

28 June 2023

Attention: Cameron McArthur
Boral Property Group
Triniti 2, Level 3, 39 Delhi Road
North Ryde NSW 2113

Dear Mr McArthur,

Maldon Land Rezoning – Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment - updated

We understand Boral Recycling Pty Ltd intends to rezone land from its current designation as RU2 (rural landscapes) to IN3 (heavy industrial) and C2 (environmental conservation) at 40-45 Maldon Bridge Road and Staff Road, Maldon (Lot 1 DP748675, Lot 1 DP795225, Lot W DP163774, Lot X DP161196 and Lot 1 DP162140, Lot 31 DP602144, Lot 1 DP1275495, Lot 2 DP1275495).

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) were engaged to prepare an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment of the land proposed for rezoning (hereafter the 'study area') and submitted the report on the 24 March 2023.

Since this initial submission, Extent Heritage were requested to refine the previous assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area through more detailed background research and an additional targeted site survey with Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council. This report builds upon the initial submission and includes further research and details on the site survey findings.

This report considers:

- Aboriginal heritage constraints with respect to the study area, in the context of the proposed rezoning including Aboriginal heritage compliance requirements or permits required under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* ('the NPWA' or 'the Act') and related Heritage NSW regulations, codes and guidelines; and
- any known approvals required under the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or whether there are any actions arising out of a declaration made pursuant to the *Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

It includes a focus on a tree that has been identified as an Aboriginal scarred tree in a report prepared by City Plan, dated October 2022.

The due diligence assessment identified no registered Aboriginal 'Objects' or 'Places' within the study area.

The potential culturally modified tree identified by City Plan was accessed and the scar assessed to be naturally occurring.

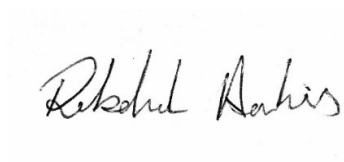
Some areas of high to moderate archaeological potential were identified in the study area, particularly along the banks of Stonequarry Creek and in areas of uncleared vegetation. These areas are primarily confined to the proposed C2 Environmental Conservation zone. The stated objective of the C2 zoning is to protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values. However, it is important to note that several activities causing ground disturbance (e.g. roads, water supply systems and environmental protection works) may still be permitted. These areas of archaeological potential were initially identified in the preliminary assessment and upon further research and a targeted site survey these findings still stand.

We understand that the current rezoning proposal does not propose any impacts across the study area, therefore no specific management processes are required at this stage. Where future ground impacting activities are planned in areas of moderate to high potential (including in the C2 Environmental Conservation zone) the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010) sets out the relevant management process. This would include the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR).

In areas of nil-low potential, works may 'proceed with caution'; however, the potential for Aboriginal archaeology can rarely be entirely excluded and a process should be in place for the management of 'unexpected finds'.

Please do not hesitate to contact me to discuss the findings of our assessment should you have any questions or require further information.

Yours sincerely,



Rebekah Hawkins
Heritage Advisor | Extent Heritage

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative Protection for Aboriginal Heritage in NSW

All 'Aboriginal objects' and 'places' are protected in NSW under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Under Section 86 of the Act, it is an offence to 'harm or desecrate' an 'Aboriginal object' or 'Aboriginal place' without the approval of the Director General of the Department of Planning, and Environment (DPE).

An 'Aboriginal object' is defined by the Act 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 defined by the Act as:

any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 (i.e. a gazetted place).

'Harm' excludes 'trivial or negligible' damage but is otherwise widely defined by the Act to mean 'any act or omission that':

- (a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or
- (b) in relation to an object—moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or
- (c) is specified by the regulations, or
- (d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

An offence under Section 86 of the Act could result in prosecution and significant penalties.

Heritage NSW has established a range of regulations, codes and guidelines as a framework for managing Aboriginal heritage in NSW. The staged risk management process can be summarised in the following steps:

1. Any proposed activity that may cause harm to known Aboriginal Objects or Places will require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) approval prior to commencement of that activity.

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHAR) report must be completed in support of an AHIP application to Heritage NSW.

2. There are certain defences to prosecution under the NPWA in relation to 'low impact activities', provided in Reg. 58 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*. These only apply to areas that do not contain known Aboriginal Objects or gazetted Aboriginal Places.
3. The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010) provides risk-based guidance regarding when an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHAR) report should be prepared in advance of development that might impact an Aboriginal Object or Place. The risk-based process is based around identification of projects that are 'likely' to harm Aboriginal Objects or Places.

There are Commonwealth government heritage requirements under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (ATSIHPA) Act 1984* that augment the NSW state heritage management framework.

The EPBC Act will generally only apply to Aboriginal heritage places of National significance (of 'outstanding value to the nation').

The ATSIHP Act empowers the Commonwealth Minister to make a declaration to halt proposed activities that might harm a 'significant Aboriginal area', being a place 'of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. The Commonwealth Minister will only exercise that power where they are of the opinion that the State legislation does not include appropriate protections.

1.2 Project summary

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) was engaged by Boral Recycling Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for proposed rezoning at 40-45 Maldon Bridge Road and Staff Road Maldon (the study area, Figure 1), within the Wollondilly Local Government Area. The report was initially submitted on the 24 March 2023.

Since this initial submission, Extent Heritage were requested to refine the previous assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area through more detailed background research and an additional targeted site survey with Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council.

We understand Boral Recycling Pty Ltd intends to rezone land from its current designation as RU2 (rural landscapes) to IN3 (heavy industrial) and C2 (environmental conservation) at 40-45 Maldon Bridge Road and Staff Road, Maldon (Lot 1 DP748675, Lot 1 DP795225, Lot W DP163774, Lot X DP161196 and Lot 1 DP162140, Lot 31 DP602144, Lot 1 DP1275495 and Lot 2 DP1275495).

1.3 Scope of work

The due diligence assessment submitted on 24 March 2023 included the following scope of work:

- Search of the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) to identify whether or not there are any known Aboriginal Objects, Places, potential archaeological deposits (PADs) or other site recordings within the study area.
- Search of the World, National and Commonwealth heritage lists and a search of the Commonwealth Government Gazette for any relevant Declarations under the ATSIHPA.
- Desktop review of relevant publicly accessible Aboriginal heritage studies and any previous studies in relation to the study area to understand local Aboriginal site patterning and implications for archaeological potential within the study area. The desktop review also sought to identify any previously documented Aboriginal sites embodying social or spiritual significance at or near the study area.
- Desktop review of geological mapping, soil landscape mapping, NearMap high resolution aerial photographs and historical aerial photographs of the study area to identify landforms and environmental features that might indicate elevated levels of archaeological potential. The review also sought to identify previous disturbance and landscape modifications that have occurred within the study area that may have affected its archaeological potential.
- Site inspection to identify any Aboriginal objects visible on currently exposed ground surfaces, as well as an assessment of the potential culturally modified tree identified by Council. The site inspection also included documentation of previous ground disturbance and modification. The site inspection did not achieve 100% coverage.
- Identification of whether permit approvals or further ACHAR assessment is required in accordance with the risk assessment processes set out in the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010).

In order to further refine the previous assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area the following additional tasks were undertaken:

- Further detailed background research.
- An additional targeted site survey with Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council, constituting preliminary informal consultation.

1.4 Limitations

This due diligence assessment is not a formal ACHAR and is not suitable for use in support of an AHIP application to Heritage NSW. It did not include detailed field investigations, test excavation or formal community consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties.

The assessment is limited to advice regarding Aboriginal heritage constraints and compliance requirements. It does not include consideration of risks that may be associated with historical archaeology, built heritage, or tenure matters in relation to Native Title.

The advice is based on relevant Aboriginal heritage site register searches, desktop research, site inspection, and identification of any heritage constraints, risks, and permit approval requirements.

This investigation assumes the information on previously recorded sites obtained from the AHIMS database is correct as of the date of the AHIMS search. Heritage NSW holds the results of an AHIMS search to be valid for the purposes of due diligence for a period of 12 months from the date of the search.

1.5 Authorship

This report was written by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd. Rebekah Hawkins (Heritage Advisor) was the primary author and researcher. Updates were made by Rebekah Hawkins (Heritage Advisor), Catherine Fenech (Heritage Advisor) and Hannah Morris (Senior Heritage Advisor). Andrew Sneddon (Director) completed the technical and QA review.

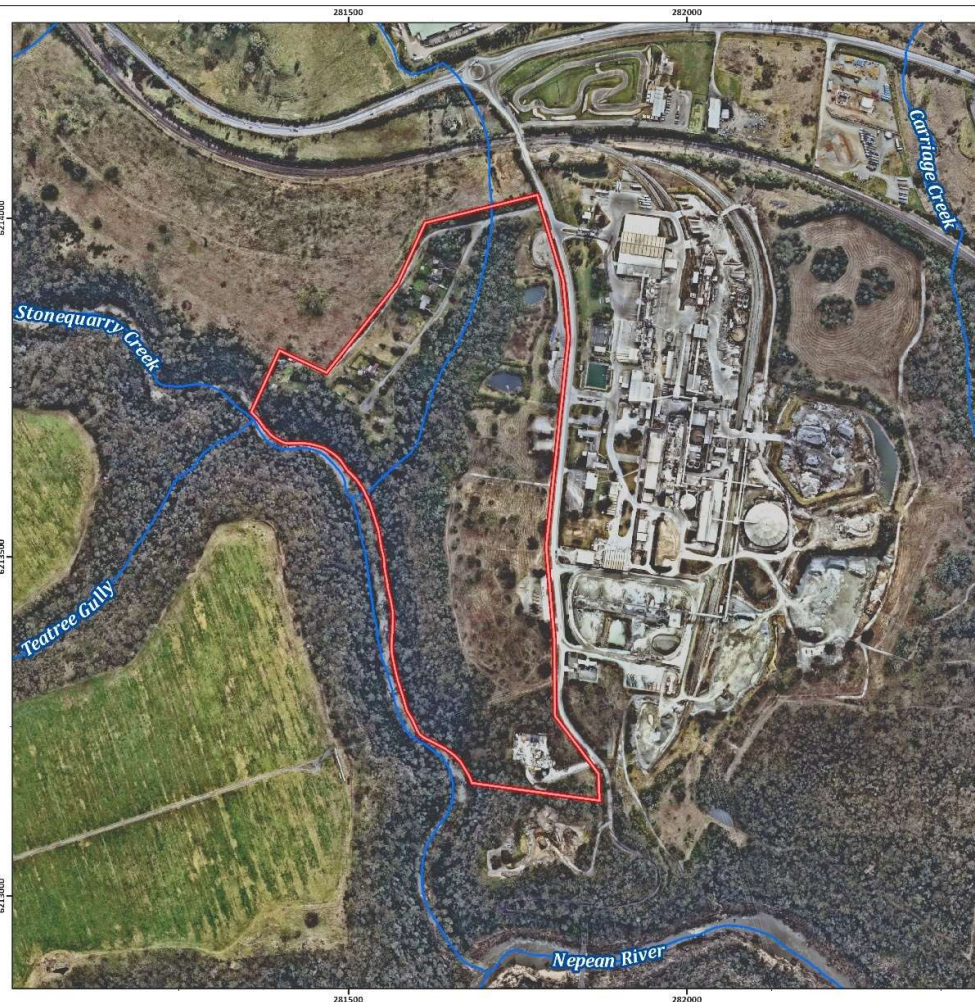
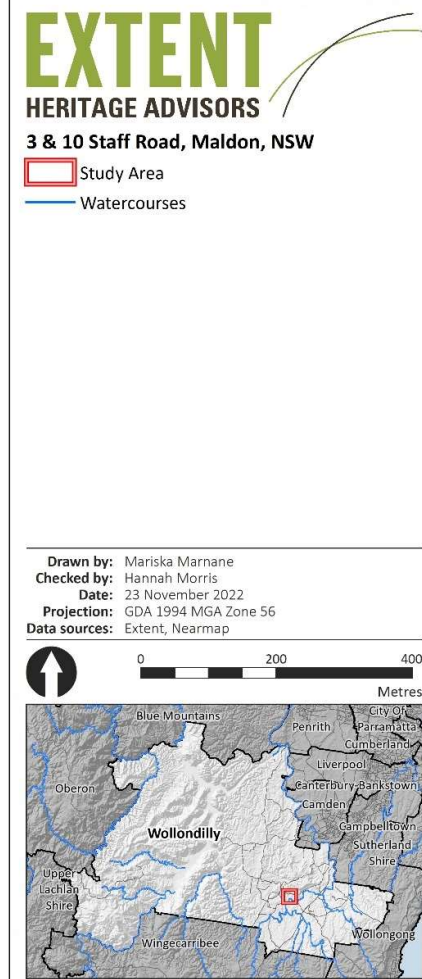


Figure 1. The study area.

