from the Project Area to Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site AHIMS 37-6-2777.

Recommendation 3

AHIMS 37-6-3568 partially extends into the River Road Access Route. It can likely be avoided by the roadworks, but if it cannot be avoided, then an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit for community collection and salvage within the Project Area is required.

Recommendation 4

AHIMS 37-6-3555 is outside the River Road access route and will not be directly impacted by development. The current fence line needs to remain in place to avoid the risk of inadvertent impacts. If the fence needs to be removed during works than an exclusion zone will need to be established.

Recommendation 5

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

Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym/Term	Definition
Aboriginal object	Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handcraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains (as per <i>NPW Act 1974</i>).
Aboriginal place	Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under Section 84 of the <i>NPW Act</i> .
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (register for Aboriginal sites in NSW)
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (as per <i>NPW Act 1974</i>)
AR	Archaeological Report
A Horizon	The top layer of mineral soil in a soil profile. It is usually broken into A ₁ and A ₂ soils, with the former tending to have a relatively high dark organic content, while the latter is paler.
B Horizon	The B horizon underlies the A horizon of a soil profile and is generally a high-clay content soil.
DCP	Development Control Plan
DCS	NSW Department of Customer Service
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, NSW (became the Office of Environment and Heritage in 2011, a role now assumed by Heritage NSW).
DP	Deposited Plan
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)
Ex situ	At a location that is different from the original location. Often refers to conserving Aboriginal objects at a location different from its original location.
FGS	Fine Grained Siliceous
GPS	Global Positioning System
Holocene	Geological epoch (period) typically defined as the time period that commenced approximately 11,700 years ago and is the current period of geological time. This period is generally warmer and wetter than the preceding Pleistocene period.

Acronym/Term	Definition
In situ	In situ, Latin for “in the place”, refers to an artefact that has not been moved from its original resting place or the place where it was deposited.
IMT	Indurated Mudstone/Tuff
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council (Land Council under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983)
LGA	Local Government Area
Non-perennial	In terms of waterways, it means a waterway that is usually partially or fully dry for part of the year.
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW (Now Heritage NSW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Perennial	In terms of waterway, it means a waterway that has year-round water.
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties (Aboriginal organisations and individuals who were consulted for the Project following Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents)
SCP	Spatial Collaboration Portal for delivery of NSW spatial datasets provided by DCS Spatial Services.

Version Control

Version	Revision Description	Reviewed by	Date	Approved by	Date Approved
1	Draft for client	Jenna Weston, Heritage Now Principal Heritage Consultant	11/11/2024	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now Principal Heritage Consultant	15/11/2024
2	Draft for client	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now Principal Heritage Consultant	3/12/2024	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now Principal Heritage Consultant	3/12/2024
3	Draft for RAPS	Crystal Phillips, Heritage Now Senior Heritage Consultant	10/12/2024	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now Principal Heritage Consultant	10/12/2024
4	Final	Crystal Phillips, Heritage Now Senior Heritage Consultant	16/01/2025	Tessa Boer-Mah, Heritage Now Principal Heritage Consultant	20/1/2025

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1 Introduction

Heritage Now Pty Ltd (Heritage Now) was engaged by Mid North Coast Projects on behalf of Third.i Anambah Pty Ltd, to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report for a Development Application addressing proposed manufactured home estate development on the RU2 zoned area at 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth.

This report is a combination of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and an Archaeological Report (AR)¹ as per Heritage NSW guidelines. The key objectives of this assessment are to identify cultural heritage values through consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and provide recommendations to manage and protect Aboriginal objects and values identified during the assessment.

1.1 Project Area

The Project Area is located around 6km north-west of the centre of Rutherford, 9.5km north-west of Maitland and 35-40km north of Newcastle in the Maitland Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundary of the Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) (Figure 1). It comprises the RU2 zoned section of Lot 177 DP874171 at 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth (Figure 2), which is 59.16 hectares in area and is freehold land.

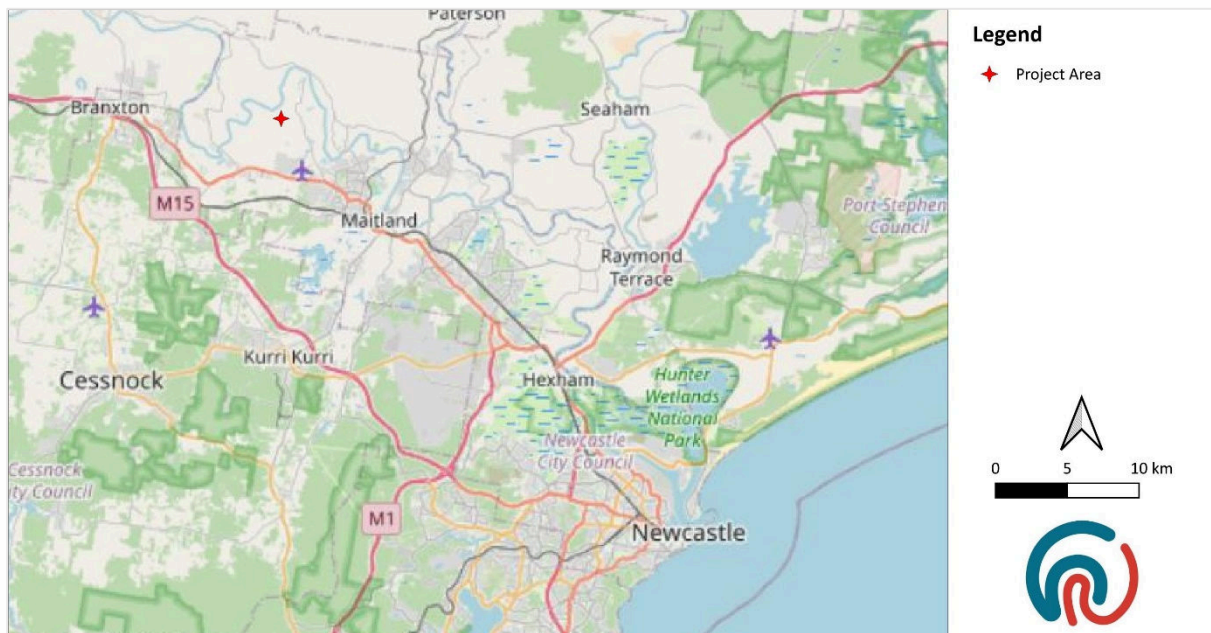


Figure 1. The Project Area in a regional context. (Source: Open Street Map with Heritage Now additions)

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



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

1.2 Overview of Project Proposal

The proposal is to develop the RU2 zoned area of 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth into a manufactured housing estate comprised of 331 sites with open space and community facilities. The development will incorporate two riparian corridors, which cross the Project Area north-west to south-east, and retain forested areas on the western and northern sides of the site. Development will involve clearing of vegetation in the construction zones and the creation of water detention basins, as well as the installation of below and above ground services including water and sewer, telecommunications and electricity. It will also require the formation of roads and access ways to the residential lots. For building, the preference is to use slab on ground product, which will involve some significant earthworks in the construction zones.

1.3 Project Methodology

This ACHA report was prepared in accordance with, but not limited to, the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Maitland Local Environmental Plan, and the State Environmental Planning Policies. The following guidelines and codes of practice have been used in preparing this ACHA report:

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

In accordance with the guidelines this report has outlined:

- the Project Area and proposed activity (project proposal) (Section 1.2 and 7.1),
- the Aboriginal consultation process (Section 3 and Appendix 1),

- relevant background information (Section 4.1 and 4.2),
- an assessment of cultural heritage values (Section 6),
- an impact assessment, including consideration of avoidance and/or mitigating harm (Section 7), and
- recommendations (Section 8).

1.4 Authorship and Copyright

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

Heritage Now Pty Ltd retains the copyright of this report.

2 Legislative Context

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

2.1 Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)

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

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal registers of native title information was undertaken on 5 September 2024. There are no relevant entries for the Project Area on the Register of Native Title Claims, National Native Title Register, or Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

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

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

Under Section 89A, an Aboriginal object must be reported to Heritage NSW within a reasonable timeframe unless they have previously been recorded and submitted to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Penalties for failure to report an Aboriginal object start from \$16,500 for individuals and \$33,000 for corporations.

2.3 National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019

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

- Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010c),

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

2.4 Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

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

2.5 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

2.5.1 Maitland Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011

The Maitland LEP 2011 requires development consent to demolish, disturb, excavate or develop land on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of significance. Council must consider the effect of a proposal on an Aboriginal Place and any Aboriginal object located within an area of works. Council must inform the local Aboriginal community about the application where impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage may occur. Protected heritage under the LEP is listed in Schedule 5. There are no Aboriginal sites in the Project Area listed on the LEP.

3 Aboriginal Consultation

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

3.1 Stage 1

In accordance with Stage 1 of the Aboriginal Consultation Requirements, requests for information on knowledge holders were sent to Heritage NSW, Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council, the Registrar of Aboriginal Owners, Native Title Services, Maitland City Council and the Hunter office of Local Land Services. The National Native Title Tribunal only accepts searches of Crown land for Aboriginal knowledge holders. There is no Crown land in the Project Area.

Based on information collected from government agencies, expressions of interest were sent to the knowledge holders inviting them to become a Registered Aboriginal Party for the project on 9 October 2024.

A public notice was placed in the Maitland Mercury local newspaper on 6 September 2024.

As a result of the expressions of interest invitations and the public notice, 20 Aboriginal representatives nominated to become Registered Aboriginal Parties for the Project (Table 1).

Table 1. List of RAPs consulted for the project.

Organisation/Individual	Representative Name/s
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
AGA Services	Ashley, Gregory, & Adam Sampson
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie Brauer
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna & George Sampson
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene
D F T V Enterprises	Derrick Vale
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd and Lilly Carrol
Jarban + Mugrebea	Leslie Atkinson
Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Tara Dever
Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Tiarna Bird
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson and Darleen Carroll-Johnson
Wallangan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven and Donna Hickey
Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Laurie Perry
Yarrawalk, on behalf of the Wonnarua PBC	Scott Franks
	Thomas Dahlstrom
	Renee Sales
	Steve Talbott

Organisation/Individual	Representative Name/s
Confidential RAP	Confidential

3.2 Stages 2 and 3

In accordance with Stages 2 and 3 of the consultation process, details of the project and the assessment methodology were sent out to the RAPs and opportunities for feedback were provided, as summarised in Table 2. Opportunities for feedback were also provided during the fieldwork.

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

Organisation/Individual and representative name	Comment
Paul Boyd Didge Ngunawal Clan	Agreed with methodology
Tiarna Bird Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Identified that they had no feedback at this time, but asked to be kept updated on fieldwork.
Steve Talbott	Supported the methodology, commenting that any decisions/recommendations should be in conjunction with Aboriginal RAPs on-site. Identified that there are other areas within this project that would and should be identified as PADs although the vegetation cover may make it difficult to identify surface artefacts.

3.3 Stage 4

The draft report was sent to the Registered Aboriginal Parties and 28 days provided for comment.

A full record of correspondence can be found in the Aboriginal Community Consultation Log (Appendix 1).

Table 3. Responses to Draft ACHA from RAPs, and responses (when relevant) by Heritage Now.

Organisation/Individual and representative name	Comment
Darleen Johnson Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Agrees with the recommendations
Tracey Skene Culturally Aware	Notes that the Project is in a highly sensitive cultural landscape, suggested buffer zones be in place around creeks Agrees with Heritage Now's recommendations
Laurie Perry Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Agrees with the recommendations

3.4 Summary

As a result of the Aboriginal consultation process, 20 Registered Aboriginal Parties were identified. Feedback from the Aboriginal consultation was incorporated into the assessment of significance and the development of heritage management and mitigation strategies for the Project.

4 Environmental and Heritage Context

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

4.1 Environmental Context

This section provides the environmental context for the assessment of past Aboriginal occupation in the Project Area, focusing on whether there were any landscape features that were likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects (DECCW 2010c, 10). This section considers the environment as it was during the Holocene, as Pleistocene sites are not expected.

4.1.1 Geology and Soils

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

The geology within the Project Area is primarily characterised by Carboniferous, undifferentiated, tuff and ignimbrite interbedded with conglomerate, sandstone and shale (Figure 3). Parts of the Project Area in the east are within the Lochinvar Formation of the Dalwood Group, consisting of basalt, siltstone, and sandstone (Hawley, Glen, and Baker 1995).

