

EXTENT

**HERITAGE ADVISORS
TO AUSTRALIA AND
THE ASIA PACIFIC**

Incorporating AHMS and Futurepast

106 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW

PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Final

Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd

21 February 2017



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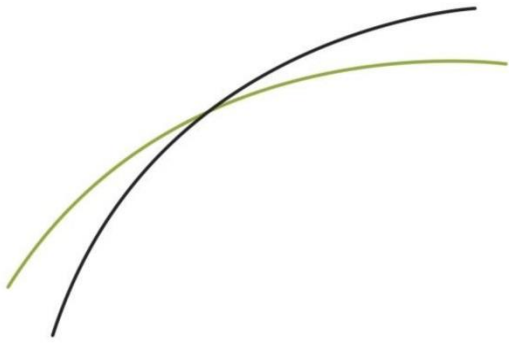
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Executive Summary

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) has been commissioned by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd (the proponent) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report (ACHAR) of Lot 90 DP 785244 (hereafter the 'subject area') in advance of the proposed re-zoning and subsequent redevelopment of the site. Due to the timing of the project, this report presents the initial stages of an ACHAR to provide information for a proposed DA submission. It should be considered a **preliminary** ACHAR, and comprises the identification of interested Aboriginal stakeholder organisations, background information, site inspection, and a model of Aboriginal cultural materials. The remaining stages of an ACHAR are ongoing, and will be integrated into this report in due course.

Previous work in the Anambah locality, and indeed in the wider Hunter Valley region, indicates that proximity to water and natural resources, as well as elevation and aspect, were key factors in Aboriginal site patterning. Most Aboriginal sites in the region are open artefact scatters and isolated finds, located in close proximity to waterways, natural swamps and drainage lines; and natural resources. Elevated terraces, ridgelines and broad spurs above floodplains were also favoured locations. The subject area contains both of these features - being located on elevated terraces above the floodplain of the Hunter River, and adjacent to Anambah Lagoon, a natural swampland. Large portions of the subject area have moderate to high potential to contain evidence for Aboriginal occupation, in the form of low density artefact scatters and isolated finds.

Based on the development plan, the proposed works will involve cutting and levelling across part of the southwestern portion of the site. This would likely involve considerable ground disturbance to the underlying deposits, which are considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential. It is therefore recommended that further archaeological investigation and Aboriginal community consultation is undertaken prior to proceeding with the proposed subdivision works. However, based on the information available, it is unlikely that substantial or highly significant cultural deposits would be present within the subject area, and there is no reason to suggest that the subdivision should not proceed following appropriate investigation, necessary heritage permits (if required), and mitigation measures.

The following recommendations are made:

- Based on the findings of this preliminary study, it is unlikely that substantial or highly significant cultural deposits would be present within the subject area, and there is no reason to suggest that the subdivision should not proceed.
- It is recommended that prior to any proposed impact, further archaeological investigation, assessment and characterisation is undertaken of the subject area, in consultation with the Aboriginal community, as part of the progressing ACHAR. Should the assessment prove that Aboriginal objects/sites are present; this document would develop specific heritage management recommendations, in consultation with the Aboriginal community, for the proposed development. It would also form the necessary documentation for obtaining an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) to harm/destroy any identified objects prior to their disturbance (if required).
- This preliminary report may be summarised within and/or appended to a Development Application, Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) or Review of Environment Factors (REF). If any Aboriginal objects are later identified within the proposed activity area, this report cannot, however, be used to support an application for an AHIP.
- This report should be provided to the Registered Aboriginal Parties for the project for their records, as part of the ongoing consultation process.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent) has been commissioned by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd (the proponent) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report (ACHAR) of Lot 90 DP 785244 (hereafter the 'subject area') in advance of the proposed re-zoning and subsequent redevelopment of the site.

Given the approval pathway being implemented for the project and/or the potential for Aboriginal objects to be harmed through the development, an ACHAR was initiated to present the findings of Aboriginal community consultation and previous investigations regarding the Aboriginal cultural and archaeological heritage values of the subject area. It provides information on the location, distribution and significance of Aboriginal objects within the subject area; the likely harm to objects by proposed development; and recommendations for the management of such harm.

Due to the timing of the project, this report presents the initial stages of an ACHAR to provide information for a proposed DA submission. It should be considered a **preliminary** ACHAR, and comprises the identification of interested Aboriginal stakeholder organisations, background information, site inspection, and a model of Aboriginal cultural materials. The remaining stages of an ACHAR are ongoing, and will be integrated into this report in due course. These include further engagement with the Aboriginal stakeholder organisations, additional on-site investigation, and detailed management and mitigation measures.

This development is being assessed as part of a DA which will be submitted to a consent authority (Maitland City Council) for consideration under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The project is, therefore, subject to the conditions and requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. As a result, this report has been developed in accordance with the following relevant OEH guidelines:

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

1.2 Legislative Context

There are several Commonwealth and State Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage. These are outlined in detail in **Appendix 1** and summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary of legislative context for the project.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to Subject Area?	Details
Commonwealth			
<i>Environment Protection and</i>	Protects Aboriginal places on the world, national and	No	There are no Aboriginal places of world or national significance in the vicinity of

<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	commonwealth registers.		the subject area.
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	The subject area consists of freehold land, and cannot be subject to a claim under this Act. However, an active claim does encompass the wider area, and these organisations would likely form key stakeholders for consultation purposes.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Protection of areas identified by Aboriginal people as of high significance and under threat.	No	There are no areas or objects within the study area subject to a Declaration.
State (NSW)			
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Protects blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects. Includes process and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present.	Yes	An AHIP must be issued by the Chief Executive of OEH under Part 6 where harm to an Aboriginal object cannot be avoided; or for testing certain types of sites.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires assessment and management of Aboriginal heritage through a range of environmental and approval contexts.	Yes	Further assessment required for development, subdivision etc. that has the potential to impact on Aboriginal objects, sites or places of Aboriginal heritage significance.
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a Local Aboriginal Land Council. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	The subject area consists of freehold land, and cannot be subject to a claim under this Act.

1.3 Subject Area

The subject area consists of a ~20hectare undeveloped site situated in the southeast corner of the suburb of Anambah (**Figure 1**). It is broadly encompassed by residential properties affronting Niven Parade (Rutherford) to the south and Andrew Close to the east, Anambah Road to the west, and a large lake to the north. The subject area is characterised as an undeveloped gentle slope, with a modified creek line along its eastern margin. A handful of structures are also evident across the site.

1.3.1 Proposed Development

Stevens Holding Pty Ltd proposes to re-zone and develop approximately 33 residential lots on the upper slopes of a broad ridgeline, extending across the southwest corner of the subject area (**Figure 2**). The establishment of these lots would likely result in surface and sub-surface impacts within the curtilage of the proposed development footprint.

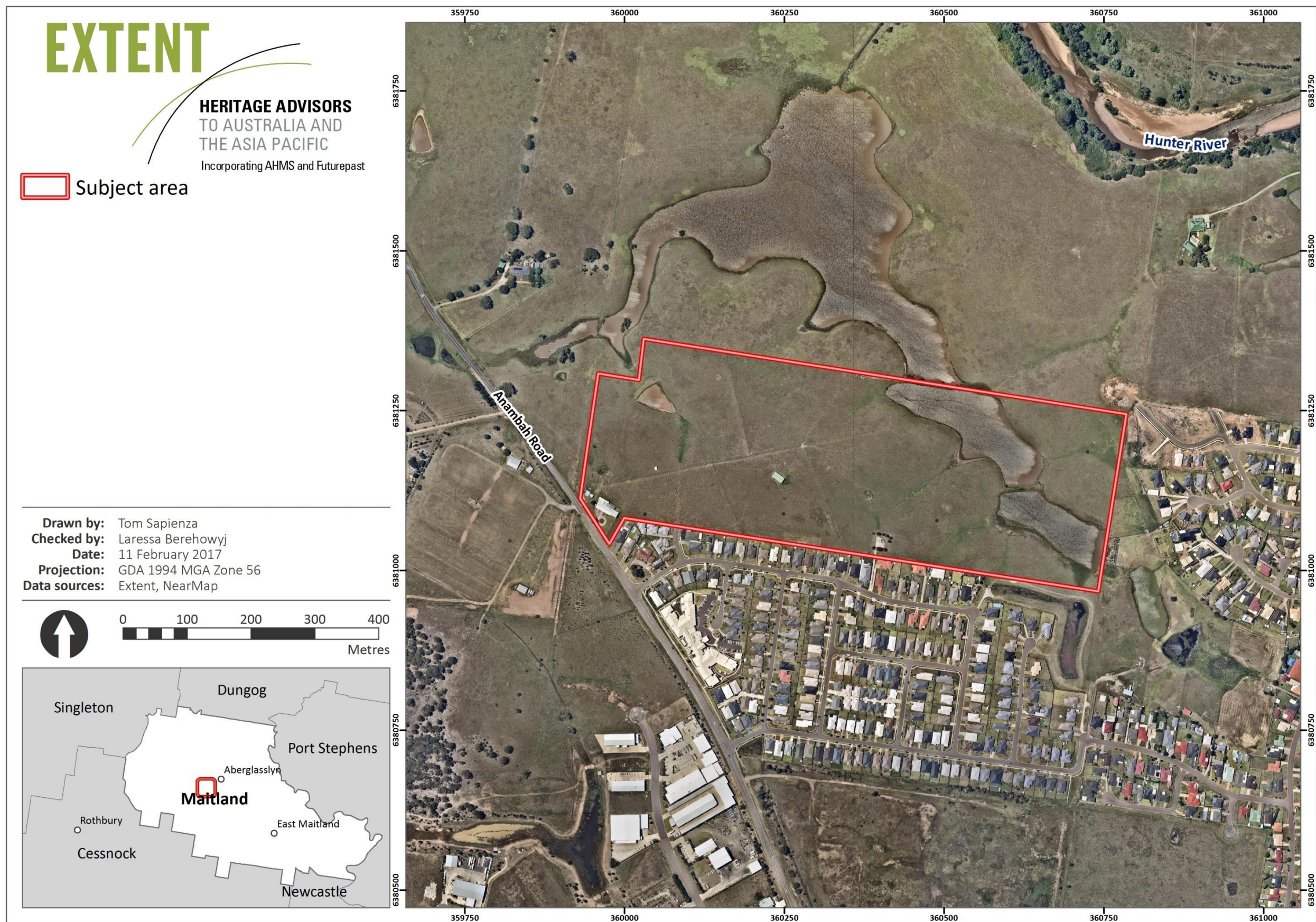


Figure 1. The subject area.



Figure 2. The proposed subdivision. Note this assessment only focusses on that part of Lot 90 to be developed (outlined in black) (Source: Northrop and Stevens Group, 2016).

2 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

2.1 The Process

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010). These guidelines identify a five stage process of consultation, which includes:

1. Pre-notification – identification of the Aboriginal parties through contacting various State government agencies.
2. Notification – contacting any Aboriginal community organisations identified through (1) to determine their interest (if any) in the project. This includes the placement of advertisements in local media seeking any other expressions of interest from Aboriginal community members that may have been missed through (1).
3. Presentation of Project Information and Assessment Methodology – briefing registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) about the project and scope of any Aboriginal heritage assessment. This is usually undertaken through written correspondence and/or on-site meetings, and may undergo several iterations through the project as the nature of the assessment changes (e.g. field survey may lead to a requirement for test excavations).
4. Impacts and Mitigation Options – discussion of potential impacts to heritage and appropriate mitigation options prior to developing the ACHAR. This is often undertaken on-site at the end of any field program and/or as part of the overall report review phase.
5. Report Review – review of a draft of the ACHAR by the RAPs to provide input into the overall findings, significance and management of Aboriginal heritage for the subject area.

The consultation process for this project has two aims. Firstly, it is designed to comply with the OEH consultation procedures to obtain input on our proposed assessment methodology and comment on our assessment report and management recommendations. Secondly, to identify cultural places and values that may be affected by the proposed future development of the subject area through consultation with knowledge holders.

2.2 This Project

A complete log of actions and correspondence regarding Aboriginal community consultation is included in **Appendix 2-1** and summarised in **Table 2**.

Overall, the consultation process identified 89 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region (**Appendix 2-2**). Of these, 14 registered an interest in the project (**Appendix 2-3**), and will be consulted in future stages of the project.

No specific comments on the subject area were provided by the Aboriginal stakeholders during the initial notification and registration process. Further correspondence and on-site investigations will be undertaken with the interested organisations in the coming months to further identify cultural and/or intangible values associated with the site.

Table 2. Summary of Aboriginal consultation for the project.

Consultation Stage	Description	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Details
1	Pre-Notification	12.1.17	25.1.17	Further correspondence and information in Appendix 2-4 .
2	Notification (including advertisement in <i>Maitland Mercury</i>)	1.2.17	15.2.17	Further correspondence and information in Appendix 2-5 . Newspaper advert presented in Appendix 2-6 .
3	Presentation of Information/Assessment Methodology	To be undertaken	To be undertaken	
	Field Investigation	To be undertaken	To be undertaken	
4	Impact and Mitigation Options	To be undertaken	To be undertaken	
5	Report Review	To be undertaken	To be undertaken	

3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Key Findings

- The subject area is characterised by the Wallalong Variant A soil landscape, and is presently thought to retain a moderately deep soil profile. Geotechnical investigation indicates that the soil profile (*a priori* cultural deposits) may be 40-90 cm deep. However, erosion of the topsoil in this region is a common occurrence.
- The subject area is in close proximity to the Hunter River and a natural lagoon – both resources that would have provided extensive sources of food and supported large, semi-permanent populations.
- The Hunter River and associated lagoon are prone to flooding, with historical and contemporary floodwaters reaching heights of 12.1 m AHD. Some parts of the subject area are likely to have been inundated, whereby parts of the soil profile (and any associated cultural materials) may have been scoured or washed away.
- Disturbance within the subject area appears minimal, with only pastoral and agricultural activities having occurred over the past 200 years.

3.2 Geology, Geomorphology and Soils

The subject area is located in the Wyong sub-bioregion of the Sydney Basin bioregion. Bioregions are large areas characterised by broad, landscape-scale natural features and environmental processes that capture geophysical patterns at an ecosystem scale. Sub-regions delineate significant geomorphic patterns within a bioregion, and are based on finer differences in geology, vegetation and biophysical attributes (Murphy 1993). The Wyong sub-region is characterised by the undulating sandstone-based landscape of the Lower Hunter and Central Coast region of NSW. It comprises rolling hills and sandstone plateau outliers, with beaches, dunes and estuarine lagoons interspersed with coastal cliffs and rock platforms. These geomorphic features dictate the type and form of Aboriginal sites potentially present in the subject area, with higher potential for rockshelters, rock engravings and grinding grooves on sandstone geology; as well as midden sites, campsites and burials in sand dune contexts or estuarine lake systems. Open campsites are especially prevalent on flat and slightly elevated landforms adjacent to watercourses and lagoons, and in elevated ridges above floodplains. Terraces closer to water sources were favoured by Aboriginal people in the past for long and short term occupation. Local relief in the area is up to 30 m, crests are broad, side-slopes are long and gently inclined, and drainage lines are narrow and incised (Matthei 1995:57).

The geology of the region consists of Triassic Narrabeen sandstones, Quaternary estuarine fills and coastal barrier dune complexes (**Figure 5**). Texture contrast soils occur on lithic sandstones and shales; loamy sand alluvium is present along creek lines; and organic soils and muds are present in lagoons and swamps. With respect to the subject area, two soil landscapes have been documented – the Wallalong Variant A soil landscape, which roughly corresponds to those elevated terraces above 12 metres AHD; and the Paterson River soil landscape, found generally in low-lying swampy lagoon areas below 12 metres AHD (**Figure 6 - Figure 7**).

Wallalong Variant A soils are typically found on lower slopes and terraces, alluvial fans and drainage plains with slopes <3%. As such, they are considerably deeper (>100 cm) than other Wallalong soils on crests and on better drained slopes (e.g., <100 cm). Wallalong Variant A soils comprise 5-22 cm

brown fine sandy loam to clay loam with few to common gravels (A₁ horizon), overlying >150-200 cm yellowish brown medium to heavy plastic clay with orange/white mineral flecks and few to abundant ironstone, tuff, sandstone or shale gravels (B horizon). On long gentler side-slopes, between 10-40 cm light brown grey sandy clay loam to clay loam can be found underlying brown sandy clay loam topsoils (A₂ horizon). Due to high erodibility and flood hazard, soil loss is a common issue particularly where protective ground cover has been lost, thus exposing the underlying hard setting clays below (Matthei 1995:60).

Paterson River soils are typically found on terraces, alluvial fans, channels and floodplains with slopes <3%. In channel deposits, Paterson River soils comprise >200 cm brown sand to clayey sand with rare charcoal fragments (B horizon) overlying Quaternary alluvium. On floodplains close to channels, soils consist of 25-50 cm of dark brown loamy sand to fine sandy loam (A horizon) overlying >80 cm brown sand to clayey sand (B horizon), and often, lenses or layers of A horizon sands alternate and intermix with layers of B horizon clayey sands. On remnant terrace deposits and alluvial fans, soils comprise 15-30 cm brownish black sandy loam (A horizon) overlying >200 cm brown plastic clay (B horizon). Stream bank erosion is common across the landscape, and slumping occurs following undermining of stream banks (Matthei 1995:175).

Preliminary geotechnical investigation undertaken as part of this subdivision confirms that the development area is located wholly within the Wallalong Variant A soil landscape, but presently suggests that soil depths may be slightly deeper than previously documented. Preliminary core log data suggests that between 40-90 cm of brown sandy loam topsoil and dry brown grey clay loam with gravel (A₁ and A₂ horizons) overlays mottled orange and red plastic clay (B₂ Horizon) (EP Risk Management Pty Ltd 2017). However, the results of the geotechnical investigation have not been finalised. If correct, this has implications for the survivability of Aboriginal cultural material, with an intact soil profile having greater potential than one more heavily eroded.

3.3 Hydrology

The subject area is situated in close proximity (~400m) to the Hunter River (**Figure 8**), a substantial water course that runs from the Liverpool Range out to the Tasman Sea at Newcastle. This river would have been a substantial resource to Aboriginal people in the past providing both water and food resources along its banks, and likely supported significant populations over the last 50,000 years.

However, while an important resource, from an archaeological perspective, there is extensive documentation of the river flooding in the past, and this has significant consequences for cultural deposits. Erskine and Bell (1982) in their investigations of the river near Branxton in the mid-20th Century demonstrated that ~250 hectares or 23 million cubic metres of floodplains and terraces were destroyed through floods. While their study was focussed on the upper Hunter, they state (1982:183): *similar dramatic channel changes have also occurred in the lower Hunter near Maitland*. Given the proximity of the subject area, it is considered likely that parts of the site would have been inundated when the Hunter River floods, and that in particular, parts of the soil profile (and any associated cultural materials) may have been lost during these events. Data from the Local Land Service NSW suggests that historically, there have been thirteen floods since 1820 where floodwaters have reached above 10.5 m AHD, with the highest recorded flooding in 1955 at Maitland, reaching 12.1 m AHD (LLS et. al., no date). For the purposes of this assessment, this is considered the maximum height for floodwaters, with the thalweg of the river likely much lower levels in the past (due to the river trying to meet the sea-level at much lower levels).

Along the northern fringe and running along the eastern margin of the subject area is a large lagoon. Given its proximity to the Hunter River, this lagoon is likely to have formed through geomorphological changes within the system, and represents an oxbow or floodplain lake. It further suggests that the

Hunter River may have had a previous alignment that would have been closer to the subject area in the past. While some modifications are evident to the lagoon, the earliest maps available for the site indicate that it was present by the late 19th Century (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**), and therefore likely represents a natural feature. As such, the lagoon would have provided important resources to Aboriginal people in the past, especially given its proximity to high ground (**Figure 8**, around Niven Parade).

3.4 Past Vegetation

The natural vegetation of a landscape is an important consideration when preparing an Aboriginal heritage assessment because it provided Aboriginal people with resources to exploit. Bark from trees could be stripped to make canoes, shields and other utilitarian items (Attenbrow 2010:85-97). The vegetation itself provided food resources such as edible plants, fruits and seeds and also provided habitats for animal, such as possums and birds, which could be hunted (Attenbrow 2010:78).

Small, relict stands of dry sclerophyll forest are associated with the Wallalong soil landscape, whose specie composition and structure varies according to topography and soil moisture (Keith 2006:124). Common tree species include grey gums (*Eucalyptus punctata* and *E. propinqua*), spotted gums (*Corymbia maculata*), ironbarks and stringybarks (*E. siderophloia*, *E. crebra* and *E. capitellata*), and Sydney red gums (*Angophora costata*). Though never extensively distributed across the landscape in the first place, the present day distribution of these dry sclerophyll forests probably represents less than one third of their original extent; the reduction largely due to a combination of clearing for grazing and continued residential expansion (Keith 2006:124; Matthei 1995:57). The subject area has been extensively cleared and as such no old growth trees with the potential to retain evidence for Aboriginal carving or scarring survive.

3.5 Existing Disturbance

The subject area was within a large land grant to Dr. George Shaw Rutherford in 1828. Early maps of the Estate, named 'Leitrim' (**Figure 3**), indicate that a modest homestead was constructed on a low hill overlooking the Hunter River; elsewhere on the estate, the land was cleared, fenced and reserved for cultivation or as grazing paddocks. At this time, the subject area formed part of a 265 acre allotment for a Mr Holme and was used as a grazing paddock. The estate was offered for lease as early as 1844, and was further subdivided into smaller allotments of 30-60 acres in 1892. The subdivision attracted maize and dairy farmers, vineyard and orchard growers, coal and stone miners, and brick makers; however at the time of the subdivision, the subject area was fenced but unoccupied (**Figure 4**; *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 5 November 1892; Singleton 2010: 21).

From the 1890s to the present day, there remains little evidence to suggest that the subject area was ever used for anything other than pastoral or agricultural purposes (**Figure 9** - **Figure 12**). Aerial photographs of the subject area from 1958 to 1998 demonstrate little change in the landscape. Some time prior to 1958 a drainage line of the lagoon had been dammed (**Figure 9**); by 1987 a single storey weatherboard house was constructed along the Anambah Road frontage along with two land embankments over the lagoon (**Figure 11**); and by 1998 a number of small galvanised sheds were constructed (**Figure 12**). With the exception of a new house along the southern site boundary (fronting Niven Parade), no further modification has occurred to the site since 1998, and it is currently being used as a grazing paddock for livestock.

Based on the above information, a map of disturbance is presented in **Figure 13**. This map is based on both the nature of the activities in the past and prior flooding of the area, compared with the likely depth of the soil profile across the subject area. Areas of high disturbance are considered to be associated with shallow soil profiles overlaid by significant urban development; moderate disturbance consists of shallow soil profiles overlain by agricultural activities, while low disturbance has been extended across areas where no discernible development or agricultural disturbance has been observed. On the whole, very little disturbance has occurred as a result of historic development across the site.

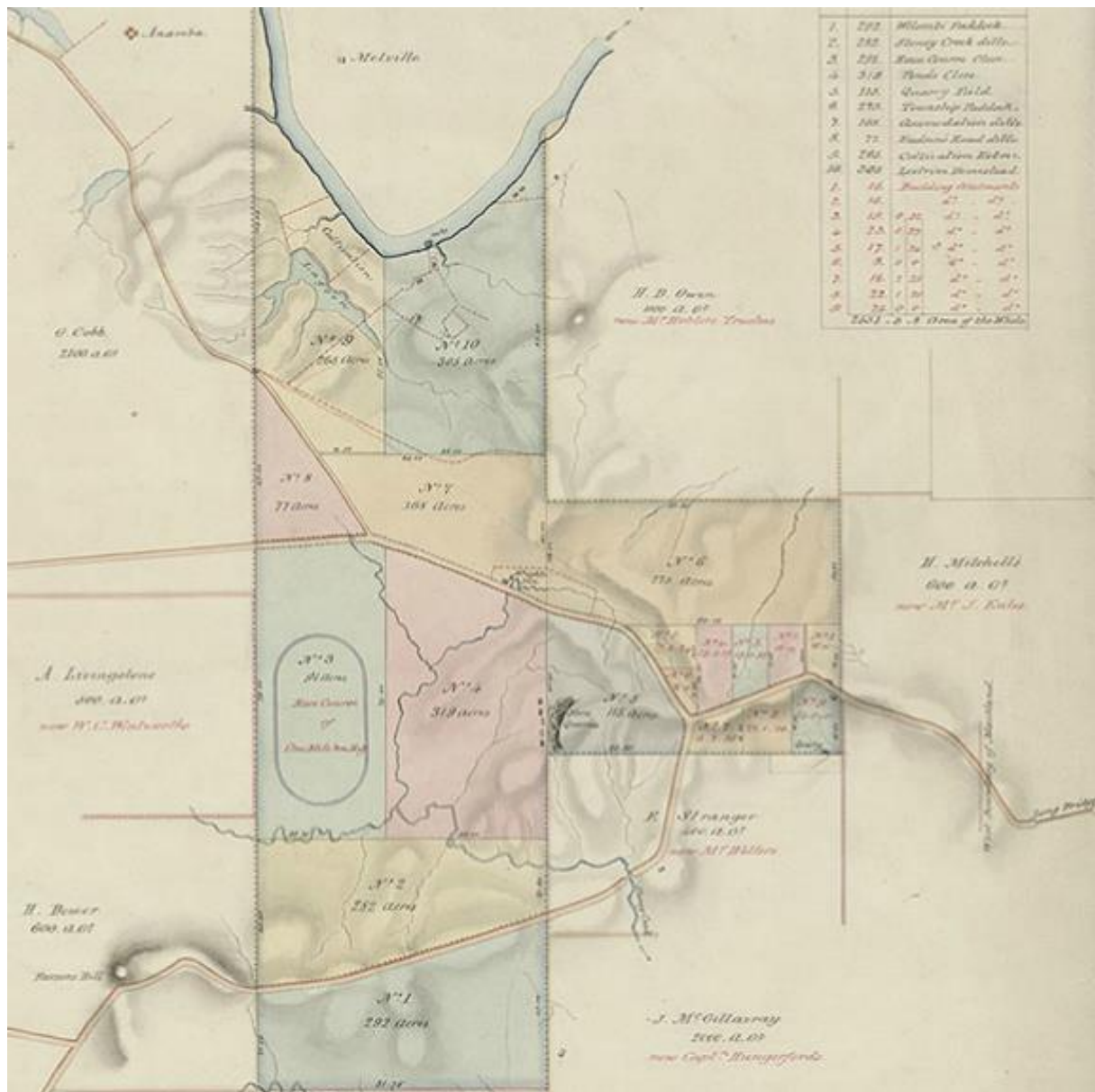


Figure 3. 'Leirim, the estate of George S. Rutherford Esqr, situated in the County Northumberland on Hunter's River in the colony of New South Wales', 1844 (Source: State Library of NSW Z/M2 811.25/1844/2, Digital Order No. c018140001).

