



Aerial view of the Gunnedah Hospital from the northeast (source: NSW Health Infrastructure).

## **ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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### **GUNNEDAH HOSPITAL UPGRADE**

GUNNEDAH, NSW

JUNE 2023

Report prepared by  
OzArk Environment & Heritage  
for NSW Public Works Advisory



**OzArk**  
**Environment & Heritage**

145 Wingewarra St  
(PO Box 2069)  
Dubbo NSW 2830

Phone: (02) 6882 0118  
Fax: (02) 6882 0630  
[enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au](mailto:enquiry@ozarkehm.com.au)  
[www.ozarkehm.com.au](http://www.ozarkehm.com.au)

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Prepared for		Prepared by
Stuart Landrigan Senior Project Manager Public Works Department of Regional NSW		Dr Yekun Zhang Archaeologist OzArk Environment & Heritage 145 Wingewarra Street (PO Box 2069) Dubbo NSW 2830 P: 02 6882 0118 yekun@ozarkehm.com.au
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Enquiries should be addressed to OzArk Environment & Heritage.		

### **Acknowledgement**

OzArk acknowledge the traditional custodians of the area on which this assessment took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage, and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the Elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by NSW Public Works Advisory on behalf of NSW Health Infrastructure (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for the Gunnedah Hospital upgrade project (the project). The proposed works will include the demolition and refurbishment of buildings and construction of new buildings.

The study area for the assessment is the existing Gunnedah Hospital site. The study area is situated on a gently sloping to flat landform. This landform has been substantially modified over the life of the hospital. The closest waterway is an unnamed drainage line, which is approximately 100 m south of the study area.

A visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 25 July 2022 by OzArk Archaeologist, Harrison Rochford. No Aboriginal sites were recorded during the field inspection and all landforms were assessed as having low potential to contain Aboriginal objects in subsurface archaeological deposits.

The undertaking of the due diligence process resulted in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed by the project. This moves the project to the following outcome:

*Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.*

To ensure the greatest possible protection to the area's Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) The proposed work may proceed at the study area without further archaeological investigation under the following conditions:
  - a) All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area. Should the parameters of the project extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
- 2) This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.
- 3) Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the

legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.

- 4) The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

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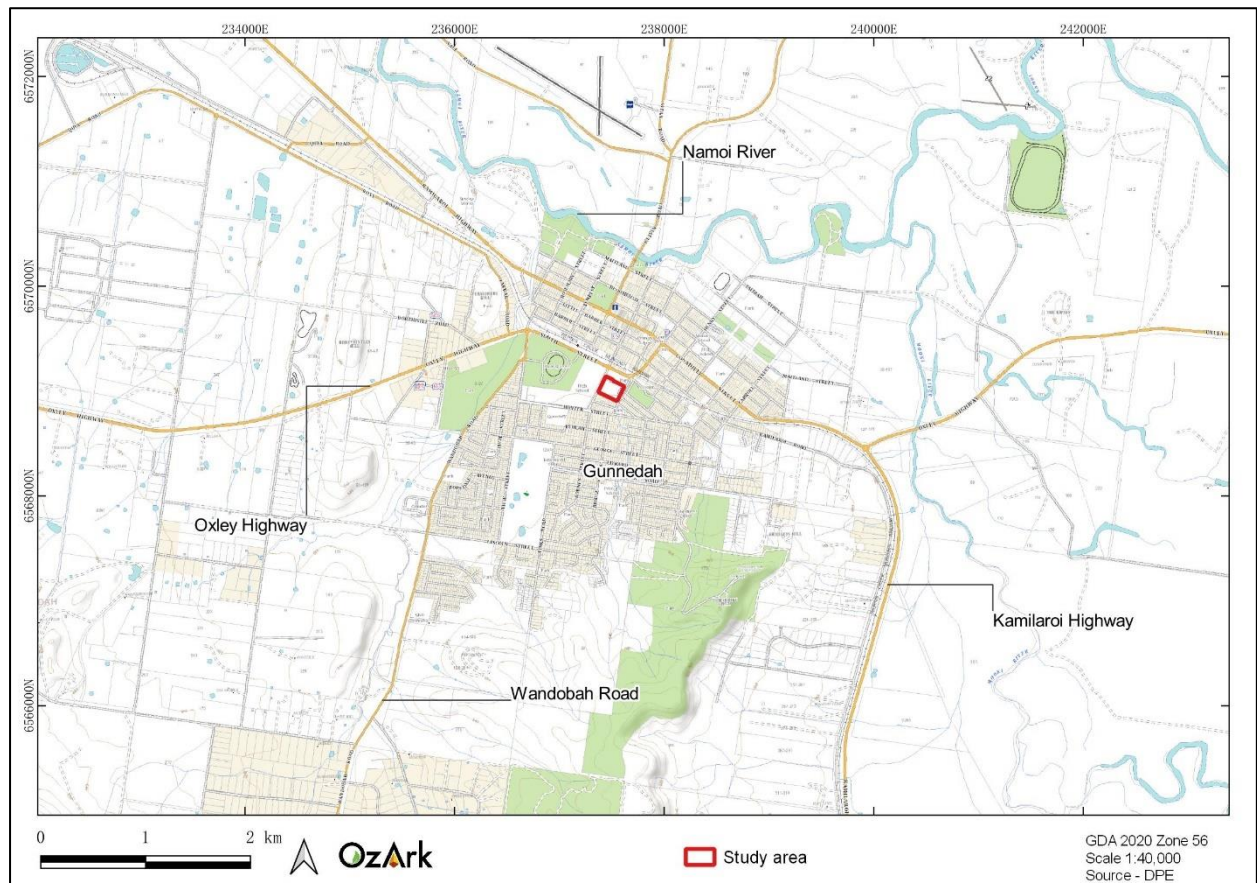


# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by NSW Public Works Advisory on behalf of NSW Health Infrastructure (the proponent) to complete an Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for the Gunnedah Hospital upgrade project (the project). The project is in the Gunnedah Local Government Area (**Figure 1-1**).

**Figure 1-1. Map showing the location of the project.**



## 1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area for the assessment is the existing Gunnedah Hospital site, located at Lot 3 DP 792209. The main entrance is on Marquis Street, but the study area also fronts Anzac Parade and Reservoir Street. The study area is shown on **Figure 1-2**.

**Figure 1-2: Aerial showing the study area.**

### 1.3 PROPOSED WORK

The project will involve upgrading ageing infrastructure at the Gunnedah Hospital to improve the efficiency of services. Works will involve the demolition and refurbishment of buildings and construction of new buildings. The proposed new floor plan is shown on **Figure 1-3**.

The upgrades will be delivered in a staged manner while maintaining the delivery of health services.

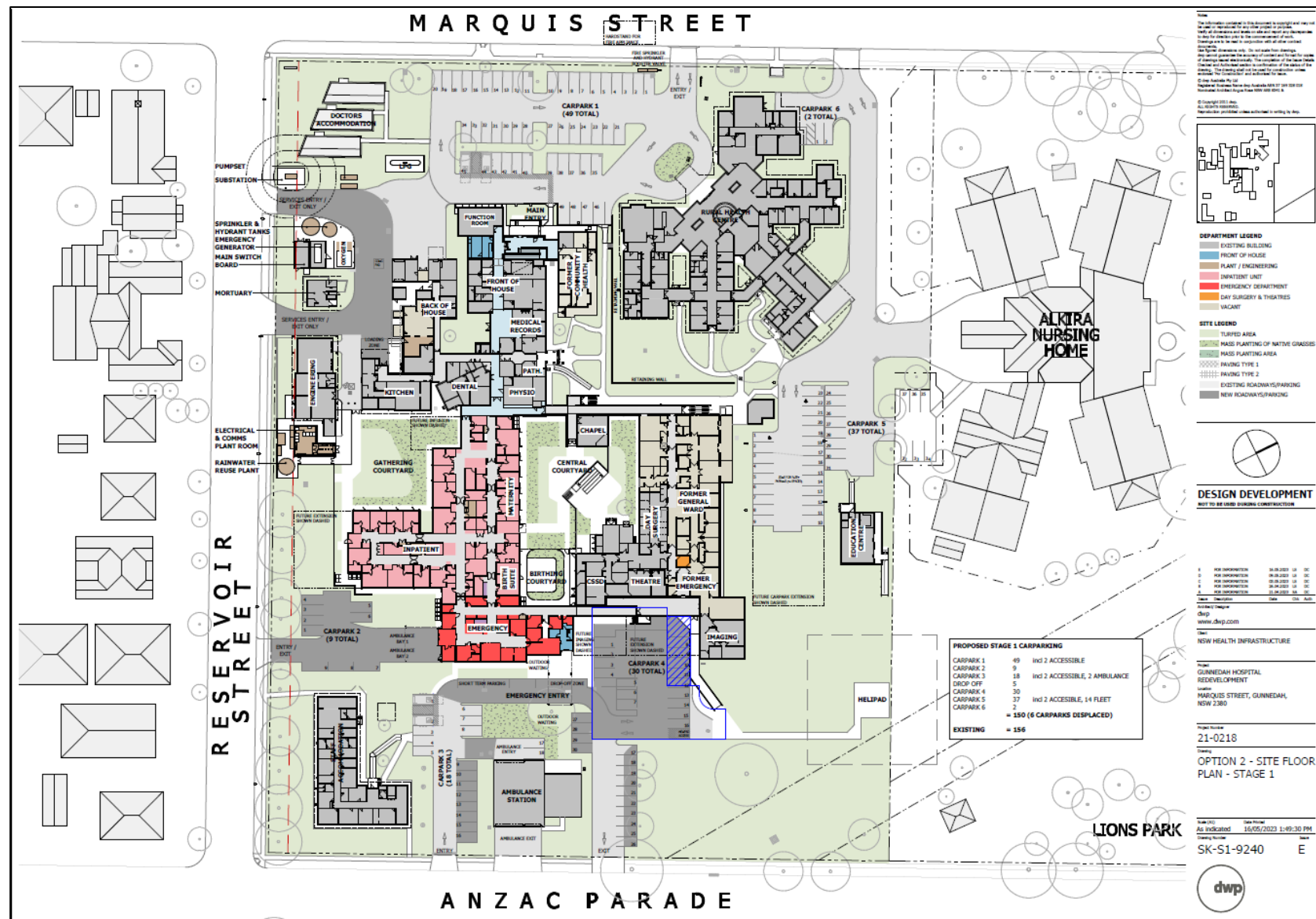
The project will be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). It is understood that several Reviews of Environmental Factors (REFs) will be prepared for the various stages of the project. This report will support all REFs being prepared.