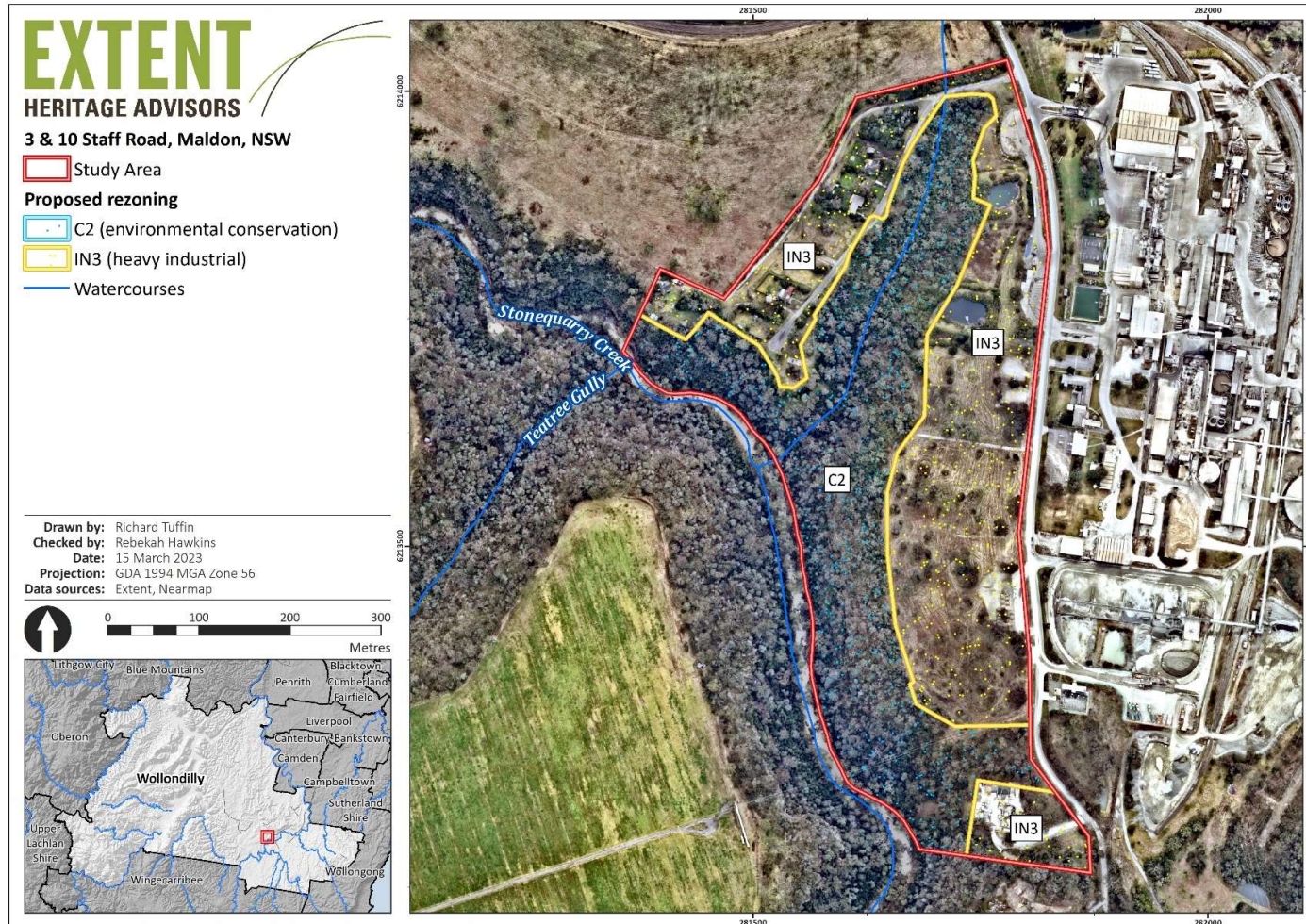


Figure 2. Proposed rezoning areas.

2. Site register searches

2.1 AHIMS search

The Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database includes a register of Aboriginal Objects and Places, and other records in relation to potential archaeological deposits (PADs). AHIMS includes Aboriginal objects and places that were recorded prior to modern GPS technology, and many sites have not been ground-truthed by specialists. It should be regarded as a guide only.

Objects and places recorded by AHIMS are protected by the NPWA.

A search of the Heritage NSW AHIMS database was carried out on 23 November 2022 (Client ID: 734750) (Appendix B).

There are no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The potential culturally modified tree has not been registered. During the update of this report it has been agreed under consultation with the RAP that this tree is not a culturally modified tree.

There are 34 registered Aboriginal sites within 22.4 km² of the study area. The most common site features recorded for the 34 sites are artefacts, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Site features recorded in the AHIMS search area.

Site Features	Number	%
Artefact	17	50
Art (pigment or engraved)	8	23.5
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	4	11.8
Grinding groove	2	5.9
Modified tree (carved or scarred)	2	5.9
Art (pigment or engraved), artefact	1	2.9
TOTAL	34	100

2.2 EPBC Act Search

A search of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) lists indicates the study area does not include any items included on the National, Commonwealth or World lists.

2.3 ATSIHPA declarations search

A search of the Commonwealth Government Gazette indicates that there are no Section 9 (emergency declaration) or Section 10 (other declaration) declarations currently applicable to the study area.

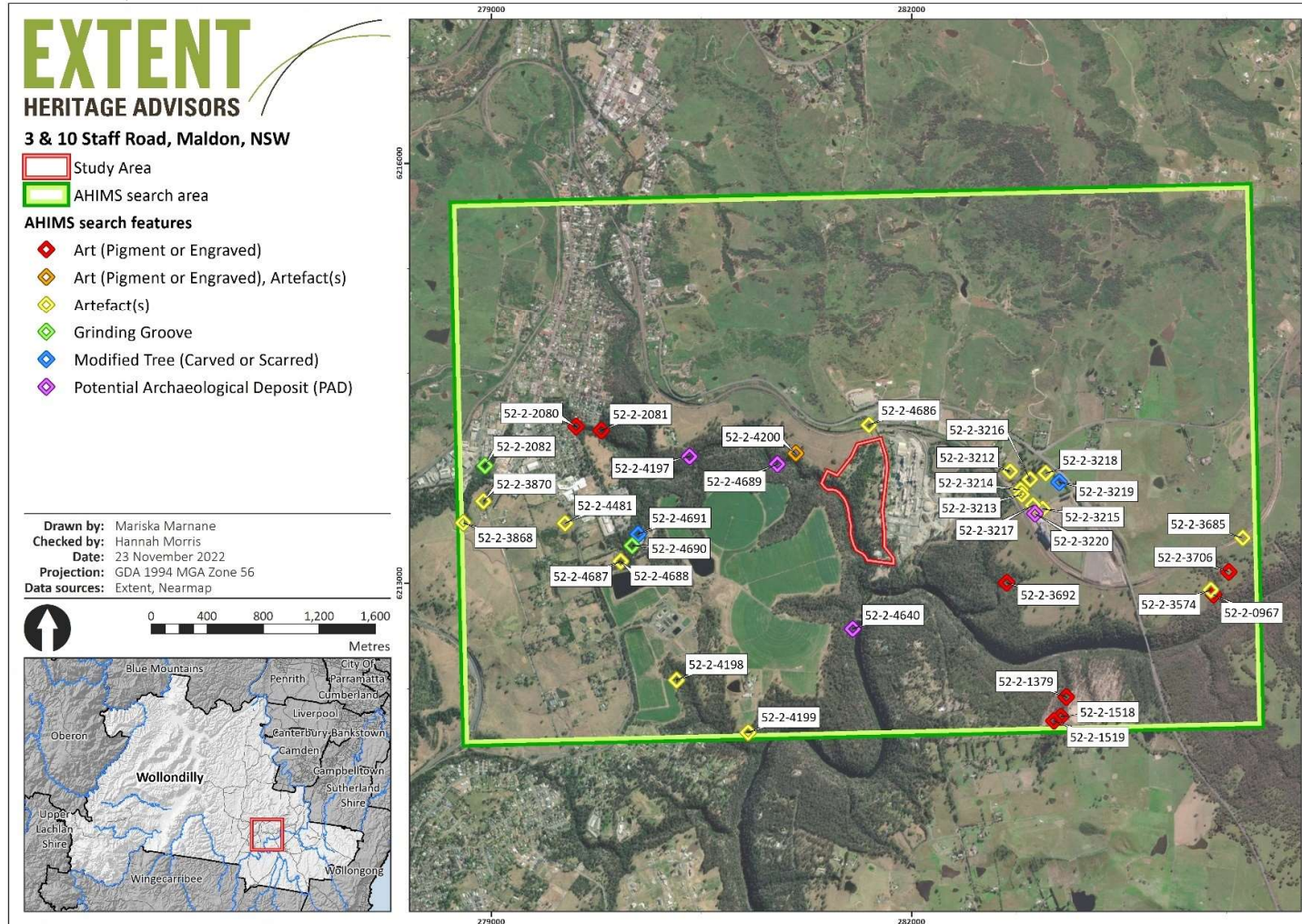


Figure 3. AHIMS Sites in proximity to the study area.

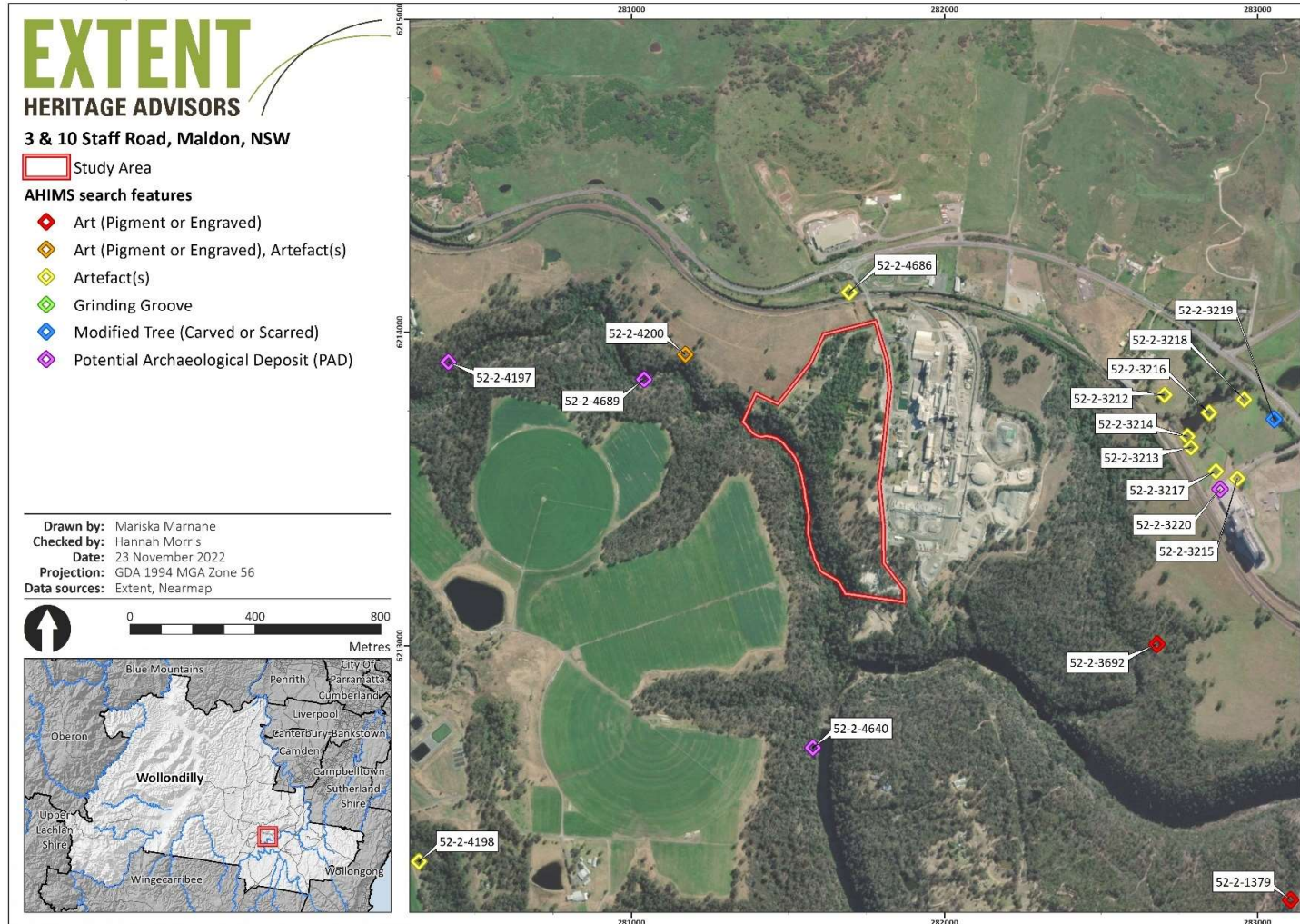


Figure 4. AHIMS sites in proximity to the study area, close view.