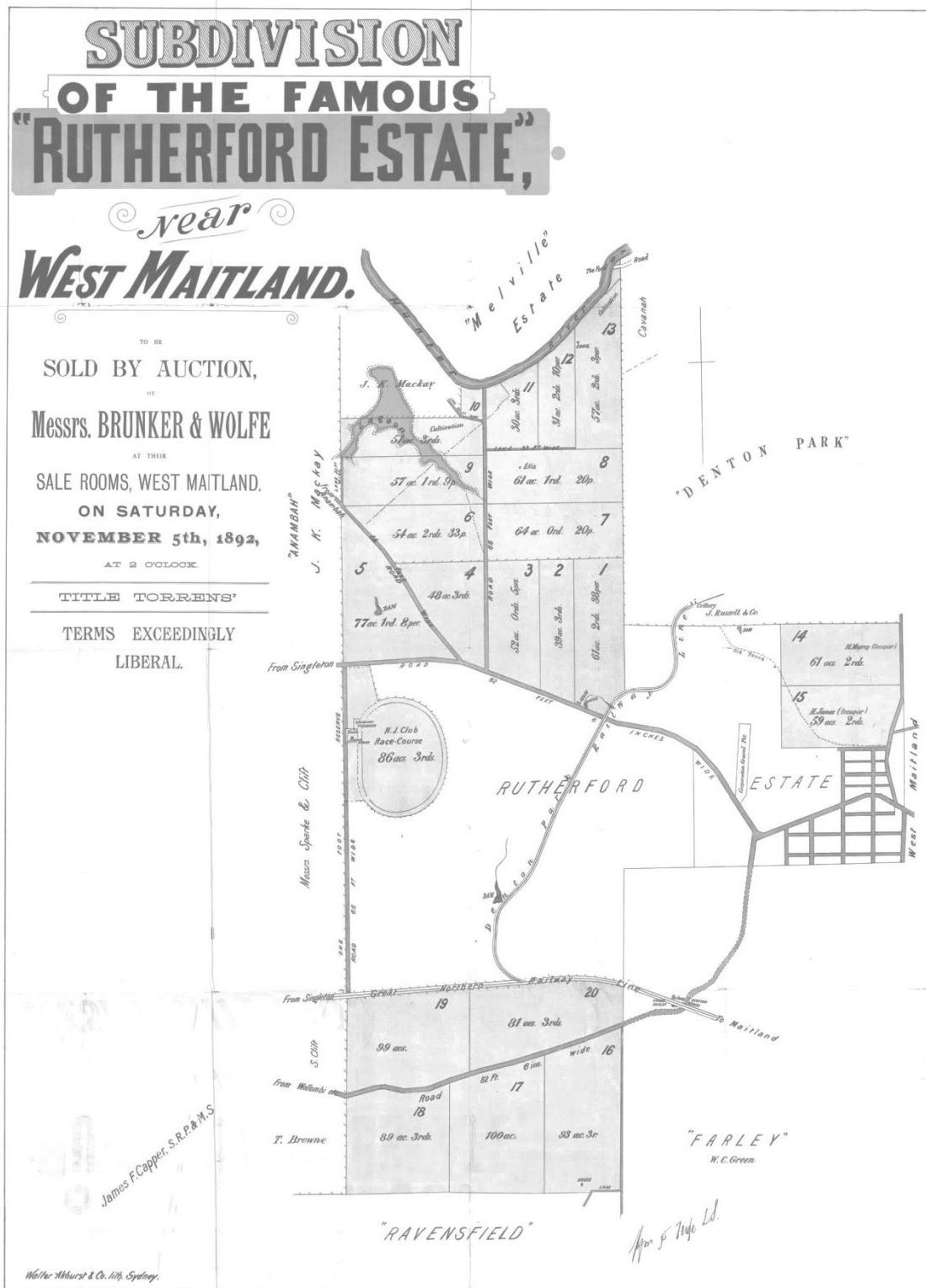


Figure 4. 'Subdivision of the famous "Rutherford Estate" near West Maitland : to be sold by auction ... on Saturday, November 5th, 1892, at 2 o'clock', 1892. Note the Lot size roughly corresponds to today's Lot boundaries (Source: National Library of Australia Trove, MAP Folder 189, LFSP 2961).

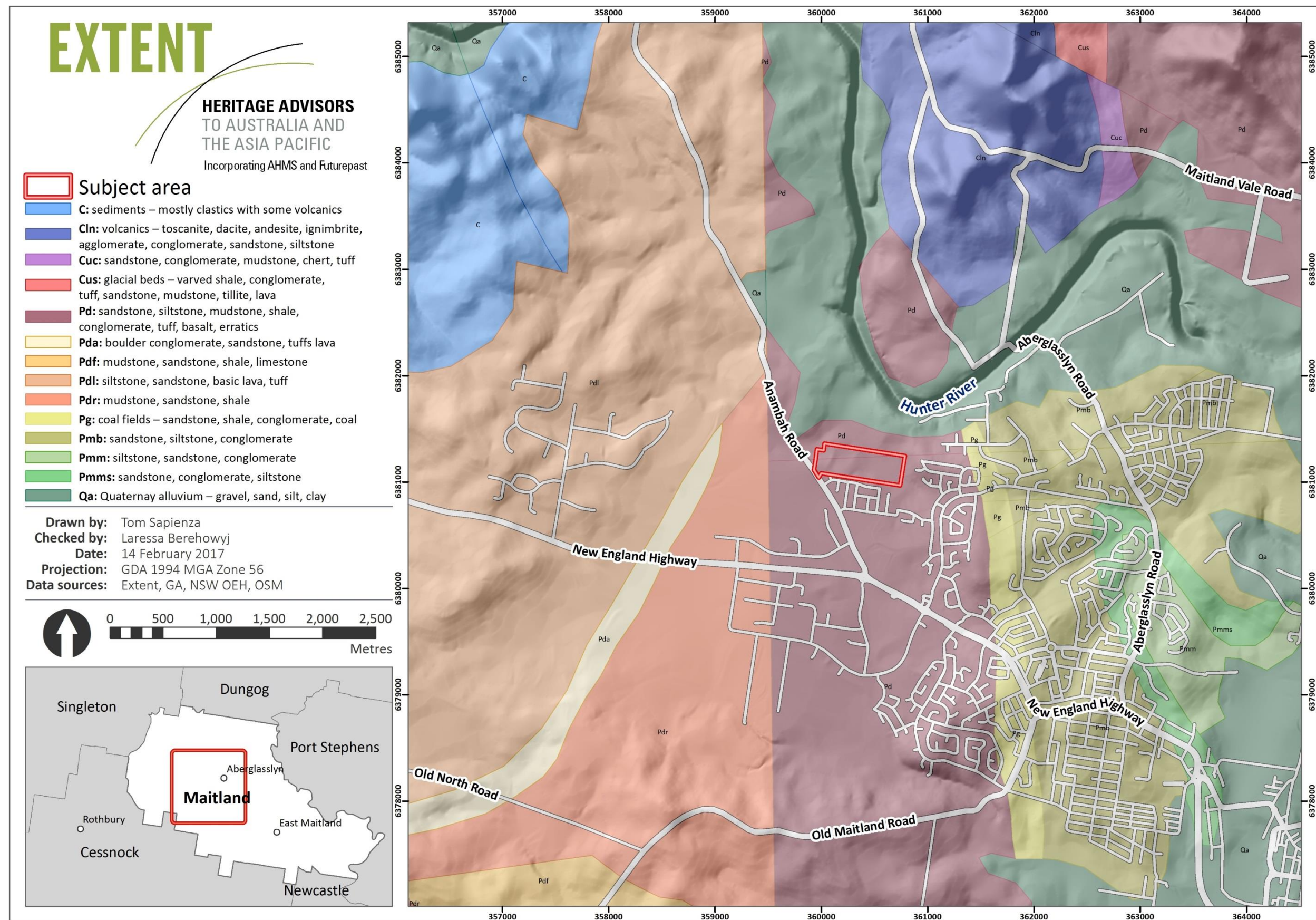


Figure 5. Geological context of the subject area, comprising sandstone, silt and mudstones, shale, conglomerate, tuff, basalt and erratics. Some of these materials may have formed outcrops suitable for Aboriginal stone tool manufacture.

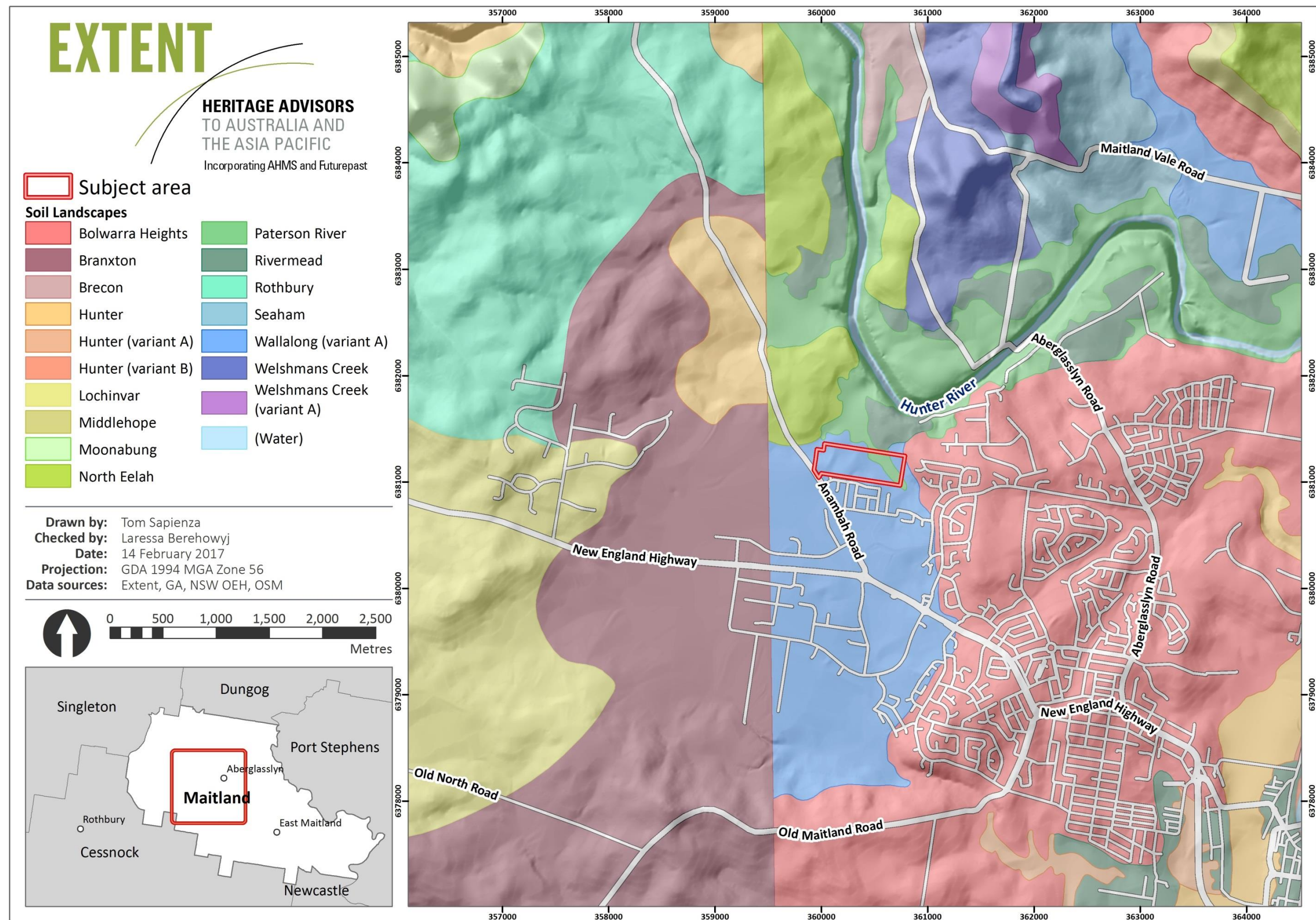


Figure 6. Soil landscapes in the vicinity of the subject area.

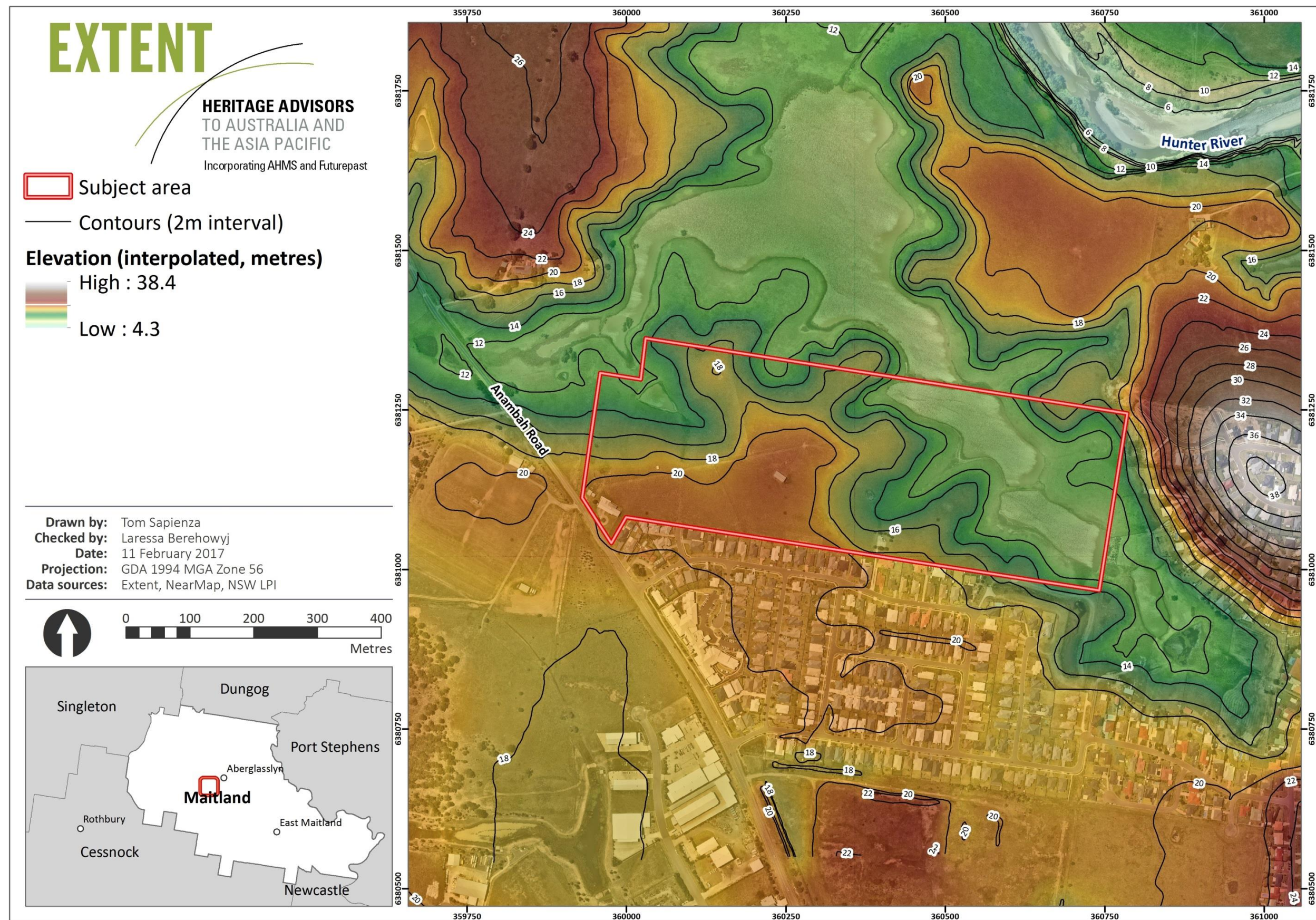


Figure 7. Topography of the subject area.

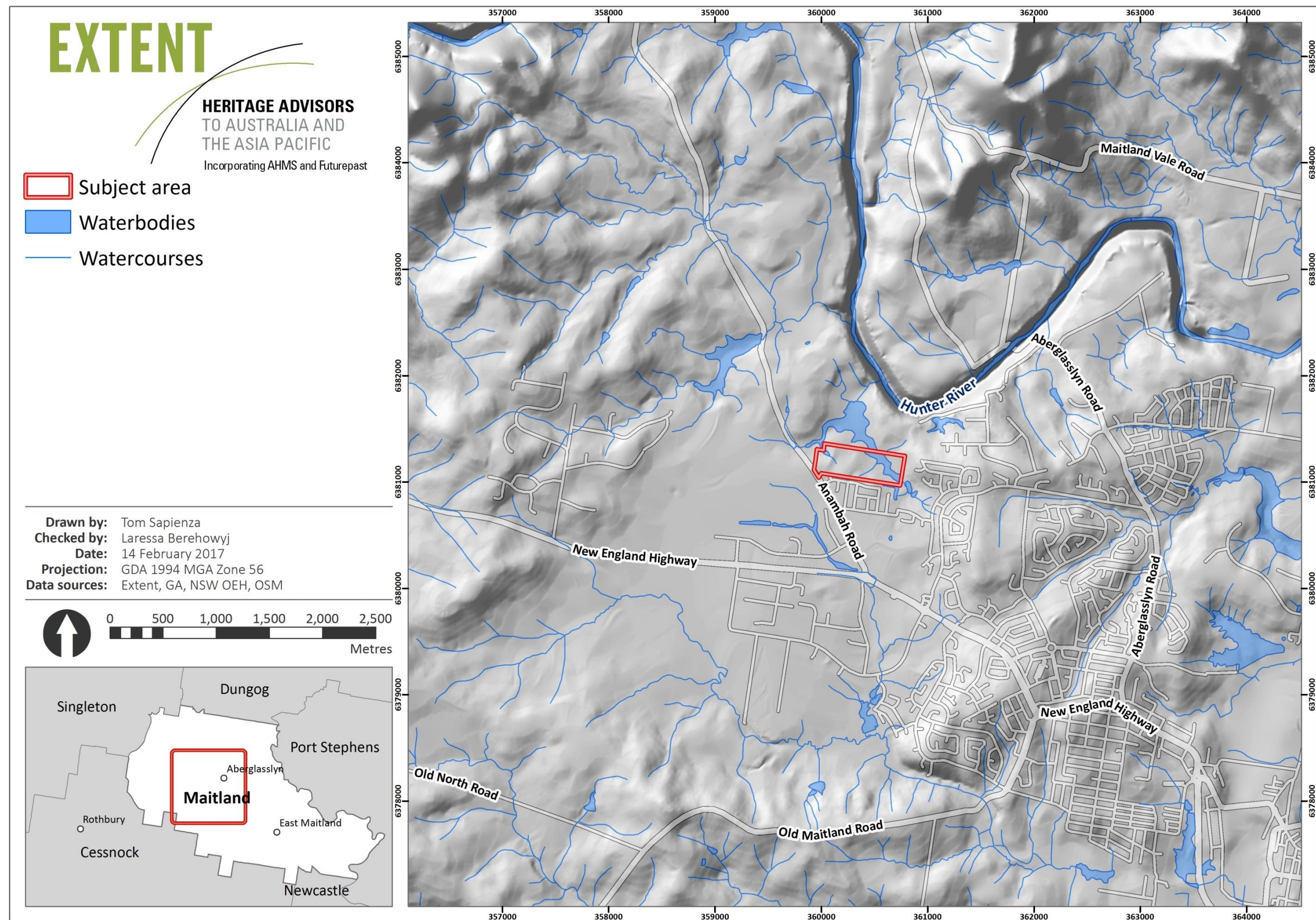


Figure 8. Hydrology of the subject area, which includes a significant water body known locally as the ‘Anambah Lagoon’.

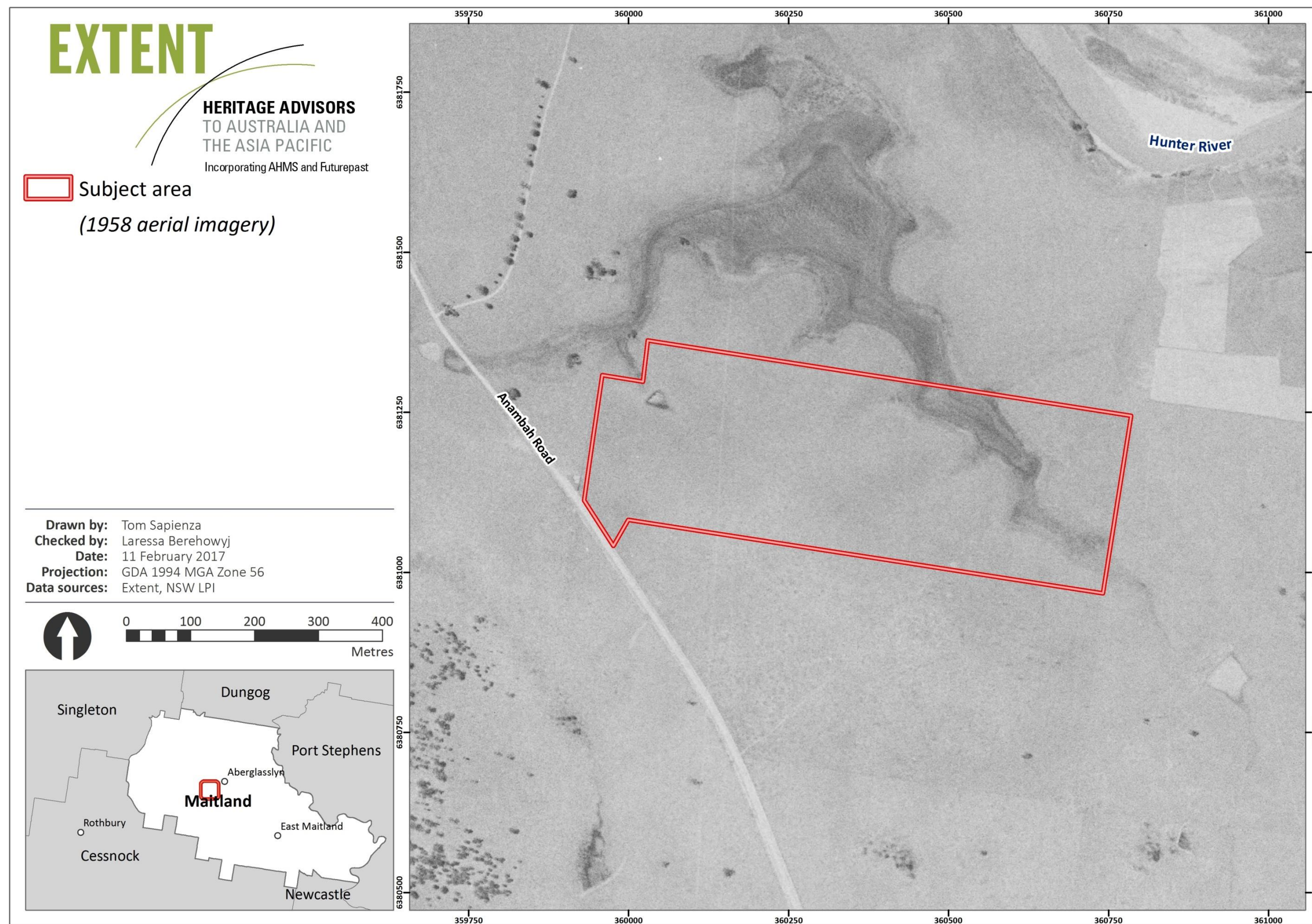


Figure 9. A 1958 photograph of the subject area. Note the modified drainage channel that has been dammed in the northwest corner of the site (Source: LPI Photograph, year, run number etc.).

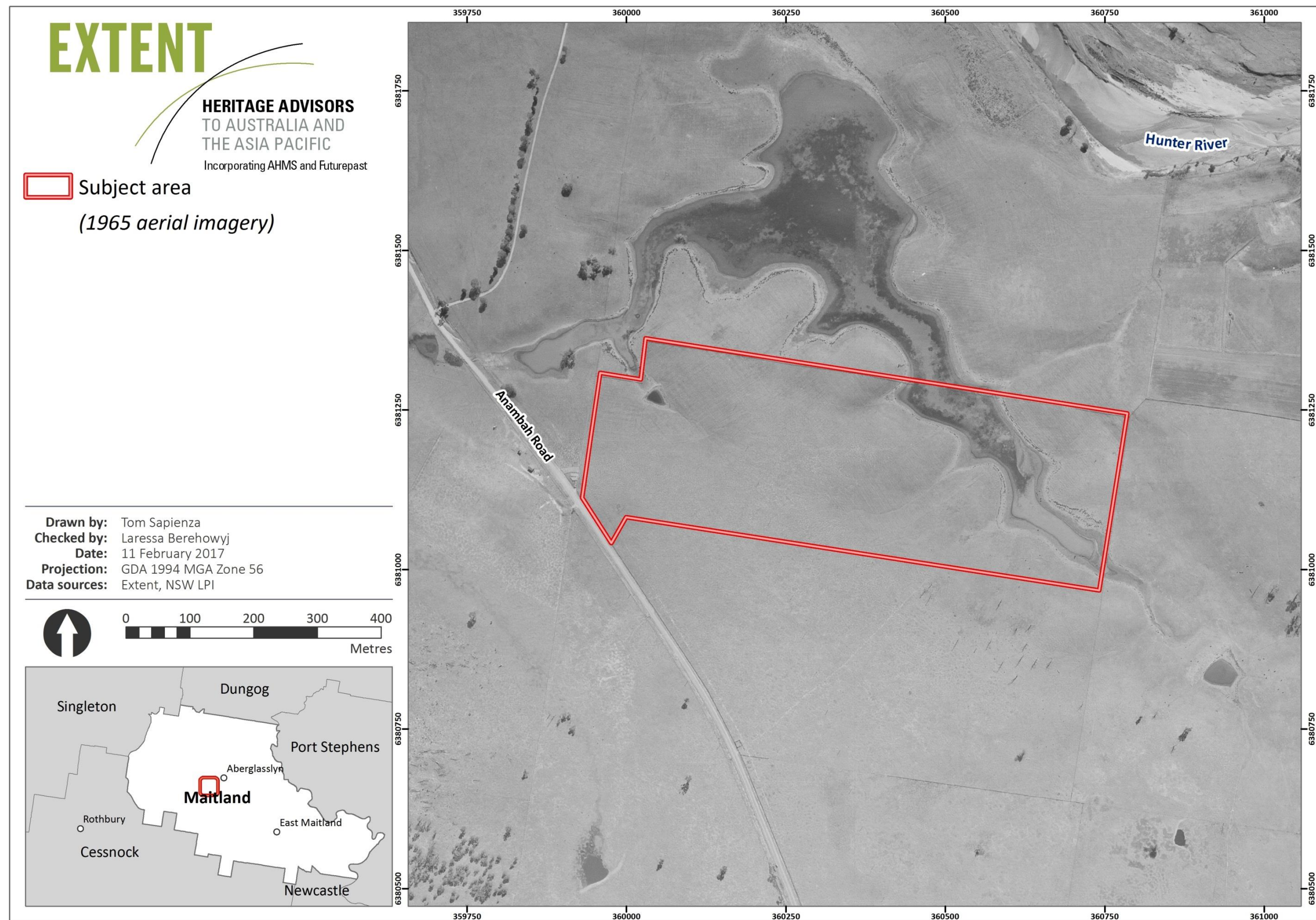


Figure 10. A 1965 photograph of the subject area.