The most common stone artefact materials known to have been used by Aboriginal people of the Hunter Valley in the past include silcrete, indurated mudstone / tuff (IMT), fine grained silicious (FGS), chert and quartz. As some silcrete outcrops also appear to occur naturally within part of the Project Area, it is possible that any artefacts of this material or IMT present within the Project Area, may have been sourced and produced locally. Suitable quality sandstone exposures in this region could also have provided natural exposures suitable for grinding axes and other tools, whilst outcrops of this may have acted as shelter sites, although no such outcrops are known to occur within the Project Area.



Figure 3. Geological landscape of the Project Area and surrounding region. (Source: Newcastle Coalfield 100K Geological Sheet with Heritage Now additions)

The westernmost edges of the Project Area abut the steeper topography associated with the Moonabung Soil Landscape, which is characterised by erosional red podzolic soils (Hill 2003, 10), but the rest of the Project Area lies on the Rothbury Soil Landscape (Figure 4). This erosional soil landscape is typically found over low hills south and south-east of Singleton. Locally, the upper slope sections of the Project Area are likely to consist of up to 10cm of a dark brown, fine sandy loam topsoil (A₁ horizon) overlying up to 20cm of brown fine sandy loam to clayey loam (A₂ horizon), over B Horizon clay. The lower slope sections of the Project Area are likely to consist of up to 15cm of dull yellowish brown loamy sand (A horizon), over B Horizon clay.

The Rothbury Soil Landscape is an example of a duplex soil landscape. Archaeological deposits within duplex soils are generally limited to A horizon soils, as B horizon clay soils (or bedrock) form a compact barrier through which artefacts typically do not penetrate. Therefore, if these soils have not been subject to erosion or stripping, depending on the landform and in consideration of surrounding archaeological indicators, soils in the Project Area are predicted to consist of c.10-30cm of potential artefact bearing deposit.

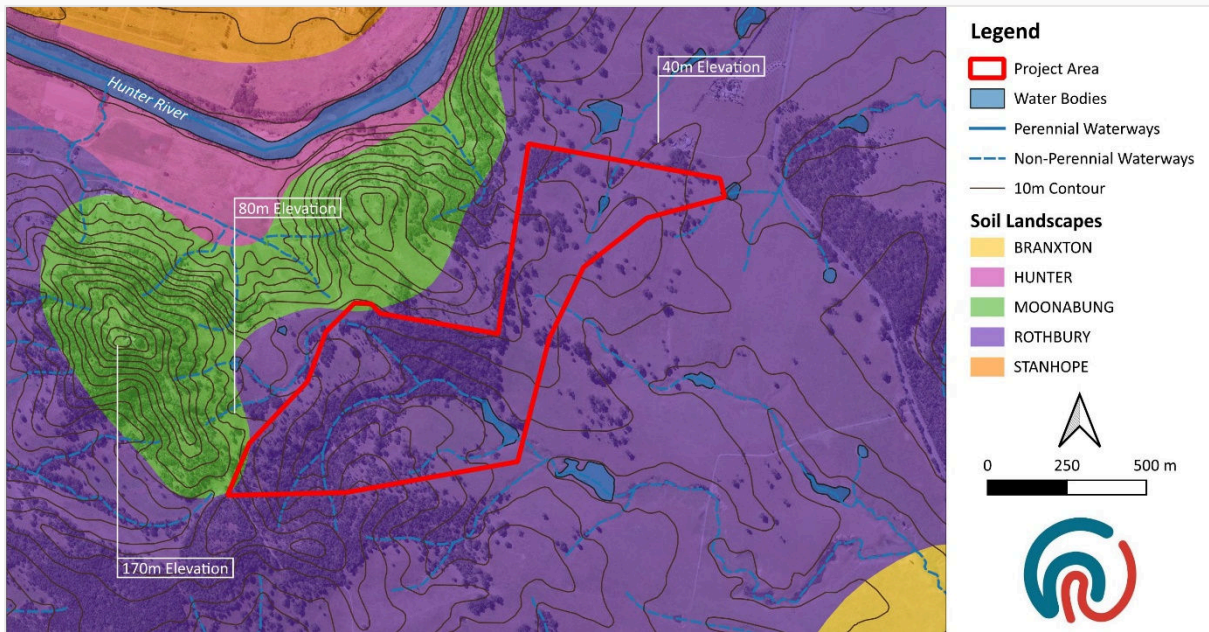


Figure 4. Soil landscape, topography and hydrology of the Project Area and surrounding region. (Source: Soil Landscapes based on Kovac and Lawrie (1991), topography from NSW SCP and SCP aerial with Heritage Now additions)

4.1.2 Topography, Hydrology and Landforms

The topography, hydrology and landforms provide information on the likelihood and nature of past Aboriginal occupation in the Project Area. The Project Area lies around 400m to the south-east of the Hunter River at its nearest point, across undulating terrain on the lower slopes of two hills directly to the north-west. Run-off from these slopes feeds two 2nd (order streamlines (which become a 3rd order stream near the south-east corner of the Project Area) with intermittent flow north-west to south-east (Figure 4). There are also three 1st order streams in the northern part of the Project Area. Across the Project Area, there are three shallow valleys with slopes not exceeding 10%, and a long north-east facing slope in the southern half which becomes steeper (up to >20%) towards the south-west corner.

This far inland, the Hunter River is fresh water and the streams which cross the Project Area are part of a system which feeds into the river around 3.25km to the south-east. Access to fresh water is known as a primary consideration for Aboriginal people in camp site selection. Studies from the Hunter Valley (Kuskie 2015; Kuskie and Kamminga 2000) demonstrate that areas within 300m of wetlands and fresh water are considered to have been ideal locations for camping and focused occupation (i.e. repeated visits, visits of longer duration). Conversely, areas further than 300m from wetlands and / or water sources were outside the primary or secondary resource zones and are likely to only have had low to very low intensity use for hunting and/or gathering, or for transitory movement. The sensitivity of locations near to waterways, in terms of the preference of such locations to be used for Aboriginal campsites, is reflected in the Due Diligence Code of Practice, which considers areas within 200m of water archaeologically sensitive.

4.1.3 Flora and Fauna

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

Most of the Project Area has been subject to clearing over the past 200 years, but there are areas of remnant forest on the steeper slopes, and past Aboriginal people may have encountered woodland vegetation similar to Dry Sclerophyll Forests in the Project Area. This vegetation class contains open eucalypt forest, including species such as spotted and grey gums, narrow-leaved ironbark, grey box, grey ironbark turpentine, and silver-stemmed wattle, with understorey species like coffee bush, gorse bitter pea, narrow-leaved geebung, mutton wood, and yellow burr-daisy, with ferns and grasses such as poison rock fern, barbed wire grass, wiry panic, weeping grass and kangaroo grass.

Many of the plant species of the forest may have been used by Aboriginal people. Geebung and coffee bush, for example, produce edible fruits and the juice and flesh of unripe geebung fruit were used for treating burns, scratches and rashes, while the ripe fruit on the ground attracted possums, bandicoots and wallabies (Caton and Hardwick 2018, 267). The gum (kino) of the spotted gum could be used as a pigment, and mixed in a drinking solution could assist with bladder infections, while the nectar of its flowers could be used as a sweetener (Caton and Hardwick 2018, 249). The cooked leaves of the poison rock fern could be used to treat parasitic infections and intestinal worms, and the leaves could also be made into a poultice for treating eczema and ringworm (Caton and Hardwick 2018, 311). The timbers and barks of eucalypts could be used to create tools such as digging sticks, clubs, throwing spears, shields and boomerangs, as well as vessels and canoes (Brayshaw 1987).

Common fauna in the area may have included parrots, cockatoos, galahs, flying foxes, bats, possums, wallabies, gliders, reptiles and birds. These faunae are food sources, and their hides and feathers could have been used as a resource to make clothing. The plentiful flora and fauna that would have occurred within the Project Area and surrounds would have made it a favourable location for collecting resources during the Holocene.

4.1.4 Land Use

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

The Gosforth Parish map of 1885 (Figure 5) shows the eastern side of the Project Area overlapping with two parcels of land (portion numbers 9 and 10) purchased by Michael Drinan in 1874. These portions had formed part of the original Church and School estate which had been subdivided by the 1840s or 1850s and let out on clearing leases. Newspaper articles and advertisements about the area report that colonists grew wheat, maize and tobacco and ran sheep and cattle (Huntington 1898; *Maitland Daily Mercury (NSW : 1894 - 1939)* 1933). The western side of the Project Area was within an allotment of 2000 acres granted to Henry Hawes in 1822 and transferred to Tom White Melville Winder in 1835, becoming part of the Windermere Estate. Advertisements and notices of impounding (e.g. *Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954)* 1844; *Australasian Chronicle (Sydney, NSW : 1839 - 1843)* 1839) from the 1830s to 1850s suggest that the land was used for pasture.

An aerial photograph from 1957 (Figure 6) shows that the landscape of the Project Area has been partially cleared but not cultivated, with forested areas retained on the steeper slopes in the south-west. An aerial image from 1970 (Figure 7) shows no evidence for change in land use. The addition of dams in the north, east and south in line with the streambeds may suggest dry conditions, intensified grazing or a change in livestock. The aerial image from 1997 (Figure 8) shows further

clearing of trees in the south-west and the north, and possibly some erosion of the creek bank in the south. Satellite imagery from 2024 (Figure 9) shows significant tree growth, especially in the south along the steeper slopes and streamlines.



Figure 5. 1885 Gosforth parish map showing the Project Area. (Source: HLRV Historical Parish Maps, 10887601.jp2)



Figure 6. The Project Area in 1957. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery 188_03_025)



Figure 7. The Project Area in 1970. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery 1976_03_099)

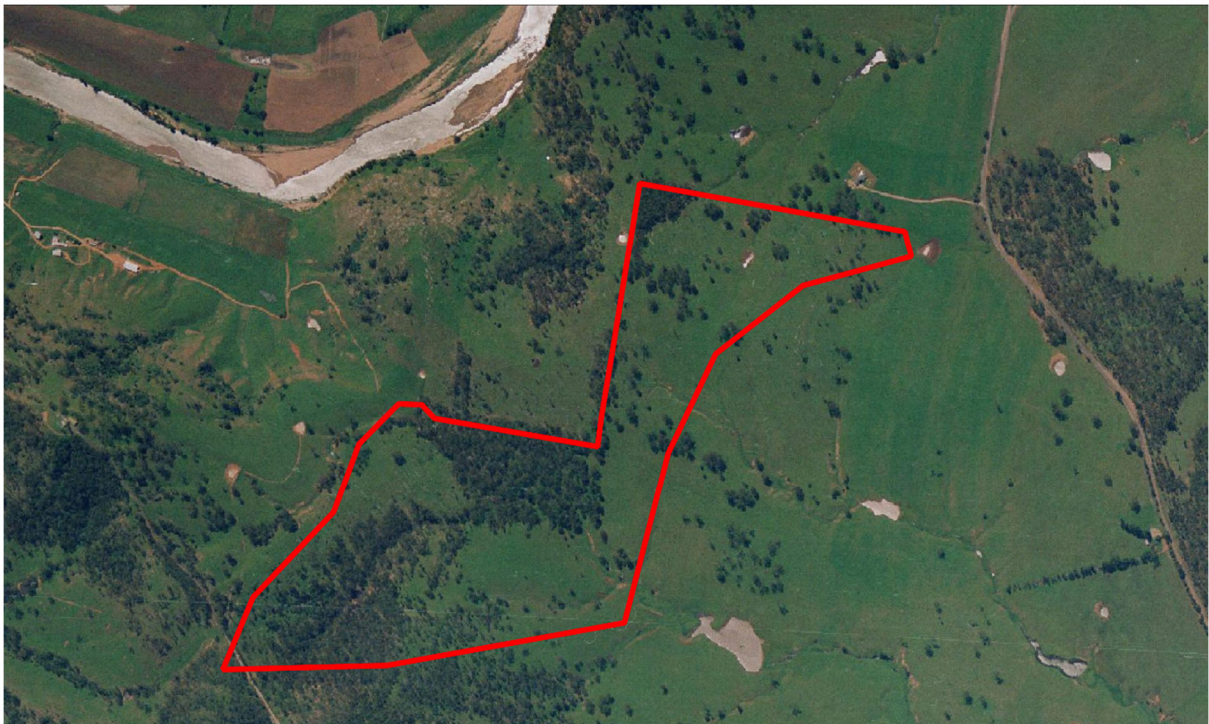


Figure 8. The Project Area in 1997. (Source: NSW Government Historical Imagery 4455_03_078)