### 1.4 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The desktop and visual inspection component for the study area follows the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (due diligence; DECCW 2010). The field inspection followed the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH 2011).



Figure 1-3: Proposed Gunnedah Hospital floor plan.



## 2 ABORIGINAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 57 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 (NPW Regulation) made under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) advocates a due diligence process to determining likely impacts on Aboriginal objects. Carrying out due diligence provides a defence to the offence of harming Aboriginal objects and is an important step in satisfying Aboriginal heritage obligations in NSW.

### 2.2 DEFENCES UNDER THE NPW REGULATION 2019

#### 2.2.1 Low impact activities

The first step before application of the due diligence process itself is to determine whether the proposed activity is a “low impact activity” for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation. The exemptions are listed in Section 58 of the NPW Regulation (DECCW 2010: 6).

The project will involve excavation and construction that are not ‘low impact’ activities in the regulation. Therefore, the due diligence process will be applied.

#### 2.2.2 Disturbed lands

Relevant to this process is the assessed levels of previous land-use disturbance.

The NPW Regulation Section 58 (DECCW 2010: 18) define disturbed land as follows:

*Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.*

*Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.*

The study area consists of the existing Gunnedah Hospital, which includes large established buildings, sealed carparks, and landscaped open space. As such, the entire study area could be considered ‘disturbed land’. However, the project has elected to follow a precautionary approach and complete the due diligence process.

In summary, it is determined that the project must be assessed under the Due Diligence Code of Practice. The reasoning for this determination is set out in **Table 2-1**.

**Table 2-1: Determination of whether Due Diligence Code of Practice applies.**

Item	Reasoning	Answer
Is the activity to be assessed under Division 4.7 (state significant development) or Division 5.2 (state significant infrastructure) of the EP&A Act?	The project will be assessed under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.	No
Is the activity exempt from the NPW Act or NPW Regulation?	The project is not exempt under this Act or Regulation.	No
Do either or both apply: Is the activity in an Aboriginal place? Have previous investigations that meet the requirements of this Code identified Aboriginal objects?	The activity will not occur in an Aboriginal place. No previous investigations have been undertaken for this project.	No
Is the activity a low impact one for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation?	The project is not a low impact activity for which there is a defence in the NPW Regulation.	No
Is the activity occurring entirely within areas that are assessed as 'disturbed lands'?	Yes, but the study area will be assessed following a precautionary approach.	Yes
Due Diligence Code of Practice assessment will be followed as a precautionary measure		

## 2.3 APPLICATION OF THE DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE TO THE PROJECT

To follow the generic due diligence process, a series of steps in a question/answer flowchart format (DECCW 2010: 10) are applied to the proposed impacts and the study area, and the responses documented.

### 2.3.1 Step 1

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

**Yes, the project will impact the ground surface.**

The proposed demolition, excavation and construction works set out in **Section 1.3** will impact the ground surface.

The project will not impact any mature, native vegetation as all vegetation proposed to be removed is non-native. Therefore, culturally modified trees will not be harmed.

### 2.3.2 Step 2a

Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?

**No, there are no previously recorded sites within the study area.**

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database conducted on 20 July 2022 returned 54 results for Aboriginal heritage sites in a 10-kilometre (km) x 10 km search area centred on the study area. There is one Aboriginal site (20-4-0164) which is classified as 'restricted'. AHIMS confirmed on 7 September 2022 that 20-4-0164 is not located within or near the study area. In addition, 20-4-0825 is a reburial location for

salvaged artefacts. As no details are known for site 20-4-0164 and 20-4-0825 is a non-archaeological site, they will not be discussed further, and the total number of sites considered in the assessment is 52.

**Figure 2-1** shows all previously recorded sites in relation to the study area and **Table 2-2** shows the types of sites that are close to the study area.

No previously recorded sites are located within the study area. Based on the AHIMS data, the closest site recording to the study area is a modified tree (20-4-1002) located on the southern side of Reservoir Street, approximately 20 metres (m) south to the southeast corner of the study area. However, the description provided in the site card indicates that the tree is actually located 1.3 km northwest of the study area in the Saleyards travelling stock reserve (TSR).

The AHIMS search results show that the common site types in the area are artefact scatters and modified trees (**Table 2-2**). **Figure 2-1** shows that most recorded sites tend to be close to waterways, although there are fewer sites along the major waterways (Namoi and Mooki Rivers) within the search area than might be expected.