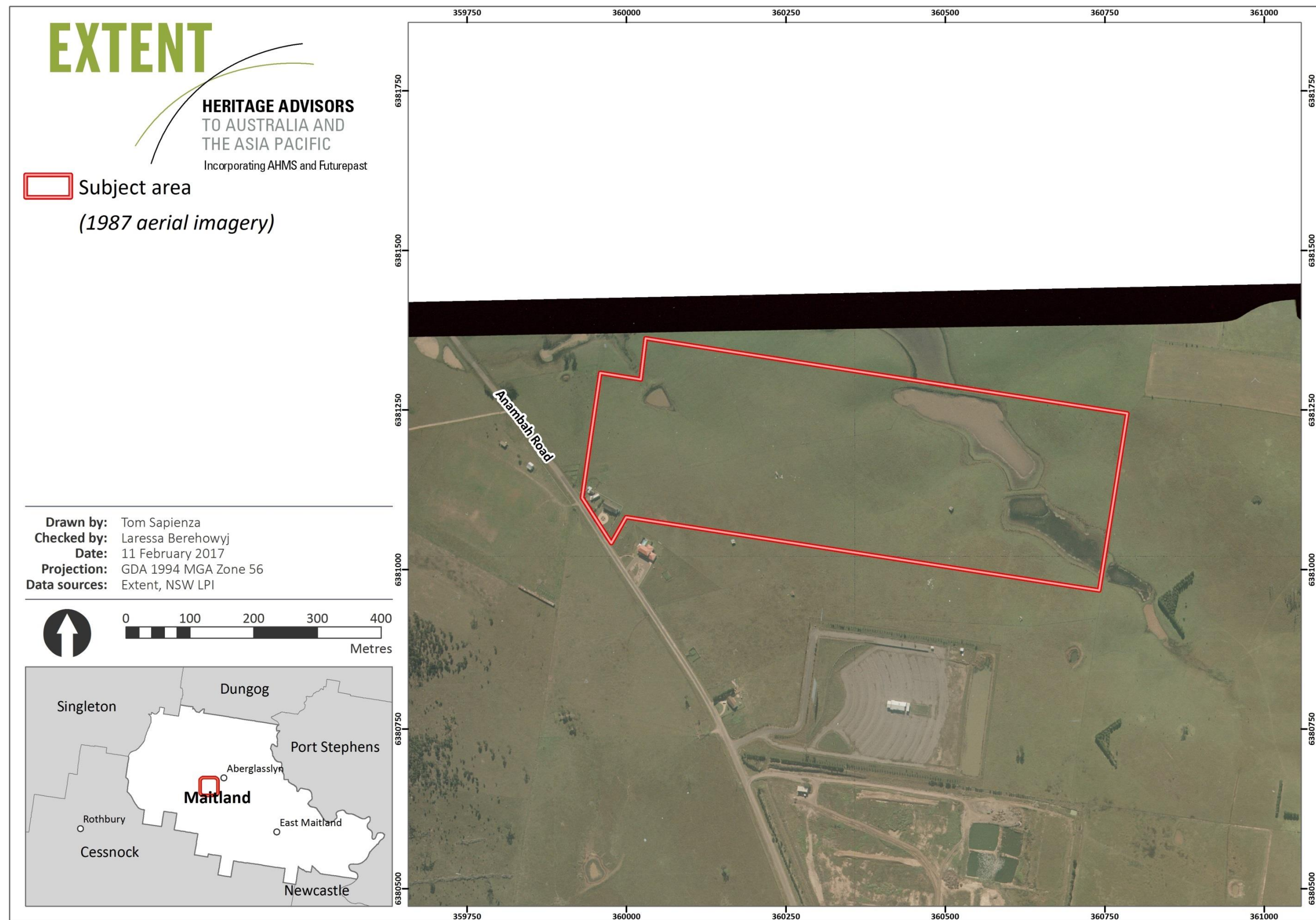


Figure 11. A 1987 photograph of the subject area. Note the house and associated sheds have been constructed and multiple embankments constructed across the lagoon.

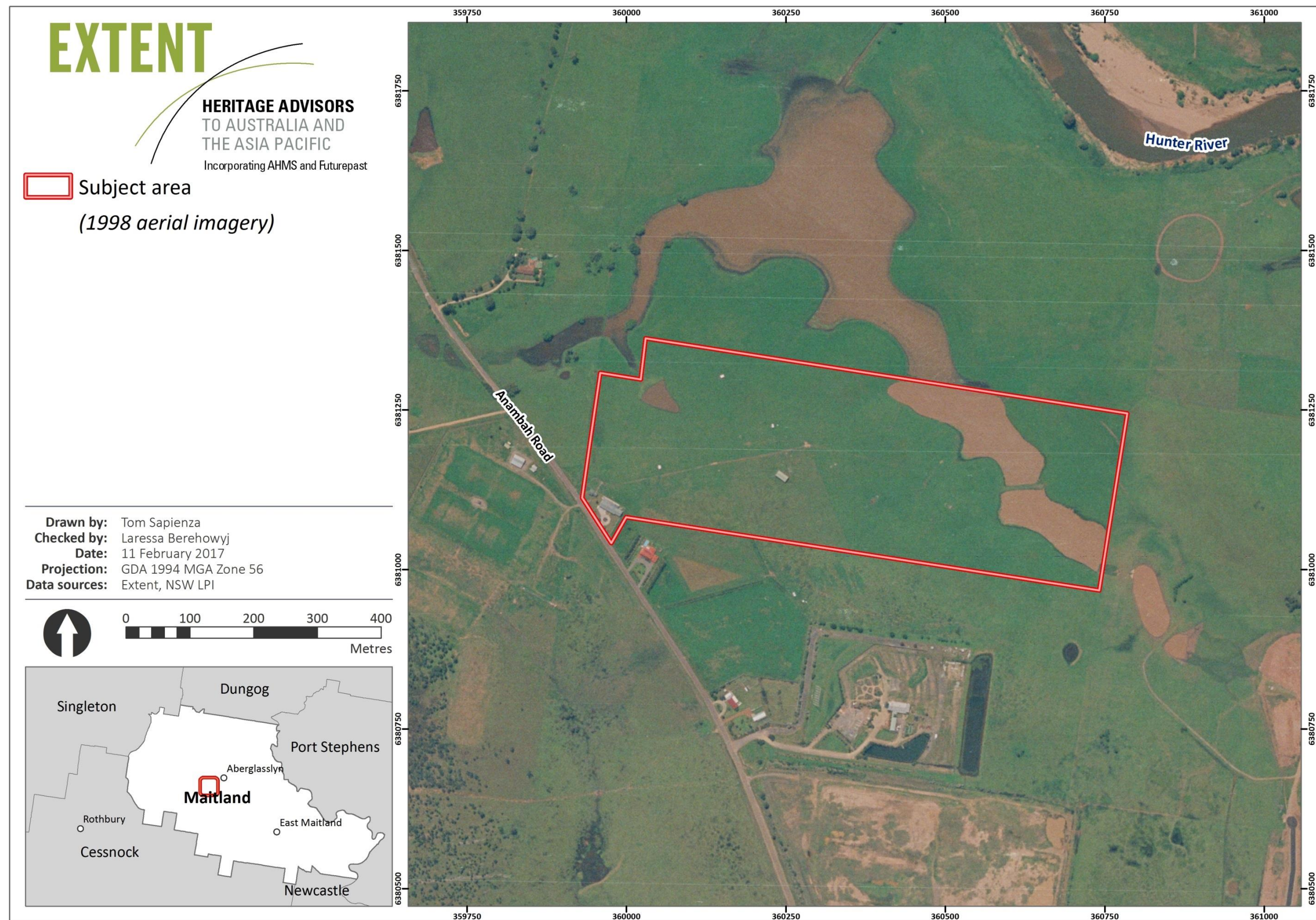


Figure 12. A 1998 photograph of the subject area.



Figure 13. Map showing locations of high, moderate and low disturbance based on past flooding events (up to 12.1 m AHD), previous development and the likely depth of cultural deposits.

4 ETHNOGRAPHIC RECORD

4.1 Key Findings

- The traditional custodians of the subject area appear to have been the Wonnarua People – their territory extended across a vast area from the Upper Hunter River at Maitland to the Great Dividing Range and north to the Liverpool Plains.
- The Hunter River and its tributaries, as well as associated swamps, lagoons, and wetlands, were foci for Aboriginal occupation by Wonnarua people; and supported a rich and varied diet, with easy access to raw stone material sources.

4.2 Regional Information

To assist in the development of cultural resource management (CRM), Extent Heritage has initiated a mapping project to explore early historical texts and diaries to identify spatial locations where Aboriginal activities were observed. The Extent Heritage project 'Mapping Sydney's Aboriginal Past' provides a spatial understanding of Aboriginal activity around the temporal point of contact. It consists of an interactive map, a searchable database of site-specific ethnographic evidence, and a range of other tools which bring a spatial perspective to the primary sources. Further details are provided in **Section 4.3** below and in **Appendix 3**.

The subject area is located in the Maitland LGA, in the suburb of Anambah. The Maitland LGA covers land that has traditional links, but not limited to, the Birpai people in the north, the Wonnarua people in the southwest, and the Darkinjung people to the southeast (Tindale 1974). The country around the subject area is generally regarded as the territory of the Wonnarua people. The traditional lives of the ancestral Wonnarua focused on the Hunter Valley and were structured around a schedule of social interactions designed to take advantage of seasonal availability of resources. People travelled freely within the area of responsibility of their own group. People moved often, but not at random. Social responsibilities and obligations meant people travelled beyond their own territories to attend ceremonies with neighbours, to trade and to develop social networks that linked people across extensive areas, when they were invited. The Wonnarua had such links from the coast to the western plains of NSW (Brayshaw 1987: 38-41). Breton (1833) wrote:

The tribes commonly...[have their]...own particular boundaries, which are seldom passed, except at "corrobbories"... The meeting at an end, they return to their respective hunting or fishing grounds, to pass which, at any other time, is considered an act of aggression, or signal of war... Their grounds usually include a square of twenty or thirty miles.

Wonnarua people often lived and travelled in small groups of less than 20 people, but regularly met relations and neighbours for ceremonies where hundreds and sometimes thousands of people gathered for weeks at a time. Events like this were scheduled when and where seasonal resources were plentiful. Successive gatherings were rotated between a number of sites to allow the local environment to fully recover from periods of intensive exploitation. These gatherings were an opportunity to trade a wide range of goods from ceremonial songs and dances to stone axes, spears and native tobacco. Different groups sometimes specialised in producing high quality trade goods. The distribution of stone hatchets is one example that has allowed archaeologists to map the extent of one trade network (Binns & McBryde 1972). Binns & McBryde identified stone axes that had originated from an axe quarry at Moore Creek near Tamworth that had been distributed throughout northern, central and western NSW. Some of these axes had travelled in the order of 1,000 km from

their source. The axe quarry is located near a bora ceremonial ground; one place where many people gathered from time to time.

Most of the time, people lived in small groups moving regularly from campsite to campsite, living on local resources. While camping at a particular site, people would travel each day through the surrounding country to collect food or other required resources (stone, bark, gum, etc) from preferred locations within a day's walk of camp (usually within about 5 km). The Hunter River and its tributaries, as well as associated swamps, lagoons, and wetlands, were foci for Aboriginal occupation. The waterways, swamps and wetlands providing fresh water, fish, shellfish, waterbirds, pelicans and plant foods, in addition to terrestrial animals drawn to the water. Aboriginal fishing methods are known to have been many and varied along the coast and hinterland, and included line fishing from bark canoes, spear fishing in the shallow waters and utilising nets, traps and fish poisons. Although available all year, most shellfish species were markedly most plentiful, and readily accessible due to low tides, during the summer months. Ducks and eels were also caught in lagoons during dry summers, when waters were low (Grant 1801b:173; Brayshaw 1987:77).

In addition to marine resources, Wonnarua people hunted wallabies, possums, reptiles and other small game and collecting wild honey, berries, tubers and seeds (Breton 1833, Cunningham 1827, Dawson 1830). Often, complex food processing techniques were required before some species of yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*) and seeds (eg. *Macrozamia* spp.) could be consumed. This involved prolonged leaching in water, followed by pounding and roasting. (Threlkeld in Gunson 1974:55).

Ethnographic evidence suggests that systematic burning of the landscape was carried out by Aboriginal people to create extensive grasslands with few trees and extensive floodplains. 'Fire-stick farming' opened up access to land and created pockets of early succession vegetation that increased the amount of important plant foods. Early regrowth vegetation, particularly grasses, attracted animals, which in turn made them easier to hunt. Aboriginal firing of the landscape was an important tool in manipulating the environment to increase food sources (Fawcett 1898; Cunningham 1827, Mitchell 1838).

There are various ethnohistoric/ethnographic sources for the region that refer to carved trees. These are trees which have been carved with various patterns and graphics. Accounts refer exclusively to carved trees being associated with a ceremonial place or burials (MacKenzie 1878:255; Miller 1985:6-7; Etheridge 1918:84; McBryde 1974:126). The Gamilaroi people had a common tribal boundary on the northern boundary of the Wonnarua people, which was also shared by the Geawegal people (Tindale 1940).

The traditional life of the Wonnarua was broken through the course of the early 19th century. The impact of smallpox, influenza, diphtheria and syphilis decimated the Aboriginal population, with several epidemics killing large numbers of people. European occupation of traditional hunting lands deprived Aboriginal groups of sources of food and access to camping and ceremonial sites. This forced individuals to either relocate into the potentially hostile lands of neighbouring Aboriginal groups, to partially integrate into colonial society as fringe dwellers or to resist. Resistance by Aboriginal groups was often met with retaliatory action by white settlers and the colonial administration. A combination of these factors led to the demise of traditional lifestyles and a decrease in the Aboriginal population, particularly in and around the early centres of colonial settlement in Newcastle and the Hunter. According to one source, the local Wonnarua population around Maitland had dropped to around 500 by 1841, and by the 1880s had become 'almost extinct' (Miller 1887:352).

4.3 The Subject Area

The Anambah area appears to have been part of traditional Wonnarua land; though no specific clan groups have been associated with the area. Traditional Wonnarua land encompassed an area of approximately 2,000 square miles, extending from the Upper Hunter River near Maitland, westwards, towards the Great Diving Range near Wollombi (Miller 1887:352; Tindale 1974).

As with the majority of NSW, there are no specific or detailed ethnographic/ethno-historic records specifically relevant to the subject area. However, early explorer's and settler's accounts describe the daily life of local Aboriginal people in close proximity to the subject area, shortly after European settlement.

While investigating the coal prospects of the Hunter River in 1801, James Grant and his exploratory party observed a number of local Aboriginal people along the banks of the Hunter River near Bolwarra Heights, approximately 3 km northeast of the subject area (Grant 1801a:161-162; 1801b:173). Here, Grant observed that the ground was 'covered' with discarded shells of the 'horse muscle' [sic]; which were similar to those types of mussels consumed in Scotland or England. The men also observed a number of Aboriginal canoes that were 'small and rudely put together', before finally feasting on ducks that they had shot and obtained from a nearby lagoon (**Figure 14**, 8 July 1801). It is possible that such resources were available and exploited within the subject area.

A more detailed account of Aboriginal resources gathering methods was supplied by Grant on the same trip ten days later; this time at Schank Forest near Maitland, and approximately 8 km southeast of the subject area (**Figure 14**, 18 July 1801):

On our passage down it [the River], we saw several natives with their canoes... In many of them we saw fires, and in some of them observed that kind of eatable to which they give the name of cabra... a species of worm ... The spear, which is fashioned to a point with a flint-stone or oyster-shell, is the weapon with which he defends himself against an enemy, and it is an engine to catch birds. With the help of the mogo [or hatchet] he can climb the highest and most bulky trees to gather fruits, wild honey, or catch squirrels; he can cut branches to build up his hut, or by darting it dexterously at an opossum or kangaroo, if he chance to kill it, can feast on the game... They also use the fishhook and line (Grant 1801a:163-165, 170).

The name Anambah may be derived from an Aboriginal name for the area.

4.4 Information provided by RAPs

Traditionally, Aboriginal cultural knowledge, customs and history was transmitted orally, being passed down from generation to generation. The following discussion represents a summary of the cultural knowledge that has been passed down to registered Aboriginal stakeholders regarding the history of the local area.

To be completed following receipt of Community stakeholder comments.

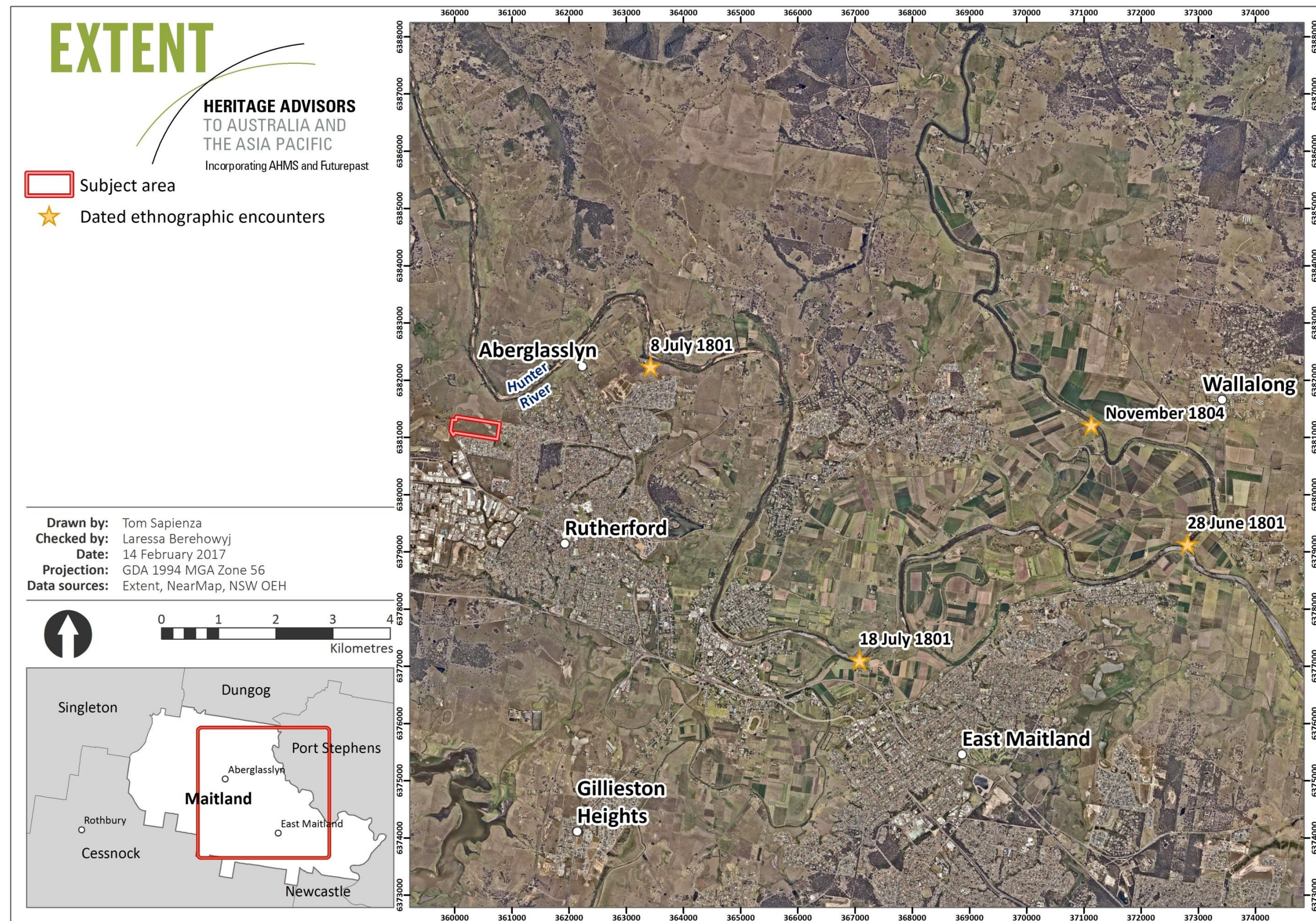


Figure 14. Map showing the location of documented ethnographic sites in the vicinity of the subject area.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

5.1 Key Findings

- The majority of sites in the Hunter Valley are artefact scatters and isolated finds, followed by Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs).
- Proximity to water and natural resources is an important factor in site patterning. Archaeological sites are larger, more complex and more densely clustered along permanent creeks and river lines. Sites will generally decrease in size as associated watercourses decrease in catchment (stream order) size.
- Elevation and aspect another important factor in archaeological site patterning. Prominent locations with a landscape views above zones of inundation were favourable camping locations, and included elevated landforms above floodplains and natural swamps.
- Artefact scatters, an isolated find and multiple PADs have been previously identified in the Anambah locality, around the margins of Anambah Lagoon and along natural drainage features and spur lines. They likely represent discard events associated with short-term occupation fringing the water sources.
- No Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits have been previously issued for the subject area.

5.2 Regional Context

5.2.1 A History of Research in the Hunter Valley

Archaeological work in the Hunter Valley region started as early as the 1930s with the research of Frederick McCarthy of the Australian Museum. Prior to this time, only a few local individuals had taken an interest in the prehistory of the region. W. H. Mathews, a surveyor, is one such example. He left accounts and drawings of some of the Aboriginal “relics” he found (Moore 1970). In the 1940s McCarthy and Davidson (McCarthy and Davidson 1943) began locating Aboriginal sites in the terraces and slopes along the Hunter River near Singleton. These early surveys were research-funded projects with the specific aim of gaining an understanding of Aboriginal occupation in the area and placing it in a regional cultural sequence.

In 1965-1967 the Australian Museum sponsored a survey that found several types of sites; painted rock shelters, rock engravings, axe-grinding grooves, stone tools and manufacturing sites as well as habitation sites (Moore 1970). Moore excavated a series of sites to investigate the subsurface nature of open scatters as well as rockshelters. Moore’s work was a research project, with the aim of reconstructing the prehistory of the Hunter Valley’s occupation by Aboriginal people. The Hunter Valley had been chosen by the Australian Museum as it had not been previously systematically surveyed as had other areas around Sydney, and it was close to the Museum, allowing longer field trips.

The first in-depth archaeological investigations were undertaken in the late 1970s as coal mining was instigated in the Hunter Valley. In keeping with the nature of the time, reporting was brief and analysis was minimal. Dyal (1980) undertook the first archaeological survey of Drayton Mine identifying a total of 24 sites consisting primarily of artefact scatters. The following year Kamminga (1978) conducted a survey of the same lease area. At that time, no Aboriginal sites had been found at high elevation

(>150m above sea level) in the Hunter Valley. As a result Kamminga (1978) believed that the landscape of Drayton was not of high archaeological potential due to its high elevation and intermittent stream flows. Only one site was recorded by this survey however, Kamminga (1978) noted potential archaeological deposits (PADs) in the low-lying sections of the lease. Kamminga (1978) suggested that the environmental context of the area was such that sites were focused on the Hunter River alluvial plain and the lower reaches of its tributaries and not on the elevations of the region.

Several surveys have been conducted on the Mount Arthur sites near Muswellbrook (Dyall 1980; Koettig and Hughes 1985). Dyall's (1980) early studies identified several artefact scatters and two grinding grooves. All these sites were located along waterways. Koettig and Hughes (1985) undertook both survey and excavation and recorded over 200 artefact scatters for Mount Arthur (north and south). Again the highest density of sites, interpreted as campsites, occurred along the waterways with the majority of artefacts being mudstone and silcrete flakes and flaked pieces.

Archaeological investigation at Glennies Creek (Koettig 1986a, 1986b), and Mount Arthur (Dyall 1980, Koettig and Hughes 1985; Kuskie 2000) covered extensive tracts of land with an almost mutual result. That is, the gross majority of sites were artefact scatters found within 50m of waterways. These sites consisted of small flakes and flaked pieces composed of mudstone and silcrete with minor amounts (<10%) of other artefact types and compositions. Sites do occur away from creeks and streams but these sites, on ridges and hill slopes, are very low-density, or background, artefact scatters and isolated finds.

MacDonald (1997) undertook excavation across four different landuse units on the Bayswater No. 3 lease area, Mount Arthur. She noted that the low-density of artefacts along slopes and ridgelines was not an anomaly. That is, excavation has proven that a low-density surface scatter will also extend subsurface as a low-density subsurface deposit. Therefore the potential for archaeological deposits is no less on hills than along waterways. The type and density of site may change but the archaeological potential does not.

5.2.2 Dating of Hunter Valley Sites

In the Pleistocene period, the New South Wales coastline was vastly different to its present form. Between ca.15, 000 to 25, 000 BP, the sea level was approximately 110-130 m lower than today, and the coastline was further to the east; about 20 km further at the mouth of the Hunter River (Hughes et al. 2014:37). The sea level rose over the late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods, and attained its present level by some time by around 8,000 years, with an increase of 1.5 m on average between 6,000 and 4,000 BP before returning to present day levels (although evidence suggests this rise could have been short lived, and lasted as late as 2,000 years) (Sloss et al. 2007; Lewis et al. 2008). Archaeological sites that were on the coast during the Pleistocene period are therefore presently submerged; and those Pleistocene sites that are located along the present coastline, for instance around Newcastle, were originally inland sites.

Presently, very little is known about the formation history of the region's main water sources, including the Hunter, Paterson and Wollombi Rivers. However, by analogy with the Nepean River context, it can be inferred that these rivers were formed from the deposition and erosion of large amounts of coarse alluvial gravels, and silty sand overburden. In the Quaternary at least, they had particularly wide, sandy beds; and prevailing northwest winds caused the development of extensive sand dunes and sand sheets along these major rivers. These sandy environments provide some of the earliest evidence for Pleistocene occupation of the Hunter Valley.

An archaeological site in the dune fields at Moffats Swamp, to the south of Medowie and some 35 km southeast of the subject area, has been dated to the Pleistocene period, at 17,376 years Before

Present (BP) (Baker 1994:62). Other archaeological deposits have also been dated to this period; with radiocarbon dates of 10,000 to 13,000 BP returned from the sandy banks of Glennies Creek, near Singleton (45 km northwest of the subject area) (Koettig 1986a & 1986b), and dates of up to 14,000 BP from a sand sheet along the banks of Sandy Hollow Creek, also near Singleton (43 km northwest of the subject area) (Scarp 2009). These Pleistocene archaeological deposits indicate inland occupation removed by some distance from the coast line, and in some cases also provide evidence for repeated and more intense occupation throughout the Holocene.

Both Dean-Jones and Mitchell (1993) and Hughes and his colleagues (2014) have suggested that the dearth of Early Holocene to Pleistocene dated sites in the Central Lowlands of Hunter Valley is a result of geomorphic conditions. They argue that the majority of duplex soils across the region were formed in the mid-late Holocene, about 3,000 years ago (Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993:76). This means that Pleistocene artefact bearing deposits throughout the Hunter Valley are (1) rare and mostly absent, (2) have been completely removed or eroded by sand mining activities and periodic flooding scouring, or (3) have been widely dispersed across the landscape and are no longer recognisable as discrete Pleistocene-aged assemblages (Hughes et al. 2014:42). They have suggested that the geological conditions necessary for older sites are within deep alluvial deposits at stream junctions or alluvial fans, and deep sand deposits such as the Warkworth soil landscape.

The vast majority of dated sites in the Hunter Valley are less than 5,000 years old (Moore 1970:58; Kuskie 2007:14; Scarp 2009; AHMS 2011; McCardle Cultural Heritage (MCH) 2011). This is thought to reflect an intensification of the occupation of the area in this period, but also greater survivability of these sites. The prevalence of sites dating to the last 5,000 years may also be a result of the last significant rise in sea level, approximately 6,000 years ago. The sea level rise would have submerged many of the older sites along the coastal fringe and forced Aboriginal groups westward to the current coastline.

5.2.3 Raw Materials Used For Making Stone Artefacts

In an overview of Hunter Valley lithic assemblages, Baker (1992:7-9) observed that stone artefacts are generally made from indurated mudstone and silcrete, with Nobby's Tuff common in the coastal zone. Baker also noted that high quality raw materials at Hunter River gravel point bars generally result in abundant flaking debris on the sides of watercourses with a stream order of two or higher. Such locations were important sources of raw material for stone artefact manufacture. Outcrops of Nobby's Tuff at Nobby's Head and a site west of Tomago were also important stone sources in the lower Hunter area. Silcrete sources would have been available as gravels in the river, but have also been noted as buried deposits in elevated terraces. Reported local sources of raw material in the Central Lowlands are tuff at Woods Gully, as well as silcrete at Somerset Park, Thornton and Aberglasslyn (MDCA 2007a:32). It can be concluded that raw materials suitable for flaking stone artefacts were abundant throughout the region, although the nature and extent of these would have been different in the past than to current exposures, due to the vast modifications to the landscape since post-contact.