3. Desktop research

3.1 Environment and landscape

3.1.1 Geological mapping

The study area lies within the Sydney Basin bioregion, on the central east coast of NSW. Specifically, the study area is within the Cumberland Plain sub-region which is characterised by low undulating hills and wide valleys on Triassic Wianamatta group laminites and shales.

Geological mapping indicates that the study area is located within Hawksbury sandstone parent material with Wianamatta laminites and shales overlaying. Hawksbury sandstone is found within the geological provenance of the Sydney Basin. This geological unit consists of medium-to-coarse grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminate lenses, along with a secondary quartz cement (AGGA 2022). The presence of sandstone parent material indicates there may be potential for site types that are associated with sandstone outcrops, including rock shelters, axe grinding grooves, and/or pecked and abraded art, particularly adjacent to Stonequarry Creek.

3.1.2 Soil landscape mapping

Soil landscape mapping indicates the study area is located mostly within the Blacktown soil landscape with the western boundary of the study area along the bank of Stonequarry Creek within the Hawkesbury soil landscape (Figure 5). The study area is entirely within the Cumberland Plain sub-region which is characterised by gently undulating hills.

The Blacktown soil landscape is associated with low hills and rises with broad rounded crests and ridges, with local relief of up to 30m and slopes of less than 5%. On lower simple slopes, Blacktown soils comprise shallow 10-30cm of clay loam to silty clay loam, over moderately deep to deep (40 to >140cm) clay. These types of residual soils are typically shallow, comprised of thin clay loam, sandy loam or sandy clay loam topsoil (A1 horizon) over heavy clays (B horizon), and usually <50cm deep. The heavy clay unit is generally considered to pre-date the Aboriginal colonisation of Australia, and therefore only the upper A1 horizon has the potential to contain Aboriginal objects.

The shallow depth of Blacktown soils has direct implications for the subsurface presence and survivability of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The soils are rarely deep enough to retain substantial or deep cultural deposits. In addition, even minor disturbance and/or de-vegetation will often result in the complete removal of the upper parts of the soil profile in which Aboriginal objects may occur.

Although the Blacktown soil landscape generally lacks the sort of subsurface deposits in which archaeological material is commonly found, there are a large number of Aboriginal artefacts recorded as surface finds on the Blacktown soil landscape. This is due to soil deflation and erosion processes that have operated on Blacktown soils, and which have tended to expose (rather than bury) the former land surfaces on which stone artefacts were deposited.

Conversely, the Hawkesbury soil landscape is steep (slopes >25%) with local relief from 40-200m and a high presence of blocky Hawkesbury Sandstone rock outcrop (>50%). Boulders and cobbles dominate (up to 50%) of the ground surface. Shallow (<50cm) colluvial soils consisting of sands associated with rock outcrops are characteristic with some deeper sands inside benches and along joints and fractures. Topsoils are characterised by sand to sandy loam that are porous. It is highlighted, however, that the high degree of slope in these areas can result in major erosion. The vegetation remains mostly uncleared due to the rugged nature of this landscape and is characterised by dry sclerophyll open-woodland with some areas of taller open-forest of wet-sclerophyll and closed-forest (rainforest). Due to the rugged nature of part of the study area and the presence of the Nepean River, while some of the vegetation has been cleared, the majority may reflect pre-invasion vegetation.

3.1.3 Hydrology

An analysis of topographical mapping and NearMap high resolution aerial photographs indicates the study area contains an ephemeral first-order watercourse running south-west across the northern portion draining into Stonequarry Creek (Figure 6). Stonequarry Creek, a permanent fourth-order waterway runs just outside the study area, along the western boundary, with the study area containing the steep bank of this watercourse. Additionally, the Nepean River, which Stonequarry Creek drains into, is approximately 250m south of the study area. The Nepean River, as a large permanent and significant watercourse in the Cumberland Plain is associated with significant archaeological deposits and cultural material. The river is a key resource for both Aboriginal and historic settlement. The study area lies within the Hawkesbury-Nepean River catchment.

3.1.4 Landforms

Heritage NSW specifies five landscape features which are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects (DECCW, 2010):

- Within 200 m of waters.
- Within a sand dune system.
- On a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- Within 200 m below or above a cliff face.
- Within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Based on analysis of topography and aerial photography in addition to two site visits, the study area is within 200m of a permanent watercourse (Stonequarry Creek) and includes several rockshelters, particularly along the bank of Stonequarry Creek.

Additional research was carried out as part of the report update in June 2023. No additional information was identified. The analysis of available data was deemed relevant and up to date.

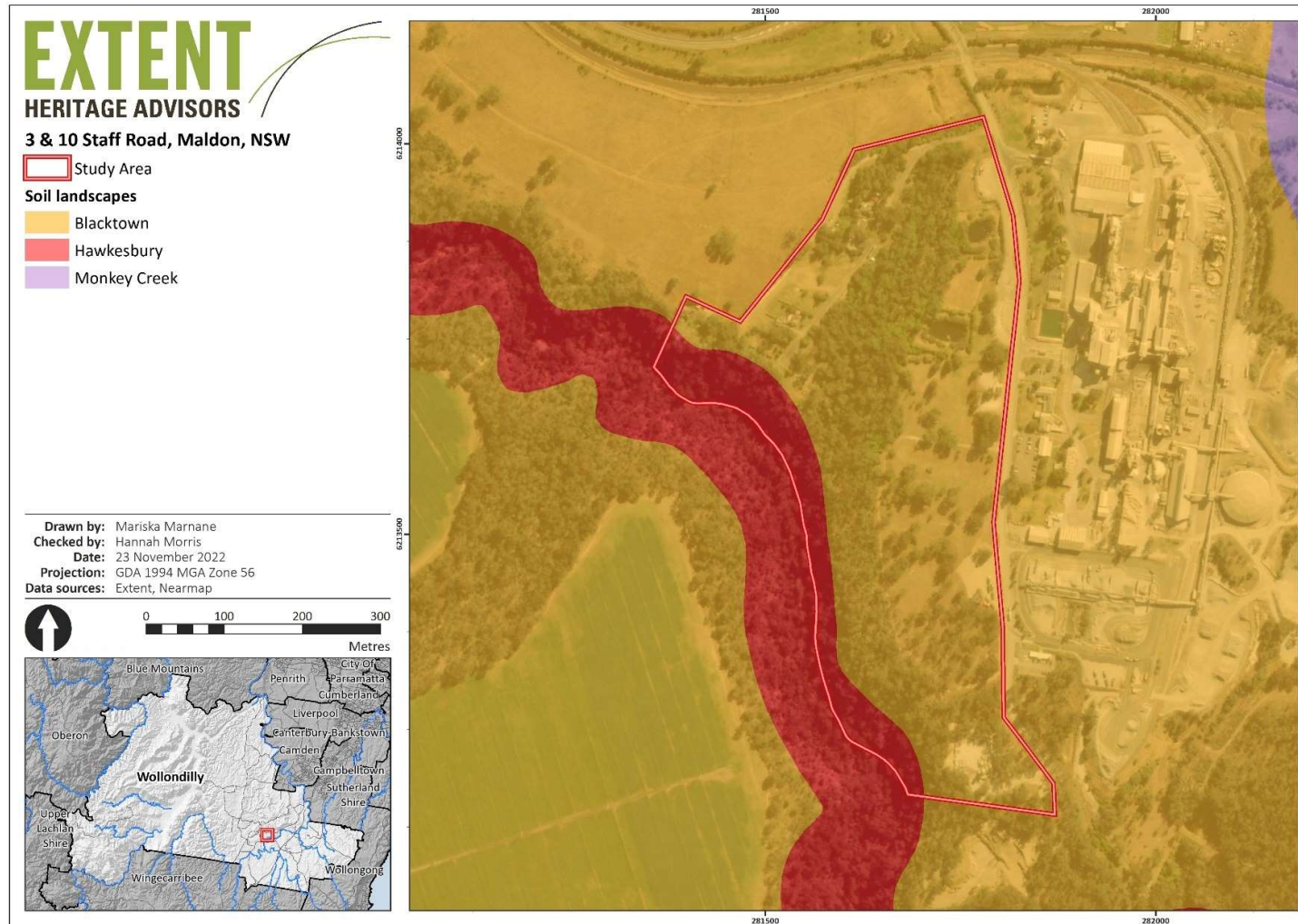


Figure 5. Soil landscapes within the study area.

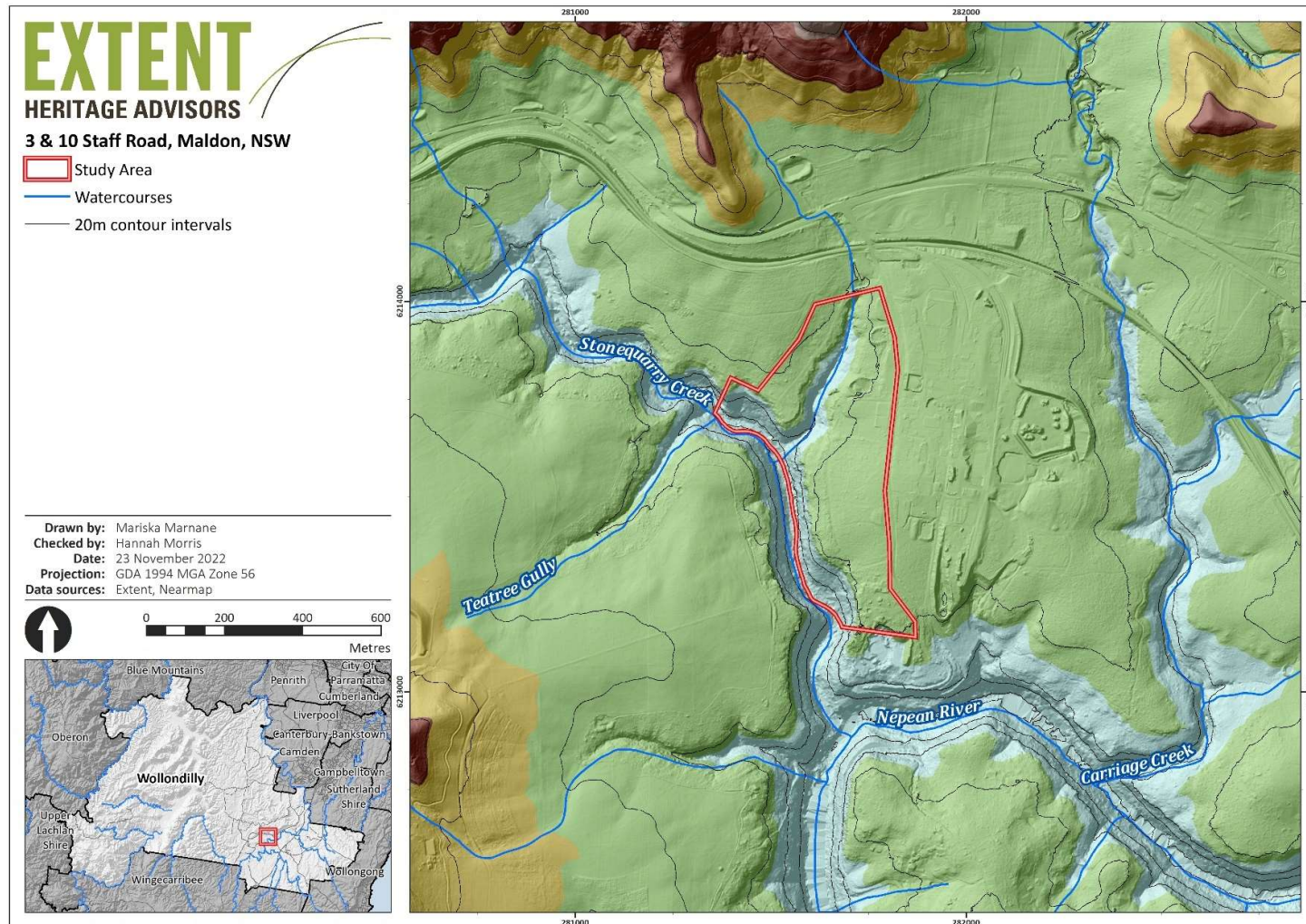


Figure 6. Water courses within and surrounding the study area.

3.2 Heritage studies

3.2.1 Regional studies and site patterning

The Sydney Basin has been subject to over 70 years of archaeological investigation through both academic research and cultural resource management. Some of the earliest investigations were undertaken on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River corridor at Lapstone and Shaw's Creek and included the seminal works of McCarthy (1948) in his attempt to disentangle the Aboriginal stone typology; and the excavations of Kii rock shelter by Kohen et al. (1984) which aimed to characterise the colonisation of the basin. Other notable investigations include the works of Stockton and Holland (1974) in the Blue Mountains, and Lampert (1966, 1971), Megaw (1965, 1968), Moore (1970, 1981) and Nanson et al. (1987), which all aimed to understand the history and behaviour of past Aboriginal use and occupation in the region. These studies collectively identified early colonisation of the Sydney Basin ~40,000 years BP with a significant increase in evidence for occupation in the last few thousand years.