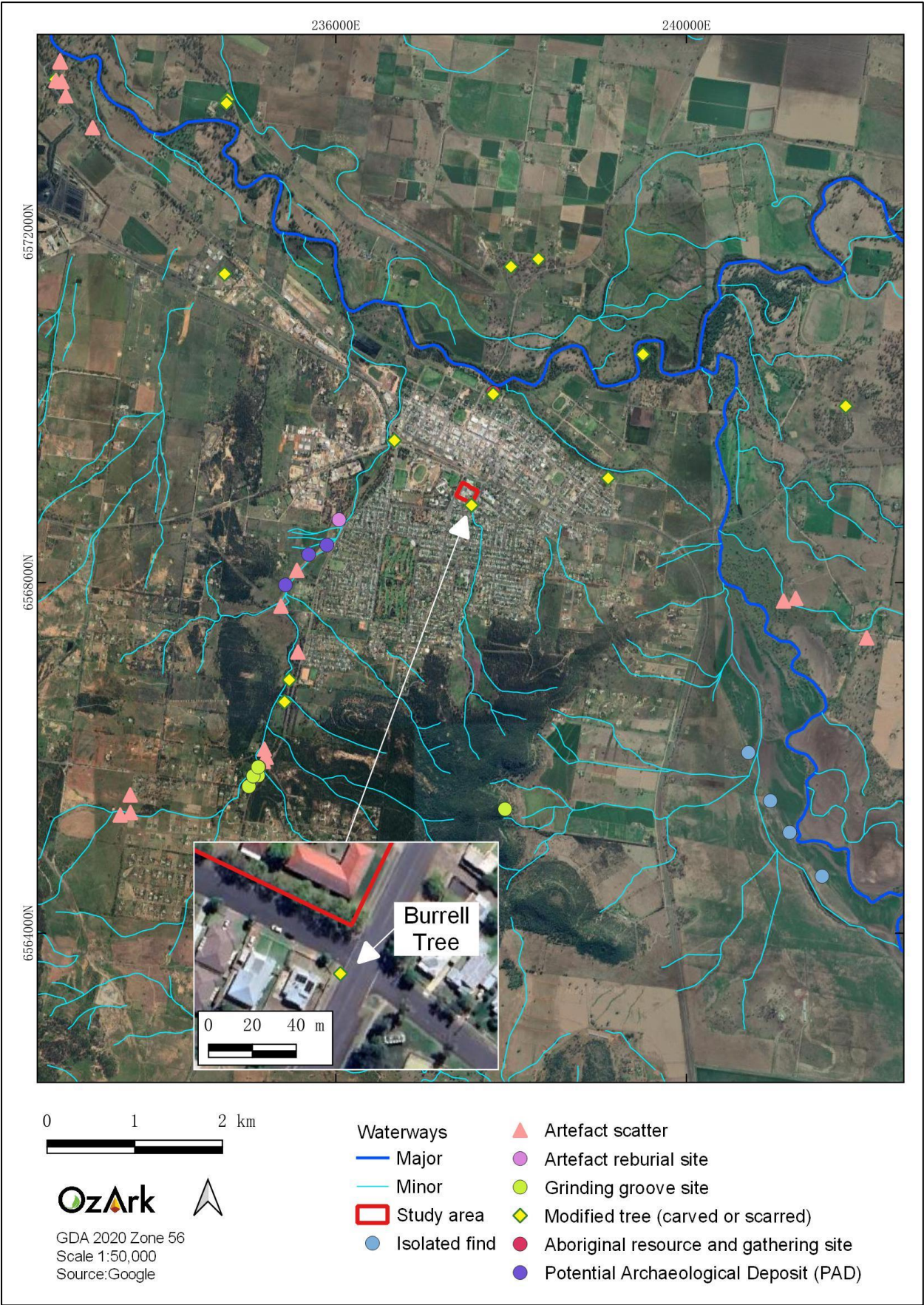
Based on the AHIMS data, the most likely site type that could be recorded at the study area would be an artefact site, as the other most common site type (modified trees) are unlikely to be present due to the lack of mature, native vegetation remaining in the study area. However, the likelihood of intact artefact sites remaining extant within the study area is very low due to the high levels of disturbance.

**Table 2-2: Site types and frequencies of AHIMS sites near the study area.**

Site Type	Number	% Frequency
Artefact scatter	20	38.5
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	15	28.8
Grinding groove site	9	17.3
Isolated find	4	7.7
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	3	5.8
Aboriginal resource and gathering site	1	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>



Figure 2-1: Previously recorded sites in relation to waterways and the study area.



### 2.3.3 Step 2b

Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?

**No, there are no other sources of information that would indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects in the study area.**

#### Ethno-Historic Information

According to Tindale (1974), the study area falls within the limits of the lands occupied by the Gamilaraay (Kamilaroi) language group and the Namoi River landscape provided plentiful resources for the traditional custodians. The name Gunnedah is derived from an Aboriginal word, meaning 'place of many white stones' and in the past the town had a sizeable outcrop of white stone where the public school now stands in Bloomfield Street (Idress 1953).

#### Local archaeological context

The study area has not been specifically previously assessed, however the AHIMS data detailed in **Section 2.3.2** demonstrates that there have been several previous heritage assessments completed around the Gunnedah township. A selection of assessments is detailed below to provide a general understanding of the archaeological landscape of the area.

In 1981 the area known as 'Authorisation 138' at 'Springfield' was surveyed by Gorecki (1981). This study recorded three sites located approximately 6 km southwest of the Gunnedah township. The number of artefacts at each site varied, with some locations containing single stone artefacts and others containing clusters of artefacts. All were recorded adjacent to Springfield Knob and relatively close to minor drainage features. It is important to note that no artefacts were found either upslope in the surrounding hills or downslope on the plains. Gorecki argued that these artefacts were in secondary contexts as agriculture, pastoralism, erosion and construction of contour banks had disturbed their original locations (Gorecki 1981).