Stone tools have been found in all archaeological investigations of this region of the Hunter Valley with the majority being located in artefact scatters and isolated finds. Artefactual comparison with earlier work is difficult due to the changing nature of functional analysis and associated typology in Australian archaeological research. However it can be noted that the predominance of flaked pieces of a small size, commonly termed Bondi points or microblades, is indicative of the Holocene age of site occupation (Kuskie 2000). Flaking can be unifacial or bifacial with retouch evident in less than half of all those flakes described. Cores are found in small numbers, usually in association with knapping floors (Davidson et al. 1993) with hammer-stones rarer still (Koettig and Hughes 1985).

A variety of terms often arise for similar looking rock types. In the Hunter Valley mudstone has been variously described as indurated mudstone, tuff, indurated rhyolitic tuff, chert and siltstone. Regardless of the variation in nomenclature it is clear that with the majority of stone tools comprise of mudstone and silcrete, with quartz as the third most common material. Other rock types consistently selected for artefact creation include igneous stone, petrified wood, porcellanite, chert and chalcedony.

5.2.4 Spatial Patterns of Archaeology

There is general consistency in the types and distribution of Aboriginal archaeological sites throughout the Hunter Valley. The distribution, density and size of sites are largely dependent on environmental context. For instance, middens are found in close proximity to marine, estuarine and less often, freshwater bodies. The strong flooding regime of the Hunter River means that sites on the river margins would have been both protected by alluvial deposition, and removed by scouring waters. Rock shelters are only found in areas of exposed sandstone escarpment, and grinding grooves are found in areas of exposed flat beds of sandstone.

In a study of known sites in the Hunter region, Hughes (1984:3) concluded that:

- Sites would be found across the entire Hunter Valley.
- Several site types exist, the most common being open artefact scatters.
- Artefact scatters are most likely to occur on creek banks, especially at creek junctions, with low frequencies found over 100 m from creeks and on hill slopes and crests.
- Sites will generally decrease in size as associated watercourses decrease in catchment (stream order) size.
- Most archaeological evidence dates to the mid to late Holocene; and technological analysis of stone artefacts may assist in relatively dating sites that cannot be directly dated.

Subsequent investigations have tended to confirm the patterns described above. Environmental and topographic contexts are important determinants of the size and nature of archaeological sites in the Hunter Valley. The most commonly reported pattern in the lower Hunter is the frequency of open artefact scatters found near watercourses (Dean-Jones & Mitchell 1993; Dallas & Kerr 1997; Ruig 1997; Hamm 2008). Surveys in the Hunter Valley indicate a high density of open artefact scatters along the Hunter River, Stony Creek and associated drainage networks. As a result of cyclical flooding, notably the 1949 and 1955 floods, artefact scatters are often buried by more recent alluvial and colluvial deposits. This means that artefacts are often found in areas of sub-surface exposure, such as those caused by erosion. It has been argued that the concentration of artefact scatter sites along watercourses may be a result of sample bias (Kuskie & Kamminga 2000) or a function of increased exposure and visibility caused by erosion in these areas (Dean-Jones & Mitchell 1993).

Despite the evidence for survey bias, Barber (1993) demonstrated that the distribution of sites along watercourses was a real pattern rather than just a function of bias or increased exposure of artefact-bearing deposits along creeklines. Baker excavated a representative sample of all landforms adjacent to Bettys Creek, north of Singleton, and found 62% of sites were along creeklines even though these areas represented only 22% of the survey area (AMBS 1997).

5.3 Local Information

Much of our current knowledge of the archaeological resources of the Anambah region comes from predominantly archaeological survey, with some excavation. These have been undertaken as part of compliance-based archaeological investigations associated with industrial and residential development, which began in the late 1970s (e.g. Hughes 1984; Koettig & Hughes 1985; Koettig 1986a; 1986b; Brayshaw 1987) and continues to present day (Ruig 1997; Dallas & Kerr 1997; Umwelt 1997; 1998; Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) 2003a; 2003b; 2004; 2007; 2008; MCH 2007; 2009; 2011). On the whole, these development footprints have ranged from relatively small scaled (<50 hectares) to moderately scaled (250 hectares), with Aberglasslyn, Rutherford and Windella being focal areas of assessment (see **Figure 15** and **Appendix 4-1** for further discussion).

On the basis of these studies, low density open artefact scatters or 'campsites' and isolated finds are the most prevalent Aboriginal sites in the Anambah locality (Dagg 1996; Dallas & Kerr 1997; Ruig 1997; Hamm 2008). While isolated finds can be expected to be found anywhere in the landscape, these sites were most frequently located on the edge of floodplain terraces, on the slopes or 'banks' of drainage channels, and on ridgelines or 'spurs' above the Hunter River and its tributaries. According to Dagg (1996), artefact scatter sites and isolated artefacts were almost exclusively found between 5 and 40 m away from drainage channels, however one artefact scatter site, KS 1, was found to be located at least 500 m away from the closest water source. Subsequent archaeological test investigation of site KS 1 found no evidence for subsurface Aboriginal objects and the site was deemed to have low significance. Rather, it was more likely to be representative of short term, ephemeral occupation of the area, which fits better with site distribution across the Anambah locality. Archaeological investigation undertaken by MDCA (2004) highlighted those elevated areas above natural lagoon margins as also being likely to contain Aboriginal cultural material, given their proximity to former wetland/swamp environments that would have supported a range of flora and fauna. These low density sites have been deemed evidence for discrete discard events associated with short term, fringing occupation.

Interestingly, previous studies have demonstrated that complex Aboriginal sites do exist within the Anambah locality. While their paucity across the landscape makes it difficult to make assumptions about their predicted distribution in the landscape, they suggest that confluences of rivers and major creeks may have been more favoured for frequent, repeated occupation. In 1997 and 1998, Umwelt Australia undertook archaeological excavation of two sites on the banks an unnamed tributary of Stony Creek, a perennial watercourse located 1.5 km south of the present subject area. These artefact scatter sites, KS 6 (AHIMS ID# 38-4-0422) and KS 4 (# 38-4-0420) recovered 370 artefacts and 88 artefacts respectively – the majority of which were flakes and flake pieces and of mudstone and silcrete raw materials. Umwelt argued that KS 6 demonstrated evidence for discrete 'work areas' within the site; which was characterised by areas containing moderate to high frequencies of artefacts, interspersed with culturally sterile areas. Approximately 3 km east of the subject area, on an elevated spur overlooking the Hunter River, MDCA (2008) recovered 1,111 artefacts from a 47 m² salvage excavation area (AB Site 1, #38-4-0863) with a low diversity of artefact types – namely flakes, scrapers and some cores. An extensive, medium density artefact scatter containing over 500 artefacts was reportedly identified on the margins of the Anambah Lagoon (immediately north of the subject area), on either side of a narrow channel, by Mary Dallas in 2003; but could not be relocated during subsequent assessment (Hamm 2008). These complex sites are comparatively rare within the region.

Owing to poor ground surface visibility during the course of many of these surveys, coupled with relatively low levels of historic disturbance, most consultants argued that some sub-surface archaeological excavation at a preliminary, 'broad' scale was warranted (Dallas & Kerr 1997; MDCA 2003a; 2003b; 2004; Hamm; MCH 2009). That being said, where erosion of the topsoil was an issue, it was predicted that sites had limited potential to contain *in situ* cultural material; and are of low scientific significance and research potential (Umwelt 1998; MCH 2009; Ruig 1997; MCH 2009).

5.4 AHIMS Data

The AHIMS database is managed by OEH, and includes all spatial and compositional information of Aboriginal objects and sites previously recorded through academic and cultural resource management (see **Appendix 4-2** for further explanation of site types).

An Extensive search of the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS) database was carried out on 12 January 2017 (AHIMS Client Service ID # 261947) (**Appendix 4-3**). The search identified 71 sites within the bounded area, two of which are duplicate recordings (#38-4-1062 and #38-4-1063), thus leaving 69 sites (**Table 3**; **Figure 16**) (**Appendix 4-3**). Most of the registered sites in the region are artefact scatters and isolated finds, followed by PADs.

Table 3. *Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the subject area, summarised by site feature.*

Site Features	Number of Sites	% of Total
Artefact (artefact scatters and isolated finds)	48	69.60
PAD	12	17.40
Artefact; PAD	7	10.10
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	1	1.45
Grinding Groove	1	1.45
Total	69	100

Mapping of the OEH data indicates that there have been eight PADs and two isolated artefact sites registered in close proximity to the subject area (**Figure 17**). These sites were registered by Giles Hamm in 2008 for a proposed residential subdivision of the property (Hamm 2008:9). They include one artefact scatter of two silcrete flakes (AHIMS ID #38-4-1162) on the edge of the Hunter River floodplain terrace, one isolated silcrete flake (#38-4-1163) on a simple slope near a drainage channel, and eight PADs (#38-4-1164 - #38-4-1171) distributed across ridge-crest, ridge-spur and terrace landforms adjacent to the Anambah Lagoon and Hunter River floodplain. Hamm argued that the sites likely represent discard events associated with short-term fringing occupation, with key landform units around the margins of Anambah Lagoon and along natural drainage features and spur lines radiating out from Anambah Lagoon. The distribution of AHIMS sites in the database is likely to reflect the location and intensity of previous Aboriginal heritage surveys and individual survey transect locations, rather than accurately represent patterns of past Aboriginal occupation of the landscape.

Closer inspection suggests that ten Aboriginal sites had been previously identified on the adjacent (north) lot as part of a previous study (Dallas 2003, cited in Hamm 2008). This included four artefact scatters, two isolated finds and four PADs. They were located on the margins of the Anambah Lagoon, on River terraces and in spoil heaps from geotechnical testing, however, their precise locations within the landscape are unknown (Dallas 2003, cited in Hamm 2008). These Aboriginal sites were never registered, and the report never submitted to AHIMS - subsequent attempts to retrieve the report for this ACHA proved unsuccessful.

5.5 Predictive Model

The results of the preceding sections identify the prevailing pattern of Aboriginal site distribution within the broader region and in the local area surrounding the study area. The vast majority of sites located in the Hunter Valley are stone artefact sites of varying density, and thus the main aspects of predictive site modelling pertain to the composition and location of artefact scatters. According to the archaeological literature, factors involved in predicting the location of Aboriginal archaeological sites include:

- Proximity to fresh water, such as high order streams or wetlands/swamps.
- Proximity to stone, including raw materials for knapping such as silcrete, mudstone and tuff, as well as sandstone outcrops for axe grinding.
- Elevation and aspect. Prominent locations with a landscape view above the floodplain of the Hunter River and its associated waterways were identified as favourable camping locations, and included elevated landforms above and surrounding the area's natural swamps.
- Low density artefact sites and isolated artefacts may be located anywhere, even in disturbed locations.
- These sites will likely date to the last 5,000 years, unless deep alluvial or aeolian landforms are present.

The implications of these factors for the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the subject area relate to the landforms present. There is considered a low likelihood for more than a low density background scatter to be present in the parts of the study area that are located within the extent of the Anambah Lagoon, as the regular inundation of these areas would have made them unfavourable camping spots.

Although the Lagoon would have provided valuable resources to the local Aboriginal people, occupation would have been focussed on any elevated landforms present in and around the locality. The terraces, low hills and broad crests associated with the Wallalong Variant A soil landscape are therefore highlighted as areas of high archaeological potential. These landforms are predicted to have a higher density of cultural material due to their elevation and proximity to the Lagoon. There is also some (moderate) potential for higher density sites to be located near the low order creek lines that drain into the Anambah Lagoon.

In addition to landform element, other processes have been identified in the literature that will affect the density of artefacts within a given location in the landscape. These processes include:

- The degree of surface erosion. The majority of studies undertaken in the region have been surface surveys, which are naturally biased towards areas of erosion, allowing for the exposure of archaeological material to the surface. In volatile erosional contexts, surface erosion can also result in the absence of sites.
- The depositional environment. The nature and timing in which Aboriginal sites became buried in the past may also have resulted in the removal of artefacts. For example, artefact distributions in an alluvial context are just as likely to be buried as removed, whereas an aeolian deposition may result in the loss of only a minor component, ie. smaller artefacts may be windblown. Where deposition is slow, artefact clusters are more likely to become diffuse through prolonged surface exposure.

The following predictions for the location and nature of archaeological sites within the subject area can therefore be made (**Figure 18**):

- A low density 'background' artefact scatter may be present in the low-lying floodplain (Anambah Lagoon).
- Higher density sites are likely to be identified on the elevated landforms to the southwest of the Lagoon.

- Sub-surface artefacts would be found in the A₁ and/or A₂ horizon of the duplex soils, which are unlikely to be greater than 40- 90 cm in depth.
- Grinding grooves may be present in the drainage channels, but only if sandstone outcrops are present.
- Scarred and carved trees are unlikely to be present given that the subject area has been completely cleared of its native vegetation.
- Occupation will most likely date to the last 5 000 years, or other periods when the lagoon contained fresh water.
- Raw materials present will represent the locally available materials: silcrete, indurated mudstone tuff/ chert, with little to no quartz. Heat treatment was common throughout the Hunter Valley and may have been practised in the subject area.

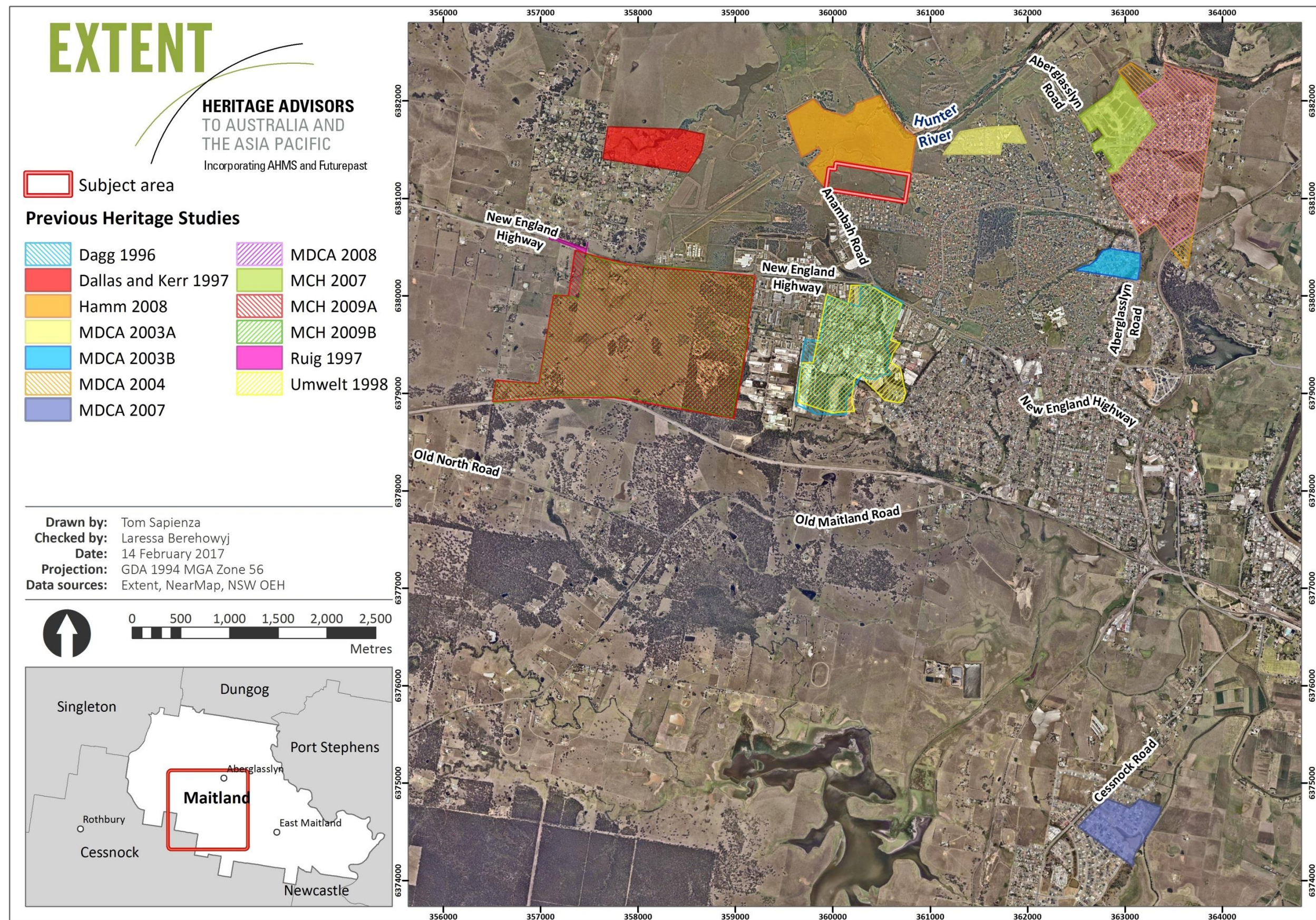


Figure 15. Previous archaeological studies in close proximity to the subject area and referred to in this assessment.

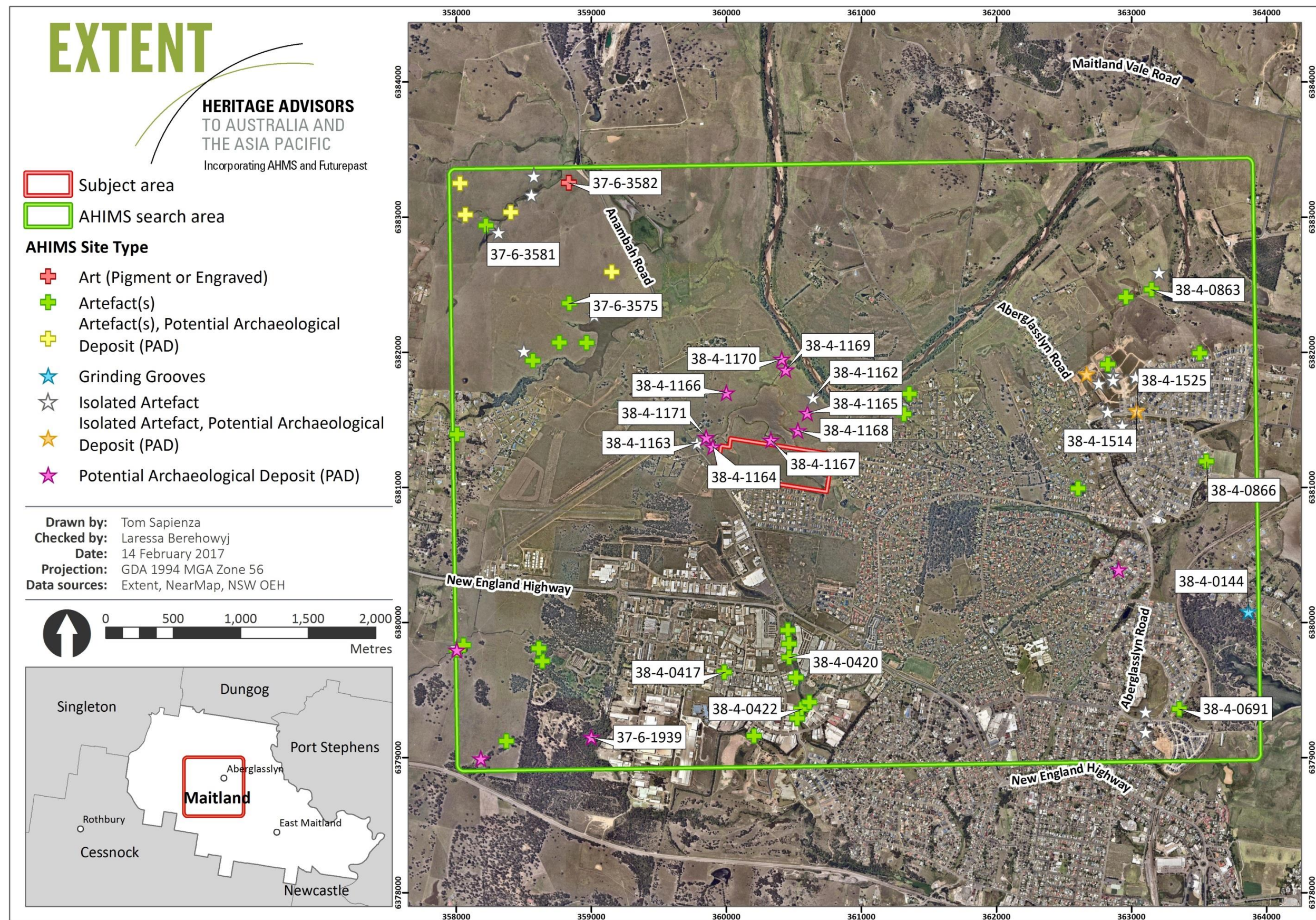


Figure 16. Registered AHIMS sites in a 6 x 5 km area around the subject area.

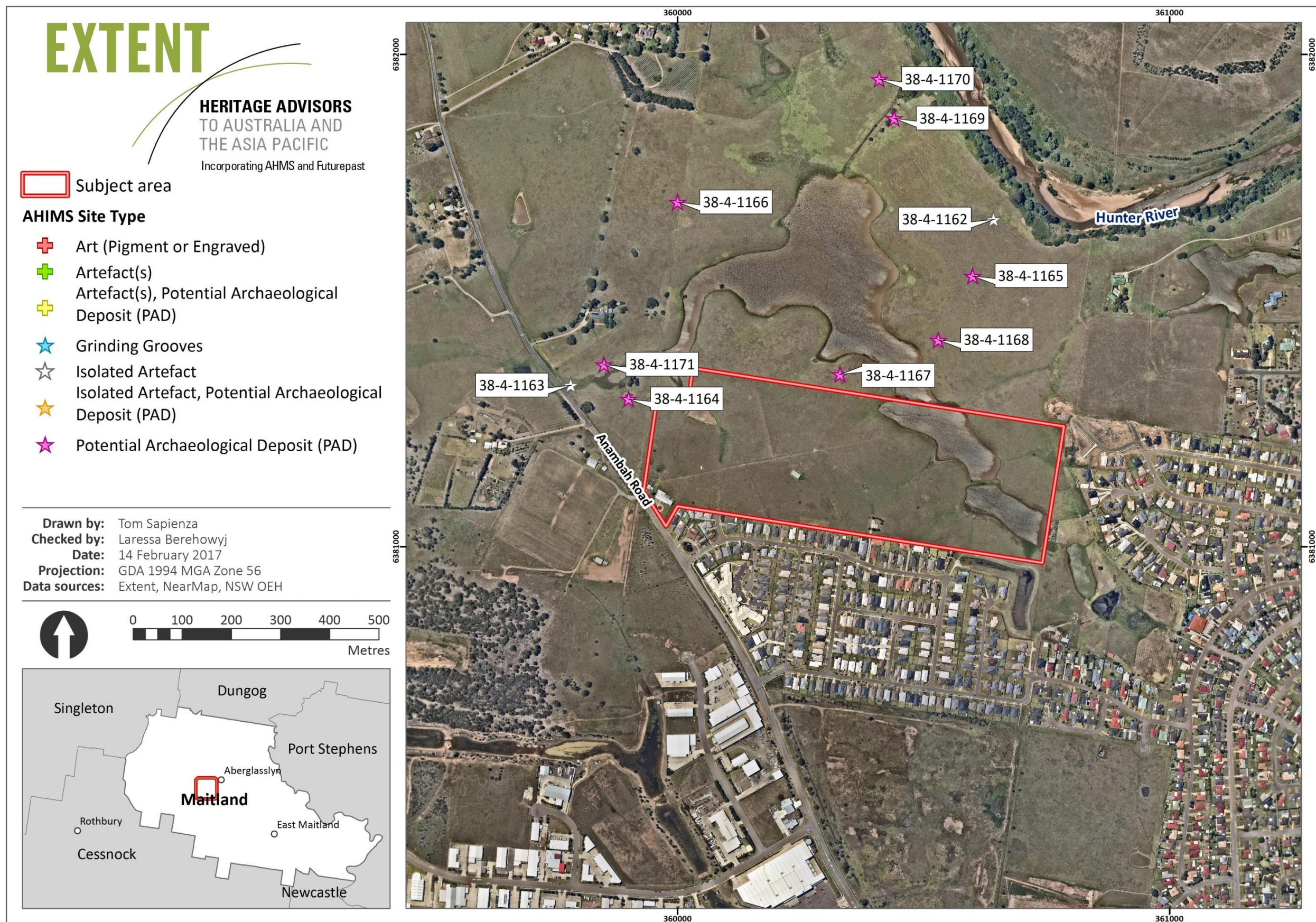


Figure 17. Registered AHIMS sites in close proximity to the subject area.

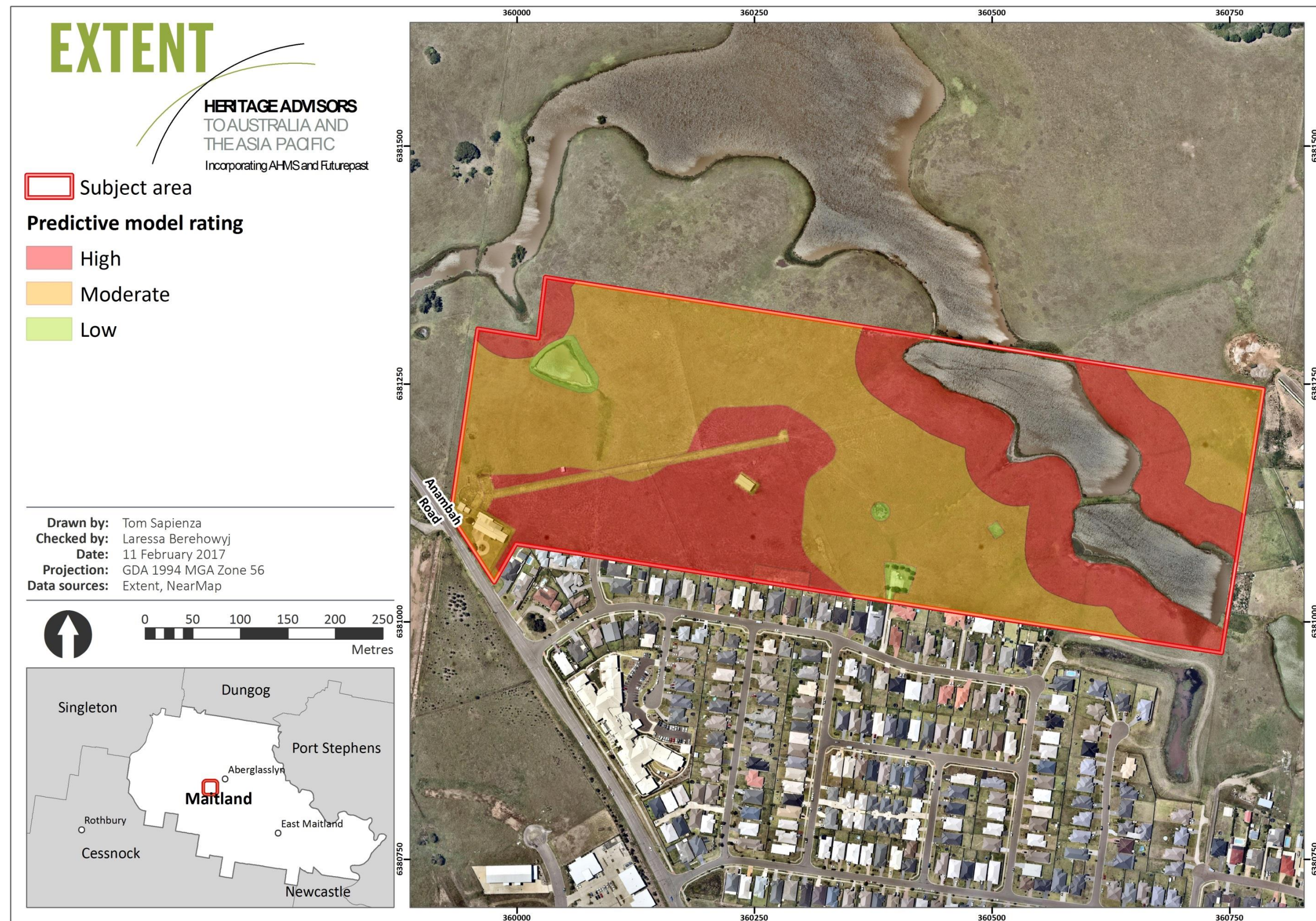


Figure 18. Predicted archaeological sensitivity across the subject area.