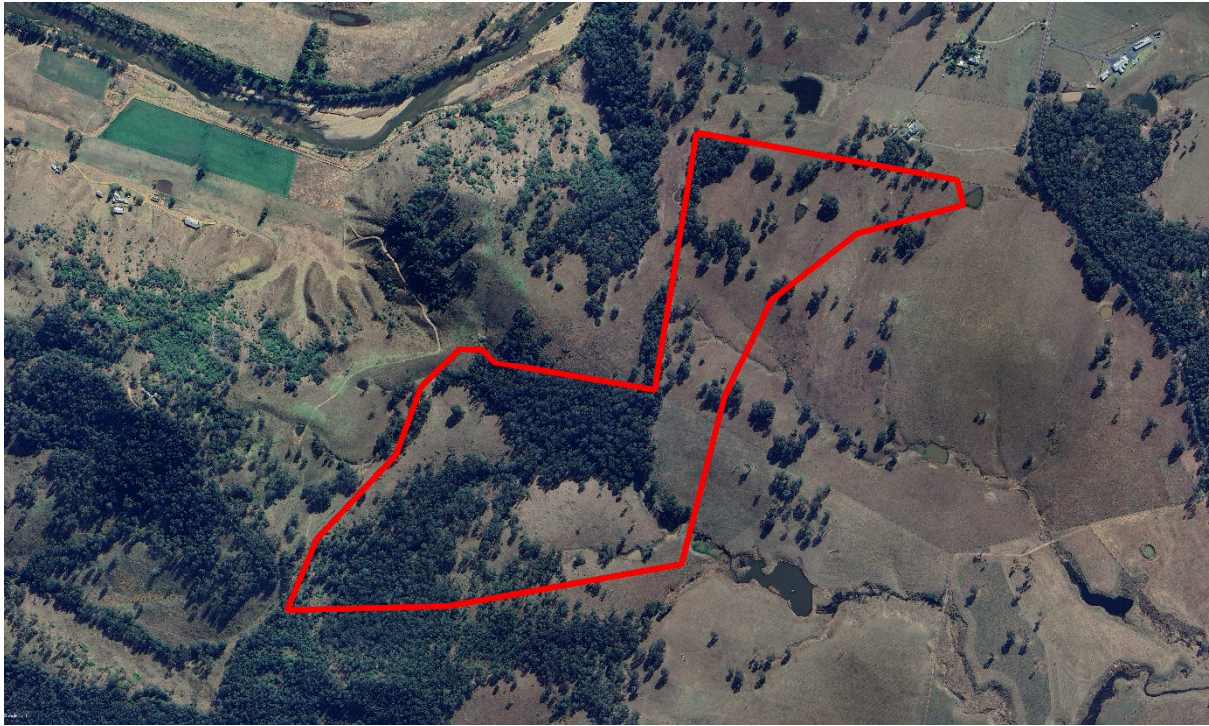


Figure 9. The Project Area in 2024. (Source: Airbus for Google Earth 2024)

4.2 Heritage Context

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

4.2.1 Historic Records of Aboriginal Occupation (Ethnohistory)

Historical records indicate that the Project Area is within the boundaries of Wonnarua (alternative spellings include Wanaruah, Wanarua, Wanarruwa and Wonaruah) Country (Tindale 1974). The traditional lands of the Wonnarua people have been documented as extending to the Upper Hunter River from a few miles above Maitland, and westwards to the Dividing Range. Early historical records indicate that the Wonnarua were part of a nexus of tribes in the Newcastle and Hunter River District. These tribes were interconnected, but with clear distinctions between coastal and inland groups (Threlkeld 1974, 4; Irish 2017).

Economic, social, and religious links between various groups were noted by some of the early European observers. The missionary, Lancelot Edward Threlkeld observed of the Aboriginal groups in the Lake Macquarie and Hunter regions in the 1830s that “Communications between distant tribes, although, perhaps hundreds of miles may intervene, are much more frequent than is commonly imagined by Europeans” (Threlkeld 1974, 42). J.W. Fawcett (1898, 153) in his notes on customs of the Wonnarua Tribe described the gathering together of neighbouring tribes for the preparations and enacting of ceremonies which included the manufacture of boomerangs and spears, body ornamentation, hunts and feasting as well as restricted practices and corroboree.

A newspaper article based on the reminiscences of James Vile, a member of one of the earliest colonial families in the Gosforth district (*Maitland Daily Mercury (NSW : 1894 - 1939)* 1933) reported in the middle of the 19th century that Aboriginal people’s “camps surrounded the district then and Mr Vile can remember witnessing one of the corroborees. He had heard too, that the Paterson tribes were very fierce and on more than one occasion engaged in combat with the warriors from the Hunter River tribes”.

Underscoring the risk of violent interactions in the region, Fawcett (1898, 152) wrote of the Wonnarua and neighbouring tribes in the 1850s: “*Their tribal boundaries were both well-defined and clearly understood... for one tribe to enter into the district of another in pursuit of game was considered an offence of great magnitude and a good ground for a hostile meeting.*”

The increase in European settlement in the Hunter Valley from 1818 onwards put food availability for Aboriginal people under strain and interrupted access to traditional lands and routeways. Aboriginal people responded to European settlement in diverse ways. There were violent confrontations, particularly in the 1820s, and Aboriginal people had to make profound cultural changes to survive. They served as guides, sold articles and food and often worked on the early colonial farms (although rarely on fair and equal terms to the non-Aboriginal workers) (Dunn 2020, 116–17).

In his reminiscences, James Vile also recalled the types of interactions that Aboriginal people had with colonists on the farms crossed by and adjacent to the Project Area, reporting “*Old King Tom of Dunmore, with his name engraved on a brass half-moon shaped breast plate² would come along at the head of a tribe carrying boomerangs and spears and offering fish or honey in exchange for tea, sugar and tobacco...*” (Maitland Daily Mercury (NSW : 1894 - 1939) 1933). He described Aboriginal people reaping wheat at harvest time before “leaving to have a walk” and watching an Aboriginal man from a distance cutting steps into a tree to climb it and retrieve the ‘sugar-bag’ of honey. He also reported of the capture of a possum that “*the skin would be first removed for curing for a rug and the flesh, roasted, provided his meal.*”

The Wonnarua people had detailed and in-depth knowledge of the seasonal availability of plants and animals and a varied diet. The pastoralist Robert Dawson, when recording the traditional life of Aboriginal people in the Hunter Valley in 1831, recognised that: “*The forest in its natural state, affords them everything necessary for their subsistence*” (Brayshaw 1987, 42).

4.2.2 Archaeological Background

Australia and New Guinea were connected as a single continental landmass called Sahul and have been occupied by humans for at least 65,000 years (Clarkson et al. 2017). Eastern NSW has been occupied from at least 50,000 years ago (AN Williams et al. 2017). The earliest archaeological evidence of occupation in the Hunter region are radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal at a site in Fal Brook, north of Singleton (Koettig 1987). The artefacts within the deposit were dated to the Pleistocene, approximately 34,590 years Before Present (BP). More locally, charcoal fragments recovered from hearth at open camp site ‘OGC 1’, near Cessnock (c.20km to the south-west of the Project Area), have been dated to 1,145 BP (Alan Williams and Ulm 2014). Most of the archaeology in the Hunter region is dated to the Holocene (the last 10,000 years).

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

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

Site Features	OEH 2012 Description
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	Previously referred to as mythological sites these are spiritual/story places where no physical evidence of previous use of the place may occur, e.g., natural unmodified landscape features, ceremonial or spiritual areas, men's/women's sites, dreaming (creation) tracks, marriage places etc.
Art	Art is found in shelters, overhangs and across rock formations. Techniques include painting, drawing, scratching, engraving, pitting, conjoining, abrading and the use of a range of binding agents and the use of natural pigments obtained from clays, charcoal and plants.

² Brass breast plates were a military style *gorget* initially given by the colonial government, starting with Governor Macquarie in 1816, to Aboriginal people in recognition of their leadership. Later they were also given by prominent settlers in recognition of local importance or service to the colony (Attenbrow 2010, 61). They have mixed meanings for Aboriginal people.

Site Features	OEH 2012 Description
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people.
Modified Tree	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc, or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where sub-surface stone artefacts and/or other cultural materials are likely to occur' (DECCW 2010b, 38).
Stone Quarry	Usually, a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools.

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

4.2.3 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

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

The AHIMS was searched on 29 August 2024 from GDA, Zone 56, Eastings 353606 – 361606 to Northings 6380664 – 6388664 (Appendix 2).

The search produced a result of 73 sites, most of which are located south of the Project Area (Figure 10). Around 82% of the total number of sites contain stone artefacts, which often dominate the archaeological record because they are preserved well in comparison to other materials such as bone implements, clothing, ornamentation, medicinal supplies, woven goods, and wooden weapons used by Aboriginal people. Potential archaeological deposits (PADs), art, modified trees, a stone quarry, and an Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site were also recorded in the region (Table 5).

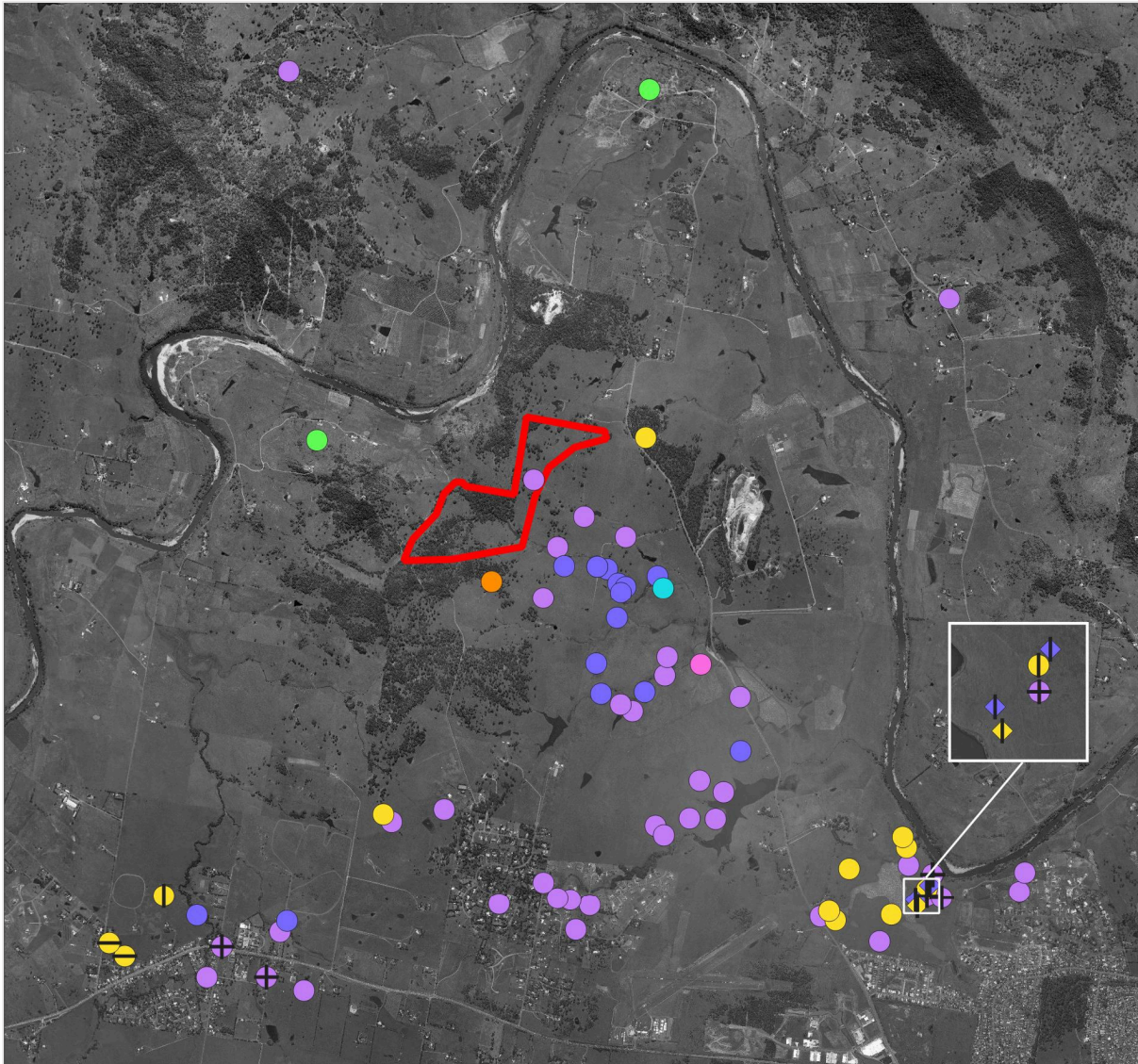
Table 5. AHIMS site types.