Haglund (1984a and 1984b) undertook two studies during 1984 in the vicinity of Gunnedah. The first study (Haglund 1984a) consisted of a survey of the proposed Red Hill – Top Rocks – Trunk Road 72 coal haulage route. In this study, Haglund refers to sites previously located at Greenwood Creek (Thompson 1981) and Top Rocks (Haglund 1982), with particular emphasis on 20 axe grinding grooves and an extensive archaeological deposit at Top Rocks. The grinding grooves were situated in the vicinity of sandstone outcrops at the water's edge. The archaeological deposit consisted of stone tools and evidence of manufacturing. Haglund (1984b) also examined the proposed location for a coal loader, situated between the north-western railway and Trunk Road 72, 3 km west of Gunnedah. This study, covering 87 hectares of cultivated / cleared land, recorded no Aboriginal objects.

In 1985, Haglund conducted a survey of all previous studies relating to the area immediately north of Gunnedah and the Namoi River. This survey concluded that the archaeology of the area is



primarily concentrated along rivers and other permanent waterways. This concentration is a result of both prehistoric land use patterns, in which such locations arguably constituted more permanent camps, and historical land use patterns, such as agriculture, which may have disturbed and/or destroyed the archaeology present in areas away from these waterways (Haglund 1985).

In 1986, Haglund conducted test excavations at two sites located on opposite sides of the Namoi River. Artefacts were recovered at both sites, however, Haglund noted that the artefacts were too dispersed to be considered archaeologically significant and were situated in secondary contexts created by vehicle movement and water flows (Haglund 1987).

Appleton (2007) undertook an archaeological assessment on Lincoln Street, Gunnedah, approximately 1.6 km southwest of the study area. No archaeological material was noted during the assessment however Appleton did describe an isolated artefact and nine grinding grooves located the year before during a survey near Wandobah Road that intersects with Lincoln Street in its northern portion and is approximately 880 m west of the current study area. Appleton concluded that the site may have been used as a transit zone between campsites.

Appleton (2008) completed a salvage at Rocglen Coal Mine, following his 2002 survey for the development. The salvage took place at three locations close to a creek on Portion 31, DP 405391, in Tulcumba, situated 25 km north of Gunnedah, between Vickery State Forest and Wean Road. Appleton (2002) had previously noted artefacts, including a silcrete core at site B1, a micro-debitage scatter of eight small silcrete flakes at site B2, and an extended artefact scatter (over 40 artefacts consisting of three cores, with the remainder flaked pieces and flakes) at B3. Significant disturbance was noted near the sites between 2002 and 2008, caused by agricultural activity or storms and slope-wash. Additional artefacts were recovered at B1 (eight stone artefacts), at B2 (13 stone artefacts), and at B3 (67 artefacts, including three cores). Appleton interpreted the 'Rocglen Assemblage' as a camping area to which various groups returned over an extended period.

OzArk (2013) completed an Aboriginal heritage assessment for a proposed over rail bridge in the northwest of Gunnedah. No Aboriginal sites were identified. Further, no landforms were considered to be associated with subsurface deposits due to high levels of disturbance and / or being low lying and prone to inundation from the nearby creek, thereby making them unsuitable for occupation.

OzArk (2022) undertook an Aboriginal due diligence heritage assessment for the Gunnedah Works Program, which is located approximately 14 km southwest of the current study area. No Aboriginal objects were recorded but four previously recorded Aboriginal sites, all modified trees, were located.

### Implications for the study area

The study area has not been previously assessed and the previous archaeological assessments provide the best available information for the expected archaeological characteristics of the study area. These assessments suggest that sites such as modified trees, artefacts sites and grinding grooves are mostly recorded near permanent and semi-permanent waterways, however sites such as isolated, low-density scatters can still be found along drainage lines.

As the study area is not adjacent to a permanent or semi-permanent waterway, previous studies indicate complex artefact sites are less likely to be present across landforms similar to the study area, but low-density scatters may be present. However, it is highly likely that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation would have been removed due to the high level of disturbances (i.e., construction of buildings) in the study area as evidenced by previous assessment completed within the township of Gunnedah.

There are no known cultural values or Aboriginal sites pertaining directly to the location of the proposed work.

### **2.3.4 Step 2c**

#### Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?

**No, while the study area is within 200 m of ‘waters’, the entire study area meets the definition of ‘disturbed land’.**

The Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010) refers to several landscape features which have higher potential to contain Aboriginal objects. These include:

- Within 200 metres (m) of waters
- Located within a sand dune system
- Located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland
- Located within 200 m below or above a cliff face
- Within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth
- on land that is not disturbed land.

The closest waterway to the study area is an unnamed drainage line, located approximately 100 m south of the study area (**Figure 2-2**). This unnamed drainage line has been substantially modified along its length near the Gunnedah Hospital however it was likely a former tributary of the Namoi River. As part of the study area is located within 200 m of ‘waters’, it is considered to have increased potential to contain Aboriginal objects under the Due Diligence Code of Practice. However, this does not include landforms that have been disturbed. As outlined in **Section 2.2.2**, the entire study area includes ‘disturbed land’, and visual inspection is not required.