6 PRELIMINARY FIELD INVESTIGATION

6.1 Key Findings

- Preliminary field survey found no surface artefacts in the subject area, though ground surface visibility was low.
- There was some evidence for localised historic disturbance in the northwest and southwest portions, but the majority of the site had low disturbance. Topsoils typical of the Wallalong Variant A soil landscape were present across the development area.
- The majority of the subject area was identified as having moderate to high archaeological potential to contain cultural material.

6.2 Approach and Methods

This section outlines the physical investigation undertaken as part of this preliminary ACHAR. Typically, field investigation will consist of a surface investigation followed, where necessary, by targeted test excavation. The investigation is usually undertaken in conjunction with the Aboriginal stakeholders (see **Section 2**).

The main aims of field investigation are to:

- verify the desktop review outlined in preceding sections.
- identify any extant Aboriginal objects or sites present within the subject area through visual observation.
- identify any potential deposits or landforms of archaeological interest that may be present within the subject area.
- identify evidence of previous and existing disturbance that may have had a detrimental impact to any Aboriginal objects that may have been present.
- where other methods prove ineffective, undertake invasive sub-surface investigations of the subject area to determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological deposits.
- discuss and identify firsthand any cultural values of the subject area with the Aboriginal stakeholders.

Unless otherwise specified, all field investigation was undertaken in accordance with the OEH's *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010).

6.3 Survey

A preliminary site inspection of the subject area was undertaken on 3 February 2017 by Extent Heritage archaeologist Laressa Berehowyj (**Figure 19**). The entire subdivision and residential

development area (constrained to those parts of the site above 19.5 m AHD, totalling 4.8 hectares) was inspected for the presence of Aboriginal objects, or the potential for them to occur. Inspection was focused on identifying previous ground disturbance, as well as areas of soil exposure. Overall, ground surface visibility across the subject area was poor (5%), but exposures were found disparately across key areas of the site to determine the potential for cultural materials (**Plate 1 - Plate 2**).

Topographically, the subject area was located on a gently undulating low ridge line, with alternating spurs and minor drainage gullies radiating northwards towards Anambah Lagoon. The subject area's highest point, along the western and southern boundaries, affords landscape views of the localised Anambah area; towards areas of lower and higher elevation in the north, east and south (**Plate 3**). In pre-European times it would likely have afforded significant views towards the Hunter River, the broad hills of Aberglasslyn, and the distant mountain ranges of Rosebrook Ridge. Based on its proximity to nearby water sources and its elevated position, large parts of the site were likely to have been attractive locations for Aboriginal occupation in the past. Anambah Lagoon, and indeed other swamps in the Hunter Valley, have been identified as having cultural importance by the Aboriginal stakeholders in recent projects, and their banks often contain tangible cultural material.

Since European settlement the subject area has been used for small scale agricultural and pastoral purposes, and is largely undisturbed. A former drainage channel has been dammed in the north-western corner of the site, and a single storey residence with associated outbuildings was constructed in the south-western corner (**Plate 3**).

Although no Aboriginal objects were found on the ground surface during the inspection, portions of the subject area were identified as having high to moderate potential to contain Aboriginal cultural material. Spoil material from geotechnical test pits confirmed the presence of original *a priori* Wallalong Variant A topsoils across the subdivision area (**Plate 4**). These soils are characterised by a brown clay loam with few rounded gravels (A horizon), overlying medium yellowish brown clay with some red mottling (B₂ horizon) (**Plate 5**). Localised erosion has stripped away some of the finer silty topsoil, especially in areas of exposure under shed eaves (**Plate 6**). However, the presence of low grasses across the remainder of the site is likely to have preserved the underlying soils, and with it, any cultural material if present.

The subject area has been cleared and fenced to create a number of gently sloping paddocks, and no native vegetation with the potential to contain evidence for Aboriginal carving or scarring remain.



Plate 1. Typical ground surface coverage in the subject area, view northeast.



Plate 2. Area of exposed soil along paddock fence line, view southeast.



Plate 3. Dammed drainage channel from elevated spur, view north.



Plate 4. Spoil heap from geotechnical testing for proposed development, view east.



Plate 5. Detail Wallalong Variant A soils, a brown silty clay (left) overlying yellow-brown clay (right).



Plate 6. Localised erosion causing runoff of silty topsoil under shed eaves, view north.



Figure 19. Indicative track log of the survey undertaken for the preliminary assessment. Note the survey covered only those areas to be impacted by the proposed subdivision and development.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE

Based on regional studies, the Aboriginal archaeological resource of the Hunter Valley is dominated by open artefact scatters and isolated finds. Proximity to water and natural resources is considered an important factor archaeological site distribution and patterning across the region; artefact scatters are larger, more complex and more densely clustered along permanent rivers and major creeks than along lower order creeks and ephemeral drainage lines. Elevation and aspect is another important factor in site patterning; prominent locations with landscape views above zones of inundation were favourable camping locations, and included elevated landforms above floodplains and surrounding the area's natural swamps.

Previous studies and archaeological modelling suggests that the archaeological resource of the subject area would be dominated by low density artefact scatters and isolated finds across the site; but most likely on elevated terraces and spur lines overlooking Anambah lagoon. This encompasses a large portion of the area to be impacted by this development. At present, geotechnical investigation suggests that typical Wallalong Variant A topsoils (A horizons typically containing cultural material) exist across the development area to depths of between 40 and 90 cm; and that very little ground surface disturbance has occurred since European settlement.

In light of this, the archaeological resource of the Anambah locality is poorly understood; and has been constrained to surface investigation only. Furthermore, the level of archaeological investigation undertaken to date is not sufficient to characterise the cultural resource of the subject area. It is therefore desirable to further explore the archaeology of this area, to further understand the nature and use of Anambah Lagoon in the past. The proposed development offers a unique opportunity to archaeologically investigate key landforms within the subject area; landforms known elsewhere to have been occupied by local Aboriginal people. It provides an avenue to further refine the archaeological model of region outside of what is currently known.

If present, these sites are likely to be representative of other sites in the Hunter Valley, and would represent small-scale or intermittent use of the site by small, mobile bands or local family groups. They are likely to be comprised of low to medium density artefacts, of predominantly local silcrete and mudstone/tuff material, and are likely to date within the last 5,000 years. They probably hold some level of cultural significance to contemporary local Aboriginal people, but generally would have only limited scientific significance and limited research potential from an archaeological perspective.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of background research and results of preliminary site survey, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the Aboriginal cultural and archaeological resource of the subject area.

Previous work in the Anambah locality, and indeed in the wider Hunter Valley region, indicates that proximity to water and natural resources, as well as elevation and aspect, were key factors in Aboriginal site patterning. Most Aboriginal sites in the region are open artefact scatters and isolated finds, located in close proximity to waterways, natural swamps and drainage lines; and natural resources. Elevated terraces, ridgelines and broad spurs above floodplains were also favoured locations. The subject area contains both of these features - being located on elevated terraces above the floodplain of the Hunter River, and adjacent to Anambah Lagoon, a natural swampland. Large portions of the subject area have moderate to high potential to contain evidence for Aboriginal occupation, in the form of low density artefact scatters and isolated finds.

Aboriginal community consultation is currently in progress for the ACHAR, in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. During consultation undertaken by Giles Hamm (2008) for an assessment of the adjacent property, the Anambah Lagoon was identified by members of the Aboriginal community as having cultural and social value.

Based on the development plan, the proposed works will involve cutting and levelling across part of the southwestern portion of the site. This would likely involve considerable ground disturbance to the underlying deposits, which are considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential. It is therefore recommended that further archaeological investigation and Aboriginal community consultation is undertaken prior to proceeding with the proposed subdivision works.

However, based on the information available, it is unlikely that substantial or highly significant cultural deposits would be present within the subject area, and there is no reason to suggest that the subdivision should not proceed following appropriate investigation, necessary heritage permits (if required), and mitigation measures.

The following recommendations are made:

- Based on the findings of this preliminary study, it is unlikely that substantial or highly significant cultural deposits would be present within the subject area, and there is no reason to suggest that the subdivision should not proceed.
- It is recommended that prior to any proposed impact, further archaeological investigation, assessment and characterisation is undertaken of the subject area, in consultation with the Aboriginal community, as part of the progressing ACHAR. Should the assessment prove that Aboriginal objects/sites are present; this document would develop specific heritage management recommendations, in consultation with the Aboriginal community, for the proposed development. It would also form the necessary documentation for obtaining an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) to harm/destroy any identified objects prior to their disturbance (if required).
- This preliminary report may be summarised within and/or appended to a Development Application, Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) or Review of Environment Factors (REF). If any Aboriginal objects are later identified within the proposed activity area, this report cannot, however, be used to support an application for an AHIP.
- This report should be provided to the Registered Aboriginal Parties for the project for their records, as part of the ongoing consultation process.

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Abbreviations

ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHMS	Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions
BP	Before present (AD 1950)
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now OEH)
DP	Deposited Plan
ERS	Eastern Regional Sequence
ka	Abbreviation for thousands of years ago (e.g. 1 ka equals 1,000 years ago)
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal party
REP	Regional Environmental Plan
SEPP	State Environment Planning Policy
WHL	World Heritage List

Glossary

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR)	A document developed to assess the archaeological and cultural values of an area, generally required as part of an Environmental Assessment (EA).
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH to guide formal Aboriginal community consultation undertaken as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)	The statutory instrument that the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) issues under Section 90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> to allow the investigation (when not in accordance with certain guidelines), impact and/or destruction of Aboriginal objects. AHIPs are not required where project approval under the state-significant provisions of Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .
Aboriginal object	A statutory term defined under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> as ‘any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains’.
<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH to inform the structure, practice and content of any archaeological investigations undertaken as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)	Now known as the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Department of Premier and Cabinet.
<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH, outlining the first stage of a two stage process in determining whether Aboriginal objects and/or areas of archaeological interest are present within a subject area. The findings of a due diligence assessment may lead to the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Statutory instrument that provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. The Act is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment.
Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW	Guidelines developed by OEH to inform the structure and content of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Isolated Find	An isolated find is usually considered a single artefact or stone tool, but can relate to any product of prehistoric Aboriginal societies. The term “object” is used in the ACHA, to reflect the definitions of Aboriginal stone tools or other products in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	The primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Part 6 of this Act outlines the protection afforded to and offences relating to disturbance of Aboriginal objects. The Act is administered by OEH.

Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)	The OEH is responsible for managing the Aboriginal Heritage (and other) provisions of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area assessed as having the potential to contain Aboriginal objects. PADs are commonly identified on the basis of landform types, surface expressions of Aboriginal objects, surrounding archaeological material, disturbance, and a range of other factors. While not defined in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , PADs are generally considered to retain Aboriginal objects and are therefore protected and managed in accordance with that Act.
Proponent	A corporate entity, Government agency or an individual in the private sector which proposes to undertake a development project.

Appendix 1: Legislation

A1.1. Commonwealth Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* was enacted at a Federal level to preserve and protect areas (particularly sacred sites) and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal Australians from damage or desecration. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10). This can include the preclusion of development.

As well as providing protection to areas, it can also protect objects by Declaration, in particular Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). Although this is a Federal Act, it can be invoked on a State level if the State is unwilling or unable to provide protection for such sites or objects.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for the protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes (amongst other things) a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Places on the NHL are of natural or cultural significance at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned or occupied by the Commonwealth which are of heritage significance for certain specified reasons.

Places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if State or local various heritage lists do not specifically include them.

The heritage values of places on the NHL or the CHL are protected under the terms of the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the EPBC Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values of a listed place. The approval (or rejection) follows the referral of the matter by the relevant agency's Minister.

Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act established the National Native Title Tribunal to administer native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. The Tribunal also administers the future act processes that attract the right to negotiate under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

The Act also provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA). An ILUA is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the *Native Title Act* in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible, pragmatic agreements to suit their particular circumstances.

An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a native title determination, or settled separately from a native title claim. An ILUA can be negotiated and registered whether there is a native title claim over the area or not.

A1.2. NSW State Legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals. The relevant sections of the EP&A Act are:

- Part 3A: A single assessment and approval system for major development and infrastructure projects [note that Part 3A has now been repealed and replaced with Part 4 (Division 4.1)].
- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Where Project Approval is to be determined under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Act, further approvals under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, are not required. In those instances, management of Aboriginal heritage follows the applicable Aboriginal assessment guidelines (the Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation, July 2005) and any relevant statement of commitments included in the Development Approval.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides blanket protection for Aboriginal objects (material evidence of Indigenous occupation) and Aboriginal places (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) across NSW. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

An Aboriginal place is any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without a permit authorised by the Director-General of the Office of Environment and Heritage. In addition, anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to OEH.

The operation of the NPW Act is administered by OEH. With regard to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage, OEH has endorsed the following guidelines:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010).*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010).*
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010).*
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (2011).*

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* allows for the transfer of ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council of vacant Crown land not required for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Appendix 2: Aboriginal Consultation

Appendix 2-1. Aboriginal consultation log

Organisation/Group	Representative	Date	Comments	Extent Heritage Contact
Pre-Notification Stage				
National Native Title Tribunal; Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> ; Office of Environment and Heritage Hunter Central Coast Branch Regional Operations Division; NTSCorp; Mindaribba LALC; Maitland City Council; Hunter Local Land Services	-	12.1.17	Request for details of Aboriginal individuals or groups who may have an interest in the study area.	Alan Williams
National Native Title Tribunal	-	13.1.17	Received a response indicating that as freehold land, native title was extinguished. Identified two stakeholder groups in the Maitland Area, including the Awabakal people, and The Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People	Alan Williams
Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> ;	Tabatha Dantoine	17.1.17	Provided a response. Identified no stakeholders for the study area.	Alan Williams
OEH Hunter Central Coast Branch	Peter Saad	24.1.17	Provided a response, identifying 84 stakeholder groups who may have an interest in the study area.	Alan Williams
Notification Stage				
-	-	1.2.17	Notification advertisement placed in the Maitland Mercury, inviting registrations of interest by 15.2.17.	Alan Williams
All identified stakeholders	-	30.1.17	Letter seeking interest in the project sent to all identified Aboriginal stakeholders from stage 1 above (totalling 84)	Hana Llnicka
Tocomwall	Jakub Czastka	24.1.17	Indicated they had received notification from NTS Corp and wished to register their interest	Alan Williams
Mindaribba LALC	Steve Brereton	1.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Wallangan Cultural Services	Maree Waugh	1.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Wattaka Cultural Consultancy Services	Des Hickey	3.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Divine Diggers	Deidre Perkins	3.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
A1 Indigenous Services	Caroline Hickey	4.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	4.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Widescope	Steven Hickey	4.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams

Organisation/Group	Representative	Date	Comments	Extent Heritage Contact
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene	6.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Wanaruah LALC	Renee MacDonald	6.2.17	Provided a list of upper hunter organisations, indicated that they did not wish to register an interest, but would like a copy of the final report. The list provided included five additional stakeholders from the pre-notification phase who were subsequently notified.	Alan Williams
Aboriginal Native Elders Consultants; Indigenous Outcomes; Kayaway; Scott Smith; Yinarr Cultural Services	-	9.2.17	Letter of notification sent to these organisations.	Hana lincka
JLC Cultural Services	Jenny Chambers	13.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Awabakal Traditional Owner Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie Brauer	14.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Wanaruah LALC	Suzie Worth	14.2.17	Advised that the study area was outside their boundaries, but would appreciate ongoing liaison and a copy of the report.	Alan Williams
Wanaruah Cultural Heritage	S. Griffith	15.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Lower Hunter Tribal Consultancy	Barry Anderson	15.2.17	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams

Appendix 2-2. List of identified Aboriginal stakeholders.

The initial stage of the consultation process consists of the identification of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places. On 12 January 2017, the following organisations were contacted with a request for information:

- Office of Environment and Heritage, Hunter Central Coast Branch Regional Operations Division;
- Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council;
- Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983;
- National Native Title Tribunal;
- NTS Corp;
- Maitland City Council; and
- Hunter Local Land Services.

The following groups and individuals were identified as possibly having an interest in the subject area:

Aboriginal Native Elders Consultants	Aboriginal Native Title Elders Consultants	AGA Services
Aliera French Trading	Alison Sampson	Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Black Creek Aboriginal Corporation	Bullen Bullen
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Carolyn Hickey	Carrawonga Consultants
Culturally Aware	DFTV Enterprises	Deslee Talbot Consultants
Devine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	DRM Cultural Management	Esther Tighe
Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Giwiirr Consultants	Griffiths Group
HECMO Consultants	Hielamon Cultural Consultants	HSB Heritage Consultants
Hunter Traditional Owner	Hunter Valley Aboriginal Corporation	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants
Hunter Valley Cultural Surveying	Hunter Valley Natural & Cultural Resources	Hunters & Collectors
I & E Aboriginal Culture and Heritage	Indigenous Outcomes	Jarban & Mugrebea
Jeff Matthews	JLC Cultural Services	Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd
KL KG Saunders Trading services	Kauma Pondee Inc.	Kawul Cultural Services
Kayaway	J & A Leonardi	Lorraine Towney
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council Inc.	Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd
Mayaroo Inc.	Michelle Saunders	Mindaribba Local Aboriginal land Council
Mingga Consultants	Mooki Plains Management	Mooki Plains Management
Murruman Cultural Consultants Pty Ltd	Moreeites	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants
Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Rebecca Lester	Ngarramang-Kuri Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Group
Roger Noel Matthews Consultancy	Ron Smith	Roslyn Sampson and Scott Smith
Scott Franks & Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People	Smith Dhagaans Cultural Group	St Clair Singleton Aboriginal Corporation
Scott Smith	Stephen Talbot	Steven Saunders
T & G Culture Consultants	Thawan Heritage Consultant	Trevor Robinson
Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Ungooroo Cultural & Community	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants

	Services	
Upper Hunter Wonnarua Council Inc.	Valley Culture	Waabi Gabinya Cultural Consultancy
Wallagan Cultural Services	Wanaruah Custodians	Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council
Warrigal Cultural Services	Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service	Widescope Indigenous Group Pty Ltd
Wonn1 Contracting	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation
Wonnaruah Elders Council	Wonnarua Traditional Custodians NTAC	Wurrumay Consultants
Yarrawalk (A division of Tocomwall Pty Ltd)	Yinarr Cultural Services	

Appendix 2-3. List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project

On 1 February 2017, a notice was placed in the *Maitland Mercury*, providing notification of the project, and an invitation to register an interest. At the same time, notifications and invitations to register were also sent to the Aboriginal Parties identified in the first stage of consultation. Registrations of interest were received from the following Aboriginal Parties:

- Tocomwall Pty Ltd
- Mindaribba Local Aboriginal land Council
- Wallangan Cultural Services
- Wattaka Wonnarua Cultural Consultancy
- Divine Diggers
- A1 Indigenous Services
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
- Widescope Indigenous Group Pty Ltd
- Culturally Aware
- JLC Cultural Services
- Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
- Wonnarua Culture Heritage
- Lower Wonnarua Tribal Consultancy
- Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd

Appendix 2-4. Pre-Notification Documentation Sent and Received

12 January 2017

Richard Bath
Senior Team Leader Planning,
Regional Operations Group
Office of Environment and Heritage
Locked Bag 1002
Dangar NSW 2309

Re: Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Lot 90 DP 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW.

Dear Richard,

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd to develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report (ACHAR) for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW in conjunction with a proposed rezoning and future subdivision. The land in question is within Maitland Local Government Area.

The proponent is the Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd and contact details are: Ben Johnson, A: PO Box 3171, Erina NSW 2250, T: (02) 4365 8641.

In accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, I am writing to you to seek information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of, who may hold cultural knowledge for the area relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. Can you please provide any relevant information to me on the Sydney address below, or via awilliams@extent.com.au.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 9555 4000 if you have any queries or concerns.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Alan Williams FSA MAACA • Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd
ABN 24 608 666 306
ACN 608 666 306
www.extent.com.au
info@extent.com.au

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2/35 Hope St
Brunswick VIC 3056
P 03 9388 0622

PERTH
25/108 St Georges Tce
Perth WA 6000
P 08 9381 5206

SYDNEY
2/729 Elizabeth St
Waterloo NSW 2017
P 02 9555 4000
F 02 9555 7005



12 January 2017

Chairperson

Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 401
EAST MAITLAND NSW 2323

Re: Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Lot 90 DP 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd to develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report (ACHAR) for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW in conjunction with a proposed rezoning and future subdivision. The land in question is within Maitland Local Government Area.

The proponent is the Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd and contact details are: Ben Johnson, A: PO Box 3171, Erina NSW 2250, T: (02) 4365 8641.

In accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, I am writing to you to seek information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of, who may hold cultural knowledge for the area relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. Can you please provide any relevant information to me on the Sydney address below, or via awilliams@extent.com.au.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 9555 4000 if you have any queries or concerns.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alan Williams FSA MAACA • Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader

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P 08 9381 5206

SYDNEY
2/729 Elizabeth St
Waterloo NSW 2017
P 02 9555 4000
F 02 9555 7005



12 January 2017

Aboriginal Heritage Liaison Officer

Maitland City Council
PO Box 220
Maitland NSW 2320

Re: Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Lot 90 DP 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd to develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report (ACHAR) for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW in conjunction with a proposed rezoning and future subdivision. The land in question is within Maitland Local Government Area.

The proponent is the Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd and contact details are: Ben Johnson, A: PO Box 3171, Erina NSW 2250, T: (02) 4365 8641.

In accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, I am writing to you to seek information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of, who may hold cultural knowledge for the area relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. Can you please provide any relevant information to me on the Sydney address below, or via awilliams@extent.com.au.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 9555 4000 if you have any queries or concerns.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alan Williams FSA MAACAI • Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader

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Waterloo NSW 2017
P 02 9555 4000
F 02 9555 7005

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF LAND CLAIM REGISTER



OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT 1983 (NSW)

11-13 Mansfield Street
Glebe NSW 2037
PO Box 112, Glebe NSW 2037
P. 02 9562 6327 F. 02 9562 6350

Please print all details clearly using block letters

Full name of person requesting search: *(name for correspondence)*

Alan Williams

Name of company:

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd

Postal address:

3/73 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009

Telephone number:

0408 203 180

Fax number:

02 9555 7005

Land identifiers:

(lot, dp, reserve number –
not crown plan number or vol id)

Lot 90 DP 785244

Parish name:

Gosforth

County name:

Northumberland

To assist the office in assigning priorities, please answer the following:

1) Purpose for which information is required:

Search undertaken to fulfil OEH requirements in undertaking Aboriginal consultation associated with a proposed development. Seeking information on any Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations associated with this site.

2) If urgent consideration is required, reason for urgency:

Signature, position and date:

Alan Williams

Please note:

1. Searches are completed within 5 working days and returned by ordinary mail.
2. The register covers only crown land.
3. All information is required including a name for correspondence before the search will be completed.
4. The person to whom correspondence is addressed must sign the form.

Request for Search of Tribunal Registers

*mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk

1. Your details*

NAME:	Alan Williams
POSITION:	Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader
COMPANY/ORGANISATION:	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd
POSTAL ADDRESS:	3/73 Union Street, Pyrmont
TELEPHONE:	(02) 9555 4000
EMAIL:	awilliams@extent.com.au
YOUR REFERENCE:	SYD17003
DATE OF REQUEST:	12.1.17

2. Reason for your request - please complete either Part A OR Part B*

Part A - Are you a party to a native title proceeding?

Yes No

Please provide Federal Court/Tribunal file number/or application name:

OR

Part B - Do you need to identify existing native title interests to comply with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) or other State/Territory legislation?

Yes No

Please provide brief details of these obligations here:

3. Identify the area to be searched - please complete either Part A OR Part B*

Part A - Mining tenure

Tenement ref/s:

State/Territory:

OR

Part B - Other tenure type

- ☐ Crown Land, crown reserve
- ☐ Agricultural/pastoral lease
- ☒ Freehold (privately owned)**

State/Territory:

Local Government Area:

4. Description (please provide as many details as possible)

Provide any additional details to describe the area, including attaching maps with landmarks clearly shown.

Lot and plan details:

Property name:

Pastoral Lease number or name:

County:

Parish:

Town:

Section:

Hundred:

Northern Territory Portion:

5. Submit your request

NNTT Office	Search jurisdiction	Email address	Fax
Perth	WA searches	waenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(08) 9425 1193
Melbourne	VIC, TAS searches SA, NT searches	vicandtasenquiries@nntt.gov.au sa_and_ntenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(03) 9606 0680 (03) 9606 0680
Sydney	NSW, ACT searches	nswenquiries@nntt.gov.au	(02) 9227 4030
Brisbane	QLD searches	qlDENquiries@nntt.gov.au	(07) 3307 5050

Or post to: National Native Title Tribunal, GPO Box 9973 (Perth 6848, Melbourne 3001, Sydney 2001, Brisbane 4001)

- There is no charge for conducting searches of the Tribunal's databases.
- Timeframe for providing results is generally 3-5 business days.
- Register and schedule extracts, plus map attachments will be provided with your results. Technical coordinates may be omitted.

Did you know?

Native Title Vision (NTV) is the National Native Title Tribunal's free online visualisation, mapping and query tool. All that is needed to use NTV is a computer connected to the internet, a current web browser and an NTV user account. NTV puts you in the driver's seat in exploring native title and brings together:

- a geospatial view of the Tribunal's registers and databases
- overlays of administrative regions, non-freehold land parcels and resources tenure.

To obtain a NTV user account visit the [Geospatial section](#) on our website.

****Native title & freehold tenure**

Under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), the valid grant of a freehold estate (other than certain types of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander land) on or before 23 December 1996 is known as a 'previous exclusive possession act'. This means that native title has been extinguished over the area.

The Tribunal is not the custodian of the data for freehold estates. To determine whether a particular parcel of land is freehold land, you may wish to seek such information from the relevant state/territory government custodian.



12 January 2017

George Tonna
NTS Corp
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills, NSW 2012

Re: Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Lot 90 DP 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd to develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report (ACHAR) for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW in conjunction with a proposed rezoning and future subdivision. The land in question is within Maitland Local Government Area.

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12 January 2017

Aboriginal Heritage Liaison Officer

Local Land Services – Hunter
Private Bag 2010
Paterson NSW 2421

Re: Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Lot 90 DP 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW.

Dear Richard,

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd to develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report (ACHAR) for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW in conjunction with a proposed rezoning and future subdivision. The land in question is within Maitland Local Government Area.