Context	Site Types	Count	Per cent
Open Sites	Artefact	40	54.79%
	Artefact + PAD	15	20.55%
	PAD	10	13.7%
	Modified Tree	2	2.74%
	Art + Artefact + PAD	1	1.37%
	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming + Artefact	1	1.37%
	Artefact + PAD + Stone Quarry	1	1.37%
Total Open Site		70	95.89%
Closed Sites	Artefact + PAD	2	2.74%
	PAD	1	1.37%
Total Closed Sites		3	4.11%
Grand Total		73	100%

Around 85% of the sites identified in the search are valid, usually meaning they have not been subject to an AHIP. The AHIMS search indicated that six sites have been salvaged under an AHIP and five sites have been partially salvaged. The status of sites in the search is summarised in Table 6.

Table 6. Site status.





Site Types	Destroyed/ Salvaged	Partially Destroyed/ Salvaged	Valid
Artefact	6		34
Artefact + PAD		2	15
PAD		3	8
Modified Tree			2
Art + Artefact + PAD			1
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming + Artefact			1
Artefact + PAD + Stone Quarry			1
Total	6	5	62
Percent	8.22%	6.85%	84.93%






Legend



 Project Area

AHIMS Sites (Open)

-  Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming + Artefact
-  Art + Artefact + PAD
-  Artefact
-  Artefact + PAD

-  Artefact + PAD + Stone Quarry
-  Modified Tree
-  PAD

AHIMS Sites (Closed)

-  Artefact + PAD
-  PAD



AHIMS Site Status




-  Destroyed
-  Not a Site
-  Partially Destroyed



Figure 10. AHIMS search results. (Source: SCP aerial with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

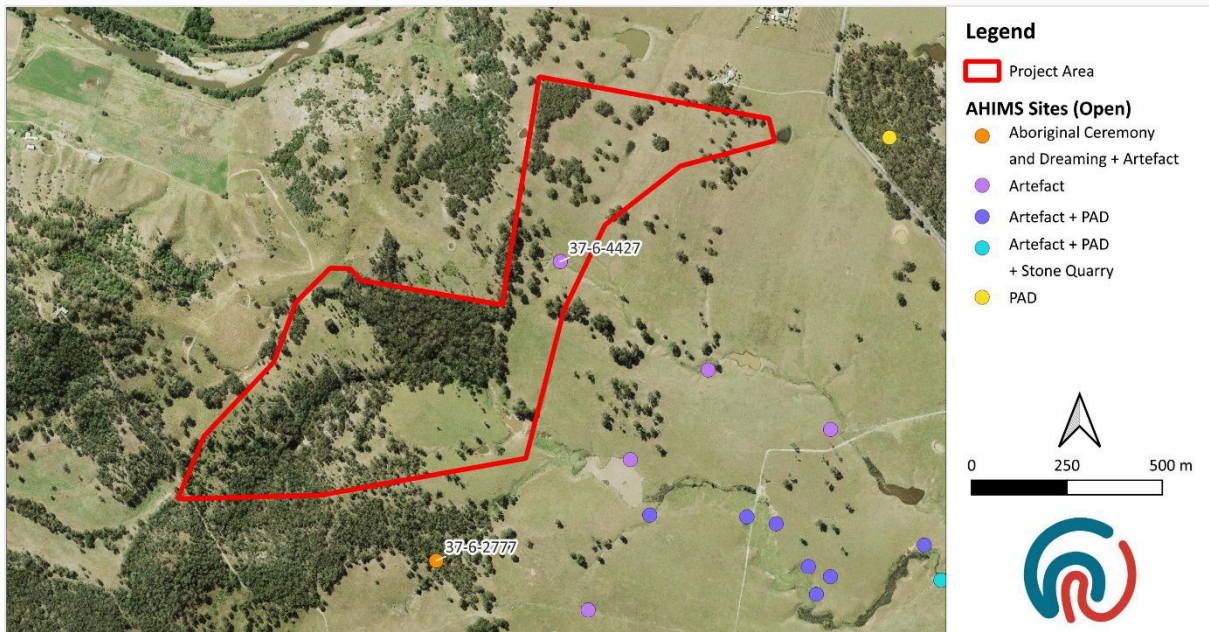


Figure 11. Details of AHIMS sites in closest proximity to the Project Area. (Source: SCP with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

One registered site (**AHIMS 37-6-4427**) is located within the Project Area, and a further 14 sites are registered within c.1km (Figure 11). Most of these are artefact sites, and some are associated with further potential archaeological deposit (PAD). To the south of the Project Area, there is an Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site also associated with artefacts. Details from the relevant AHIMS site cards are outlined below.

AHIMS 37-6-4427 (Anambah AFT-03)

This artefact site was recorded during a survey by Heritage Now in July 2024 of the landscape adjacent to the current Project Area (see summary below). The find consisted of a single large flake of IMT eroding from a terrace above a creek, in an area considered archaeologically sensitive. The flake had retouch on the right dorsal margin and negative flake scars on the dorsal surface.

AHIMS 37-6-4428 (Anambah AFT-02)

This is an artefact site on the same creek line as AHIMS 37-6-4427. It was identified by Heritage Now in July 2024 around 415m east of the Project Area, near the intersection of two drainage lines. It consists of two flakes of red IMT and one flake of pink silcrete over a 2m x2m area. Like AHIMS 37-6-4427, artefacts were eroding from the creek terrace. This area was also considered archaeologically sensitive because of its location on a gentle slope at the junction of the drainage lines.

AHIMS 37-6-4425 (Anambah AFT-01)

This artefact site was also recorded by Heritage Now in July 2024 on the same creek line as AHIMS 37-6-4427 and AHIMS 37-6-4428, around 772m to the east of the current Project Area. Four artefacts, all flakes of different materials, were identified in exposures on both sides of the creek for a 10m section, along with several outcrops of silcrete. It was considered that these artefacts had moved downslope to their location in run-off towards the creek, and that this flat terrace would have been a good place to camp.

AHIMS 37-6-3555 (Anambah IF 8 & PAD 23)

Recorded in 2013, PAD 23 extends over an area of 728m², on a creek terrace around 600m south of the current Project Area. A single yellow silcrete flake was identified on the bank in a heavily eroded context. According to the site card, the site was considered to have low archaeological potential.

AHIMS 37-6-3556 (Anambah IF 9)

This artefact site consists of a single silcrete flake identified in 2013 on the northern bank of a dam, c.270m south-east of the Project Area. The creek which feeds the dam is a 3rd order watercourse which crosses through the southern part of the Project Area, fed by run-off from Winders Hill to the west.

AHIMS 37-6-3562 (Anambah SAC 4 & PAD 22)

This artefact site and PAD is located c.350m to the south-east of the Project Area and was recorded in 2013. The artefacts identified consist of a yellow/brown chert flake with possible backing, a yellow mudstone flake and a yellow silcrete flake, located on the eroded sloped bank of a dam, considered to have low archaeological potential. The associated PAD encompasses a flat area of 875m² to the south of the dam, considered to have moderate archaeological potential.

AHIMS 37-6-3568 (Anambah SAC 11 & PAD 27)

PAD 27 is located on the opposite side of the creek line to AHIMS 37-6-3555 and was identified at the same time as AHIMS 37-6-3562. The site covers an area of 2420m² along an eroding terrace with a slight slope and was considered to have high archaeological potential. Ten silcrete artefacts were found during the initial survey in 2013, and 171 artefacts were recorded as being retrieved in subsequent test excavation, although a final report of the excavation results is not publicly available (see summary below of the available draft).

AHIMS 37-6-2777 (Anambah SAC 3)

This is recorded as an Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming and artefact site, c.220m south of the Project Area. Information on this site is restricted and there are only limited details provided on the site card; there are no maps of the site, and no associated report lodged with AHIMS. The nature and location of the Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming feature is not described precisely, but it is recorded as a high-density artefact scatter with over 100 artefacts in an erosion scour (50m x 10m) located on the middle to upper reaches of a steep, small finger spur behind a high hilltop with commanding views. Artefacts would not normally be expected to be found in this location, and given the spatial association with a high hilltop, it is possible that the cultural importance may extend up to 1km to the north-west of the plotted location.

AHIMS 37-6-1124 (PAD 1 Rutherford)

This PAD site was recorded in 2003 and is located c.300m to the east of the Project Area. It is on a point bar on the edge of an intermittent creek and covers an area of 800m². The site card describes the site as having low potential, for low density artefact scatter.

4.2.4 Heritage Report Summaries

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

Heritage Now (2024) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report – 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth

The R1 zoned (residential) area of the proposed development at 559 Anambah Road, adjacent to the current Project Area, was subject to an archaeological survey on 8 December 2023. The survey involved a member of Heritage Now team and Les Draper of Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council. A proposed access road between the development and River Road, Windella was surveyed in July 2024.

Thick grass covered much of the development zone and as such, the survey targeted exposures caused by erosion on the drainage and creek lines, and along the edge of a dam in the north-east of the study area. Sandstone outcrops along the north-south drainage line, and on the ridge line near the centre of the study area, were also examined. There was no evidence of art, grinding grooves or stone arrangements among the sandstone outcrops.

Two surface artefact sites were identified next to the creek line running through the middle of the study area (Anambah AFT-01 and Anambah AFT-02), and this entire creek line, and the 2nd order creek in the south-west corner of the study area, were assessed as being archaeologically sensitive, with potential for subsurface archaeological material (Anambah PAD). A third artefact site was located along the creek line just outside the project boundary (Anambah AFT-03). This artefact site is within the current Project Area. While the surface artefacts could be avoided there would be direct impact to the Anambah PAD. It was recommended that the Anambah PAD be subject to a test excavation under the Code of Practice before any ground disturbing works.

Along the access route to the south of the development zone, the locations of several previously recorded sites which were confirmed. AHIMS 37-6-3568 had surface artefacts and potential archaeological deposit (PAD), which partially overlapped the road corridor. AHIMS 37-6-3555 (a PAD) and AHIMS 37-6-3572 were outside the road corridor. No new sites were identified in the Road River Access Route (Heritage Now 2024).

Godden, Mackay, Logan (2012) Anambah Investigation Area – Archaeological and Cultural Assessment Methodology Draft

A draft methodology was prepared for a proposed programme of archaeological survey and test excavation within the Anambah Investigation Area, prior to proposed residential development. The Anambah Investigation Area extended to c.484ha (Godden Mackay Logan 2012, 5) and appears to have some overlap with the current Project Area, but was primarily to the south of it. According to the associated site card, AHIMS 37-6-3568 (Anambah SAC 11 & PAD 27) was identified in this investigation, but the supporting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) Report detailing the results of the excavation of the PAD is not available in AHIMS, and this document does not discuss the archaeological background to the proposed project (Godden Mackay Logan 2012).

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2010) Aboriginal Heritage Assessment and Management Plan – Portions of the Lochinvar Urban Release Area

An Aboriginal heritage assessment was undertaken of portions of the Lochinvar Urban Release Area comprising five study areas (A-E) totalling 238ha. The northernmost of the study areas (A and B) are located around 2.6km to the south of the current Project Area.

The study noted that most of the sites recorded in the AHIMS register in 2010 for the study area were open artefact scatter sites (85% of the known sites) and that these were located predominantly along creek lines or on elevated flat ground above watercourses.

It was assessed that unknown Aboriginal sites within the study area were likely to consist of low density, surface or subsurface artefact sites, indicative of small/temporary camp sites, which would be concentrated along creek lines (typically within 100m) (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists 2010, 54–60). The survey confirmed the assessment. Study area A contained a single PAD (PAD2), c.70m (east-west) x 130m (north-south) located close to the western bank of Lochinvar Creek; and within study area B, previously known sites were also located near creeks. The other study areas contained a variety of PADs and open artefact sites, indicative of camp sites.

It was recommended that an AHIP be obtained for PAD2 (and a number of other PADs) and that the surface artefacts in study area B be collected under an AHIP (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists 2010, 84–85).