Over the intervening years there has been a large number of development driven archaeological investigations across the Cumberland Plain to the west of the Sydney CBD. This has resulted in a large data set that has helped fill in the gaps within patterns of past occupation and use of the region. Several key studies undertaken on the major river systems of the Sydney Basin, including the Parramatta River, Georges River, Hawkesbury-Nepean and Hunter River/Wollombi Brook have demonstrated the presence of Pleistocene, and often Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) occupation (AHMS, 2015; Hughes et al., 2014; McDonald, 2008). Investigation of the wider Cumberland Plain has been extensive with the notable studies by McDonald (1995) at the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project, providing the first large-scale systematic study of lesser creek lines, including Second Ponds Creek and Killarney Chain of Ponds, and demonstrating the intensification of occupation during the last few thousand years. A subsequent study using a similar methodology was undertaken by Extent Heritage (then AHMS) (2015) who investigated the banks of Eastern Creek, First Ponds Creek and Cattai Creek as part of water infrastructure installation and found similar results; and further characterising the nature of the archaeological assemblage. Over 7,000 sites have been recorded and registered on the DPC Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on the Cumberland Plain, reflecting both the wealth of the archaeological record and the number of archaeological investigations undertaken in this region. Consequently, the Cumberland Plain is the most intensively investigated archaeological landscape in Australia.

These studies, as well as hundreds of others, have provided us with a more accurate fine-grained understanding of the archaeological resource and past human behaviour within the Sydney Basin. The most reliable information currently indicates that Aboriginal people likely visited and colonised the Sydney Basin around 35,000 years BP, with sites such as PT 12 (Williams et al., 2014), SGCD 16 (Fal Brook Site) (Koettig, 1987) and the Parramatta Sand Sheet (McDonald, 2008) all showing activation at this time. Occupation appears to have been constrained to the major river corridors, with a focus on local resources and raw materials, with the archaeological record dominated by stone tools composed of primarily indurated mudstone/tuff (IMT) and volcanic river cobbles. These areas remained occupied, and use

intensified during the LGM – a period of extreme aridity – with recent models highlighting the Sydney Basin as a likely refuge during this time (Williams et al., 2013).

Our understanding of the post-LGM period remains poor, with archaeological deposits continuing to indicate refugia-like behaviour despite improving climatic and resource conditions. Similarly, the early and mid-Holocene (10-5,000 years BP) also appears highly variable in the archaeological record, although several sites now suggest the expansion of populations along lesser river corridors such as Eastern Creek and Cattai Creek (AHMS, 2014, 2015). Finally, the late Holocene (5,000-0 years BP) sees extensive occupation and in-filling of the Cumberland Plain with the vast majority of the 12,000 or so sites recorded indicative of this period. This is a pattern that was also identified by Attenbrow (2010) in her detailed study of temporal changes in settlement patterns within the Mangrove Creek Catchment to the north of Sydney. While material culture is found on all landforms and locations, there remains a propensity for occupation and activity along riverine corridors, and focussed upon large silcrete raw material resources, such as Plumpton Ridge (West Schofields).

With specific reference to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River corridor, there are numerous studies, mostly in the vicinity of residential and/or infrastructure development at Penrith, Windsor and Pitt Town (Austral Archaeology, 2011; Extent Heritage (then AHMS), 2011; Williams et al., 2012, 2014, 2015), demonstrating that deep sand profiles exist in localised areas along the Hawkesbury-Nepean River usually on elevated terraces (>16 m AHD) from within which significant Aboriginal cultural deposits are recovered. Such cultural deposits generally show evidence of significant antiquity – some of the earliest evidence of people in the Sydney Basin (~36,000 years ago) – and are often of high archaeological and cultural value. The assemblages tend to be characterised by the use of indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC) and other volcanic raw materials with an upper unit containing Holocene artefacts dominated by silcrete and quartz. The alluvial terraces of the Nepean River may display similar formation processes, though higher levels of energy due to the outflow from the Bents Basin waterhole may cause the alluvial terraces to be less stable, in particular at lower elevations.

The regional studies indicate the most common site types found on the kinds of landforms present in the study area include artefact scatters, buried archaeological deposits, culturally modified trees and art.

Additional research was carried out as part of the June 2023 report update. No additional information was identified. The analysis of available regional data is relevant and up to date.

3.2.2 Local studies

The local studies indicate there may be potential for Aboriginal sites within parts of the study area that include:

- Artefact scatters, and or buried archaeological deposits within relatively undisturbed land surfaces within 200m of permanent water (Stonequarry Creek).
- Scarred or carved trees in areas that contain old growth native trees.

- Rockshelters containing cultural deposits and/or art within parts of the study area that contain sandstone escarpment benches with rock overhangs.
- Axe grinding grooves on exposed sandstone adjacent to creeks or where pools of water are retained in the rock.
- Pecked and abraded art on exposed sandstone platforms.

SQ1 (Picton) – Kelleher Nightingale, 2013 (AHIMS # 52-2-4200)

The site consisted of a complex of rock shelters located around a large freshwater rock pool with an associated artefact scatter above the cliff line. The area formed a natural break in the steep northern gully face, and it is likely that this area was used in the past as an access point for Stonequarry Creek and the Nepean River. The artefact scatter of over 20 Aboriginal objects produced from chert, mudstone, silcrete and quartz was identified on a small knoll overlooking steep sandstone cliffs and Stonequarry Creek. The artefacts were located along an unsealed track and within the interface between a sandstone outcrop and remnant sediment deposits. One large rock shelter approximately 95 meters long on the western side of the rock pool contained nine faded charcoal motifs and one silcrete core. In addition, two rock shelters located approximately 10 meters east of the rock pool exhibited sandy deposits contained by overhang collapse. The potential for Aboriginal archaeological objects to exist within these deposits was high, based on known sites and landscape location.

Greater Macarthur Investigation Area, Aboriginal and Historic Heritage – Gap Analysis and Future Direction – AHMS, 2016

AHMS was commissioned by DPE to undertake an Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Gap Analysis of the Greater Macarthur Investigation Area (GMIA) in order to develop a regional study to highlight the knowns and unknowns for a potential Growth Centre. The report aimed to:

- To compile and review of existing documentation and listing for Aboriginal and historic heritage within the GMIA.
- To identify areas where previous assessment has been minimal or lacking.
- To identify areas of key Aboriginal and historical interest and/or significance.
- To propose future priorities for subsequent investigation should GMIA be progressed as a growth area.
- Identify areas of high conservation value in relation to cultural heritage

AHMS concluded that Aboriginal and historic heritage investigation in the GMIA had been limited, and it is likely that extensive and/or significant Aboriginal sites would be prevalent along the large river systems and their riparian corridors. Tributaries of the Nepean River were identified as key areas and a predictive model was developed that identified the bank along Stonequarry Creek as high potential, extending up within the ephemeral creek line. Moderate potential was identified across majority of the remaining portion of the study area containing remnant vegetation.

Nepean River Rock Shelter – AECOM Australia, 2020 (AHIMS # 52-2-4640)

The site comprises a sandstone overhang fronting to the Nepean River, with an area of PAD, measuring approximately 25 x 5m and located 30m from the Nepean River. There is dispersed sandstone rockfall present towards the dripline, with the remainder of the site covered in a sandy deposit. Preliminary investigations did not identify surface evidence of occupation deposits or visible evidence of art on the overhang walls or roof, however the sandy floor deposit has archaeological potential.

Stonequarry Creek Rock Shelter – Comber Consultants, 2021 (AHIMS # 52-2-4689)

The area of PAD is located within a rock shelter on the western bank of Stonequarry Creek on a steep cliff, with a north-easterly aspect. There is a complex of three rock shelters, with the main rock shelter measuring approximately 35 x 5 x 5m and showing evidence of weathering. Markings were identified in the rock shelter however after inspection with Cubbitch Barta, they did not appear to be art. The floor of the rockshelters is covered in a sandy deposit which has archaeological potential.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment: Stonequarry Commercial Picton – AHMS, 2014b (AHIMS # 103104)

In 2014, AHMS conducted a survey adjacent to Stonequarry Creek in Picton. Ground surface visibility across the activity area was generally very low, leading to difficulty in determining the nature, extent and density of potential surface Aboriginal cultural heritage within areas of dense vegetation cover. Although no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified, the survey did identify landforms with the potential for sub-surface archaeology to be present. The assessment recommended the proposed re-zoning of the area could proceed, however prior to any proposed impact further assessment should be undertaken.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment: Picton East Rezoning – AHMS, 2014c (AHIMS # 103105)

In 2014, AHMS carried out a survey as part of the assessment for the proposed rezoning of the area. Ground visibility across the subject area varied from high to low but overall was limited. The survey was ineffective in identifying the nature and extent of potential cultural heritage however it did identify landforms with the potential for sub-surface Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present. The assessment recommended the proposed re-zoning of the area could proceed, however prior to any proposed impact further assessment should be undertaken.

3.3 Previous disturbance

An analysis of NearMap high resolution aerial photography and a series of historical aerial photographs (1961, 1972 and 1990) indicates the study area has been subject to prior landform modification and disturbance. By 1961 (Figure 7), vegetation clearing and construction of workers cottages with associated roads had been undertaken with ground disturbance activities likely including cutting and filling. Vegetation along the bank of Stonequarry Creek and along the unnamed watercourse running south-west across the site appears to have not been cleared to the same degree and may contain remnant vegetation. No major further disturbance appears to have occurred by 1972 (Figure 8) with possibly some light clearing in the southern portion of the study area. By 1990 (Figure 9) two dams had been constructed in the north-east and

clearing had increased in the southern portion, with the construction of a road and industrial activity. Between 1990 and present day (2022) several dwellings have since been demolished and the dams remain in use, with some further clearing occurring in the southern portion. There remains a large portion of the study area that appears to have not been cleared, particularly along the bank of Stonequarry Creek and the corridor along the unnamed ephemeral creek running south-west. Major areas of disturbance have been mapped in Figure 10.

Further analysis of the major areas of disturbance has been undertaken as part of the June 2023 update of this report. Historical mapping from 1933 indicates that no buildings were noted in the area of Staff Road (Figure 11). Further imagery from 1949 shows Lots 16 and 18 as transferred to Metropolitan Portland Cement Ltd in 1949. This plan also shows no indication of prior structures between Staff Road and Stonequarry Creek (Figure 12). Detail from a 1954 map of Camden, NSW, shows buildings are present at Maldon during this period. The available plans are only schematics; however, they do show structures noted on both Staff and Park Roads (Figure 13). The building on Lot 14 is not shown, as this plan predates its construction prior to the 1961 aerial (Figure 7).

Further analysis indicated that no further areas of disturbance were identified, and historical mapping indicates that little historical disturbance has occurred between Staff Road and Stonequarry Creek prior to the construction of staff residences during the late 1940 – early 1950s.