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F 02 9555 7005

**Attachment A: ABORIGINAL PARTIES IN THE AREA OF INTEREST
(OTHER THAN LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCILS)**

1. Aboriginal Native Title Elders Consultants
Margaret Matthews
16a Mahogany Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0417 725 956
2. Alieria French Trading
12 Haydon Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6541 2756
Mob: 0421 299 963
Alieria.french.trading@hotmail.com
3. Alison Sampson
36 Hill Street
CAROONA NSW 2343
Mob: 0401 151 124 or 0434 642 004
Alliekat29@hotmail.com
4. Black Creek Aboriginal Corporation
Tracey White
PO Box 168
KURRI KURRI NSW 2327
Ph: 02 4990 6747
blackcreek@idl.net.au
5. Bullen Bullen
Lloyd Mathews
16B Mahogany Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0417 725 956
6. Cacatua Culture Consultants
Donna & George Sampson
260 Hidden Valley ROW
Wybong NSW 2333
Or – 22 Ibis Parade, Woodberry NSW 2322
Or – 49 Herbert Street, Gunnedah NSW 2380
Ph: 02 6547 9274
Mob: 0434 877 016 or 0403 765 019
Cacatua4service@tpa.com.au
7. Carrawonga Consultants
Cheryl Moodie & Justin Matthews
11 Coolibah Close
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0411 958 511 or 0401 154 328
8. Culturally Aware
Tracey Skene
7 Crawford Place
MILFIELD NSW 2325

9. D F T V Enterprises
Derrick Vale Snr
5 Mountbatten Close
RUTHERFORD NSW 2320
Mob: 0438 812 197
deckavale@hotmail.com
10. Deslee Talbott Consultants
Deslee Matthews
Unit 2 / 19 South Street
GUNNEDAH NSW 2380
Mob: 0431 205 336
11. Devine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants
Deidre Perkins
6 Ashleigh Street
HEDDON GRETA NSW 2321
Ph: 02 4937 4573
Mob: 0425 654 290
divinediggers@bigpond.com
12. DRM Cultural Management
Helen Faulkner
81 Wansbeck Valley Road
CARDIFF NSW 2285
Mob: 0412 369 661
13. Esther Tighe
1/86 Edward Street
GUNNEDAH NSW 2380
Ph: 02 6742 7105
Fx: 02 6742 2125
Mob: 0422 648 350
14. Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.
Debbie Dacey-Sullivan
76 Lang Street
KURRI KURRI NSW 2327
Ph: 02 4937 1094
Mob: 0411 196 991
barkuma@hotmail.com
15. Giwiirr Consultants
Michele Stair
8 Fitzgerald Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6541 0506
Mob: 0432 214 402
16. Griffiths Group
Priscilla Priestley
7 Yeoman Avenue
METFORD NSW 2333
Mob: 0422 651 752

17. HECMO Consultants
Kerren Boyd
Lot 136 Main Street
BREEZA NSW 2381
Mob: 0402 865 400
Chook7262@hotmail.com
18. Hielamon Cultural Consultants
Clifford Johnson
16B Mahogany Drive
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0478 828 745
19. HSB Heritage Consultants
Patricia Hampton
35 Larool Street
STH TAMWORTH NSW 2340
Mob: 0424 142 216
pamelaann@live.com.au
20. Hunter Traditional Owner
Paulette Ryan
14 Barton Avenue
SINGLETON HEIGHTS
Ph: 02 6574 4906
Mob: 0432 672 273
21. Hunter Valley Aboriginal Corporation
Rhonda Griffith
PO Box 579
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
22. Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants
Christine Matthews
40 Humphries Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6543 4521
Mob: 0438 390 882
23. Hunter Valley Cultural Surveying
Luke Hickey
165 Susan Street
SCONE NSW 2337
Ph: 02 6541 0525
Mob: 0402 446 223 or 0423 960 690
hvcs@bigpond.com
24. Hunter Valley Natural & Cultural Resources
David French
Flat 1 / 72-11 Tindale Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0413 242 613
25. Hunters & Collectors
Tania Matthews
2/23 Reid Street
NARRABRI NSW 2390
Ph: 02 6779 24038
Tamatthews10@hotmail.com

26. I & E Aboriginal Culture and Heritage
Ivy Jaeger
1/162 Myall Road
CARDIFF NSW 2285
Mob: 0402 943 540
ie.aboriginalcultureandheritage@hotmail.com
27. Jarban & Mugrebea
Les Atkinson
11 Nelson Street
CESSNOCK NSW 2325
Mob; 0402 353 317
Les.atkinson@hotmail.com
28. Jeff Matthews
6 Eucalypt Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6543 4791
29. JLC Cultural Services
Jenny Lee Chambers
39 Goulburn Drive
SANDY HOLLOW NSW 2333
Mob: 0432 087 829
30. Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd
Norm Archibald
27 Margaret Street
TERALBA NSW 2284
Ph: 02 4965 8105
jtmanagement@live.com.au
31. Kauma Pondee Inc.
Jill green
Unit 6 / 1 Central Street
NEW LAMBTON NSW 2305
Mob: 0434 210 190
greenie@live.com
323. Kawul Cultural Services
Vicky Slater
33 Gardner Circuit
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Mob: 0421077521
Vicki.slater@hotmail.com
33. KL KG Saunders Trading services
Krystal & Kylie Saunders
6 Bowfield Place
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0412 693 952 or 0434 553 307
34. Lorraine Towney
32 Dewhurst Street
QUIRINDI NSW 2343
Mob: 0403 427 894

35. Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated
Les Ahoy
74 Hayden Brook Road
BOORAGUL NSW 2284
Mob: 0411 095 249
Lowerhunterai@gmail.com
36. Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council Inc.
Lea-Anne Ball Uncle Tommy Miller
51 Bowden Street
HEDDON GRETA NSW 2321
Ph: 02 4937 2694
Mob: 0447 26 590 (LM) or 0402 636 521 (Uncle)
tn.miller@southernphone.com.au or lea-anne.ball@bigpond.com
37. Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd
Barry Anderson
156 The Inlet Road
BULGA NSW 2330
Mob: 0417 403 153
Barry156@bigpond.com
38. Michelle Saunders
24 Walhallow Village
WALHALLOW NSW 2343
Mob: 0458 516 775
michellesaunders@y7mail.com
39. Mindaribba Local Aboriginal land Council
PO Box 401
EAST MAITLAND NSW 2323
Ph: 02 4934 8511
Fx: 02 4934 8544
Mob: 0402 927 449
40. Mingga Consultants
Clifford Matthews
11 Coolibah Close
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 6541 0751
Mob: 0421 942 902
41. Mooki Plains Management
Stephen Matthews
28 Herbert Street
GUNNEDAH NSW 2380
Ph: 02 6742 5563
42. Mooki Plains Management
Les Field
4 Hinton Drive
GUNNEDAH NSW 2380
Ph: 02 6742 5563

43. Murrawan Cultural Consultants Pty Ltd
Robert Smith
33 Clift Street
HEDDON GRETA NSW 2321
Mob: 0402 679 809
murrawancc@gmail.com
44. Moreeites
Susan Cutmore
Unit 11 / 97 Brook Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0411 570 568
Suewong58@hotmail.com
45. Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants
Brian & Gay Horton
10 Scott Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
46. Myland Cultural & Heritage Group
Warren Schillings
30 Taurus Street
ELERMORE VALE NSW 2287
Mob: 0431 392 554
warren@yamuloong.com
warren@yarnteen.com.au
47. Rebecca Lester
297 Pioneer Road
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Mob: 0423 044 586
Sandra_rebecca@y7mail.com
48. Ngarramang-Kuri Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Group
Abie Wright
21 Bancroft Street
GLENDALE NSW 2285
Mob: 0466 589 238
abie@yarnteen.com.au
49. Roger Noel Matthews Consultancy
Roger Noel
15 Parkinson Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0419 676 580
50. Ron Smith
Flat 8
6 Hastings River Drive
PORT MACQUARIE NSW 2444
Mob: 0401 167 950
scottosmith@live.com.au
51. Rosyln Sampson
Unit 4 122 Upper Street
TAMWORTH NSW 2340
Mob: 0403 139 411
Laurarose2010@live.com.au

52. Scott Smith
Unit 4 / 122 Upper Street
TAMWORTH NSW 2340
Mob: 0403 139 411
53. Smith Dhagaans Cultural Group
Tim Smith
46 Springvale Cct
CAMERON PARK NSW 2285
Mob: 0401 100 708
Smith.Dhagaans@hotmail.com
54. St Clair Singleton Aboriginal Corporation
Cultural Heritage Officer
PO Box 710
SINGLETON NSW 2330
55. Steven Saunders
35 Walhallow Village
CAROONA NSW 2343
Mob: 0487 192 468
56. T & G Culture Consultants
19 O'Donnell Cres
METFORD NSW 2323
Mob: 0428 147 417
57. Thawan Heritage Consultant
Jennifer Hampton
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TAMWORTH NSW 2340
Mob: 0428 540 646
thawanheritageconsultant@hotmail.com
58. Trevor Robinson
PO Box 73
PEAK HILL NS 2869
59. Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation
Alan Paget & Sarah Hall
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admin@ungooroo.com.au
60. Ungooroo Cultural & Community Services
Rhonda Ward
8 Blaxland Avenue
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Mob: 0450 754 199
Ungooroo59@hotmail.com
61. Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants
Melissa & Darrel Matthews
14 Edinglassie Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6541 3532
Mob: 0439 556 641

62. Upper Hunter Wonnarua Council Inc.
Rhoda Perry & Georgina
17/174 John Street
SINGLETON NSW 2330
63. Valley Culture
Larry Van Vliet
140 Sydney Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0417 725 956
64. Waabi Gabinya Cultural Consultancy
Elizabeth Howard
19 Foley Street
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Mob: 0439 653 928
waabigabinyacc@hotmail.com
65. Wallagan Cultural Services
Maree Waugh
PO Box 40
CESSNOCK NSW 2325
Mob: 0439 813 078
Mareewaugh30@hotmail.com
66. Wanaruah Custodians
David Foot
35 Acacia Circuit
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Ph: 02 6573 1712
Mob: 0457 429 136
67. Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box 127
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6543 1288
Wanaruah@hunterlink.net.au
68. Warrigal Cultural Services
Aaron Slater
PO Box 1095
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Mob: 0478 844 530
Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com
69. Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service
Des Hickey
4 Kennedy Street
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Ph: 6573 3786
Fx: 6571 2609
Mob: 0432 977 178
deshickey@bigpond.com

70. Widescope Indigenous Group Pty Ltd
Steve Hickey
73 Russell Street
EMU PLAINS NSW 2750
Mob: 0425 232 056 or 0425 230 693
Widescope.group@live.com
71. Wonn1 Contracting
Arthur Fletcher
619 Main Road
GLENDALE NSW 2285
Ph: 02 4954 7751
Mob: 0402 146 193
Wonn1sites@gmail.com
72. Wonnarua Culture Heritage
Gordon Griffiths
19 O'Donnell Crescent
METFORD NSW 2323
Ph 02 4934 6437
Mob: 0401 028 807
73. Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation
Laurie Perry
PO Box 3066
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Ph: 02 6571 5419
Mob: 0412 593 020
74. Wonnaruah Elders Council
PO Box 844
Cessnock NSW 2325
75. Wurrumay Consultants
Kerrie Slater
PO Box 817
SINGLETON NSW 2330
Mob: 0423 935 556
wurrumay@hotmail.com
76. Yarrawalk (A division of Tocomwall Pty Ltd)
Scott Franks
PO Box 76
CARRINGBAH NSW 1495
Mob; 0404 171 544
scott@tocomwall.com.au
77. Yinarr Cultural Services
Kathleen Steward
111 Westwood Road
GUNGAL NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6547 6077
0432 720 623
yinarculturalservices@bigpond.com
- 78 J & A Leonardi
69 Nelson Street
BARNESLEY NSW 2278
Ph: 02 49552136

79. Stephen Talbot
28a Kiah Road
Gillieston Heights NSW 2321
0429 662 911
gomerioi.namoi@outlook.com
80. Scott Franks & Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People
Robert Lester and Scott Franks
Native Title Claimants
17 River Road
Emu Plains NSW 2750
81. Wonnarua Traditional Custodians NTAC
Des Hickey
4 Kennedy Street
Singleton NSW 2330
Wonnaruatraditionalcustodians@yahoo.com.au
82. Carolyn Hickey
73 Russell Street
Emu plains NSW 2750
Cazadirect@live.com
83. Tracey White
Contact Person
Mayaroo Inc
PO Box 168
Kurri Kurri NSW 2327
Ph : 49 909797
rara@bigpond.com
mayaroo@bigpond.com
84. AGA Services
260 Hidden Valley ROW
Wybong NSW 2333
Mobile 0419 815 764 or 0431 340 133 or 0403 765 019
Aga.services@hotmail.com

Disclaimer

This information product has been created to assist in understanding the spatial characteristics and relationships of this native title matter and is intended as a guide only. Spatial data used has been sourced from the relevant custodians in each jurisdiction, and/or the Tribunal, and is referenced to the GDA94 datum.

While the Native Title Registrar (**Registrar**) has exercised due care in ensuring the accuracy of the information provided, it is provided for general information only and on the understanding that neither the Native Title Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia (Commonwealth) is providing professional advice. Appropriate professional advice relevant to your circumstances should be sought rather than relying on the information provided. In addition, you must exercise your own judgment and carefully evaluate the information provided for accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for the purpose for which it is to be used. As the interpretation of any particular native title determination area provided is based upon the best information available to the Registrar at the time of creation, any effective analysis must include reference to **both** the relevant determination of native title made by the Federal Court of Australia and the entry made in relation to that determination on the National Native Title Register maintained by the Registrar.

Please note:

- Calculated areas may not be the same as the legal area of a parcel.
- Where shown, NNTT Tenure Class for a non freehold parcel refers to a tenure grouping derived for the purposes of the Tribunal, and does not necessarily represent the jurisdictional tenure type.
- Overlap results are returned only for the currently active jurisdiction.

Selected feature

Name	Maitland
Full name	Maitland City Council
As at	1/08/2016
Calculated area SqKm	392.6259



Overlap details

Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2013/002	Awabakal and Guringai People	NSD780/2013	13/05/2013	Accepted for registration	3,921.3809	187.6901
NC2013/006	Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the	NSD1680/2013	19/08/2013	Accepted for registration	9,494.5860	279.1749
NC2015/002	Wonnarua Traditional Custodians #3	NSD1295/2015	26/10/2015	Not accepted for registration	21,052.5798	354.1202

Register of Native Title Claims

Overlap Tribunal ID	Name	FC No	Date Lodged	RT Status	Combined	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
NC2013/002	Awabakal and Guringai People	NSD780/2013	13/05/2013	Accepted for registration	N	3,921.3809	187.6901
NC2013/006	Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People	NSD1680/2013	19/08/2013	Accepted for registration	N	9,494.5860	279.1749

Native Title Determinations

No overlap found

Native Title Determination Outcomes

No overlap found

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

No overlap found

RATSIB areas

Name	Organisation	RATSIB Status	Area sq km(calculated)	Overlap Area sq km (calculated)
New South Wales	NTSCORP Limited	NTSP	1,723,577.6107	392.6259

21 February 2017



Alan Williams
Extent Heritage Pty Ltd
3/73 Union Street
PYRMONT NSW 2009

11-13 Mansfield Street
Glebe NSW 2037
PO Box 112, Glebe NSW 2037
P. 02 9562 6327 F. 02 9562 6350

Dear Alan

Request - Search for Aboriginal Land Claim

I refer to your email dated 12 January 2017 to search the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims database in relation to land described by you as:

Lot 90 DP 785244

**Parish: Gosforth
County: Northumberland**

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Land Claim database and the subject land described by you *does not appear* on the Register as being affected by an Aboriginal Land Claim in pursuant to sections 36 or 37 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Regards

Tabatha Dantoine
Directorate Support Officer
Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)*

Please Note: 1. Search requests should not be made over privately owned land. Crown Land is the only land in NSW that is likely to be affected by an ALC under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. If an ALC has been made over privately owned land it would be refused as soon as this is known.

2. Land across NSW with older land descriptors such as "portion, REF & TSR" have been allotted new descriptors over the last 10 years & many of these now have "Lot & DP" numbers. The ORALRA database lists the land descriptor at lodgement & may not include an updated land descriptor. If this may affect the land that you've described, we advise that you contact the Aboriginal Land Claims Investigation Unit on (02) 6883 3396.

Organisation	Contact	Address 1	City	Phone	Mobile	Email	Alternative Address
Aboriginal Native Title Elders Consultants	Margaret Matthews	3/39 Woollybutt Way	Muswellbrook, NSW		0417 725 956		
Aliera French Trading	Aliera French	12 Haydon Street	2333	(02) 6541 2765	0421 299 963	Aliera.french.trading@hotmail.com	
Black Creek Aboriginal Corporation	Tracey White	PO Box 168	Kurri Kurri, NSW	(02) 4990 6747		blackcreek@idl.net.au	
Bullen Bullen	Loyd Mathews	16B Mahogany Avenue	Muswellbrook, NSW		0417 725 956		
	Donna & George			(02) 4028 6942			
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Sampson	Unit 1b/11 Glenwood Dr	Thornton, NSW 2322	(02) 4028 6943	0403 765 019 0434 877 016	cacatua@resetdsl.net.au	
	Cheryl Moodie & Justin		Muswellbrook, NSW				
Carrawonga Consultants	Mathews	11 Coolibah Close	2333		0411 958 511 0401 154 328		
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skene	7 Crawford Place	Millfield, NSW 2325				
			Muswellbrook, NSW				
D F T V Enterprises	Derrick Vale Sr	11/97 Brooke Street	2333		0438 812 197	deckavale@hotmail.com	5 Mountbatten Close, Rutherford NSW 2320
Deslee Talbott Consultants	Deslee Matthews	Unit 2/19 South Street	Gunnedah NSW 2380		0431 205 336		
Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood	Debbie Dacey-Sullivan	76 Lang Street	Kurri Kurri, NSW	(02) 4937 1094	0411 196 991	gidawaa.walang@hotmail.com	
Giwiirr Consultants	Michele Stair	8 Fitzgerald Avenue	Muswellbrook, NSW	(02) 6541 0506	0432 214 402		
Hunter Traditional Owner	Paulette Ryan	14 Barton Avenue	Singleton Heights	(02) 6474 4906	0432 672 273		
Hunter Valley Aboriginal Corporation	Rhonda Griffith	PO Box 579	Muswellbrook, NSW				
Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Christine Matthews	40 Humphries Street	Muswellbrook, NSW	(02) 6543 4521	0438 390 882		
Hunter Valley Cultural Surveying	Luke Hickey	165 Susan Street	Scone, NSW 2337	(02) 6541 0525	0402 446 223 0423 930 690	hvcs@bigpond.com	
Hunter Valley Environment Land & Mining	Des Hickey	4 Kennedy Street	Singleton NSW 2330		0432 977 178	valleyelmcorp@bigpond.com deshickey@bigpond.com	
Hunter Valley Natural & Cultural Resources	David French	10 Mill Street	Muswellbrook, NSW				
Indigenous Outcomes	Robert Smith	33 Clif Street	Heddon Greta, NSW		0402 679 809	cki23701@bigpond.net.au	
Jarban + Mugrebea	Les Atkinson	11 Nelson Street	Cessnock, NSW 2325		0402 353 317	les.atkinson@hotmail.com	
	Jeff Matthews	6 Eucalypt Avenue	Muswellbrook, NSW	(02) 6543 4791			
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicky Slater	Po Box 817	Singleton, NSW 2330		0431 720 887		
Kayaway	Mark Hickey	6/20-22 Government Rd	Thornton, NSW 2322		0423 829 335	kayaway@rocketmail.com	
	Lea-Anne Ball Uncle		Heddon Greta, NSW			tn.miller@southernphone.com.au	lea-
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council Inc	Tommy Miller	51 Bowden Street	2321	(02) 4937 2694	0447 266 590 0402 636 521	anne.ball@bigpond.com	
Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty	Barry Anderson	156 The Inlet RD	Bulga, NSW 2330		0417 403 153	barry156@bigpond.com	
Mingga Consultants	Clifford Matthews	11 Coolibah Close	Muswellbrook, NSW	(02) 6541 0751	0421 942 902		
Mooki Plains Management	Stephen Matthews	28 Herbert Street	Gunnedah NSW 2380	(02) 6742 5563			
Mooki Plains Management	Les Field	4 Hinton Dr	Gunnedah NSW 2380	(02) 6742 5563			
Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Brian Horton	10 Scott Steet	Muswellbrook, NSW				
Ngarramang-Kuri Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Group	Abie Wright	21 Bancroft Street	Glendale, NSW 2285		0466 589 238	abie@yarnteen.com.au	
Roger Noel Matthews Consultancy	Roger Noel	15 Parkinson Avenue	Muswellbrook, NSW				
	Scott Smith	Unit 4 122 Upper Street	Tamworth NSW 2340		0403 139 411		
St Clair Singleton Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural Heritage Officer	PO Box 710	Singleton, NSW 2330				
T & G Culture Consultants		19 O'Donnell Cres	Metford, NSW 2323		0428 147 417		
Ungooroo Cultural & Community Services	Rhonda Ward	8 Blaxland Avenue	Singleton, NSW 2330		0450 754 199	ungooroo59@hotmail.com	
Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Alan Paget & Sarah Hall	PO Box 3095	Singleton, NSW 2330	(02) 6571 5111		admin@ungooroo.com.au	
	Melissa & Darrel		Muswellbrook, NSW				
Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Matthews	14 Edinglassie Avenue	2333	(02) 6541 3532	0439 556 641		
	Rhonda Perry &			(02) 6572 1889			
Upper Hunter Wonnarua Council Inc	Georgina	17/174 John Street	Singleton, NSW 2330	(02) 6572 1500			
Valley Culture,	Larry Van Vliet	140 Sydney Street	Muswellbrook, NSW		0417 725 965		

Wanaruah Custodians Wanaruah Loacal Aboriginal Land Council	Barbara Foot	35 Acacia Circuit PO Box 127	Singleton, NSW 2330 Muswellbrook, NSW	(02) 6573 1712 (02) 6543 1288 (02) 6573 3786	0421 151 650	wanaruah@hunterlink.net.au
Wattaka Wonnarua C.C. Service Widescope Indigenous Group Pty Ltd Wonn 1 Contracting Wonnarua Culture Heritage Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation Wonnaruah Elders Council Yarrowalk	Des Hickey Amanda Hickey Arthur Fletcher Gordon Griffiths Laurie Perry Uncle Tommy Miller Scott Franks	4 Kennedy Street 73 Russell Street 619 Main Rd 19 O'Donnell Crescent PO Box 3066 PO Box 184 PO Box 76	Singleton, NSW 2330 Emu Plains, NSW Glendale, NSW 2285 Metford, NSW 2323 Singleton, NSW 2330 Singleton NSW 2330 Caringbah, NSW 1495	(02) 6571 2609 (02) 4954 7751 (02) 4934 6437 (02) 6571 5419	0432 977 178 0416 643 226 0402 146 196 0401 028 807 0412 593 020 0404 171 544	deshickey@bigpond.com widescope.group@live.com wonn1sites@gmail.com yarrowalk@tpg.com.au
Yinarr Cultural Services	Kathleen Steward	111 Westwood Rd	Gungal, NSW 2333	(02) 6547 6077	0432 720 623	yinarrculturalservices@bigpond.com
Devine diggers Aboriginal Cultural DRM Cultural Management Esther Tighe Griffiths Group Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	Alison Sampson Deidre Perkins Helen Faulkner Priscilla Priestley Les Ahoy Michelle Saunders	36 Hill Street 6 Ashleigh Street 81 Wansbeck Valley Rd 1/86 Edward Street 7 Yeoman Avenue 74 Hayden Brook Rd 24 Walhallow Village PO Box 401	Caroona, NSW 2343 Heddon Greta, NSW Cardiff, NSW 2285 Gunnedah NSW 2380 Metford, NSW 2323 Booragul, NSW 2284 Walhallow, NSW East Maitland, NSW	 (02) 4937 4573 (02) 6742 7105	0401 151 124 0434 642 004 0425 654 290 0412 369 661 0422 648 350 0422 651 752 0411 095 249	Allieat29@hotmail.com divinediggers@bigpond.com Lowerhunterai@gmail.com
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council Murrawan Cultural Consultants Pty Ltd Moreeites Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Robert Smith Susan Cutmore Warren Schillings Ron Smith Rosyln Sampson Rebecca Lester	33 Clif Street Unit 11/97 Brook Street 30 Taurus Street Flat 8 6 Hastings River Dr Unit 4 122 Upper Street 297 Pioneer Rd	Heddon Greta, NSW Muswellbrook, NSW Elmore Vale, NSW Port Macquarie, NSW Tamworth NSW 2340 Singleton, NSW 2330	(02) 4934 8511	0402 927 449 0402 679 809 0411 570 568 0431 392 554 0401 167 950 0403 139 411 0423 044 586	murrawancc@gmail.com Suewong58@hotmail.com warren@yamuloong.com scottosmith@live.com.au Laurarose2010@live.com.au Sandra_rebecca@y7mail.com waabigabinyacc@hotmail.com Mareewaugh30@hotmail.com Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com Smith.Dhagaans@hotmail.com
Waabi Gabinya Cultural Consultancy Wallagan Cultural Services Warrigal Cultural Services Smith Dhagaans Cultural group	Elizabeth Howard Maree Waugh Aaron Slater Tim Smith Steven Saunders	19 Foley Street PO Box 40 PO Box 1095 46 Springvale Cct 35 Walhallow Village	Muswellbrook, NSW Cessnock, NSW 2325 Singleton, NSW 2330 Cameron Park, NSW Caroona, NSW 2343		0439 813 078 0439 813 078 0478 844 530 0401 100 708 0487 192 486	thawanheritageconsultant@hotmail.com
Thawan Heritage Consultant	Jennifer Hampton Trevor Robinson	35 Larool Street PO Box 73	Tamworth NSW 2340 Peak Hill, NSW 2869		0428 540 646	
Wurrumay Consultants J & A Leonardi	Kerrie Slater	PO Box 817 69 Nelson Street	Singleton, NSW 2330 Barnsley, NSW 2278 Gillieston Heights, NSW 2321	(02) 4955 2136	0423 935 556 0429 662 911	wurrumay@hotmail.com gomerioi.namoi@outlook.com Wonnaruatraditionalcustodians@yahoo.com.au
Wonnarua Traditional Custodian	Des Hickey	4 Kennedy Street	Singleton, NSW 2330			

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Admin-Wanaruah <admin.wanaruah@bigpond.com>
Sent: Monday, 6 February 2017 3:09 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: suzieworth17@bigpond.com
Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Attachments: Registered Aboriginal Parties.xlsx

6th February 2017

Attn: Alan Williams
Extent Heritage Advisors

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW - Notification of Project Proposal.

Dear Alan,

Thank you for your letter dated 30th January 2017 relating to the above subject.

Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council wishes to advise that we do not wish to register for the consultation process however we would like a copy of the final report.

Please find attached a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties that may wish to be consulted.

Regards
Renee

--

Renee MacDonald
Administration

Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council

PO Box 127
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6543 1288

I acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land I work upon, the Wanaruah People and pay my respects to Elders past, present and future.



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

Appendix 2-5. Notification Documentation Sent and Registrations Received



21 February 2017

«Organisation»

Attn: «Name»

«Address_1»

«Address_2»

**Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Lot 90 DP 785244
Anambah Road, Anambah NSW – Notification of Project Proposal.**

Dear «Name»,

In accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*, I am writing to notify you that Extent Heritage has been engaged by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd, to develop an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW. Stevens Holdings is proposing to re-zone and subsequently subdivide this property. The subject area is broadly encompassed by residential properties affronting Niven Parade (Rutherford) to the south and Andrew Close to the east, Anambah Road to the west, and a large lake to the north. The site is within the Maitland LGA.