Hamm (2008) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of Lot71 DP714785, Anambah Road

Hamm conducted a heritage assessment for c.71ha of land proposed to be rezoned, located 3.5km to the south-east of the Project Area. The area included part of the west bank of the Hunter River and extended across what is known locally as Anambah Lagoon, a freshwater wetlands complex dominated by a series of gently undulating low hills and elongated sloping ridges, draining into the Hunter River. The area had been subject to prior survey (M Dallas 2003), which had identified four artefact sites and four PADs (Hamm 2008, 9). It was deemed that these would be the most likely site types to be encountered by the survey work undertaken as part of this report, but that scarred trees may also be present (Hamm 2008, 25).

The survey identified two additional artefact sites: a yellow tuff flake on the edge of a channel; and a broken yellow silcrete flake and broken red silcrete flake on a slope on the edge of the river terrace. An additional five PADs were also identified within the lot. It was recommended that a buffer zone be established around parts of the lagoon to protect known and suspected Aboriginal sites from harm.

Dallas and Kerr (1997) and Dallas (2003) Archaeological Survey/Subsurface Investigation, Rutherford

An archaeological survey and geotechnical excavations were undertaken for a proposed subdivision in Rutherford, approximately 2.4km to the south of the Project Area. Three stone artefact sites and a PAD were identified, comprising four stone artefacts located beneath a ridge crest, on the western edge of dam near a creek; one stone artefact identified at the base of a low spur near the beginning of a creek; one stone artefact identified from a surface scrape near geotechnical test pit 10; and a PAD identified on a point bar adjacent to an intermittent creek, where low-density archaeological material was predicted. All sites were considered to be of low archaeological significance, but test excavation of the PAD was recommended to determine whether archaeological deposits were present (Mary Dallas and Kerr 1997).

An updated archaeological assessment was conducted in 2003, in which the study area was inspected to assess the condition of the previously identified sites and PAD, and to assess whether there were any other potentially sensitive landforms (watercourses, hill crests and slopes). During the survey, an additional two isolated artefacts were identified. All sites were considered to be of low archaeological significance, but test excavation of the PAD would be required if the sites were to be impacted (Mary Dallas 2003).

ERM Mitchell McCotter (1999) Sand and Gravel Extraction at Gosforth

ERM undertook an archaeological survey for a proposed sand and gravel quarry c.2km north of the Project Area. The area comprised 14ha located in a meander of the Hunter River, on a point bar over an area of land used for grazing at the time. It was considered that this area would have contained a variety of resources sought by Aboriginal people, including permanent water, extensive flats that would have attracted game, and a source of fish, shellfish and water plants. The survey identified four artefacts in an exposure along an access track, comprising a grey silcrete core (broken), a grey silcrete flake and two mudstone flakes (ERM Mitchell McCotter Pty Ltd 1999, 67). It was recommended that modifications be made to protect potential Aboriginal sites, and that the quarry site be surveyed again, after extraction and prior to remedial earthworks (ERM Mitchell McCotter Pty Ltd 1999, 68).

Ruig (1996, 1997) Penn Park, Lochinvar

An archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed rural residential subdivision, north of the New England Highway and west of River Road, approximately 3.4km to the south of the Project Area. Although the survey did not identify any Aboriginal sites, researchers recommended that subsurface investigations be conducted, particularly around a creek line in the south-eastern portion of the study area (Ruig 1996). Test excavation in this area consisted of 44 test pits measuring 25 cm x 100 cm, spaced 5m apart (Ruig 1997, 8). Only two artefacts were found; a mudstone flake and a mudstone flaked piece, located 30m apart on the north bank (within 10m) of the creek. They were considered to represent a low-density archaeological deposit (of only 0.18 artefacts/m² excavated) and were assessed to be of low archaeological significance.



Figure 12. Nearby archaeological investigations discussed in Section 4. (Source: SCP aerial with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

4.2.5 Artefact Density Predictive Modelling

Predictive models are based on upon the assumption that environmental factors provide distinctive sets of constraints that influence land use patterns (Kuskie 2015, p. 8). In the Hunter Valley, for instance, J.W. Fawcett in 1898 said of the Wonnarua, that when choosing the sites for their camps, access to fresh water was one essential and a food resource of secondary importance, whilst a vantage point in case of attack by an enemy was third (Brayshaw 1987, 42).

Artefact density is linked to different types of activities falling on a scale from long-term occupation to short-term transitory movement. Attenbrow (2006) built on earlier archaeological models to develop a model of occupation within the Australian context, identifying base camps, activity camps and transit camps. Base camps are similar to residential bases in that they were occupied for a longer period of time (several days or longer). Activity camps, conversely, are characterised by short periods of use, and are usually functionally specific. Activities that may take place at activity camps in Australia include hunting, artefact preparation, gathering of raw materials, and ceremonial activities (Attenbrow 2006, 220–21). ‘Transit camp’ refers to places that were used to camp for short periods, usually overnight, often when travelling between base camps or resource areas. Archaeologically, base camps are characterised by a larger archaeological context (in square metres), higher concentrations of stone artefacts, and a more diverse assemblage than transit and activity locations. Stone artefacts in these assemblages may show signs of tool manufacture and maintenance, skin working and food preparation (Attenbrow 2006, 221).

By combining Attenbrow’s (2006) Australia-wide predictive model, with Kuskie’s Hunter Valley regional model (Kuskie and Kamminga 2000; Kuskie 2015), archaeological sites in the Hunter Valley can be usefully interpreted as base camps (areas of high artefact density, usually within 300m of wetlands and fresh water and often re-occupied and re-visited), low-intensity use (gathering of resources and short stays), and transitory use (passing through). Artefact density and characteristics are the key determinant in the categorisation of type of occupation.

4.3 Summary of local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces, and archaeological predictions for the Project Area

The environmental context of the Project Area suggests that it may have been an attractive location for resource collecting by past Aboriginal people. The geology, where it is exposed beneath erosional soils, could have provided raw materials for stone tool manufacture. There are sources of fresh water in the Project Area, and relatively flat zones on lower and mid-slopes above the creeks, which may have made it suitable for camping.

The land use analysis suggests that much of the Project Area was cleared for grazing, with steeper parts of the terrain left forested. After early clearance, the aerial photographs suggest that the landscape was not altered by land use in extensive ways up until the present. This suggests that if topsoil was not heavily disturbed during deforestation and grazing activities, archaeological deposit may be retained. It is important to note, however, that the Rothbury Soil Landscape is erosional, and fluvial processes acting on cleared terrain and long-term disturbance by heavy animals may have dislodged artefacts from primary context and altered the density and structure of any deposit.

One registered artefact site (AHIMS 37-6-4427) was identified within the Project Area in July 2024, consisting of a single large flake of IMT eroding from a terrace above the creek. Most previously identified sites within around 1km of the Project Area are also artefact sites along creek lines, with some associated with further potential archaeological deposit (PAD). It is possible that the southern part of the Project Area has some association with an Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site, AHIMS 37-6-2777 (Anambah SAC 3), which is reported to lie around 220m to the south-west.

Based on the background research, and the characteristics of previously identified sites in the region, and depending on site conditions and preservation rates, the Project Area is likely to contain artefact sites and PADs. The association of previously identified sites with eroded contexts of creek banks, terraces and dams, indicates that the waterways and dams within the Project Area are the most likely locations for further archaeological deposits, particularly within 100m of the creeks (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists 2010, 54–60).

There is some potential within the Project Area for evidence of quarrying and stone tool manufacture, given the potential for exposures of silcrete and IMT from the underlying geology. Stands of old forest also have the potential to contain modified trees, but preservation is unlikely given that the landscape has likely not been used in traditional ways since the 1820s.

5 Archaeological Survey

The aim of the survey was to identify Aboriginal sites within the Project Area as per the guidelines (DECCW 2010b, 12).

The Project Area was surveyed by Crystal Phillips of Heritage Now and Steven Hickey of Widescope Indigenous Group on 29 October 2024. All landforms that will potentially be impacted by the works were sampled. The area was traversed by foot.

5.1 Survey Results

The Project Area was surveyed in one survey unit consisting of rolling hills. The survey coverage is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Survey coverage.

Survey Unit	Landform	Survey Unit Area	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage	Sample Fraction	Sites Identified
1	Undulating Hills	592149	10	10	5921.49	1	3

Survey Unit 1 (SU1)

The Project Area contains rolling hills, with lower order creeks running through the valleys between the hills. The partly eroded creek terrace where site AHIMS 37-6-4427 (Anambah AFT-03) was previously recorded by Heritage Now was inspected; however, the isolated find could not be located. Steven Hickey noted that the gently sloped, slightly elevated land adjacent to the creek line would have been a good place to camp and agreed with Heritage Now's previous assessment of the area as a PAD (Anambah PAD; Figure 13) (Plate 1, Plate 2). The land to the west of the PAD is steeply sloped and further from water and was considered less likely to contain archaeological deposit (Plate 3).

The most western corner of the Project Area contained an open forest (Plate 4). However, no trees showed evidence of scarring. The area was also thickly grassed, with visibility limited to a narrow track.

There was some visibility in the southern section of the Project Area along the creek lines and the dam (Plate 5). One silcrete artefact was identified along a second order creek (Anambah Road AFT-04; Figure 13) (Plate 6, Plate 7). The terrace between the creek lines is expected to contain at least 20cm of potential artefact bearing deposit (Plate 8). Further west of this area of PAD, the terrain becomes more steeply sloped and was considered less likely to be archaeologically sensitive (Plate 9).

In addition to the PAD associated with Anambah AFT-04, an additional area of PAD (Anambah PAD 02) was identified on a flat elevated area between the two 2nd order streams in the southern portion of the Project Area (Figure 13).

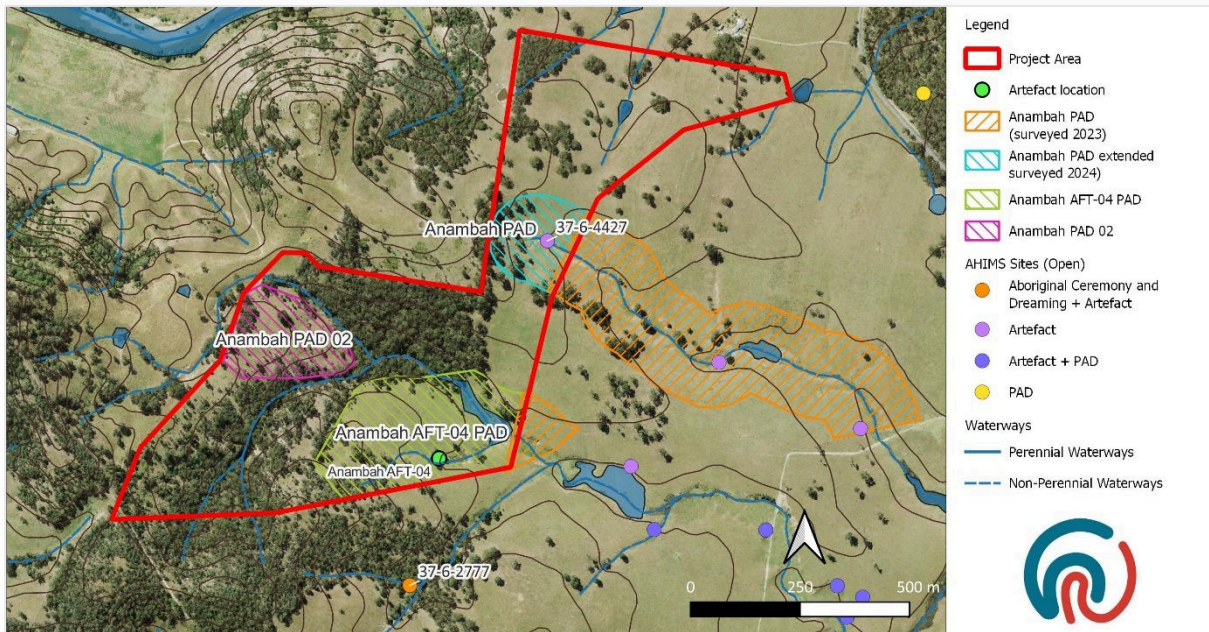


Figure 13. Location of artefact sites and potential archaeological deposits within the Project Area landscape. (Source: SCP topography and SCP aerial with Heritage Now and AHIMS additions)

5.1.1 Aboriginal Consultation

Steven Hickey confirmed that the Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site is to the south and outside of the Project Area boundary. He stated that the site is a place of high cultural significance. It was recommended that the proponent ensure that the project boundary is clearly demarcated/fenced to avoid site personnel entering the sacred site. Tracey Skene was also invited to the survey but was unable to attend. Through phone consultation, Tracey agreed with Steven’s recommendation to ensure that the site is avoided.