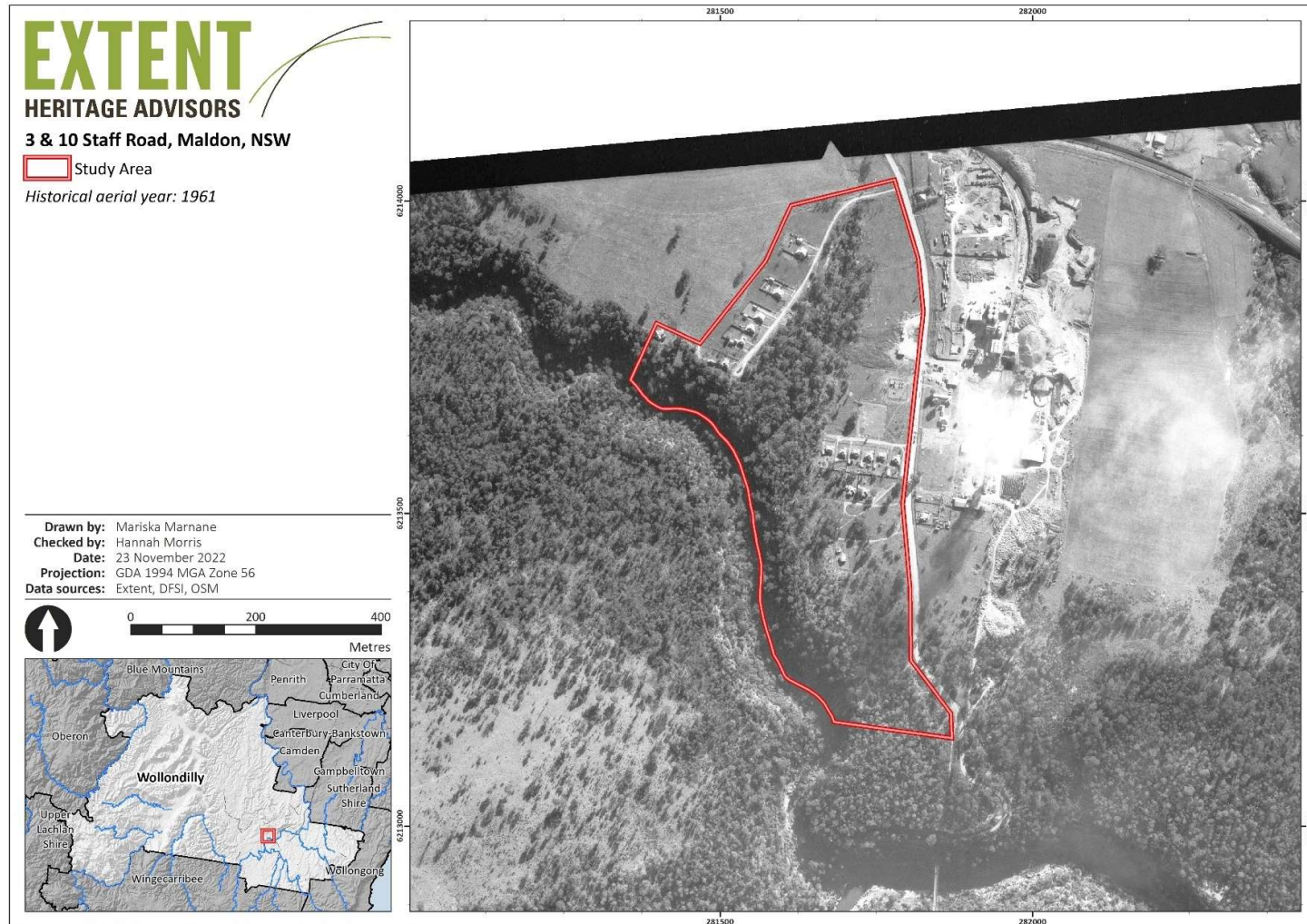


Figure 7. Historical aerial 1961.

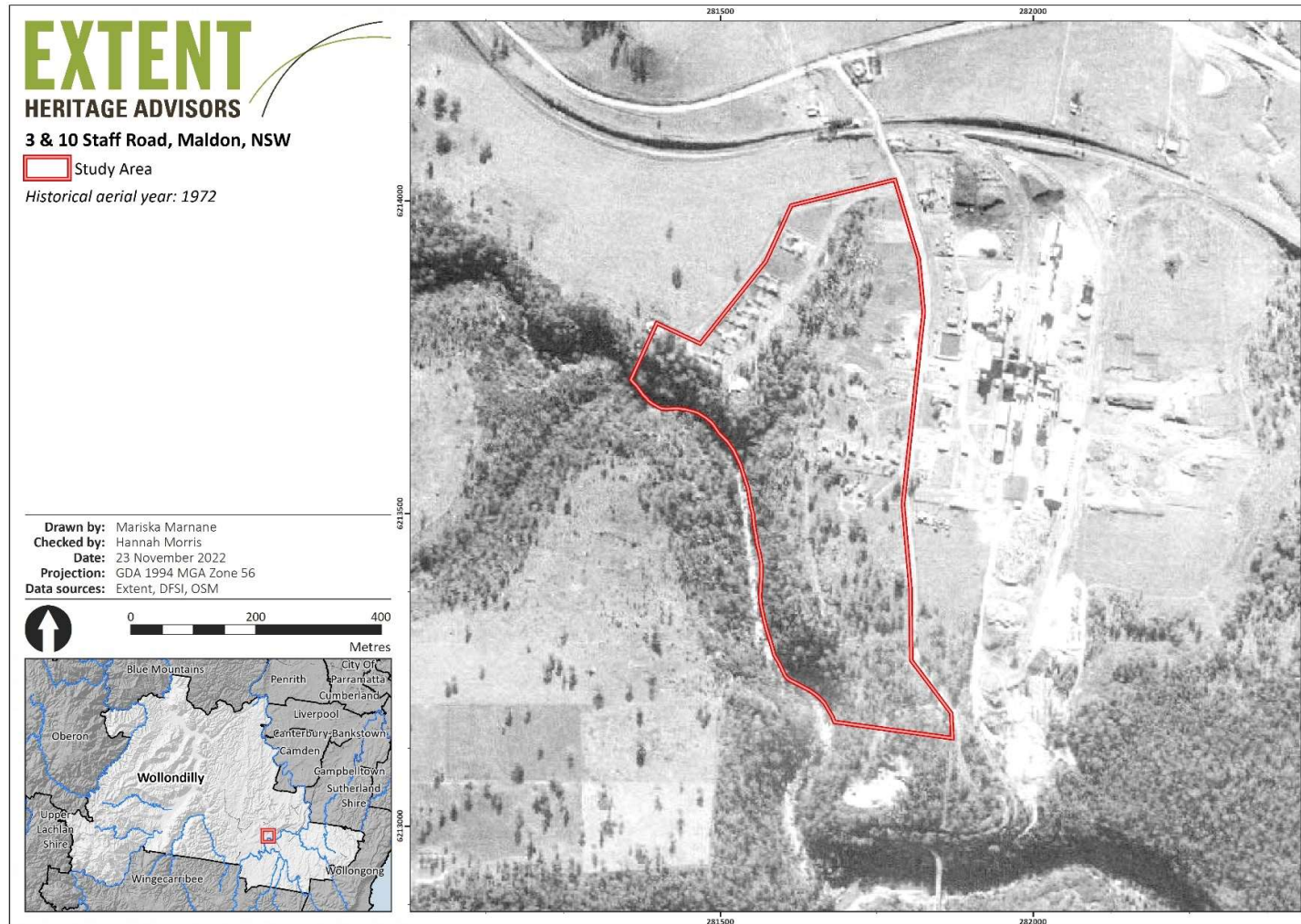


Figure 8. Historical aerial 1972.

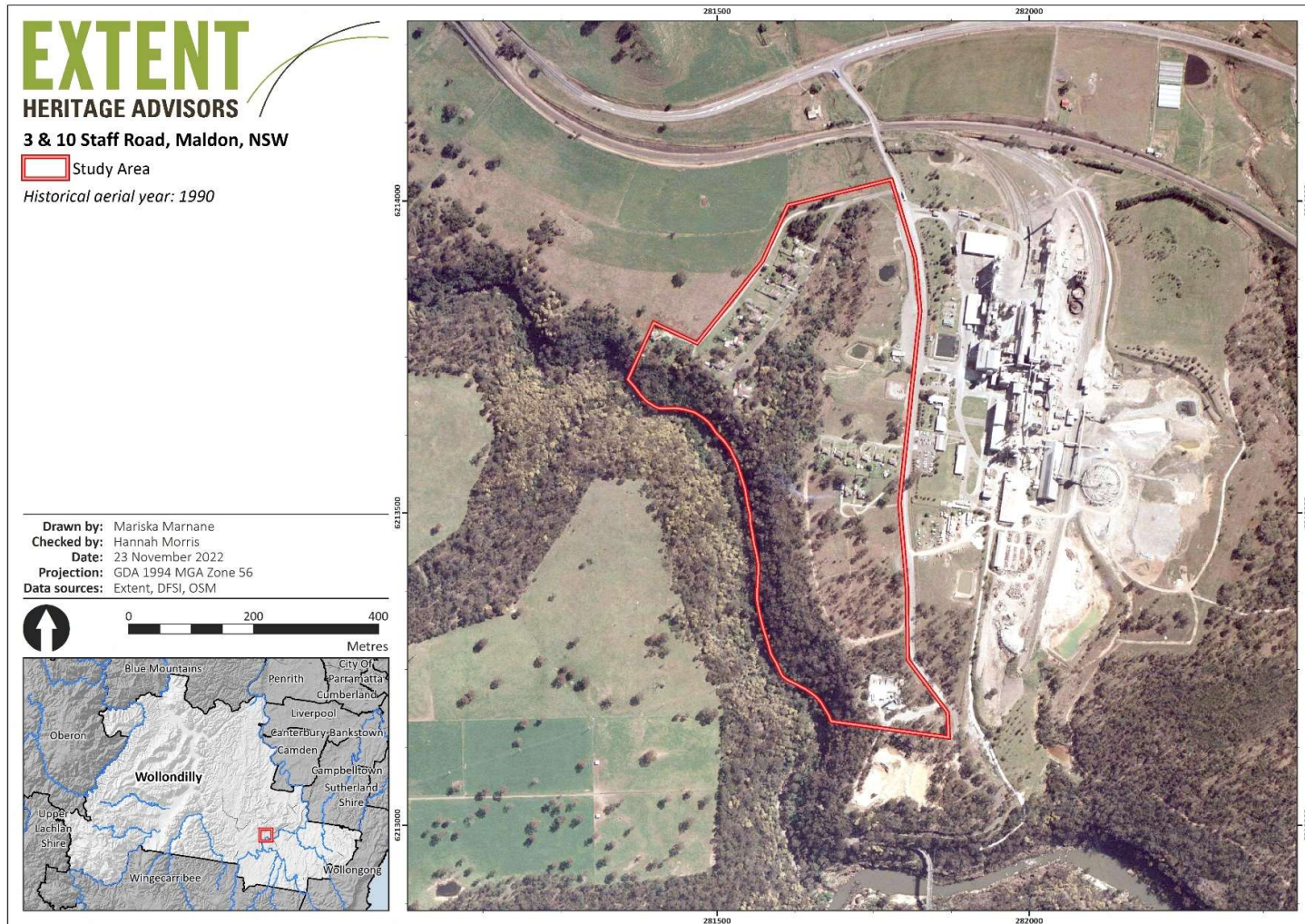


Figure 9. Historical aerial 1990.

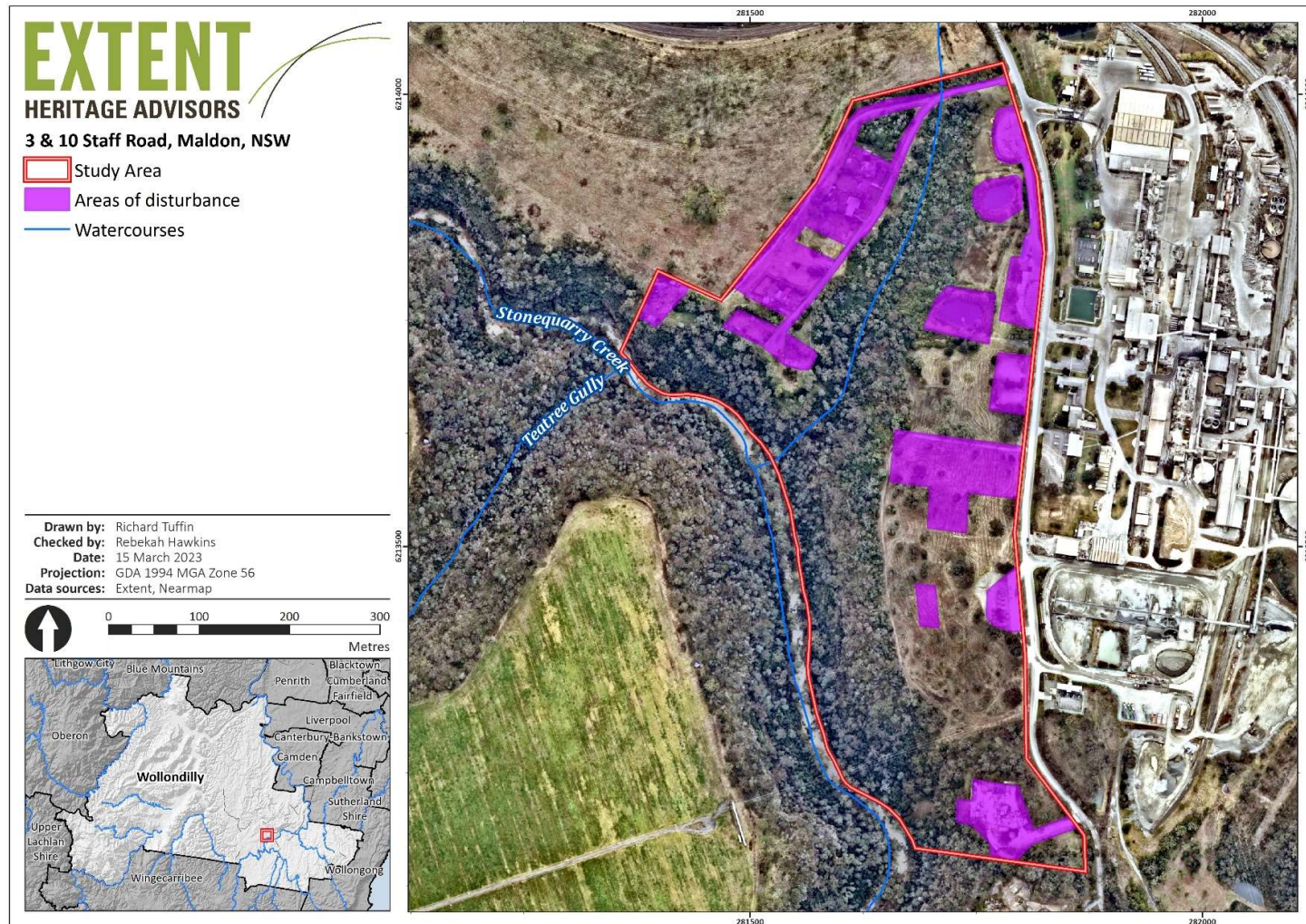


Figure 10. Major areas of disturbance within the study area.