The proponent is the Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd and contact details are: Ben Johnson, A: PO Box 3171, Erina NSW 2250, T: (02) 4365 3351.

Extent Heritage will be undertaking the assessment in accordance with the relevant OEH guidelines. An important part of the assessment will be Aboriginal community consultation that aims to identify cultural values and places of importance within the study area. The purpose of the consultation is to assist the proponent in preparing the ACHAR for the study area, and if necessary to assist OEH in considering the assessment and any Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application.

We are inviting registrations from Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations, who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, and who wish to be involved in the community consultation process. If you or your organisation is interested in being part of the consultation process, please provide a registration of interest to Alan Williams at the Sydney address below or by email to awilliams@extent.com.au.

Registrations are requested by **15 February 2017**.

To assist us with communicating project information effectively, it would be appreciated if you could include the following information in your registration of interest:

1. A clear identification of the organisation registering an interest in the project.

2. Your preferred method of communication with Extent Heritage and the proponent during consultation for this project, including a nominated contact person and contact details.
3. Comment on the level of consultation/project involvement you wish to have. Do you wish to be actively involved in heritage identification, assessment and management, or do you only want to be kept informed about the assessment process and outcomes?
4. If you wish to be involved in any meetings or fieldwork, please ensure we have current copies of your public liability, workers compensation and professional indemnity insurances (if available) as soon as possible.

As part of the consultation process we are obliged to provide the contact details of registered parties to OEH and the Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless instructed otherwise. Please advise us if you do not wish this to occur.

Please also consider the following, but note that these issues can also be discussed over the course of the project:

1. Guidance on the protocols, sensitivity, use and/or distribution of any cultural information that you provide to Extent Heritage and the proponent as part of this project;
2. Identification of any Aboriginal objects or places of cultural significance that you are aware of within or in the vicinity of the proposed activity area.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 9555 4000 if you have any queries or concerns.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alan Williams', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dr. Alan Williams FSA MAACAI • Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader

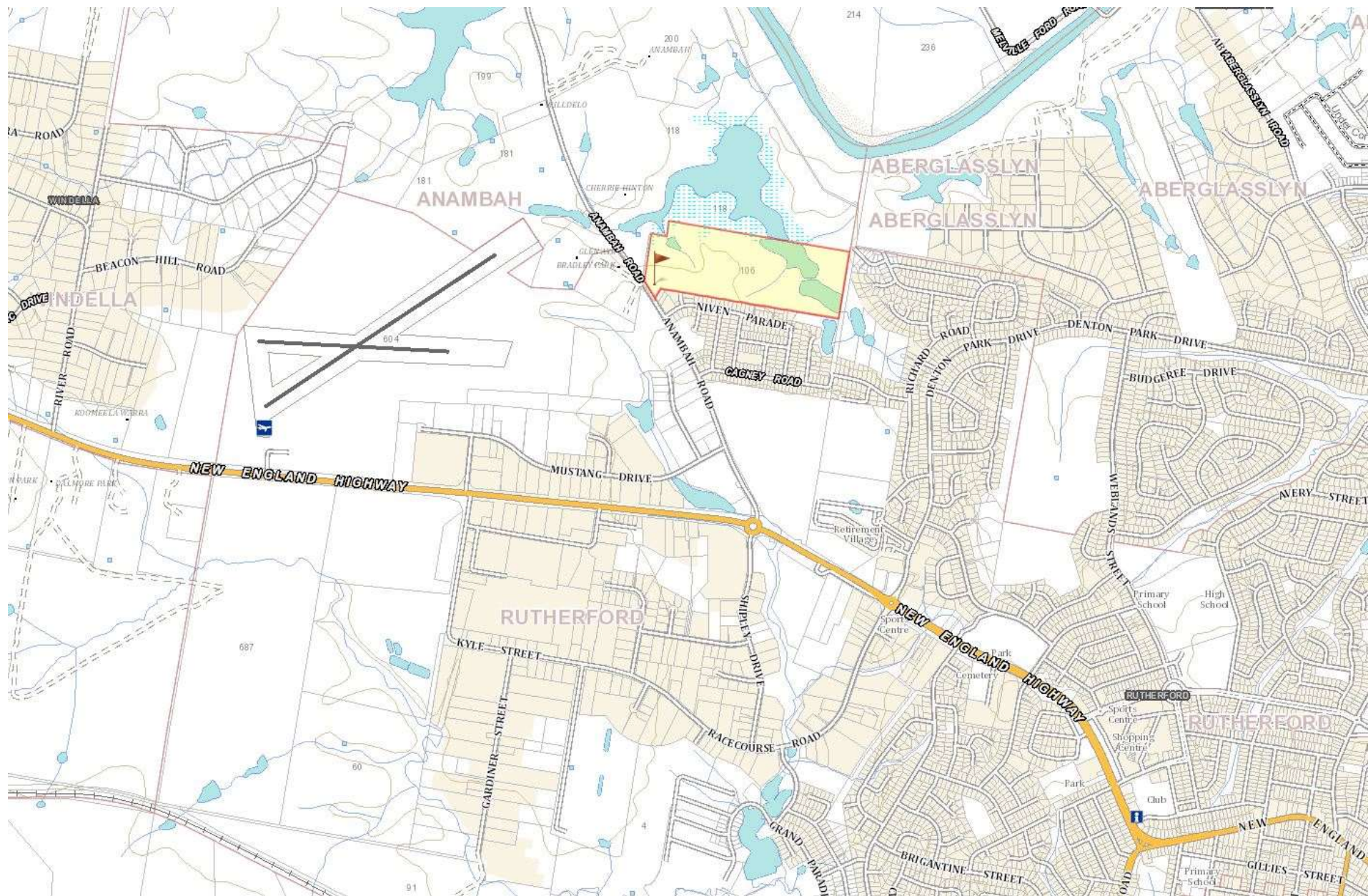


Figure 1. The subject area, outlined in red and highlighted in yellow.

REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION - (RFP) RESPONSE

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
FOR LOT 90 DP 90 DP
785244 ANAMBAH ROAD,
ANAMBAH NSW

Company	Extent Heritage
Contact	Alan Williams
Date	24 January 2017

1 Background

Extent Heritage Ltd has been engaged to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) as part of the proposed rezoning and future subdivision for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW. The study area is located within the Maitland Local Government Area.

Tocomwall received a letter from NTS Corp dated 12 January 2017 outlining the project details as issued under Part 4.1.2 of the OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (henceforth 'the guidelines').

Of particular relevance to the proponent as per the guidelines is in terms of who should be consulted and the intentions surrounding the objectives of consultation. These requirements are set out in Part 3.3, under the heading '*Information required for decision-making.*' The decision-maker has, through the guidelines, identified the class of persons who it believes are qualified to provide the information required and it is the proponent's responsibility to ascertain who they are. These primarily are:

- Aboriginal owners;
- Native title holders; and
- Registered native title claimants.

The only registered native title claimants for the study area are Scott Franks and Robert Lester of the Plains Clan of the Wonnarua People whom Tocomwall exclusively represent.

The letter requested Aboriginal groups with relevant cultural knowledge of the area to register an interest in the project. This letter represents Tocomwall's registration to participate in the project.

Beyond the people described in Part 3.3 of the guidelines, Tocomwall recommends that other cultural knowledge holders should be identified based on standard anthropological techniques (such as genealogical, ethnographic and oral history recording).

Tocomwall understands that the proponent is Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd.

Tocomwall would like to be involved in all and any fieldwork as well as ancillary tasks such as methodology reviews and genuine consultation via an open two-way dialogue as per guideline



recommendations.

Tocomwall are able to provide staff with experience in various roles, including reporting on tangible and intangible values, and includes staff who are part of the Plains Clan of the Wonnarua (PCWP). However, all our staff are trained Cultural Sites Officers or archaeologists with between five to twenty seven years experience.

Tocomwall is an Aboriginal owned business that provides streamlined culturally sensitive heritage processes for our clients. Our team of professionals clearly understand our clients' needs and how cultural knowledge can add significant value to a project's approval process.

Tocomwall represents traditional owners from this area and retains local and oral history that will add significant value to the heritage assessment.

Tocomwall has provided relevant insurances and a schedule of rates for project participation prior to the commencement of works (insurances attached to email).

2 Scope

As Tocomwall understand the notice, Extent Heritage has been engaged by Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd to prepare the ACHAR. The purpose of the heritage works is to inform the proposed rezoning application and future subdivision of the study area.

Tocomwall are able to provide assistance in cultural mapping, archaeological fieldwork, report reviews and attend meetings. Tocomwall can provide trained staff to attend meetings and fieldwork.

3 Schedule of Rates

Tocomwall are pleased to present the following schedule of rates (Table 1 below) to assist Stevens Holdings Pty Ltd and Extent Heritage in undertaking their scope of works.

Tocomwall proposes to charge an administration fee of ten per cent (10%) in addition to the total of Field Coordinator/Cultural Sites Officer costs as set out in Table 1 below.

Tocomwall is a small business that relies upon a consistent cash flow. Such a position ensures we can continue to fulfil our client's needs. As such, we respectfully request payment terms of 14 days from



date of invoice. Please ensure that we receive a contract prior to commencement of the project and the payer is aware of our terms.

Please contact Jakub (Chaz) Czastka (mobile: 0418 738 521) should you have any questions.

Table 1: Schedule of Rates

Tocomwall Team Member	Activity/Task	Hourly Rate (excl. GST)	Daily Rate (excl. GST)¹	Daily Travel Expenses (excl. GST)
Field Coordinator	♦ Participating in survey program ♦ Providing cultural knowledge	\$87.50	\$700	\$50
Cultural Site Officer	♦ Participating in survey program ♦ Providing cultural knowledge	\$87.50	\$700	\$50
Cultural Heritage Advisor	♦ Review Survey Methodology ♦ Review Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report ♦ Review Final Cultural Heritage Assessment Report	\$180 ²		\$50

¹ In the event of bad weather or other unforeseen circumstances preventing activities for continuing for greater than 4 hours, a minimum of 4 hours plus travel expenses will be charged for attendance on site.

² Reasonable time spent on reviewing the survey methodology, and draft and final reports has been included as part of the Field Coordinator/Field Officer rates. Where additional time is required to provide technical or cultural advice, Tocomwall reserves the right to negotiate additional costs with the client.

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Steve Brereton <SteveB@mindaribbalalc.org>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 February 2017 9:13 AM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Tara Dever
Subject: Registration of Interest Aboriginal, Cultural Assessment Lot 90, DP 785244 Anambah Road Anambah.

Hi Alan

Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council wish to register our interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Assessment of Lot 90, DP 785244 Anambah Road Anambah NSW (Maitland LGA).

Regards
Steve

Stephen Brereton
Culture and Heritage Officer
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
1A Chelmsford Drive Metford NSW 2323
Office: 4015 7000
Mobile: 0419 412 186
Email: steveb@mindaribbalalc.org



Laressa Berehowyj

From: maree waugh <mareewaugh30@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 February 2017 12:37 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah

I would like to register my interest in the project.

Thank you
Maree Waugh
Wallangan Cultural Services



Wattaka Cultural Consultancy Services
Des Hickey manager 4 Kennedy St Singleton NSW 2330
Email: deshickey@bigpond.com Ph: 0432977178
ABN: 57914734912.

Date: 3 February 2017

To: Extent Heritage Advisors
Email: awilliams@extent.com.au
Ph: 02 95554000
Attn: Alan Williams

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Lot 90 DP 785244
Anambah Road, Anambah NSW– Notification of Project Proposal.

Dear Alan

Please register my group in the above said project,
We wish to be actively involved in this project, and our information go only to
OEH not the LALC, also please find enclosed Wattaka's insurances.
Preferred method communication email or call.
If you require any further information please let me know.

Regards

Des Hickey
Manager WWCCS

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Deidre Perkins <dedemaree3@hotmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, 4 February 2017 11:07 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Re: Expression of interest

Sent from my Samsung GALAXY S5

----- Original message -----

From: Deidre Perkins <dedemaree3@hotmail.com>
Date: 03/02/2017 3:57 pm (GMT+10:00)
To: Deidre Perkins <dedemaree3@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: Expression of interest

Hi again,
I would like to be involved in meetings and fieldwork please, attached is my insurance.

Deidre Perkins
Divine Diggers.

Sent from my Samsung GALAXY S5

----- Original message -----

From: Deidre Perkins <dedemaree3@hotmail.com>
Date: 03/02/2017 3:50 pm (GMT+10:00)
To: awilliams@extent.com.au
Subject: Expression of interest

Hello Alan,
My name is Deidre Perkins a waneruah woman and I would like to express my interest for Anambah road, Anambah NSW.
Could you please let me know if you received this email. Thankyou.
Divine Diggers.
Deidre Perkins.

pS from my Samsung GALAXY S5

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Saturday, 4 February 2017 6:05 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Registration/106 Anambah Road, Anambah

[A1 Indigenous Services](#)

Contact: Carolyn

M: 0411650057

E: Cazadirect@live.com

A: 73 Russell St, Emu Plains NSW 2750

ABN: 20 616 970 327

[Amanda Hickey Cultural Services](#)

Contact : Amanda Hickey

Address : 73 Russell Street, Emu Plains

Mobile : 0434 480 558

ABN : 498 242 132 40

Hi Alan,

[A1 Indigenous Group](#) and [Amanda Hickey Cultural Services](#) would like to register for consultation and an field work for this project, We hold cultural knowledge of this area.

Thank you

Carolyn Hickey

Amanda Hickey

Laressa Berehowyj

From: WIDESCOPE . <widescope.group@live.com>
Sent: Saturday, 4 February 2017 6:19 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for 106 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW.
Attachments: Workers comp 2016...2017 [813573].pdf; WIG NRMA Cert of Currency 2016-2017.pdf

Hi Alan

I would like to register an interest in the project for subject area encompassing Niven Parade (Rutherford) to the south and Andrew Close to the east, Anambah Road to the west, and a large lake to the north. The site is within the Maitland LGA.

I hold a cultural connection to the area and identify as a cultural Knowledge Holder

I would like to be involved in the community consultation process and any field survey that may eventuate.

My contact Details: Steven Hickey Mob 0425230693 or Donna (Admin) 0425232056
Email: widescope.group@live.com

Current insurances attached

Regards Steven Hickey

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Tracey Skene <tracey@marrung-pa.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 6 February 2017 10:51 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Fwd: RE: Subject: Notification of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - 106 Anambah Road, Anambah
Attachments: Culturally Aware.pdf

Good morning Alan,

Please see below email..I would like to put my expression of interest for above project.

Thanks
Tracey Skene
Culturally Aware
Mobile 0474106536

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Admin Mailbox" <admin@extent.com.au>
Date: 6 Feb 2017 9:56 AM
Subject: RE: Subject: Notification of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - 106 Anambah Road, Anambah
To: "Tracey Skene" <tracey@marrung-pa.com.au>
Cc:

Good Morning Tracey,

Thank you for showing interest in the Anambah project. I believe we may have sent you a hard copy version to your postal address but nevertheless I'm happy to attach the letter we sent out to this email. If you have any questions or want to forward on your registrations of interest please contact Alan Williams at awilliams@extent.com.au

Kind Regards,

Brittany Christian | Admin Assistant

EXTENT Heritage Pty Ltd

www.extent.com.au | admin@extent.com.au



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3/73 Union St Pyrmont NSW 2009

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13/240 Sydney Rd, Coburg VIC 3058

PERTH | P [+61 \(0\)8 9381 5206](tel:+61(0)893815206)

25/108 St Georges Tce, Perth WA 6000

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From: Tracey Skene [mailto:tracey@marrung-pa.com.au]

Sent: Sunday, 5 February 2017 10:54 PM

To: Admin Mailbox

Subject: Subject: Notification of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - 106 Anambah Road, Anambah

Good evening/morning ,

I have been forwarded by another stakeholder EOI for above project.

I am a Aboriginal Stakeholder and did not recieve an email in regards to this Assessment, I would like to put forward my expression of interest in for this project and be consulted.

My company is Culturally Aware and contact number is with detail on tnis email.

My Culturally Aware email is having issues so please send all correspondence yo this email address until further notice.

Thanks

Tracey Skene

Culturally Aware

Mobile 0474106537

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Admin-Wanaruah <admin.wanaruah@bigpond.com>
Sent: Monday, 6 February 2017 3:09 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: suzieworth17@bigpond.com
Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Attachments: Registered Aboriginal Parties.xlsx

6th February 2017

Attn: Alan Williams
Extent Heritage Advisors

Re: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW - Notification of Project Proposal.

Dear Alan,

Thank you for your letter dated 30th January 2017 relating to the above subject.

Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council wishes to advise that we do not wish to register for the consultation process however we would like a copy of the final report.

Please find attached a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties that may wish to be consulted.

Regards
Renee

--

Renee MacDonald
Administration

Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council

PO Box 127
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333
Ph: 02 6543 1288

I acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land I work upon, the Wanaruah People and pay my respects to Elders past, present and future.



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Jenny Chambers <jlcculturalservices@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 13 February 2017 2:58 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: EOI

Dear Alan Williams,

JLC Cultural Services express our interest for Anambah Rd Project.
Our preferred method of communication is through email and contact details are as follows;
Jenny-Lee Chambers
39 Goulburn dr Sandy Hollow NSW 2333.
I would like to be actively involved in all aspects of the project.

Kind Regards,

Jenny Chambers.

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Kerrie Brauer <klbrauer@bigpond.com> on behalf of kerrie@awabakal.com.au
Sent: Monday, 13 February 2017 6:50 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: 'PeterLeven'
Subject: Re: Registration of Interest Regarding the Anambah Project

Hi Alan,

The Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation would like to Register our Interest Regarding the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment/Report for Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah rd, Anambah NSW.

We wish to be consulted with regard to our Awabakal Cultural Heritage being undertaken as participants in all aspects of the consultation process for the proposed project.

We would also like to mention that the project area is within our Registered Native Title Claim. Therefore we have been recognised by the Federal Government through the National Native Title Tribunal process and hold Native Title Rights and Interests within this area as Traditional Owners. We as the recognised Traditional Owners are concerned regarding the protection of and appropriate management of our Cultural Heritage.

Our preferred method of communication with Extent Heritage and the proponent during consultation for this project is Kerrie Brauer by email or mobile (see below).

With regard to the Guidance on the protocols, sensitivity, use and/or distribution of any cultural information that we may provide to Extent Heritage and the proponent as part of this project; We would like to suggest that Extent develop and implement appropriate protocols for sourcing and handling cultural information in the following areas; Cultural restrictions on access to Cultural material, Cultural restrictions on the location of the cultural material, recommendations on handling and reburial of cultural material , the names and contact details of persons authorised within the relevant Aboriginal group to make decisions concerning the Aboriginal material and the degree of authorisation, level of confidentiality in relation to knowledge, sensitive information and/or customary lore.

With regard to the Identification of any Aboriginal objects or places of cultural significance, we would be pleased to share verbally any relevant cultural knowledge pertaining to the study area while attending the field assessment, but we do reserve the right and reluctance to share our cultural heritage with others in respect to our lore and custom and aspects of the cultural significance that connects us to our country. It is believed by our people that those who shouldn't be privy to this cultural knowledge have no rights or entitlements to it. The Anambah area is part of our Traditional Awabakal Country and is considered by our People to be of great importance within our Cultural Heritage. This area has not just a physical presence within the Cultural Heritage of the Awabakal People, but it is part of our oral history and a place of spiritual significance. The landforms and resources of this locale fulfilled not just the basic needs that underpinned our Peoples subsistence but also satisfied the many other aspects that made up what can be described here as being part of the Cultural foundations of our People.

Our Certificates of Currency and Terms of Engagement details, while readily available, will be forwarded separately as we consider this information to be private and confidential which is not to be included within any correspondence for the draft reports etc.

Please note our new contact information below for your records, and If you require any further information please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Kind regards,
Kerrie Brauer

Director/Administration

Applicant

Awabakal & Guringai Registered

Native Title Claimant Group



Kerrie Brauer | Director | Administration | Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

M: 04 12 86 63 57 | E: kerrie@awabakal.com.au | www.awabakal.com.au

PO Box 122 Rutherford NSW 2320 Australia

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13 February 2017

Dr Alan Williams
Extent Heritage Advisors

(Sent by email: awilliams@extent.com.au)

Dear Alan

**RE: EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST : ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE
ASSESSMENT FOR THE LOT 90 DP785244 ANAMBAH ROAD,
ANAMBAH NSW**

This letter from the Wanaruah LALC does not express the views of any other Aboriginal stakeholder group or groups (whether their representatives are members of the LALC or not) who have chosen to speak on their own right. The comments provided are considered appropriate under Clause No. 42(4) (a) and (b) of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983) (and its amendments) in relation to the role of the LALC in the protection and the promotion of awareness in the community of culture and heritage for Aboriginal people within its boundary.

Thank you for your letter dated 30 January 2017 requesting an Expressions of Interest in the above project. As this area is outside the Wanaruah LALC boundary, we will not be registering to participate in any fieldwork associated with the project, however we would appreciate a continued consultation and a copy of the final report when completed.

Thank you once again and we look forward to hearing from you in the future.

Kind regards

Suzie Worth
Indigenous Archaeologist on behalf of the
Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council



Wonnarua Culture Heritage
19 O'Donnell Crescent, METFORD NSW 2323

ABN: 71 194 873 832

FAX

Date: 13. 2. 17

To: EXTENT ALAN WILLIAMS

Company:

Phone:

From: W.C.H.

Message:

to extent

Wonnarua Culture Heritage would like to be involved in the project at Anambrah murrumbidgee. We would like to have the option of full involvement of consultation for the project and WCH has been involved in past projects at Anambrah estate before we are fully insured and we that even real well we look forward to hearing from you. Our contact person is Gordon Griffiths 0401028807

Karl Regent

LOT 90

S. Griffiths

DP 785244

Laressa Berehowyj

From: Barry Anderson <bulgabaz@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 15 February 2017 2:37 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Lot DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW.

Dear Alan,
We the Lower Wonnarua Tribal Consultancy would like to be involved with this project.
Yours sincerely
Barry Anderson

Laressa Berehowyj

From: JTM traffic management <jtmanagement@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 16 February 2017 7:08 PM
To: Admin Mailbox
Subject: Re: Notification of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - 106 Anambah Road, Anambah

Dr Allan Williams

Jtmanagement would like to forward my expression of interest of the concerned area 106 Anambah Rd, Anambah .

Norman Archibald, Nathan Ives will be representing this stakeholders interests towards this cultural concern,

Forwarded will be all the necessary documentation ASAP..

Yours In Cultural Unity
Norman Archibald

From: Admin Mailbox <admin@extent.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 31 January 2017 2:21 PM
To: jtmanagement@live.com.au
Subject: Notification of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - 106 Anambah Road, Anambah

Hello,

In accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010), I am writing to notify you that we have been engaged by Stevens Group Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for 106 Anambah Road, Anambah, NSW.

Please find attached a letter describing the project, and an invitation for stakeholders who hold cultural knowledge of the area to register an interest in the project.

Registrations are requested as soon as possible, but no later than **Friday 17 February**. Please forward your registrations of interest to Dr Alan Williams at awilliams@extent.com.au.

We look forward to working together with you on this project.

Kind regards,

Brittany Christian | Admin Assistant
EXTENT Heritage Pty Ltd
www.extent.com.au | admin@extent.com.au

EXTENT



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Appendix 2-6. Notification Documentation – Newspaper Advert

Connect with Classifieds

the Maitland Mercury

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Email: hunterclassifieds@fairfaxmedia.com.au



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email

hunterclassifieds@fairfaxmedia.com.au
HOW TO WRITE AN AD

The more selling information you put in your advertisement, the higher the response your ad will receive. Be careful using complicated abbreviations, most people will not take the time to figure them out. Buyers want information they can understand. The reader is looking for ALL the details, make sure you include all selling features. It should save you time answering questions he or she should have already read and many unnecessary phone calls. The "word picture" you create will do the selling for you and help turn your unwanted item into CASH! Points to remember when advertising certain classifications include:

- Vehicles for sale always require registration number.
- Engagements, births and personal classifications and death and funeral notices require verification by way of identification and signature.
- A garage sale classified must include the address and day of sale.

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MONDAY TO FRIDAY

8.30am to 5.00pm

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* Pre-payment required.

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Rural Press Limited
159 Bells Line of Road
North Richmond NSW 2754
Email: privacy@ruralpress.com



Funeral Notices



BROOK MYAH MARY

Aged 9 1/2 months
of Tarro

Dearly loved daughter of KIRSTON and JOSH. Loved sister of TATE and AYLA. Family and friends are warmly invited to the service at the North Chapel, Newcastle Memorial Park, Anderson Dr, Beresfield on **FRIDAY 3rd** February 2017 at 1pm.



4933 6155

Funeral Notices

LANGBORNE FRANCIS DAWN

Aged 88 years of Rutherford. Dearly loved partner of BILL (dec'd), loving mother of GAYNOR, ANNETTE, KERRIE and WILLIAM, and adored Grandma of all her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Family and friends are warmly invited to Mass of Thanksgiving at St Paul's Catholic Church, Young St, Rutherford on **THURSDAY 2nd** February 2017 at 11am. Thence for burial at East Maitland Cemetery. In lieu of flowers donations to St Paul's Catholic Church may be left at the church.



4933 6155

Lost & Found

LOST Quarrion East Maitland area, Fri. 27/1. Very tame, reward offered. Ph. 0417442100.

Boats and Accessories

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In Maitland 17th February. Limited places available.
Phone 0422 438 733

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Domain

Public Notices

Notice of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Invitation for Registrations of Interest

Lot 90 DP 785244 Anambah Road, Anambah NSW (Maitland LGA) Stevens Holdings is proposing to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment to inform the proposed re-zoning and future subdivision of the above listed property. Contact details for the proponent are: Ben Johnson; A: PO Box 3171, Erina NSW 2250; T: (02) 4365 3351. Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process. The consultation may be used to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, if required, and to assist the Office of Environment and Heritage in consideration and determination of the AHP application. Registrations of interest should be provided by no later than **15 February 2017** to Alan Williams at Extent Heritage, by: Phone: (02) 9555 4000 Email: awilliams@extent.com.au Post: 3/73 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009

In Memoriam

JUPP JAMES JOSEPH (Jim)
15.4.1926 - 30.1.2004

Remembered with much love
Daph, Lesley, Maureen and families



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earning

Upload your CV to
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Appendix 2-7. Presentation of Information/Assessment Methodology Sent and Any Feedback Received

Appendix 2-8. Report Review – Feedback Received

Appendix 3: Ethnographic and Cultural Values

A3.1. A Further Approach to Ethnographic Research

To assist in the development of cultural resource management (CRM), EXTENT PTY LTD has initiated a mapping project to explore early historical texts and diaries to identify spatial locations where Aboriginal activities were observed. The EXTENT PTY LTD project 'Mapping Sydney's Aboriginal Past' provides a spatial understanding of Aboriginal activity around the temporal point of contact (**Figures A3-1** and **A3-2**). It consists of an interactive map, a searchable database of site-specific ethnographic evidence, and a range of other tools which bring a spatial perspective to the primary sources.

The database was created by systematically reviewing the early primary sources for the Sydney region and plotting any site-specific ethnographic evidence on an interactive map. The area of study extended from the Hunter River in the north to Jervis Bay in the south, and as far west as the Lachlan River. The sources consulted range from James Cook's visit to Botany Bay in 1770 through to Missionary James Backhouse's visit to the colony in 1835-1837. In total, this project reviewed over fifty primary sources, including all major First Fleet journals and all relevant volumes of the Historical Records of Australia.