Steven Hickey also noted that there are several other significant sites in the area, including an Aboriginal quarry site; and there are historical accounts of corroboree held near Anambah House. Steven suggested that the Project Area may have been a place people travelled to and camped at before and/or after ceremonial activities; in particular, the area around Anambah AFT-04 which is directly north of the Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site AHIMS 37-6-2777.

5.1.2 Summary

An isolated find and associated area of PAD was identified on flat elevated land above a 2nd order creek (Anambah AFT-04 and Anambah AFT-04 PAD). The land between the two creek lines was identified as an area of PAD (Anambah PAD 02), in addition to the artefact and area of PAD previously identified by Heritage Now (Anambah AFT-03 and Anambah PAD).

6 Significance Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Values

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

6.1 Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.1 Aboriginal Cultural Values Methodology

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

6.1.2 Archaeological (Scientific) Values Methodology

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

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

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

6.2 Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment

Aboriginal consultation has indicated that the Project Area is part of a wider cultural landscape connected to places of ceremony, celebration, and stone tool procurement/manufacturing. Of particular significance are the artefact sites and areas of PAD that have been identified (Figure 14).

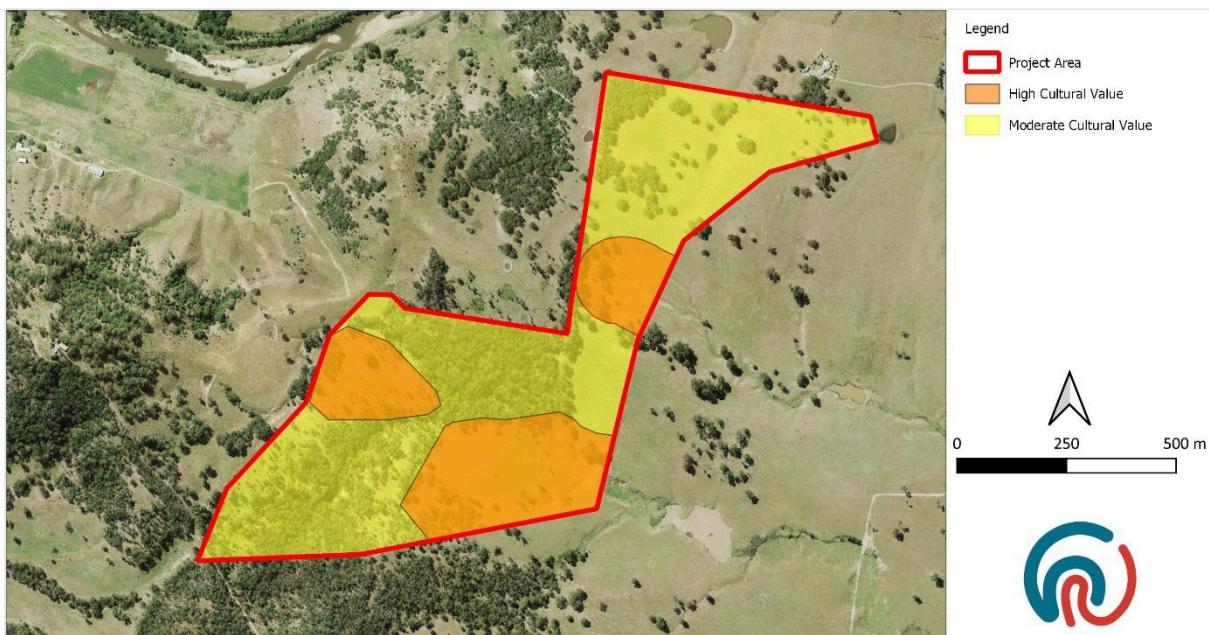


Figure 14. Illustration of Aboriginal cultural values identified in this assessment (Source: SCP aerial with Heritage Now additions).

6.3 Historical and Aesthetic Values Assessment

The Project Area is not known to be associated with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in the Aboriginal community, and is therefore of low historical value.

The Project Area is of low aesthetic value in terms of sensory, scenic, architectural or creative aspects.

6.4 Archaeological Values Assessment

This section assesses the archaeological values of the Project Area according to the criteria in the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*.

6.4.1 Anambah AFT-03 and Anambah AFT-04

Overall, Aboriginal sites Anambah AFT-03 and AFT-04 are of moderate significance in terms of aesthetic, historic and scientific values. This is because:

- The sites have moderate representative value within a regional context, as they are typical of the region and have assisted with refining site modelling around the Hunter.
- The raw material and artefact types at the sites are found elsewhere in the Hunter and are not rare.
- The areas of PAD associated with these artefacts may have moderate research value, although this would need to be determined by test excavation.
- The sites have educational value, as providing examples of Aboriginal objects, and there is opportunity for interpretation in the green spaces in the proposed development.

6.5 Summary: Statement of Significance

Overall, Aboriginal sites within the Project Area are assessed as having moderate archaeological significance. All of the identified sites and PADs are of high cultural significance, and the Project Area is of low historical and aesthetic significance.

7 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

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

7.1 Proposed Works

The proposal is to develop the RU2 zoned area of 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth into a manufactured home comprised of 331 sites with open space and community facilities (Figure 15). The development will incorporate two riparian corridors which cross the Project Area north-west to south-east and retain forested areas on the western and northern sides of the site. Development will involve clearing of vegetation in the construction zones and the creation of water detention basins, as well as the installation of below and above ground services including water and sewer, telecommunications and electricity. It will also require the formation of roads and access ways to the residential lots. For building, the preference is to use slab on ground product, which will involve some significant earthworks in the construction zones.

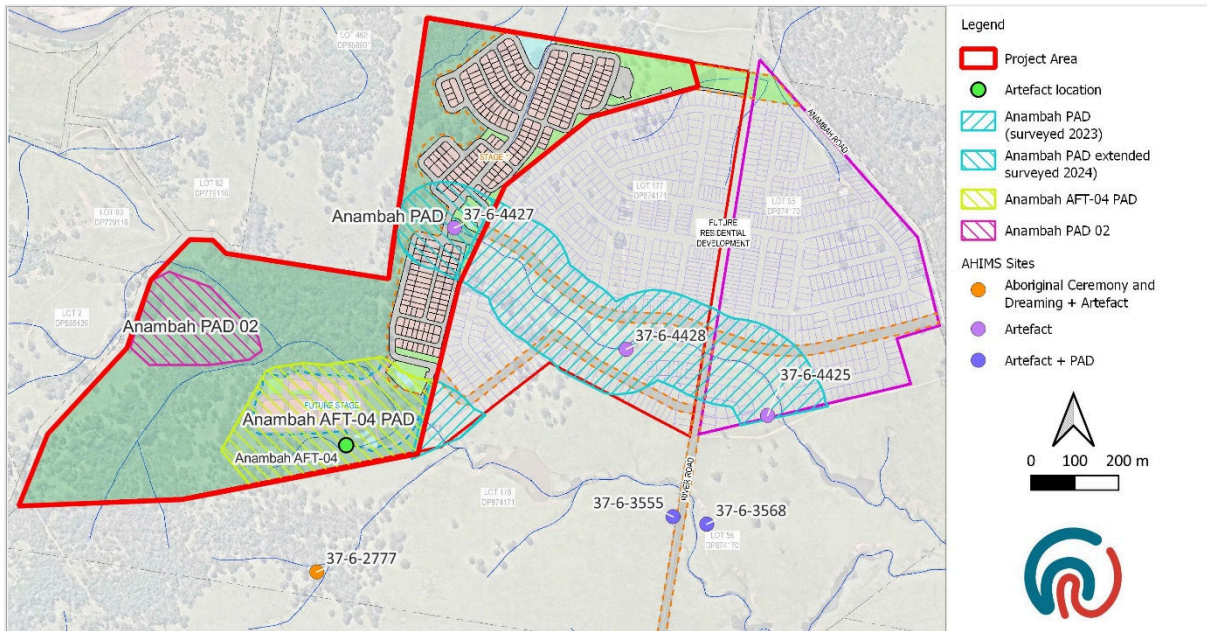


Figure 15. Proposed development footprint, adjacent residential development, and connecting roads. (Source: Third.i Communities with Heritage Now additions)

The development will also involve road connections to a proposed development on the adjacent residential land, as well as an extension of River Road to provide additional access to the Project Area (Figure 16), all of which Heritage Now previously surveyed and assessed in 2024 (see Section 4.2.4).

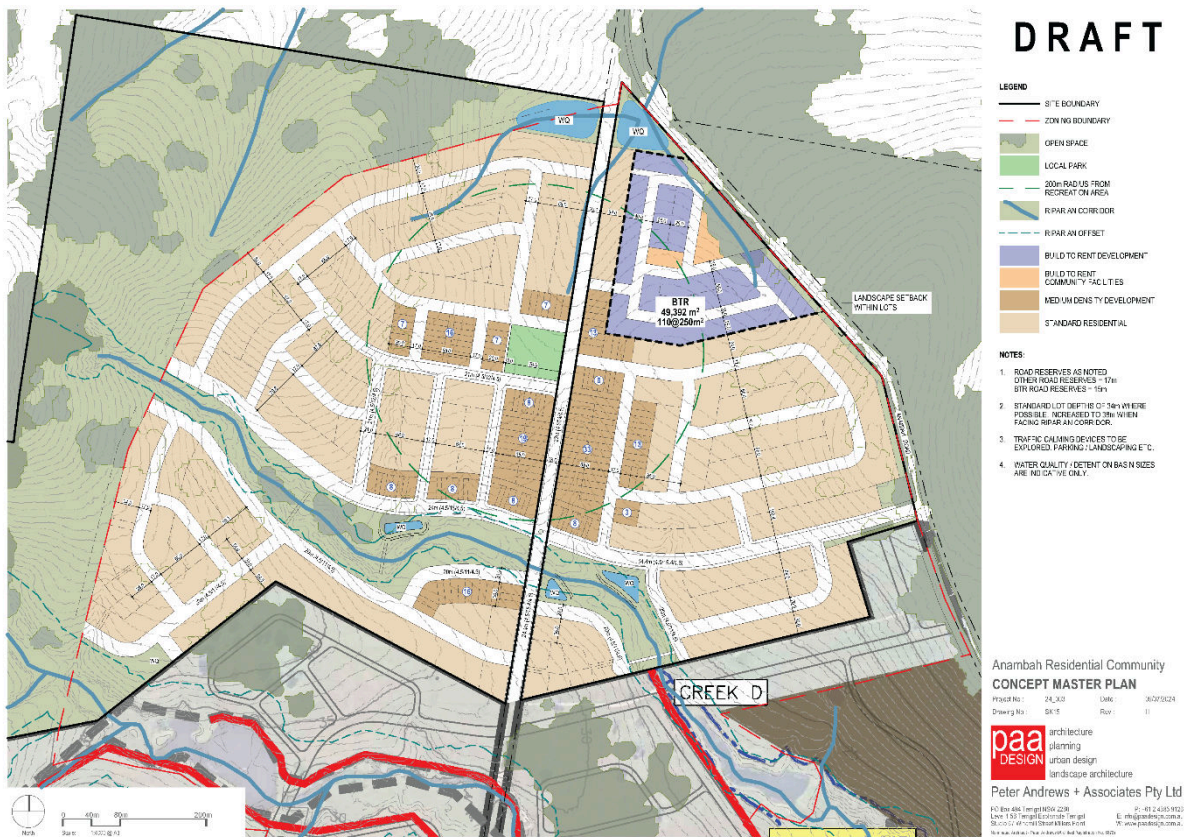


Figure 16. Indicative plan of the residential development east of the current Project Area, showing location of connecting roads. (Source: PAA Design)

7.2 Impact Assessment

This section addresses the potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural values as result of the proposed works.

7.2.1 Anambah AFT-03, AFT-04, Anambah PAD, Anambah PAD02

The surface artefacts identified are within the riparian zone of the masterplan and may be avoided.

However, the residential development, may directly impact some areas of the wider PAD associated with these artefacts (Anambah AFT-04 PAD and Anambah PAD). The roadways connecting to the Project Area will also directly impact Anambah PAD (as assessed in Heritage Now (2024)). These PADs would need to be archaeologically tested, if they are proposed to be impacted.

Anambah PAD02 is outside of the proposed development footprint and would not require archaeological testing.

7.2.2 AHIMS 37-6-3568 (Anambah SAC 11 and PAD 27)

AHIMS 37-6-3568 is an artefact and PAD site, that extends into the proposed impact zone of the new River Road access route to the south of the proposed manufactured home estate. Part of the PAD extent will be directly impacted by the proposed River Road access route, which will require vegetation clearance, widening and sealing.