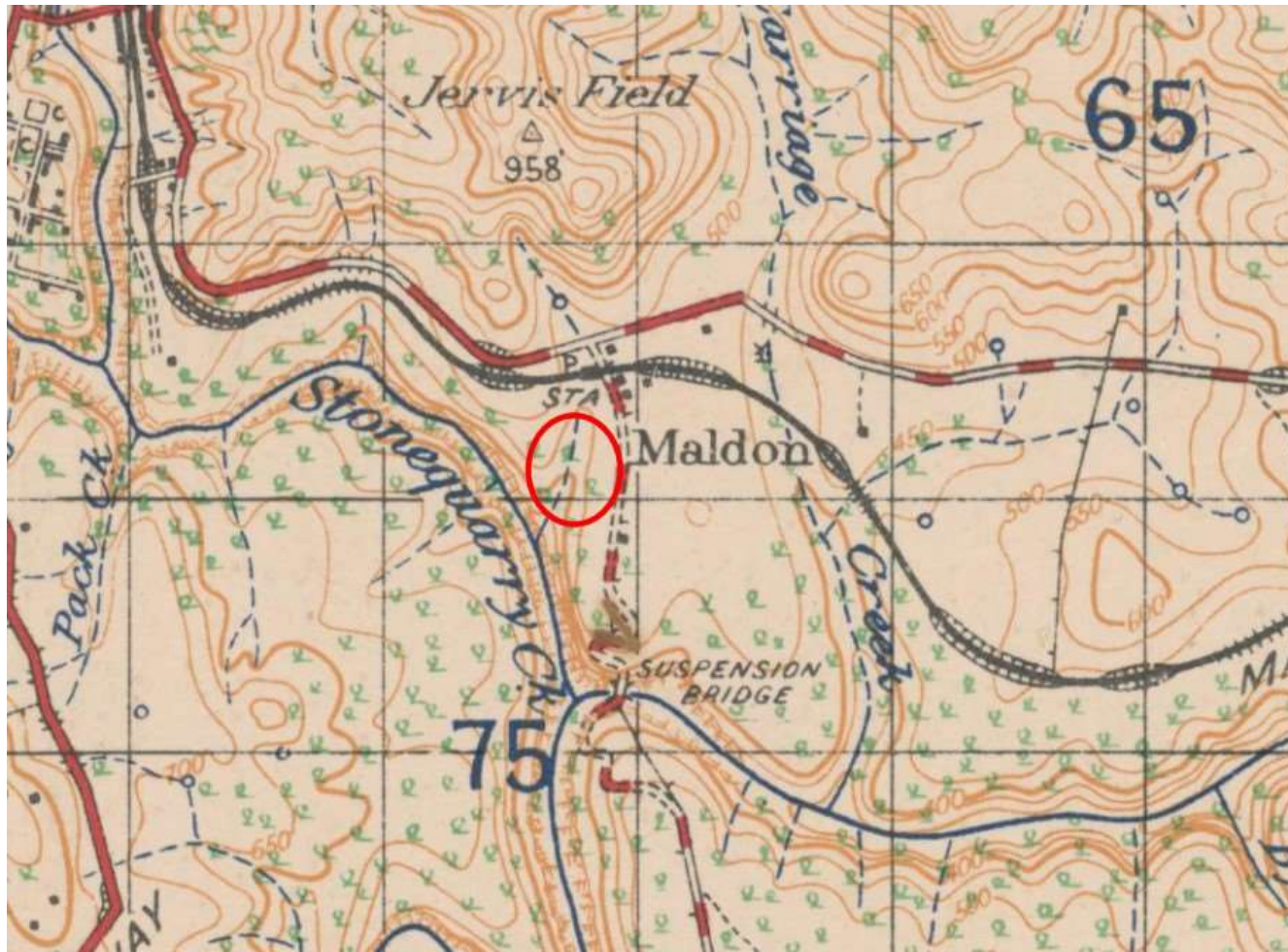


Figure 11. Detail from 1933 map of Camden, NSW, showing buildings at Maldon. No buildings are noted in the area of Staff Road (approximate area circled in red).

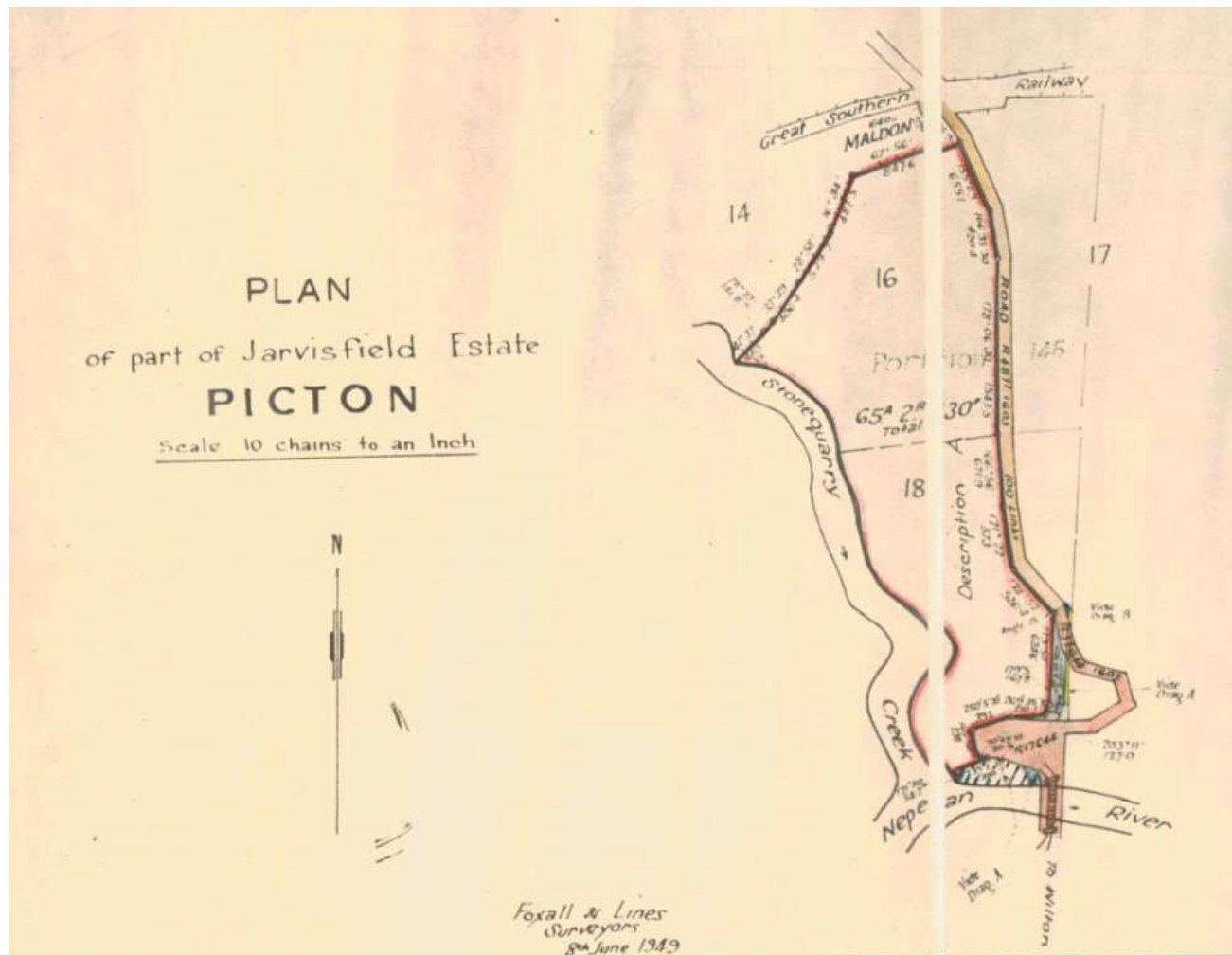


Figure 12. Plan 8 June 1949 showing Lots 16 and 18 transferred to Metropolitan Portland Cement Ltd in 1949.

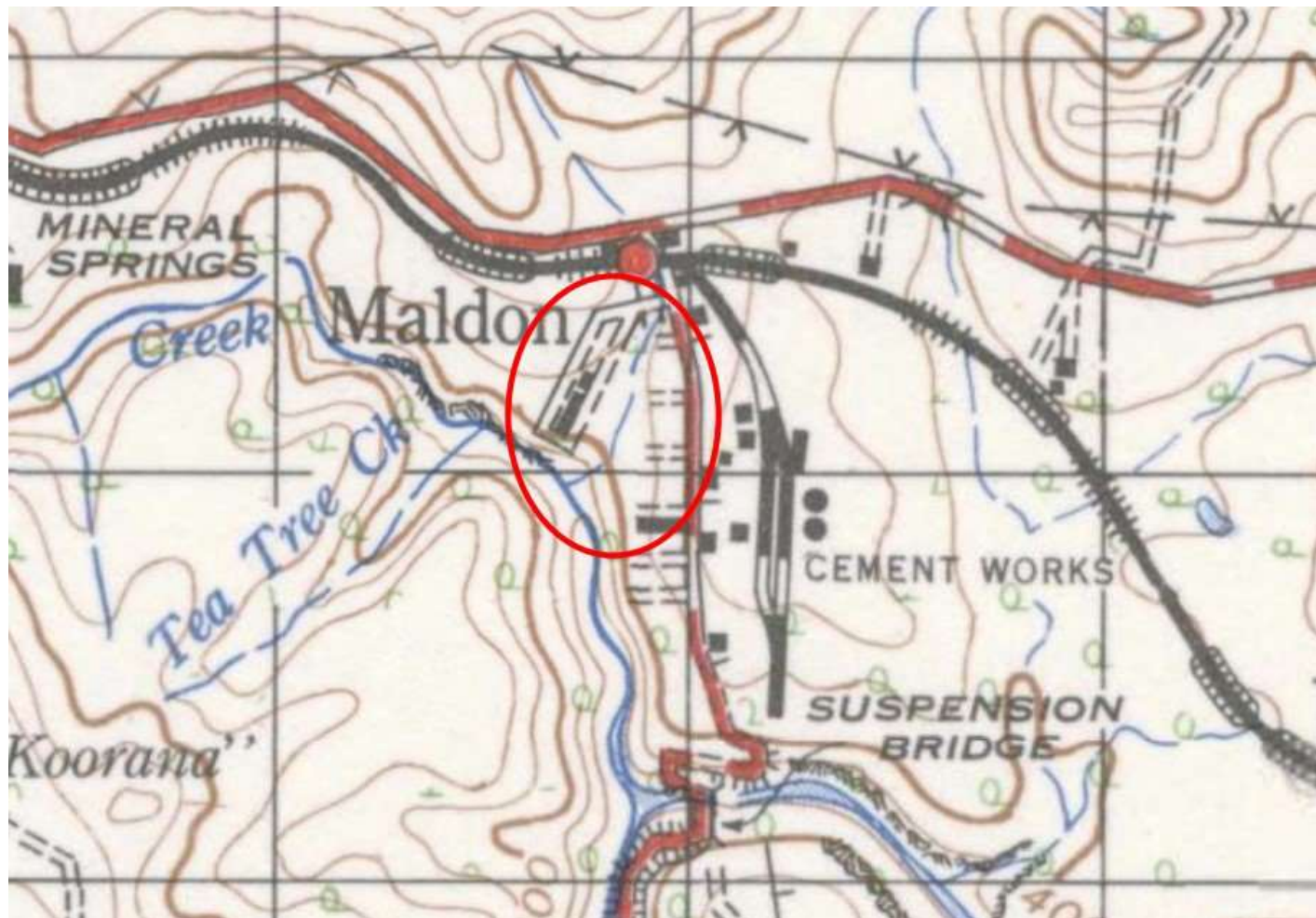


Figure 13. Detail from 1954 map of Camden, NSW, showing buildings at Maldon. Buildings are noted on both Staff and Park Roads (approximate location circled red).

4. Site inspection

4.1 Initial site inspection

An archaeological site inspection was undertaken on 15 December 2022 by Hannah Morris (Senior Heritage Advisor) and Rebekah Hawkins (Heritage Advisor) of Extent Heritage. Exposed ground surfaces were inspected to determine whether any surface artefact scatters or isolated artefacts were present. Mature native trees were identified and inspected for any potential cultural modifications, particularly the tree previously identified by City Plan. Rock overhangs were inspected to identify any surface artefacts, art, or potential deposits. Levels of disturbance were also assessed across the site.