The criteria for adding information to the database was threefold. It needed to:

- a) be from a primary source;
- b) contain evidence of Aboriginal activity; and
- c) be able to be pinned down to a specific point or a small area on a map.

Each entry was recorded using the same structure, including a quick summary remark, key words, location information, quotes and references, and additional details and interpretation.

The survey produced over two hundred and seventy plotted markers, with an average length of five hundred words per entry. These included seven Aboriginal tracks, covering a combined distance of over one hundred kilometres, and thirty-five historical paintings and engravings. The database also includes sixteen historical maps overlaid onto the Sydney area, archaeological site data, and the locations and 'boundaries' of particular 'tribes' and 'clans' as interpreted by Val Attenbrow (2010), Arthur Capell (1970), Mulvaney & White (1987), James Kohen (1993) and Anne Ross (1988).



Figure A3-1. An overview of EXTENT PTY LTD' ethnographic mapping program.

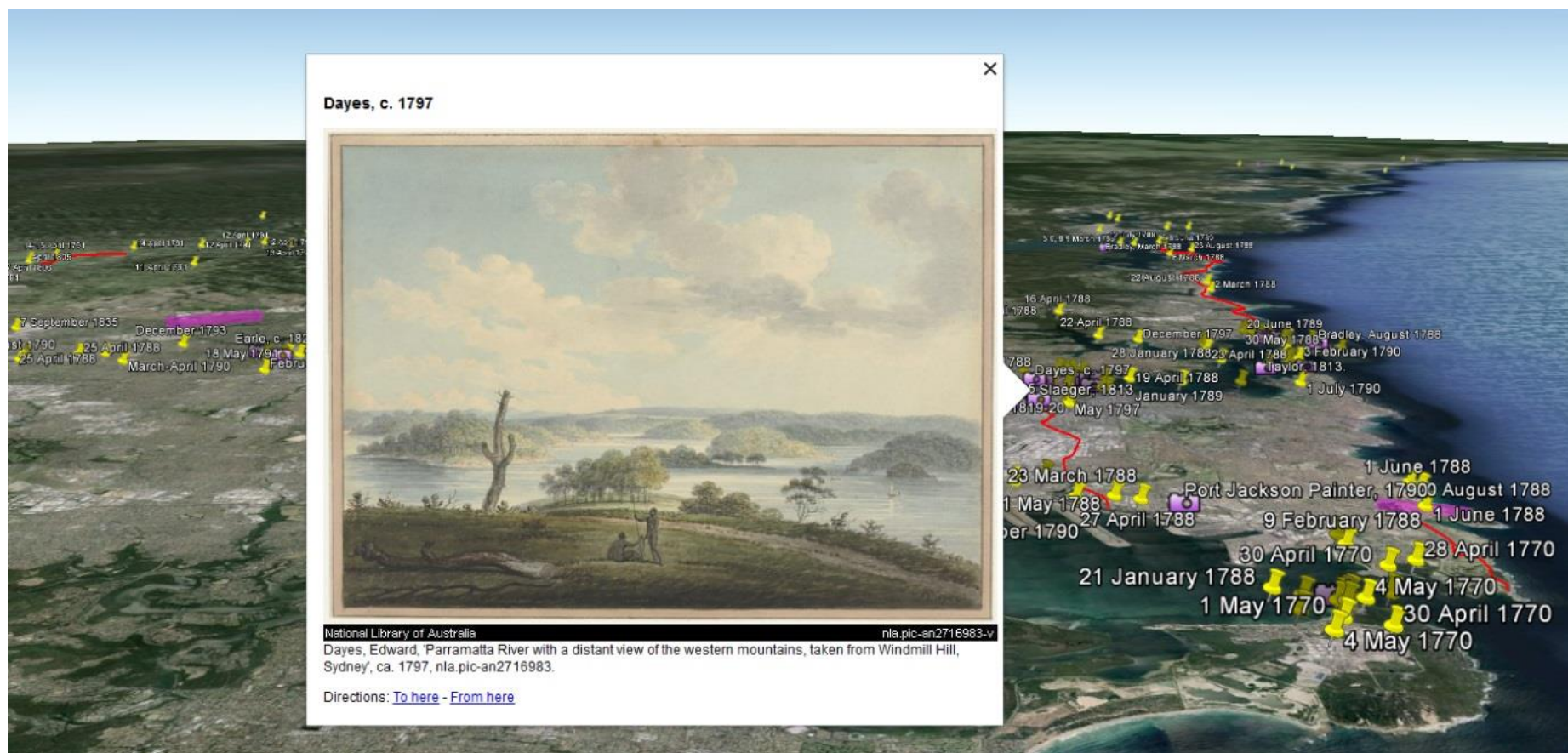


Figure A3-2. An example of some of the information within the EXTENT PTY LTD's ethnographic mapping program.

Appendix 4: Archaeological Background

A4.1. Local Archaeological Information

The Anambah area, like much of the wider Newcastle region was first cleared and developed in the mid to late 19th Century; for small scale farming and agricultural purposes. The landscape is largely pastoral in nature and, as a consequence, ground disturbance levels in the Anambah district are typically low to moderate, except where erosion has scoured away any potentially artefact-bearing deposits. This section provides a brief summary of Aboriginal sites and archaeological investigations undertaken within the local area to provide an indication of local site patterning and the nature of the local archaeological resource (**Figure 15**). Studies undertaken nearby can be compared with the results obtained from survey and excavation within the study area in order to place them in a local landscape context.

Table 4. Summary of previous studies in close proximity to the subject area.

Author	Purpose of Investigation	Findings	Approximate Distance from Subject Area
Hamm (2008)	Archaeological survey in advance of proposed residential development at Anambah, NSW.	Ten sites identified during the study, comprising one artefact scatter (two silcrete flakes) on the edge of the Hunter River floodplain terrace, one isolated find (silcrete flake) on a simple slope near a drainage channel, and eight PADs distributed across ridge-crest, ridge-spur and terrace landforms adjacent to the Anambah Lagoon and Hunter River floodplain. Hamm argued that the sites likely represent discard events associated with short-term fringing occupation, with key landform units around the margins of Anambah Lagoon and along natural drainage features and spur lines radiating out from Anambah Lagoon. It concluded that the study area had low scientific significance but that, owing to the lack of ground surface visibility and prior research in the area, subsurface excavation was warranted.	Immediately north
MDCA (2003a)	Archaeological survey in advance of proposed residential development at Blue Gum Drive, Aberglasslyn, NSW.	Archaeological survey failed to relocate a previously identified artefact scatter (AHIMS ID #38-4-0611, comprising seven artefacts) and no new sites were identified; however, ground surface visibility at the time of the survey was extremely poor. The report recommended that additional subsurface testing was warranted to inform future management of the site.	1.4 km north east
Dagg (1996),	Archaeological survey at Rutherford Industrial Estate, West Rutherford, NSW.	Seven artefact scatters (KS 1 – KS 7), one isolated artefact (KS 8) and three PADs were recorded across the site, the majority of which were located in close proximity (between 5 and 40 m) to drainage lines. The exception to this was artefact scatter KS 1 (AHIMS ID #38-4-0417), which was located 500 m from a natural drainage area. Artefact scatters KS 4 (#38-4-0420) and KS 6 (#38-4-0422) and PAD 2 and PAD 3 were considered to have medium to high archaeological sensitivity; and it was suggested that a range of activities (knapping and other tool production) were being undertaken at KS 4 and KS 6.	1.5 km south
Umwelt (1997), Umwelt (1998)	Archaeological test excavation at Rutherford Industrial Estate, West Rutherford, NSW.	The testing program investigated previously identified artefact scatters KS 1, KS 4, and KS 6, as well as PAD 2 and PAD 3. A total of 85 test pits were excavated across the three scatters, and recovered an assemblage of 458 artefacts. The majority of artefacts (n=370) were recovered from KS 6, located on the western bank of a tributary of Stony Creek; while the remainder (n=88) were recovered from KS 4, located on a gently inclined slope. No artefacts were recovered from KS 1, located some 500 m away from a water source in a flood plain environment. KS 6 was dominated by flakes and flake pieces (n=336), and the scatter was predominantly comprised of mudstone (n=195) followed by silcrete (n=144). KS 4 was dominated by flakes and flake pieces (n=78), and the scatter was predominantly comprised of silcrete (n=58), followed by mudstone (n=24). The evidence suggested that there were discrete areas of activity at both KS 4 and KS 6, where moderate to high frequency clusters of material were surrounded by areas that were culturally sterile. The testing program also identified a further two sites formerly named PAD 2 and PAD 3 – KS 9, an artefact scatter (containing 35 mudstone, silcrete and quartz flakes), on the western bank of a	1.5 km south

Author	Purpose of Investigation	Findings	Approximate Distance from Subject Area
		tributary near its confluence with another tributary; and KS 10, an artefact scatter (containing six silcrete artefacts), on the northern bank of another tributary. Both sites were considered to have low archaeological significance, and it was recommended that an AHIP be sought to destroy both sites.	
Dallas & Kerr (1997)	Archaeological survey and surface scrape in advance of proposed residential development at Rutherford, NSW.	Four sites identified during the assessment, including one exposed (disturbed) artefact scatter (one mudstone, one chert and two silcrete flakes) on the western edge of a former creek (now dammed); two isolated finds (both silcrete flakes) at the headwaters of a creek below a low spur, and one potential archaeological deposit (PAD) in a point bar of an intermittent creek (aggrading alluvial deposit). The report predicted that complex (high density) archaeological sites were located adjacent to permanently watered areas (such as wetlands and swamp lands) on elevated ground, and that smaller campsites marked by low density artefact scatters may have been located almost anywhere, but were more commonly associated with less well watered areas, intermittent watercourses and elevated ground above these watercourses. It recommended that further testing be undertaken in the vicinity of the PAD prior to development.	2.3 km west
McCardle Cultural Heritage (2007)	Archaeological test excavation in advance of proposed development at Oakhampton Road, Aberglasslyn, NSW.	Two PADs and two sites had been previously identified on site. PAD 1 was located approximately 300 m from the Hunter River on a simple slope, while PAD 2 was located on a sloped area overlooking the flood plain of the Hunter River. Identified sites included a low density artefact scatter along a drainage line, as well as an isolated artefact on the dam margins – but these could not be relocated during the course of the assessment. Test excavation of PAD 1 and PAD 2 (twenty eight 0.25 m ² test pits, spaced 5 m apart) recovered one isolated find at a depth of 150 cm in pit 2 of PAD 2. The report concluded that both PADs had limited potential for <i>in situ</i> subsurface material due to the distance from reliable water sources as well as past land use and erosion; and recommended that an AHIP be sought.	2.6 km north east
MDCA (2003b)	Archaeological survey in advance of proposed residential development at Aberglasslyn Road, Aberglasslyn, NSW.	Archaeological survey failed to identify any Aboriginal cultural sites or PADs within the site, which comprised a central spur ridge, gentle slopes and minor watercourses. The report recommended that additional subsurface testing was warranted to inform future management of the site.	2.7 km east
McCardle Cultural Heritage (2009)	Archaeological survey in advance of proposed residential subdivision on the New England Highway, West Rutherford, NSW.	Ten Aboriginal sites including seven artefact scatters (R10, R11, R15 – R19) and three isolated finds (R12 – R15), as well as three PADs, were identified on site. All sites were located on the banks of creeks within the site that drained in a northerly direction towards Wentworth Swamp. Seven scatters were in good condition with minimal disturbances and high potential for subsurface cultural materials; and the report recommended that further testing be undertaken. The remainder of sites were considered disturbed and the report recommended an AHIP be sought to destroy these sites.	2.7 km south west
Ruig (1997)	Archaeological survey and test excavation in advance	One low density artefact scatter, 'Penn Park 1' (two mudstone flakes) identified on the northern bank of a minor creek line, in the southern portion of the site. Remainder of the test pits excavated (two	3.0 km west

Author	Purpose of Investigation	Findings	Approximate Distance from Subject Area
	of proposed residential development of Penn Park, Lochinvar, NSW.	50m parallel transects separated by 10m on either side of the creek, with 44 100x25cm test pits, spaced 5m apart) found no evidence for cultural material. Ruig concluded that Penn Park 1 had limited scientific significance and research potential, and was therefore of low Aboriginal archaeological significance. The report recommended that an AHIP to destroy Penn Park 1 be sought to enable the development to proceed.	
MDCA (2004)	Archaeological survey in advance of proposed development at Aberglasslyn Road east, Aberglasslyn, NSW.	Two artefact scatters (AB Site 1 and AB Site 2) and one isolated find (AB isf 1) were identified in disturbed soils in the northern section of the site, as well as three PADs (PAD 1 – PAD 3) located on a ridgeline above the Hunter River and lagoon margins respectively. The report recommended that subsurface testing of the sites was warranted to inform future management of the study area.	3.0 km east
MDCA (2008)	Archaeological salvage in advance of proposed development at Aberglasslyn Road east, Aberglasslyn, NSW.	Forty seven 1m ² test pits (including 36 in a 6m ² contiguous area) were excavated at artefact scatter AB Site 1 (AHIMS #38-4-0863). The program recovered 1,111 artefacts, including 28 backed artefacts, a small number of scrapers and one core. The report concluded that there was a low diversity of artefacts at the sampled salvaged area, and, though indicative of a small campsite, it was relatively rare in the wider region.	3.0 km east
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) (2007)	Archaeological survey in advance of proposed residential development at Gillieston Heights, NSW.	Four sites identified during the course of the study, including one artefact scatter (GH Campsite 1) and three PADs (GH PAD 1 – GH PAD 3). The artefact scatter was located at the base of a ridgeline spur approximately 4 m above the floodplain and approximately 30 m away from Wallis Creek, a perennial watercourse. GH Campsite 1 contained ~30 artefacts of predominantly silcrete with some chert and tuff; the majority of which were flakes; however this site was considered to have been scoured by erosion and cattle movement, and was outside of the development impact area. The remaining three PADs were located on the spurs of ridgelines and a low mounds situated on the Wallis Creek flat, in areas subject to varying degrees of historic disturbance. The report found that the majority of the site had been moderately to highly disturbed and was not considered likely to retain any extensive, intact or substantial Aboriginal cultural remains. It recommended that further investigation of the three PADs be undertaken prior to development.	6.9 km south east

A4.2. Site Type Information

Aboriginal Sites

Aboriginal sites are classified in a number of ways. At the most basic level, sites are recorded as 'closed sites' or 'open sites'. Closed sites are associated with rock shelters, and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as accumulated cultural deposit within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' or PAD), faunal remains (animal bone or shell), and rock art on the shelter walls (paintings or engravings). Open sites are broadly defined, and encompass all other types of Aboriginal sites identified where there is no rock shelter. The most common types of open sites found in NSW include artefacts, which can occur almost anywhere in the landscape, grinding grooves, rock art across formations, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012:7). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor, although it is worth pointing out that almost any site is likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of Aboriginal archaeology is likely to have occurred anywhere that Aboriginal people stopped or gathered for any length of time.

Any one site (or close group of linked sites described as a 'site complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features recorded in the NWGC and within the vicinity of the Shanes Park and West Schofields precincts is provided in **Table . Other features** or types of Aboriginal cultural sites that do not necessarily leave physical evidence may exist or have once existed in the NWGC however such sites have not previously been recorded reflecting the archaeological focus of the past studies and the loss of traditional knowledge of such places in this area. Similarly there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in the precincts and this will require consultation with the Aboriginal community to identify such places.

Table A4-2-1 Aboriginal site feature definitions (OEH 2012:4-5)

Site Feature	Definition
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.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. The term 'potential archaeological deposit' was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s, and referred to rock shelters that were large enough and with enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to presume that subsurface cultural material was highly likely to be present. Since then it has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made.
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	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.
Stone Quarry	Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools
Burial	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g. in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc.

Stone Artefacts

Aboriginal stone artefacts are an important source of archaeological information because stone is preserved for long periods of time whereas organic materials such as bone, shell, wood and plant fibres often decay. Stone artefacts provide valuable information about technology, economy, cultural change through time and settlement patterning. Stone has also been used for 'relative' dating of sites where direct methods such as radiocarbon dating cannot be applied. A technological sequence for stone artefacts for the region was first described in the late 1940s by Fred McCarthy and has since been refined over time by Hiscock and Attenbrow (Hiscock and Attenbrow 1998, 2005) into the 'Eastern Regional Sequence':

- Capertian – is distinguished by large uniface pebble tools, core tools, horse-hoof cores, scrapers and hammerstones. Backed artefacts occasionally present. Generally dates to before 5,000 years BP.
- Early Bondaian – Aspects of the Capertian assemblage continue, but backed artefacts and ground-edged artefacts increase. Artefacts during this period were predominantly made from fine-grained siliceous stone such as silcrete and tuff. Generally dated from 5,000 BP to 2,800 BP.
- Middle Bondaian – Characterised by backed artefacts, particularly Bondi Points and ground-edged artefacts. Artefacts made from siliceous materials, however quartz becomes more frequent. Generally dated from 2,800 BP to 1,600 BP.
- Late Bondaian – characterised by bipolar technology, eloueras, ground-edged artefacts, and bone and shell artefacts. Bondi points are virtually absent and artefacts are predominantly made from Quartz. Generally dated from 1,600 BP to European contact.

Survivability of the Archaeological Record

The following observations can be made about the nature and survivability of the archaeological record across the Cumberland subregion:

- Archaeological material is often found in areas of sub-surface exposure, such as those caused by erosion.
- Surface evidence (or the absence of surface evidence) does not necessarily indicate the potential, nature or density of sub-surface material. Extensive excavations have shown that areas with no surface evidence often contain sub-surface deposits buried beneath current ground surfaces (JMCHM 2001; Kohen 1984).
- Due to the limitations of surface surveys, test excavation is often required to establish the nature and density of archaeological material.
- Aboriginal cultural material is more likely to survive in areas that contain remnant portions of the pre-European soil profile, in contrast to landforms that have been impacted by historical or recent disturbances.
- The potential for survival of any archaeological sites will largely depend on the degree of past disturbance.
- Past disturbance to the soil profile can be due to European activity such as clearing, ploughing, grazing, and urban development and/or due to environmental factors such as

flooding events, erosion and colluvial movement. These activities may disturb, erode or remove the natural soil profile completely.

- Aboriginal stone artefacts are more likely to survive because stone is preserved for long periods of time whereas organic materials such as bone, shell, wood and plant fibres decay.
- A major impact of more than 200 years of post-contact settlement on Aboriginal sites would have been the destruction of carved and scarred trees, which would have been removed as part of clearing for agricultural activities and the construction of infrastructure such as buildings and roads. However, there is some potential for culturally modified trees to survive in areas where there are stands of remnant native vegetation.

A4.3. AHIMS Site Search

A copy of the AHIMS search is provided in the subsequent pages.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD17003-2

Client Service ID : 261947

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0144	WW3;	AGD	56	363760	6379890	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	623,101043,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
		<u>Recorders</u>		Helen Brayshaw,Mr.John Gilding						
38-4-0417	Kyle Street 1;KS1;	AGD	56	359880	6379440	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100898,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	861,962	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Liam Dagg						
38-4-0418	Kyle Street 2 (KS2)	AGD	56	360350	6379750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100766,100898,101122,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2807,2813	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Kuskie,Liam Dagg						
38-4-0421	Kyle Street 5 (KS5)	AGD	56	360410	6379400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100766,100898,101122,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2807,2813	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Kuskie,Liam Dagg						
38-4-0422	Kyle Street 6 (KS6)	AGD	56	360450	6379170	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100766,100898,101122,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	861,2807,2813	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mr.Peter Kuskie,Liam Dagg						
38-4-0423	Kyle Street 7;KS7;	AGD	56	360420	6379100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100898,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
		<u>Recorders</u>		Liam Dagg						
38-4-0424	Kyle Street 8;KS8;	AGD	56	360510	6379220	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100898,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
		<u>Recorders</u>		Liam Dagg						
38-4-0428	KS 10;	AGD	56	360100	6378970	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100898,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	880	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Liam Dagg						
37-6-0121	Lochinvar;Farley;G;	AGD	56	358532	6379522	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102158,102229,102646
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
		<u>Recorders</u>		Len Dyll						
38-4-0611	ABER 2	AGD	56	361210	6381350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98364,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1595	
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mrs.Angela Besant						
38-4-0613	ABER 1	AGD	56	361250	6381500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		9
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mrs.Angela Besant						
38-4-0677	Aberglasslyn Rd PAD 1	AGD	56	362800	6380200	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 0		98363,101043,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1594	9
		<u>Recorders</u>		Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists						

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 12/01/2017 for Alan Williams for the following area at Lat, Long From : -32.7181, 151.4854 - Lat, Long To : -32.6788, 151.5478 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Background Research for an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 71

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD17003-2

Client Service ID : 261947

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0689	AD1	AGD	56	362500	6380800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		101043,10215 8,102229
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u> 1741	
38-4-0690	RT3A	AGD	56	363000	6379150	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98722,101043, 102158,10222 9
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u> 1740	
38-4-0691	RT3B	AGD	56	363250	6379170	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98722,101043, 102158,10222 9
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u> 1740	
37-6-1054	R-1	AGD	56	357900	6381200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
38-4-0696	Walka Grange	AGD	56	363000	6379000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98722,101043, 102158,10222 9
	<u>Contact</u>								<u>Permits</u>	
38-4-0865	AB PAD 1, same as 38-4-1062	AGD	56	363400	6381800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100253,10066 8,100770,1007 84,102158,102 229
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell								<u>Permits</u> 2598,2806,2809,2851	
38-4-0866	AB PAD2, same as 38-4-1063	AGD	56	363450	6381000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 124		100253,10066 8,100770,1007 84,101515,102 158,102229,10 2388
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell								<u>Permits</u> 2598,2809,2851	
38-4-0867	AB PAD 3	AGD	56	363100	6382400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		100253,10077 0,102158,1022 29
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell								<u>Permits</u> 2806	
38-4-0863	AB Site 1	AGD	56	363044	6382272	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		100253,10077 0,102158,1022 29
	<u>Contact</u> Searle								<u>Permits</u>	
38-4-0864	AB Site 2	AGD	56	362855	6382216	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 6		100253,10077 0,102158,1022 29
	<u>Contact</u> Searle								<u>Permits</u>	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1062	ABPAD1, same as 38-4-0865	AGD	56	363400	6381800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Mary Dallas					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1063	ABPAD2, same as 38-4-0866	AGD	56	363450	6381000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Mary Dallas					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1057	Site 1 Open Camp Site	GDA	56	362825	6381909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Penny McCardle					<u>Permits</u>	2961,3534	
38-4-1058	Site 2 Isolated Find	GDA	56	362865	6381829	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Penny McCardle					<u>Permits</u>	2961,3534	
38-4-1163	Anambah-ISF2	GDA	56	359783	6381328	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101566,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Giles Hamm					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1164	Anambah PAD 1	GDA	56	359900	6381300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Giles Hamm					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1165	Anambah PAD 2	GDA	56	360600	6381550	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Giles Hamm					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1166	Anambah PAD 3	GDA	56	360000	6381700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Giles Hamm					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1167	Anambah PAD 4	GDA	56	360330	6381350	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Giles Hamm					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1168	Anambah PAD 5	GDA	56	360530	6381420	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Giles Hamm					<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1169	Anambah PAD 6	GDA	56	360440	6381870	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,102158,102229
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Giles Hamm					<u>Permits</u>		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD17003-2

Client Service ID : 261947

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1170	Anambah PAD 7	GDA	56	360410	6381950	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		101566,10215 8,102229
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Giles Hamm			Permits		
38-4-1171	Anambah PAD 8	GDA	56	359850	6381370	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102158,10222 9
	Contact			Recorders	Mr.Giles Hamm			Permits		
37-6-1939	Rutherford Employment Area Pad 3	GDA	56	359000	6379150	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101300,10215 8,102229
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1940	Rutherford Employment Area 1 (REA1)	GDA	56	358611	6379807	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 20		101300,10215 8,102229
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1941	Rutherford Employment Area 2 (REA2)	GDA	56	358371	6379120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		101300,10215 8,102229
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1943	Rutherford Employment Area 4 (REA4)	GDA	56	358181	6378992	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101300,10215 8,102229,1022 31
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1947	Rutherford Employment Area 8 (REA8)	GDA	56	358003	6379797	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		101300
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1948	Rutherford Employment Area 9 (REA9)	GDA	56	358005	6379815	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101300
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1949	Rutherford Employment Area 10 (REA10)	GDA	56	358054	6379831	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		101300
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1937	Rutherford Employment Area PAD1	GDA	56	358003	6379797	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101300
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
37-6-1938	Rutherford Employment Area PAD 2	GDA	56	358181	6378992	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101300,10215 8,102229,1022 31
	Contact			Recorders	Ms.Penny McCardle			Permits		
38-4-0419	Kyle Street 3 (KS3)	AGD	56	360360	6379650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 12	Isolated Find	100766,10089 8,101122,1021 58,102229

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 12/01/2017 for Alan Williams for the following area at Lat, Long From : -32.7181, 151.4854 - Lat, Long To : -32.6788, 151.5478 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Background Research for an ACHA. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 71

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD17003-2

Client Service ID : 261947

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-0420	Kyle Street 4 (KS4)	AGD	56	360360	6379550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100766,10089 8,101122,1021 58,102229
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1162	Anambah-AS2	GDA	56	360643	6381665	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		101566,10215 8,102229
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1512	MCKEACHIES AS 1	GDA	56	362866	6381792	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3534	
38-4-1513	MCKEACHIES AS 2	GDA	56	363031	6381816	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3534	
38-4-1514	MCKEACHIES AS 3	GDA	56	363040	6381566	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3534	
38-4-1515	MCKEACHIES AS 4	GDA	56	362934	6381456	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3534	
38-4-1516	MCKEACHIES AS 5	GDA	56	362825	6381558	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3534	
38-4-1517	MCKEACHIES AS 6	GDA	56	362759	6381768	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3534	
38-4-1518	MCKEACHIES AS 7	GDA	56	362667	6381839	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3534	
38-4-1528	McKeachies AS 7a	GDA	56	362667	6381839	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1525	MCKEACHIES AS 3A	GDA	56	363040	6381566	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
37-6-3553	Anambah IF 1	GDA	56	359024	6382274	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
37-6-3554	Anambah IF 2	GDA	56	358313	6382885	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
37-6-3557	Anambah IF 10	AGD	56	358397	6381819	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : SYD17003-2

Client Service ID : 261947

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3558	Anambah IF 11	GDA	56	358558	6383163	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3559	Anambah IF 12	GDA	56	358575	6383304	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3570	Anambah SAC 13 and PAD 12	GDA	56	358404	6383034	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3571	Anambah SAC 14 and PAD 15	GDA	56	358068	6383015	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3572	Anambah SAC 15 and PAD 16	GDA	56	358028	6383247	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3574	Anambah SAC 17 and PAD 1	GDA	56	359151	6382591	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3575	Anambah SAC 18	GDA	56	358837	6382360	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3578	Anambah SAC 19	GDA	56	358764	6382070	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3579	Anambah SAC 20	GDA	56	358965	6382068	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3580	Anambah SAC 21	GDA	56	358568	6381937	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3581	Anambah SAC 22 and PAD 11	GDA	56	358220	6382935	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							
37-6-3582	Anambah SAC 23 and PAD 13	GDA	56	358834	6383251	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	<u>Permits</u>	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss.Diana Cowie							

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