7.2.3 AHIMS 37-6-3555 (Anambah IF 8 and PAD 23)

AHIMS 37-6-3555 is an artefact and PAD site, that is approximately 6m west of the proposed impact zone. It will not be directed impacted by the proposed River Road access route.

7.3 Mitigation

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

7.3.1 Mitigation of Impacts to Anambah AFT-03, Anambah AFT-04, Anambah PAD and Anambah PAD 02

Before the commencement of ground disturbing works associated with later development, archaeological testing will be required within the areas of PADs proposed to be impacted, in order to understand the research and educational potential of these sites and to expand our knowledge of Aboriginal occupation in the area; in particular, the use of lower order streams.

Archaeological testing under the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010 is to be undertaken within the areas of PADs proposed to be disturbed by the works, prior to ground disturbing works taking place.

The surface artefacts are within the riparian zone and will not be directly impacted by development. However, there is a risk of inadvertent impacts due to their proximity to the development. It is recommended that prior to commencement of works, hazard fencing be placed around each site with a 5m buffer zone. The southern boundary of the Project Area is also to be clearly demarcated/fenced to prevent access from the Project Area to Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site AHIMS 37-6-2777.

7.3.2 Mitigation of Impacts to sites in the River Road Access Route AHIMS 37-6-3568, AHIMS 37-6-3555,

Before ground disturbing works begin for the proposed River Road access, the PAD extents of these sites should be fenced off to avoid any impacts with a 5m buffer.

AHIMS 37-6-5555 does not extend into the mapped road corridor and will require fencing to avoid the site, if the site cannot be avoided, archaeological testing is required to identify the nature and extent of the identified PAD.

If the PAD extent of site 37-6-3568 is to be impacted, archaeological salvage of the site would be required. This would be conducted under the provision of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

7.3.3 General mitigation strategies

The Aboriginal sites are to be clearly marked on all relevant construction drawings, along with buffers and fencing, as relevant.

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

7.4 Consideration of Sustainable Development

Under the NSW *Protection of the Environmental Administration Act 1991* Ecologically sustainable development principles (ESD) are to be considered in the assessment of environmental impacts; and this includes impacts to heritage. The consideration of ESD principles is required under the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales 2010*. In particular, the precautionary principle and the principle of inter-generational equity are to be considered where there are proposed impacts to the environment (which includes heritage).

7.4.1 Precautionary Principle

The precautionary principle states that if there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, then a lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone measures to prevent environmental degradation.

The proposed works do not pose a threat of serious or irreversible damage to the environment. Both the surface artefact sites and PADs are representative of the lower Hunter region, and the mitigation measures proposed provide acceptable conservation outcomes for the Aboriginal sites.

7.4.2 Inter-generational Equity & Cumulative Harm

The principle of inter-generational equity states that the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations. Cumulative harm is understanding the cumulative effects of the Proposal.

The mitigation measures proposed will ensure that the Aboriginal sites are either conserved in-situ and avoided, or are salvaged and conserved ex-situ, and thus satisfies the principle of inter-generational equity.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeological survey was undertaken by Crystal Phillips of Heritage Now and Steven Hickey of Widescope Indigenous Group on 29 October 2024. Steven, who is listed as a knowledge holder on the site card for AHIMS 37-6-2777 was able to confirm that the site is outside of the boundaries of the Project Area. The location of Anambah AFT-03 was inspected and it was agreed that the Anambah PAD likely extends into the Project Area, as the gently sloped elevated land next to a creek line would have been a favourable place to camp.

An isolated silcrete core (Anambah AFT-04) was identified on elevated land above a 2nd order stream. The surrounding area was identified as an area of PAD (Anambah AFT-04 PAD). An additional area of PAD was identified on a flat elevated area between the two 2nd order streams in the southern portion of the Project Area (Anambah PAD 02).

The surface artefacts identified (Anambah AFT-03 and Anambah AFT-04) are within the riparian zone of the masterplan and may be avoided. However, the residential development may directly impact some areas of the wider PAD associated with these artefacts. These PADs would need to be archaeologically tested, if they are proposed to be impacted.

The River Road access route is in proximity to two artefact sites with potential archaeological deposit. AHIMS 37-6-3568 is an artefact and PAD site, that extends into the proposed impact zone of the new River Road access route to the south of the proposed manufactured home estate. Part of the PAD extent is at risk of direct impacted by the proposed River Road access route, which will require vegetation clearance, widening and sealing. AHIMS 37-6-3555 is approximately 6m west of the proposed impact zone. It will not be directed impacted by the proposed River Road access route.

Heritage Now provides the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1

Archaeological testing under the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010 is to be undertaken within the areas of potential archaeological deposits (PADs) proposed to be disturbed by the works, prior to ground disturbing works taking place.

Recommendation 2

The surface artefacts Anambah AFT-03 and Anambah AFT-04 are within the riparian zone and will not be directly impacted by development. However, there is a risk of inadvertent impacts due to their proximity to the development. It is recommended that prior to commencement of works, hazard fencing be placed around each site with a 5m buffer zone. The southern boundary of the Project Area is also to be clearly demarcated/fenced to prevent access from the Project Area to Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming site AHIMS 37-6-2777.

Recommendation 3

AHIMS 37-6-3568 partially extends into the River Road Access Route. It can likely be avoided by the roadworks, but if it cannot be avoided, then an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit for community collection and salvage within the Project Area is required.

Recommendation 4

AHIMS 37-6-3555 is outside the River Road access route and will not be directly impacted by development. The current fence line needs to remain in place to avoid the risk of inadvertent impacts. If the fence needs to be removed during works than an exclusion zone will need to be established.

Recommendation 5

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

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10 Plates



Plate 1. Location of Anambah AFT-03, view to south-east. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 2. Location of Anambah AFT-03, view to north-west. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 3. Steeply sloped area between PAD01 and PAD02, view to west. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 4. Area of open forest view to west, visibility limited to narrow track. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 5. Eroded area adjacent to dam, view to north-west. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 6. Location of Anambah AFT-04 view to west towards Winders Hill. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 7. Anambah AFT-04 Yellow/Red silcrete core. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 8. Area of PAD associated with Anambah AFT-04, view to east. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 9. Steep slope towards second order creek, west of Anambah AFT-04, view to north. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 10. Area of Anambah PAD 02 view to west. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)



Plate 11. Area of Anambah PAD 02 view to south-east towards creek. (Source: Heritage Now 2024)

Appendix 1 Aboriginal Consultation

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Agency Letter						
Sir or Madam	Native Title Services Corp	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	4/09/2024	
Sir or Madam	Register of Aboriginal Owners	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	4/09/2024	
Sir or Madam	National Native Title Tribunal	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	4/09/2024	
Sir or Madam	Heritage NSW	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	4/09/2024	
CEO	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	4/09/2024	
Sir or Madam	Maitland City Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	4/09/2024	
Sir or Madam	Hunter Local Land Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	4/09/2024	
Agency Letter Response						
	Heritage Now	Louise Cassidy	Hunter Local Land Services	Email	5/09/2024	Does not have a list; suggested contacting relevant LALC
Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Karen Carter	Register of Aboriginal Owners	Email	6/09/2024	Suggests contacting Joint Management Coordinator for the Worimi Conservation Lands, Nadine Wood, and Mindaribba LALC
Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Barry Gunther	Heritage NSW	Email	6/09/2024	Sent list of potential Aboriginal stakeholders
Expressions of Interest Letters						
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Christine Paul	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Ashley, Gregory, & Adam Sampson	AGA Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Aliera French	Aliera French Trading	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Darren McKenny	Arwarbukarl Cultural Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Peter Leven	Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Kerrie Brauer	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Tracey Skene	Culturally Aware	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Derrick Vale Snr	D F T V Enterprises	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Deslee Matthews	Deslee Talbott Consultants	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Helen Slater	Gali Heritage Consultants	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Craig Horne & Debbie Dacey-Sullivan	Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Diana Astin	Girragirra Murun Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
David Horton	Gomery Cultural Consultants	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Trystan Treloar	Guthers Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Paulette Ryan	Hunter Traditional Owner	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Luke Hickey	Hunter Valley Cultural Surveying	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Tania Matthews	Hunters & Collectors	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Craig Archibald	Indigenous Learning	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Leslie Atkinson	Jarban + Mugrebea	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Norman Archibald	Jumbunna Traffic Management Group	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Jill Green	Kauma Pondee Inc.	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Arthur Fletcher	Kawul Pty Ltd Trading as Wonn1 Sites	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Ethan Trewlynn	Long Gully Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
David Ahoy	Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Lea-Anne Ball	Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Tracey White	Mayaroo	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Tara Dever	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Sir or Madam	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Tiarna Bird	Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Ryan Johnson & Darleen Johnson-Carroll	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Warren Schillings	Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Rod Hickey	The Men's Shack Indigenous Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Alan Paget	Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Maree Waugh	Wallangan Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Tracey Howie	Wannangini	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Aaron Slater	Warragil Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Des Hickey	WATTAKA	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Donna & Steven Hickey	Widescope Indigenous Group	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Raymond Moon	Wingarra Wilay Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Richard & Dawn Edwards	Wonnarua Elders Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Laurie Perry	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Nadine Russell	Worimi Conservation Lands	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Andrew Smith	Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Jamie Merrick	Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Vicky & Kerrie Slater	Wurrumay	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Scott Franks	Yarrawalk, on behalf of the Wonnarua PBC	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Kathleen Steward Kinchela	Yinarr Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Thomas Dahlstrom		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Kevin Duncan		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Glen Morris		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Renee Sales		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Steve Talbott		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	10/09/2024	
Jeffery Matthews	Crimson-Rosie	Kira Paznikov	Heritage Now	Post	11/09/2024	
Barry Anderson	Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy	Kira Paznikov	Heritage Now	Post	11/09/2024	
Expressions of Interest Responses						
	Heritage Now	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Email	10/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Scott Franks	Yarrowalk, on behalf of the Wonnarua PBC	Email	10/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Laurie Perry	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Email	10/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Darleen Johnson-Carroll	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Email	10/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Leslie Atkinson	Jarban + Mugrebea	Email	11/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Maree Waugh	Wallangan Cultural Services	Email	11/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Confidential RAP	Confidential RAP	Email	11/09/2024	Registered interest.
Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Ashley Sampson	AGA Services	Email	11/09/2024	Registered interest.
Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Email	11/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Derrick Vale Snr	D F T V Enterprises	Email	11/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Ethan Trewlynn	Long Gully Cultural Services	Email	12/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Email	12/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Thomas Dahlstrom		Email	16/09/2024	Registered interest.
Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Kerrie Brauer	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Email	18/09/2024	Registered interest.