The study area is within the Brigalow Belt South (BBS) bioregion and the Liverpool Alluvial Plains landscape unit described by Mitchell (Mitchell 2002). The topography of the Liverpool Alluvial Plains comprises undulating hills and sloping plains with alluvial channels and floodplains. The study area typifies this landscape unit as it consists of a long, gently sloping landform (**Figure 2-2**). The soils of the study area are structured black earths derived from Tertiary basalts and Permian and Triassic quartz sandstones with minor basalt caps (Mitchell 2002:9). Vegetation prior to colonial clearing would have been an open grassland of plains grass, panic windmill grass and blue grass on black earths with occasional myall, white box, yellow box, bimble box and wilga (NSW NPWS 2003).

**Figure 2-2: Contours and waterways at the study area.**



### 2.3.5 Step 3

Can harm to Aboriginal objects or disturbance of archaeologically sensitive landscape features be avoided?

**Yes. While there are archaeologically sensitive landscape features present, the landforms are ‘disturbed land’. There are no known Aboriginal objects in the study area.**

While landforms within 200 m of the unnamed drainage are present within the study area, the study area is ‘disturbed land’ under the Due Diligence Code of Practice. Disturbances to the landforms within the study area due to the past activities of the Gunnedah Hospital significantly reduce the potential for archaeological evidence to remain. Further, no previously recorded sites are present.

Despite this, the project has elected to follow a precautionary approach and complete the due diligence process. Thus, the due diligence assessment continued to Step 4.

### 2.3.6 Step 4

Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?

**No Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area and the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits was assessed to be low.**

The visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 25 July 2022 by OzArk Archaeologist, Harrison Rochford. The pedestrian coverage of the inspection team is shown on **Figure 2-3**.

#### Discussion

No Aboriginal objects were identified during the visual assessment.

The levels of disturbance from the development of the hospital were confirmed and the potential for archaeological evidence to remain at the site was assessed as low (**Plate 1** and **Plate 2**).

It is likely that the area could have been used by Aboriginal people of the area for short periods of time in the past given the gently sloping to flat landforms present and the proximity to a drainage line. However, given the disturbances within the study area, it is unlikely that Aboriginal objects continue to be present.

A ‘no’ answer for Step 4, results in the following outcome (DECCW 2010):

*AHIP (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit) application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.*



Figure 2-3: Survey coverage within the study area.



## 2.4 CONCLUSION

The due diligence process has resulted in the outcome that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required. The reasoning behind this determination is set out in **Table 2-3**.

**Table 2-3: Due Diligence Code of Practice application.**

Step	Reasoning	Answer
Step 1 Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?	The proposed works will disturb the ground surface through demolition of existing structures, excavation, and construction. The project will not impact mature, native vegetation and therefore will not harm culturally modified trees.	Yes
<b>If the answer to Step 1 is 'yes', proceed to Step 2</b>		
Step 2a Are there any relevant records of Aboriginal heritage on AHIMS to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	AHIMS indicated that there are no Aboriginal sites within or near the study area.	No
Step 2b Are there other sources of information to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?	There are no other sources of information to indicate that Aboriginal objects are likely in the study area.	No
Step 2c Will the activity impact landforms with archaeological sensitivity as defined by the Due Diligence Code?	The study area is within 200 m of 'waters', however, the entire study area meets the definition of 'disturbed land'.	No
<b>If the answer to any stage of Step 2 is 'yes', proceed to Step 3</b>		

Step	Reasoning	Answer
<b>Step 3</b> Can harm to Aboriginal objects listed on AHIMS or identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?	While landforms within 200 m of the unnamed drainage are present within the study area, the study area is 'disturbed land' under the Due Diligence Code of Practice.  There are no known Aboriginal objects within the study area.	Yes
<b>If the answer to Step 3 is 'no', a visual inspection is required. Proceed to Step 4.</b>		
<b>Step 4</b> Does the visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely?	The visual inspection recorded no Aboriginal objects in the study area. Widespread disturbances from the construction and use of the hospital have contributed to the low archaeological potential of the study area.	No
<b>Conclusion</b>		
<b>AHIP not necessary. Proceed with caution.</b>		

### 3 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The undertaking of the due diligence process resulted in the conclusion that the proposed works will have an impact on the ground surface, however, no Aboriginal objects or intact archaeological deposits will be harmed by the project. This moves the project to the following outcome:

*AHIP application not necessary. Proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, stop work, and notify Heritage NSW (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au). If human remains are found, stop work, secure the site, and notify NSW Police and Heritage NSW.*

To ensure the greatest possible protection to the area's Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) The proposed work may proceed at the study area without further archaeological investigation under the following conditions:
  - a) All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area. Should the parameters of the project extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
- 2) This assessment has concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites. If during works, however, Aboriginal artefacts or skeletal material are noted, all work should cease and the procedures in the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol* (**Appendix 2**) should be followed.
- 3) Inductions for work crews should include a cultural heritage awareness procedure to ensure they recognise Aboriginal artefacts (see **Appendix 3**) and are aware of the legislative protection of Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act and the contents of the *Unanticipated Finds Protocol*.
- 4) The information presented here meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. It should be retained as shelf documentation for five years as it may be used to support a defence against prosecution in the event of unanticipated harm to Aboriginal objects.