The study area was accessed along Staff Road, whereby the potential Aboriginal scarred tree to the south of 3 Staff Road, identified by Council, was assessed. The tree was identified and appears dead (Plate 1). Two scars were observed (Plate 2 and Plate 4), one 2.3m in length and the other 1.5m in length, both being 250mm wide. The large scar displayed evidence of regrowth, with a branch from it cut (Plate 3). The tree was located to the south of 3 Staff Road within a relatively flat grassed area, gently sloping towards Stonequarry Creek. Both scars on the tree appear naturally formed, with no cultural modification evident. This conclusion was supported by a representative of the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (Section 4.2).

Disturbance from the houses along Staff Road was assessed, with evidence of ground impacts in the form of septic tanks and services in addition to the construction of the dwellings (Plate 5-Plate 7). Additional impacts across the study area included roadways (Plate 8 and Plate 12) and cleared and levelled areas associated with the concrete plant, mostly along Maldon Bridge Road (Plate 9 and Plate 10) in addition to the current cement works in the southern portion of the site that was unable to be accessed. An electrical easement crosses the southern portion of the site from north-east to south-west (Plate 11), with cleared vegetation until the slope increases down to Stonequarry Creek. Most of these areas were assessed as having low Aboriginal potential due to the construction impacts.

The steep slopes of Stonequarry Creek, within the boundary of the study area was accessed, however due to the dense vegetation and steep nature of the landform only a portion of the bank could be visited. Several sandstone overhangs were identified, particularly south of Staff Road (Plate 13, Plate 14 and Plate 16). While there was some historical disturbance in these overhangs, including a historical engraving (Plate 15) and rubbish, the size of these overhangs and the accumulation of sediment may indicate that there is potential for stratified significant deposits. The steep bank was also accessed to the west of Park Road, with additional sandstone overhangs identified (Plate 17). The view across Stonequarry Creek from the bank illustrates the steep nature of the landform and the dense vegetation (Plate 18). No rock art or Aboriginal objects were identified during the brief assessment. However, it should be noted that engravings on sandstone can be very shallow and detailed assessment in excellent light conditions (especially low raking light) would be required to completely eliminate the potential for such art. In addition, only a small portion of the overhangs were accessed and assessed.

The cleared areas west of Maldon Bridge Road, where previous dwellings were located and since demolished, was assessed (Plate 19 and Plate 20). However, the dense tall grass reduced the visibility, with exposures only present along tracks (Plate 21 and Plate 22).

The unnamed creek that drains into Stonequarry Creek was investigated and was found to be flowing steadily at that time (Plate 23) due to recent good rainfall. However, it is likely to be an ephemeral watercourse. It had been scoured by recent flows. The vegetation along the banks of the creek was dense, however some areas of exposure were identified, with no Aboriginal objects identified. Smaller sandstone overhangs were present along the creek line (Plate 24 to Plate 26).

Overall, the study area consists of the steep eastern bank of Stonequarry creek, with several large sandstone overhangs present. Vegetation appears to have not been cleared in these steep areas and along the unnamed creek line. Dense, tall grass covered a large portion of the site in cleared areas, reducing visibility, confined only to narrow tracks. Moderate to high levels of disturbance were observed, particularly in association with the construction and demolition of the dwellings and areas associated with the concrete plant and cement works.

4.2 Additional site inspection

A second archaeological site inspection was undertaken on 31 May 2023 by Hannah Morris (Senior Heritage Advisor) and Catherine Fenech (Heritage Advisor) of Extent Heritage, Shazda Brown (Cultural Officer Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council) representing Tharawal and Cameron McArthur representing Boral Property Group. This site inspection re-assessed the same locations as the previous inspection (15 December 2022) as a RAP had not been present during the initial inspection.

The potential Aboriginal scarred tree to the south of 3 Staff Road previously identified was re-assessed. In discussion with the Tharawal LALC representative in attendance, it was determined that the tree is not culturally modified. The tree was described as a type not known to be used for scarring. Moreover, it appeared that the scar may have been caused by lightning.

Disturbance along Staff Road was noted from the desktop analysis of aerials and during the initial site visit. Ground disturbance included septic tanks, services, roadways, dwellings, and associated garden beds (Plate 7 and 8). Additional disturbance in this area identified during the site visit was the dumping of furniture and appliances on the edge of the escarpment south of Staff Road (Plate 31). During the inspection, Mr Brown and Mr McArthur both voiced their preference that these items be removed.

Portions of Stonequarry Creek were visited by Extent Heritage representatives during the initial site visit. However, due to the steepness of the slopes and limited access due to dense vegetation, only a portion of the site could be accessed safely at the time. The zone along Stonequarry Creek had been identified as holding high archaeological potential for artefacts and art sites. As such, it was important to revisit the area with an Aboriginal representative to further understand archaeological potential and significance. During this site inspection, the entire length of Stonequarry Creek within the study area was traversed.

The sandstone overhangs were considered one of the most important features within the site (Plate 28 to 30). The steep banks on the western extent of the study area were also accessed during this site visit meaning additional sandstone overhangs were able to be inspected (Plate 33 and 34). Each significant or interesting stone overhang was closely inspected for artefacts, art, or any other archaeological or cultural features. While no artefacts or features were identified, Mr Brown agreed that these areas should be considered to undeniably hold high archaeological potential.

Mr Brown suggested that large overhangs may have offered refuge to Aboriginal people in the past who may have sought refuge from inclement weather or British presence. He also suggested that large overhangs could have been used as a 'dummy camp' in which a fire would be lit to act as a decoy for British search parties. The sounds of people approaching would echo through the surrounding cliffs, providing the Aboriginal people with a warning and time with which to seek safety.

Observation of the natural environment also provided insight into the landscape. Several instances of burrowing were observed, indicative of wombat and/or fox diggings in and around rocky outcroppings. These taphonomic processes would cause impacts to the integrity of the soil profile and potential archaeological deposits. Three eagle nests were noted within the upper ledges of the sandstone overhangs (Plate 28, Plate 32, Plate 34). The native eagle is a totem and a symbol of great significance. The location of eagle's nests can hold particular cultural values for some Aboriginal people.

A variety of important vegetation was identified by Mr Brown within the study area. These included kangaroo grass and lomandra, the seeds of which could be ground to make bush damper. Stringy barks were used to make rope for nets, baskets, and fishing lines. Shea Oaks were a tree that provided shade and protection to sit under while doing these tasks. Finally, roots from the mulga acacia or wattles could be used to form spears. While these features aren't considered 'objects' under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, they should be considered an important aspect of the history of the site in relation to Aboriginal heritage.

the undertaking of an additional site inspection was performed with the primary aim to confirm areas of moderate potential and low disturbance existing outside of the C2 vegetation zone. During the site inspection it was concluded that two areas of the study area are likely to be areas of moderate potential with low disturbance located outside of the C2 vegetation zone. These areas include the grassed section in the southeastern portion of the study area, and the western extent of the study area discussed in depth below.

The first area of potential consists of the grassed section in the southeastern portion of the study area. This portion was noted as a location of potential by Mr. Brown during the site inspection. This location appears to have been subject to limited disturbance despite being cleared of vegetation.

The second area of potential centres around the western extent of the study area. The western extent was noted as an area of moderate to high potential in the predictive modelling map, which was further assessed in person during the site inspection. The locations of the previous dwellings have been confirmed to have nil archaeological potential due to anticipated high

ground disturbance. The area surrounding the dwellings originally identified as moderate potential were still determined to hold potential, although it was difficult to assess the location fully, due to dense surface vegetation and tall grasses (Plate 35 and 36). Historical aerials (Figure 7, Figure 9) indicate that the area has undergone little development outside of land clearing. Mr. Brown assessed the location in conjunction with the archaeologists and confirmed the opinion that there remains a moderate potential for subsurface artefacts to be present. Mr. Brown also noted that it would be an appropriate location for camping due to proximity to the ridgeline and waterways.

The unnamed creek that drains into Stonequarry Creek was found to be flowing at that time (Plate 27). The vegetation along the banks of the creek was dense, and the creek bank itself severely eroded with no Aboriginal objects identified.

Small sandstone overhangs were present along the creek line, an eagle nest was located within one of the low overhangs. One overhang has corrugated iron placed over the opening (Plate 28 and 29). The area around the Eagles nest and corrugated iron appears to have been eroded by an animal burrow.

Overall, the study area consists of the steep eastern bank of Stonequarry creek, with several large sandstone overhangs present. Vegetation appears to be largely undisturbed, especially within the western portion along Stonequarry creek. The representative from Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council determined the area was generally undisturbed and had archaeological potential across all areas that were previously identified as having moderate to high archaeological potential. No additional areas of archaeological potential were identified while on site.



Plate 1. Assessed tree for modification. Facing west (2022).



Plate 2. Detail of assessed tree. Facing west (2022).



Plate 3. Detail of assessed tree. Facing south-west (2022).



Plate 4. Detail of assessed tree. Facing south-east (2022).



Plate 5. 3 Staff Road. Facing north-west (2022).



Plate 6. 10 Staff Road. Facing north-west (2022).



Plate 7. Septic tank on eastern side of Staff Road opposite 3 Staff Road. Facing south (2022).



Plate 8. Unsealed road parallel to Staff Road running along western boundary of the study area. Facing north-east (2022).



Plate 9. Cleared and levelled area off Maldon Bridge Road. Facing north-west (2022).



Plate 10. Cleared and levelled area off Maldon Bridge Road. Facing north-west (2022).



Plate 11. Electrical easement. Facing south-east (2022).



Plate 12. Maldon Bridge Road. Facing south (2022).



Plate 13. Sandstone overhang along Stonequarry Creek. Facing north-west (2022).



Plate 14. Sandstone overhang along Stonequarry Creek. Facing south-east (2022).



Plate 15. Historical engraving into the sandstone overhang floor. Detailing '12.4.36 C. WHITE' (2022).



Plate 16. Sandstone overhang along Stonequarry Creek, facing north-west (2022).



Plate 17. Sandstone overhang along Stonequarry Creek. Facing north (2022).



Plate 18. View facing south-east across Stonequarry Creek above escarpment (2022).



Plate 19. Grass cover across cleared portions of the site. Facing north (2022).



Plate 20. Grass cover across cleared portions of the site. Facing north (2022).



Plate 21. Exposure along track leading to electrical easement line. Facing south-east (2022).



Plate 22. Detail of exposure along track (2022).



Plate 23. Unnamed first-order tributary draining into Stonequarry Creek. Facing north-east (2022).



Plate 24. Small sandstone overhang adjacent to unnamed tributary, on western bank. Facing west (2022).



Plate 25. Sandstone exposure along western bank of unnamed tributary. Facing north-west (2022).



Plate 26. Small sandstone overhang along the western bank of the unnamed tributary. Facing north-west (2022).



Plate 27 Unnamed first-order tributary draining into Stonequarry Creek. Facing north-east (2023).



Plate 28 Eagle nest in sandstone cropping south of Staff Road (2023).



Plate 29 Sandstone overhang south of Staff Road with corrugated iron placed in entrance (2023).



Plate 30 Sandstone overhang south of Staff Road (2023).



Plate 31 Recent dumping on the edge of the decline behind prior dwellings south of Staff Road (2023).



Plate 32 Eagle nest inside large sandstone overhang located along Stonequarry Creek. Facing north-west (2023).



Plate 33 Overhang along Stonequarry Creek, western quadrant of study area (2023).

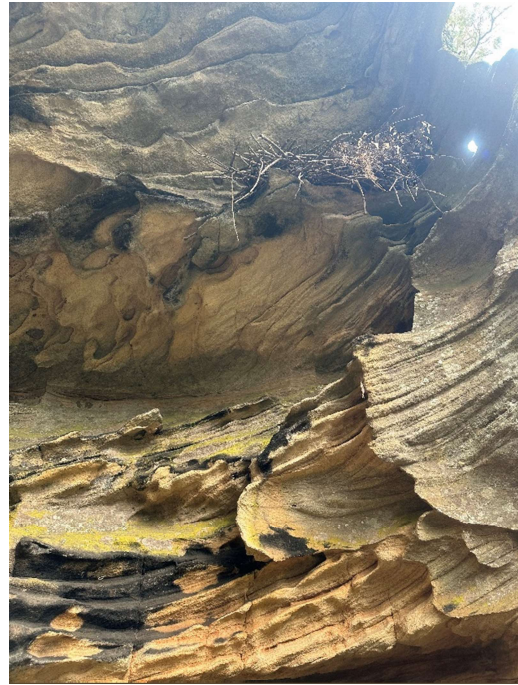


Plate 34 Overhang along Stonequarry Creek, western quadrant of study area with Eagle nest (2023).