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
	Heritage Now	Tiarna Bird	Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Email	18/09/2024	Registered interest.
Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Steve Talbott		Email	22/09/2024	Registered interest.
	Heritage Now	Renee Sales		Email	25/09/2024	Registered interest.
Notification Letter						
Sir or Madam	Heritage NSW	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	1/10/2024	
CEO	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	1/10/2024	
Methodology Letter sent						
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Ashley, Gregory, & Adam Sampson	AGA Services	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Kerrie Brauer	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Confidential RAP	Confidential RAP	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Derrick Vale Snr	D F T V Enterprises	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Leslie Atkinson	Jarban + Mugrebea	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Ethan Trewlynn	Long Gully Cultural Services	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Tiarna Bird	Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Ryan Johnson & Darleen Johnson-Carroll	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Maree Waugh	Wallangan Cultural Services	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Laurie Perry	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Scott Franks	Yarrowalk, on behalf of the Wonnarua PBC	Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Thomas Dahlstrom		Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Renee Sales		Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Steve Talbott		Joven Sanchez	Heritage Now	Email	25/09/2024	
Steven Hickey	Widescope Indigenous Group	Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Phone	15/10/2024	Invited to register and discussed methodology as listed as a knowledge holder on site card for site adjacent to PA
Tracey Skene	Culturally Aware	Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Phone	15/10/2024	Invited to register and discussed methodology as listed as a knowledge holder on site card for site adjacent to PA
Methodology Responses						
	Heritage Now	Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Email	25/09/2024	"No problems with us..."
	Heritage Now	Tiarna Bird	Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Email	26/09/2024	"No feedback at this time, please keep me updated on field work."
	Heritage Now	Laurie Perry	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Email	26/09/2024	"Thank you, I will get back to you soon"

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
	Heritage Now	Steve Talbott		Email	24/10/2024	"...While I support the methodology I believe there are other areas within this project that would n should be identified as pads while I understand the area is well vegetated then it becomes being able to read the cultural landscape any decision made by Archaeologists should be in conjunction with Aboriginal raps on-site..."
Draft Report Sent for Review						
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Ashley, Gregory, & Adam Sampson	AGA Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Kerrie Brauer	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Confidential RAP	Confidential RAP	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Tracey Skene	Culturally Aware	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Derrick Vale Snr	D F T V Enterprises	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Leslie Atkinson	Jarban + Mugrebea	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Ethan Trewlynn	Long Gully Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Tara Dever	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Tiarna Bird	Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Ryan Johnson & Darleen Johnson-Carroll	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Maree Waugh	Wallangan Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Donna & Steven Hickey	Widescope Indigenous Group	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Laurie Perry	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Scott Franks	Yarrowalk, on behalf of the Wonnarua PBC	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Thomas Dahlstrom		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Renee Sales		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Steve Talbott		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	11/12/2024	
Reminder to respond						
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Ashley, Gregory, & Adam Sampson	AGA Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Kerrie Brauer	Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Confidential RAP	Confidential RAP	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Tracey Skene	Culturally Aware	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Derrick Vale Snr	D F T V Enterprises	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Leslie Atkinson	Jarban + Mugrebea	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Ethan Trewlynn	Long Gully Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Tara Dever	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Tiarna Bird	Mura Gadi Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Ryan Johnson & Darleen Johnson-Carroll	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Maree Waugh	Wallangan Cultural Services	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Donna & Steven Hickey	Widescope Indigenous Group	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Laurie Perry	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Scott Franks	Yarrowalk, on behalf of the Wonnarua PBC	Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Thomas Dahlstrom		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Renee Sales		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Steve Talbott		Jacqueline Chua	Heritage Now	Email	6/01/2025	
Responses to Draft Report						
	Heritage Now	Darleen Johnson-Carroll	Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Email	15/12/2024	Endorses the recommendations

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
	Heritage Now	Tracey Skene	Culturally Aware	Email	7/01/2025	<p>"I have viewed this report and have noticed myself being mentioned in report but not in Consultation part of this report ? (Page 7)</p> <p>On Page 19 Artefact Destroyed ?</p> <p>This Landscape is a high Cultural Landscape, its has a Water Course within close vicinity and therefore a 40 Mtr buffer near this cultural sensitive area should be part of the mitigation methods.</p> <p>Also is there a concept Plan the Aboriginal Community can view to get the full scope of works of this proposed development.</p> <p>Culturally Aware agrees with recommendations Heritage Now have put into this report."</p>
	Heritage Now	Laurie Perry	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Email	7/01/2025	"WNAC has no issues with the DRAFT report."

Aboriginal Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/response
Tracey Skene	Culturally Aware	Crystal Phillips	Heritage Now	Email	16/01/2025	<p>"Thank you for taking the time to look through the report and send through your comments.</p> <p>Not sure why you were missing from the RAPs list on page 7. I have updated.</p> <p>The 'artefact destroyed' is referring to AHIMS sites that have been salvaged through excavation or community collection. I have altered the wording to make this clearer.</p> <p>Most of the area within 40 m of the creek will be conserved as a riparian zone with no ground disturbance. Should any of these areas of PAD need to be impacted for works such as detention ponds or bridges, we have recommended for archaeological testing prior to ground disturbing works (Recommendation 1). We have also recommended buffer zones around the isolated finds identified during survey (Recommendation 2).</p> <p>I can reach out to the client and see if it is possible to send you further information regarding concept plans."</p>

Appendix 2 AHIMS Search Results

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1162	Anambah-AS2	GDA	56	360643	6381665	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101566,102158,102229
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-1123	ISF 2 Rutherford	AGD	56	357200	6381200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	4829	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-3562	Anambah SAC 4 and PAD 22	GDA	56	357770	6383996	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-3575	Anambah SAC 18	GDA	56	358837	6382360	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
38-4-2044	Lot 1 AS 3	GDA	56	360602	6381498	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-4425	Anambah AFT-01	GDA	56	358241	6384226	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	4829	
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-4424	Cantwell Road AFT-01	GDA	56	354978	6381268	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-4369	Anambah Road IF1	GDA	56	359141	6383005	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-3582	Anambah SAC 23 and PAD 13	GDA	56	358834	6383251	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-1124	PAD 1 Rutherford	AGD	56	358280	6384800	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102158,102229
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-2777	Anambah SAC 3	GDA	56	357212	6383869	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
37-6-3561	Anambah SAC 2	GDA	56	357612	6383746	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									
	Recorders									

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-6-3564	Anambah SAC 6&7 + PAD 24&19	GDA	56	358536	6383837	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Stone Quarry : -		
	Contact							Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie		Permits
37-6-3568	Anambah SAC 11 and PAD 27	GDA	56	358102	6383978	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie		Permits
37-6-3570	Anambah SAC 13 and PAD 12	GDA	56	358404	6383034	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie		Permits
37-6-2188	Lochinvar Rail 2	GDA	56	355591	6387760	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact							Recorders South East Archaeology - Hughes ACT		Permits
37-6-1054	R-1	AGD	56	357900	6381200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)		Permits
37-6-1835	East Lochinvar Site 1	GDA	56	355811	6380701	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm		Permits 4704
38-4-1164	Anambah PAD 1	GDA	56	359900	6381300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,10215 8,102229
	Contact							Recorders Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm		Permits
38-4-1167	Anambah PAD 4	GDA	56	360330	6381350	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,10215 8,102229
	Contact							Recorders Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm		Permits
37-6-2963	26 Windemere Rd Site 1 (PAD 1)	GDA	56	354426	6380945	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Mindaribba Local Aboriginal L							Recorders Archaeological Risk Assessment Services (ARAS),Ms.Penny Mccardle		Permits
38-4-2045	Lot 1 AS 4	GDA	56	360646	6381665	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Mr.Geordie Oakes,Archaeological Risk Assessment Services (ARAS),Mr.Giles (dup I		Permits 4829
38-4-2046	Lot 1 AS 5	GDA	56	360458	6381733	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders Archaeological Risk Assessment Services (ARAS),Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm		Permits
38-4-0611	ABER 2	AGD	56	361210	6381350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98364,102158, 102229
	Contact							Recorders Mrs.Angela Besant		Permits 1595
37-6-4370	Lochinvar ISF2	GDA	56	356872	6382111	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Recorders GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Mr.Jacob (GML) Kiefel		Permits

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 29/08/2024 for Jacqueline Chua for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 353606.0 - 361606.0, Northings : 6380664.0 - 6388664.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 75

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
37-6-3555	Anambah IF 8 & PAD 23	GDA	56	358025	6383995	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
37-6-3556	Anambah IF 9	GDA	56	357717	6384140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
37-6-3567	Anambah SAC 10 and PAD 26	GDA	56	358188	6383868	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
37-6-3574	Anambah SAC 17 and PAD 1	GDA	56	359151	6382591	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
38-4-2043	Lot 1 AS 2	GDA	56	360716	6381487	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Recorders Mr.Geordie Oakes,Archaeological Risk Assessment Services (ARAS),Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm
										Permits 4829
37-6-4428	Anambah AFT-02	GDA	56	357918	6384377	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Recorders Heritage Now - Belmont,Ms.Crystal Phillips
										Permits
38-4-1163	Anambah-ISF2	GDA	56	359783	6381328	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101566,102158,102229
	Contact									Recorders Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm
										Permits
37-6-3557	Anambah IF 10	AGD	56	358397	6381819	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
37-6-3563	Anambah SAC 5 and PAD 20	GDA	56	358246	6383842	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
37-6-3571	Anambah SAC 14 and PAD 15	GDA	56	358068	6383015	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
37-6-3573	Anambah SAC 16	GDA	56	358025	6383995	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact									Recorders Miss.Diana Cowie
										Permits
37-6-2221	Station Lane OC1	GDA	56	355061	6380792	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact									Recorders Mr.Paul Irish,Ms.Mary Dallas
										Permits
38-4-2098	Anambah Rd 1	GDA	56	360242	6381142	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact									Recorders Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney - Individual users,Mr.Tyler (Virtus) Beebe
										Permits 4853
38-4-2169	Rosebrook AS 1	GDA	56	360710	6386090	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 29/08/2024 for Jacqueline Chua for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 353606.0 - 361606.0, Northings : 6380664.0 - 6388664.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 75

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : HN1275-A

Client Service ID : 925284

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-1607	Lochinvar 1	AGD	56	355515	6380960	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		99841
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-3578	Anambah SAC 19	GDA	56	358764	6382070	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		2456,3963
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-1125	ISF 3 Rutherford	AGD	56	357750	6381240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
38-4-1165	Anambah PAD 2	GDA	56	360600	6381550	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,10215 8,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
38-4-1168	Anambah PAD 5	GDA	56	360530	6381420	Closed site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	4829	101566,10215 8,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
38-4-1171	Anambah PAD 8	GDA	56	359850	6381370	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102158,10222 9
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-2228	LCC1 & PAD	GDA	56	355673	6381234	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 15, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-3553	Anambah IF 1	GDA	56	359024	6382274	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-3554	Anambah IF 2	GDA	56	358313	6382885	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-3558	Anambah IF 11	GDA	56	358558	6383163	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-3560	Anambah SAC 1 and PAD 21	GDA	56	358183	6383600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
37-6-3565	Anambah SAC 8 and PAD 28	GDA	56	358491	6383928	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 29/08/2024 for Jacqueline Chua for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 353606.0 - 361606.0, Northings : 6380664.0 - 6388664.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 75

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-2102	Anambah Terrace	GDA	56	360623	6381582	Closed site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Geordie Oakes,Mr.Geordie Oakes,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,AECOM Aus Permits 4829							
37-6-4248	Windermere ST	GDA	56	355850	6384933	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Virtus Heritage Pty Ltd - Pottsville,Mr.Tyler (Virtus) Beebe Permits							
37-6-2774	DA2	AGD	56	358270	6387470	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Mary Dallas Permits							
37-6-3581	Anambah SAC 22 and PAD 11	GDA	56	358220	6382935	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Diana Cowie Permits							
38-4-1166	Anambah PAD 3	GDA	56	360000	6381700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,10215,8,102229
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm Permits							
38-4-1169	Anambah PAD 6	GDA	56	360440	6381870	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,10215,8,102229
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm Permits							
37-6-2213	Christopher Road 1	GDA	56	355520	6380800	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited - Individual users,Mr.Giles (dup ID#12832) Hamm, Permits 3963							
37-6-2219	PAD 2 Lochinvar URA	GDA	56	354720	6381415	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Niche Environment and Heritage,Mr.Paul Irish,Ms.Mary Dallas,Miss.Kate Morris Permits							
37-6-4371	Lochinvar PAD 1	GDA	56	356403	6382067	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Mr.Jacob (GML) Kiefel Permits							
37-6-1907	R1 (Greta)	GDA	56	357900	6381200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		4119
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Mary Dallas Permits							
37-6-3579	Anambah SAC 20	GDA	56	358965	6382068	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Diana Cowie Permits							
37-6-3580	Anambah SAC 21	GDA	56	358568	6381937	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Diana Cowie Permits							
37-6-1122	ISF 1 Rutherford	AGD	56	357650	6381250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

Appendix 3 Newly Recorded Sites

Site Name	Anambah AFT-04					
Co-ordinates GDA94, Zone 56	E	357279			N	6384158
Landform Pattern	Rolling Hills					
Landform Element	Terrace					
Vegetation	Grassland					
Current Land Use	Pastoral					
Orientation	SE					
Distance to Water	15 m					
Open/Close Site	Open					
Dimensions (metres)	Length	450	Width	250	Depth	
Site Type	Artefact and PAD					
Number of Artefacts	1					
Site Description	Single silcrete core with two negative flake scars identified on an area of exposure on the terrace overlooking a first order stream, just before its junction with a third order stream					

Photos



Site Name	Anambah PAD 02					
Co-ordinates GDA94, Zone 56	E	356948			N	6384439
Landform Pattern	Rolling Hills					
Landform Element	Terrace					
Vegetation	Grasslands					
Current Land Use	Pastoral					
Orientation	SE					
Distance to Water	20 m					
Open/Close Site	Open					
Dimensions (metres)	Length	250	Width	200	Depth	
Site Type	PAD					
Number of Artefacts	N/A					
Site Description	Flat elevated terrace between two second order streams which has the potential for intact archaeological deposit					
Photos						