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## PLATES




Plate 1: View southwest to the existing Gunnedah Hospital infrastructure.



Plate 2: View east along the southern boundary of the study area on Reservoir Street.


## APPENDIX 1: AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

<div>  <div> <b>AHIMS Web Services (AWS)</b>  <b>Extensive search - Site list report</b> </div> <div> Your Ref/PO Number : 3396  Client Service ID : 701868 </div> </div>										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
20-4-0383	NR-OS-006	GDA	56	232854	6573952	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kayandel Archaeological Services, Ms. Caroline Hubschmann							
20-4-0385	NR-OS-002	GDA	56	232919	6573555	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kayandel Archaeological Services, Mr. Tom Knight							
20-4-0381	NR-OS-001	GDA	56	233225	6573191	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kayandel Archaeological Services, Mr. Lance Syme							
20-4-0086	BBS; Red Chief LALC; Bluevale Rd ST 2	AGD	56	234658	6573320	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		99031
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Archaeological Surveys & Salvage, Red Chief LALC - BBS Survey Team							
29-1-0099	Wandobah 2	AGD	56	235007	6565704	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 5		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
29-1-0110	Wandobah 13	AGD	56	235308	6566448	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
20-4-0382	NR-OS-004	GDA	56	232807	6573729	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kayandel Archaeological Services, Ms. Caroline Hubschmann							
20-4-0384	NR-OS-003	GDA	56	232874	6573717	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Kayandel Archaeological Services, Mr. Lance Syme							
29-1-0256	Marshmead3	AGD	56	233547	6565389	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. Patrick Gaynor							
29-1-0052	Black Jacks Complex	AGD	56	234900	6565485	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4, Grinding Groove : 2		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Allen Hutchins							
29-1-0100	Wandobah 3	AGD	56	234950	6565608	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
16-4-0051	Blackjack Creek PAD 2	GDA	56	235897	6568429	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, OzArk Environmental an							
20-4-0825	BJC02 reinforcement	GDA	56	236036	6568717	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. Thomas Dooley							
20-4-0539	White Gum Scarred Shield Tree	GDA	56	237795	6570150	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Ms. Jane Delaney-John							
20-4-0164	Restriction applied. Please contact ahimsa@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 20/07/2022 for Yekun Zhang for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 232389.0 - 242389.0, Northings: 6564015.0 - 6574015.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 54

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<div>  <div> <b>AHIMS Web Services (AWS)</b>  <b>Extensive search - Site list report</b> </div> <div> Your Ref/PO Number : 3396  Client Service ID : 701868 </div> </div>										
SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-1-0044	DTG/IF1 - Mooki River 1	AGD	56	240600	6565870	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
29-1-0047	DTG/IF21 - Mooki River 6	AGD	56	241440	6564460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Stephanie Garling							
29-1-0255	Marshmead2	AGD	56	233550	6565188	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. Patrick Gaynor							
29-1-0098	Wandobah 1	AGD	56	235016	6565704	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
29-1-0105	Wandobah 8	AGD	56	235065	6565772	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 50		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
29-1-0107	Wandobah 10	AGD	56	235077	6565912	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 50		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
29-1-0109	Wandobah 12	AGD	56	235362	6566699	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. John Shipp							
20-4-0728	BJC02	GDA	56	235556	6568142	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		103767
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. Leigh Bate, Apex Arch							
20-4-0729	BJC03	GDA	56	235690	6568321	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : 1		103767
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Mr. Leigh Bate, Apex Arch							
20-4-0541	White Gum Scarred Shield Tree Woodshed Reserve Gunnedah	GDA	56	237795	6570150	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Ms. Jane Delaney-John							
20-4-0542	Woodshed Reserve Gunnedah	GDA	56	237796	6570166	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Ms. Jane Delaney-John							
29-1-0095	Porcupine Hill Sites	AGD	56	237823	6565225	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Ms. Suzanne Hudson							
20-4-0041	Nardoo	AGD	56	241000	6567600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1169
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Ms. Laila Haglund							
29-1-0153	MOOKI RIVER ARTEFACT SCATTER 1	GDA	56	242056	6567372	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 8		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Mr. Kirwan Williams							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 20/07/2022 for Yekun Zhang for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 232389.0 - 242389.0, Northings: 6564015.0 - 6574015.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 54

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 3396  
Client Service ID : 701868