Plate 35 Dense vegetation around dwellings (2023).



Plate 36 Dense vegetation around dwellings (2023).

5. Conclusions and recommendations

- No Aboriginal Objects or Places as defined by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* are currently registered on AHIMS within the study area.
- The archaeological survey was hampered in places by poor ground surface visibility, but no Objects were identified by the archaeologists or Aboriginal representative.
- The potential culturally modified tree identified by City Plan was accessed, and the scar was assessed to be naturally occurring. This decision was agreed upon by the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council representative, Boral representative, and archaeologists.
- Landforms exist in the study area that previous studies have demonstrated are indicators of the presence of Aboriginal Objects (DECCW, 2010), especially the rock overhangs and the land immediately adjacent to the permanent watercourse. Specifically, parts of the study area are within 200m of a waterway and within 20m of, or in, a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.
- Although parts of the study area have been significantly disturbed by past activities, these sensitive landforms have not undergone much impact.
- On that basis, this report assesses parts of the study area as having moderate to high potential for Aboriginal objects including objects that are present on the surface and/or subsurface (Figure 14).
- The area of high potential has been registered on the AHIMS for the presence of rockshelters and potential archaeological deposits (PADs, AHIMS number pending). The area of moderate potential has been registered on the AHIMS as a potential archaeological deposit (AHIMS number pending).
- The areas of moderate and high archaeological potential mostly align with the proposed C2 Environmental Conservation zone included in the current Planning Proposal to rezone the site.
- There remains the possibility that culturally modified trees exist within patches of remnant old growth adjacent to Stonequarry Creek and along its unnamed tributary. Not all the trees in the study area could be accessed for investigation. These areas of remnant vegetation are mostly contained within the proposed C2 Environmental Conservation zone.
- We understand that the current rezoning proposal does not propose any impacts across the study area, therefore no specific management processes are required at this stage. Where future ground impacting activities are planned in areas of moderate to high potential (including in the C2 Environmental Conservation zone) the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010) sets out the relevant management process. This would include the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and potential application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact

Permit (AHIP). This process requires consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties within a statutorily defined timeframe.

- We understand that the proposed rezoning would result in the areas that this report assesses as having 'high potential' remaining within a proposed C2 Environmental Conservation area. Therefore, the heritage constraints identified above may apply mostly in relation to those areas assessed as having moderate potential (see Figure 14).
- In areas of nil-low potential, works may 'proceed with caution'. There remains a possibility for Aboriginal archaeology to be identified and, as such, an 'unexpected finds procedure' must be developed prior to the commencement of works on site (Appendix C).
- There are currently no places within the study area included on the National, Commonwealth or World lists under the EPBC Act. There are no known Declarations under the ATSIHPA in relation to the study area. No Commonwealth heritage approvals are currently required with respect to Aboriginal heritage.

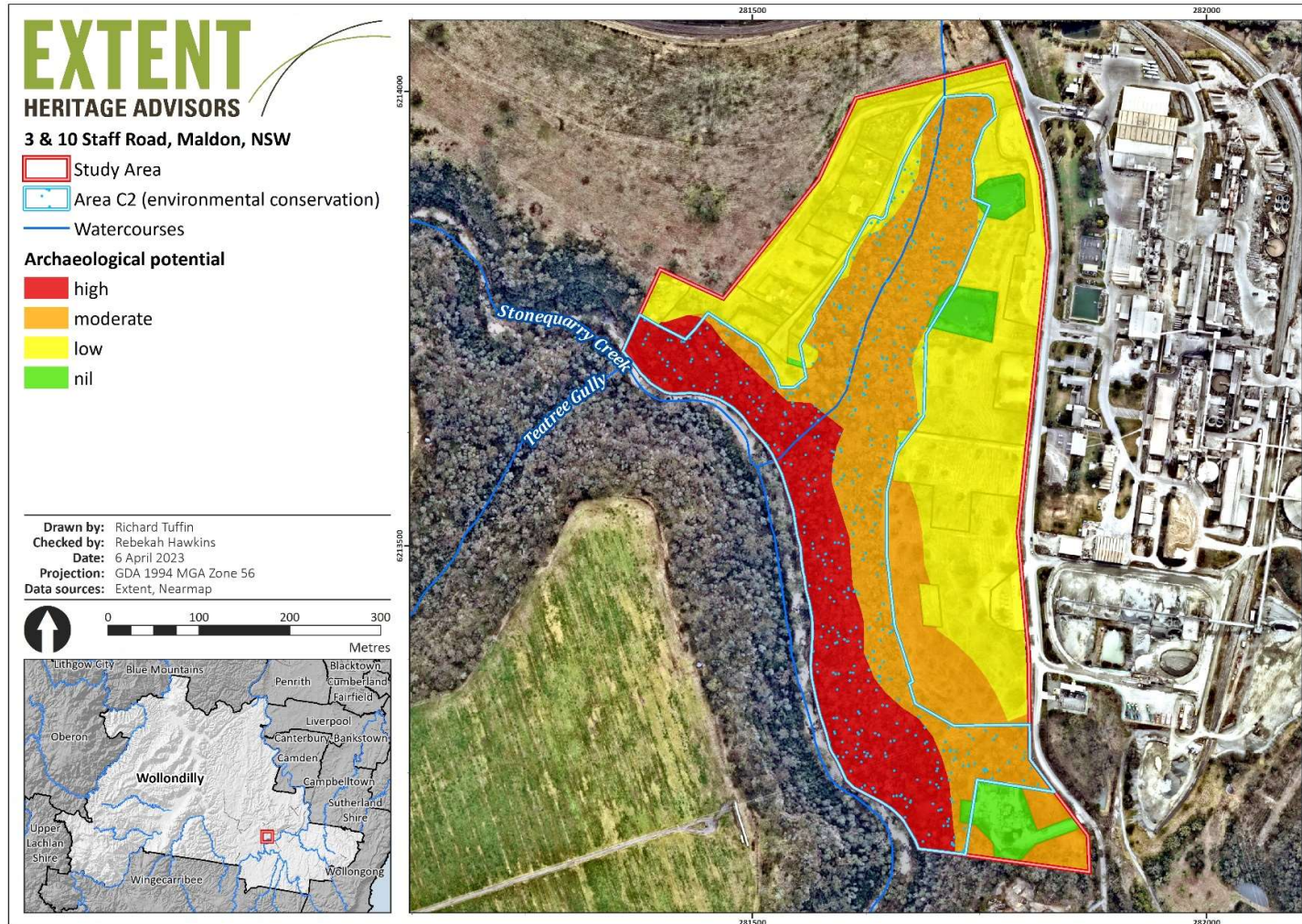


Figure 14. Archaeological potential within the study area.

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Appendix A. Information on legislation

A.1. Commonwealth Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 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 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 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.

A.2. NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

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

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 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 B. AHIMS search

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-0967	Nepean River Gully;Maldon;	AGD	56	284050	6212730	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	103104,103105
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-4686	Picton isolated artefact 1	GDA	56	281695	6214130	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-1518	James's Find;	AGD	56	282960	6211860	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333,103104,103105
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-3219	AMP ST 1	AGD	56	282948	6213533	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		103104,103105
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-1379	Shingle hill;	AGD	56	283000	6212000	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333,103104,103105
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-4199	Kent Road Creek 2	GDA	56	280833	6211936	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-3868	Redbank Tunnel 3/A	GDA	56	278800	6213433	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		103104,103105
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-4687	Picton isolated artefact 2	GDA	56	279923	6213157	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-4691	Pack Gully scarred tree	GDA	56	280047	6213351	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-4640	Nepean River Rockshelter (NR-RS1-20)	GDA	56	281579	6212676	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-3706	Bulli Site 26	AGD	56	284159	6212893	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		103104,103105
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-3870	Redbank Tunnel 35/A	GDA	56	278943	6213587	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103104,103105
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-3685	Bulli Site 5	AGD	56	284258	6213135	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103104,103105
	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
52-2-3692	Bulli Site 12	AGD	56	282574	6212816	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		103104,103105

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Staff Rd Maldon

Client Service ID : 734750

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Jamie Reeves					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3212	AMP IF 1	GDA	56	282702	6213800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3214	AMP IF 3	GDA	56	282776	6213668	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4690	Pack Gully Grinding groove	GDA	56	280004	6213271	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-2082	Redbank Creek 4	AGD	56	278850	6213650	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-2081	Redbank Creek 3	AGD	56	279680	6213900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4688	Picton isolated artefact 3	GDA	56	279923	6213159	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4689	Stonequarry Ck Rock shelter	GDA	56	281040	6213850	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3215	AMP IF 4	GDA	56	282935	6213534	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>	2508	
52-2-3218	AMP OS 2	GDA	56	282957	6213786	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3217	AMP OCS 1	GDA	56	282866	6213557	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>	2508	
52-2-4481	Remembrance Driveway IF 1	GDA	56	279526	6213430	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Kristen Taylor					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-2080	Redbank Creek 2	AGD	56	279500	6213930	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mrs.Caryll Sefton					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-1519	Julian's Find;	AGD	56	282910	6211830	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333,103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Warren Bluff					<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3574	Maldon 03	GDA	56	284135	6212954	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>	Heritage Concepts					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/11/2022 for Hannah Morris for the following area at Lat, Long From : -34.2113, 150.599 - Lat, Long To : -34.1758, 150.6608. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 34

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Staff Rd Maldon

Client Service ID : 734750

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-3213	AMP IF 2	GDA	56	282787	6213633	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson				<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3216	AMP IF 5	GDA	56	282845	6213743	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson				<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3220	AMP PAD 1	GDA	56	282880	6213500	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103104,103105
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson				<u>Permits</u>	2508	
52-2-4200	SQ1 (Picton)	GDA	56	281172	6213929	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4198	Kent Road Creek 1	GDA	56	280321	6212312	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-4197	SQ2 (Picton)	GDA	56	280415	6213905	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Stirling Smith				<u>Permits</u>		

** Site Status

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/11/2022 for Hannah Morris for the following area at Lat, Long From : -34.2113, 150.599 - Lat, Long To : -34.1758, 150.6608. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 34

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Appendix C. Unexpected finds procedure

This process must be followed if an Aboriginal object or objects (including objects that are suspected to be Aboriginal objects) are encountered during the proposed works.

Note: A discovery of human remains or suspected human remains (e.g. skeletal material), triggers a separate process (see below).

If an Aboriginal object is discovered during project works, the following actions will be taken:

1. All ground-disturbing works in the area of the Aboriginal object(s) cease immediately on discovery of the Aboriginal object
2. The person who identifies the object will notify machinery operators, the site supervisor, and the proponent to ensure work is halted
3. The Aboriginal object will not be removed from the area or disturbed in any other way
4. A competent specialist (for example an archaeologist) could be engaged at this point to inspect the object. The specialist will advise whether the item is or is likely to be an Aboriginal object. If a competent specialist is not utilised to inspect the object, then the process moves to step 6.
5. If it is determined that the item is not an Aboriginal object, works can re-commence
6. If it is determined that the item is or is likely to be an Aboriginal object, inform Heritage NSW of the discovery - 1300 361 967
7. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) will be commenced, including consultation with the Aboriginal community
8. If the ACHA determines that the item is an Aboriginal object and harm to that object cannot be avoided, work cannot re-commence until the appropriate consent is in place, that is, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)
9. If the ACHA determines that the item is not an Aboriginal object, or that it is an Aboriginal object but harm to it can be avoided, works can re-commence

If human remains, or suspected human remains, are discovered during project works, the following actions will be taken:

1. All ground-disturbing works in the area of the remains will cease immediately following the discovery. The discoverer of the remains will notify machinery operators in the area to ensure work is halted.
2. The remains will not be removed from the area or disturbed in any other way
3. The area will be secured by use of protective barriers, to ensure no harm can occur to the remains
4. The site supervisor and the proponent will be immediately informed of the discovery
5. A competent specialist (an archaeologist or biological anthropologist) could be engaged at this point to determine if further assessment of the suspected remains is required. A specialist in the identification of human remains would need to undertake this assessment. If a suitable specialist is not utilised at this stage, then the process moves to step 8.
6. If it is determined that the suspected remains are not human, work can recommence.
7. If it is determined that the suspected remains are human, or are likely to be, the following steps must occur, in accordance with the relevant legislation (including the Coroners Act 2009, the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and the Heritage Act 1977).
8. Notify the following organisations:
 - NSW Police
 - Heritage NSW - 1300 361 967
9. The NSW Police will determine if the suspected human remains are human and if they represent a crime scene. If the human remains are determined to represent a criminal act, the NSW Police will direct proceedings, including deciding when works may continue.
10. If NSW Police determine that the suspected human remains are human and are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, or non-Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, Heritage NSW will be responsible for determining the next course of action.
11. All activities will be directed by Heritage NSW.
12. Works cannot proceed on site until Heritage NSW determine that it is appropriate to do so.