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
20-4-0061	BBS; Red Chief LALC; Wean Rd ST 2	AGD	56	237891	6571412	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		99031
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Archaeological Surveys & Salvage, Red Chief LALC - BBS Survey Team						
20-4-0060	BBS; Red Chief LALC; Wean Rd ST 3	AGD	56	238203	6571499	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		99031
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Archaeological Surveys & Salvage, Red Chief LALC - BBS Survey Team						
20-4-0003	Gunnedah	AGD	56	239000	6569000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -, Burial : -	Burial/s, Carved Tree	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		NPWS - Blackheath Office, R Etheridge, Fred McCarthy						
20-4-0163	Cushions Old Tamworth Rd 1	AGD	56	239397	6570411	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr John Shipp						
20-4-0037	Naomi River/ CWR;	AGD	56	232750	6573750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site, Scarred Tree	1169
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms Laila Haglund						
29-1-0101	wondobah 4	AGD	56	234950	6565602	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr John Shipp						
29-1-0104	Wondobah 7	AGD	56	235006	6565608	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr John Shipp						
20-4-0727	BJCO1	GDA	56	235374	6567734	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr Leigh Bate, Apex Archaeology						
20-4-0040	Nardoo;	AGD	56	241140	6567630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1169
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms Laila Haglund						
20-4-0052	Gunnedah;	AGD	56	241710	6569820	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	1258
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Helen Brayshaw						
20-4-0067	BBS; Red Chief LALC; 4 Mile TSR ST 1-7	AGD	56	232693	6573548	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 7		99031
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Archaeological Surveys & Salvage, Red Chief LALC - BBS Survey Team						
20-4-0047	Namoi River/CWR;	AGD	56	232750	6573750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site, Scarred Tree	1169
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms Laila Haglund						
29-1-0288	Marshmead 4	GDA	56	233540	6565352	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 20/07/2022 for Yekua Zhang for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 232389.0 - 242389.0, Northings : 6564015.0 - 6574015.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 54

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## AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

### Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 3396  
Client Service ID : 701868

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
29-1-0049	DTG/IF23 - Mooki River 8	AGD	56	240850	6565320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		PJ Gaynor (consultant), Mr Patrick Gaynor						
20-4-0083	BBS; Red Chief LALC; Bluevale Rd ST 1	AGD	56	234645	6573276	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		99031
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Archaeological Surveys & Salvage, Red Chief LALC - BBS Survey Team						
29-1-0103	Wondobah 6	AGD	56	235006	6565608	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 1		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr John Shipp						
29-1-0108	Wondobah 11	AGD	56	235461	6567018	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr John Shipp						
20-4-0999	Mary Orr Canoe Tree	GDA	56	236668	6569622	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr Wade Natty, Yawirawirri Murri Gamuur Descendant Aboriginal Corporation						
20-4-1002	Burrell Tree	GDA	56	237548	6568882	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr Wade Natty, Yawirawirri Murri Gamuur Descendant Aboriginal Corporation						
29-1-0048	DTG/IF22 - Mooki River 7	AGD	56	241070	6564960	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Stephanie Garling						
20-4-0036	Naomi River/CWR;	AGD	56	232750	6573750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site, Scarred Tree	1169
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Ms Laila Haglund						
20-4-0538	Torrens Road ST2	GDA	56	234731	6571520	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr Patrick Gaynor						
29-1-0102	wondobah 5	AGD	56	234950	6565602	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : 3		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr John Shipp						
29-1-0106	wondobah 9	AGD	56	235099	6565818	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		Mr John Shipp						
20-4-0990	Blackjack Creek PAD 1	GDA	56	235425	6567974	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>		OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management - Dubbo, Miss Stephanie Rusden						

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 20/07/2022 for Yekua Zhang for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 232389.0 - 242389.0, Northings : 6564015.0 - 6574015.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 54

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## APPENDIX 2: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: UNANTICIPATED FINDS PROTOCOL

An Aboriginal artefact is anything which is the result of past Aboriginal activity. This includes stone (artefacts, rock engravings etc.), plant (culturally scarred trees) and animal (if showing signs of modification; i.e. smoothing, use). Human bone (skeletal) remains may also be uncovered while onsite.

Cultural heritage significance is assessed by the Aboriginal community and is typically based on traditional and contemporary lore, spiritual values, and oral history, and may also consider scientific and educational value.

Protocol to be followed if previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object(s) are encountered:

1. If any Aboriginal object is discovered and/or harmed in, or under the land, while undertaking the proposed development activities, the proponent must:
  - a. Not further harm the object
  - b. Immediately cease all work at the particular location
  - c. Secure the area to avoid further harm to the Aboriginal object
  - d. Notify Heritage NSW as soon as practical on (02) 9873 8500 (heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au), providing any details of the Aboriginal object and its location; and
  - e. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.
2. If Aboriginal burials are unexpectedly encountered during the activity, work must stop immediately, the area secured to prevent unauthorised access and NSW Police and Heritage NSW contacted.
3. Cooperate with the appropriate authorities and relevant Aboriginal community representatives to facilitate:
  - a. The recording and assessment of the find(s)
  - b. The fulfilment of any legal constraints arising from the find(s), including complying with Heritage NSW directions
  - c. The development and implementation of appropriate management strategies, including consultation with stakeholders and the assessment of the significance of the find(s).
4. Where the find(s) are determined to be Aboriginal object(s), recommencement of work in the area of the find(s) can only occur in accordance with any consequential legal requirements and after gaining written approval from Heritage NSW (normally an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit).

### APPENDIX 3: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE: ARTEFACT IDENTIFICATION

	
A retouched silcrete flake	A quartz flake
	
Microliths (scale = 1 cm)	Volcanic flakes
	
Flake characteristics (scale = 1 cm)	A mudstone/tuff core from which flakes have been removed